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TECHNICAL REPORT AND INITIAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY – SOUTH ZONE, NICOLA AND SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISIONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE 49°51’25” N LONGITUDE 120°48’25” W
UTM NAD83 Z10N 657,700 m E AND 5,522,600 m N

FOR
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 410

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signing Date: January 19, 2022

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report was prepared to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone, ("the Property" or "the Zone"), located approximately 30 km south of the City of Merritt and immediately east of the Coquihalla Highway, in south-central British Columbia (Canada). The Property is owned 100% by Westhaven Gold Corp. ("Westhaven").

The Property hosts a low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposit. Gold is the dominant metal. The close proximity to both the City of Merritt and the Coquihalla Highway provides the Property with logistical support, access, and an excellent transportation and power supply corridor.

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") completed this Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone with an effective date of January 1, 2022. Westhaven, the issuer, is a public company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") with the trading symbol WHN. The Initial Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared according to CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014) and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is contiguous and consists of 32 mineral claims located within the Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions of British Columbia. The mineral claims cover approximately 17,624.77 ha. The Property is centered at approximately latitude 49°51'25" N and Longitude 120°48'25" W or at 657,700 m E and 5,522,600 m N (North American Datum 83 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N). The mineral claims are currently 100% owned by Westhaven, subject to a 2.0 % net smelter return royalty.

The Shovelnose Gold Property is located by road approximately 30 km south of the City of Merritt, B.C. and 270 km northeast of Vancouver. To access the northern portion of the Property, turn off the Coquihalla Highway at the Coldwater exit and drive approximately 3 km north to the Kane Valley Road. For the south and central portions of the Property, including the focus areas of drilling from 2011 through 2021, turn off the Coquihalla Highway onto the Coldwater Road, and either travel eastwards up the Shouz Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") or southeast towards the Community of Brookmere. Follow the Coldwater Road southeast to the Kilometre 41 marker and turn north onto the South Shovelnose FSR.

The Property benefits significantly from close proximity to the City of Merritt which is the nearest full-service community to the Shovelnose Property with a population of approximately 7,113 persons. The main industries are forestry, ranching and tourism/hospitality. Merritt lies at the cross-roads of the Coquihalla Highway (No. 5) between Vancouver and Kamloops, the Okanagan Connector Highway (No. 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 supplier, heavy equipment contractors, a helicopter base, and labour. Merritt is served by a 69 kV electrical transmission line. Mainlines for the Canadian Pacific Railway ("CP") and Canadian National Railway ("CN") railroads follow the

Fraser River, located approximately 35 km to the west, and the CP formerly had a spur line into Merritt.

High voltage transmission lines running from the Interior of BC to the Lower Mainland cross the Coquihalla Highway approximately five km north of the Coldwater Road exit. The Trans Mountain oil pipeline (Edmonton to Vancouver) and the Enbridge main natural gas transmission line (Fort Nelson to the US border) each run south along the highway service corridor just west of the Property. A radio/cellular tower is located on the top of Shovelnose Mountain, which provides excellent communication throughout the Property.

The Coldwater River runs along the western Property boundary and represents a potential water source. Approximately 400 km of active and deactivated logging roads and trails facilitate easy access to most of the Property using four-wheel drive vehicles.

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30 mm), mild winters (approximately -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. Higher elevations at Shovelnose Mountain result in more extreme temperature and precipitation ranges.

The western and northern parts of the Shovelnose Property lie within the Coldwater River drainage basin (Nicola drainage), whereas streams in the central, eastern and southern parts flow into the Similkameen River drainage. The Property 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.

1.2 HISTORY

The discovery of placer gold ignited the Fraser and Thompson Rivers gold rush in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet District. In particular, the Nicoamen River, located 23 km northwest from Shovelnose Mountain, played a role in initiating the gold rush in the Merritt Region. In 1994, a government regional silt sample anomaly in an east-west trending creek southeast of Kingsvale, on the northwestern flank of Shovelnose Mountain and within the current Property, returned an anomalous value of 68 ppb Au. In 2001-2002, Fairfield Minerals Ltd. completed regional scale prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling programs targeting the Spences Bridge Group of rocks guided by BC government regional stream sediment sampling to prioritize areas. Results from this work identified several areas with potential for gold mineralization.

Strongbow Exploration Inc. ("Strongbow") undertook gold exploration programs on the northwest portion of the current Property between 2005 and 2010. In October 2005, Strongbow staked the original Shovelnose claims, based on the 1994 government regional silt sample anomaly. Between 2006 and 2010 Strongbow actively explored the Shovelnose Gold Property, resulting in the discovery of four surface gold occurrences (Mik, Line 6, Tower and Brookmere) and the recognition of other potential soil geochemical targets. Strongbow optioned the Shovelnose Gold Property to Westhaven in 2011.

1.3 GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT TYPE

The Shovelnose Gold Property is underlain by late Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and equivalent-aged intrusive rocks, and rhyolitic flows and tuffs of the Pimainus Formation of the Spences Bridge Group, a mid-Cretaceous subaerial volcanic succession, unconformably overlain by resistive mafic volcanic rocks of the Eocene Princeton Group. A series of small syenite bodies and mafic dykes intrude into and crosscut the volcanic stratigraphy. Northeast and northwest trending, west-side down normal faults offset both the Nicola and Spences Bridge Group rocks.

Structurally hosted low-sulphidation epithermal gold and silver mineralization has been drilled in nine zones on the Property. Seven of those are structurally linked along a 4-km northwesterly trend that is open to the east and west. Soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys and, to a smaller extent, IP and DC Resistivity surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends along which exploration has focused.

Exploration to date on the Property has largely been focused on the South Zone which is made up of three main separate sub-parallel gold vein zones. Vein Zone 1 consists of a zone of quartz veining traced by drilling over a strike length of 4 km (Othello Zone to Franz Zone) and a vertical extent of at least 350 m along a northwest- striking, steep southwest-dipping normal fault. Vein Zone 2, situated 100 m to 150 m to the northeast of Vein 1, has been traced for 1 km (South Zone to Alpine Zone to Tower Zone) over a vertical range of at least 400 m. Vein Zone 3, a splay off Vein Zone 2, located just east of the Alpine Zone, has been traced by drilling over a strike-length of at least 200 m and a vertical range of at least 130 m. Drill results from the South Zone include: 46 m of 8.9 g/t Au with 65.5 g/t Ag (hole SN18-15); 91 m of 6.2 g/t Au with 25.5 g/t Ag (hole SN19-01); and 66.5 m of 9.1 g/t Au with 10.0 g/t Ag (hole SN19-01).

Interpretation of the quartz veining suggests the three vein systems composing the South Zone intersect at depth. Vein Zone 1 mineralization is the most prominent vein system for a 550 m strike length, where it appears to merge with Vein Zone 2 mineralization to the south. Intersections of quartz veining containing gold mineralization occur between Veins Zones 1 and 2 over a 300 m strike length, potentially enlarging the widths and the intensity of gold mineralization between cross-sections. Vein Zone 3, for the most part, has only been drill tested at depths >250 m from surface, and therefore near-surface gold mineralization is unknown at this time. Northwards, the projected surface trace of mineralization in Veins Zones 2 and 3 appear to diverge from Vein Zone 1. Drilling to date at the South Zone has been conducted on approximately 50 m centres.

In addition, the main Vein Zones, the Veinlet Domain is a broad zone containing a number of irregularly distributed sheeted veins that are commonly in the range of 2 cm to 10 cm thick, but can exceed 15 cm to 20 cm. Veins within the domain consist of white to grey chalcedony veins, some well mineralized and hosting mm-scale ginguro bands. Individual veins and veinlets within this domain do not demonstrate lateral continuity, at least as currently understood. The Veinlet Domain occurs predominantly between the main vein zones (concentrated between Vein Zones 1 and 2, and between Vein Zones 2 and 3), but is also observed in the hanging wall of Vein Zone 1, to the northwest of the main Vein Zones and to a smaller extent in the Vein Zone 3 footwall.

Mineralization in the Vein Zones of the South Zone is dominated by ginguro, a cryptocrystalline, unsorted, amalgamated sulphide dust that precipitates as black, mm-scale bands along crustiform and colloform bands in vein zones. Ginguro typically occurs as black bands, but locally may be discreet amalgamations of crystals. Sulphides present are chalcopyrite, electrum, naumannite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite, with minor amounts of acanthite, aguilarite, tetrahedrite, greenockite (or hawleyite), Au-Ag selenide, hessite, pyrargite and miargyrite. Pyrite ± marcasite occur in association with veining, but generally occur peripheral to main vein zones and limited in extent. Visible massive or crystalline sulphides are very rare at the South Zone. Gold grades in ginguro-rich zones at the South Zone commonly exceed 30 g/t (drill hole SN19-01 intersected 39.3 g/t Au over 12.66 m).

A scanning electron microscope study of the mineralization demonstrated that the native gold has variable Au:Ag ratios, and appears to be Ag rich. In addition to native gold, the only other gold-bearing phase identified is electrum. The electrum is intergrown with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and a variety of sulphosalts in trace amounts. The silver selenide naumannite (Ag_2Se) is the most common sulphosalt observed with electrum. Aguilarite (Ag_4SeS) was also observed. Native silver was observed enclosing electrum. These minerals all occur as complex composite grains generally <50 um in size and commonly much finer grained. Numerous grains <1 um in size occur around larger grains, in the ginguro bands and the more diffuse clots.

Galena can contain a small amount of silver, or possibly includes a silver phase too fine-grained to observe. Enargite (Cu_3AsS_4) is the main sulphosalt phase. Eckerite (Ag_2CuAsS_3) and a silver telluride, possibly hessite (Ag_2Te), are also present.

The mineralization at the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone is typical of low-sulphidation epithermal systems in subaerial volcanic rocks.

The Shovelnose mineralized zones not included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate consist of the Tower, Forget Me Not ("FMN"), Franz, Mik, Line 6, Brookmere, Kirton and Romeo Zones. Tower, FMN and Franz occur along the main mineralized trend to the north of the South Zone. Mik, Line 6, Brookmere and Kirton occur to the west and Romeo to the east of the main mineralized trend.

1.4 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Westhaven has carried out exploration surveys, rock studies and drilling programs on the Property since 2011. The exploration surveys include geochemical (soil, silt and rock) and geophysical (airborne magnetics and electromagnetics, ground magnetics, induced polarization and direct current, controlled-source magnetotellurics) programs, a LiDAR survey, trenching, and petrographic and NIR reflectance spectroscopy rock studies. The exploration surveys successfully identified many anomalies and areas of interest along and proximal to major structures for follow-up drill testing.

Westhaven has drilled 323 core holes totalling 123,348 m on the Shovelnose Gold Property from 2011 to 2021. Of that total, 145 holes drilled between 2015 and 2021 (56,491.2 m) were utilized for the Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report, largely representing mineralization intersected in the South Zone target area.

Westhaven's drilling activities to date have been focused in the western half of the Shovelnose Property, targeting zones of exploration interest (Mik, Line 6, Tower, Alpine, Lear, Franz, FMN, Othello and Romeo Zones), but focused primarily on the South Zone since 2017. Westhaven's drilling from 2011 through much of 2017 (47 holes; 9,669 m) targeted the Mik, Line 6, Alpine and Tower Zones, in an effort to identify feeder zones or controlling structures for the mineralization mapped in surface trenches. Although the results from that work were encouraging, mineralized intercepts were confined to near-surface stratigraphy and a deeper mineralized feeder was not identified. Highlights of the 2011 to 2017 work include 11.2 m of 0.97 g/t Au with 7 g/t Ag starting at 29.7 m in hole SN-12-04 of the Tower Zone.

The final two holes of the 2017 drill program (SN17-06 and SN17-07) were drilled south of the Alpine Zone, into an interpreted down-dropped block, and discovered mineralization at what is now known as the South Zone. Hole SN17-06 intercepted 85 m of 0.5 g/t Au with 1.4 g/t Ag starting at 141 m downhole. Drill holes SN18-01 to SN18-08 continued to test the extents of this South Zone mineralization, with holes SN18-09 and SN18-11 intersecting a series of stacked multi-metre scale quartz veins (Vein Zone 1). Geological interpretation suggested that these intersections were too low in the epithermal system, beneath the critical paleo-boiling point at which gold is generally deposited. Drill hole SN18-14 was collared to test the projected up-dip extension of the mineralized system, and intersected 19.0 m of 23.0 g/t gold and 102.7 g/t silver (209 m to 228 m). The next holes were drilled at 100 m step-outs along strike in both directions from SN18-14. The orientation of these latter drill holes was adjusted from 110° to 060° to better test the epithermal system.

The South Zone was the focus of drilling through 2018 and 2019, with one of the best reported intersections from hole SN19-01: 12.66 m of 39.3 g/t gold and 133.1 g/t silver (154.34 m to 167.00 m). Further drilling in 2019 suggested the presence of additional fault controls on mineralization that have been incorporated into the geological model, discovered additional mineralization subsequently named Vein Zones 2 and 3, and extended the strike length of Vein Zone 1 to 840 m.

Most of the 2020 drilling targeted exploration sites outside of the South Zone, and indicated the vein sets thinned to the southeast (Othello Zone), but potentially continued to the north and northwest into the Lear and Alpine Zones. Gold mineralization at the South Zone is concentrated over a 200 m vertical range between 1,100 m asl and 1,300 m asl that conforms to the boiling level of epithermal mineralizing fluids. Drilling at the South Zone in 2021 was designed to demonstrate continuity of mineralization, test for additional veining immediately to the east of Vein Zone 3 within a theoretical open pit shell, evaluate the northwestern extent of the vein systems, and support the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

Subsequent to the South Zone drilling used in the current Mineral Resource Estimate, an additional 17 holes totalling 4,902 m in holes SNR21-41 to SNR21-57 were drilled in the northwestern part of the area of interest. A total of 2,259 samples have been collected to date from these holes for assay. Due to delays, restrictions and evacuations caused by local forest fires and flooding in the Merritt area occurring between August and December 2021, and the widespread analytical laboratory backlogs, results from these holes were not available as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

Additional drilling was completed outside of the South Zone between 2018 and 2021. During 2019, Westhaven realized that the previous drilling at the Tower Zone had potentially intercepted parts of Vein Zone 1 and Vein Zone 2. Several holes were planned in 2019 to test this hypothesis, and are included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate. Drilling in 2020 continued to explore this trend from the South Zone in northwesterly 100 m step-outs through the Tower and Mik Zones, which resulted in the discovery of the FMN Zone. In August of 2020, prospecting discovered surface outcrops of mineralized epithermal quartz veining, dubbed the Franz Zone, to the northwest along the same trend. Drilling at the Franz Zone commenced in September 2020. At that time, Vein 1 had been traced successfully along a 4 km trend from the South Zone to the Franz Zone.

The FMN and Franz Zones were further drill tested in 2021, and Westhaven has now drilled 42 holes totalling 21,015.4 m in the FMN Zone and 28 holes totalling 7,732.0 m in the Franz Zone. Drilling of Franz and FMN has identified mineralized grades, widths and geology similar to the South Zone. All three zones are at roughly the same elevation, and it appears the paleo-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 FMN and Franz and presence of potassium feldspar within the mineralization. In the South Zone, potassium feldspar occurs in quartz veins below the mineralized zone.

An additional fifty-five holes totalling 26,093 m were drilled on other areas of the Property from 2018 to 2021, as far east as the Romeo Zone. These holes targeted geophysical features (interpreted magnetic lineaments and alteration zones, CSAMT or DC resistivity responses, etc.) and geochemical anomalies (e.g., gold in soils or arsenic in rocks), or were step-out drilling from the known zones. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, hole SN20-88 (Mik) returned 2.58 g/t Au over 3.0 m, and SN20-103 (Tower) returned 1.81 g/t Au over 1.1 m. Assays from the 2021 program are still pending for holes drilled at the Alpine, Lear, Mik, and Romeo Zones, and several additional drill-tested targets.

1.5 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, SECURITY AND VERIFICATION

Westhaven have implemented a robust quality assurance/quality control (“QA/QC”) program for drilling at the Shovelnose Gold Property.

In the opinion of the authors of this Technical Report, Westhavens’s sample preparation, analytical procedures, security and QA/QC program meet industry standards, and the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report. It is recommended that the Company continue with the current QA/QC protocol, which includes the insertion of appropriate certified reference materials (standards or CRMs), blanks and duplicates, and to further support this protocol with umpire assaying (on at least 5% of samples) at a reputable secondary laboratory.

Verification of the assay database for the drilling was performed by the authors of this Technical Report against laboratory certificates that were obtained independently from ALS of North Vancouver, BC. Approximately 98% of the entire database was verified for gold and silver. No errors were observed in the assay database.

The Shovelnose Gold Property was visited by Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo., of P&E, on September 27, 2021, for the purpose of completing a site visit and conducting independent sampling. Mr. Ray collected 23 samples from 12 diamond drill holes from the South Zone. Samples were selected from holes drilled in 2018, 2019 and 2021. Samples over a range of grades were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter drill core, with the other quarter core remaining in the drill core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and couriered by Mr. Ray to Actlabs in Kamloops, BC for analysis.

Samples at Actlabs were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold samples returning grades >3 g/t Au were further analyzed by metallic screen method. Bulk density determinations were also undertaken on all of the samples. The Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods.

The authors of this Technical Report consider that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Shovelnose South Zone to be acceptable and the results are suitable for verification use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

1.6 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Two preliminary metallurgical test programs were conducted in 2021 on samples of Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone drill core at the ALS Metallurgical facility in Kamloops, British Columbia. Six composite samples weighing a total 97 kg were received at ALS in December 2020, crushed to 6 Mesh, homogenized into test charges and assayed. ALS conducted a screened gold content investigation and concluded that "nugget" (coarse) gold was not observed. The gold content of the samples ranged from 2 g/t to 32 g/t. Silver ranged from 12 g/t to 136 g/t in the samples. Organic carbon (TOC) was measured to be very low (<0.05%), and sulphide sulphur content ranged from 0.28% to 0.67%. The very low organic carbon content eliminated any potential concern of "preg-robbing" of silver or gold in leaching. The content of base metals was measured to be low and of no economic interest. The concentration of elements of potential environmental concern in tailings and effluents, specifically As and Se, were also determined to be low.

A Bond ball mill work index test was completed on a composite from remaining fractions of four of the six samples. The BWi index was calculated to be 20 kWh/t, a relatively high value.

One-hundred-gram samples of each composite, ground to a nominal size of 150 µm, were passed through a Nelson Concentrator. The Nelson concentrate was pan upgraded. Only 2% to 8% of the gold and between 1% and 3% of the silver reported to a 0.3% weight pan concentrate. These values are considered to be below those meriting the incorporation of a gravity circuit in a process flowsheet.

Single rougher flotation tests were performed on relatively coarsely ground (P_{80} 150 µm) samples of each of the six composites. Gold and silver recoveries to the concentrates were 57% to 85% and 53% to 75%, respectively. The best gold results were achieved with the highest and lowest grade samples. For these two samples, 80% of the gold was recovered in 8% of the mass; for the other four samples, the gold recovery was 60% in 8% mass. The rougher flotation tests were repeated in follow-up work at a finer grind (~75 µm). The gold recoveries were somewhat better, averaging 76% at a similar mass pull compared to 67% in the first test program.

Bottle roll cyanide ("CN") leach tests were conducted on all six samples under two conditions: 1) 150 µm grind, 1g/L NaCN, O_2, 72 hours; and 2) 75 µm grind, 1g/L NaCN, O_2, 48 hours. For the first tests, between 80% and 89% of the gold, and 78% to 87% of the silver were extracted. For the second set of tests, the gold extraction increased to 87% to 94% (average 89.4%) and silver approximately the same results. Cyanide consumption increased in the second set of tests to range between 1.5 kg/t and 2.1 kg/t, a moderate rate.

The combination of the production of a flotation concentrate and cyanide leaching of flotation tailings was investigated for all six samples. The sum of average recoveries for gold and silver were high at 94.7% and 96.1%, respectively, for the finer ground samples.

1.7 INITIAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in the current Technical Report has been prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and in conformity with generally accepted "CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines. Mineral Resources have been classified in accordance with the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves: Definition and Guidelines" as adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014 and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the Mineral Resource will be converted into a Mineral Reserve. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resources is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure.

The Mineral Resource Estimate in this current Technical Report was prepared by the authors of this Technical Report using the drill hole database provided by Westhaven. The database compiled by the authors for this Mineral Resource Estimate consisted of 145 surface drill holes totalling 56,491 m, of which 106 holes, totalling 42,205 m, intersected the Mineral Resource domain wireframes. The Mineral Resource database was validated by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, and intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations and surveys, and missing interval and coordinate fields. Some minor errors were identified and corrected in the database. The authors of this Technical Report section are of the opinion that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

A total of thirteen mineralization veins and a low-grade halo model were interpreted and constructed by Westhaven. The authors of this Technical Report reviewed the models and considered the wireframes reasonable and suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. Vein models were developed for each vein using the drill core field logs and assays. The vein models represent the continuous gold and silver mineralization. All veins were constrained with a cut-off value of

0.35 g/t AuEq (gold equivalent = Au g/t + Ag g/t/77.9) to a minimum thickness of 2 m drill core length. In some cases, <0.35 g/t AuEq samples were included to maintain the mineralization continuity and minimum width. Topographic and overburden surfaces, lithology, dyke, and fault models were also provided by Westhaven. All mineralization veins were clipped by the overburden surface. The constraining domain wireframes were treated separately for the purpose of rock coding, statistical analysis, compositing limits, and definition of the extent of potentially economic mineralization.

In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the Mineral Resource wireframes. Grade capping was performed on the 1.0 m composited Au and Ag values in the database within each constraining domain, in order to mitigate the possible bias resulting from erratic high-grade assay values in the database. A variography analysis was undertaken using the capped composites as a guide to determine a grade interpolation search distance and ellipse orientation strategy. Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria.

The Shovelnose block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 modelling software with 5m x 5m x 5m blocks. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated Au, Ag and AuEq grade, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification. The Au and Ag grades were interpolated into the blocks using Inverse Distance weighting to the third power (“ID^3”). Nearest Neighbour (“NN”) was run for validation purposes. Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, to avoid over-smoothing, and preserve local grade variability.

In the opinion of the authors of this Technical Report section, all the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone supports this Mineral Resource Estimate, which is based on spatial continuity of the mineralization within a potentially mineable shape, and are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction, thus qualifying it as a Mineral Resource under the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone was derived by applying AuEq cut-off values to the block models and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas. The AuEq cut-off value of the pit constrained Mineral Resource Estimate is 0.35 g/t. Open pit resource model was further investigated with a pit optimization to ensure a reasonable assumption of potential economic extraction could be made. The Mineral Resource Estimate reported below is constrained to that within an optimized pit shell. Mineralization outside of the constraining pit shell is neither reported nor included in the Indicated or Inferred classification at this time.

The Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone, with an effective date of January 1, 2022, is presented in Table 1.1. At a cut-off of 0.35 g/t AuEq, the pit constrained initial Mineral Resource Estimate consists of: 10,592 kt grading 2.32 g/t Au and 11.43 g/t Ag, or 2.47 g/t AuEq in the Indicated classification; and 9,177 kt grading 0.89 g/t Au and 3.47 g/t Ag, or 0.94 g/t AuEq in the Inferred classification. Contained metal contents are 791 koz

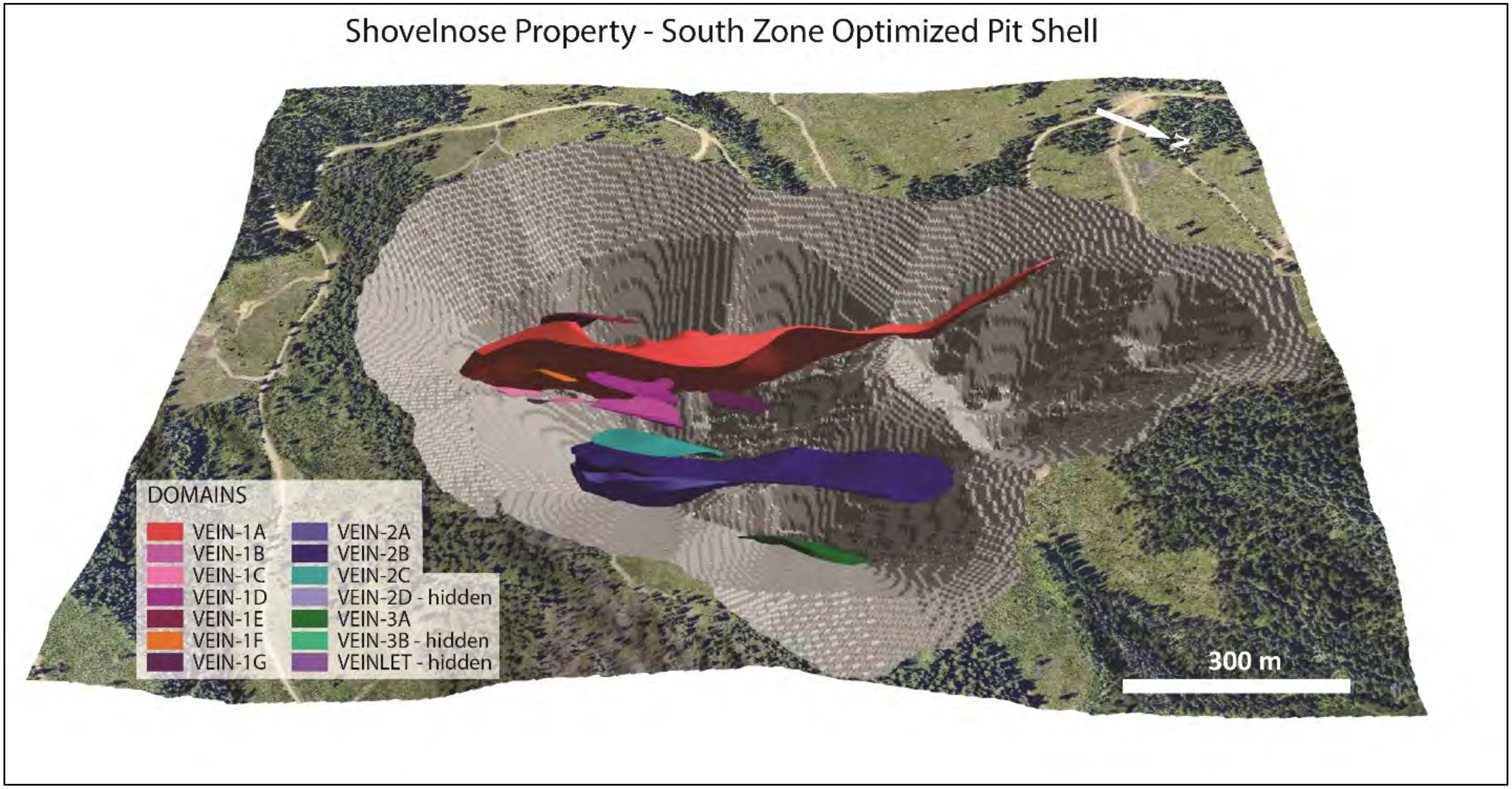
Au and 3,894 koz Ag, or 841 koz AuEq in the Indicated classification and 263 koz Au and 1,023 koz Ag, or 277 koz AuEq in the Inferred classification. An image of the 3-D constraining pit shell showing the mineralized vein zones is shown in Figure 1.1.

TABLE 1.1
SHOVELNOSE PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE @ 0.35 G/T AUEQ CUT-OFF (1-12)

Class-ification	Tonnage (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (koz)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained AuEq (koz)
Indicated	10,592	2.32	791	11.43	3,894	2.47	841
Inferred	9,177	0.89	263	3.47	1,023	0.94	277

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Wireframe constrained assays were composited to 1.0 metre lengths and subsequently capped between no cap to 95 g/t for Au and no cap to 290 g/t for Ag.*
6. *Grade estimation was undertaken with ID^3 interpolation.*
7. *Wireframe constrained bulk density was determined from 1,179 samples.*
8. *Au and Ag process recoveries used was 95%.*
9. *US$ metal prices used were $1,675/oz for Au and $21.50/oz for Ag with a US$:CAD$ FX of 0.77.*
10. *CAD$ operating costs used were $3/t mineralized material mining, $2.50/t waste mining, $2.00/t overburden mining, $18/t processing and $5/t G&A.*
11. *Pit slopes were 50° in rock and 30° in overburden.*
12. *AuEq = Au g/t + (Ag g/t/77.9).*

FIGURE 1.1 SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE OBLIQUE VIEW OF 3-D MODELS



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*

The Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting AuEq cut-off, and the sensitivities are demonstrated in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2
SENSITIVITIES OF PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Classification	Cut-off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (k)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (koz)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
Indicated	1.0	5,430	3.99	697	19.4	3,392	4.24	740
	0.9	5,821	3.78	708	18.4	3,450	4.02	752
	0.8	6,363	3.53	722	17.2	3,524	3.75	767
	0.7	6,933	3.30	735	16.1	3,597	3.50	781
	0.6	7,777	3.00	751	14.7	3,684	3.19	798
	0.5	8,773	2.72	767	13.4	3,768	2.89	816
	0.4	10,015	2.44	784	12.0	3,856	2.59	833
	0.35	10,592	2.32	791	11.4	3,894	2.47	841
	0.3	11,473	2.17	799	10.7	3,946	2.30	849
	0.2	12,945	1.95	809	9.7	4,020	2.07	861
Inferred	1.0	2,137	2.05	141	7.1	485	2.14	147
	0.9	2,446	1.91	150	6.6	519	1.99	156
	0.8	2,964	1.72	163	6.0	571	1.79	170
	0.7	3,731	1.51	181	5.3	634	1.58	189
	0.6	4,810	1.31	202	4.7	725	1.37	211
	0.5	6,178	1.13	225	4.1	831	1.19	235.8
	0.4	8,239	0.95	252	3.7	968	1.00	265.2
	0.35	9,177	0.89	263	3.5	1,023	0.94	277
	0.3	11,207	0.79	283	3.1	1,126	0.83	297
	0.2	17,108	0.59	325	2.5	1,377	0.62	343

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

The Shovelnose Gold Property is located within an area occupied by the Interior Salish Peoples (Nlaka'pamux), and has been intermittently explored since the Fraser River and Caribou gold rushes. Extensive logging activities, ranching, recreational use and forest fires have subsequently modified the terrain. The Shovelnose Gold Property is on provincially administered Crown Land, and within the traditional territory and ancestral lands of the Nlaka'pamux peoples.

Permitting, environmental assessment and approval considerations for the Shovelnose Gold Property are anticipated to be extensive. Initial considerations for large tonnage mining and processing operations suggest that the transport of mineralized material from mine to process plant would be a short distance. The locations for the storage of waste rock and tailings would largely be determined by local topography and minimization of environmental risk. Tailings management options would be assessed, with conventional slurry deposition behind extensively engineered structures as a possible selection.

Baseline studies have been initiated by Westhaven. These include surface and groundwater studies, wildlife and species at risk identification, vegetation inventory and vitality, and climate history. The latter, climate and the effects of anticipated climate changes, will be expected to receive special attention, partially due to the climate extremes encountered in southern BC in 2021. Ongoing archeological studies of the Shovelnose Property suggest the area has low potential for archeological, historical, or cultural features - primarily due to a lack of physical attributes, but also because has been disturbed by forestry access roads, previously logged cut blocks, and ranching pasture lands throughout. No archeological or cultural sites have been identified to date, but future detailed studies will focus on areas that could be affected by a potential mining project – open pits, waste management, project infrastructure. The protection of water resources, the long-term storage of mine waste rock and the protection of the physical environment could be expected to be a major focus of an environmental assessment, of permitting, and in aspects related to social acceptance.

A Shovelnose Project could mine and process up to 5,000 tpd of mineralized material; a large amount of waste rock (a multiple of process plant feed) could be produced and stored. Information will be gained by chemical tests on a wide variety of Shovelnose drill core to determine the potential for acid rock drainage and (or) metal leaching. Isolation and interim treatment of drainage from waste rock and tailings storage facilities will be a key aspect of a Project design.

Subject to additional metallurgical process investigations, the mineralized material will either be treated by grinding and froth flotation in a process plant to produce a marketable concentrate, or by direct treatment of the mineralized material by well-proven cyanide leach technology to recover gold. Treated mine water is expected to partially provide a process plant's water requirements. Tailings and plant effluent would be treated to remove all residual cyanide and the tailings and could be stored behind robustly engineered structures in an acceptable location.

The 1992 Canadian Environmental Assessment Act ("CEAA") was updated to CEAA 2012. CEAA 2012 has recently been updated under Federal Legislation C-69. The updated act includes the earlier definition of what aspects may "trigger" a federal EA. Under CEAA 2012 and C-69, an EA focuses on issues within federal jurisdiction including: fish, fish habitat and other aquatic species; migratory birds; federal lands and effects of crossing interprovincial boundaries; effects on Aboriginal peoples such as their use of traditional lands and resources; and a physical activity that is designated by the Federal Minister of Environment that can cause adverse environmental effects or result in public concerns. One or more of these issues can be expected to be a "trigger" and result in a requirement of an EA under federal legislation for a Shovelnose Project. The EA could be conducted by responsible Federal and/or Provincial Agencies, or by an expert Review Panel appointed by the respective Ministers of Environment.

A first step in the Environmental Assessment ("EA") process is the preparation of a detailed Project description complete with assessed options, risks and benefits. The Shovelnose Project would be subject to the BC Environmental Assessment Act ("BCEAA") and the CEAA 2012. A harmonized provincial-Federal EA process is possible and this process could be expected to include working groups composed of provincial and federal agency officials, representatives of the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council ("NNTC"), Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly ("CNA"), individual Nlaka'pamux bands, local stakeholders and other agencies. Westhaven is engaged in consultations and discussions with the NNTC, CNA, local Nlaka'pamux peoples, and other stakeholders. These consultations and discussions have been related to exploration of the Shovelnose Gold Property, initially commenced in 2011 and have been growing in detail and scope since then.

The multiple detailed baseline studies will outline current conditions regarding air, water, hydrology, soil and rock, biology, etc. The BCEAA process is administered by the Environmental Assessment Office ("EAO") of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. In addition to promoting responsible environmental management, interested third parties (e.g., members of the public) can comment on a mining project and request that the Ministry require the proponent to outline specific aspects in an EA. The BCEAA process specifies that large scale projects (>75,000 t/a) must undergo an EA, and the issuance of an EA Certificate must precede Project development. The EA must assess potential environmental, economic, social, heritage and potential human health effects of a potential Shovelnose Project. Cumulative impacts created by other mining projects in the area could be a significant consideration.

The provincial permit, approval and lease requirements for developing, operating and closing a major mine in British Columbia are extensive. The BC Major Mines Office ("MMO") coordinates the permitting process working with BC ministries and agencies including: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation; Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy; and Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development. The MMO also acts a contact for key permits and for consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Nations. Example permits and licenses (of many) are: mining lease; effluent discharge permits; taking of water permits; power line license, road construction permits; and construction and operation of a worker's camp and accommodation permits. Federal authorizations include: Fisheries Act provisions (potentially including a Fisheries Habitat Compensation Plan); metal mine effluent specifications for tailings and waste rock facilities; and permits to manufacture and use explosives.

A Shovelnose Gold Project will also be designed for closure. At end of operations, all structures will be removed, and any underground mine openings would be permanently sealed off as tightly as possible. Open pits will be allowed to flood. In the long term, no mine water treatment could be expected.

1.9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.9.1 Conclusions

Westhaven's Shovelnose Property is a gold and silver property composed of 32 contiguous mineral claims totalling 17,624.77 ha within the Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions of British Columbia (Canada). The mineral claims are currently 100% owned by Westhaven, subject to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty.

Structurally controlled low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization has been found in nine zones on the Property. Seven of those zones are structurally linked along a 4-km northerly trend that is open to the north and south. Soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys and, to a smaller extent, IP and DC Resistivity surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends along which exploration has focused and the mineralized zones discovered. Westhaven's data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report. Preliminary metallurgical testing suggests the mineralization appears to be non-refractory and amenable to recovery by a standard industry process flowsheet.

The Property benefits significantly from close proximity to the City of Merritt, the nearest full-service community. The main industries there are forestry, ranching and tourism/hospitality. Road access to and weather conditions at the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone allow for exploration and development work throughout most of the year.

At a cut-off of 0.35 g/t AuEq, the pit constrained initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone consists of: 10,592 kt grading 2.32 g/t Au and 11.43 g/t Ag, or 2.47 g/t AuEq in the Indicated classification; and 9,177 kt grading 0.89 g/t Au and 3.47 g/t Ag, or 0.94 g/t AuEq in the Inferred classification. Contained metal contents are 791 koz Au and 3,894 koz Ag, or 841 koz AuEq in the Indicated classification and 263 koz Au and 1,023 koz Ag, or 277 koz AuEq in the Inferred classification.

1.9.2 Recommendations

Additional exploration and study expenditures are warranted to improve the viability of the Shovelnose Project and advance it towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA"). For exploration, the recommendations of the authors of this Technical Report include step-out and exploration drilling, geological, geophysical and geochemical studies. Recommendations for project development work include metallurgical testwork, environmental baseline studies, geotechnical and hydrogeological studies, and stakeholder consultation.

Recommendations to advance the Shovelnose Project are proposed in two parts: 1) exploration work in support of the discovery and delineation of new mineralized zones; and 2) project development work to facilitate a future PEA associated with the Mineral Resources Estimate reported herein for the South Zone. Some general recommendations are also made.

In order to support the discovery of new mineralized zones, the authors of this Technical Report recommend that additional diamond drilling be planned to:

- Evaluate recently discovered gold and silver mineralization at the FMN and Franz Zones (northwest of the South Zone), which may represent an extension of Vein Zone 1;

- Potentially extending Vein Zone 2b and 2d, plus the Veinlet Domain, northwards into the Alpine Zone;

- Potentially extending Vein Zone 3a (and possibly 3b) northwards into the Lear Zone by step-out drilling; and

- Testing for additional low-sulphidation epithermal vein systems proximal to the South Zone and elsewhere on the Shovelnose Property.

The authors of this Technical Report also recommend the continuation of geological, geophysical and geochemical studies to assist in ongoing exploration activities, including:

- Structural interpretation aided by oriented core measurements made on drilling completed since 2020;
- Evaluation and interpretation of multi-element analyses associated with the South Zone to potentially develop an alteration fingerprint that can be applied elsewhere on the Shovelnose Property;
- Follow-up on any promising areas of interest identified from 2021 prospecting and silt sampling programs (results pending); and
- Continue ground-truthing potential targets derived from ongoing review of the geological, geochemical and geophysical databases.

In order to facilitate a future PEA, the authors recommend additional metallurgical testing to investigate:

- Gold and silver deportment mineralogy;
- Crushing and additional grinding tests;
- More aggressive flotation strategies to float the gold with the small amount of sulphides;
- Fine grinding and CN leaching of the rougher concentrates;
- Finer primary grind followed by CN leaching; and
- Concentrate and tailings filtration and thickening tests.

Westhaven commenced environmental baseline studies in 2020, in support of future permitting activities. The authors of this Technical Report recommend that this work continue and potentially be expanded to include:

- Continue surface water sampling at established sites for a minimum of 24 months;
- Continue and expand aquatic and terrestrial studies;
- Consider installation of a dedicated weather station;
- Investigate requirements for, and consider establishing, ground water and hydrogeological monitoring stations within and adjacent to the potential pit outline;
- Overburden characterization of areas within and adjacent to the potential pit outline, possibly as part of a hydrogeological/geotechnical drilling program (approx. 8 holes);
- Additional archeological studies within the larger project area; and
- Additional stakeholder consultation.

Westhaven should also consider the use of a collar alignment tool to facilitate positioning of the drill holes.

The cost to complete the recommended exploration and project development programs is estimated to be CAD$8.3M (Table 1.3). This two-phase program should be completed in the next 12 to 14 months.

TABLE 1.3 SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET		
Program	**Description**	**Budget (CAD$)**
Exploration		
Step-out and Exploration Drilling	30,000 m at $200/m (includes staff and assays)	$6,000,000
Surface Exploration Programs	mineral prospecting, mapping, sampling, etc.	$250,000
Specialized Geochemical Studies	multi-element interpretive and modelling work	$120,000
Subtotal Phase 1		**$6,370,000**
Engineering and PEA Work		
Metallurgical Testwork		$125,000
Environmental Studies		$350,000
Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Studies		$250,000
Stakeholder Consultation		$100,000
Subtotal Phase 2		**$825,000**
Contingency (~15%)		$1,079,000
Total		**$8,274,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report on the Shovelnose Gold Property ("the Property" or "the Project") was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. Gareth Thomas, President, CEO and Director, Westhaven Gold Corp. ("Westhaven" or "the Company"). Westhaven is a public company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") with the trading symbol WHN. Westhaven's head office is located at 1056-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2. This Technical Report has an effective date of January 1, 2022. There has been no material change to the Shovelnose Gold Property between the effective date and the signature date of this Technical Report.

This report was prepared to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the mineralization contained in the South Zone of the Shovelnose Gold Deposit, British Columbia, Canada. Other gold zones on the Property are not included in this Mineral Resource Estimate. The Shovelnose Gold Property is 100% owned by Westhaven and located approximately 30 km south of the City of Merritt. The Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone ("the Zone") mineralization is primarily gold and silver. The Property is held 100% by Westhaven and it consists of 32 mineral claims covering approximately 17,624.77 ha. The Initial Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein is based on up-to-date drilling results and appropriate metal pricing, and is fully conformable to the "Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines" (2014), as referred to in National Instrument ("NI") 43-101, Form 43-101F, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and CIM Best Practices Guidelines (2019).

Westhaven accepts that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of P&E's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. The Company also accepts that P&E's Principals and Associates are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. P&E understands that this Technical Report will support the public disclosure requirements of Westhaven and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations. P&E understands that this Technical Report will be used for internal decision-making purposes and will be filed on SEDAR, as required under TSX regulations. The Technical Report may also be used to support public equity or private placement financings.

2.2 SITE VISIT

Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under the regulations of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit to the Shovelnose Gold Property on September 27, 2021. The purpose of the site visit was to review drill core, check site access, and verify core processing and storage facilities. As part of the site visit, confirmation samples from selected drill core intervals were taken and couriered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, B.C. Mr. Ray was accompanied on the Property by Mr. Robin Hopkins, a Technical Advisor to Westhaven.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The data used in the Initial Mineral Resource Estimate and the preparation of this Technical Report were provided by Westhaven to P&E. The Property was the subject of an NI 43-101 Technical Report (Laird, 2021) titled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Spences Bridge Group of Properties ("SBG Group"), Nicola and Kamloops Mining Divisions, British Columbia" dated February 25, 2021 (effective date of February 7, 2021), and is filed on SEDAR under Westhaven's profile. Parts of Sections 4 to 10 in this Technical Report have been excerpted, updated and revised from Laird (2021).

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

Table 2.1 presents the authors and co-authors of each section of this Technical Report, who in acting as independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101, take responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" included in Section 28 of this Technical Report.

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Contracted By	Sections of Technical Report
William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2 to 10, 15 to 19, 21 to 24 and Co-Author 1, 23, 25, 26
Yungang Wu, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Jarita Barry, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	11 and Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26
D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	13, 20 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-Author 1, 14, 25, 26
Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-Author 1, 14, 25, 26
Brian Ray, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated. At the time of this Technical Report, the 24-month trailing average exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar is 1 US$ = 1.26 CAD$ or 1 CAD$ = 0.797 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be so noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t") for metal grades. Gold and silver grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Quantities of gold and silver may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz"). The terms and their abbreviations used in this Technical Report are listed in Table 2.2. Units of measurement and their abbreviations are listed in Table 2.3. Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 10N or as latitude and longitude.

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
$	dollar(s)
°	degree(s)
°C	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
%	percent
σ	standard deviation
3-D	three-dimensional
AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
Acme	Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
Ag	silver
AGAT	AGAT Laboratories Ltd.
ALS	ALS Minerals Limited
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessment
Ar	argon
AR/ICP	argon inductively coupled plasma
As	arsenic
asl	above sea level
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalency
BCEAA	BC Environmental Assessment Act
boiling zone	fluid produces boiling
BWi	bond ball mill work index
°C	degree Celsius
CAD$	Canadian Dollar
CDN	Canadian Resource Laboratories
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
cm	centimetre(s)
CN	cyanide
CN	Canadian National Railway
CNA	Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly
Company, the	the Westhaven Gold Corp. company
CoV$_{AV}$	average coefficients of variation
CoV	coefficient of variation
CP	Canadian Pacific Railway

Table 2.2 Terminology and Abbreviations	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
CRM(s)	certified reference material(s)
CSAMT	controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics
Cu	copper
DC	Direct Current
$ M	dollars, millions
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
Elk Property	Elk Gold Project
EM	electromagnetic
Exploration Permits	Notices of Work authorizations
FA	fire assay
Fairfield	Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
FMN	Forget Me Not (Zone)
FSR	Forest Service Road
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
Gold Mountain	Gold Mountain Mining Corp.
GRAV	gravimetric
ha	hectare(s)
Hg	mercury
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICPMS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
ID	identification
ID^3	inverse distance cubed
ID^2	inverse distance squared
IP	induced polarization
IRS	intact rock strength
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
K	potassium
k	thousand(s)
kg	kilograms(s)
km	kilometre(s)
kW	kilowatt
level	mine working level referring to the nominal elevation (m RL), e.g. 4285 level (mine workings at 4285 m RL)
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
M	million(s)
m	metre(s)
m^2	square metre(s), metre(s) squared
m^3	cubic metre(s)
Ma	millions of years

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
mag	magnetic
MINFILE	mineral inventory database
mm	millimetre
MMO	Major Mines Office
NaCN	sodium cyanide
NAD	North American Datum
New Afton or New Afton Property	New Afton Project
New Gold	New Gold Inc.
NI	National Instrument
NIR	near infrared
NN	nearest neighbour
NNTC	Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council
NTS	National Topographic System
NSR	net smelter return
O_2	oxygen
OREAS	OREAS North America Inc.
Osisko	Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd.
oz	ounce
P_{80}	80% percent passing
P&E	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Pb	lead
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
PFR	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
Project, the	the Shovelnose Gold Property that is the subject of this Technical Report
Property, the	the Shovelnose Gold Property that is the subject of this Technical Report
QA/QC or QAQC	quality assurance/quality control
QC	quality control
QMS	quality management system
R^2	coefficient of determination
Rb	rubidium
RQD	rock quality designation/ determination
Sable	Sable Resources Ltd.
SBG Group	Spences Bridge Group of Properties
S	sulphur

TABLE 2.2 **TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS**	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
Se	selenium
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
Sr	strontium
Strongbow	Strongbow Exploration Inc.
t	metric tonne(s)
Talisker	Talisker Resources Ltd.
Te	tellurium
Technical Report	this NI 43-101 Technical Report
TF	total field
Titan	Titan Diamond Drilling Ltd.
TOC	total organic carbon
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
tpd	tonnes per day
U	uranium
US$	United States dollar(s)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
VZ1F	Vein Zone 1 Fault
Westhaven	Westhaven Gold Corp.
yr	year
Zone, the	South Zone
Zn	zinc

TABLE 2.3 **UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS**			
Abbreviation	**Meaning**	**Abbreviation**	**Meaning**
µm	microns, micrometre	m^3/s	cubic metre per second
$	dollar	m^3/y	cubic metre per year
$/t	dollar per metric tonne	mØ	metre diameter
%	percent sign	m/h	metre per hour
% w/w	percent solid by weight	m/s	metre per second
¢/kWh	cent per kilowatt hour	Mt	million tonnes
°	degree	Mtpy	million tonnes per year
°C	degree Celsius	min	minute
cm	centimetre	min/h	minute per hour
d	day	mL	millilitre
ft	feet	mm	millimetre
GWh	Gigawatt hours	MV	medium voltage
g/t	grams per tonne	MVA	mega volt-ampere
h	hour	MW	megawatts
ha	hectare	oz	ounce (troy)

TABLE 2.3
UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
hp	horsepower	Pa	Pascal
k	kilo, thousands	pH	Measure of acidity
kg	kilogram	ppb	part per billion
kg/t	kilogram per metric tonne	ppm	part per million
km	kilometre	s	second
kPa	kilopascal	t or tonne	metric tonne
kV	kilovolt	tpd	metric tonne per day
kW	kilowatt	t/h	metric tonne per hour
kWh	kilowatt-hour	t/h/m	metric tonne per hour per metre
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne	t/h/m^2	metric tonne per hour per square metre
L	litre	t/m	metric tonne per month
L/s	litres per second	t/m^2	metric tonne per square metre
lb	pound(s)	t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre
M	million	T	short ton
m	metre	tpy	metric tonnes per year
m^2	square metre	V	volt
m^3	cubic metre	W	Watt
m^3/d	cubic metre per day	wt%	weight percent
m^3/h	cubic metre per hour	yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

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

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information on land tenure was obtained from Westhaven. The Technical Report authors relied on tenure information from Westhaven and have not completed an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Shovelnose Gold Property. Ownership of the mining claims was independently verified by the authors of this Technical Report on October 23, 2021, utilizing the information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation of the Government of British Columbia, located at:

https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto/cwm.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title

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

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

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

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

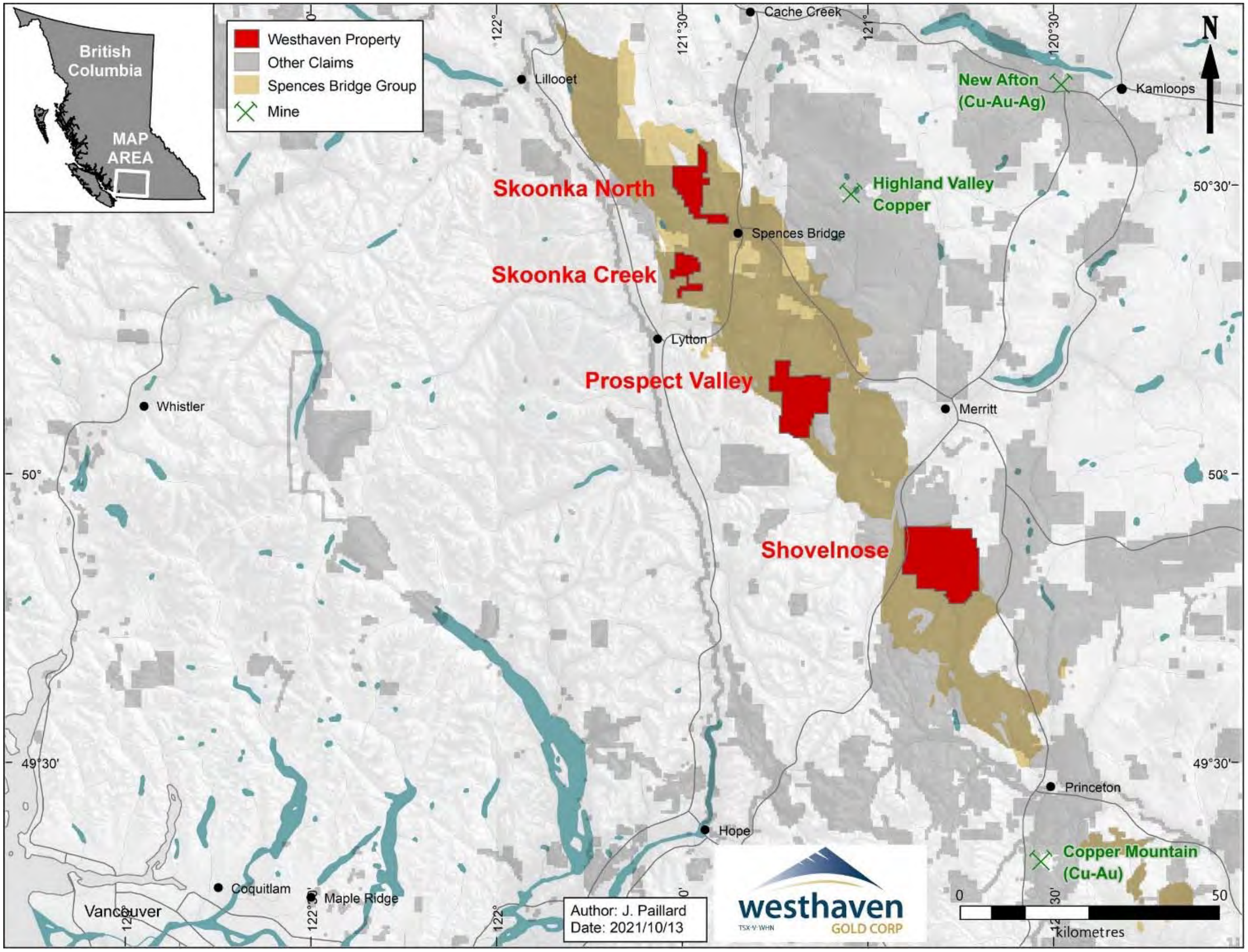
4.1 LOCATION

The Shovelnose Property (the "Property" or the "Project") is located at latitude 49°51'25" N and longitude 120°48'25" W (UTM NAD83 Z10N: 657,700 m E, 5,522,600 m N), approximately 30 km south of the City of Merritt and immediately east of the Coquihalla Highway, in south-central British Columbia (Figure 4.1). The Property area is situated within the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 92H/15, in the Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions.

4.2 LAND TENURE

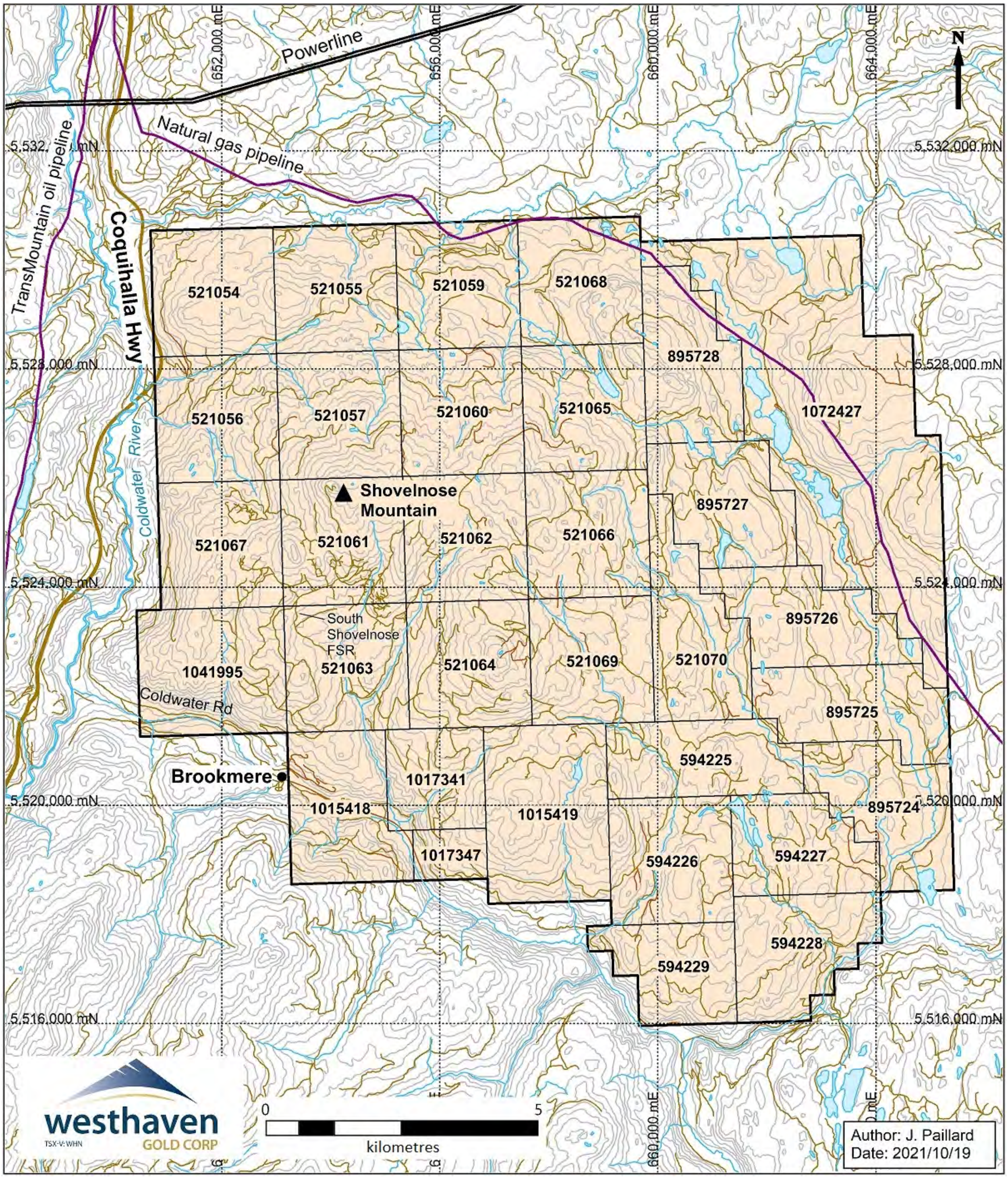
The Shovelnose Property consists of 32 contiguous mineral claims encompassing 17,625 ha (Figure 4.2) and all are owned 100% by Westhaven. All the claims are in good standing at the effective date of this Technical Report (Table 4.1). The Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report is covered by mining claims 521061, 521063 and 521064, all of which are in good standing till May 19, 2031.

FIGURE 4.1 SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*

FIGURE 4.2 SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIM MAP



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

TABLE 4.1
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY LAND TENURE [1]

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Tenure Type	Tenure Subtype	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Owner Name	Ownership (%)
521054	SHOVEL-1	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.30	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521055	SHOVEL-2	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.30	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521056	SHOVEL-3	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.52	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521057	SHOVEL-4	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.52	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521059	SHOVEL-5	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.31	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521060	SHOVEL-6	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.53	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521061	SHOVEL-7	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.74	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521062	SHOVEL-8	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.75	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521063	SHOVEL-9	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.97	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521064	SHOVEL-10	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.97	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521065	SHOVEL-11	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.53	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521066	SHOVEL-12	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.75	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521067	SHOVEL-13	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.74	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521068	SHOVEL-14	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.31	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521069	SHOVEL-15	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.97	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
521070	SHOVEL-16	Mineral	CLAIM	2005-10-12	2031-05-19	520.93	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
594225	SHOVEL-17	Mineral	CLAIM	2008-11-13	2031-05-19	479.46	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
594226	SHOVEL-18	Mineral	CLAIM	2008-11-13	2031-05-19	521.32	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
594227	SHOVEL-19	Mineral	CLAIM	2008-11-13	2031-05-19	437.91	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
594228	SHOVEL-20	Mineral	CLAIM	2008-11-13	2031-05-19	500.63	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
594229	SHOVEL-21	Mineral	CLAIM	2008-11-13	2031-05-19	396.35	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
895724	SHOVEL-22	Mineral	CLAIM	2011-08-31	2031-05-19	521.25	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
895725	SHOVEL-23	Mineral	CLAIM	2011-08-31	2031-05-19	500.23	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
895726	SHOVEL-24	Mineral	CLAIM	2011-08-31	2031-05-19	500.08	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
895727	SHOVEL-25	Mineral	CLAIM	2011-08-31	2031-05-19	499.87	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100

TABLE 4.1
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY LAND TENURE [1]

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Tenure Type	Tenure Subtype	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Owner Name	Ownership (%)
895728	SHOVEL-26	Mineral	CLAIM	2011-08-31	2031-05-19	499.64	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1015418	SHOVEL-33	Mineral	CLAIM	2012-12-20	2031-05-19	542.07	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1015419	SHOVEL-34	Mineral	CLAIM	2012-12-20	2031-05-19	729.73	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1017341	SHOVEL-35	Mineral	CLAIM	2013-03-01	2031-05-19	333.55	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1017347	SHOVEL-36	Mineral	CLAIM	2013-03-01	2031-05-19	125.11	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1041995	BROOK1	Mineral	CLAIM	2016-02-12	2031-05-19	625.16	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100
1072427		Mineral	CLAIM	2019-11-04	2031-05-19	2082.27	Westhaven Gold Corp.	100

Notes:

[1] Land tenure information effective October 21, 2021

4.3 OPTION AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT

In 2011, Westhaven optioned the Shovelnose Gold Property from Strongbow Exploration Inc. (“Strongbow”). In 2015, Westhaven completed a purchase agreement with Strongbow to acquire 100% interest in 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 CAD$500,000 at any time. In 2015, Strongbow sold the 2% NSR to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. Currently, Westhaven owns 100% interest in the Shovelnose Property, less the NSR. From 2012 to 2019, Westhaven staked an additional six claims (4,438 ha) and allowed 11 claims (3,225 ha) to lapse.

In 2018, Sable Resources Ltd (“Sable”) staked a 194,038-ha land package covering over 70% of the Spences Bridge Gold Belt and adjoining most of Westhaven’s 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 km of Westhaven’s existing Properties (see Figure 4.1) would be subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty in perpetuity, as long as the claims are held. Additionally, Westhaven had a 30-day right of first refusal (“ROFR”) for a three-year period, for any properties within the same five-km radius. However, that ROFR expired October 16, 2021. On April 22, 2019, a new company, Talisker Resources Ltd (“Talisker”), was created by Sable that included all BC properties held at that time by Sable. The previous agreement between Westhaven and Sable is binding with Talisker. Talisker’s reported work to date is limited to grassroots prospecting and soil and stream sediment sampling.

4.4 PROPERTY AND TITLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA REGULATIONS

In British Columbia, a valid Free Miners' license is required to prospect for minerals, record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer. Company licenses are available to any registered corporation in good standing. A Free Miners’ license is valid for a year and it must be renewed yearly to be kept current. The cost of obtaining a Corporate Free Miners License is $500 to issue and $500 to renew.

Mineral Titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system that provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are $1.75 per ha. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. In order to hold the claims beyond the first year, the owner must complete a required amount of work per year, either physical or technical, on the Property 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. These assessment reports remain confidential for one year, and then become available for public access. If assessment work or cash in lieu is not filed by the required date, the claims will automatically lapse.

The schedule of work requirements or cash in lieu payments in BC is outlined below:

- **Mineral Claim - Work Requirement**
  - $5 per ha for anniversary years 1 and 2;
  - $10 per ha for anniversary years 3 and 4;
  - $15 per ha for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
  - $20 per ha for subsequent anniversary years.

- **Mineral Claim - Cash-in-lieu of Work**
  - $10 per ha for anniversary years 1 and 2;
  - $20 per ha for anniversary years 3 and 4;
  - $30 per ha for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
  - $40 per ha for subsequent anniversary years.

With the exception of two Shovelnose claims, 1041995 at $15/ha/yr and 1072427 at $10/ha/yr, all the remaining Property claims require $20/ha/yr work.

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. The Shovelnose claims have expiry dates in 2031. Consequently, there is no impact on the due date.

4.5 FIRST NATIONS COMMUNICATIONS

First Nations land claims are still unresolved in this area, although no current or historical settlements, or archaeologically significant sites, are documented within the Shovelnose claim group. Westhaven maintains ongoing dialogue and a close relationship with local First Nations communities, and has contracted a series of cultural and archeological surveys at various locations on the Shovelnose Gold Property prior to 2021 (Table 4.2).

TABLE 4.2
CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

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	Archaeological Inventory search

TABLE 4.2 **CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES**			
Property	**Year**	**Contractor**	**Study Performed**
		Resource Operations and Rural Development of Victoria, BC	
	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.
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance Report: Westhaven Ventures - 38 Drill sites FILE No. 1920-319
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance Report: Westhaven Ventures - 21 Drill sites FILE No. 1920-319
	2020	Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt, BC	Preliminary Field Reconnaissance Report: Westhaven Ventures - 29 Drill sites FILE No. pending

No new cultural and archeological surveys were undertaken in 2021, due in part to unavailability of the preferred First Nations contractor.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims, which are located 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 possesses valid multi-year Exploration Permits and related amendments for proposed work at Shovelnose covering the period between September 01, 2019 to September 01, 2024. An application for a new multi-year Exploration Permit covering more extensive activities within the Property was submitted on July 30, 2021 (tracking number 100352660), with minor subsequent amendments (August 03 and September 08, 2021) as requested by the BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation during the review process. Requests from the ministry were fulfilled and the new Exploration Permit is expected sometime in the first quarter of 2022. Even without the new permit, Westhaven's activities can continue under the current permit until September 1, 2024.

4.7 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

The Author of this Technical Report section is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Shovelnose Gold Property that has not been discussed in this Technical Report.

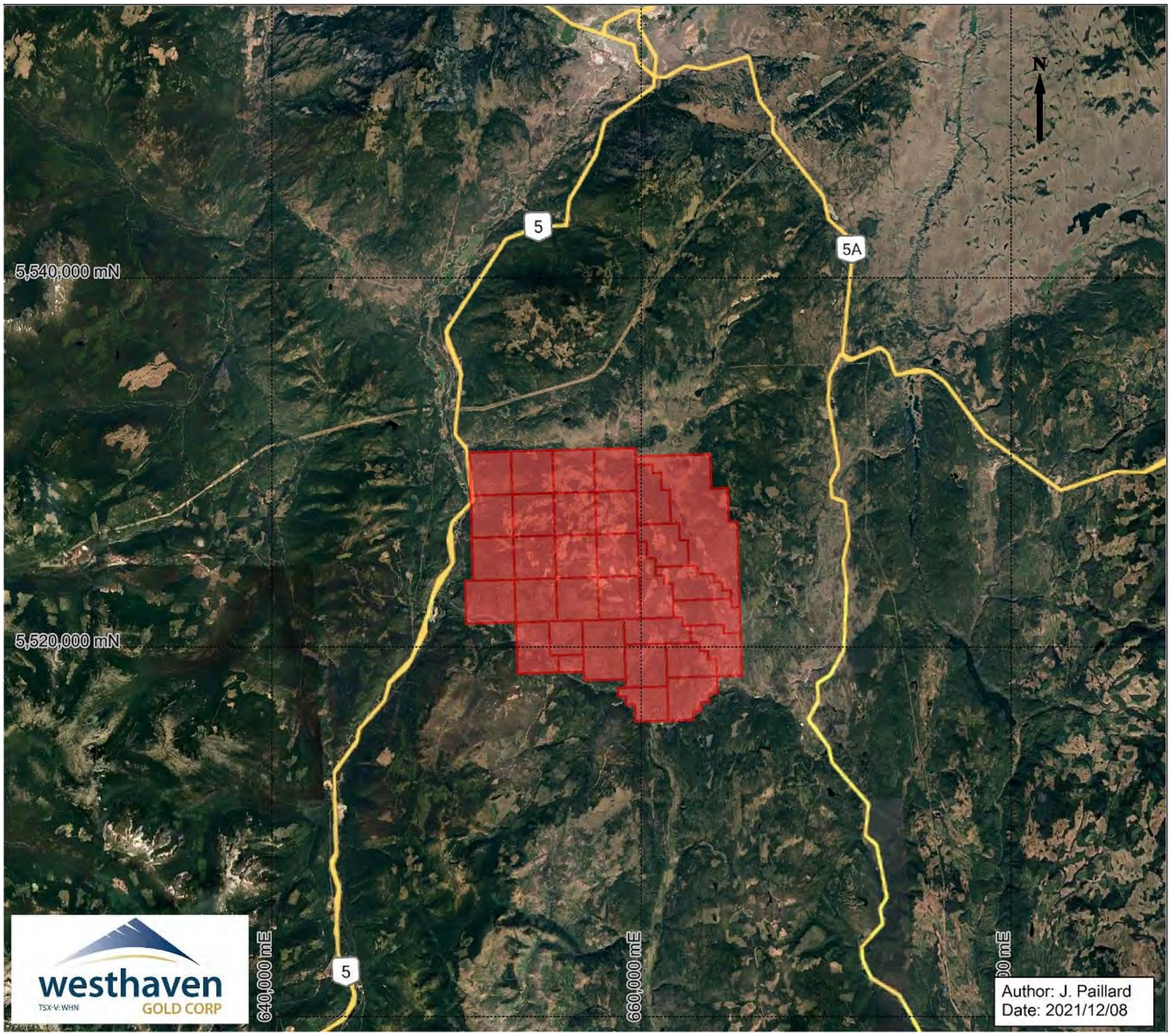
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Shovelnose Gold Property is located by road approximately 30 km south of the City of Merritt, BC (Figure 5.1) and 270 km northeast of Vancouver. To access the northern portion of the Property, turn off the Coquihalla Highway at the Coldwater exit and drive approximately three km north to the Kane Valley Road. For the south and central portions of the Property, including the focus areas of drilling from 2011 through 2021, turn off the Coquihalla Highway onto the Coldwater Road, and either travel eastwards up the Shouz Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") (Figure 5.2) or southeast towards the Community of Brookmere. Follow the Coldwater Road southeast to the Kilometre 41 marker and turn north onto the South Shovelnose FSR (Figure 5.3).

Note: At the time of writing, washouts caused by the November 2021 excessive rainfall event have restricted access to certain parts of the Coquihalla Highway. Repairs are underway and the highway has reopened between Hope and Merritt to essential commercial vehicle traffic, with a full opening later in 2022. Access to the Merritt area from Vancouver is available via Highway 3 (through Hope/Princeton) and Highway 99 (through Whistler/Lillooet). The Coldwater Road, South Shovelnose FSR and Shouz Creek FSR are open and usable at this time.

FIGURE 5.1 SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY ACCESS



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*

FIGURE 5.2 SHOUZ CREEK FOREST SERVICE ROAD ACCESS TO SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY

Source: *Westhaven (October 2021)*

Description*: Shouz Creek Forest Service Road accessing the western edge of the Shovelnose Gold Property viewed from the northbound Coquihalla/Coldwater Exit (256) ramp looking east across the Coldwater Road. Location: 650,619 m E, 5,527,621 m N and 836 m elevation.*

FIGURE 5.3 SOUTH SHOVELNOSE FOREST SERVICE ROAD ACCESS TO SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY

Source: *Westhaven (October 2021)*
Description: *South Shovelnose Forest Service Road accessing the southern edge of the Shovelnose Gold Property viewed from the south side of the Coldwater Road (km marker 41), looking northeast. Approximately 1 km west of the Community of Brookmere. Location: 651,961 m E, 5,521,528 m N, and 977 m elevation.*

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 in winter, particularly at higher elevation.

5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES

The close proximity to both the City of Merritt and the Coquihalla Highway provides the Property with logistical support, access, and an excellent transportation and power supply corridor.

High voltage transmission lines running from the Interior of BC to the Lower Mainland cross the highway about five km north of the Coldwater Road exit (see Figure 5.1). The Trans Mountain oil pipeline (Edmonton to Vancouver) and the Enbridge main natural gas transmission line (Fort Nelson to the US border) each run south along the highway service corridor just west of the Property.

The City of Merritt is the nearest full-service community to the Shovelnose Property with a population of approximately 7,113 persons, 30% of whom are under the age of 25 (City of Merritt, 2021). The main industries are forestry, ranching and tourism/hospitality. Merritt lies at the cross-roads of the Coquihalla Highway (No. 5) between Vancouver and Kamloops, the Okanogan Connector Highway (No. 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 supplier, heavy equipment contractors, a helicopter base, and labour. Merritt is served by a 69 kV electrical transmission line. Mainlines for the CP and CN railroads follow the Fraser River, located approximately 35 km to the west, and the CPR formerly had a spur line into Merritt.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

A Fortis BC natural gas supply pipeline to Princeton/Osoyoos leaves the Enbridge mainline, and runs east-southeast across the northern part of the Shovelnose Gold Property, and then turns south-southeast within the eastern edge for another 10 km. Fortis BC considers the entire Shovelnose Gold Property to be within their service area (Fortis BC, 2021). A radio/cellular tower is located on the top of Shovelnose Mountain, which provides excellent communication throughout the Property.

The Coldwater River runs along the western Property boundary and represents a potential water source. Approximately 400 km of active and deactivated logging roads and trails facilitate easy access to most of the Property using four-wheel drive vehicles.

5.4 CLIMATE

The climate in the Merritt area is dry with little precipitation (annual mean total of 30 mm), mild winters (approx. -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, 2021; City of Merritt, 2021). Higher elevations at Shovelnose Mountain result in more extreme temperature and precipitation ranges.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The western and northern parts of the Shovelnose Property lie within the Coldwater River drainage basin (Nicola drainage), whereas streams in the central, eastern and southern parts flow into the Similkameen River drainage. The Property is situated on a plateau with several small steep rolling hills, including Shovelnose Mountain (Figure 5.4). Shovelnose Mountain lies within a broad transition from coastal to interior climatic zones.

FIGURE 5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY AREA

Source: *Westhaven (October 2021)*
Description: *Shovelnose Gold Property on the east side of the Coldwater Road (photo right), the Coquihalla Highway (photo left), and the Coldwater Road Exit (256) viewed from the southeast side of the northbound Coquihalla Highway. View looking northeast and includes the Coldwater River (lower right), Coldwater Road (center right), Shovelnose Mountain (upper right) and the Shouz Creek FSR (centre). Location: 649,961 m E, 5,526,989 m N and 868 m elevation.*

The area has been logged repeatedly and contains extensive forest access, recreational ATV trails, and numerous cattle pastures. Tree planting activities have been ongoing locally over the past few years (including 2020 and 2021). Small-scale tree harvesting operations utilizing various access roads to the Property area have been ongoing intermittently through 2019 and into 2021. Western extremities of the Shovelnose Property, including some areas of current drilling activity, were impacted by forest fires in August and September of 2021. Effects of the burns can be seen in Figures 5.2 to 5.4.

Property elevations range from 860 m above sea level ("asl") on its lower western margin at the Coldwater River to 1,680 m asl 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 lower and higher elevations. Unknown and highly variable thicknesses of soil, till and glaciofluvial cover are extensive on lower slopes.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 EARLY EXPLORATION HISTORY

The discovery of placer gold ignited the Fraser and Thompson Rivers gold rush in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet District. In particular, the Nicoamen River, located 23 km northwest from Shovelnose Mountain, played a role in initiating the gold rush in the Merritt Region. However, no specific mention of, or evidence for, placer operations within the Shovelnose Gold Property has been found to date.

In 1994, a government regional silt sample anomaly in an east-west trending creek southeast of Kingsvale, on the northwestern flank of Shovelnose Mountain and within the current Property, returned an anomalous value of 68 ppb Au (BC RGS 40 or GSC Open File 2666; 1994).

In 2001-2002, 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). Almadex collected 41 silt samples, 14 soil samples and 22 rock samples. Results from this work identified several areas with potential for gold mineralization.

6.2 2005 TO 2010 STRONGBOW EXPLORATION INC.

Strongbow Exploration Inc. ("Strongbow") undertook gold exploration programs on the northwest portion of the current Property between 2005 and 2010 (Table 6.1). In October 2005, Strongbow staked the original Shovelnose claims, based on the 1994 government regional silt sample anomaly that returned 68 ppb Au (BC RGS 40, 1994). Between 2006 and 2010 Strongbow actively explored the Shovelnose Gold Property, resulting in the discovery of four surface gold occurrences (Mik, Line 6, Tower, and Brookmere) and the recognition of other potential soil geochemical targets.

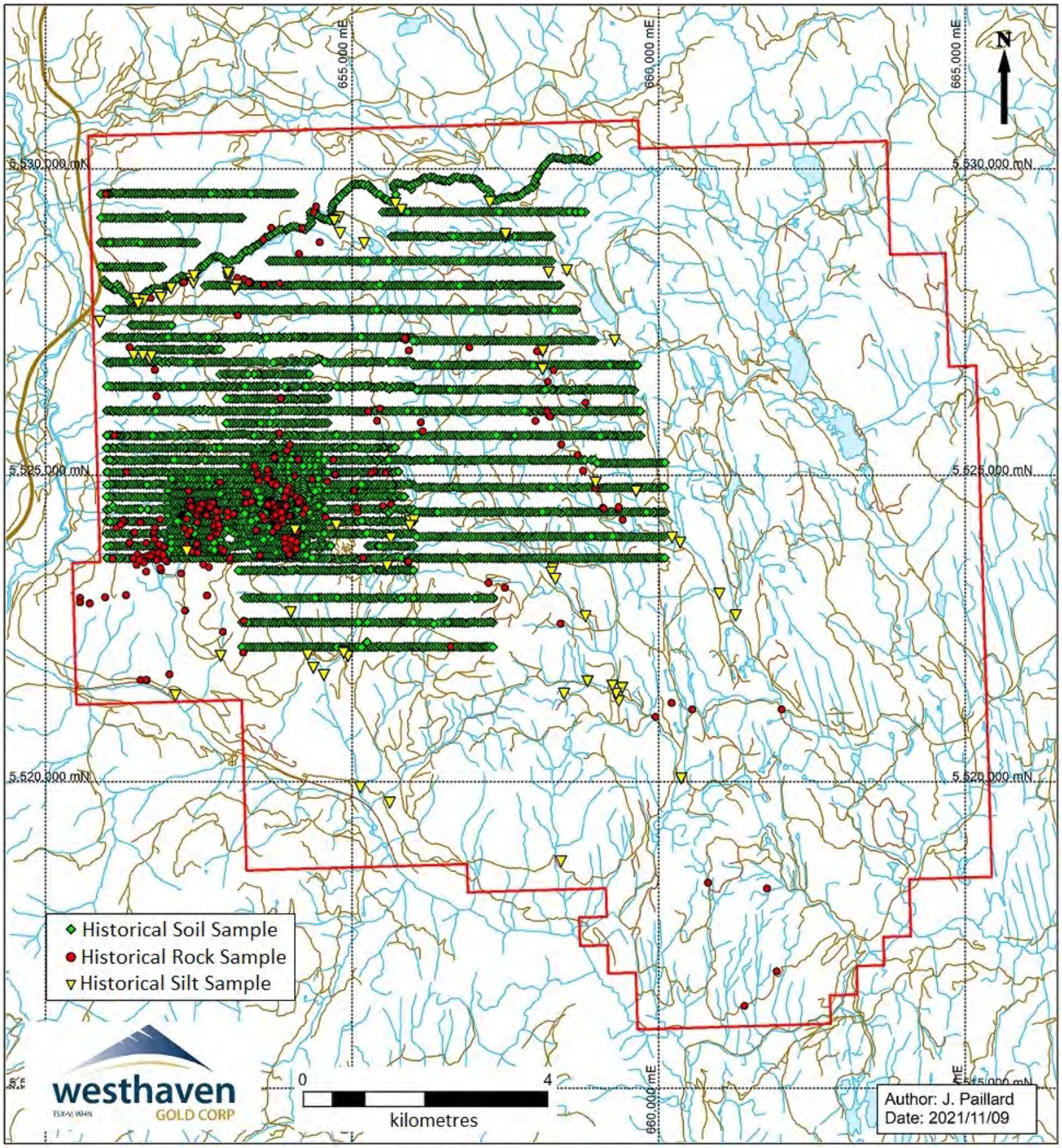
Strongbow's 2006 exploration program on the Shovelnose Gold Property included reconnaissance silt sampling (52), soil sampling (57) and rock sampling (57) as shown in Figure 6.1, and mineral prospecting and bedrock mapping. A total of 15 rock samples returned assays of >100 ppb Au, the highest rock grab sample assay returned 505 ppb Au.

TABLE 6.1
STRONGBOW HISTORICAL EXPLORATION SUMMARY

Year	Mapping	Sampling			Geophysics (line-km)		Trench
		silt	soil	rock	Airborne Mag	Ground Mag	
2006	1:10,000	52	57	57			
2007	1:10,000/1:2,500		3,838	162	308		3-17 m
2008	1:10,000/1:2,500		272	243			7-189 m
2009	1:10,000		14	193			18-338 m
2010			363	43		23.2	
Total		**52**	**4,544**	**698**	**308**	**23.2**	**28-544 m**

Source: *Westhaven (October 2021)*

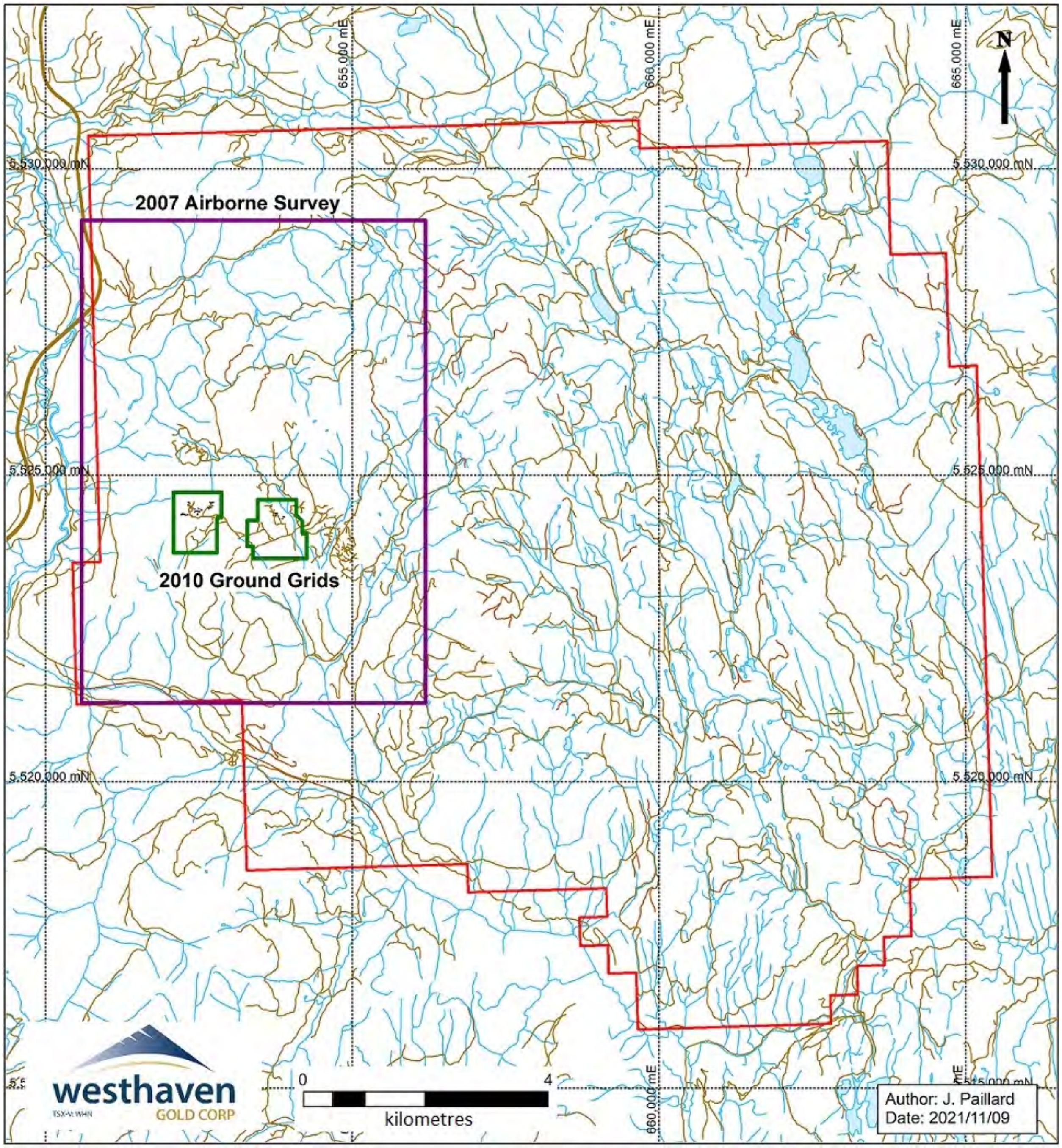
FIGURE 6.1 HISTORICAL SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

In 2007, Strongbow completed both regional and detail scale soil (3,838) and rock (162) sampling, and prospecting and airborne geophysics (308 line-km) over the Shovel-1 through Shovel-16 claims (Figure 6.2). Follow-up surface work led to discovery of the Line 6, Mik and Tower Zones.

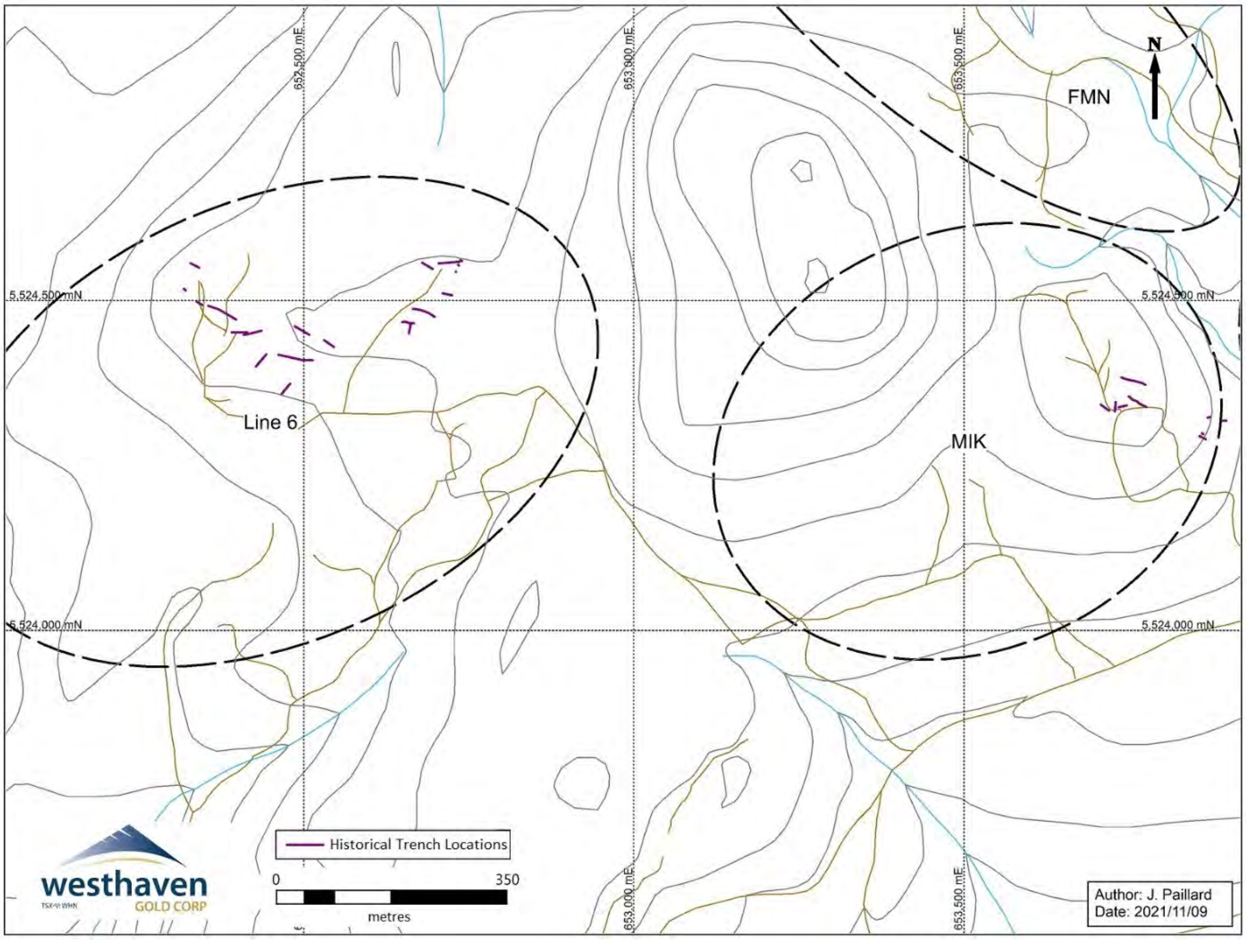
FIGURE 6.2 STRONGBOW GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

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 at seven locations (~189 m) over the Mik and Line 6 Zones (Figure 6.3).

FIGURE 6.3 STRONGBOW TRENCHING



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

Exploration in 2009 focused mainly on expanding the previously discovered mineralized zones and soil geochemical anomalies (14 soil samples and 193 rocks). 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 approximately 338 m of trenching was completed at 18 sites (Figure 6.3).

In 2010, Strongbow completed ground magnetics (23.2 line-km) at two locations (Figure 6.2), prospecting (43 rock samples), and infill auger soil sampling (363 samples). The focus of the 2010 exploration was to better define and expand the known areas of mineralization and identify new gold targets in the southeast portion of the claims that formed the original property. No drilling was undertaken at anytime by Strongbow, and their historical work is summarized in Table 6.1.

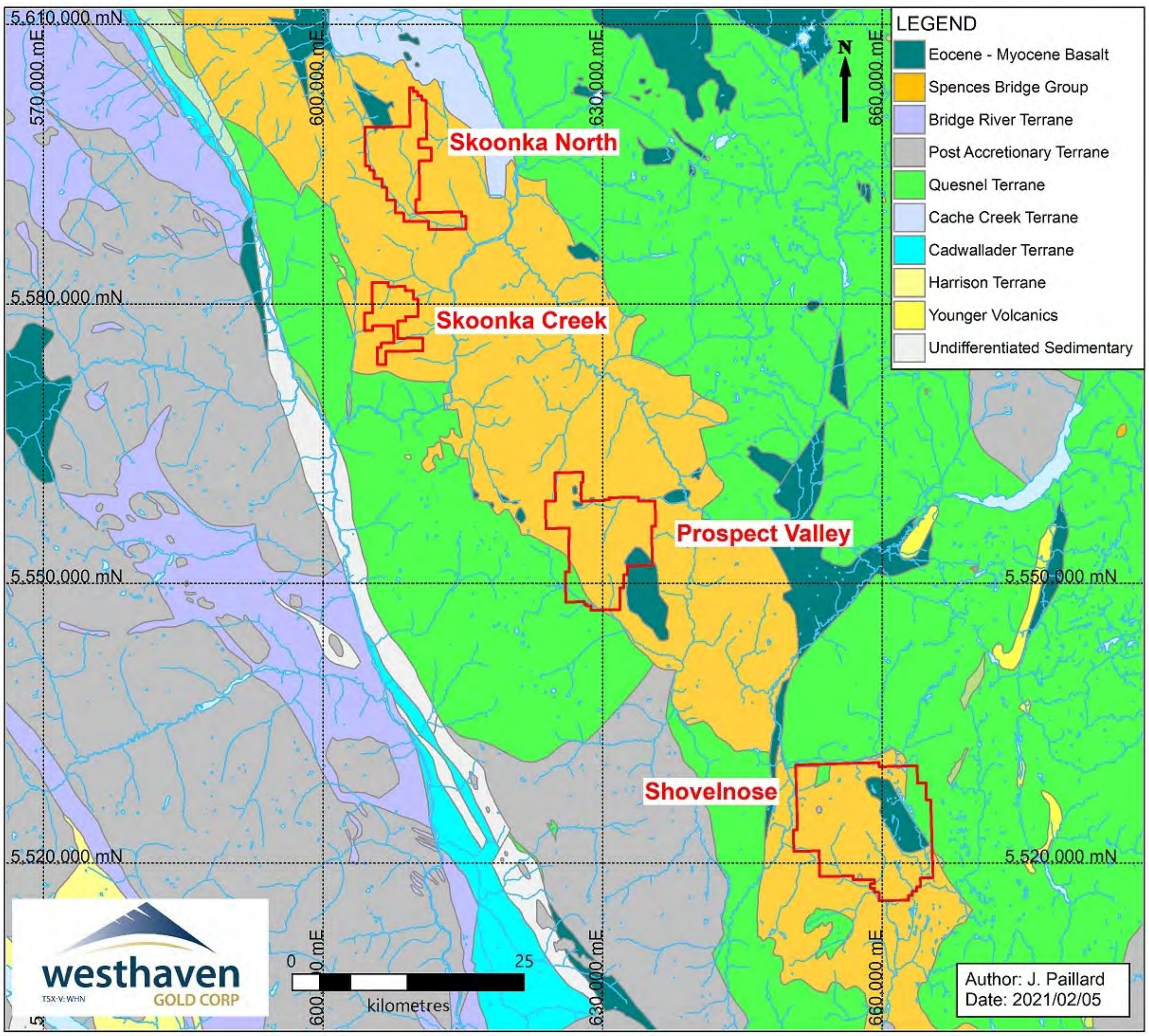
In 2011, Strongbow optioned the Shovelnose Gold Property to Westhaven.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Westhaven's mineral properties are underlain mainly 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 215 km north-northwest trending belt (400 km^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 7.1, with the Shovelnose Gold Property situated at the south end of the trend.

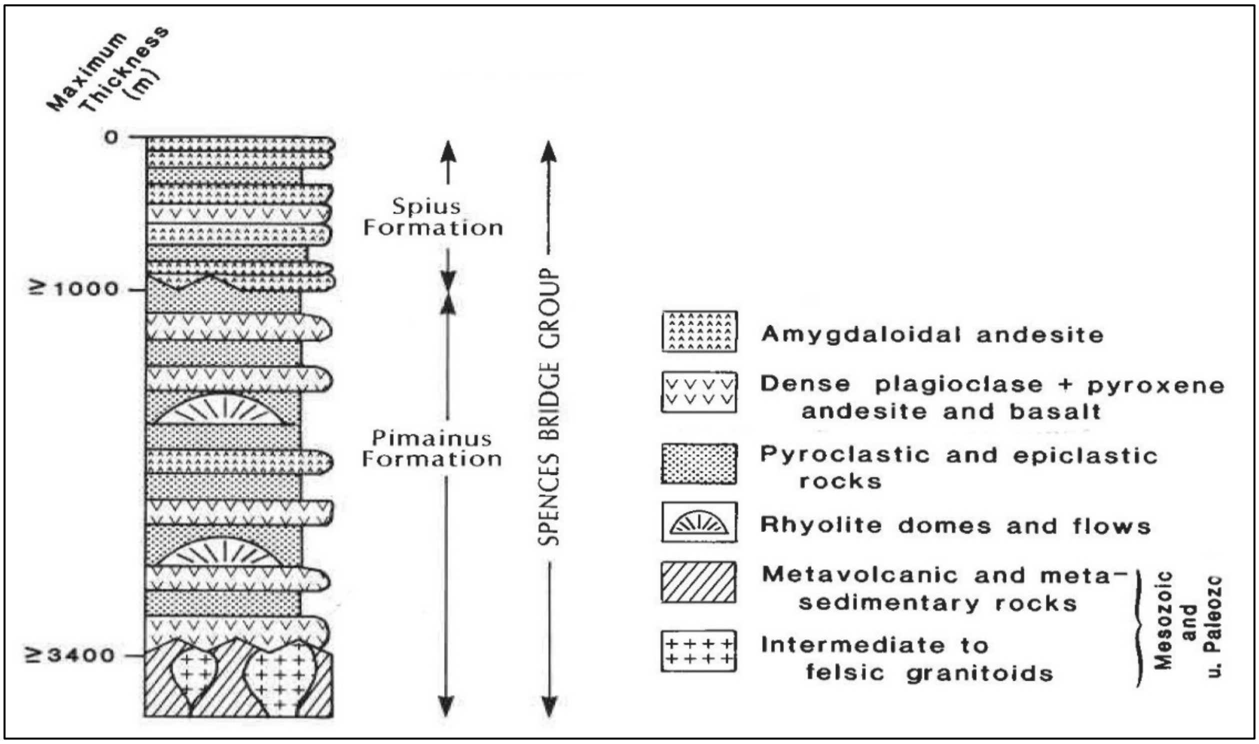
FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING



Source: *Laird (2021), after Cui et al., (2017)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

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 7.2. The Pimainus Formation comprises the lower unit, 2.5 km thick, and consists of basalt to rhyolite lavas intercalated with pyroclastic rocks. 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. These two volcanic units were deposited subaerially, concurrent with folding and faulting, and share a contact that varies from gradational to unconformable and is locally faulted.

FIGURE 7.2 STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN OF THE SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP



Source: *Laird (2021), after 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 that the volcanic rocks are late Albian in age, ranging from 96.8 Ma to 104.5 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 consist of sedimentary and volcanic formations of the Pennsylvanian to Lower Jurassic Cache Creek Group.

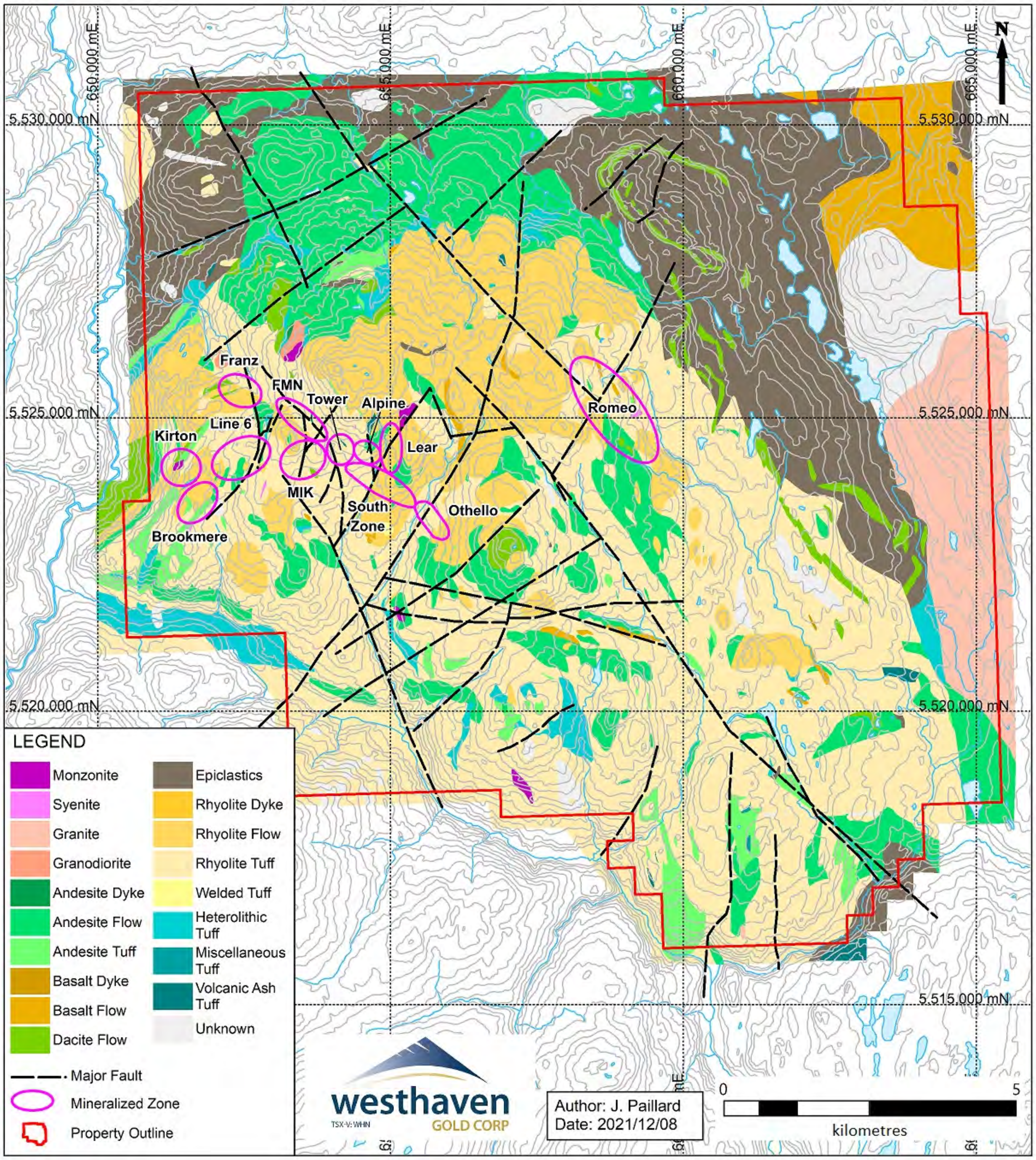
Spences Bridge Group volcanic rocks are locally overlain by Eocene-aged volcanic and sedimentary units of the Princeton and Kamloops Groups (Monger and McMillan, 1989; Diakow and Barrios, 2008) and Miocene-aged Chilcotin Group basalts. These younger units consist of basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolite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

Locally thick deposits of Pleistocene materials and 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 south to southeastwards (Nicoamen Plateau; Ryder, 1975), with local variations induced by physiography and topography.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Shovelnose Gold Property is represented in Figure 7.3. 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 crosscut the volcanic stratigraphy. Outcrops are generally small and most abundant on topographic highs.

FIGURE 7.3 SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND GOLD MINERALIZED ZONES



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

The characteristics of the three main lithostratigraphic groups are summarized as follows:

- 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.

- **Princeton Group:** 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 flows.

- **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, which host the gold-silver mineralization. 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 cut locally by northeast-trending syenite dykes in the southwest part of the Property.

A conspicuous upper unit of crystal lithic rhyolite tuffs overlies and is commonly 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 crystal lithic rhyolite tuff 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 Gold Property.

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

Recent mapping on the Property 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 too and how they relate to the older, northeast and northwest trending faults.

7.3 DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

The Shovelnose Gold Property hosts high-grade low sulphidation epithermal gold and silver mineralization within subaerial volcanics of the 215 km long north-northwest trending mid-Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Diamond drilling and mineral prospecting on the Property have identified at least nine mineralized zones: South, Lear, Alpine, Brookmere, Line 6, Mik, Tower, Forget Me Not ("FMN"), Franz, and Romeo Zones (Figure 7.3). Mineralization occurs in these Zones as gold-silver bearing quartz vein zones, largely hosted in a rhyolite dome, with the primary vein system extending for >4 km. It is the mineralization in the South Zone that is the focus of this Technical Report.

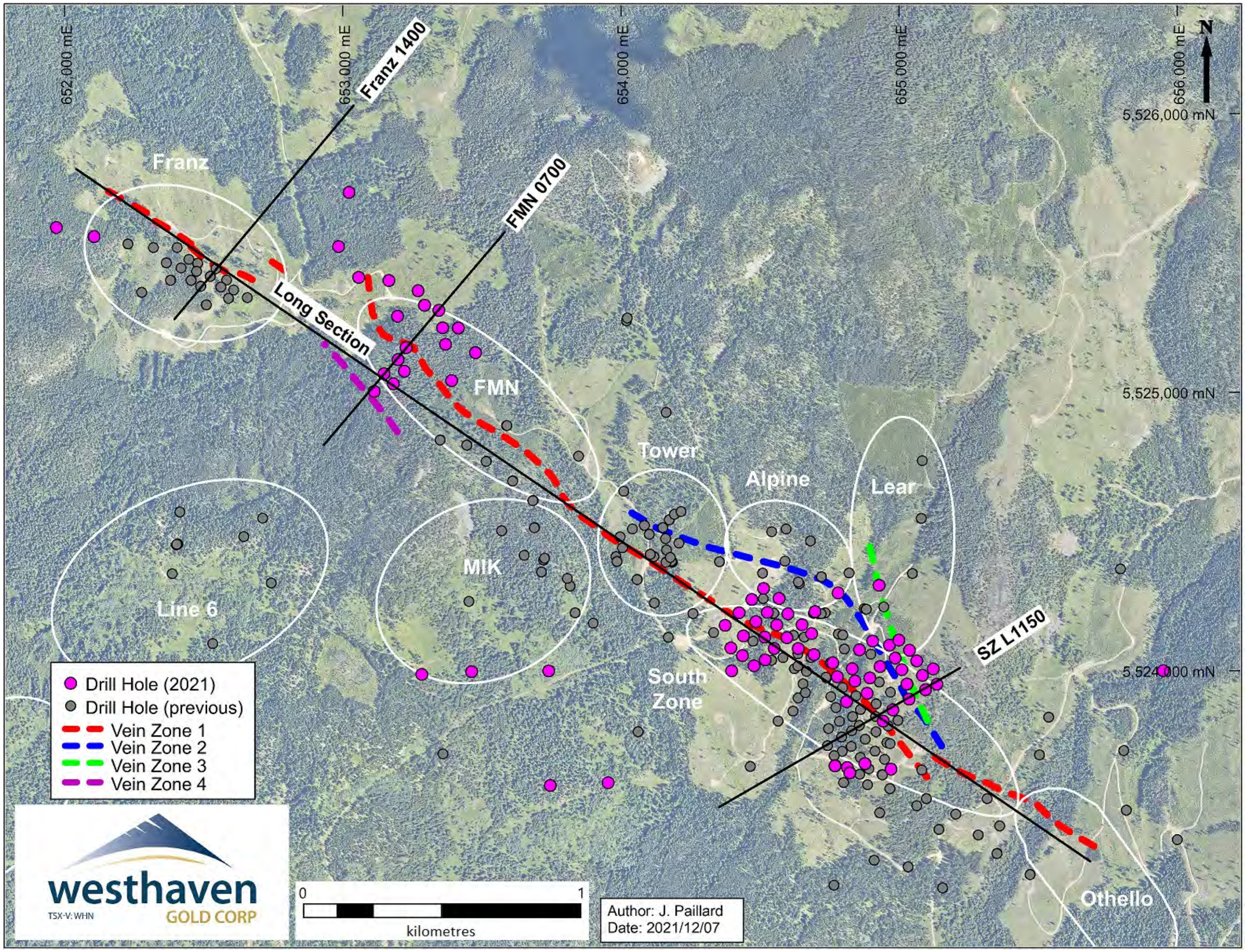
7.3.1 South Zone

The South Zone is located near the southeast end of the main mineralized trend on the Shovelnose Gold Property (Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5). Host lithologies are rhyolite tuffs and flows, and mafic basement rocks (heterolithic tuff, andesite tuff and andesite flow). The highest-grade gold mineralization occurs over a 300 m vertical range in a shallow paleo-horizon (approximately 1,050 m to 1,325 m 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 approximately 1,050 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar.

The main mineralization is delineated between two steeply-dipping faults, with four subparallel vein systems identified: Vein Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.7). Vein Zones 1, 2 and 3, primarily in the South Zone, but also extending into the adjacent Othello, Lear and Alpine Zones, are included in the Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report. Vein Zone 4 has been traced in the gap between the FMN and Franz Zones (see Figure 7.4).

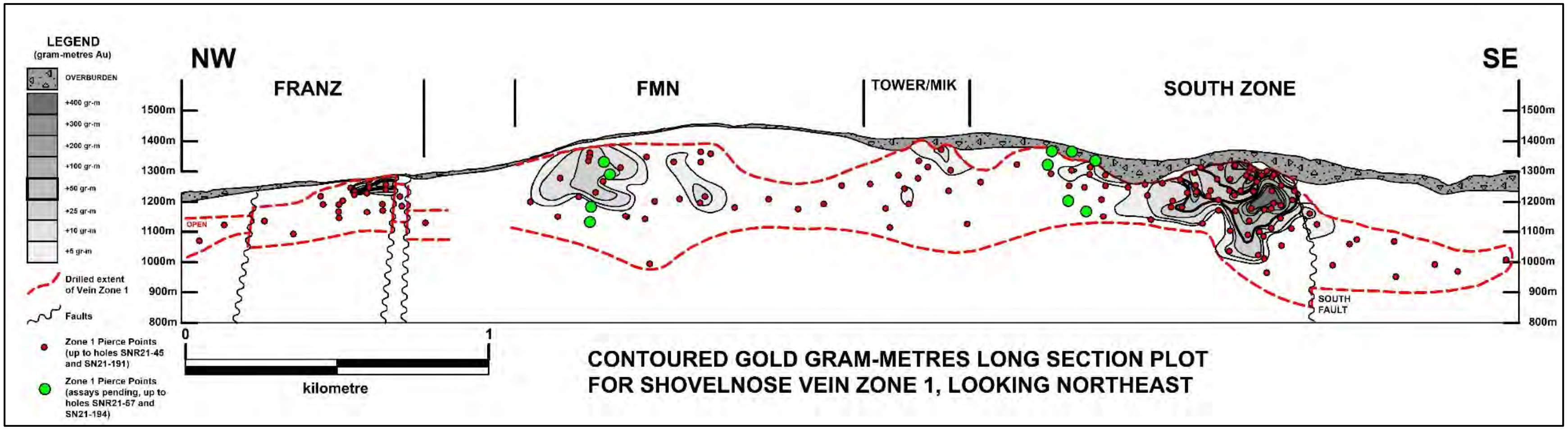
Each of the Vein Zones internally demonstrates multiple cross-cutting periods of vein formation and brecciation. Veins are multi-phase quartz-adularia with remnants of early bladed carbonate and an earlier stage of cherty quartz ± adularia with sub-micrometre size pyrite grains. Vein Zones 1 and 3 tend to contain more pyrite and elevated molybdenum, whereas Vein Zone 2 contains more pathfinder elements such as arsenic and antimony. The highest gold grades are associated with dark ginguro bands, and in more diffuse bands and clots of sulphides/sulphosalts at the transition from adularia to quartz bands. Wall rock alteration is dominantly pervasive adularia and disseminated pyrite. There is no significant retrograde overprinting.

FIGURE 7.4 SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY



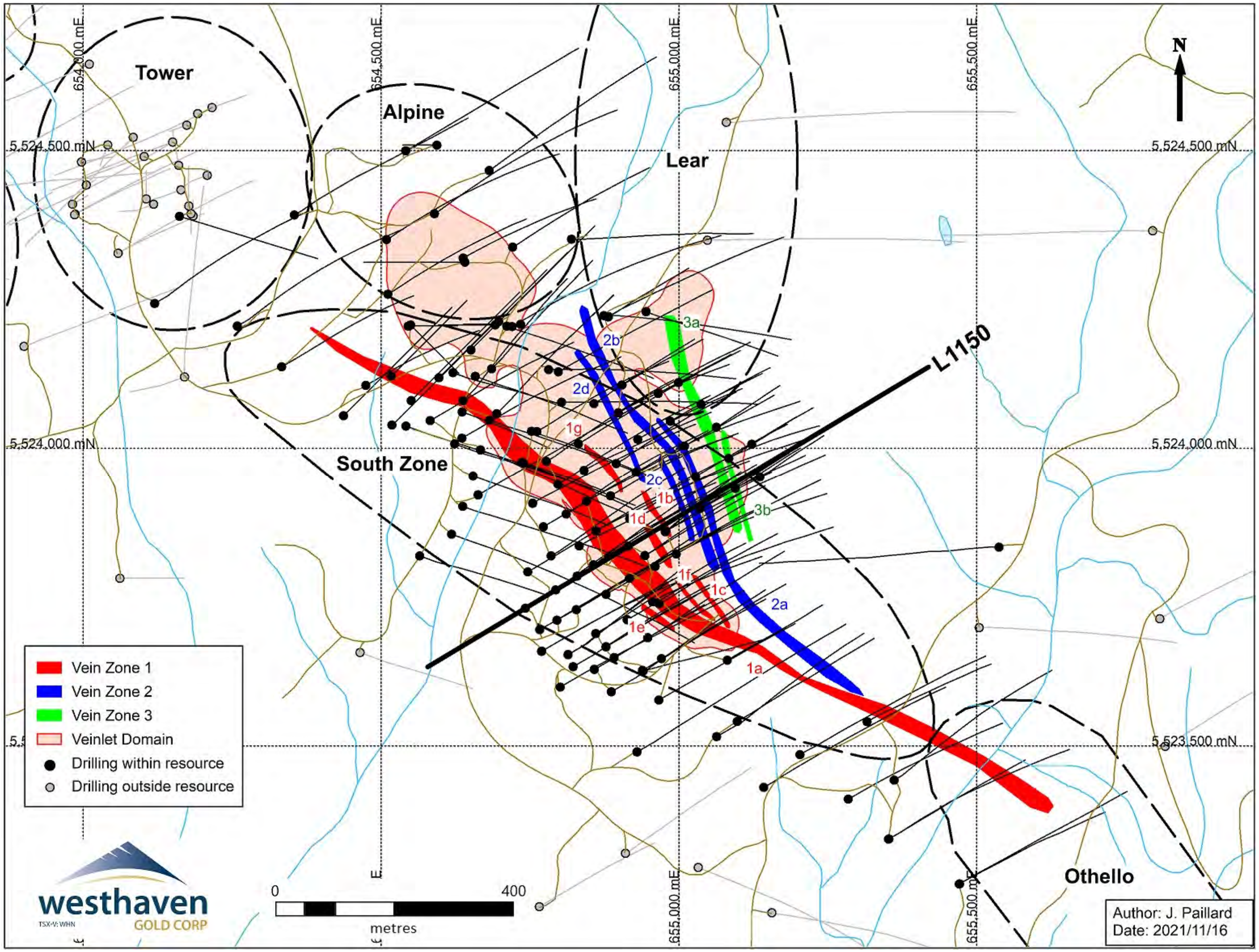
Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

FIGURE 7.5 SHOVELNOSE GOLD PROPERTY LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION



Source: *Westhaven (January 2022)*

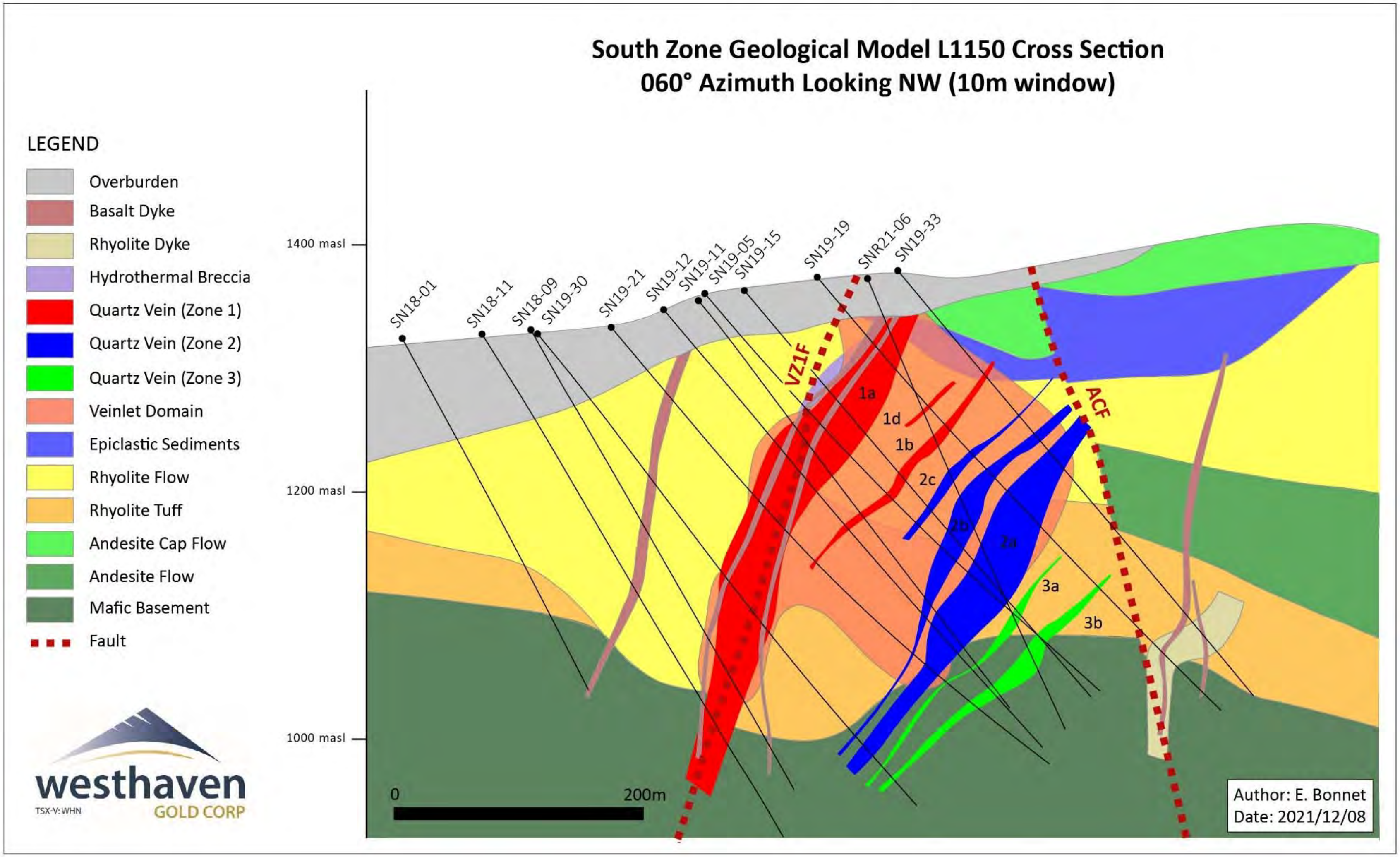
FIGURE 7.6 MAIN MINERALIZED VEIN ZONES 1, 2 AND 3 IN PLAN VIEW OF THE SOUTH ZONE AREA



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

Description: *Plan view of quartz veining for each of the three vein systems comprising the South Zone mineralization (red for Vein Zones 1a to 1g, blue for Vein Zones 2a to 2d and green for Vein Zones 3a and 3b) and the associated Veinlet Domain (pink). This is an idealized schematic showing the relative position and strike of the veins, and does not represent dip or depth/position relative to surface. Outline of the Veinlet Domain has been projected vertically to surface. See Figure 7.7 for representative cross section L1150. Areas of exploration interest used by Westhaven in past disclosure documents are also shown (black ellipses) and may be the target of further exploration (see Section 7.5). Drill hole projections used for the geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation process are shown in solid black, with other drill holes in grey.*

FIGURE 7.7 CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION THROUGH VEIN ZONES 1, 2 AND 3 AT SOUTH ZONE



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Description*: Cross sectional projection (L1150 at 060°) through the South Zone geological model looking north-northwest and showing drill hole control, bounding faults (VZ1F and ACF), individual mineralized veins (1a, 1b, etc.), the Veinlet Domain and basalt dykes (post-mineralization). Not all veins are shown due to variability along strike (refer to Figure 7.6).*

7.3.1.1 Vein Zone 1

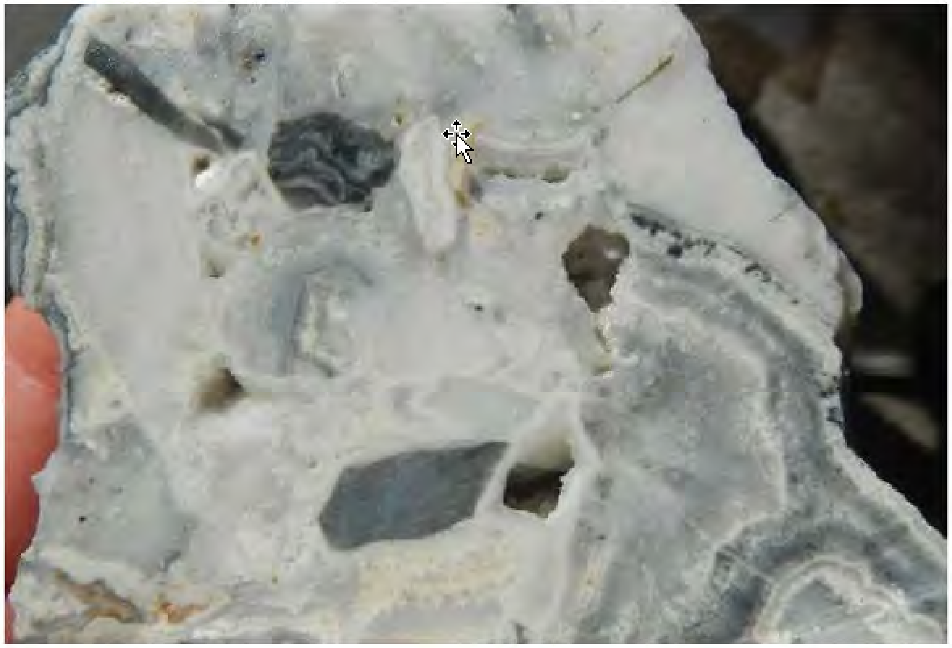
Vein Zone 1, the largest vein system at the South Zone (Figure 7.8) trends northwest along VZ1F (Vein Zone 1 Fault), dipping roughly 70° to the southwest. Vein Zone 1 is predominantly hosted in rhyolite flow and in an underlying rhyolite tuff horizon. The veins are cut by several post-mineralization basalt dykes and one rhyolite dyke.

The main vein zone, Vein Zone 1a, ranges in thickness from 30 m to 50 m and thins to 15 m to 20 m in the northwest. Drill hole intersections include brecciated vein with clasts composed of veining material sitting in a silicified matrix, with local occurrences of wall rock entrained within vein material. Vein Zone 1a is associated with a hydrothermal breccia envelope along strike at shallower depths, consists of predominantly m-size white chalcedony veins displaying very well-defined banded texture and hosting beige adularia and mm-scale ginguro bands (Figure 7.9 and Figure 7.10). Minor dark grey chalcedony veining with a massive texture also occurs locally on a dm to cm scale.

FIGURE 7.8 VEIN ZONE 1A IN DRILL HOLE SN18-15 (178.92 M TO 192.36 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Description: *Part of Vein Zone 1a as represented in drill hole SN18-15 (boxes 13-15, 178.92 m to 192.36 m, samples X510308-X510324). The 10.0 m interval between 183.0 m and 193.0 m (samples X510313 to X5103324) assays at a weighted average of 3.80 g/t Au and 27.4 g/t Ag (range of 0.443 g/t to 18.3 g/t Au and 2.1 g/t to 119.0 g/t Ag), including the lower grade 1.93 m interval of rhyolite breccia from 187.82 m to 189.8 m.*

FIGURE 7.9 VEIN ZONE 1A IN DRILL HOLE SN18-15 (AT 205.0 M)



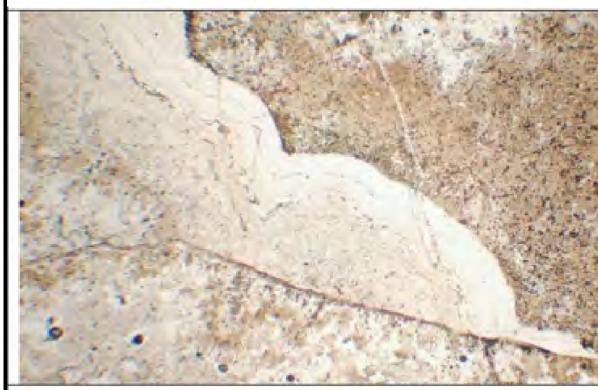


Photo 15c: Chalcedonic rims of quartz appear to be truncated by a mosaic textured matrix, and capped by cryptocrystalline adularia (brownish). ppl, fov 5 mm.

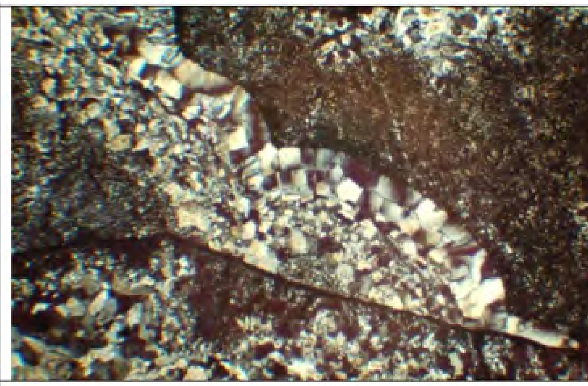


Photo 15d: Same as previous view. The radial extinction of the chalcedonic quartz is visible. xpl, fov 5 mm.

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021, after Ross (2019))*

Description: *Quartz-adularia breccia vein with crustiform vein fragments in a cockade textured matrix, with bands of cryptocrystalline to fine-grained quartz (some chalcedonic) and adularia. Trace amounts of <10 um pyrite, electrum and chalcopyrite are disseminated in some of the cloudy quartz-adularia bands. SN18-15 at 205.0 m - Vein Zone 1a.*

FIGURE 7.10 VEIN ZONE 1A IN DRILL HOLE SN18-21 (AT 256.9 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021, after Ross (2019))*
Description: *Multi-stage quartz-adularia vein with crustiform bands cutting an older breccia. Very fine-grained pyrite occurs in the breccia fragments and are sharply crosscut by veins with distinct dark grey bands and minute metallic crystals. There are also sulphide rims, including 1 mm to 2 mm chalcopyrite around fragments. This mineralized vein is crosscut by white quartz and minor adularia-carbonate veins. SN18-21 at 256.9 m - Vein Zone 1a.*

In addition to Vein Zone 1a, there are a series of smaller zones/offshoots sub-parallel to Zone 1a. Vein Zone 1e is a small zone located in the Vein Zone 1a footwall, and Vein Zones 1c, 1d, 1f and 1g are offshoots from the Vein Zone 1a footwall. Vein Zone 1b is a small chalcedony-bearing vein situated between Vein Zone 1a and Zone 2a/2b.

7.3.1.2 Vein Zone 2

Vein Zone 2 trends northwest, parallel to VZ1F (Vein Zone 1 Fault) and dips 50° to 60° to the southwest (Figure 7.7). There are two main vein sub-zones, 2a and 2b, that are sub-parallel and in very close proximity to each other. Thickness of both vein sub-zones varies vertically and along strike, ranging from 20 m to 50 m for the most part, thinning to 5 m to 10 m at depth and in the northwest. There is a small Vein Zone 2c in the Vein Zone 2b hanging wall, and a poorly mineralized Vein Zone 2d at depth with m-scale, predominantly white chalcedony. Stockwork veining of massive dark grey chalcedony with banded white chalcedony hosting minor beige adularia and mm-scale ginguro bands occurs predominantly at cm to dm scales. There is also a significant increase in dark grey chalcedony veining compared to Vein Zones 1 and 3 (Figure 7.11 and Figure 7.12). Vein Zones 2a, 2b and 2c are predominantly hosted in the rhyolite flow and underlying rhyolite tuff horizon, and in mafic basement at depth (heterolithic tuff, andesite tuff and andesite flow), which hosts Vein Zone 2d.

FIGURE 7.11 VEIN ZONE 2A IN DRILL HOLE SNR21-05 (245.49 M TO 258.34 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*

Description: *Part of Vein Zone 2a as represented in drill hole SNR21-05 (boxes 46 to 48, 245.49 m to 258.34 m, samples C265221-C265236). The 11.33 m interval between 246.0 m and 257.33 m (samples C26522 to C265233) assays at a weighted average of 4.39 g/t Au and 11.7 g/t Ag (range of 0.10 g/t to 16.35 g/t Au, and 0.4 g/t to 51.7 g/t Ag).*

FIGURE 7.12 VEIN ZONE 2A IN DRILL HOLE SN18-18 (AT 285.8 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021, after Ross (2019))*
Description*: Breccia textured vein that is dominantly various stages of quartz and rhyolite fragments with cockade textured quartz-adularia rims. Minute pyrite crystals occur in the rhyolite and in some of the bands, and as more breccia textured portions of the vein. Very fine-grained pyrite occurs in trace amounts with extremely fine-grained electrum in the crustiform bands within the microcrystalline quartz, and adjacent to the fibrous adularia. SN18-18 at 285.8 m - Vein Zone 2a.*

7.3.1.3 Vein Zone 3

Vein Zone 3 is the third main zone in the South Zone. It consists of two separate sub-parallel features, Vein Zones 3a and 3b, composed of dm to m-size white chalcedony veining with a weakly defined banded texture (Figure 7.13). Vein Zones 3a and 3b are generally thinner than Vein Zones 1 and 2, trend north-northwest, and dip to the southwest at 35° to 45°, slightly shallower than the other two vein zones (see Figure 7.7). The thickness of Vein Zones 3a and 3b tends to be more consistent both vertically and along strike than Vein Zones 1 and 2. Weakly to moderately banded white chalcedony locally hosts mm-scale ginguro bands, but with virtually no dark grey chalcedony veining (which differentiates it from Vein Zone 2). The mineralized zones are hosted in rhyolite tuff and mafic basement rocks, the latter composed of heterolithic tuff, andesite tuff and andesite flow. There is weak development of a footwall veinlet zone.

FIGURE 7.13 VEIN ZONE 3B IN DRILL HOLE SNR21-04 (357.00 M TO 370.18 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Description: *Part of Vein Zone 3b as represented in drill hole SNR21-04 (boxes 73-75; 357.00 m to 370.18 m, samples C265034-C265053). The 5.32 m interval between 362.02 m and 367.34 m (samples C265037 to C265048) assays at a weighted average of 3.30 g/t Au and 101.1 g/t Ag (range from 0.11 g/t to 8.11 g/t Au, and 6.0 g/t to 262.0 g/t Ag).*

7.3.1.4 Veinlet Domain

The Veinlet Domain is a broad zone containing a number of irregularly distributed sheeted veins that are commonly in the range of 2 cm to 10 cm thick, but can exceed 15 cm to 20 cm (Figure 7.14). Veins within the domain consist of white to grey chalcedony veins, some well mineralized and hosting mm-scale ginguro bands. Individual veins and veinlets within this domain do not demonstrate lateral continuity, at least as currently understood. The Veinlet Domain occurs predominantly between the main vein zones (concentrated between Vein Zones 1 and 2, and between Vein Zones 2 and 3) (Figure 7.14), but is also observed in the hanging wall of Vein Zone 1a, to the northwest of the main Vein Zones (Figure 7.6) and to a smaller extent in the Vein Zone 3a/3b footwall.

FIGURE 7.14 VEINLET DOMAIN IN DRILL HOLE SN19-15 (309.50 M TO 322.86 M)

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*

Description: *Representative example within the Veinlet Domain in drill hole SN19-15 (boxes 61-63; 309.5 m 322.86 m. samples X514064-X514082). The 8.91 m interval between 312.27 m and 321.18 m (samples X514068 to X514077) assays at a weighted average of 0.43 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag (range of 0.06 g/t to 2.44 g/t Au, and 0.6 g/t to 16.8 g/t Ag).*

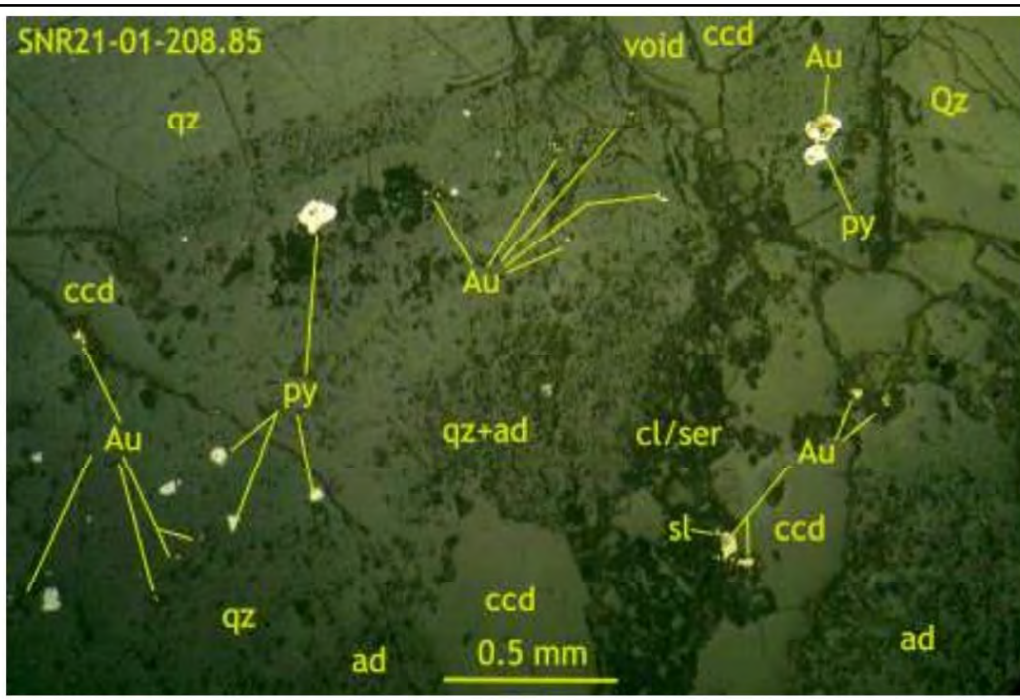
7.4 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization in the Vein Zones of the South Zone is dominated by ginguro, a cryptocrystalline, unsorted, amalgamated sulphide dust that precipitates as black, mm-scale bands along crustiform and colloform bands in vein zones (Izawa *et al*., 1990). Ginguro typically occurs as black bands, but locally may be discreet amalgamations of crystals. Sulphides present are chalcopyrite, electrum, naumannite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite, with minor amounts of acanthite, aguilarite, tetrahedrite, greenockite (or hawleyite), Au-Ag selenide, hessite, pyrargite and miargyrite. Pyrite ± marcasite occur in association with veining, but are generally observed peripheral to main vein zones and limited in extent. Visible massive or crystalline sulphides are very rare at the South Zone. Gold grades in ginguro-rich zones at the South Zone commonly exceed 30 g/t; for example, drill hole SN19-01 intersected 39.3 g/t Au over 12.66 m.

Mineralization textures observed at the South Zone are typical of epithermal vein systems with crustiform-colloform chalcedony and quartz textures. Crustiform components are the successive bands oriented parallel to vein walls, defined and distinguished by contrasting mineralogy, texture, and (or) colour. This banding is due to fluctuating contents of metals in solution and fluctuating fluid conditions during precipitation, caused by periodic boiling. The colloform components are fine rhythmic bands with a lobed, reniform (kidney-shaped) surface, and commonly an internally radiating form. Strong surface tension of the silica gel is responsible for the lobed, reniform external surface that is characteristic of colloform veins. Cockade textures are also observed locally and the terminology is restricted to crustiform bands that surround isolated rock (breccia) fragments. The comb texture is manifest by open-space growth and unidirectional growth of individual crystals nucleated on vein wall(s), giving rise to syntaxial or monotaxial veins. Moss texture is a recrystallization texture, whereby an original spheroidal gel texture recrystallized to chalcedony or quartz, and is indicative of very high degrees of silica supersaturation.

A preliminary SEM study of the mineralization (Ross, 2019) suggests that the native gold has variable (unquantified) Au:Ag ratios, and appears to be Ag rich (Figure 7.15). In addition to native gold, the only other gold bearing phase identified is electrum (Figure 7.16). The electrum is intergrown with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and a variety of sulphosalts in trace amounts. The silver selenide naumannite (Ag_2Se) is the most common sulphosalt observed with electrum. Aguilarite (Ag_4SeS) was also observed. Native silver was observed enclosing electrum. These minerals all occur as complex composite grains generally <50 um in size and commonly much finer grained. Numerous grains <1 um in size occur around larger grains, in the ginguro bands and the more diffuse clots.

FIGURE 7.15 SOUTH ZONE MINERALIZATION – NATIVE GOLD



SNR21-01-208.85: minute grains of native gold (Au) associated with (locally included within atoll-textured) pyrite (py), rare sphalerite (sl), in ginguro band adjacent to adularia band (part altered to clay/sericite), cut and partly remobilized by late, partly chalcedonic quartz (ccd). Reflected light, uncrossed polars, field of view ~3 mm wide.

Source: *Westhaven website (November, 2021)*
Description: *SNR21-01, 208.85 m (Vein 1a) – Native gold in polished thin section (South Zone cross section 1125).*

FIGURE 7.16 SOUTH ZONE MINERALIZATION – ELECTRUM

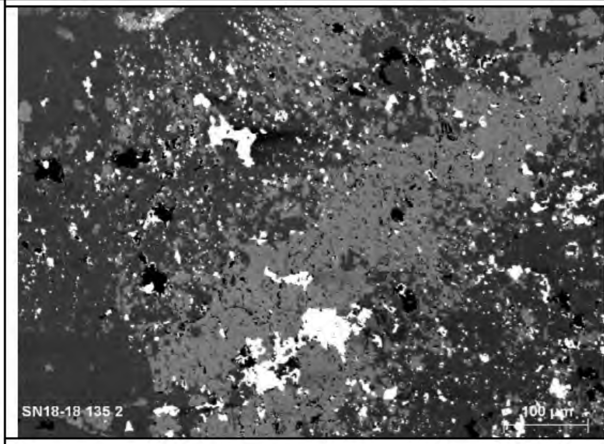


Photo 25m: SEM image, BSE. This is the fragment of older vein, with bands of adularia (pale grey). The hundreds of white crystals are a mixture of sulphides, sulphosalts and electrum. Many of these are not apparent on the standard microscope. Scale bar 100 um.

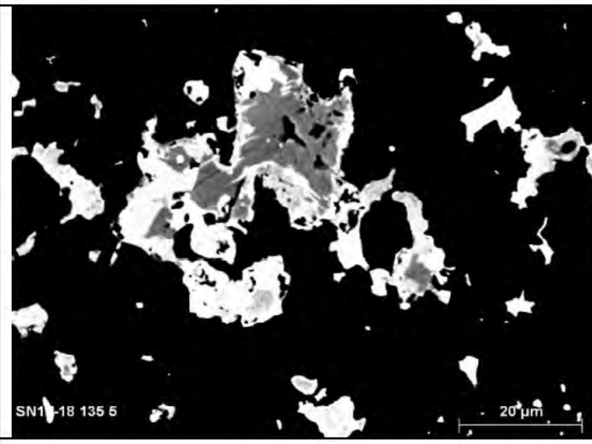


Photo 25n: SEM image, BSE. This is chalcopyrite (darker grey) rimmed by enargite, naumannite and electrum. These composite crystals are typical of the high grade banded quartz-adularia veins. Note the <1 um crystals all around the larger crystal. Scale bar 20 um.

Source: *Ross (2019)*
Description: *SN18-18, 135 m (Vein 1a) SEM image with electrum and associated mineral phases (South Zone cross section 1100).*

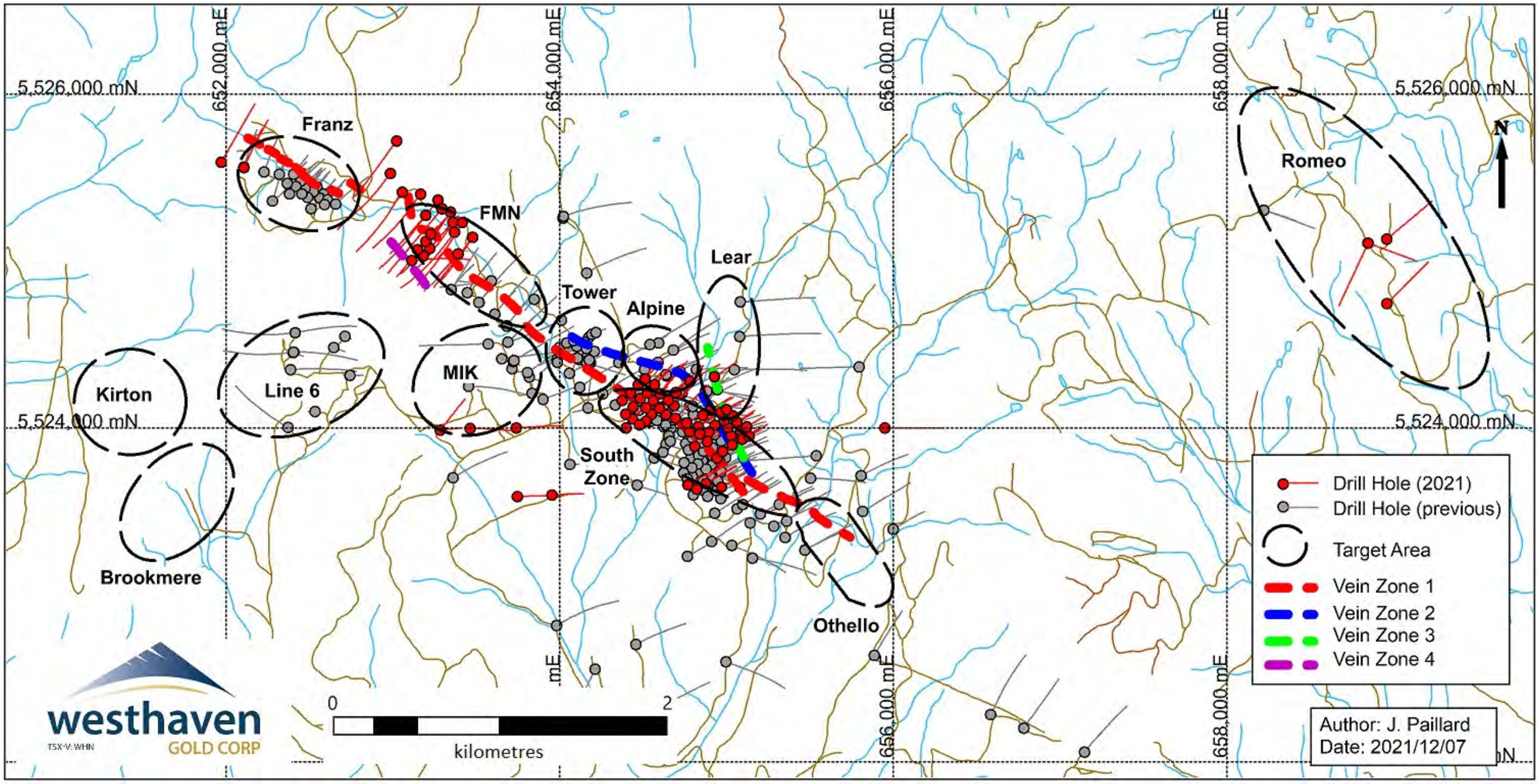
Galena can contain a small amount of silver, or possibly includes a silver phase too fine-grained to observe. Enargite (Cu_3AsS_4) is the main sulphosalt phase. Eckerite (Ag_2CuAsS_3) and a silver telluride, possibly hessite (Ag_2Te), were also observed.

In addition to the precious metal mineral phases, fluorapatite was observed to be intimately intergrown with sulphides, specifically pyrite in several samples. Selenium, mostly the arsenic end-member with minor antimony substitution in a few analyses, occurs in naummanite and aguilarite with electrum throughout the system. Vein carbonate is ferroan dolomite, with very minor Mn content. Clay and sericite occur as <10 um size masses of scaly flakes interstitial to quartz in cloudy bands.

7.5 OTHER MINERALIZED ZONES AND SHOWINGS OF INTEREST

The numerous Shovelnose mineralized zones not included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate are shown in Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.17, and described below. With additional exploration and drilling, some or all of these zones could be potentially included in future Mineral Resource estimations.

FIGURE 7.17 LOCATION OF OTHER ZONES OF INTEREST



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*

7.5.1 Tower Zone

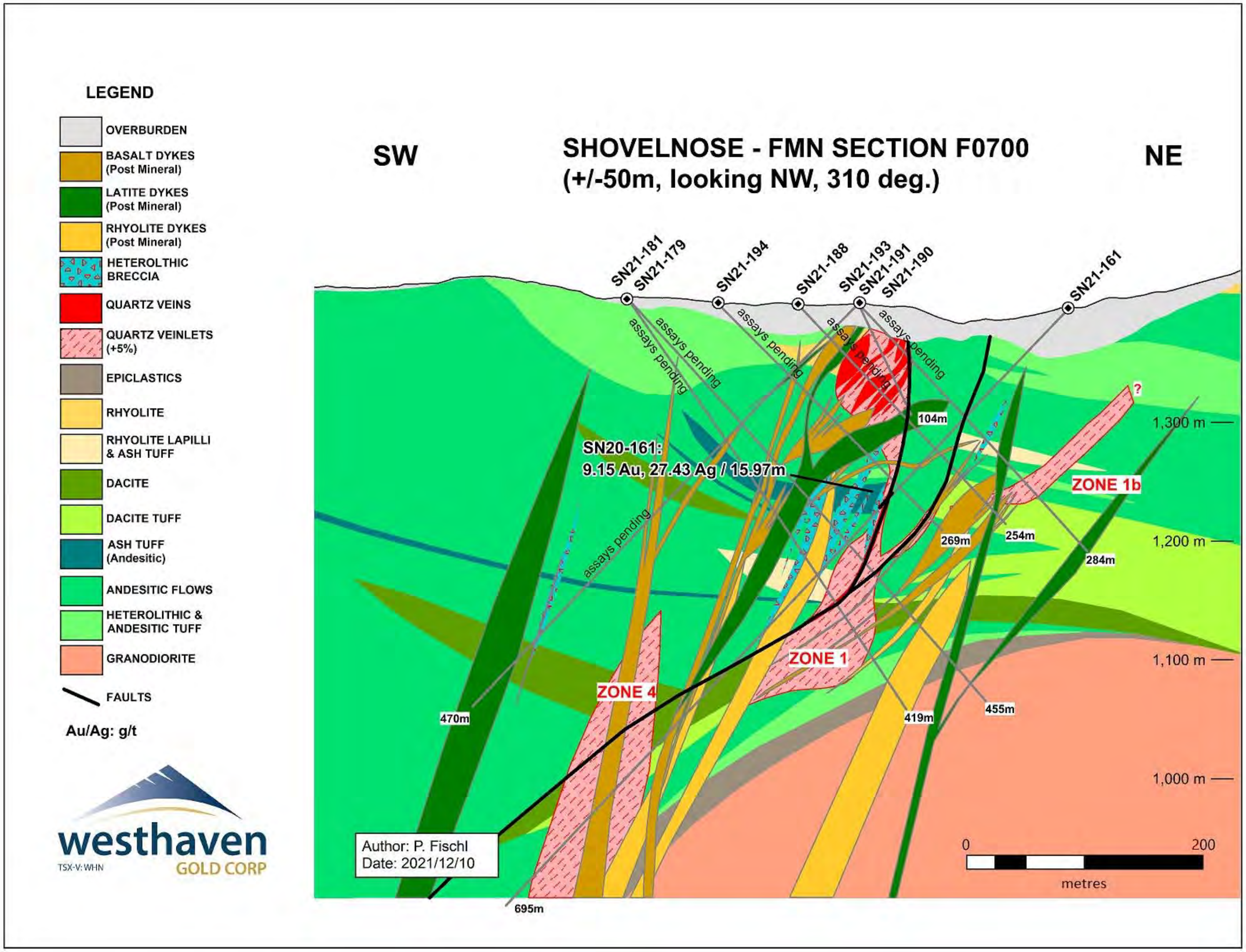
The Tower Zone is located northwest of the South Zone and west of the Alpine Zone (Figure 7.17), approximately 1,200 m south of the cell/radio tower on the summit of Shovelnose Mountain. The Tower Zone consists of a near surface flat lying permeable lithology consisting of limonite-stained felsic crystal lithic tuffs that have been intensely silicified from surface to a depth of approximately 60 m. 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 assay value of 0.51 g/t Au (sample 38289; Stewart and Gale, 2006).

7.5.2 FMN Zone

The FMN (Forget Me Not) Zone is located northwest of the Tower Zone (Figure 7.17). The FMN Zone was identified initially during prospecting activities undertaken by a past operator (Strongbow) as being of potential exploration interest based on local weak soil anomaly. Westhaven drilling in 2020 at the FMN Zone returned 19.9 m of 2.62 g/t Au with 139.75 g/t Ag (271.2 m to 291 m) from hole SN20-139. Interpreted cross section 0700 is shown in Figure 7.18. Note that most analytical results for FMN holes drilled in 2021 remain pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

FIGURE 7.18 FMN CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION 0700



Source: *Westhaven (December, 2021)*
Note: *Drilling along FMN section 0700 is interpreted to have intersected Vein Zones 1 and 4 mineralization.*

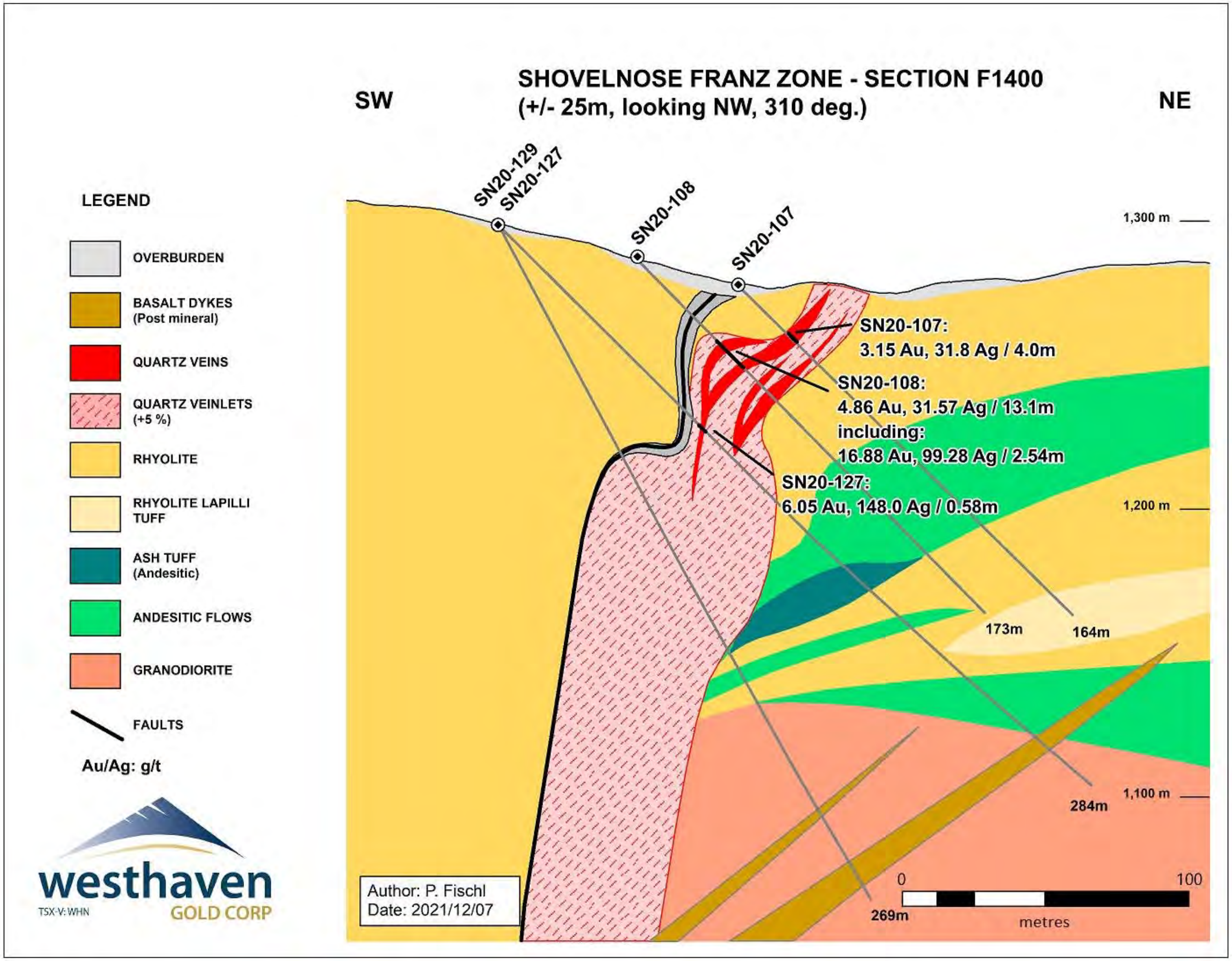
7.5.3 Franz Zone

The Franz Zone is located to the northwest of the FMN Zone (Figure 7.17), approximately 2.8 km west-northwest of the South Zone.

The Franz Zone was discovered by prospecting in August 2020. Surface exposures represent an 80 m x 20 m outcrop of quartz veined rhyolite oriented at 110°/290°. Two grab samples of outcrop returned 51.1 g/t Au (sample V074705) and 4.19 g/t Au (sample V074706). The Franz Zone outcrops at an elevation of 1,285 m, and is analogous to the dominantly rhyolite hosted gold-silver bearing horizon at the South Zone. This outcrop may represent the northwestward continuation of Vein 1, which suggests a total strike length of at least 3.7 km for the Zone. A 2020 drill highlight from the Franz Zone is 34.1 m of 2.07 g/t Au with 16.5 g/t Ag (37.1 m to 71.2 m) in drill hole SN20-108.

An interpreted cross-sectional projection of the Franz Zone is shown in Figure 7.19.

FIGURE 7.19 FRANZ CROSS-SECTIONAL PROJECTION 1400



Source: *Westhaven (December 2021).*

7.5.4 Mik Zone and Line 6 Zone

The Mik and Line 6 Zones are located to the west of the main mineralized trend (Figure 7.17). These two Zones are listed in the British Columbia's Ministry of Energy and Mines' mineral inventory database ("MINFILE") as mineral occurrences on the Shovelnose Gold Property (Table 7.1).

TABLE 7.1
MINFILE OCCURRENCES ON THE PROPERTY

Property	Number	Name	Status
Shovelnose	092HNE308	Line 6	Showing
	092HNE309	Mik	Showing

The Mik Zone, located 400 m to the west of the Tower Zone (see Figure 7.17), is defined by a 200 m wide zone of gold mineralization at surface, including gold in-soil samples over 8.7 ppb Au extending 200 m to the north and 50 m south of this 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 Zone showing yield composite gold values of 2.73 g/t Au over 3.7 m, 0.84 g/t Au over 14.75 m, and 2.97 g/t Au over 3.0 m.

The Line 6 Zone is located approximately one km west of the Mik Zone (see Figure 7.17) and is hosted within a crystal lithic tuff containing siliceous fragments. Line 6 Zone is defined by a 400 m wide, approximately east-west striking trend of gold in-soil anomalies (>18.3 ppb Au), surrounded by a 600 m x 400 m outer zone of anomalous gold in-soil geochemistry (>8.7 ppb Au). Mineralization occurs in weakly colloform-banded to massive quartz veins and in vein breccias that vary in thickness from 0.5 cm to 20 cm.

7.5.5 Brookmere and Kirton Showings

The Brookmere Showing, located approximately 800 m southwest of the Line 6 Zone (Figure 7.17), consists of several extensive quartz vein systems that are exposed in proximity to, and aligned sub-parallel to, the syenite dykes in the southwest region of the Property. The adjacent Kirton Showing comprises extensive hydrothermal brecciation exposed in outcrop. No significant gold or silver analyses have been returned from surface samples in these areas and no drilling has yet been undertaken, but collectively the two showings may suggest the presence of an epithermal system at depth.

7.5.6 Romeo Zone

The Romeo Zone is situated approximately 4 km east of the South Zone, in the central eastern part of the Property (Figure 7.17). The Romeo Zone (referred to previously as the ED or EZ Zone) consists of an arsenic-in-soil anomaly associated with extensive silica alteration in a rhyolite tuff, potentially including hydrothermal brecciation, and occurs along a 1.2 km to 1.5 km long north-northwest trending structural corridor. No significant gold or silver analyses have been returned from limited surface sampling, or from a drill hole completed in each of 2020 and 2021.

Assay results for three additional holes completed in 2021 remain pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report. The area is still under evaluation.

7.5.7 Othello Zone

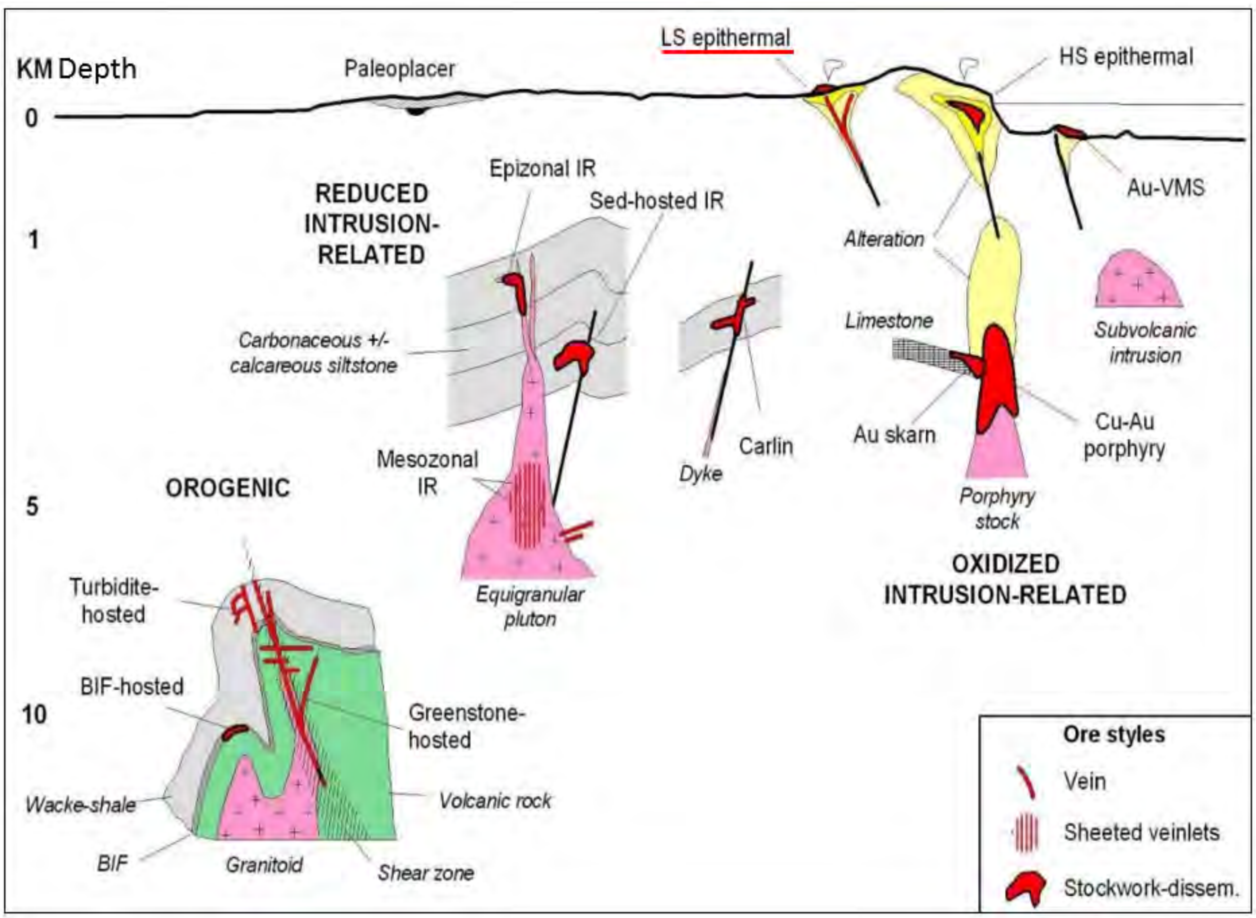
The Othello Zone lies immediately southeast of the South Zone, and hosts the interpreted extension of Vein Zone 1a (Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.17). Results from the six drill holes completed to date in this area have been incorporated into the current MRE. Surface occurrences of hydrothermal brecciation and quartz veining identified during past field programs were revisited during 2021 and new showings identified. Results for 2021 rock grab samples are pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report, but the Othello Zone may warrant additional work, potentially including drilling to test the up-dip extent of Vein Zone 1a, the possible presence of Vein Zones 2 and 3, or to better evaluate the surface occurrences.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization at the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone is typical of low-sulphidation epithermal systems in subaerial volcanic rocks.

Gold occurs as a primary commodity in three main classifications, each including a range of specific deposit types with common characteristics and tectonic settings (Poulsen *et al*., 2000). These classifications are: 1) "orogenic" including vein-type deposits formed during crustal shortening of volcanic and (or) sedimentary host rocks; 2) "intrusion-related" associated with felsic intrusions sharing an Au-Bi-Te-As metal signature; and 3) "oxidized intrusion-related" including porphyry, skarn, and high and low-sulphidation epithermal deposits all associated with high-level oxidized porphyry stocks in magmatic arcs. Additional 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 8.1).

FIGURE 8.1 SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF THE MAIN GOLD SYSTEMS AND THEIR CRUSTAL DEPTHS



Source: *Liard (2021), from Poulsen et al. (2000)*

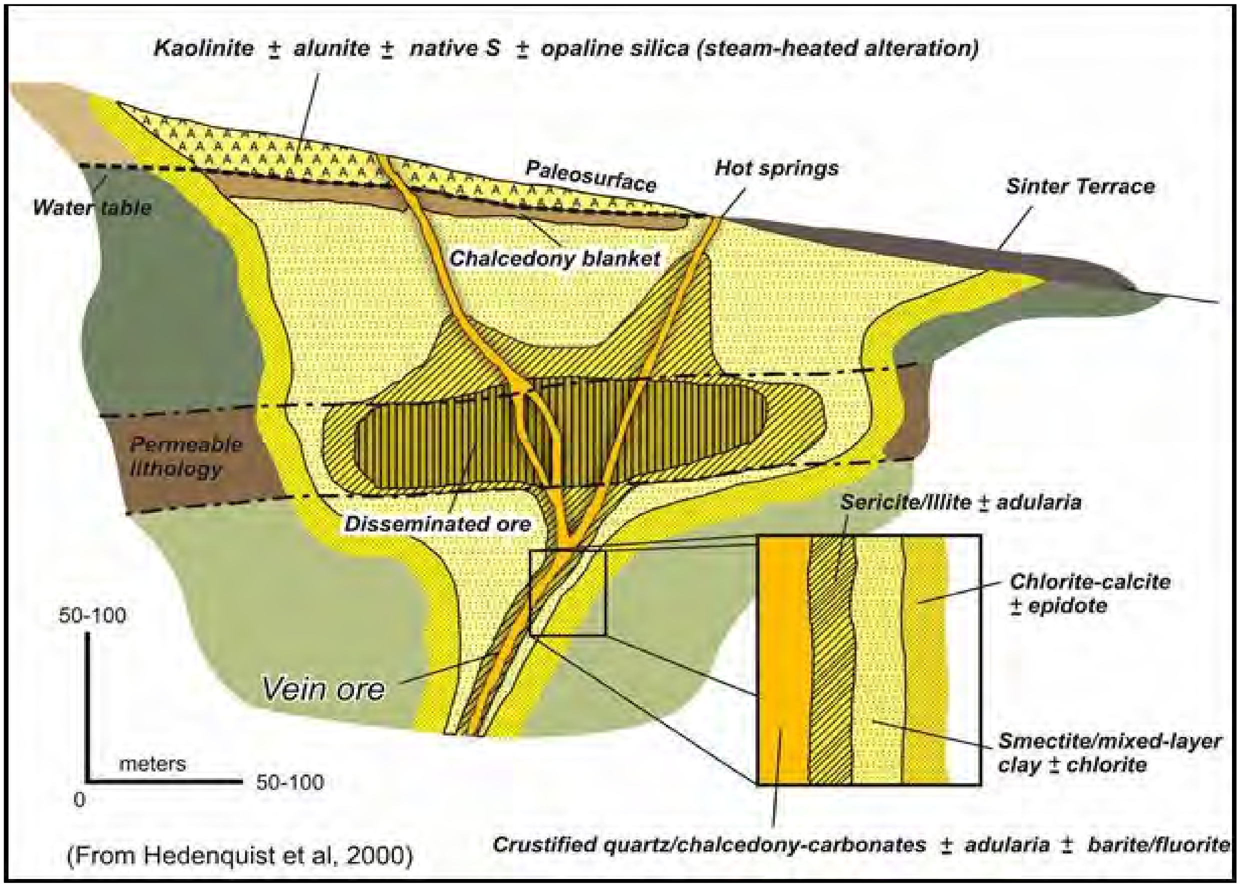
Low-sulphidation epithermal deposits are precious metal-bearing quartz veins, stockworks and breccias formed from boiling of near-neutral pH chloride waters. During formation, gold is dissolved as a thiosulphide complex in hydrothermal fluids flowing upwards along central structures (faults or shear zones) that branch outwards near surface. A reduction in ambient pressure or pH of the fluid produces boiling ("boiling zone"), which results in breakdown of the thiosulphide complex and precipitation of the gold. Such boiling-related gold mineralization takes place at depths ranging from near-surface hot spring environments to approximately one-km 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 colliform in texture and mm-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 mineralization; 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 hundreds to thousands of metres; productive vertical extent seldom exceeds a few hundred metres and is closely related to elevation of paleo-boiling. Vein widths vary from a few cm to tens of m. High-grade mineralization is commonly hosted by 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 places, rhyolite domes. Veining is typically banded 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 8.2).

FIGURE 8.2 ALTERATION OF LOW SULPHIDATION DEPOSITS



Source: *Liard (2021), from (Hedenquist et al., 2000)*

Vertical zoning in clay minerals varies 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 (Hedenquist *et al*., 2000; Izawa *et al.,* 2001; Robb, 2005).

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Exploration activities on the Shovelnose Gold Property were completed from 1990 to 2021 by Westhaven and previous operators, all focused on gold exploration. This section summarizes Westhaven's results for all exploration work 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 Zone 10N NAD83 datum. Sample lengths are not indicative of true thickness.

A summary of all exploration activities completed on the Shovelnose Gold Property to date is included in Table 9.1. Note that the exploration sampling, geophysics and trenching activities are described in this Section, whereas the drilling activities are described in Section 10 of this Technical Report.

9.2 SILT, SOIL AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Silt, soil, and rock geochemistry sampling programs have been completed by historical operators and Westhaven (Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1). Each of these programs is summarized below.

9.2.1 Silt Geochemistry

A total of 121 historical silt samples were collected from streams situated throughout the Property. Inconsistencies noted in the historical results, and from 12 check samples collected in 2020, led Westhaven to undertake a property-wide stream sediment sampling program in 2021 (Figure 9.1). Although complete Property coverage was not achieved, this 2021 program resulted in the collection of an additional 133 samples, each of which was divided by sieving into five fractions and submitted for analyses. Laboratory analytical results are pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

Table 9.1
Shovelnose Exploration Summary

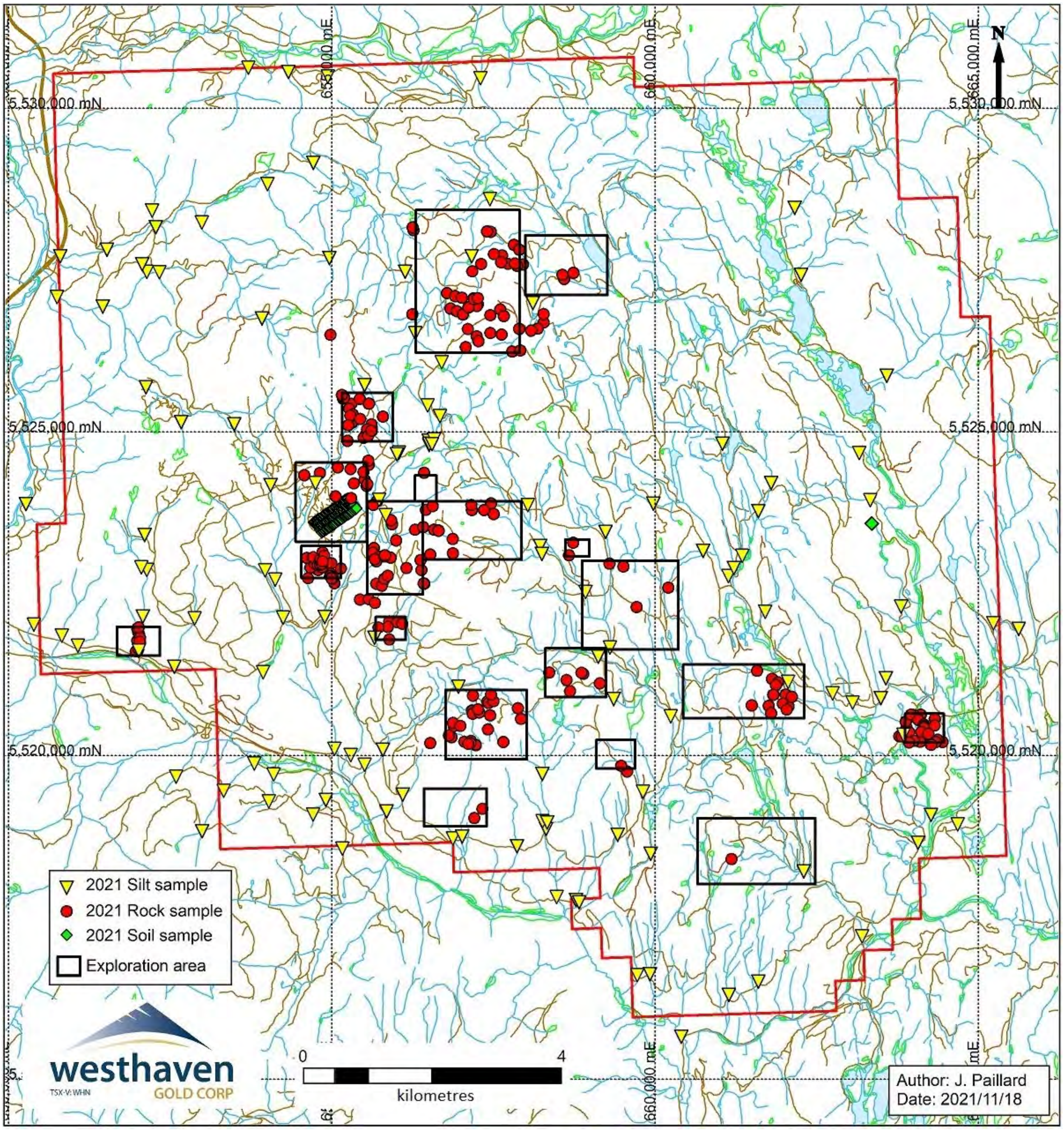
Year	Company	Mapping	Sampling				Geophysics (line-km)								Trench	Drilling	
			silt	soil	rock	core	Airborne Mag	CSAMT	Ground Mag	IP	Lidar (ha)	HVSR	DC Res	VLF-EM		Holes	Metres
2001-2002	Almaden Minerals	Regional	41	14	22												
2006	Strongbow Exploration	1:10,000	52	57	57												
2007		1:10,000/1:2,500		3,838	162		308 **								3-17 m		
2008		1:10,000/1:2,500		272	243										7-189 m		
2009		1:10,000		14	193										18-338 m		
2010				363	43				23.2								
2011	Westhaven Gold		28	972	198	635									5-147 m	7	605.6
2012						534			5.8	5.8						5	778.5
2013		1:2,500		41	42	538			3.8	3.8						8	1,043.0
2014						341										6	662.4
2015		1:2,500				516			23.5	12.8	1,960			55		5	1,408.0
2016						1,203										9	1,902.0
2017		1:10,000			29	1,689			11.1							7	3,269.0
2018				270		4,262	2,376 ***		31.8			6				22	8,613.0
2019				4,897	216	9,506			326.9		842		20.3			49	21,849.3
2020		local scales	12	210	285	18,577		55	262		17,625		23.5			102	43,145.0
2021		local scales	133	136	272	17,643										103	40,072.4
Total			266	11,084	1,762	55,444	2,684	55.0	688.1	22.4	20,427	6	43.8	55	33-691 m	323	123,348.2

Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*
Notes:

*** Helicopter-borne magnetics and electromagnetics.*

**** Helicopter-borne magnetics and radiometrics.*

FIGURE 9.1 2021 STREAM SILT SAMPLES AND EXPLORATION AREAS



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

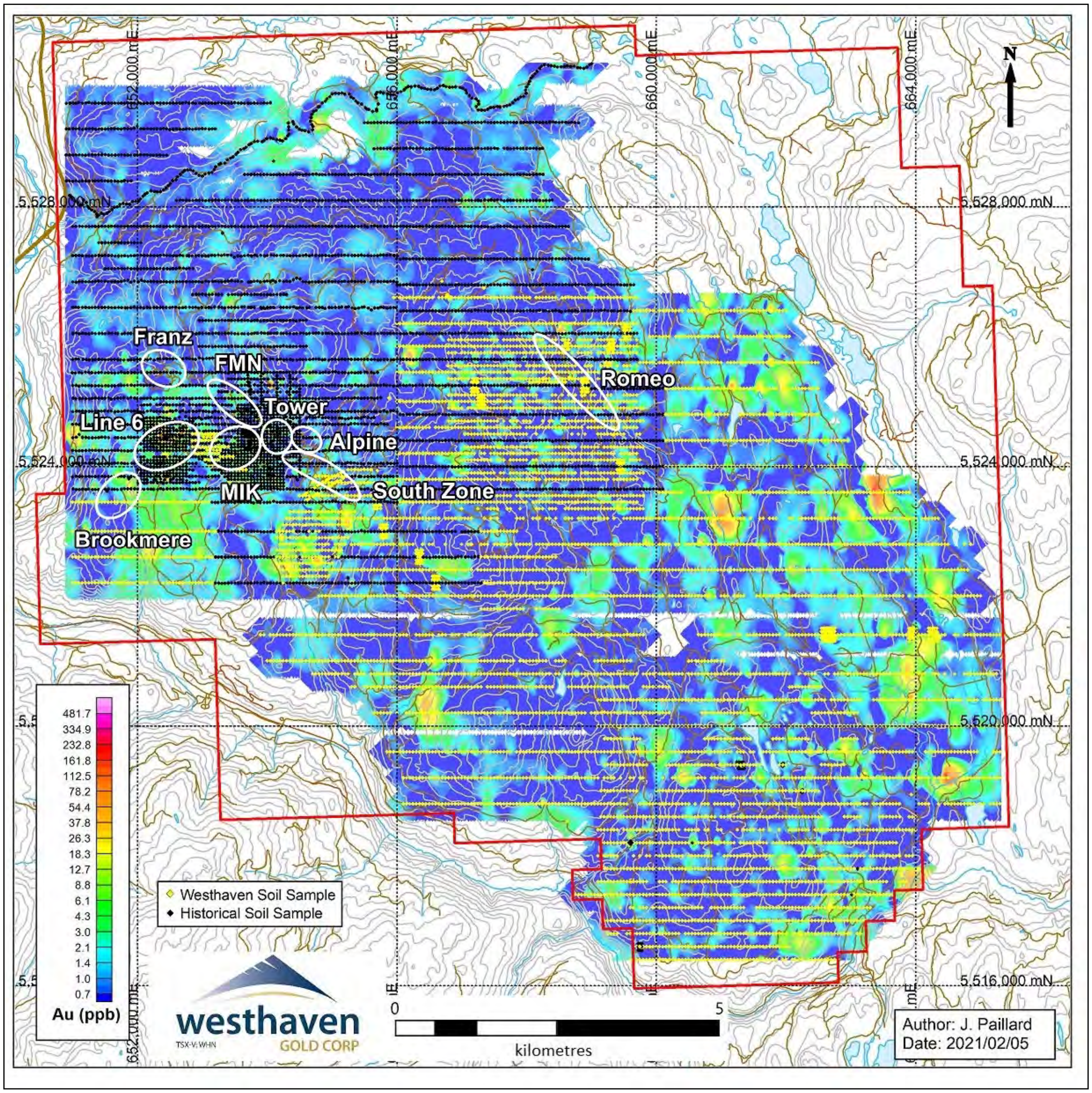
9.2.2 Soil Geochemistry

A total of 10,948 soil samples (6,390 by Westhaven) had been taken over most of the Property by various operators prior to 2021, representing about 14,090 ha of regional coverage. All sample results were incorporated into a common database for Property-wide coverage.

Analytical results for the soil samples were gridded and contoured (Figure 9.2). Numerous occurrences of anomalous gold-in-soils (>18 ppb 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 minor anomalies trending southward (downslope) from those zones. It should be noted that, likely due to overburden depths, gold anomalies were not observed over the South Zone.

This hypothesis was further tested through Westhaven's collection of 136 detailed soil samples (see Figure 9.1) over known South Zone mineralization in 2021. Gold values ranged from below detection limit to a maximum of 22 ppb (average 9.9 ppb) and did not show any correlation with surface projections of mineralized vein systems.

FIGURE 9.2 GOLD-IN-SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

9.2.3 Rock Geochemistry

A total of 1,490 rock samples (770 sampled by Westhaven) have been collected from prospective outcrops, subcrops, and float on the Property prior to 2021. Outcrop samples containing >0.5 g/t Au were generally restricted to the Line 6 and Mik Zones, with one sample containing 0.52 g/t Au located in the eastern portion of the Property. Rock sampling in the Line 6 and Mik Zones contained six samples >10 g/t Au with the highest-grade sample containing 119.4 g/t Au from a boulder found in Tower Creek, approximately 500 m south of the Mik zone.

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 in Table 9.2. The Franz Zone, a surface discovery made in 2020, had one sample of outcropping quartz vein returning 51.1 g/t Au and 165 g/t Ag.

TABLE 9.2
2020 ROCK ASSAYS - FRANZ ZONE

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Outcrop / Float
V074702	0.34	33.4	Outcrop
V074703	1.47	10.8	Float
V074704	0.52	3.88	Outcrop
V074705	51.1	165	Outcrop
V074706	4.19	52.5	Outcrop
V074707	0.04	0.65	Outcrop
V074708	34.9	120	Float
V074709	0.05	1.23	Outcrop
V074710	1.53	14.75	Outcrop

Source: *Laird (2021)*

During 2021, Westhaven focused surface exploration efforts on 19 areas of interest identified from a review of historical data, which resulted in the collection of 272 additional rock samples (see Figure 9.1). Laboratory assay results are pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

From drill core geochemistry, it has been determined that the most reliable pathfinder elements associated with gold and silver mineralization are arsenic (pyrite, marcasite), molybdenum (ginguro, pyrite, marcasite), selenium (naumannite - silver selenide), and copper (chalcopyrite).

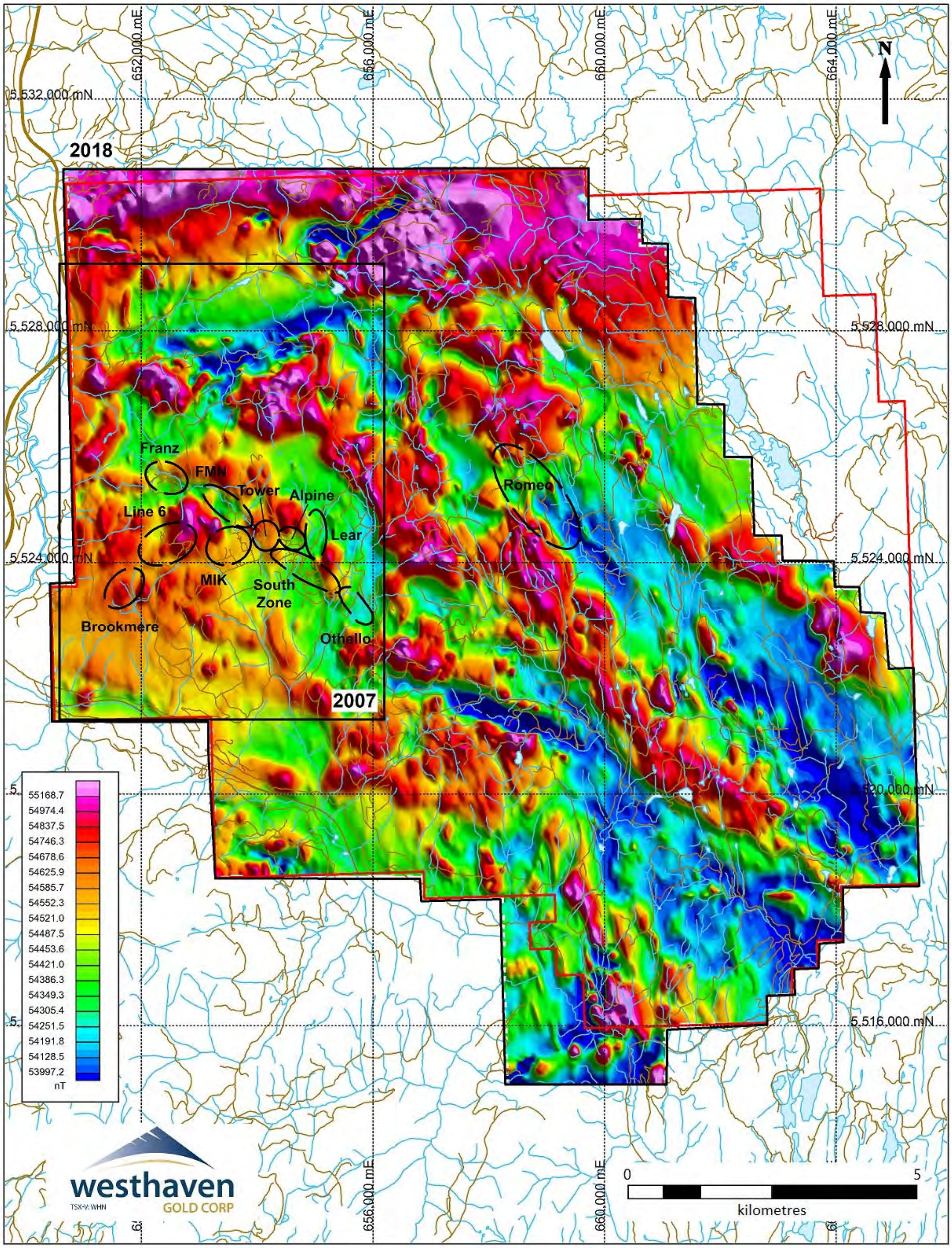
9.3 GEOPHYSICS

Airborne and ground geophysical surveys have been completed by historical operators and Westhaven.

9.3.1 Airborne Geophysical Surveys

Two airborne geophysical surveys of the Property have been completed to date; one by a previous operator in 2007 (helicopter magnetics and electromagnetics) and a larger survey by Westhaven in late 2018. The second survey, completed by Precision Geosurveys, utilized 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) equipment. Approximately 2,376 line-km of data were collected along east-west (090°/180°) oriented lines at 75 m intervals and a mean terrain clearance of 42.7 m. North-south tie lines were flown at 750 m intervals for survey control and levelling purposes. This survey covered the entire extent of the Property at the time of the work (Figure 9.3). Westhaven has not investigated the northeast corner of the current Property by airborne geophysics.

FIGURE 9.3 2018 AIRBORNE TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC DATA



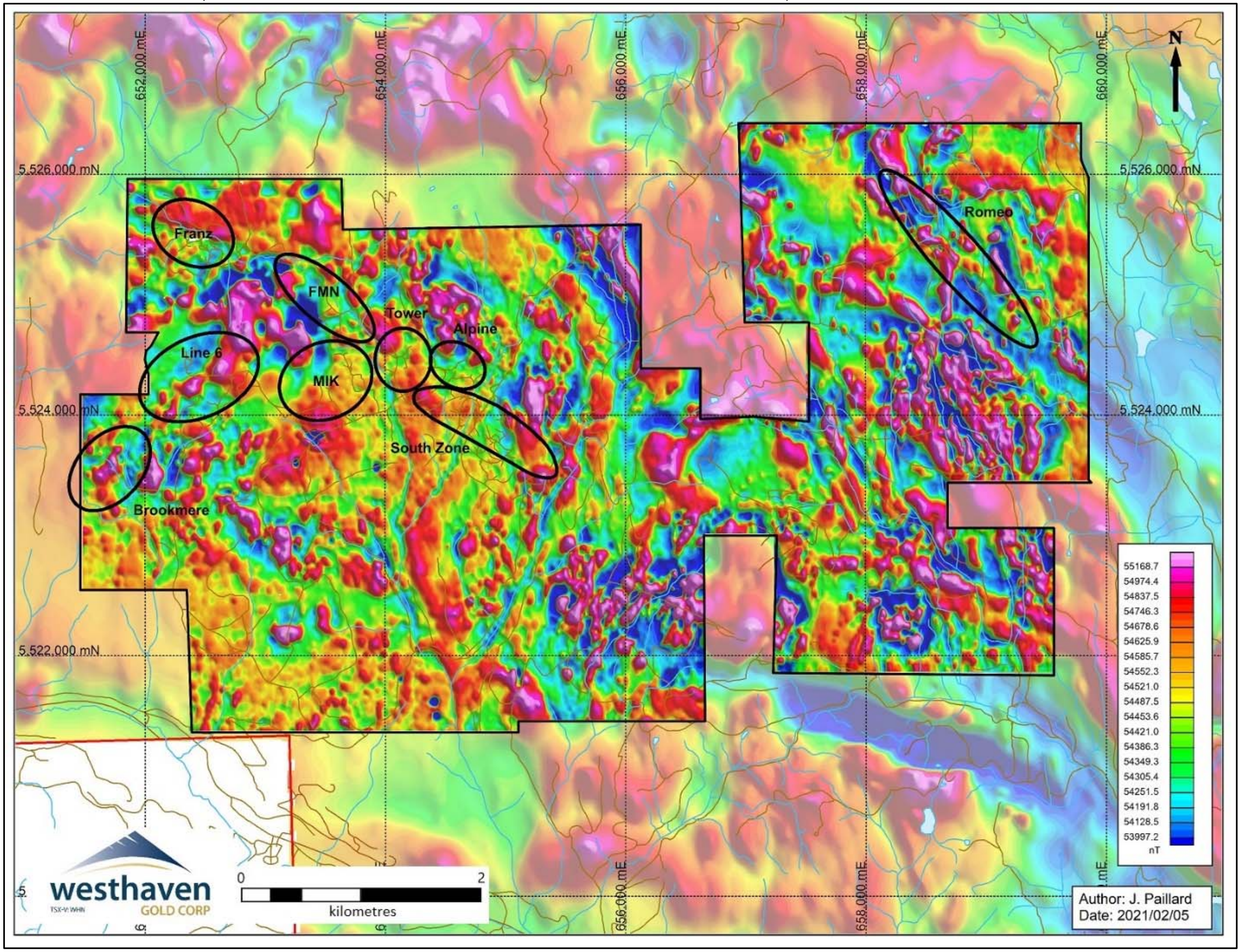
Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

The airborne magnetics (Figure 9.3) shows broad correlation of magnetic lows with known mineralized zones. These magnetic lows are targets for follow-up ground magnetic surveys. The radiometric survey (results not shown) was inconclusive.

9.3.2 Ground Magnetics

A total of 688 line-km of ground magnetic surveys have been completed in eight phases from 2010 to 2020. Of that total, 23.2 km were collected historically by Strongbow in 2010. The most recent work (2020) was completed for Westhaven by Peter E. Walcott and Associates (Coquitlam BC), who collected 262 line-km of data along east-west oriented survey lines. Ground magnetic data from 2010 to 2020 have been leveled and compiled into a single composite total field ("TF") ground magnetic database as illustrated in Figure 9.4.

FIGURE 9.4 TOTAL FIELD GROUND MAGNETIC COMPILATION (OVERLAIN ON AIRBORNE MAGNETIC BACKGROUND)



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

The South Zone occurs as a northwest-trending structural zone exhibiting a broad weak magnetic signature that may extend north-northwest through the Tower, FMN and Franz Zones. Prominent parallel to sub-parallel trends are evident in the data, as are responses indicative of cross structures, which may be of future exploration interest. Magnetics at Line 6 appear as a northeast-trending moderately low magnetic intensity zone bounding a magnetic high to the east, extending southwest to the Brookmere Zone. The Romeo Zone is characterized by a northwest-trending very low magnetic intensity anomaly extending more two kilometres in length.

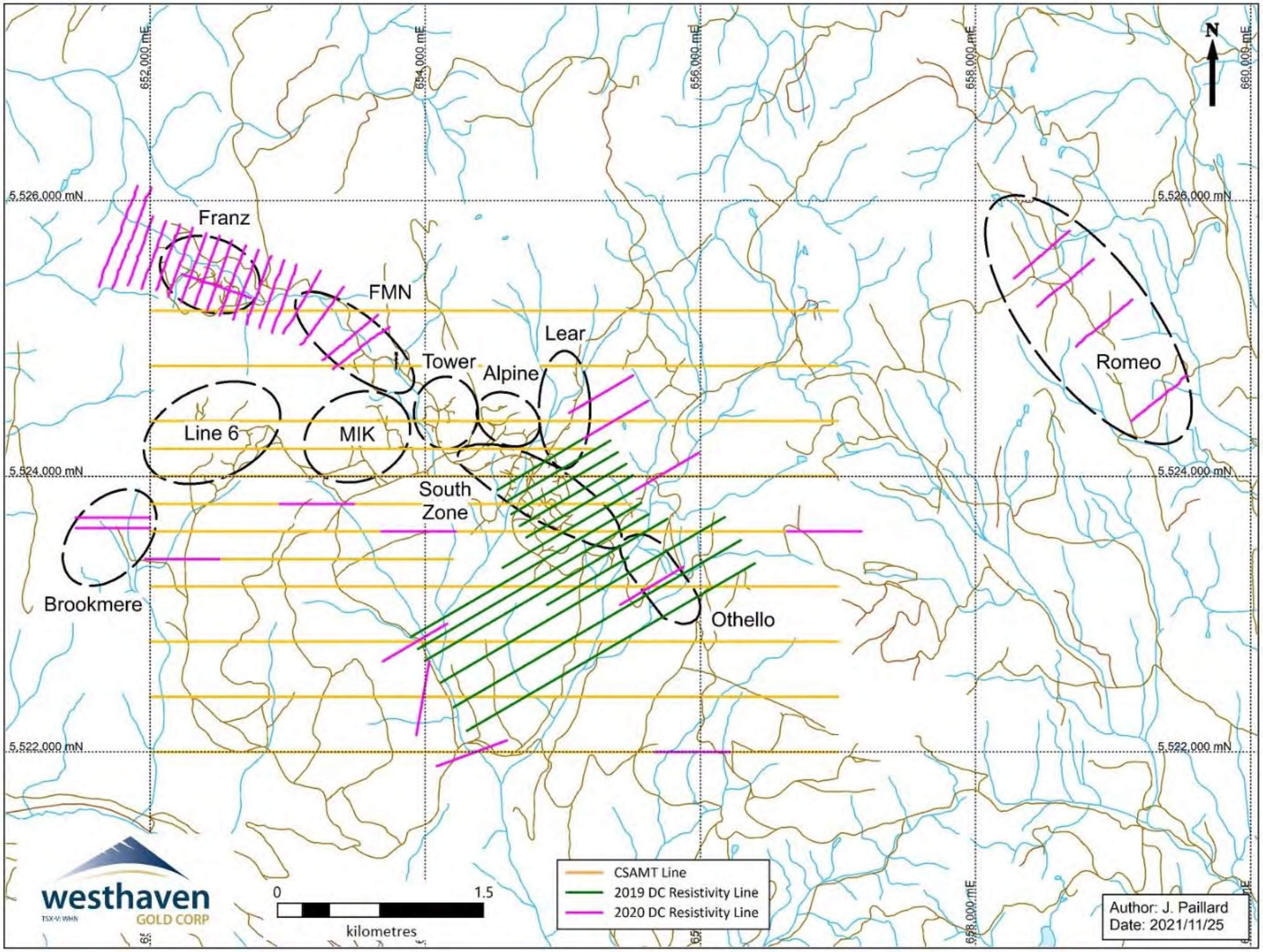
9.3.3 Induced Polarization ("IP") and Resistivity

From 2012 to 2015, three programs of IP chargeability and resistivity (11 lines, 22.4 line-km) were completed over the area between Line 6 and Alpine Zones, encompassing Mik, Tower, and the northern portion of the South Zone. Chargeability and resistivity data from the surveys was inverted. There was a weak correlation of high resistivity to known zones of mineralization. However, results were not conclusive. Consequently, Westhaven contracted other, more direct resistivity surveys.

9.3.4 Direct Current ("DC") Resistivity

Work in 2019 and 2020 by Peter E. Walcott and Associates (Coquitlam, BC) utilized high resolution DC resistivity surveying in an attempt to define narrow, sub-vertical resistivity zones associated with gold-bearing units. The 2019 DC resistivity survey (20.3 km) was conducted using a pulse type system and a "pole-dipole" array. The 2020 DC resistivity survey (23.5 km) used a "dipole-dipole" method of survey to reduce asymmetry in responses (Figure 9.5). The apparent resistivity in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, and provides values assuming the survey area was homogeneous. As the underlying ground is abnormally inhomogeneous, the calculated apparent resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks. Several issues hampered work during the 2020 survey, including thick bush and difficult access that slowed production, along with regions of high contact resistance (Walcott, 2021a).

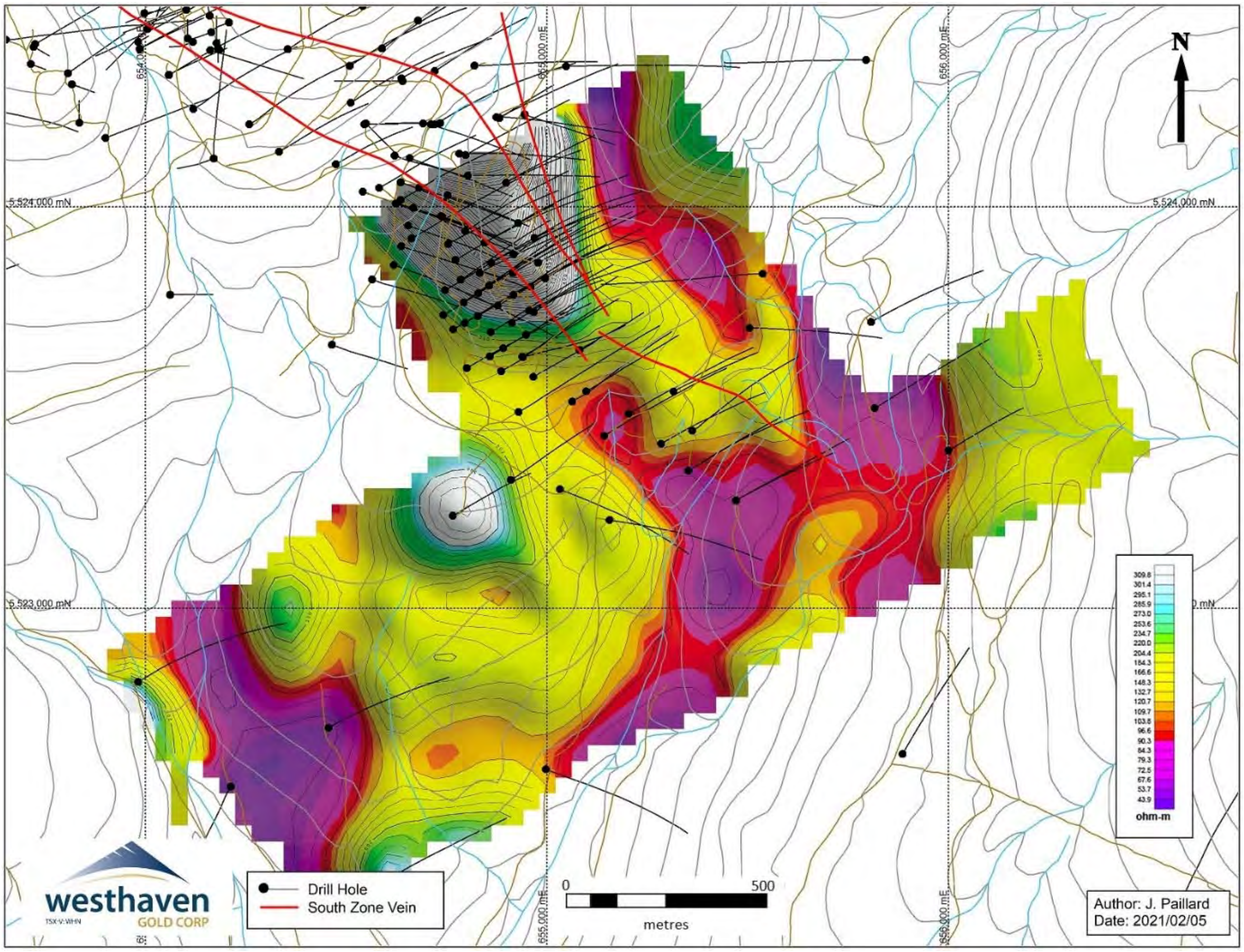
FIGURE 9.5 DC RESISTIVITY AND CSAMT SURVEY LINE LOCATIONS



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N* *CSAMT = controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics.*

The 2019 DC Resistivity survey was successful in identifying several features of interest within an area of coherent coverage. The most prevalent is associated with a long northerly to northwestwardly trending zone of subdued magnetics that encompasses the main mineralized body of the South Zone (Figure 9.6).

FIGURE 9.6 2019 DC RESISTIVITY PLAN - INVERSION RESISTIVITY SLICE (1200 M LEVEL)



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

9.3.5 Controlled-Source Audio-Frequency Magnetotellurics

A total of 55 line-km of controlled-source audio-frequency magnetotellurics ("CSAMT") readings were completed by Peter E. Walcott and Associates in 2020, in an attempt to identify areas of elevated resistivity potentially associated with silicification in the underlying rocks proximal and distal to known mineralization (Walcott, 2021b). Readings were taken at 25 m intervals along east-to-west oriented lines spaced at 400 m intervals (see Figure 9.5). The survey covered an area of some 15 square km, incorporating numerous structures observed within the magnetic data. CSAMT 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.

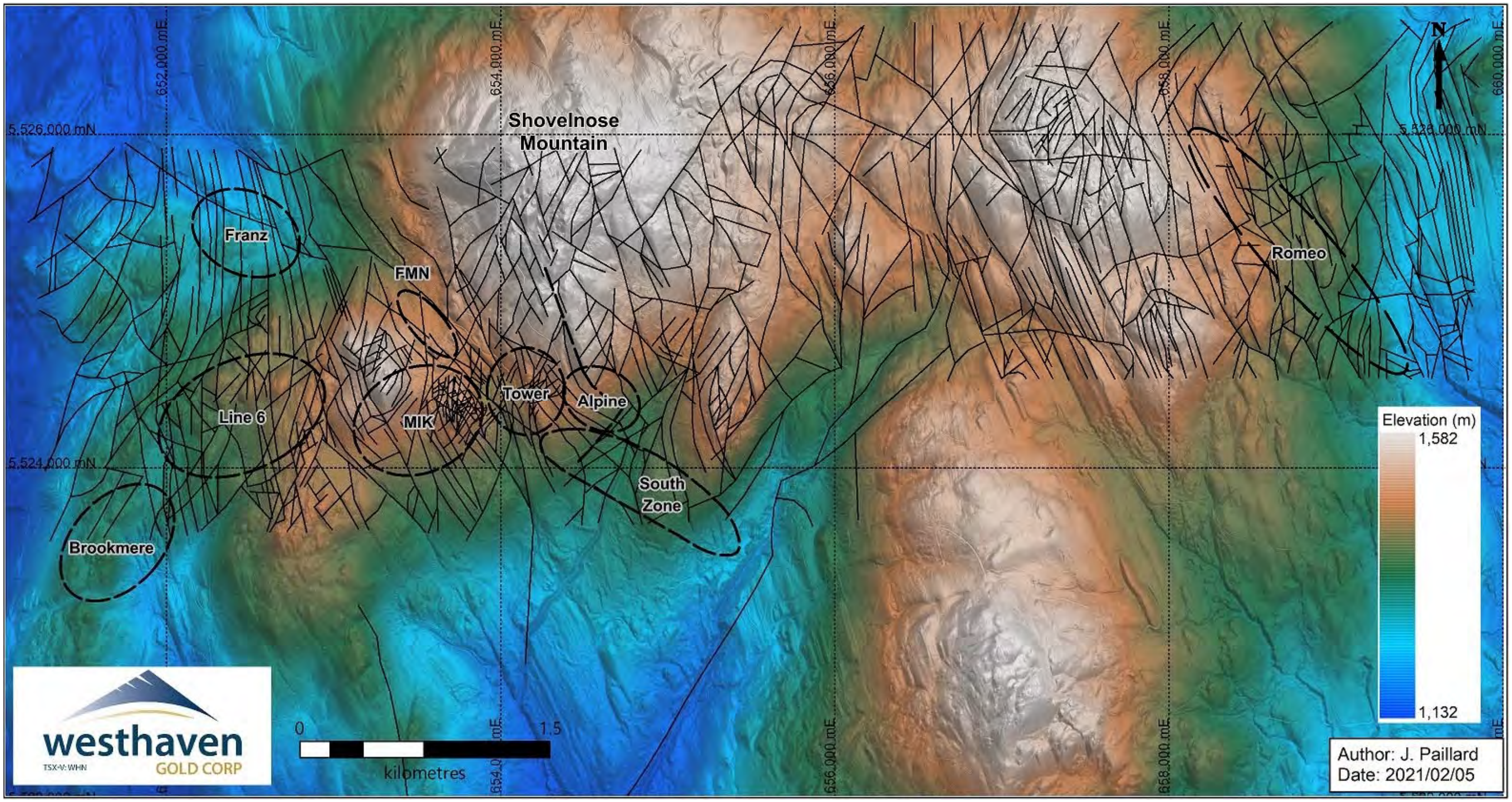
The survey successfully identified numerous resistivity zones of potential interest, proximal to structures and zones of reduced magnetic responses. Whereas the survey did highlight numerous zones of interest outside of the South Zone, its response proximal to the drilled mineralized trend was weak. This result is likely due to the size of the body, and (or) the angle of the lines relative to the feature reducing the response, and (or) numerous other lithological units in the survey area that yield elevated resistivity responses, which are of little interest (Walcott, 2021b).

9.4 LIDAR (LIGHT DETECTION AND RANGING) SURVEY

Three LiDAR surveys flown to date (2015, 2019 and 2020) cover the entire Property, in order to aid identification of structures and provide elevation support for drill collars in the area. LiDAR has particularly 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 9.7). Two main orientations were noted; northwest trending and northeast trending. The occurrence of gold mineralization to date has been related to the northwest trending structures.

FIGURE 9.7 SHOVELNOSE LIDAR LINEAMENT INTERPRETATION

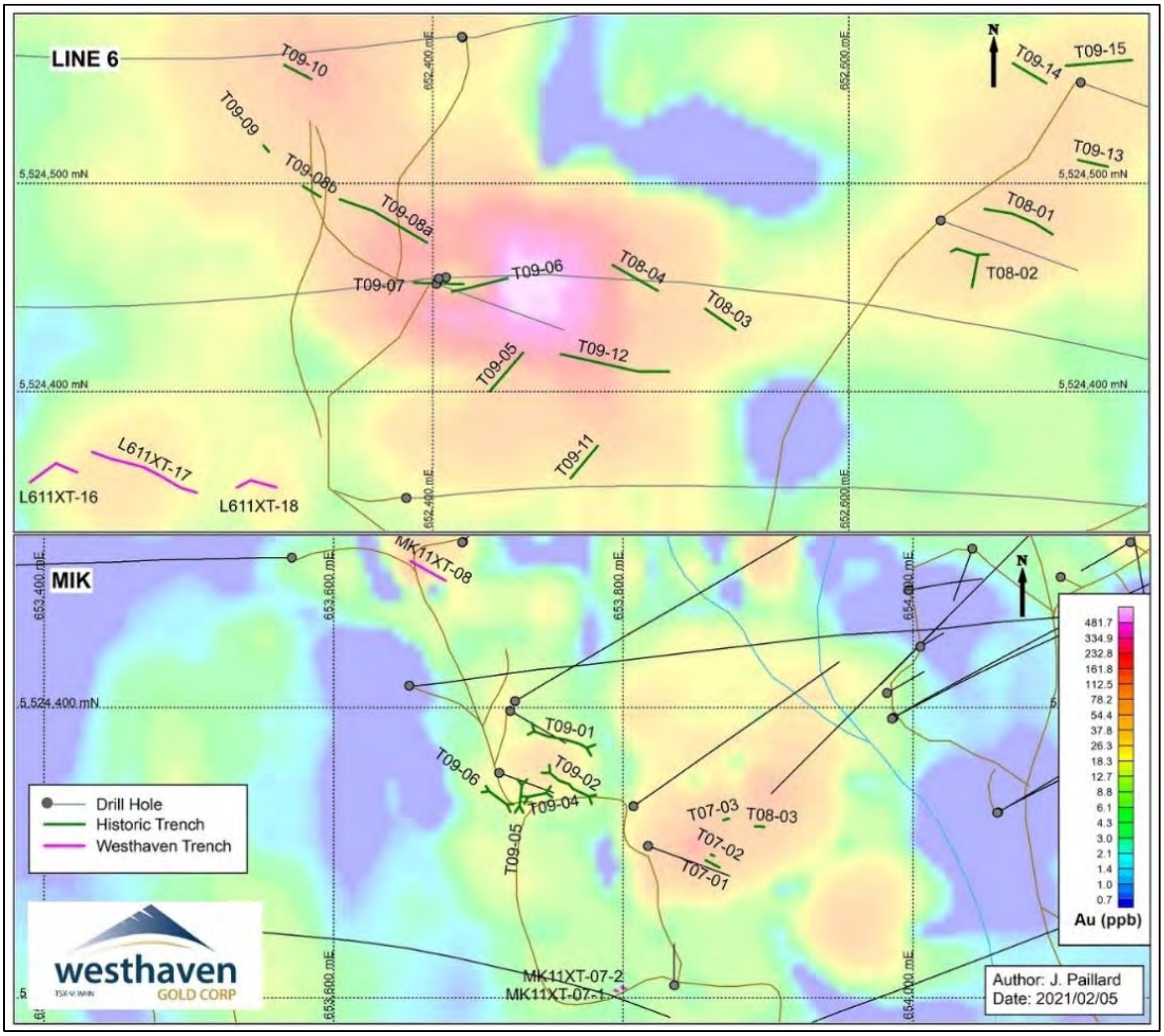


Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

9.5 TRENCHING

Mechanized trenching over anomalous soil geochemical targets at the Line 6 and Mik Zones was completed from 2007 to 2011; that is, 28 trenches totalling 544 m by Strongbow in 2007 to 2009 (see Figure 6.3) and five trenches totalling 147 m by Westhaven in 2011 (Figure 9.8).

FIGURE 9.8 ALL SHOVELNOSE TRENCH LOCATIONS (OVERLAIN ON GOLD-IN-SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY BACKGROUND)



Source: *Liard (2021)*
Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N

The trenches were sampled at 0.5 m to 2.0 m intervals dependant on observed mineralization. A summary of results with notable gold grades encountered follows in Table 9.3. Trenching at the Line 6 Zone encountered quartz veining in siliceous rhyolite tuffs, oriented from 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.

Table 9.3 **Significant Gold Intersections from Shovelnose Trenching (2008-2021)**				
Zone	**Year**	**Trench**	**Au (g/t)**	**Interval (m)**
Line 6	2008	T08-01	16.95	2
Line 6	2008	T08-02	1.4	16
Line 6	2008	T08-03	1.68	2.5
Line 6	2008	T08-04	5.12	6
Line 6	2009	T09-05	0.12	2
Line 6	2009	T09-06	0.8	21
Line 6	2009	T09-07	-	-
Line 6	2009	T09-08A	0.79	6
Line 6	2009	T09-08B	0.37	2
Line 6	2009	T09-09	-	-
Line 6	2009	T09-10	0.43	5
Line 6	2009	T09-11	-	-
Line 6	2009	T09-12	-	-
Line 6	2009	T09-13	0.15	12.5
Line 6	2009	T09-14	-	-
Line 6	2009	T09-15	0.2	6.5
Line 6	2011	T11-16	0.04	2
Line 6	2011	T11-17	0.29	8
Line 6	2011	T11-18	0.1	2
Mik	2008	T08-01	1.4	3
Mik	2008	T08-02	2.9	2
Mik	2008	T08-03	-	-
Mik	2009	T09-04	2.72	2.9
Mik	2009	T09-05	-	-
Mik	2009	T09-06	0.81	5.5
Mik	2011	T11-02	0.01	2
Mik	2011	T11-04	0.02	2
Mik	2011	T11-08	0.12	2

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Notes: *2008-2009 historical trenching work*
2011 work completed by Westhaven
Interval units are metres

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

Additional trenching has not been undertaken since 2011. Nevertheless, the trenching results do confirm the presence of potentially significant mineralization at surface.

9.6 PETROGRAPHIC AND OTHER ROCK STUDIES

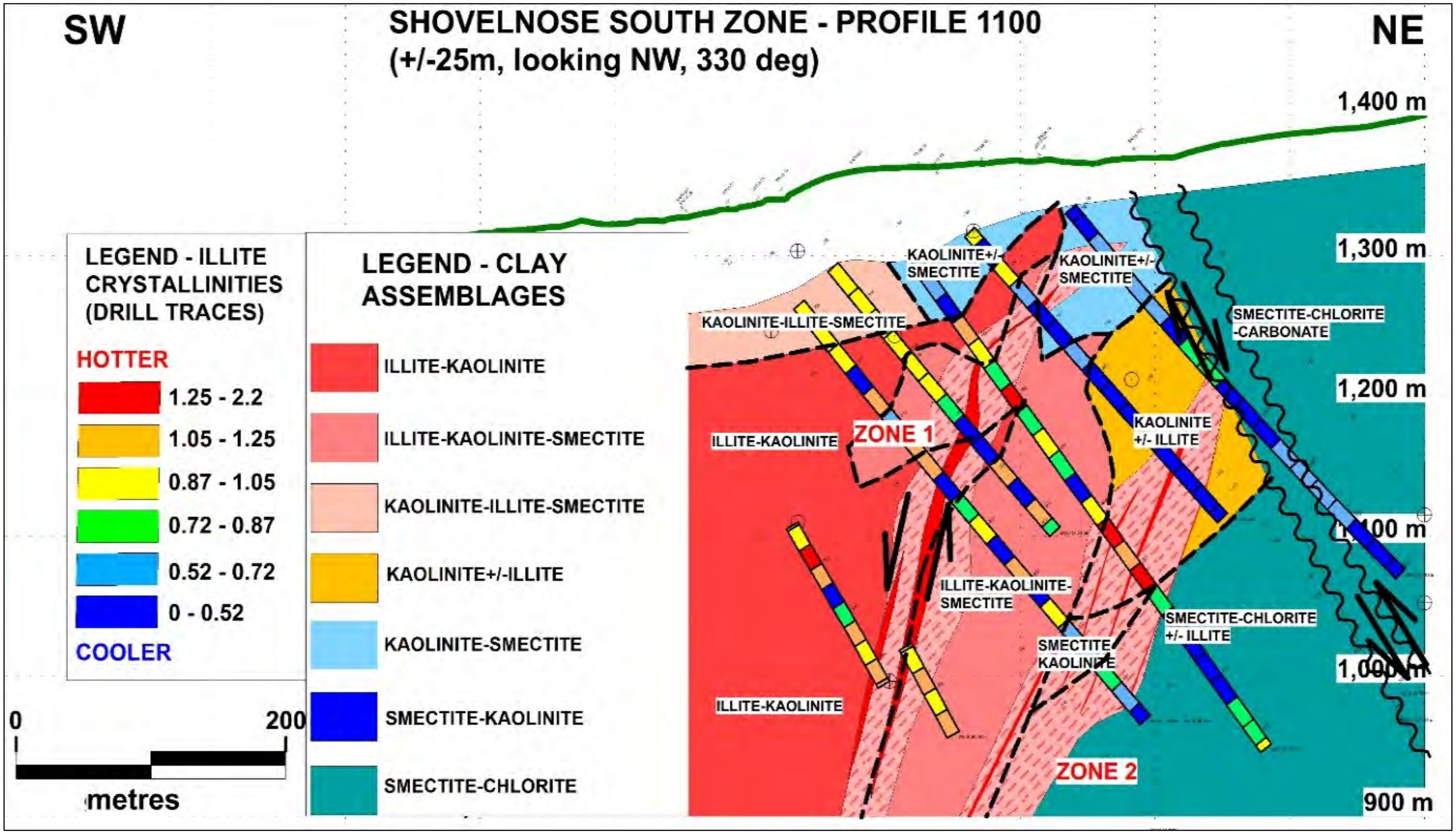
9.6.1 Petrography

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 of 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 (Surrey, BC). Samples represented gold-bearing quartz veins and host rocks. The work assisted in identifying lithologies and alteration. An additional 99 samples were submitted to Panterra Geoservices Inc. in 2020, representing lithologies encountered in exploration drilling outside the South Zone for characterization. Results for many of the 103 samples submitted during the 2021 field season are still pending as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

9.6.2 Near Infrared ("NIR") Reflectance Spectroscopy

In 2017, Westhaven submitted a suite of 380 drill core samples from the Alpine (nine drill holes), Tower (20 holes), Mik (four holes) and Line 6 (five holes) 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 smectite) clays, in an effort to aid defining epithermal alteration halos. The work assisted in mapping likely heat sources for mineralization and alteration, and in 2019 Westhaven submitted a further suite of 89 drill core samples from five 2018 drill holes (SN18-09, SN18-11, SN18-14, SN18-18, and SN18-21) and one 2019 drill hole (SN19-03). These holes form a fence pattern across the South Zone and were used to map zones of hydrothermal up-flow. Combined with mineralogical and textural indicators the work identified elevated illite crystallinities (higher paleo-temperatures) in drill core increasing to the west (hanging wall), which suggests the possibility of additional gold-quartz to the west of current drilling (Figure 9.9). Additional TerraSpec work on drill core from other mineralized zones, such the Franz and FMN Zones, may be warranted.

FIGURE 9.9 SOUTH ZONE NIR SPECTROSCOPY - CLAY ANALYSES



Source: *Laird (2021)*

10.0 DRILLING

Westhaven has drilled 323 core holes totalling 123,348 m on the Shovelnose Gold Property from 2011 to 2021. Of that total, 145 holes drilled between 2015 and 2021 (56,491.2 m) were utilized for the Mineral Resource Estimate described in Section 14 of this Technical Report, largely representing mineralization intersected in the South Zone target area. Drill core from all the drilling to date is stored at Westhaven's drill core logging and storage facility in Merritt, BC.

10.1 DRILLING PROCEDURES

All drilling on the Property has been done under the supervision of Westhaven and, since 2014, has been contracted to Titan Diamond Drilling Ltd. ("Titan") of Smithers, BC. Titan drilled 303 of the 323 holes on the Property, including all drilling used in the Mineral Resource Estimate drilling. All drill programs to date have been conducted from surface.

The desired collar location, orientation and azimuth of each drill hole are marked in the field, in advance, by a Westhaven geologist using a GPS and Brunton compass. Drill pads are established, and reclaimed after coring is complete, by Titan crews using a track mounted excavator. Unitized skid-mounted drill rigs (usually A-5, LY-38 and LY-44 equipment, plus related support gear) are moved and positioned by a Titan bulldozer. Position and alignment of the rig is confirmed by a Westhaven geologist prior to drilling, using a GPS and Brunton compass.

The majority of drilling has collected NQ core (311 holes), although some holes have been drilled, or partially drilled with larger diameter HQ core (six holes), and others have been completed in smaller diameter drill core, for technical reasons. On completion of a drill hole, the rod string and casing are generally removed, unless strong artisanal water flow is encountered, in which case the drill casing is left in the ground and either capped or tapped. Drill holes with minor water flow are plugged appropriately by Titan before the casing is pulled.

Titan drill crews retrieve the drill core from the ground and place it in sequentially numbered wooden drill core boxes with depth measurement blocks placed at three metre intervals. Drill hole dip angles were originally determined with acid dip tests. Since 2018, a downhole Reflex ACT III survey tool has been used to survey the holes for azimuth and dip at roughly 50 m downhole increments. Drill core and downhole survey data are delivered to Westhaven's drill core logging facility by Titan's drill crews at the end of each shift. Westhaven personnel verify the survey data, depth measurement blocks, box numbers, drill core placement and oriented drill core markings, then discuss any issues with the drill crews.

Westhaven collects data for; magnetic susceptibility, rock quality designation ("RQD" - a measurement of how fractured the core is), drill core recovery, and bulk density. Starting in the 2020 season, fracture frequency and oriented drill core measurements have also been collected. Magnetic susceptibility shows slight variations between volcanic units, but does not reveal any striking differences. RQD measured on 39,168 m of drilling (2019 to 2021 programs in the current Mineral Resource Estimate) averages 85.4%, which suggests the drill core is quite competent and not heavily fractured. Drill core recovery measurements for the same 39,168 m of drilling average

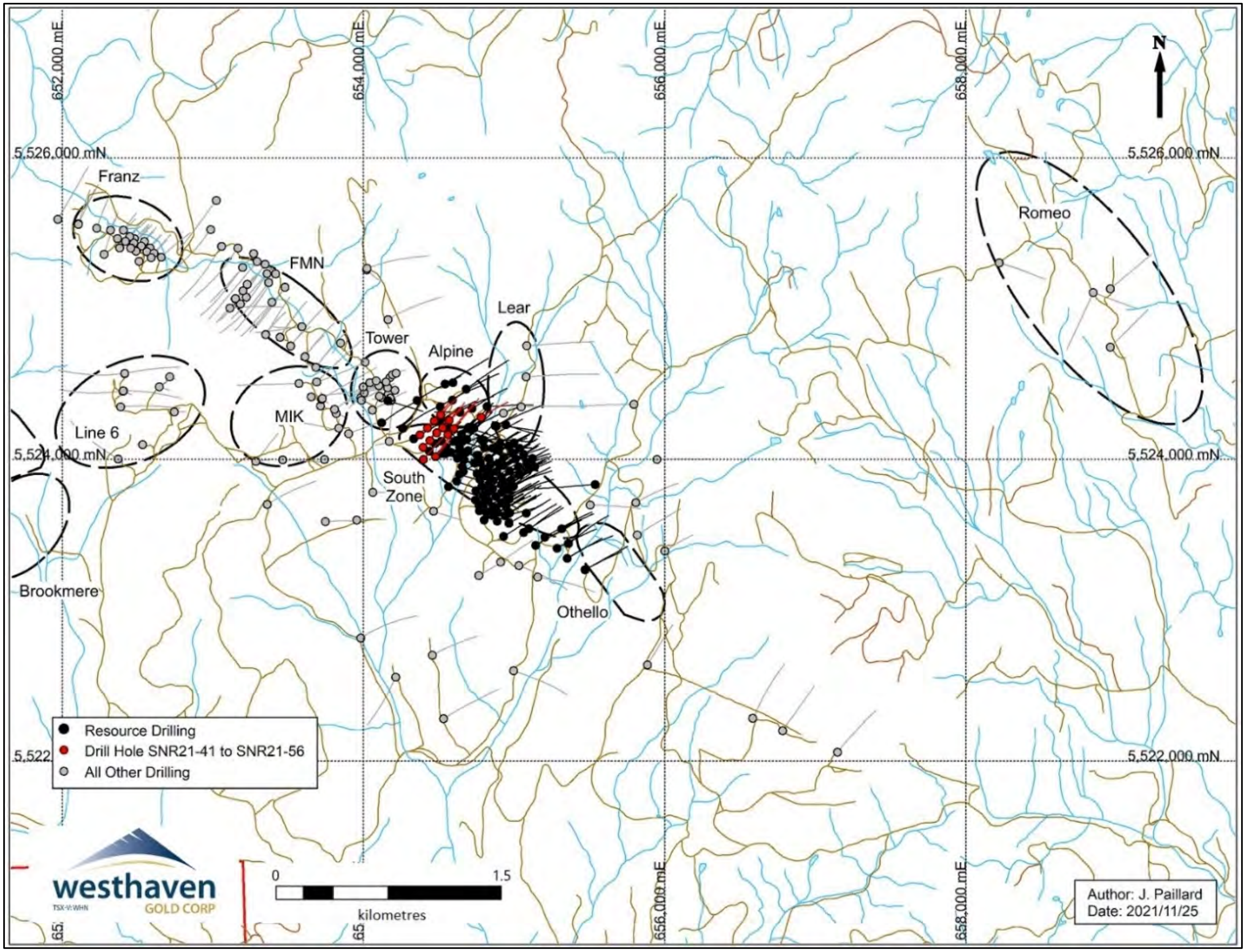
98.2% across three metre intervals, suggesting no serious issues or concerns. A total of 3,296 drill core samples, taken at approximately 25 m intervals (or closer spacing in prospective areas), from the 145 drill holes used for the Mineral Resource Estimate were measured for dry and submerged weight between 2018 and 2021. Bulk density results determined from these measurements on a lithological unit-by-unit basis ranged from 2.53 t/m^3 to 2.62 t/m^3 and averaged 2.55 t/m^3 (Bonnet, 2021).

Completed drill collars are marked in the field by a chemically treated painted fence post, with the identifying drill hole number marked both with a painted stencil and an embossed metal tag. Collar locations for 189 drill holes were measured post-drilling by GeoVerra of Kelowna, BC, using Trimble RTK GNSS equipment in 2020. In 2021, GeoVerra measured collar information for all drill holes used in the Mineral Resource Estimate (up to and including SNR21-40), and for exploration drill holes up to and including SN21-177 (Minard 2021a; 2021b). Collars for the remaining 2021 drill holes (SNR21-41 to SNR21-57 and SN21-178 to SN21-193) could not be surveyed due to evacuation orders associated with flooding in November of 2021. Locations for those 32 later drill hole collars were measured by handheld GPS units and supported by the LiDAR survey data.

10.2 DRILL COLLARS AND TARGET MINERALIZED ZONES

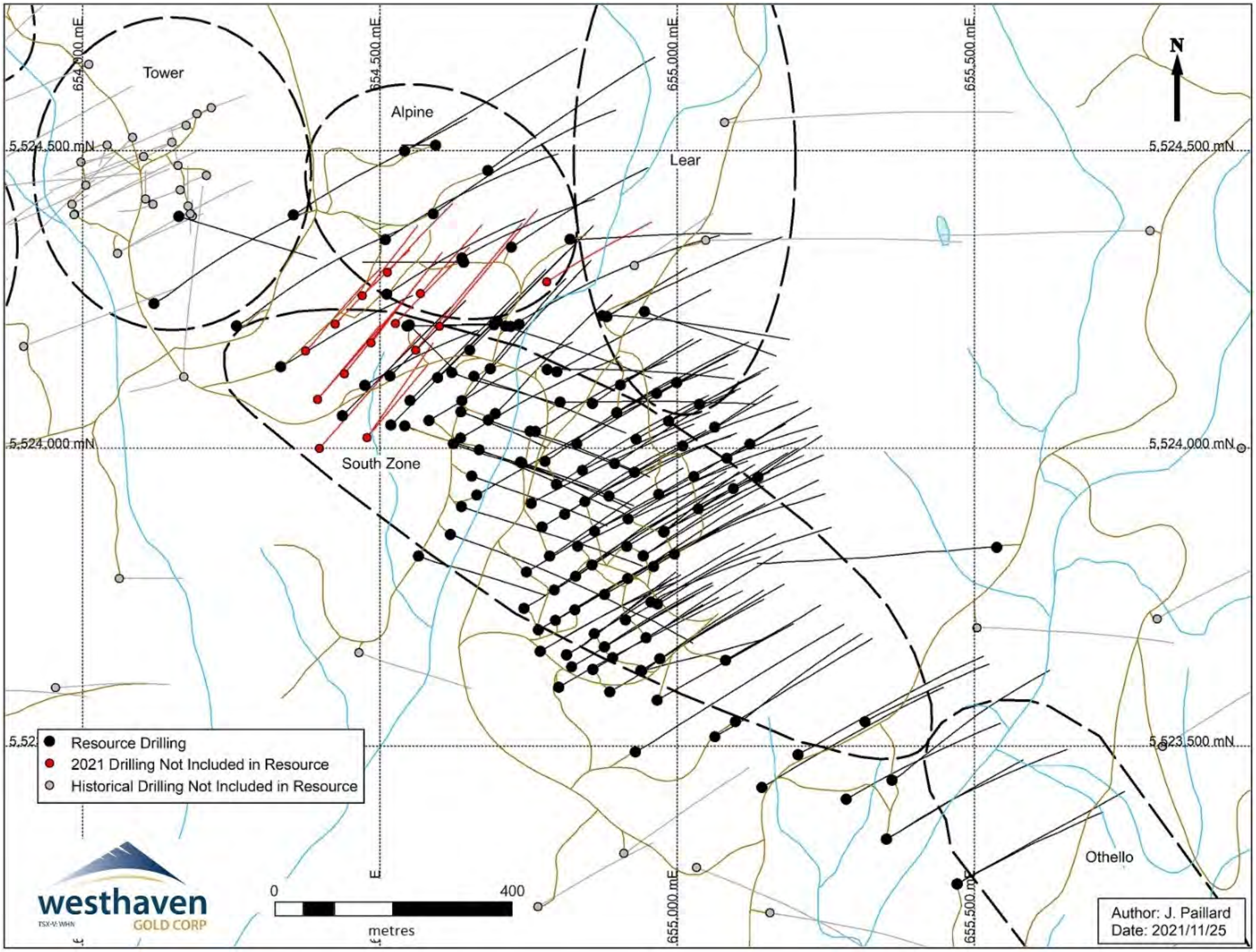
Westhaven’s drilling activities to date have been focused in the western half of the Shovelnose Property, targeting zones of exploration interest (Mik, Line 6, Tower, Alpine, Lear, Franz, FMN, Othello and Romeo Zones) (Figure 10.1), but focused primarily on the South Zone (Figure 10.2). Drill collar locations and orientation information are listed in Table 10.1. Drill holes utilized in the current Mineral Resource Estimate (Figure 10.2) are identified, as are the more recent drill hole collars for which third party survey verification is still pending. Note that a number of assays from the 2021 drill program have not yet been received (highlighted in Table 10.1). Listed drill intercepts are drill core length intervals and may not be indicative of true thickness.

FIGURE 10.1 ALL 2011 TO 2021 DRILLING (323 HOLES AND 123,472 M) AND ZONES OF EXPLORATION INTEREST



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

FIGURE 10.2 DRILLING UTILIZED IN THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION OF THE SOUTH ZONE



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates in UTM NAD83 Z10N*

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
11-SH-001	653,714.37	5,524,354.96	1,462	79.25	110	-60	MIK	2011	NR
11-SH-002	653,721.92	5,524,397.68	1,467	88.39	120	-60	MIK	2011	NR
11-SH-003	653,817.02	5,524,304.6	1,450	104.25	110	-55	MIK	2011	NR
11-SH-004	652,401.66	5,524,451.83	1,398.5	92.35	110	-45	Line 6	2011	NR
11-SH-005	652,644.23	5,524,482.18	1,422	95.4	110	-43	Line 6	2011	NR
11-SH-006	652,711.48	5,524,548.39	1,422.5	58.83	110	-45	Line 6	2011	NR
11-SH-007	654,173.71	5,524,542.77	1,442.5	87.17	250	-70	Tower	2011	NR
SN-12-01	653,847	5,524,771	1,450	121.92	220	-45	FMN	2012	HH-GPS
SN-12-02	654,192	5,524,562	1,446	152.4	0	-90	Tower	2012	HH-GPS
SN-12-03	654,216	5,524,572	1,447.5	121.92	70	-60	Tower	2012	HH-GPS
SN-12-04	654,102	5,524,490	1,418.5	235.92	250	-45	Tower	2012	HH-GPS
SN-12-05	654,020	5,525,257	1,559	146.3	130	-45	Portia	2012	HH-GPS
SN-13-01	654,150	5,524,514	1,432	224	250	-45	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-02a	653,982	5,524,410	1,406	42	60	-45	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-02b	654,005	5,524,442	1,410	37	60	-60	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-02	654,164	5,524,434	1,427	144	250	-60	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-03	653,997	5,524,481	1,409.5	110	80	-60	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-04	654,170	5,524,120	1,382	248	250	-65	Other	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-05	654,118	5,524,410	1,416	125	250	-60	Tower	2013	HH-GPS
SN-13-06	654,208.03	5,524,458.32	1,432.36	113	250	-60	Tower	2013	DGPS
SN-14-07	654,105.49	5,524,418.79	1,413.91	94.2	0	-60	Tower	2014	DGPS
SN-14-08	654,184.14	5,524,390.2	1,428.62	102.7	0	-75	Tower	2014	DGPS
SN-14-09	654,181	5,524,394	1,429	133.2	180	-75	Tower	2014	HH-GPS
SN-14-10	654,040.92	5,524,509.41	1,413.77	90.3	200	-65	Tower	2014	DGPS
SN-14-11	654,160	5,524,475	1,425	130.1	350	-60	Tower	2014	HH-GPS

TABLE 10.1 DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)									
Drill Hole ID	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Dip (°)**	**Zone**	**Year**	**Survey Method**
SN-14-12	653,835.12	5,524,208.74	1,421.49	111.9	0	-60	MIK	2014	DGPS
SN15-01	654,640.62	5,524,312.6	1,388	251	270	-45	MRE	2015	HH-GPS
SN15-02	652,742.95	5,524,315.2	1,412.5	182	90	-65	Line 6	2015	DGPS
SN15-03	652,532.77	5,524,098.04	1,375.88	146	270	-75	Line 6	2015	DGPS
SN15-04	654,161.48	5,524,389.56	1,424.24	428	107	-55	MRE	2015	DGPS
SN15-05	654,083.79	5,524,522.3	1,420.6	401	225	-55	Tower	2015	DGPS
SN16-01	654,176.95	5,524,407.06	1,427.8	122	360	-55	Tower	2016	DGPS
SN16-02	654,691.61	5,524,207.29	1,354.65	260	270	-65	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN16-03	654,593.51	5,524,509.16	1,444.61	164	270	-68	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN16-04	654,061.27	5,523,781.41	1,347.76	176	90	-50	Other	2016	DGPS
SN16-05	653,807	5,524,332	1,456	455	55	-65	MIK	2016	HH-GPS
SN16-06	654,733.94	5,524,208.46	1,349.02	176	270	-55	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN16-07	654,547.09	5,524,205.68	1,383.15	185	90	-65	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN16-08	654,545.51	5,524,205.16	1,383.22	134	360	-90	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN16-09	654,549.28	5,524,207.16	1,383.12	230	135	-60	MRE	2016	DGPS
SN17-01	654,150	5,524,514	1,432	566	240	-58	Tower	2017	HH-GPS
SN17-02	654,216	5,524,572	1,447.5	500	237	-57	Tower	2017	HH-GPS
SN17-03	654,010	5,524,645	1,440	422	240	-45	Tower	2017	HH-GPS
SN17-04	654,170	5,524,120	1,382	458	360	-45	Tower	2017	HH-GPS
SN17-05	653,900.33	5,524,171.28	1,402.24	386	70	-45	Other	2017	DGPS
SN17-06	654,623.4	5,524,007.71	1,337.97	506	110	-50	MRE	2017	DGPS
SN17-07	654,658.2	5,524,121.12	1,346.14	431	110	-50	MRE	2017	DGPS
SN18-01	654,564.71	5,523,819.1	1,324.27	361	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-02	654,464.5	5,523,656.84	1,311.91	318.4	110	-50	Other	2018	DGPS
SN18-03	654,666.87	5,523,997.39	1,336.23	455	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-04	654,541.73	5,524,037.63	1,345.83	440	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN18-05	654,620.62	5,524,127.16	1,350.72	350	110	-57	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-06	654,711.08	5,524,205.22	1,351.59	395	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-07	654,635.93	5,524,061.22	1,342.5	320	110	-60	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-08	654,654.41	5,523,953.49	1,333.91	374	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-09	654,637.01	5,523,902.31	1,331.25	491	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-10	654,682.16	5,524,047.47	1,342.68	401	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-11	654,618.49	5,523,855.26	1,327.79	626	110	-45	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-12	654,738.93	5,523,975.24	1,338.37	302	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-13	654,944.73	5,524,229.58	1,373.4	365	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-14	654,827.65	5,523,728.62	1,339.53	317	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-15	654,891.13	5,523,648.3	1,344.58	308	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-16	654,752.51	5,524,028.82	1,342.79	331	110	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-17	654,736.47	5,523,976.98	1,338.38	275	110	-62	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-18	654,916.8	5,523,781.44	1,362.73	338	60	-45	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-19	654,966.29	5,523,576.98	1,334.27	416.05	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-20	654,800.47	5,523,598.9	1,325.14	528.5	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-21	654,795.16	5,523,711.01	1,332.41	482	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN18-22	654,785.28	5,523,818.93	1,334.11	419	60	-50	MRE	2018	DGPS
SN19-01	654,913.07	5,523,711.72	1,356.24	425	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-02	654,947.65	5,523,681.75	1,351.59	389	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-03	654,995.45	5,523,822.29	1,366.57	401	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-04	654,857.83	5,523,628.46	1,336.99	317	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-05	654,856.6	5,523,804.14	1,360.61	455	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-06	654,938.61	5,523,627.03	1,344.03	419	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-07	654,940.01	5,523,625.97	1,343.96	335	75	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-08	655,081.12	5,523,644	1,333.76	290	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN19-09	654,877.54	5,523,754.55	1,359.55	**512**	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-10	654,915.12	5,523,835.4	1,368.27	503	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-11	654,832.5	5,523,835.57	1,354.92	416	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-12	654,829.06	5,523,785.06	1,347.6	470	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-13	654,955.63	5,523,741.8	1,356.47	338	60	-54	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-14	654,978.25	5,523,860.54	1,372.79	449	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-15	654,860.85	5,523,860.85	1,363.08	434	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-16	654,754.28	5,523,907.46	1,337.72	446	60	-45	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-17	654,844.75	5,523,910.52	1,358.79	415.7	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-18	654,772.39	5,523,867.94	1,337.43	440	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-19	654,917.19	5,523,881.51	1,373.94	482	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-20	654,796.78	5,523,939.5	1,344.32	437	60	-48	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-21	654,793.22	5,523,762.03	1,333.36	503	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-22	655,063.12	5,523,515.53	1,311.78	489	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-23	654,746.18	5,523,792.31	1,331.1	497	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-24	654,886.47	5,523,590.97	1,334.86	506	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-25	654,662.72	5,523,921.35	1,331.56	500	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-26	654,860.29	5,523,688.63	1,344.3	470	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-27	654,635.78	5,524,017.25	1,338.12	426.72	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-28	655,097.96	5,523,541.05	1,313.58	431	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-29	654,582.28	5,524,046.72	1,343.05	408.13	60	-48	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-30	654,742.11	5,523,731.08	1,328.03	491	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-31	654,474.57	5,524,105.91	1,370.28	322.46	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-32	654,765.77	5,523,230.39	1,292.54	352	60	-50	Other	2019	DGPS
SN19-33	654,968.91	5,523,922.69	1,379.18	451.1	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-34	654,910.26	5,523,319.86	1,300.47	401	60	-50	Other	2019	DGPS

TABLE 10.1 **DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)**									
Drill Hole ID	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Dip (°)**	**Zone**	**Year**	**Survey Method**
SN19-35	654,960.03	5,523,801.47	1,364.77	504.14	60	-51	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-36	655,142.46	5,523,430.54	1,284.68	578	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-37	654,966.97	5,523,738.58	1,355.49	465.73	60	-47	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-38	654,766.27	5,523,695.06	1,327.04	557	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-39	654,333	5,524,137	1,396	374.95	60	-50	MRE	2019	HH-GPS
SN19-40	655,203.13	5,523,485.35	1,291.15	551	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-41	654,258.69	5,524,205.43	1,406.1	441.96	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-42	655,315.82	5,523,540.63	1,291.62	356.19	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-43	654,119.67	5,524,243.41	1,395.53	423.67	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-44	655,361.17	5,523,442.59	1,276.38	460.24	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-45	655,284.37	5,523,410.65	1,276.39	462.5	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN19-46	654,456.46	5,522,702.79	1,245.22	505	60	-50	Other	2019	DGPS
SN19-47	653,981.93	5,522,816.45	1,220	529.74	60	-50	Other	2019	DGPS
SN19-48	654,531.18	5,522,281.52	1,209.21	599.5	60	-50	Other	2019	DGPS
SN19-49	654,928.26	5,523,959.79	1,379.93	417.58	60	-50	MRE	2019	DGPS
SN20-50	655,352.33	5,523,343.95	1,273.01	377	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-51	655,351.72	5,523,343.57	1,273.03	581	60	-57	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-52	655,807.27	5,523,713.43	1,318.96	482	60	-50	Iago	2020	DGPS
SN20-53	654,802.86	5,524,077.78	1,348.21	479	90	-50	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-54	655,816.55	5,523,499.46	1,322.22	479	60	-50	Iago	2020	DGPS
SN20-55	654,781.22	5,524,132.38	1,347.97	456	90	-50	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-56	654,874	5,524,223	1,360	480	90	-50	MRE	2020	HH-GPS
SN20-57	655,471.27	5,523,268.59	1,270.72	479	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-58	654,797.68	5,524,128.67	1,349.03	438	60	-48	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-59	655,470.72	5,523,268.19	1,270.57	548	60	-57	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-60	654,929.72	5,523,489.98	1,319.09	639	60	-48	MRE	2020	DGPS

TABLE 10.1 DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)									
Drill Hole ID	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Dip (°)**	**Zone**	**Year**	**Survey Method**
SN20-61	655,999.82	5,523,393.63	1,350.07	339	60	-50	Iago	2020	DGPS
SN20-62	654,880.55	5,524,220.87	1,362.05	450	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-63	654,881.86	5,524,221.06	1,362.02	294	60	-58	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-64	654,898.25	5,524,059.77	1,370.71	366	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-65	654,898.22	5,524,059.96	1,370.7	372	60	-55	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-66	652,387.1	5,524,349	1,382.01	596	90	-45	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-67	654,719.94	5,524,204.68	1,350.72	528	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-68	654,720.84	5,524,338.08	1,374.14	388.5	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-69	652,406.24	5,524,454.91	1,395.78	602	90	-45	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-70	654,637.6	5,524,319.47	1,388.73	22	60	-53	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-70B	654,637.6	5,524,319.47	1,388.73	399	60	-53	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-71	652,402.82	5,524,454.3	1,395.72	650	270	-47	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-72	654,511.35	5,524,258.89	1,402.62	415.5	60	-50	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-73	654,508.92	5,524,350.63	1,419.77	454.9	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-74	652,414.16	5,524,570.15	1,389.47	570	90	-47	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-75	654,589.45	5,524,393.82	1,417.77	486	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-76	652,413.97	5,524,570.47	1,389.58	650	270	-47	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-77	654,354.3	5,524,391.85	1,436.97	471	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-78	654,541.21	5,524,499.66	1,455.74	489	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-79	652,370.35	5,524,003.14	1,362.95	587	300	-47	Line 6	2020	DGPS
SN20-80	654,819.61	5,524,351.26	1,364.85	441.2	90	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-81	655,047.56	5,524,349.47	1,396.15	634	90	-45	Lear	2020	DGPS
SN20-82	653,360.29	5,523,701.78	1,360.93	494	60	-47	Spearing	2020	DGPS
SN20-83	653,453.24	5,524,249.01	1,426.54	536	90	-45	MIK	2020	DGPS
SN20-84	655,079.52	5,524,547.57	1,410.1	683.7	90	-45	Lear	2020	DGPS
SN20-85	655,885.8	5,522,637.27	1,339.89	443.33	30	-45	Shylock	2020	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN20-86	653,652.21	5,524,415.25	1,454.84	674	90	-45	MIK	2020	DGPS
SN20-87	655,082.83	5,524,755.01	1,431.2	90.2	90	-45	Lear	2020	DGPS
SN20-87B	655,082.83	5,524,755.01	1,431.2	651	90	-45	Lear	2020	DGPS
SN20-88	653,725.3	5,524,404.42	1,467.37	581	60	-45	MIK	2020	DGPS
SN20-89	655,795.26	5,524,365.38	1,346.71	507	270	-45	Lear	2020	DGPS
SN20-90	656,583.8	5,522,283.26	1,443.52	566	30	-45	Shylock	2020	DGPS
SN20-91	655,537.52	5,523,833.46	1,300.44	607.5	270	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-92	653,689.21	5,524,514.09	1,456.16	572	45	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-93	655,504.18	5,523,698.41	1,295.69	501	90	-45	Iago	2020	DGPS
SN20-94	653,688.75	5,524,513.77	1,456.1	440	45	-60	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-95	656,782.62	5,522,201.25	1,460.87	509	30	-45	Shylock	2020	DGPS
SN20-96	653,571.15	5,524,503.27	1,447.68	584	270	-45	MIK	2020	DGPS
SN20-97	655,032.24	5,523,296.06	1,289.25	528	115	-45	Other	2020	DGPS
SN20-98	657,147.23	5,522,058.68	1,441.51	536	45	-45	Shylock	2020	DGPS
SN20-99	653,986.41	5,524,393.15	1,405.33	341	60	-45	Tower	2020	DGPS
SN20-100	653,985.41	5,524,392.37	1,405.33	425	60	-63	Tower	2020	DGPS
SN20-101	652,582.22	5,525,402.89	1,283.94	161	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-102	652,561.37	5,525,378.17	1,291.47	161	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-103	654,058.72	5,524,327.92	1,400.03	369	60	-45	Tower	2020	DGPS
SN20-104	652,607.56	5,525,367.6	1,289.35	233	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-105	652,589.13	5,525,337.89	1,294.86	227	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-106	654,058.16	5,524,327.53	1,400.08	407	60	-65	Tower	2020	DGPS
SN20-107	652,543.92	5,525,445.01	1,278.13	164	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-108	652,523.55	5,525,416.32	1,287.17	173	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-109	655,155.9	5,523,219.92	1,259.84	546	103	-45	Other	2020	DGPS
SN20-110	653,683.56	5,524,611.3	1,442.78	437	40	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN20-111	652,478.45	5,525,463.84	1,283.95	191	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-112	652,474.13	5,525,434.66	1,291.17	206	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-113	654,997.2	5,522,599.26	1,207.29	558	115	-45	Other	2020	DGPS
SN20-114	653,683.25	5,524,610.74	1,442.74	467	40	-65	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-115	652,446.9	5,525,478.05	1,281.03	272	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-116	654,212.66	5,522,555.72	1,206.77	531	210	-45	Other	2020	DGPS
SN20-117	653,610.94	5,524,682.44	1,457.1	425	40	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-118	652,418.77	5,525,446.79	1,293.81	263	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-119	652,404.6	5,525,520.13	1,266.05	202	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-120	652,365.9	5,525,465.39	1,282.83	257	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-121	653,610.44	5,524,681.44	1,457.01	473	40	-65	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-122	654,023.08	5,525,267.38	1,560.39	573	70	-45	Portia	2020	DGPS
SN20-123	652,227.17	5,525,533.16	1,263.48	287	20	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-124	652,106.49	5,525,562.72	1,277.68	320	20	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-125	654,162.28	5,524,927.86	1,534.19	507	60	-45	Portia	2020	DGPS
SN20-126	653,515.93	5,524,752.67	1,455.36	518.7	40	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-127	652,489.54	5,525,381.58	1,299.26	284	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-128	654,681.34	5,524,466.51	1,414.27	477	60	-45	MRE	2020	DGPS
SN20-129	652,488.98	5,525,380.77	1,299.25	269	40	-60	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-130	653,515.35	5,524,751.9	1,455.26	455	40	-65	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-131	652,656.58	5,525,340.57	1,291.69	350	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-132	653,445.92	5,524,810.41	1,461.2	431	40	-48	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-133	658,221.59	5,525,303.96	1,454.19	438	110	-45	Romeo	2020	DGPS
SN20-134	652,454.8	5,525,402.74	1,297.24	269	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-135	652,454.39	5,525,402.08	1,297.18	269	40	-55	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-136	653,446.12	5,524,811	1,461.12	455	40	-60	FMN	2020	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN20-137	652,380.85	5,525,402.8	1,299.51	245	40	-55	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-138	652,380.58	5,525,402.49	1,299.45	245	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-139	653,445.55	5,524,810.14	1,461.18	527	40	-70	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-140	658,220.99	5,525,303.94	1,454.3	390	110	-60	Romeo	2020	DGPS
SN20-141	652,277.11	5,525,359.74	1,293.04	359	20	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-142	653,588.81	5,524,880.6	1,433.63	447.5	270	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-143	652,509.07	5,525,314.05	1,304.57	300	40	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-144	652,509.34	5,525,314.04	1,304.61	243	40	-60	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-145	653,589.8	5,524,880.67	1,433.55	509	270	-67	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-146	652,319.2	5,525,520.19	1,261.71	105	20	-45	Franz	2020	DGPS
SN20-147	653,350.21	5,524,829.36	1,462.17	422	40	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-148	653,349.77	5,524,828.58	1,462.18	401	35	-60	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN20-149	653,391.08	5,525,041.82	1,418.7	413	220	-45	FMN	2020	DGPS
SN21-150	653,391.5	5,525,042.53	1,418.38	470	220	-65	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-151	653,477.53	5,525,142.76	1,419.79	722	220	-58	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-152	654,813.79	5,523,653.21	1,332.9	372	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SN21-153	653,477.49	5,525,142.5	1,419.89	786.16	220	-64	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-154	654,813.76	5,523,653.32	1,332.85	429	60	-60	MRE	2021	DGPS
SN21-155	653,415.18	5,525,230.73	1,407.21	750	220	-50	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-156	653,415.42	5,525,230.94	1,407.07	509	220	-58	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-157	654,769.78	5,523,659.06	1,325.73	378	60	-47	MRE	2021	DGPS
SN21-158	653,369.39	5,525,172.34	1,396.67	662	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-159	654,769.43	5,523,658.85	1,325.74	447	60	-55	MRE	2021	DGPS
SN21-160	654,822.41	5,523,633.11	1,331.65	396	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SN21-161	653,345.64	5,525,294.43	1,396.44	695	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-162	653,270.48	5,525,365.06	1,386.37	638	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN21-163	653,165.73	5,525,401.37	1,363.71	620	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-164	653,056.87	5,525,413.31	1,343.27	644	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-165	652,984.52	5,525,523.93	1,329.46	611	220	-47	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-166	653,022.26	5,525,718.21	1,354.33	608	220	-45	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-167	653,196.37	5,525,273.77	1,369.56	667	220	-50	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-168	652,105.32	5,525,559.05	1,277.96	545	25	-55	Franz	2021	DGPS
SN21-169	652,105.98	5,525,559.55	1,277.99	560	25	-63	Franz	2021	DGPS
SN21-170	651,970.01	5,525,592.06	1,269.07	572	30	-45	Franz	2021	DGPS
SN21-171	655,948.87	5,524,000.22	1,325.44	500	90	-45	Iago	2021	DGPS
SN21-172	653,293.54	5,525,312.62	1,386.71	710.1	220	-45	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-173	658,845.78	5,525,106.65	1,372.05	483.15	110	-50	Romeo	2021	DGPS
SN21-174	658,846.13	5,525,106.46	1,372.04	581	205	-45	Romeo	2021	DGPS
SN21-175	653,293.74	5,525,312.88	1,386.65	662	220	-52	FMN	2021	DGPS
SN21-176	658,958.8	5,525,130.95	1,376.5	503	50	-45	Romeo	2021	DGPS
SN21-177*	658,959.36	5,524,744.89	1,357.71	83	45	-45	Romeo	2021	DGPS
SN21-178*	653,356	5,525,229	1,394	698	220	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-179*	653,112.5	5,525,003.5	1,412	455	40	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-180*	653,112.5	5,525,003.5	1,412	516	90	-45	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-181*	653,284	5,523,987	1,402.5	419	40	-55	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-182*	653,284	5,523,987	1,402.5	270	90	-65	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-183*	653,463	5,523,997	1,395	435	90	-45	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-184*	653,221	5,525,076	1,414	368	40	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-185*	653,740	5,524,000	1,386	420	90	-45	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-186*	653,182	5,525,031	1,408	425	40	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-187*	653,954	5,523,598	1,332	306	90	-50	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-188*	653,199	5,525,118	1,400	254	40	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SN21-189*	653,746	5,523,588	1,332	393	90	-50	MIK	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-190*	653,228	5,525,161	1,400	284	40	-45	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-191*	653,228	5,525,161	1,400	104	40	-65	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-192*	654,928	5,524,307	1,366	252	60	-50	Lear	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-193*	653,228	5,525,161	1,400	470	220	-46	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-194*	653,148	5,525,067	1,401.5	269	40	-46	FMN	2021	HH-GPS
SN21-195*	654,775	5,524,505	1,410	87	60	-45	Alpine	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-01	654,877.59	5,523,666.67	1,344.86	306	60	-49	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-02	654,877.19	5,523,666.36	1,344.8	303	60	-56	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-03	654,942.62	5,523,819.42	1,367.95	342	60	-45	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-04	654,942.62	5,523,819.58	1,367.95	444	60	-60	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-05	654,977.18	5,523,859.87	1,372.64	372	60	-58	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-06	654,976.95	5,523,859.7	1,372.72	399	60	-66	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-07	654,976.92	5,523,859.5	1,372.61	159	60	-80	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-08	655,028.08	5,523,952.88	1,379.25	276	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-09	655,035.31	5,523,898.54	1,374.13	261	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-10	655,009.37	5,524,003.83	1,382.49	261	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-11	655,062.89	5,524,035.59	1,387.28	201	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-12	655,083.72	5,523,983.22	1,385.92	210	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-13	655,094.48	5,523,932.39	1,381.67	201	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-14	655,136.05	5,523,951.78	1,390.53	201	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-15	655,122.17	5,524,006.96	1,395.27	186	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-16	655,037.21	5,524,073.73	1,388.58	207	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-17	654,985.62	5,524,045.79	1,381.21	270	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-18	654,930.95	5,524,015.13	1,377.49	315	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-19	654,894.64	5,523,974.52	1,374.53	348	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS

Table 10.1 Drill Hole Collar Details and Targeted Zones (13 Pages)									
Drill Hole ID	**UTM Easting**	**UTM Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Azimuth (°)**	**Dip (°)**	**Zone**	**Year**	**Survey Method**
SNR21-20	654,885.09	5,523,919.76	1,369.63	360	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-21	654,965.07	5,524,092.18	1,377.37	249	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-22	654,999.04	5,524,110.41	1,383.55	159	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-23	654,904.51	5,524,106.59	1,366.88	252	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-24	654,857.23	5,524,075.41	1,356.2	318	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-25	654,777.5	5,523,978.35	1,343.05	417	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-26	654,830.97	5,524,007.86	1,351.42	360	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-27	654,840.78	5,523,963.06	1,351.72	390	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-28	654,761.41	5,524,028.39	1,343.12	402	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-29	654,810.6	5,523,889.36	1,345.68	429	60	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-30	654,970.64	5,523,646.67	1,344.81	306	60	-45	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-31	654,693.99	5,524,058.32	1,342.74	444	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-32	654,637.68	5,524,080.13	1,344.19	417	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-33	654,685.61	5,524,133.71	1,347.18	387	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-34	654,697.45	5,524,212.89	1,354.09	372	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-35	654,650.77	5,524,165.09	1,351.48	375	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-36	654,596.82	5,524,118.57	1,352.84	408	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-37	654,550.53	5,524,080.41	1,351.44	414	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-38	654,516.91	5,524,121.32	1,364.29	335	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-39	654,518.2	5,524,039.32	1,349.28	392	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-40	654,436.67	5,524,054.8	1,366.68	361	45	-50	MRE	2021	DGPS
SNR21-41*	654,449	5,524,129	1,379.5	329	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-42*	654,484	5,524,001.5	1,349	303	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-43*	654,484	5,524,001.5	1,349	329	45	-63	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-44*	654,392	5,524,078	1,387	356	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-45*	654,565	5,524,166	1,375	429	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS

TABLE 10.1
DRILL HOLE COLLAR DETAILS AND TARGETED ZONES (13 PAGES)

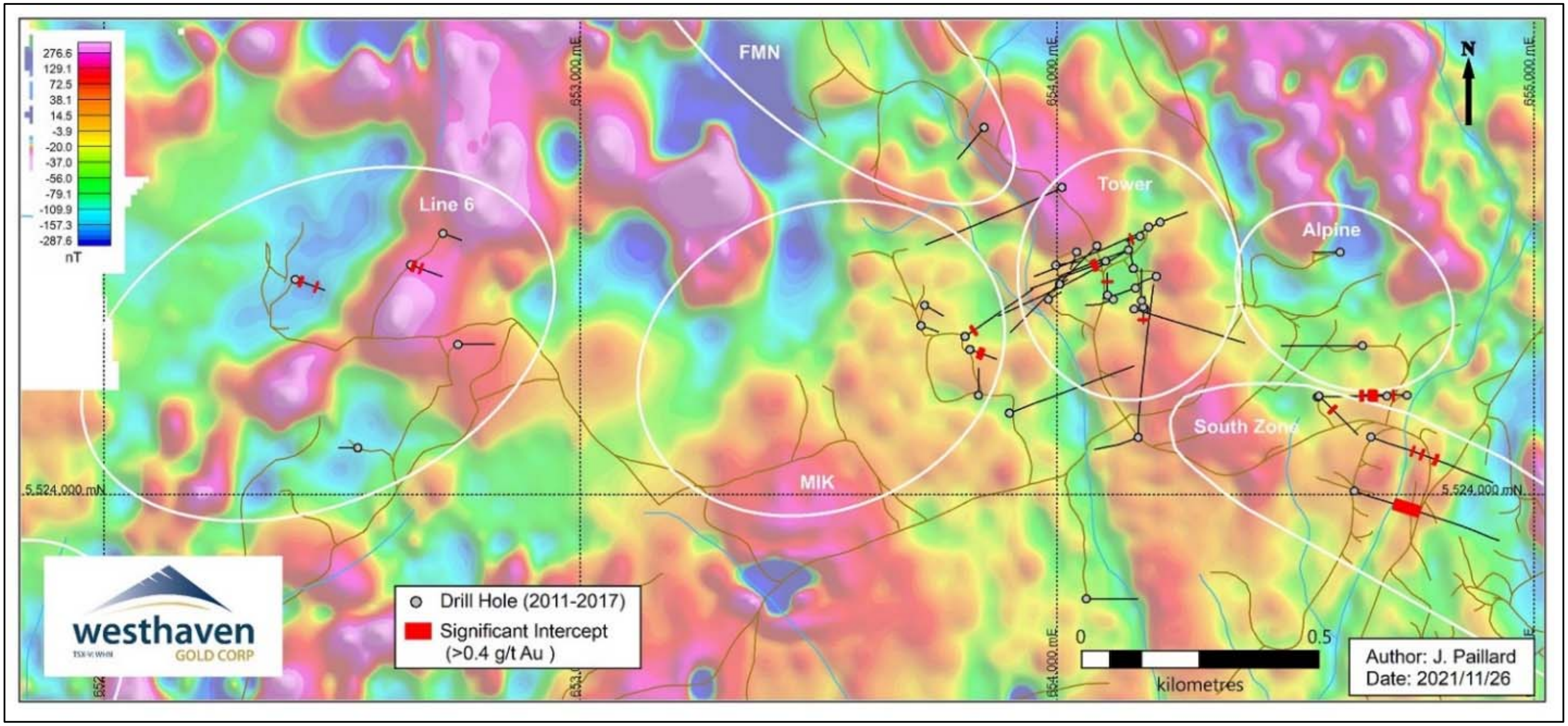
Drill Hole ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Zone	Year	Survey Method
SNR21-46*	654,392	5,524,078	1,387	347	45	-63	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-47*	654,396.5	5,523,999	1,366	338	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-48*	654,596	5,524,201.5	1,379.5	252	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-49*	654,490	5,524,175	1,385	303	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-50*	654,374.5	5,524,163.5	1,394.5	299	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-51*	654,526	5,524,209.5	1,388.5	285	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-52*	654,568	5,524,260	1,392.5	246	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-53*	654,424.5	5,524,208.5	1,402	279	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-54*	654,470	5,524,256.5	1,407.5	240	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-55*	654,512.5	5,524,295.5	1,410	249	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-56*	654,780.5	5,524,279.5	1,349.5	321	60	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS
SNR21-57*	654,785	5,524,260	1,393	330	45	-50	South Zone	2021	HH-GPS

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Notes: *MRE = part of Mineral Resource Estimate on South Zone (current); DGPS = differential GPS; HH-GPS = Handheld GPS (Garmin GPSs averaged to ±0.5 m accuracy); NR = Not Recorded*
Coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 10N
** Assay results pending and not used in the current MRE*

10.3 DRILLING FROM 2011 TO 2017

Westhaven's drilling from 2011 through much of 2017 (47 holes; 9,669 m) targeted the Mik, Line 6, Alpine and Tower Zones (Figure 10.3), in an effort to identify feeder zones or controlling structures for the mineralization mapped at surface (see Section 9.5 'Trenching' above) (Figure 10.3). Although the results from that work were encouraging (Table 10.2), mineralized intercepts were confined to near-surface stratigraphy and a deeper mineralized feeder was not identified. Highlights of the 2011 to 2017 work include 11.2 m of 0.97 g/t Au with 7 g/t Ag starting at 29.7 m in drill hole SN-12-04 of the Tower Zone.

FIGURE 10.3 2011-2017 DRILLING INTERVALS >0.4 G/T AU - TARGET ZONES ON TOTAL FIELD GROUND MAGNETICS



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 10N

TABLE 10.2
2011 TO 2017 DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS >0.4 G/T AU BY TARGET ZONE

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
11-SH-003	34.6	49.2	14.6	0.41	1.0	Mik
11-SH-004	15.47	20.14	3.57	0.92	2.2	Line 6
	66	66.4	0.4	2.19	33.4	Line 6
11-SH-005	6.45	10.88	4.43	0.54	3.0	Line 6
	30.1	30.75	0.65	1.25	10.5	Line 6
11-SH-007	55.5	56.1	0.5	1.39	5.9	Tower
SN-12-04	29.7	40.8	11.2	0.97	7.0	Tower
SN-14-07	55	58	3	1.31	8.1	Tower
SN-14-09	102	106	4	0.85	12.0	Tower
SN16-02	50	83	33	0.47	1.4	Alpine
	128	142.4	14.4	0.49	4.5	Alpine
SN16-05	48	50	2	1.48	3.8	Mik
	50	56	6	0.41	2.1	Mik
SN16-06	49	50	1	2.63	6.9	Alpine
	122.8	144	21.3	0.48	4.1	Alpine
SN16-09	77.1	83	5.9	0.57	2.2	Alpine
SN17-06	141	226	85	0.50	1.4	South
SN17-07	149	150	1	1.10	1.2	South
	183	185	2	0.90	4.7	South
	231.3	237	5.7	2.50	5.4	South

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Notes: *Sample length and drill intercept lengths are not indicative of true thickness.*

10.4 SOUTH ZONE DISCOVERY AND DRILLING 2017 TO 2021

Geological discussion during late 2016 and early to mid-2017 led to re-interpretation of the drilling to date, based on geology, metal ratios (Au/Ag), mineralogy and clay mineral crystallization temperatures, and identified that the previously known near surface zones represent the root of the epithermal system exposed in an uplifted fault block. Drilling results in the southern part of the Alpine Zone in late-2016 (drill holes SN16-07 to SN16-09) had suggested that a northeast-trending cross-fault with the south-side of the fault down dropped in relation to the north-side.

The final two holes of the 2017 drill program (SN17-06 and SN17-07) 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. Drill hole SN17-06 intercepted 85 m of 0.5 g/t Au with 1.4 g/t Ag starting at 141 m downhole (Table 10.2). Drill holes SN18-01 to SN18-08 continued to test the extents of this South Zone mineralization, with drill holes SN18-09 and SN18-11 intersecting a series of stacked multi-metre scale quartz veins (Vein Zone 1), indicative of a typical, well-developed, low-sulphidation epithermal system (albeit only weakly mineralized at this depth).

Geological interpretation suggested that these intersections were too low in the system, beneath the critical paleo-boiling point at which gold is generally deposited. Drill hole SN18-14 was collared to test the projected up-dip extension of the mineralized system, and intersected 19.0 m of 23.0 g/t gold and 102.7 g/t silver (209 m to 228 m). The next holes were drilled at 100 m step-outs along strike in both directions from drill hole SN18-14. The orientation of these drill holes was adjusted from 110° to 060° to better test the epithermal system.

The South Zone was the focus of drilling through 2018 and 2019, with one of the best reported intersections from drill hole SN19-01: that is, 12.66 m of 39.3 g/t gold and 133.1 g/t silver (154.34 m to 167.00 m). Further drilling in 2019 suggested the presence of additional fault controls on mineralization that have been incorporated into the geological model, discovered additional mineralization subsequently named Vein Zones 2 and 3, and extended the strike length of Vein Zone 1 to 840 m.

Most of the 2020 drilling targeted exploration sites outside of the South Zone, and indicated the vein sets thinned to the southeast, but potentially continued to the north and northwest into the Lear and Alpine Zones. Gold mineralization at the South Zone is concentrated over a 200 m vertical range between 1,100 m asl and 1,300 m asl that conforms to the boiling level of epithermal mineralizing fluids. In epithermal systems, boiling of gold-bearing solutions causes the gold to precipitate. Therefore, identifying the boiling zone is critical to interpretation. The boiling zone is marked by colloform-cruciform banded quartz veins containing adularia bands and selvages, bladed quartz after calcite, ginguro and electrum. Deeper veining (below 1,100 m asl) features barren massive to weakly banded quartz with crystalline potassium feldspar.

Drilling undertaken at the South Zone in 2021 was designed to demonstrate continuity of mineralization, test for additional veining immediately to the east of Vein Zone 3 within a theoretical open pit shell, evaluate the northwestern extent of the vein systems, and support the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

Geological modelling based on the 2015 to 2021 drilling has identified 13 discrete veins (Veins 1a-1g, 2a-d, and 3a-b) in the South Zone drilling. The interpretation of each individual vein is based on information derived from drill hole intercepts and assay results as summarized in Table 10.3, and relationships between the veins evident in geological logging, drill core photographs, 3-D modelling and other data.

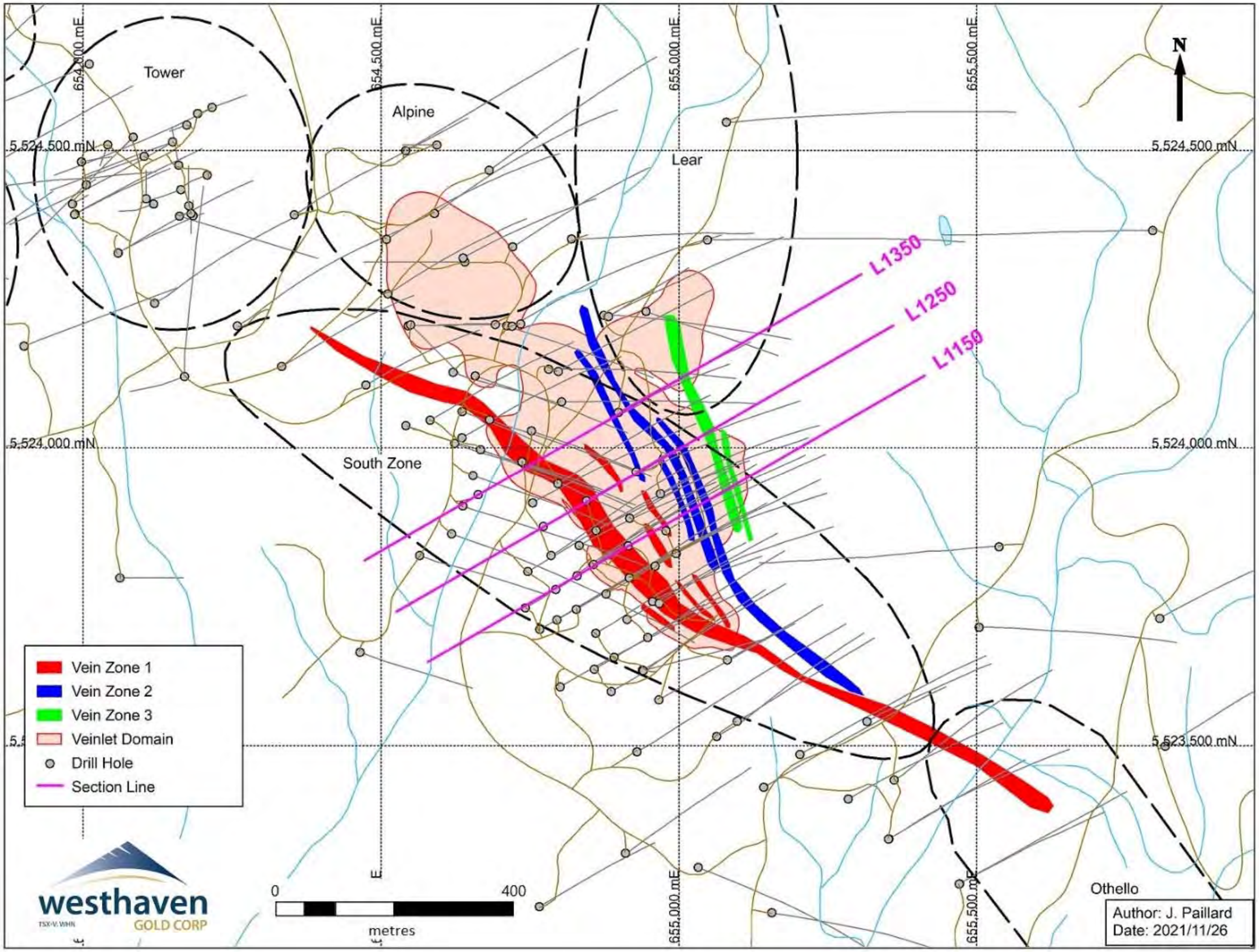
TABLE 10.3
DRILL SUPPORT FOR SOUTH ZONE VEIN MODELS (2017 TO 2021)

Individual Vein Zones	No. Drill Holes Intersecting Vein	No. of Metres of Core in Vein	No. of Samples in Each Vein
1a*	77	3,053.7	2,772
1b	16	97.4	72
1c	12	35.7	38
1d	13	13.6	20
1e	7	25.4	25
1f	5	6.6	11
1g	4	3.9	6
2a*	41	907.2	885
2b*	44	353.9	325
2c	14	52.5	48
2d	5	74.6	62
3a*	33	246.4	249
3b	21	163.7	165
Veinlet Domain	102	10,699.2	7,792

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*
Note: ** = 'main' vein in each vein set*

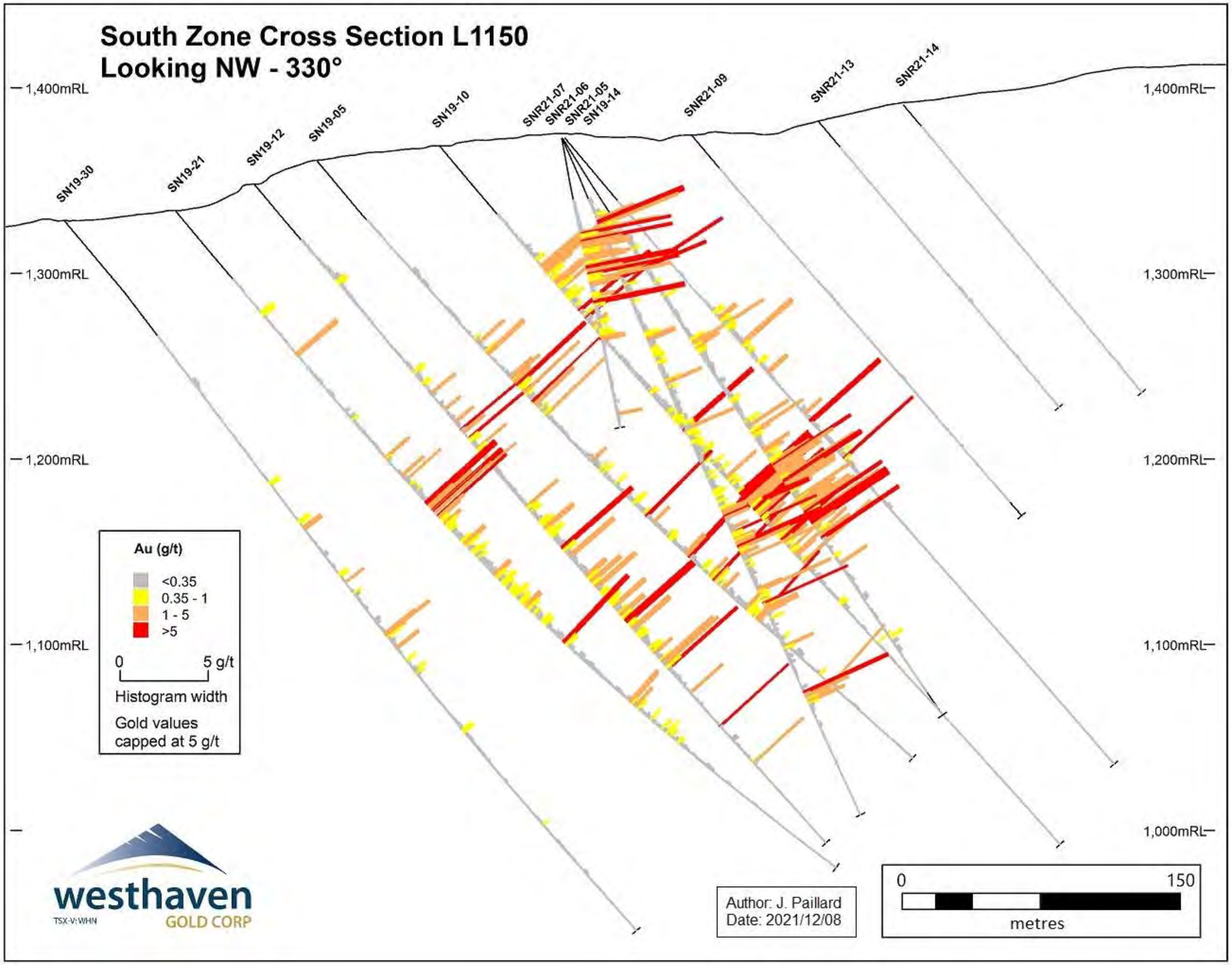
A surface plan view of the extent of South Zone veining, and the Veinlet Domain, as currently modelled is shown in Figure 10.4. Three cross-section projections (L1150, L1250 and L1350) are shown in Figure 10.5, Figure 10.6 and Figure 10.7 to illustrate the distribution of gold through the mineralized area.

FIGURE 10.4 2017 TO 2021 DRILLING - SOUTH ZONE VEINING AND ASSAY CROSS-SECTION LOCATIONS



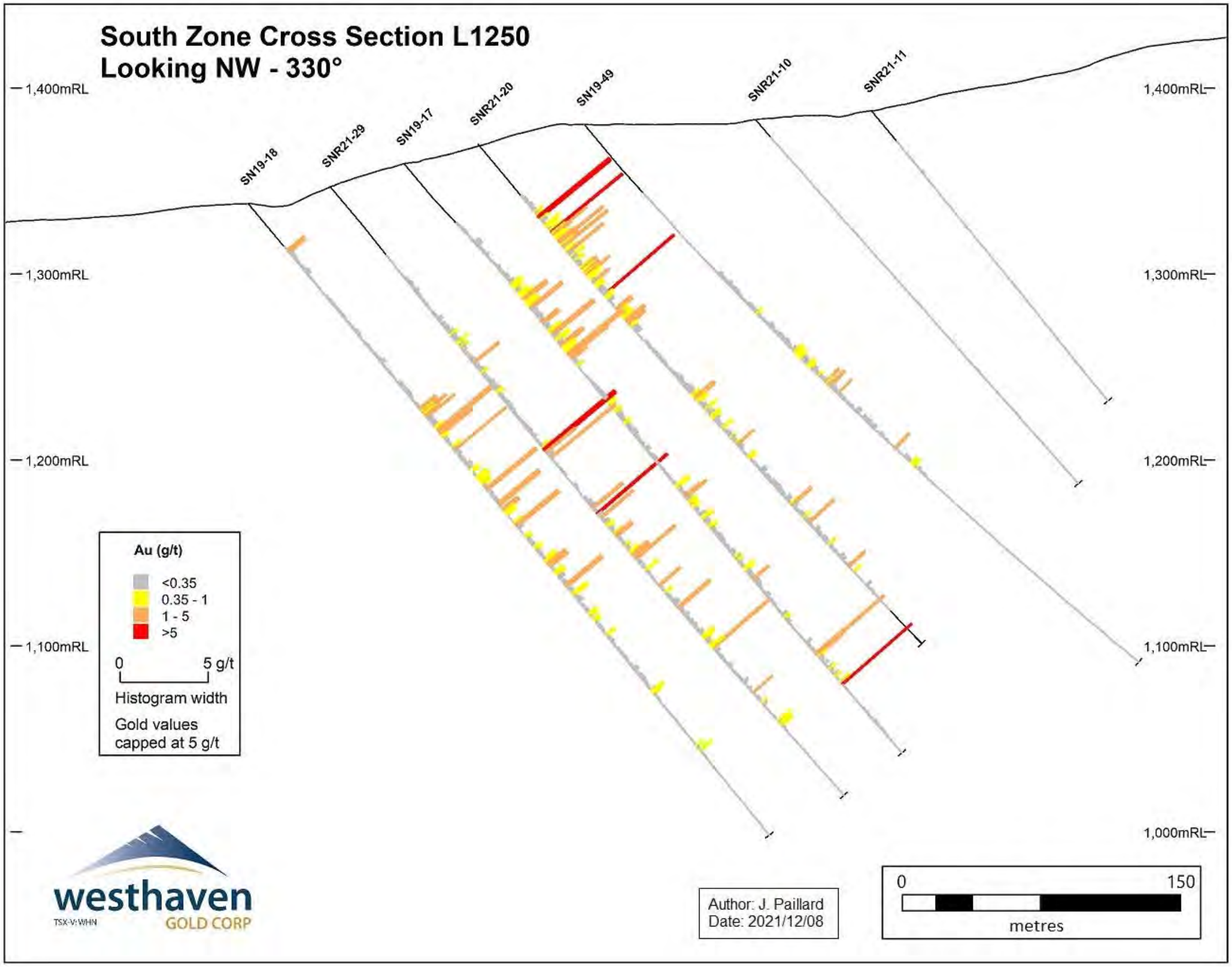
***Source**: Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 10N*

FIGURE 10.5 SOUTH ZONE ASSAY CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION L1150 (2017 TO 2021 DRILLING)



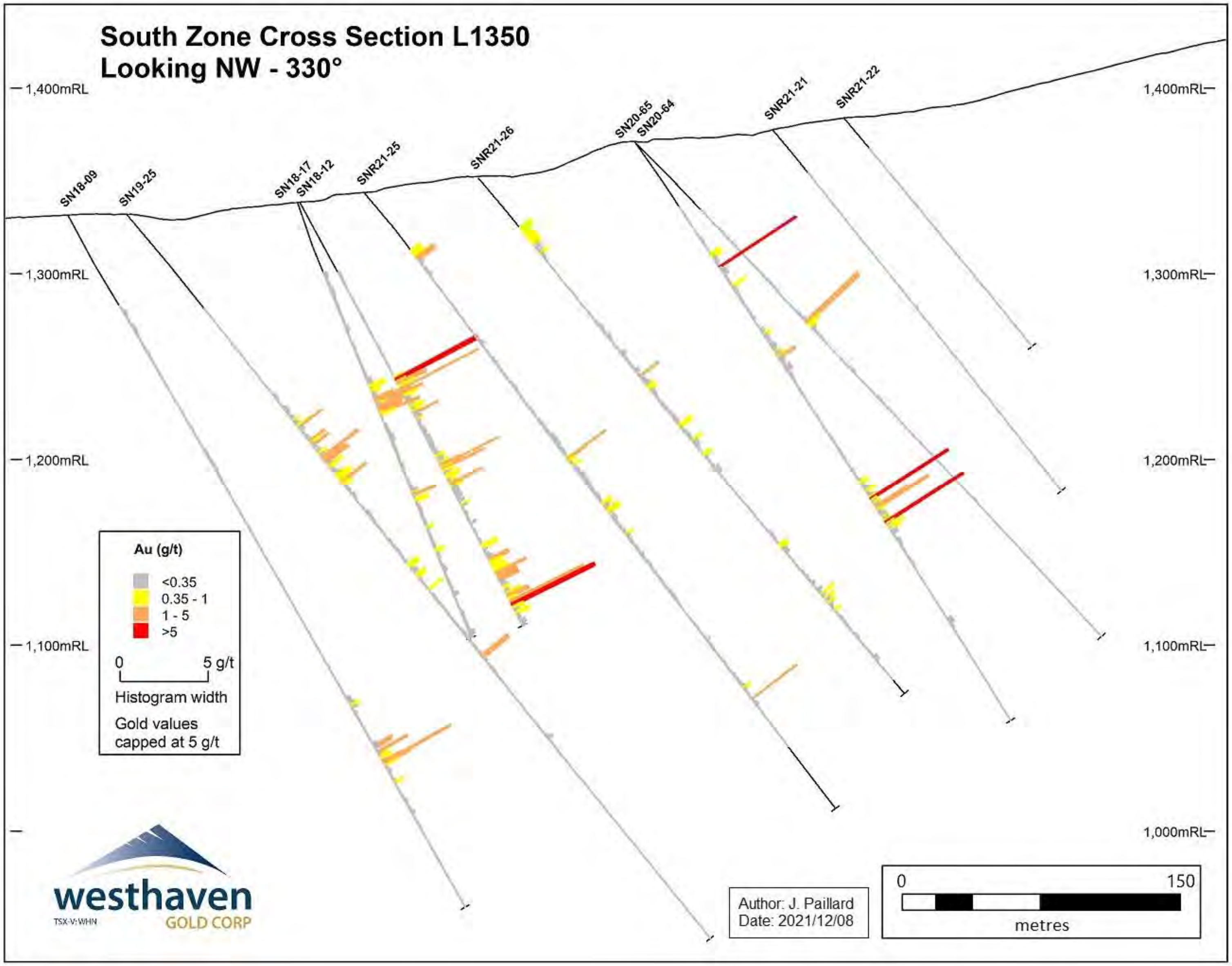
***Source**: Westhaven (December 2021)*

FIGURE 10.6 SOUTH ZONE ASSAY CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION L1250 (2017 TO 2021 DRILLING)



***Source**: Westhaven (December 2021)*

FIGURE 10.7 SOUTH ZONE ASSAY CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION L1350 (2017 TO 2021 DRILLING)



***Source**: Westhaven (December 2021)*

Drill holes with significant mineralized intersections (herein representing intervals with a weighted average of >1 g/t Au, and as available from Westhaven's public disclosure record as of the effective date of this Technical Report) are listed in Table 10.4 with corresponding assay values and shown in a plan view in Figure 10.8.

TABLE 10.4
SOUTH ZONE 2017 TO 2021 DRILL INTERCEPTS >1 G/T AU
(6 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SN17-07	149	150	1	1.10	1.2
	231.3	237	5.7	2.50	5.4
SN18-03	178	206.7	28.7	2.60	4.8
	271.7	272.1	0.4	3.40	13.9
SN18-04	307.2	307.5	0.3	2.50	4.6
SN18-05	130	134	4	1.00	1.0
	159	159.5	0.5	2.60	23.6
	260	260.4	0.4	1.60	3.8
SN18-07	145.6	148.3	2.7	1.20	5.2
SN18-10	100	111.7	11.7	1.30	7.5
	225	225.5	0.5	5.60	34.5
	241.5	242	0.6	4.80	9.6
	313.8	314.2	0.4	5.70	33.7
	318	318.4	0.4	1.70	8.4
	348.9	349.3	0.4	1.30	0.9
	390.5	391	0.5	1.20	11.4
SN18-11	402	403	1	2.00	7.0
	433	433.9	0.9	5.20	10.5
SN18-14	83	86	3	1.90	0.9
	125	126	1	1.40	1.7
	197.6	198	0.4	1.40	13.0
	206	207	1	1.20	9.1
	209	228	19	23.00	102.7
SN18-15	139	143	4	3.40	2.9
	179	188	9	1.00	7.1
	189.8	236	46.2	8.90	65.5
	243	254	11	1.10	3.8
SN18-16	89	91.4	2.4	16.80	40.9
	189	194	5	1.20	2.2
	222	227	5	1.10	1.7
	249	251	2	3.00	2.7
SN18-17	121.9	133.1	11.2	1.40	4.3

Table 10.4 South Zone 2017 to 2021 Drill Intercepts >1 g/t Au (6 Pages)					
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
	183	184	1	1.30	2.0
SN18-18	77.9	80	2.1	1.90	3.3
	124.3	138	13.7	4.30	21.9
	188.7	189.5	0.8	9.20	79.7
	260.3	260.8	0.5	4.10	13.7
	283	291	8	6.80	22.3
	313	315.9	2.9	5.50	63.5
SN18-21	239	240	1	1.60	3.6
	248.1	261	12.9	12.10	94.3
	405.8	406.9	1.1	1.70	97.3
	421	423	2	1.20	1.4
	443	444	1	4.70	1.6
SN18-22	150.4	154.6	4.2	1.60	5.6
	177.4	189.8	12.4	4.30	17.9
	189.8	191	1.2	1.30	2.4
	306	308	2	7.50	4.0
	330.6	331.4	0.8	2.90	2.9
	343	343.8	0.8	1.30	5.8
SN19-01	89	92	3	4.65	10.9
	154.34	167	12.66	39.31	133.1
	167	177	10	2.26	15.1
SN19-02	130.11	148	17.89	3.69	32.6
	174.94	175.44	0.5	13.65	36.5
SN19-03	44	49	5	1.60	6.7
	92	93	1	3.52	2.9
SN19-04	246.27	266.52	20.25	1.02	10.0
SN19-05	156.04	184.76	28.72	2.97	13.7
	292	294	2	7.02	3.9
	307	314	7	2.78	29.8
	343.01	343.65	0.64	8.21	10.2
SN19-06	165.97	197	31.03	2.88	19.9
	227	238	11	8.56	10.3
SN19-07	232.00	245	13.00	1.06	3.05
SN19-09	151	161.8	10.8	1.25	9.1
	181.25	181.54	0.29	6.06	106.0
SN19-10	83.6	127.1	43.5	1.98	7.8

Table 10.4 **South Zone 2017 to 2021 Drill Intercepts >1 g/t Au** **(6 Pages)**					
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
	200	202	2	6.57	2.9
	246	298.22	52.22	5.13	17.3
SN19-11	117	119.98	2.98	188.41	131.4
	138.22	155.52	17.3	2.10	11.7
	232	242	10	1.28	2.0
	370	372	2	2.28	22.8
	399.71	400.32	0.61	3.45	26.7
SN19-12	178.77	179.5	0.73	8.39	58.6
	227	344	117	1.23	3.6
	411.75	412.3	0.55	3.64	25.7
SN19-13	69	118	49	1.33	18.0
SN19-14	145	147	2	3.63	15.6
	196.13	203	6.86	1.93	4.8
	228.4	229.24	0.84	11.85	28.4
SN19-15	100.5	110	9.5	4.21	14.6
	122	135.5	13.5	8.84	53.2
	194	198	4	6.43	3.1
	253.35	266	12.65	6.11	12.7
	370.92	378.03	7.11	9.42	69.4
SN19-16	111	116	5	2.45	11.5
	225.68	227	1.32	7.24	4.5
SN19-17	134	138.7	4.7	2.59	4.1
	343.9	346.2	2.3	3.05	24.7
	365.9	366.58	0.68	9.92	65.4
SN19-18	143	149.8	6.8	1.18	4.7
	158	162	4	2.98	2.8
	172.12	172.86	0.74	3.65	14.4
	198.95	200.53	1.58	3.50	5.4
	224	226	2	2.96	2.5
	266	268	2	2.51	6.1
SN19-19	61.04	63.2	2.16	100.50	133.4
	81	82	1	15.40	137.0
	101	111	10	1.35	4.0
	137	139	2	2.91	10.0
	221	262	41	1.87	8.7
SN19-20	59.66	61.16	1.5	3.35	7.3

Table 10.4 South Zone 2017 to 2021 Drill Intercepts >1 g/t Au (6 Pages)					
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
	203	205	2	3.56	3.3
	340	344	4	1.41	4.7
SN19-21	206.49	218.89	12.4	5.74	44.6
	312	314	2	5.93	4.3
	360	365	5	1.26	4.3
SN19-25	167	171.2	4.2	1.61	4.0
	304	306	2	1.80	3.3
SN19-26	197	239.84	42.84	2.63	27.8
SN19-27	259	261	2	1.80	5.0
SN19-29	130.96	132.9	1.94	1.88	11.1
SN19-30	281	284.7	3.7	2.23	28.2
	290.92	292.19	1.27	1.52	10.4
SN19-31	103.94	104.87	0.93	1.05	5.4
SN19-33	110.61	111.1	0.49	8.42	6.5
	142	143	1	1.34	7.1
	163.64	171.3	7.66	2.09	16.4
	181	187.3	6.3	6.70	43.4
SN19-35	88	89	1	1.90	1.4
	104	105	1	1.90	5.1
	289	292	3	3.60	2.4
	384.53	387	2.47	5.22	14.0
SN19-37	64.92	114	49.08	1.45	6.3
SN19-38	301	306	5	13.89	105.6
SN19-49	241	242	1	1.11	19.2
SN20-53	87	88	1	4.78	3.0
	101	106	5	1.10	8.2
	138	139	1	1.90	2.5
	187	189	2	1.12	2.8
	297	298	1	2.16	10.3
	311.77	311.95	0.18	3.77	29.1
SN20-56	72.65	76.11	3.46	2.27	7.2
	184	194.56	10.56	3.67	10.4
SN20-58	210	218	8	1.07	1.8
SN20-62	196.88	197.33	0.45	8.70	36.3
	211	217	6	2.01	2.9
	255	261	6	1.47	3.1

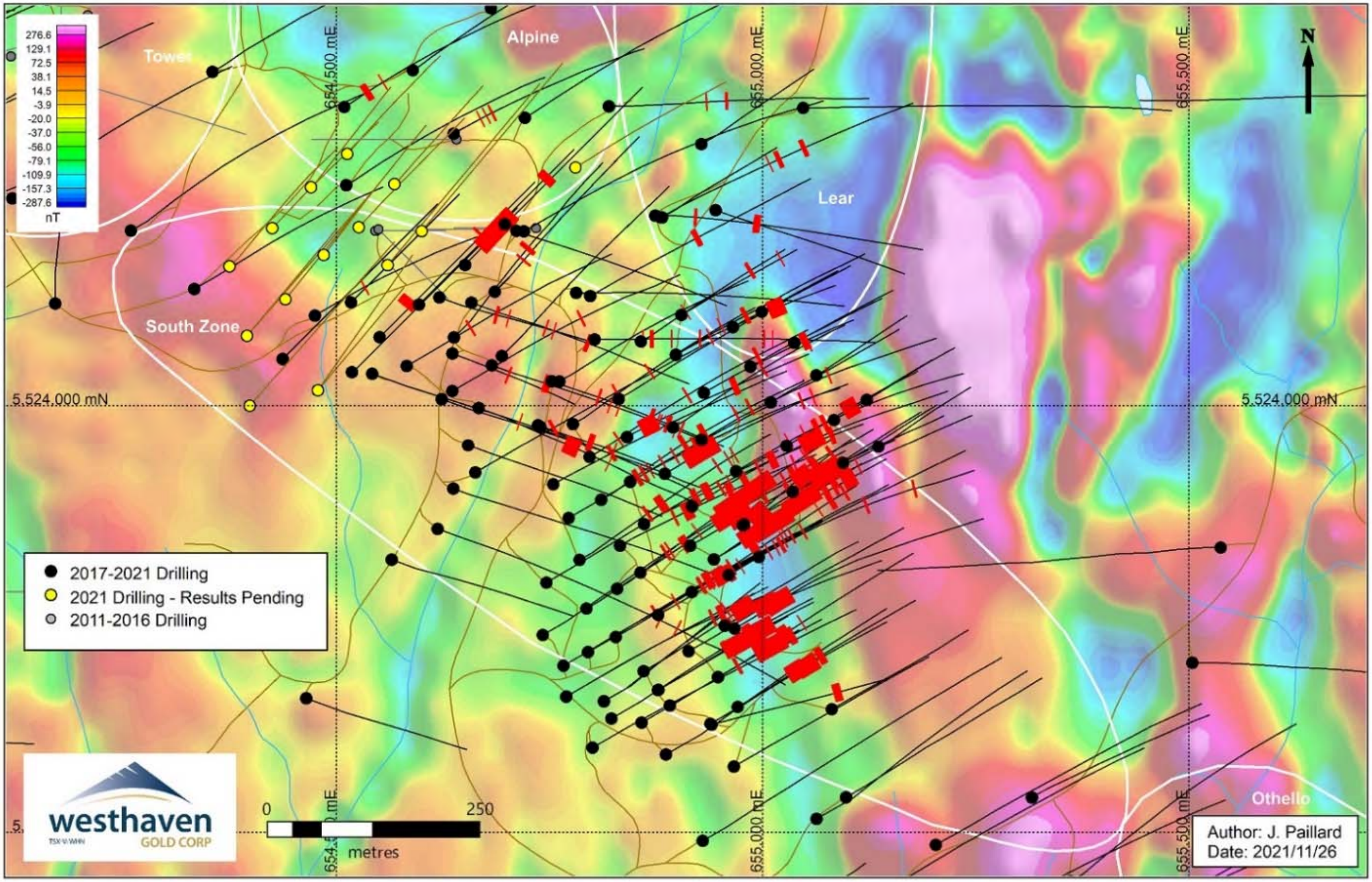
TABLE 10.4 SOUTH ZONE 2017 TO 2021 DRILL INTERCEPTS >1 G/T AU (6 PAGES)					
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
SN20-64	133	139	6	1.57	4.3
SN20-65	80.7	81.37	0.67	7.19	11.4
	219	253	34	1.21	3.7
SN20-70B	58.17	58.52	0.35	5.44	16.6
	70.95	71.32	0.37	1.02	3.2
	82.29	84.45	2.16	1.03	4.0
SN20-73	41.07	50.41	9.34	1.29	4.0
SN20-73	76.93	77.25	0.32	17.45	61.5
SN20-80	165	166	1	1.18	2.6
	198	201	3	1.64	14.5
SN21-150	32.8	34.46	1.66	2.27	3.0
SN21-152	291	293	2	1.21	144.5
SN21-159	347.17	350.17	3	1.98	39.1
	361.6	371	9.4	1.88	15.9
SN21-160	276	290	14	1.58	3.5
SNR21-01	138	144.3	6.3	2.46	3.4
	180.23	232	51.77	4.22	46.4
SNR21-02	161.9	246	84.1	2.66	14.9
SNR21-03	79.2	154	74.8	3.18	18.9
	219.75	220.27	0.52	20.20	720.0
	238.86	243.49	4.63	1.38	5.8
	258.59	280.61	22.02	2.86	11.7
SNR21-04	82	123.55	41.55	8.17	34.6
	219	315.3	96.3	1.64	8.0
	329.4	338.04	8.64	1.90	7.2
	362.02	366.56	4.54	3.85	117.5
SNR21-05	181	257.33	76.33	2.93	11.3
SNR21-06	42.78	87	44.22	1.57	4.1
	197	253	56	1.44	5.7
	265	283.12	18.12	1.07	3.5
	325.88	333.5	7.62	3.74	31.0
SNR21-07	51	92.25	41.25	4.47	17.7
SNR21-08	122	148.6	26.6	2.48	14.3
SNR21-18	211	223	12	1.27	7.5
SNR21-19	189.64	191.44	1.8	4.58	12.6
	279	280	1	3.89	19.5

TABLE 10.4
SOUTH ZONE 2017 TO 2021 DRILL INTERCEPTS >1 G/T AU
(6 PAGES)

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SNR21-20	45	110.28	65.28	1.18	3.4
SNR21-23	216.5	217	0.5	3.36	2.8
SNR21-24	99.5	100.12	0.62	5.29	29.7
	239.58	244.51	4.93	3.80	11.3
SNR21-25	179	180.5	1.5	1.44	8.4
	342.79	343.09	0.3	3.09	50.9
SNR21-27	30	62	32	1.88	5.0
	218	228	10	2.39	9.2
SNR21-29	182	189	7	3.26	7.6
	223	231	8	1.93	3.5
	293.5	295	1.5	2.28	4.0
	321	323.4	2.4	2.29	3.3
SNR21-30	122.2	161.43	39.23	1.42	9.8
SNR21-32	208	214.87	6.87	1.71	6.6
SNR21-33	77.95	80	2.05	3.24	6.4
SNR21-34	108	123	15	1.26	2.9
SNR21-35	42	127.45	85.45	1.09	2.4
SNR21-36	167	170	3	3.41	8.1
SNR21-37	73	90	17	1.21	2.5

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*

FIGURE 10.8 SOUTH ZONE – DRILLING INTERVALS >1 G/T AU (2017 TO 2021 DRILLING) ON TOTAL FIELD GROUND MAGNETICS



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 10N*

Subsequent to the South Zone drilling used in the current Mineral Resource Estimate, an additional 17 drill holes totalling 4,902 m in holes SNR21-41 to SNR21-57 were drilled in the northwestern part of the area of interest. A total of 2,259 samples have been collected to date from these drill holes for assay. Due to delays, restrictions and evacuations caused by local forest fires and flooding in the Merritt area occurring between August and December 2021, and the widespread analytical laboratory backlogs, results from these drill holes are not available, and have not been incorporated into the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

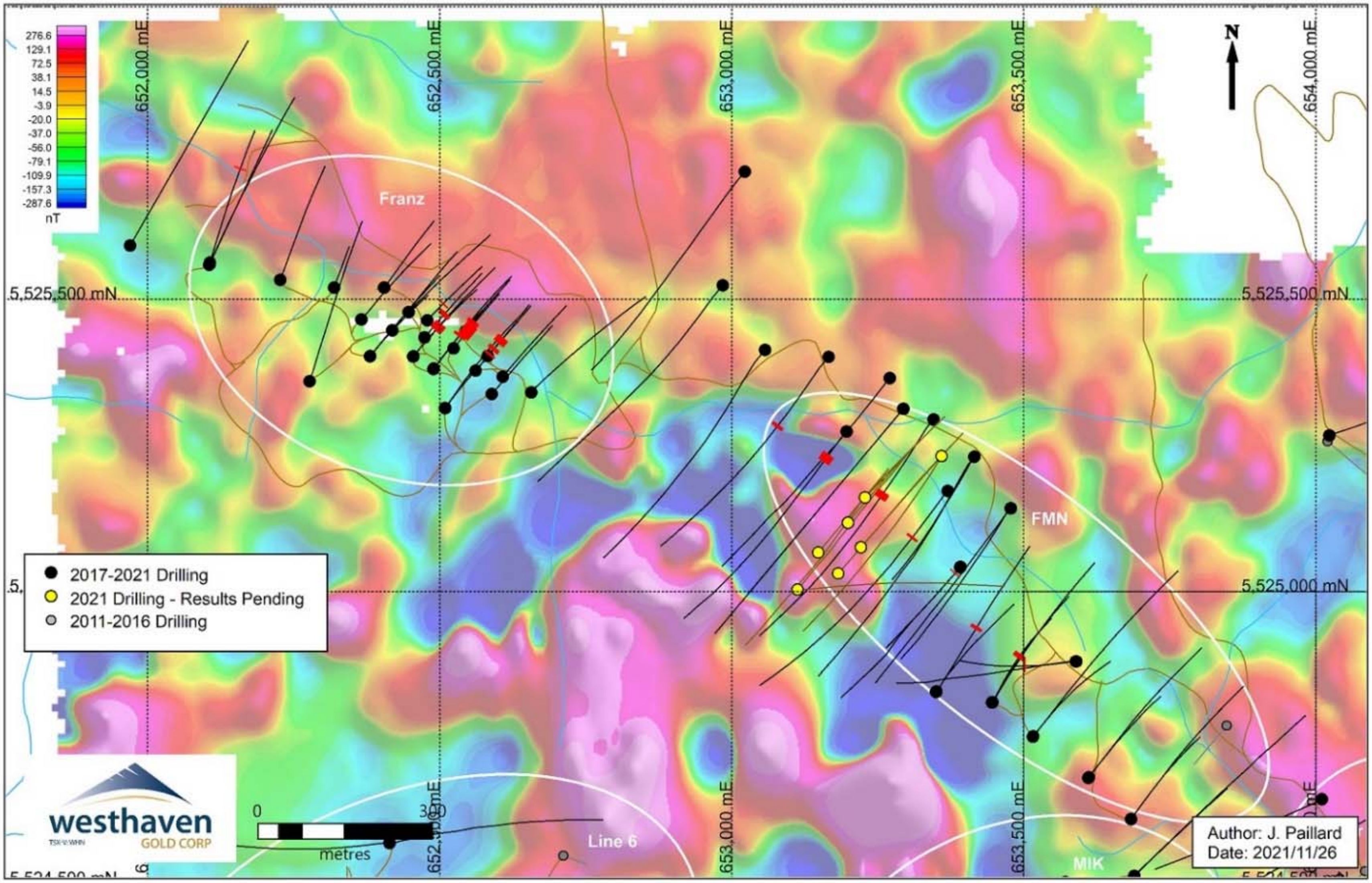
Review of the geological data derived from this recent drilling suggests that the current modelled projection of Vein 1 works well, that Vein 1 may pinch out at shallow depth (also as indicated by the Mineral Resource model), and that the VZ1F Fault continues to the northwest and explains stratigraphic offsets. Drill holes SNR21-52, SNR21-53 and SNR21-55 may extend Vein Zone 2 farther to the northwest, inside the current Veinlet Domain, but additional interpretation is required. When assay results have been received, they will be integrated into the South Zone data.

10.5 ADDITIONAL DRILLING 2018 TO 2021

Additional drilling was completed outside of the South Zone between 2018 and 2021. During 2019, Westhaven recognized that the previous drilling at the Tower Zone had potentially intercepted parts of Vein Zone 1 and Vein Zone 2. Several drill holes were planned in 2019 to test this hypothesis, and were included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate. Drilling in 2020 continued to explore this trend from the South Zone in northwesterly 100 m step-outs through the Tower and Mik zones, which resulted in the discovery of the FMN Zone. In August of 2020, prospecting discovered surface outcrops of mineralized epithermal quartz veining, dubbed the Franz Zone, to the northwest along the same trend. Drilling at the Franz Zone commenced in September 2020. At that time, Vein 1 had been traced successfully along a 4-km trend from the South Zone to the Franz Zone.

The FMN and Franz Zones were further drill tested in 2021, and Westhaven has now drilled 42 holes totalling 21,015.4 m in the FMN Zone and 28 holes totalling 7,732.0 m in the Franz Zone. Drilling of Franz and FMN has identified mineralized grades, widths and geology similar to the South Zone. All three zones are at roughly the same elevation, and it appears the paleo-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 FMN and Franz and presence of potassium feldspar within the mineralization. In the South Zone, potassium feldspar occurs in quartz veins below the mineralized zone. Drill hole locations for FNM and Franz are shown on Figure 10.9, and drill hole intersections >1 g/t gold are listed in Table 10.5. Note that some FMN 2021 drill hole assays are still pending from the laboratory (as highlighted on Figure 10.9 and shown in Table 10.1).

FIGURE 10.9 2018 TO 2021 DRILLING INTERVALS >1 G/T AU – FMN AND FRANZ ZONES ON TOTAL FIELD GROUND MAGNETICS



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)* *Coordinates UTM NAD83 Zone 10N*

TABLE 10.5
FMN AND FRANZ ZONE SIGNIFICANT DRILL INTERCEPTS (>1 G/T GOLD) AS OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone
SN20-101	18.4	26.1	7.8	14.84	40.68	Franz
	41.1	57.4	16.3	2.37	31.15	Franz
SN20-102	51.1	54.5	3.4	5.04	24.02	Franz
SN20-107	24.5	32	7.5	1.93	23.6	Franz
SN20-108	37.1	71.2	34.1	2.07	16.5	Franz
SN20-111	56.1	57.5	1.3	1.49	29.98	Franz
SN20-112	68.4	77.3	9	2.38	63.59	Franz
SN20-124	230.2	230.8	0.6	1.51	1.11	Franz
SN20-127	99.5	103.6	3.6	1.24	33.45	Franz
SN20-134	80.3	98	17.7	2.85	56.25	Franz
SN20-139	271.2	291	19.9	2.62	139.75	FMN
SN20-145	224.1	230	6	2.36	98.4	FMN
SN20-147	182.4	188	5.6	1.06	33.41	FMN
SN21-150	32.8	34.46	1.66	2.27	2.97	FMN
SN21-158	139.74	143.2	3.46	9.46	151.82	FMN
SN21-161	220.32	236.29	15.97	9.15	27.43	FMN
SN21-163	212	218	6	1.98	10.48	FMN
SN21-167	81.95	104	22.05	2.20	5.88	FMN

Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*

Fifty-five holes totalling 26,093 m were drilled on other areas of the Property from 2018 to 2021, as far east as the Romeo Zone (see Figure 10.1). These holes targeted geophysical features (interpreted magnetic lineaments and alteration zones, CSAMT or DC resistivity responses, etc.) and geochemical anomalies (e.g., gold in soils or arsenic in rocks), or were step-out drilling from the known zones. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, drill hole SN20-88 (Mik) returned 2.58 g/t Au over 3.0 m, and SN20-103 (Tower) returned 1.81 g/t Au over 1.1 m. No other assay results >1 g/t Au have been returned from these drill holes to date. However, assays from the 2021 program are still pending for the holes drilled at the Alpine, Lear, Mik, and Romeo Zones, and several additional drill-tested targets.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The following section discusses the sample preparation, analyses and security procedures carried out by Westhaven at the Shovelnose Gold Property.

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

All drilling at the Shovelnose Gold Property to date has been completed by Westhaven. At the end of each shift, a representative of the drilling contractor delivers the drill core from the Property to a secure drill core logging facility located in Merritt, BC.

When delivered to the drill core logging facility, all drill core handling is carried out by, or under the supervision of, the project geologist. Care is taken to eliminate sampling biases that can impact the analytical results. All jewelry is removed prior to handling drill core and the work area is kept clean during splitting.

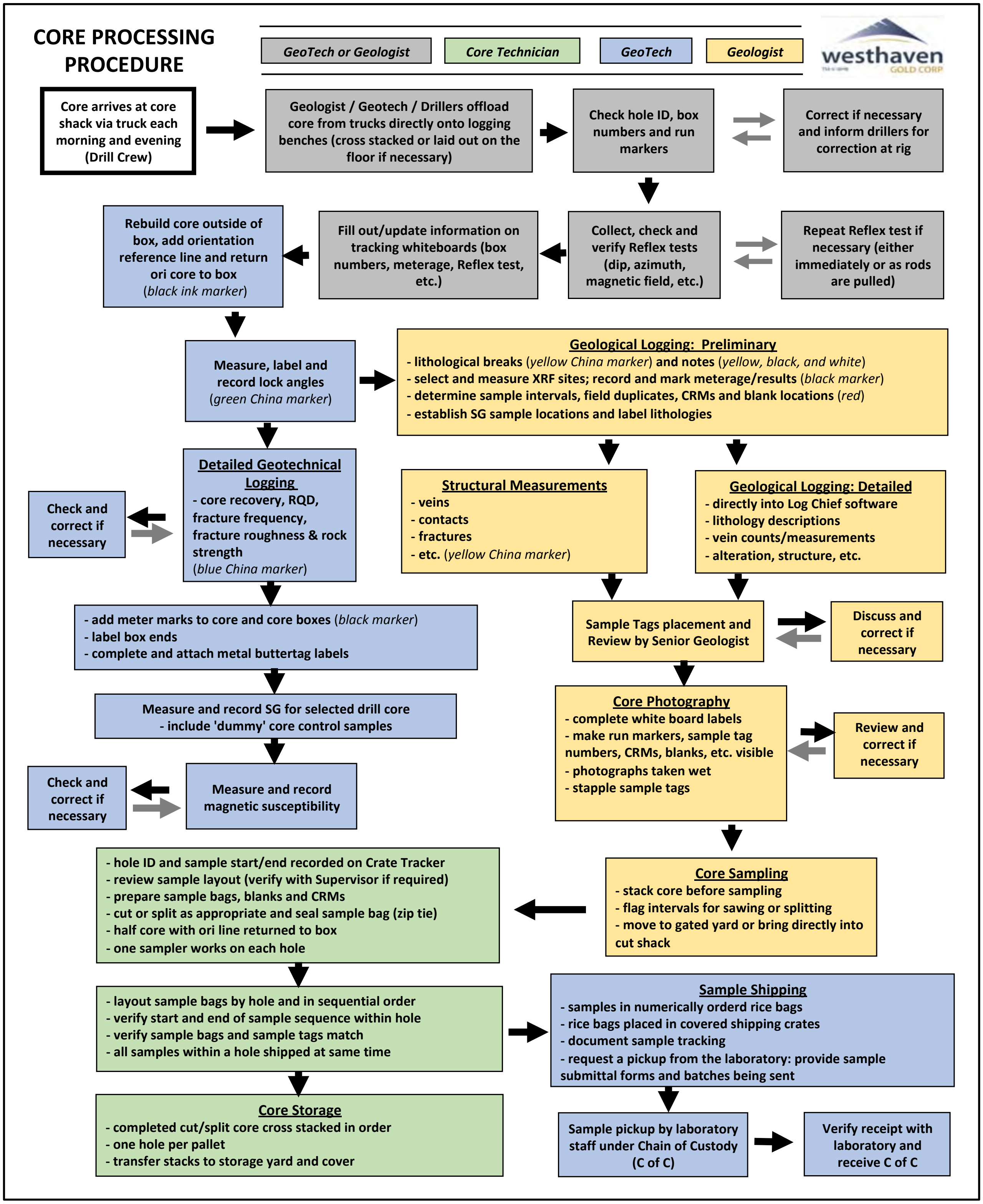
Geotechnical measurements of drill core are taken, including drill core recovery, Rock Quality Designation ("RQD"), fracture frequency, fracture roughness, Intact Rock Strength ("IRS"), bulk density and magnetic susceptibility. All drill core is geologically logged, photographed and sampled. Geological data, including lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining and structural measurements are recorded.

Drill core sample lengths range from, no less than 30 cm, to no greater than 3.25 m (block to block in unmineralized zones), with an average sample length of 1 m in mineralized zones. Care is taken to break samples along lithological features, significant faults and alteration fronts.

Drill core is split into halves lengthwise using a conventional manual drill core splitter and later with a power saw. Splitting is guided by the axis parallel measurement line markings used for core orientation measurements. One-half of the drill core is placed into a plastic sample bag with an identifying tag and the bag is sealed using plastic strap closures. The remaining half-drill core with the orientation measurement line is returned in place to the labelled drill core box with a copy of the sample tag affixed to the box. Drill core boxes are labelled with metal tags and catalogued. Boxes of split drill core are cross stacked on pallets, hole by hole, stored and readily accessible in Westhaven's storage facility in Merritt BC.

The sealed sample bags are placed into large rice sacks, which are labelled with the corresponding sample numbers and company name prior to shipping. Drill core samples collected between 2017 to early 2020 were personally delivered to ALS's preparation facilities in Kamloops BC by representatives of Westhaven. Starting in early 2020 and continuing through most of 2021, Westhaven arranged for authorized representatives of ALS's Kamloops office, to pick-up drill core samples in wooden crates directly from Westhaven's Merritt drill core facility under industry standard Chain of Custody documentation. In November of 2021, seven batches of drill core samples representing exploration drill holes SN21-185 to SN21-191 were delivered by Westhaven personnel directly to the North Vancouver laboratory of ALS, due to delays encountered at the Kamloops facility. A summary of Westhaven's drill core sampling procedures is given in Figure 11.1.

FIGURE 11.1 WESTHAVEN DRILL CORE PROCESS FLOWSHEET



Source: *Westhaven (October 2021)*

11.2 BULK DENSITY DETERMINATION

Bulk density determinations are performed on-site by a logging geologist using the water displacement method. Samples are selected by the logging geologist and must be of a single rock type, competent, no greater than 20 cm in length, and no less than 10 cm in length. Care is taken with zones of veining, where there is typically a mixture of small quartz veins and wall rock, and all bulk density determinations are carried out on select samples containing only vein material, or only wall rock. A "Reference" measurement utilizing an aluminum tube, is taken every twentieth bulk density measurement, for quality control purposes. When measurements are complete, each sample is returned to the original location in the drill core box, taking care that the drill core is placed back in its original location correctly.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

Drill core samples collected by Westhaven at the Project from 2011 to 2021, have been analyzed at AGAT laboratories ("AGAT") in Burnaby, BC, Acme Analytical Laboratories ("Acme") in Vancouver, BC, ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Kamloops and Vancouver, BC or Actlabs in Kamloops, BC. All the laboratories are independent of Westhaven.

AGAT has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System ("QMS") designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. AGAT Laboratories is certified to ISO 9001:2015 standards and is accredited, for specific tests, to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards.

Acme Analytical Laboratories has implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization ("ISO") 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

ALS developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provides independent verification that a QMS is in operation which meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

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

A summary of the history of analytical procedures and laboratories for the Shovelnose Gold Property is outlined in Table 11.1.

TABLE 11.1 SHOVELNOSE – SUMMARY OF LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES					
Year - Company	**Sample Type**	**Laboratory**	**Preparation**	**Analytic Procedure**	**Analytic Procedure - Finish**
2001-2002 Almaden	silt	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 15 g 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); 15 g charge and 30 g charge	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS
	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 500 g -2 mm 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; 1 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-OES/ICP-MS
	soil	ACME Analytical Vancouver BC	dry; sieve -80 mesh (-177 µm); 30 g 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	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS **plus** ICP-OES/ICP-

Table 11.1 **Shovelnose – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures**					
Year - Company	**Sample Type**	**Laboratory**	**Preparation**	**Analytic Procedure**	**Analytic Procedure - Finish**
		and AGAT Laboratories Burnaby BC	(100 µm); 30 g leach charge; 29.2 g gold charge		MS *and* AAS
	drill core	AGAT Laboratories Burnaby BC	crush to 75% -10 mesh (2 mm); split 250 g; pulverize to 80% passing -200 mesh (74 µm), 1 g charge; 30 g 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); 30 g 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
	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; 50 g 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% <2 mm; split 250 g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.5 g charge; 30 g 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	Actlabs* Kamloops BC	dry; sieve -177 µm; 0.5 g ? charge (semi-quantitative for gold)	Aqua Regia *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* FA *and* gravimetric

TABLE 11.1
SHOVELNOSE – SUMMARY OF LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

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

Table 11.1 **Shovelnose – Summary of Laboratory and Analytical Procedures**					
Year - Company	**Sample Type**	**Laboratory**	**Preparation**	**Analytic Procedure**	**Analytic Procedure - Finish**
2020 Westhaven	silt	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	± dry; sieve to -180 µm; 50 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	± dry; sieve to -180 µm; 50 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	fine crushing 70% <2 mm; split 250 g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30 g gold charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS *and* AAS *and* gravimetric
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops BC	fine crushing 70% <2 mm; split 250 g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30 g gold charge ICP; 30 g gold charge gravimetric	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-AES *and* Fire Assay *and* gravimetric
2021 Westhaven	silt	ALS Minerals Kamloops *and* Vancouver BC	± dry; field sieve to -50 and -150 µm; lab sieve to -106 and -63 µm; 25 to 500 g charge	Aqua Regia *and* CN	ICP-MS
	soil	ALS Minerals Kamloops *and* Vancouver BC	± dry; sieve to -180 µm; 50 g charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS
	rock	ALS Minerals Kamloops *and* Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2 mm; split 250 g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30 g gold charge	Aqua Regia	ICP-MS *and* AAS *and* gravimetric
	drill core	ALS Minerals Kamloops *and* Vancouver BC	fine crushing 70% <2 mm; split 250 g; pulverize 85% <75 um; 0.25 g charge 4 acid; 0.5 g charge Hg; 30 g gold charge ICP; 30 g gold charge gravimetric	Aqua Regia *and* 4 Acid *and* Fire Assay	ICP-MS *and* ICP-AES *and* Fire Assay *and* gravimetric

Source: *Westhaven (December 2021)*

** In 2016, drill core samples were initially sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Actlabs") 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 in multi-element ICP was unreliable. All 2016 drill core samples were re-analyzed by ACT Labs for gold using fire assay methods.*

Drill core samples with visible gold present have also been analyzed by screen metallic method from 2018.

11.4 CHECK ASSAY QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Westhaven commenced drilling at the Project in 2011 and, from this time, implemented a Quality Assurance / Quality Control ("QA/QC" or "QC") program, which included the routine insertion of certified reference material ("CRMs") and blanks into the sample stream sent for geochemical analysis. At the initiation of drilling through to drill hole SN18-14 (drilled in 2018), the gold analyses were done by an aqua regia method with ICP finish (AR_ICPMS). Only core samples with a higher gold grade from this period were rerun by fire assay, the CRM's were not. Certification of the CRMs used was based upon round robin analysis by Fire Assay of 30 g sample size, and the CRMs were therefore not suited to the AR_ICPMS method used at the Project. The author of this Technical Report section has not reviewed the CRM results for the 2011 to 2017 period.

In 2018 (from drill hole SN18-15), Westhaven changed the method for analyzing gold to fire assay and, from this time, the CRMs used at the Project were suitable for use and have therefore been included by the author of this Technical Report section in the assessment of QA/QC carried out at the Shovelnose Gold Property.

In 2019, QC protocol for drill core sampling consisted of inserting CRMs and blanks into the core sample stream at a frequency of at least one CRM and one blank per 23 samples.

Commencing in 2020, Westhaven implemented formal written standard operating procedures for QC sample insertion. CRMs are inserted every 25 samples, on multiples of 25, alternating three standards from Canadian Resource Laboratories of Langley, BC ("CDN") and two from OREAS North America Inc. of Mansfield, Ontario ("OREAS"), such that three CDN and one of the OREAS standards are inserted every 100 samples. Blanks are placed randomly between CRMs, at the same rate of insertion. Double blanks are positioned following samples with visible gold or strong ginguro mineralization.

The collection of field duplicates (quartered drill core) was initiated in 2021, at a rate of one every 25 samples, from drill holes at the South Zone and select other drill holes showing evidence of mineralization, and situated between CRMs and blanks. Field duplicates are also prepared for samples within vein zones, with suspected high grade, ginguro mineralization and (or) visible gold.

Westhaven currently monitors laboratory assay performance of all CRM and blank material as results are received. Deviations greater than ±3 standard deviations from the expected certified mean value of each CRM are followed-up with the lab in a timely manner and samples re-assayed if required.

11.4.1 2011 to 2018 (Pre-Drill Hole SN18-15) Drilling at Shovelnose

11.4.1.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

As described in the introduction of Section 11.4, the CRM results for gold have not been assessed by the author of this Technical Report section for this time period, as they are not suited to the aqua regia method used at the Project from 2011 to 2018.

11.4.1.2 Performance of Blanks

The author of this Technical Report section reviewed ALS's internal laboratory blanks for both gold and silver for 2015 to 2018 and no material contamination issues were noted.

11.4.1.3 Performance of Laboratory Duplicates

The internal laboratory duplicate data for the AR/ICP and FA/AAS analyses for gold were examined for the 2016 to 2018 drill programs, up to and including drill hole SN18-14. All data were assessed together due to the smaller amount of drilling carried out throughout these drilling campaigns. The data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.2 to 11.5). The coefficient of determination ("R^2") values for the AR/ICP coarse reject duplicate data (N=47) were estimated to be 0.620 and 0.996 for the pulp data (N=86). The R^2 values for the FA/AAS coarse reject duplicate data (N=13) were estimated to be 0.997 and 0.998 for the pulp data (N=57).

FIGURE 11.2 2016 TO 2018 (PRE-HOLE SN18-15) COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE AR/ICP RESULTS FOR AU

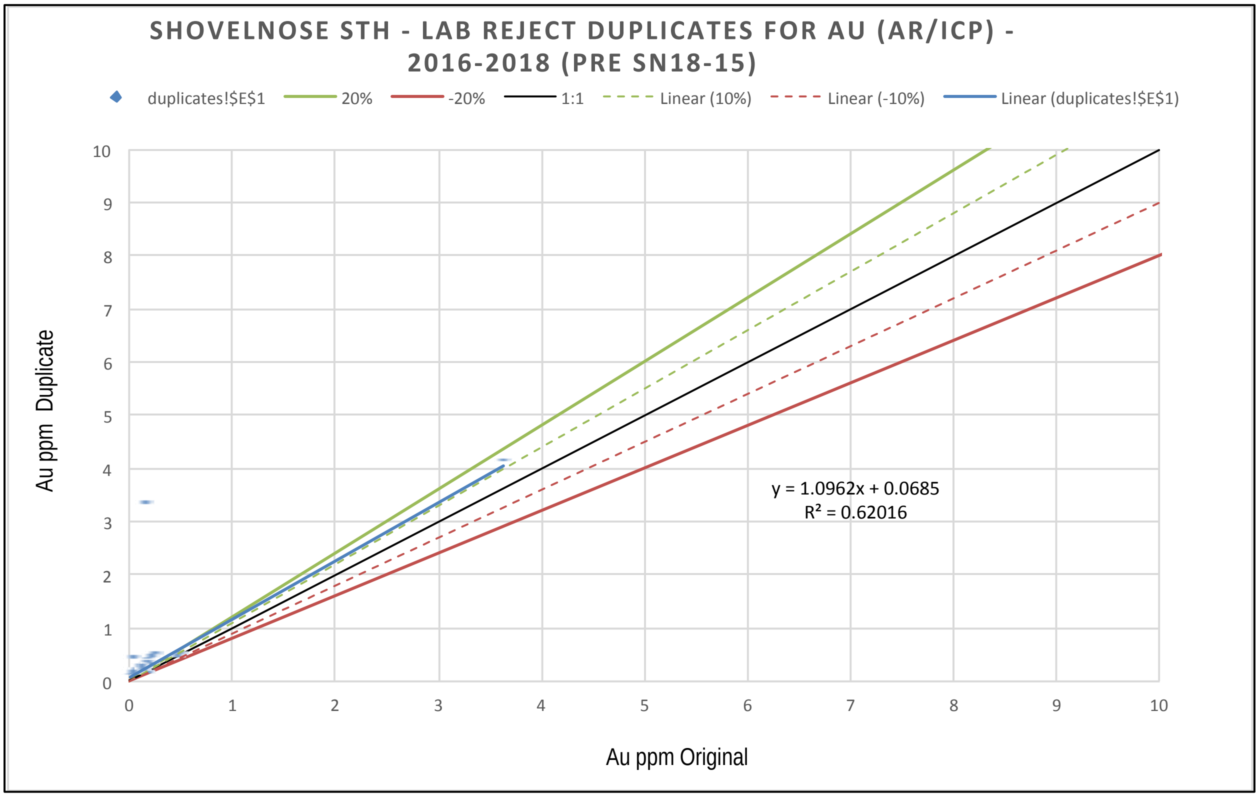


FIGURE 11.3 2016 TO 2018 (PRE-HOLE SN18-15) PULP DUPLICATE AR/ICP RESULTS FOR AU

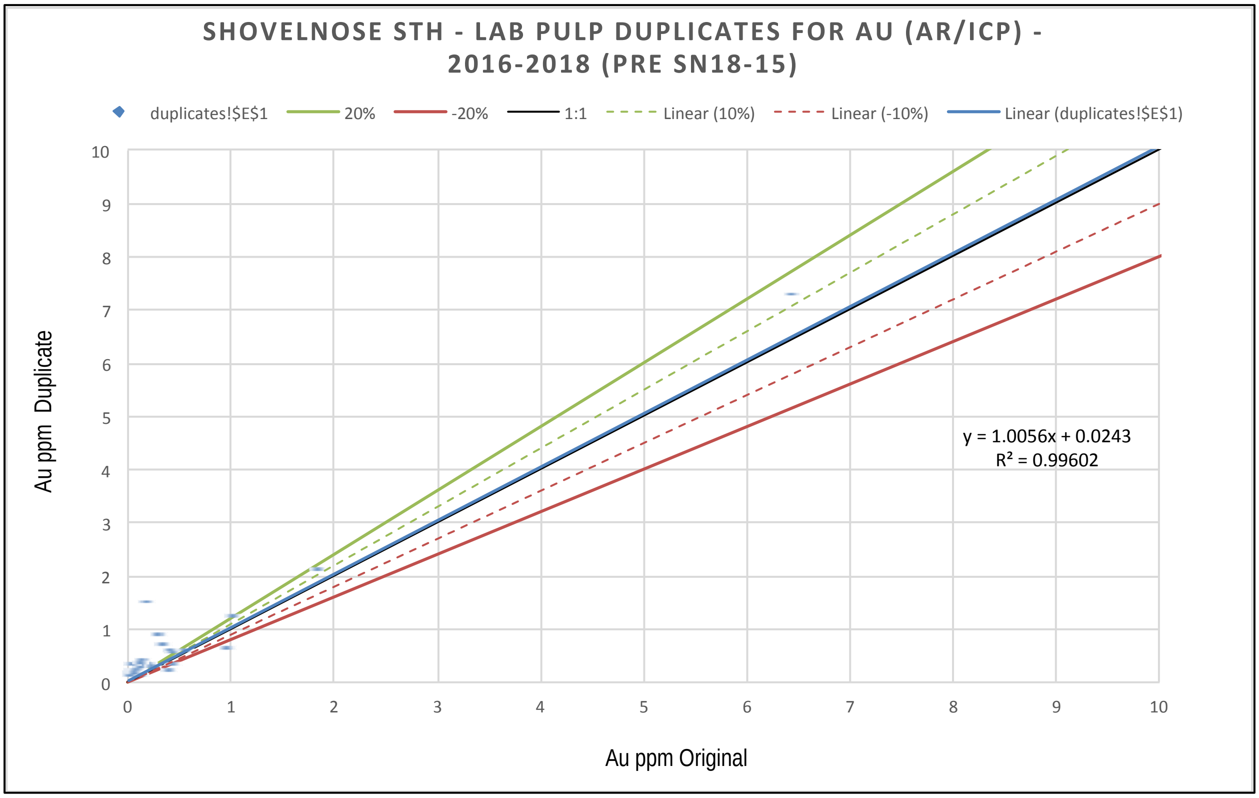


FIGURE 11.4 2016 TO 2018 (PRE-HOLE SN18-15) COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE FA/AAS RESULTS FOR AU

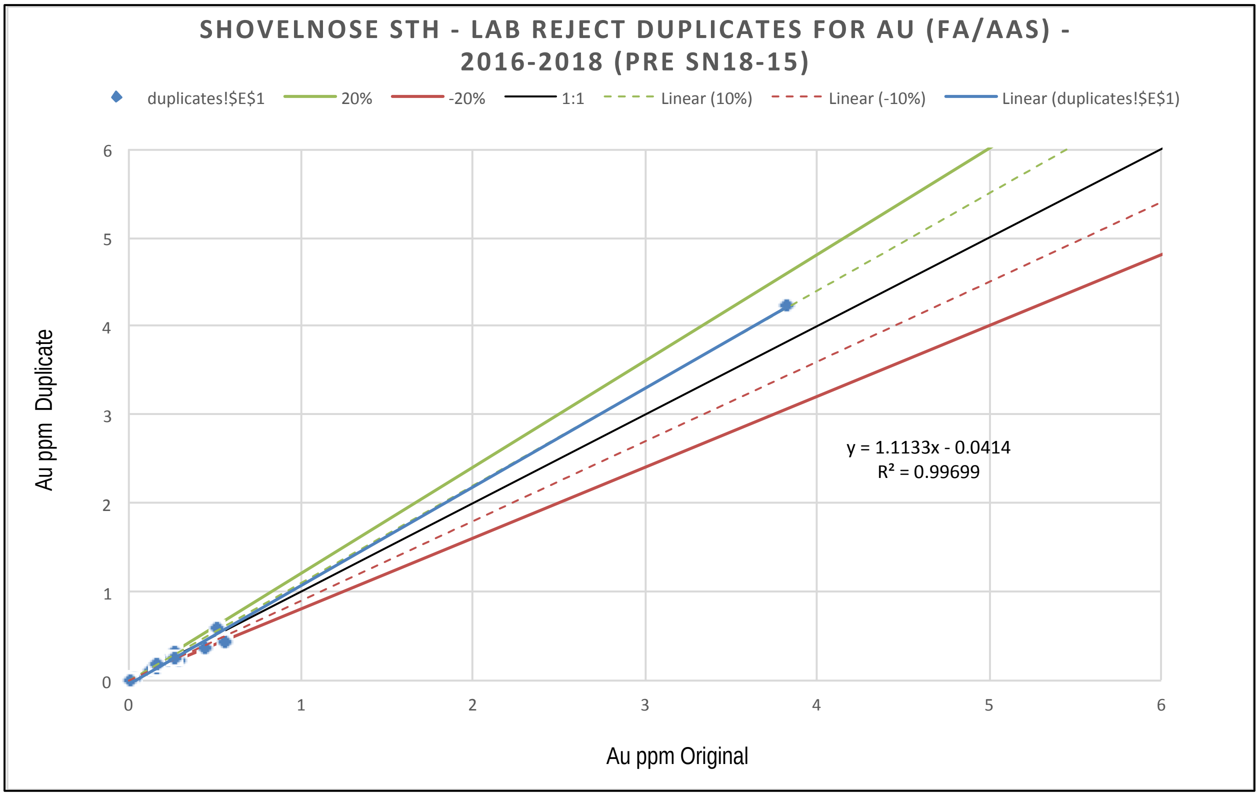
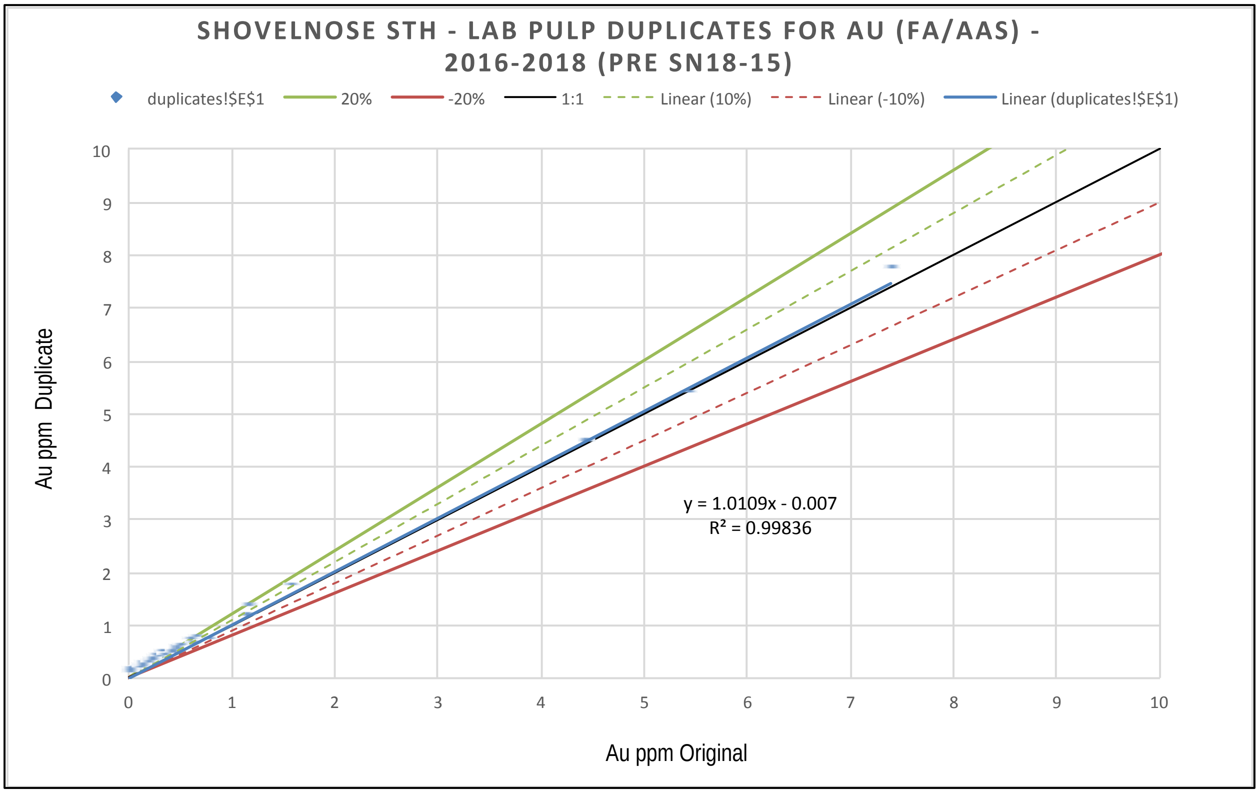


FIGURE 11.5 2016 TO 2018 (PRE-HOLE SN18-15) PULP DUPLICATE FA/AAS RESULTS FOR AU



The average coefficients of variation ("CoV$_{AV}$") for the AR/ICP data were calculated at 35.0% for the coarse rejects and 33.4% for the pulps. The CoV$_{AV}$ for the FA/AAS data were calculated at 13.3% for the coarse rejects and 6.6% for the pulps. Repeatability issues are evident with the AR/ICP method for gold, with a lack of significant improvement in precision at the pulp level. Westhaven modified the analytical method used for gold to fire assay partway through the 2018 drill campaign, and resolved issues encountered with the AR/ICP method. The FA/AAS precision evaluation show acceptable levels of precision at both the coarse reject and pulp duplicate stages.

11.4.2 2018 (Post-Drill Hole SN18-14) Drilling at Shovelnose South Zone

In 2018, for drill holes SN18-15 to SN18-22, a total of 1,536 drill core samples were submitted to ALS, including 51 CRM samples and 86 blanks, for a total of 137 check samples and an overall insertion rate of 8.9%.

11.4.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

A total of 51 CRMs was submitted in 2018, representing a 3.3% insertion rate. Three CDN CRMs were used throughout this period including: CDN-GS-P6A, CDN-GS-1V and CDN-GS-5T. All CRMs were certified for both gold and silver. However, overlimit analyses were not undertaken for the CDN-GS-5T CRM.

Criteria for assessing CRM performance are based as follows. Data falling within ±3 standard deviations (σ) from the certified mean value, pass. Data falling outside ±3 (σ) from the certified mean value, fail.

Standard CDN-GS-P6A, the lowest grade CRM used in the 2018 program, returned 18 results, with two results for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. CRM CDN-GS-1V returned 16 results, with one result for gold and one result for silver falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. CRM CDN-GS-5T, the highest-grade CRM used in 2018, returned 17 results, with two results for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. No results were available for silver. Results for this CRM are presented in Figures 11.6 to 11.10.

FIGURE 11.6 2018 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-P6A CRM FOR AU

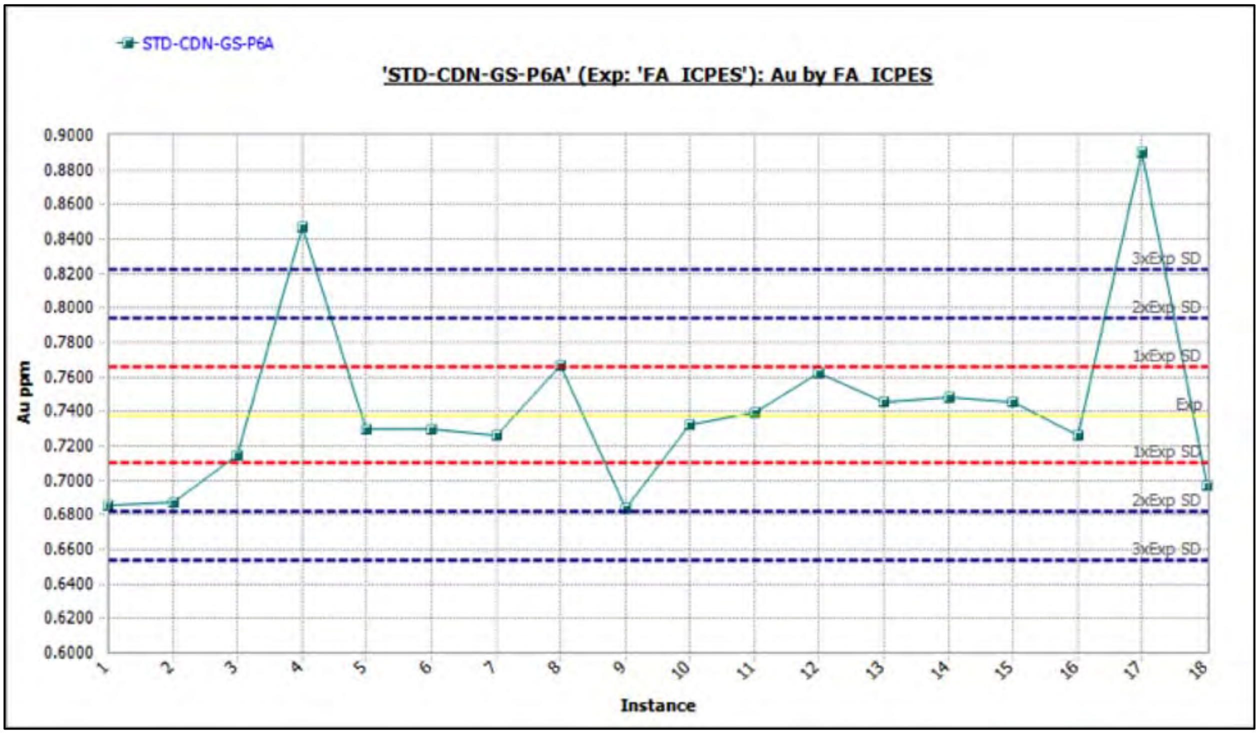


FIGURE 11.7 2018 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-P6A CRM FOR AG

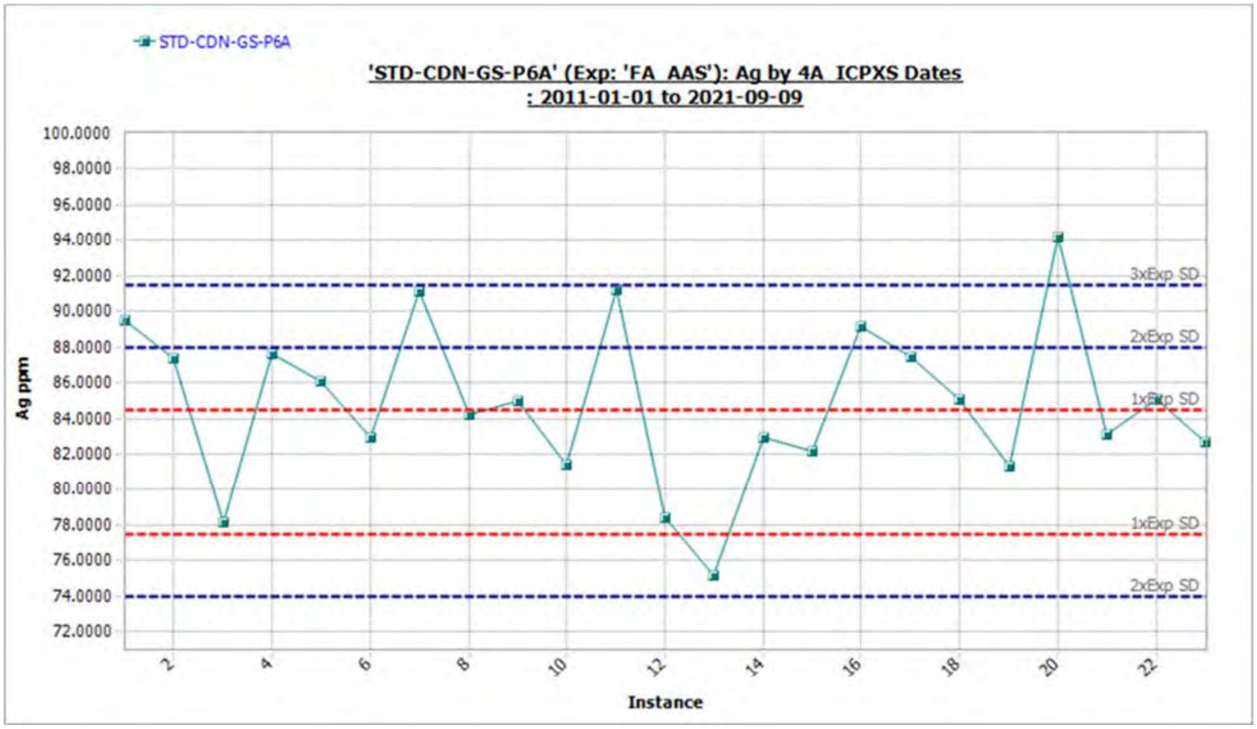


FIGURE 11.8 2018 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-1V CRM FOR AU

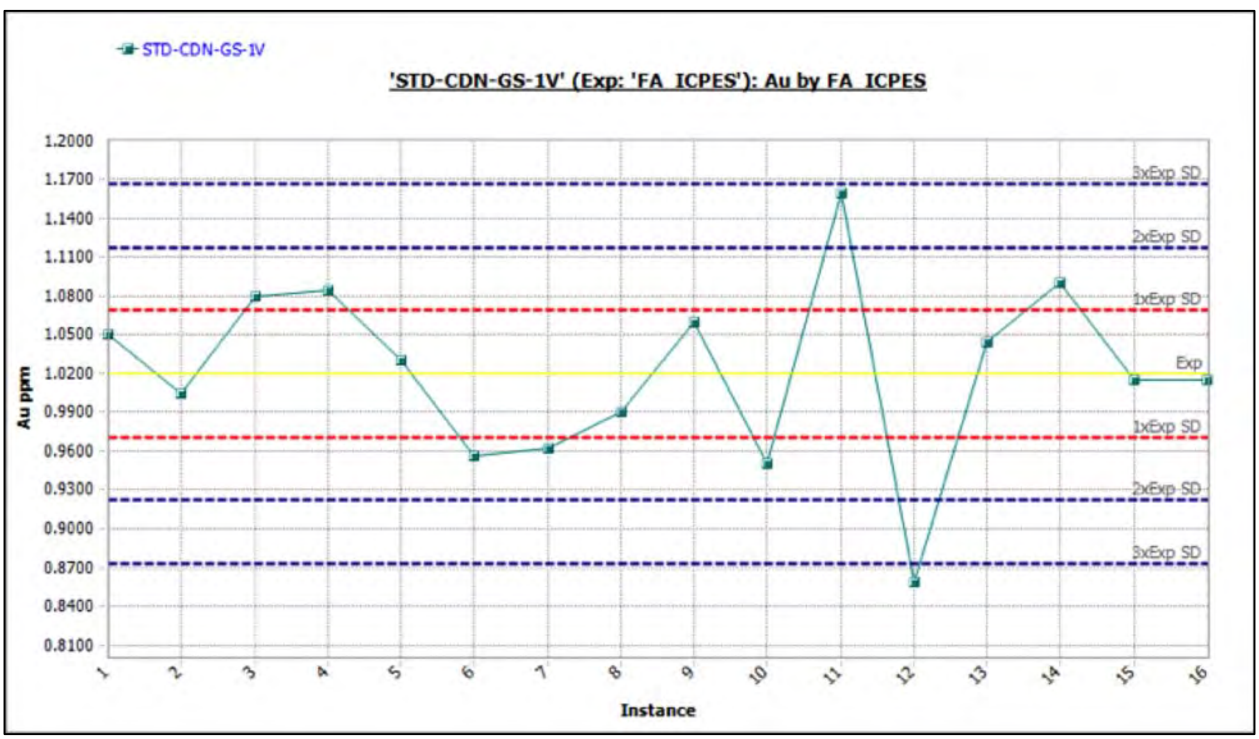


FIGURE 11.9 2018 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-1V CRM FOR AG

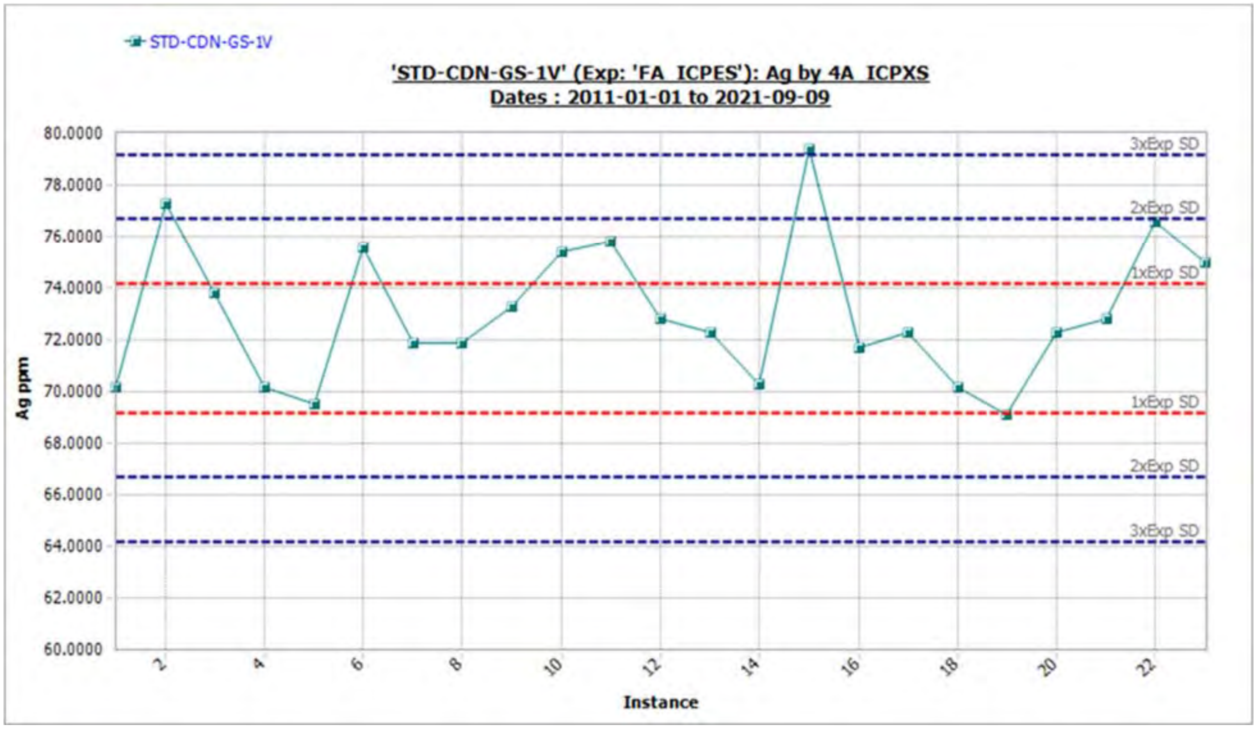
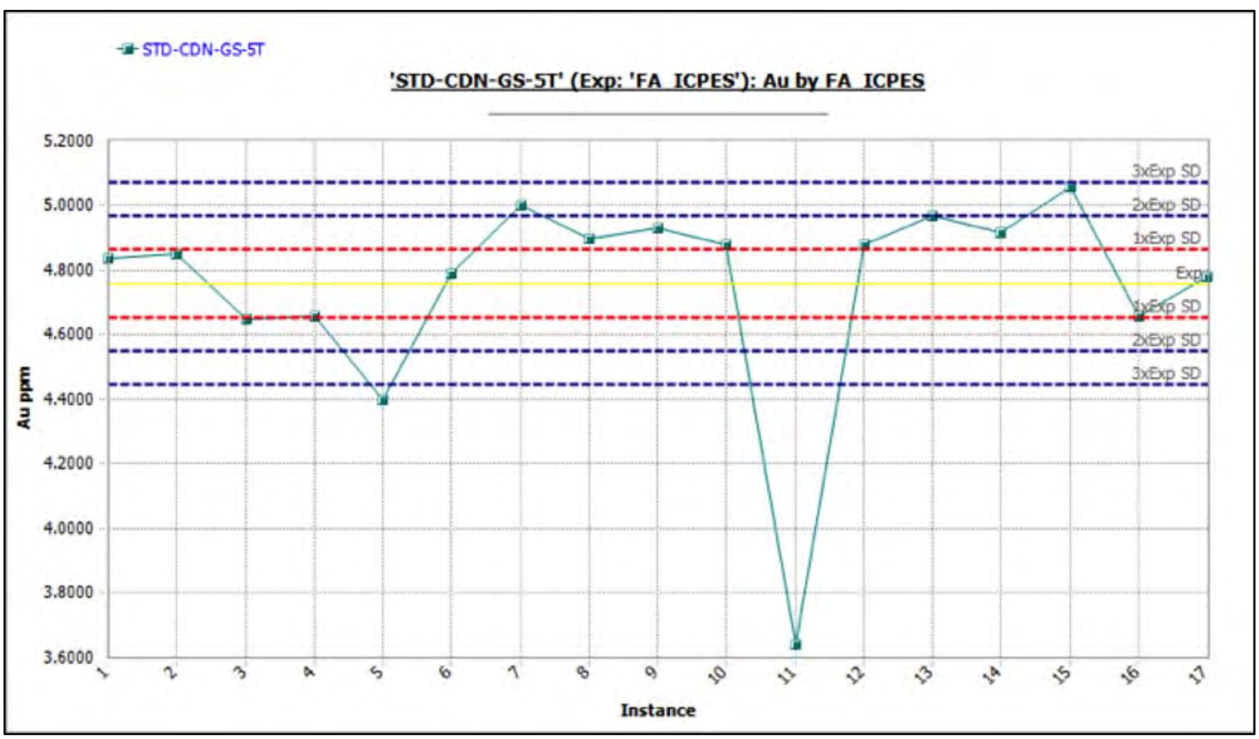


FIGURE 11.10 2018 PERFORMANCE OF CDN-GS-5T CRM FOR AU



The author of this Technical Report section considers the CRM data to demonstrate acceptable accuracy in the 2018 South Zone diamond drilling data.

11.4.2.2 Performance of Blanks

The blanks are inserted at a rate of one in 18 samples. All blank data for Au and Ag were graphed (Figures 11.11 to 11.12). If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of -0.001 for data treatment purposes. An upper tolerance limit of ten times the detection limit value was set. There were 86 data points to examine, representing a frequency of 5.6%.

The vast majority of data plot at or below set tolerance limits for both elements. The highest-grade blank result returned for gold is 0.051 g/t Au, with a total of eight blanks (9.3%) returning >0.01 g/t Au (see Figure 11.11). Most elevated gold blank results directly follow high-grade core samples and those not directly following returned results just over the 0.01 ppm Au limit.

Figure 11.12 outlines the blank results for silver and shows nine results greater than ten times the lower detection limit, with the highest result returning 0.48 ppm Ag. All but one of the elevated silver blanks directly follow high-grade drill core results and the result that does not directly follow elevated results, returned results just over the 0.1 ppm silver tolerance limit, at 0.15 ppm Ag.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be significant to the integrity of the 2018 drilling data.

FIGURE 11.11 2018 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AU

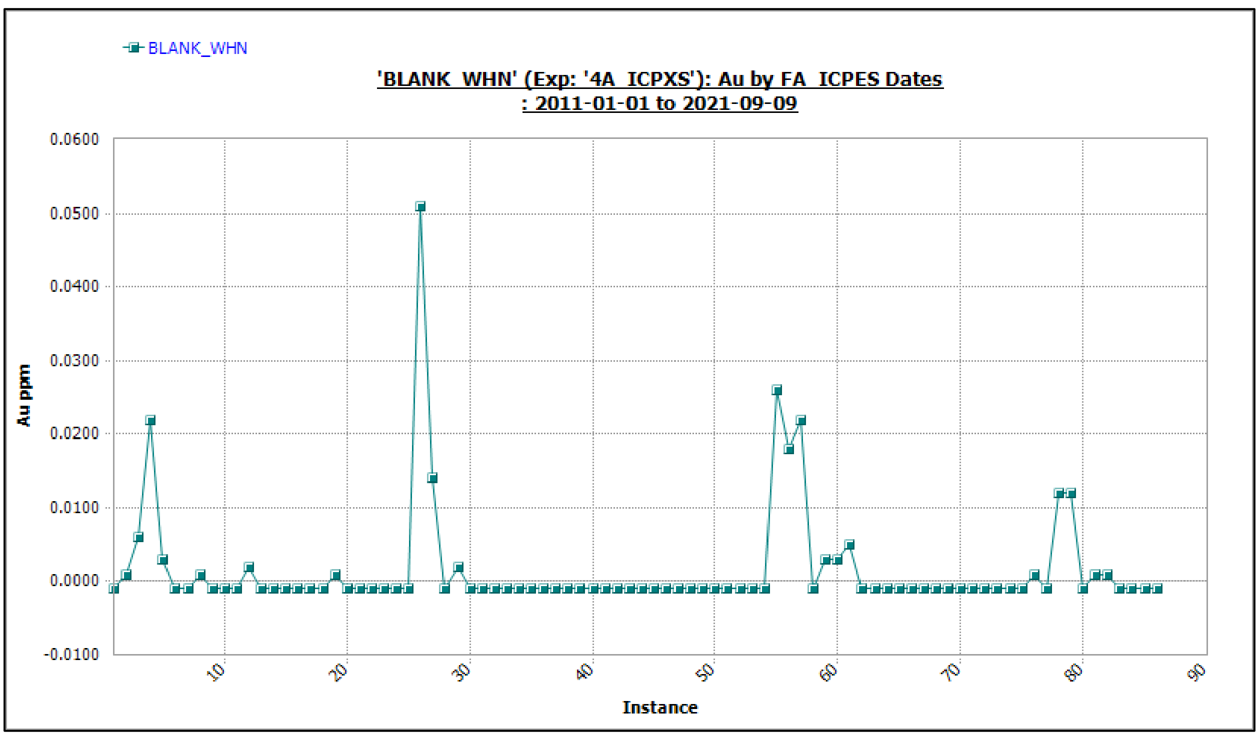
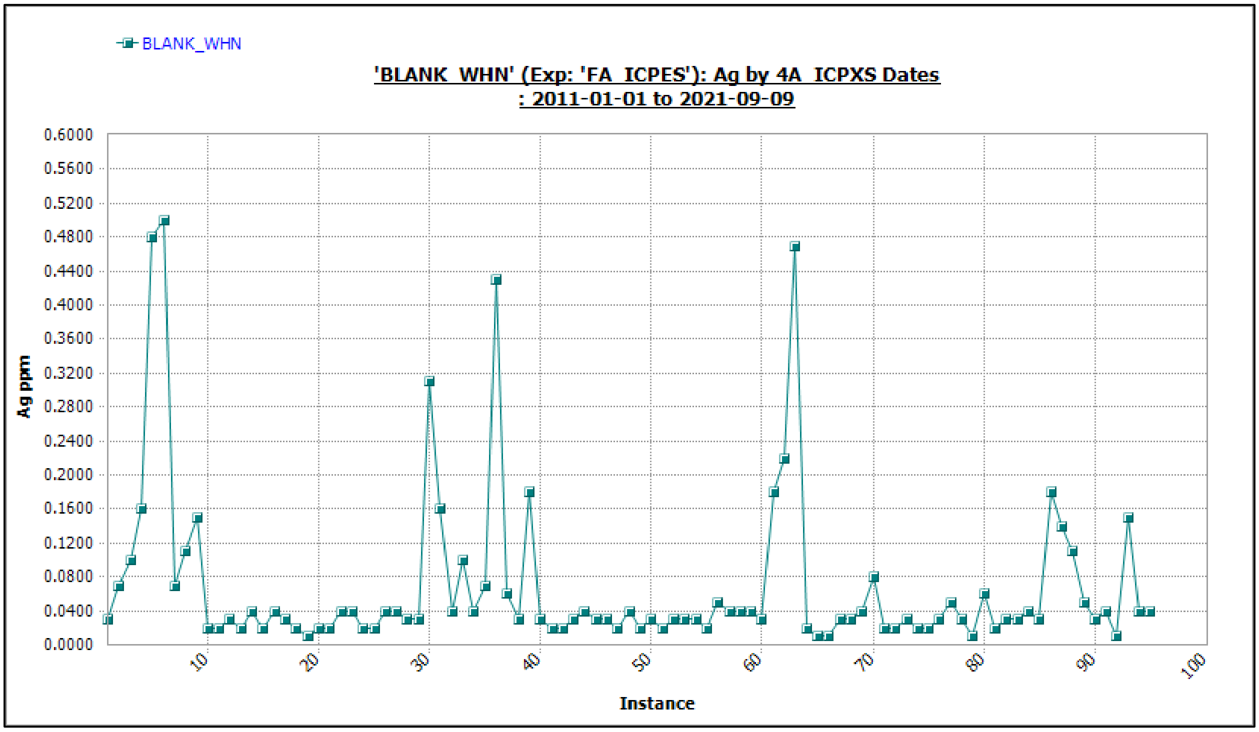


FIGURE 11.12 2018 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AG



11.4.2.3 Performance of Laboratory Duplicates

The internal laboratory duplicate data for the FA/ICP analyses for gold were examined for the 2018 drill program (there were too little data for FA/GRAV analyses to allow for meaningful assessment). There were 22 coarse reject and 62 pulp duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.13 and 11.14). The R^2 values for the coarse reject duplicate data was estimated to be 0.990 and 0.999 for the pulp data. The CoV_{AV} were calculated at 32.1% for the coarse rejects and 15.2% for the pulps, both acceptable levels of precision.

FIGURE 11.13 2018 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU

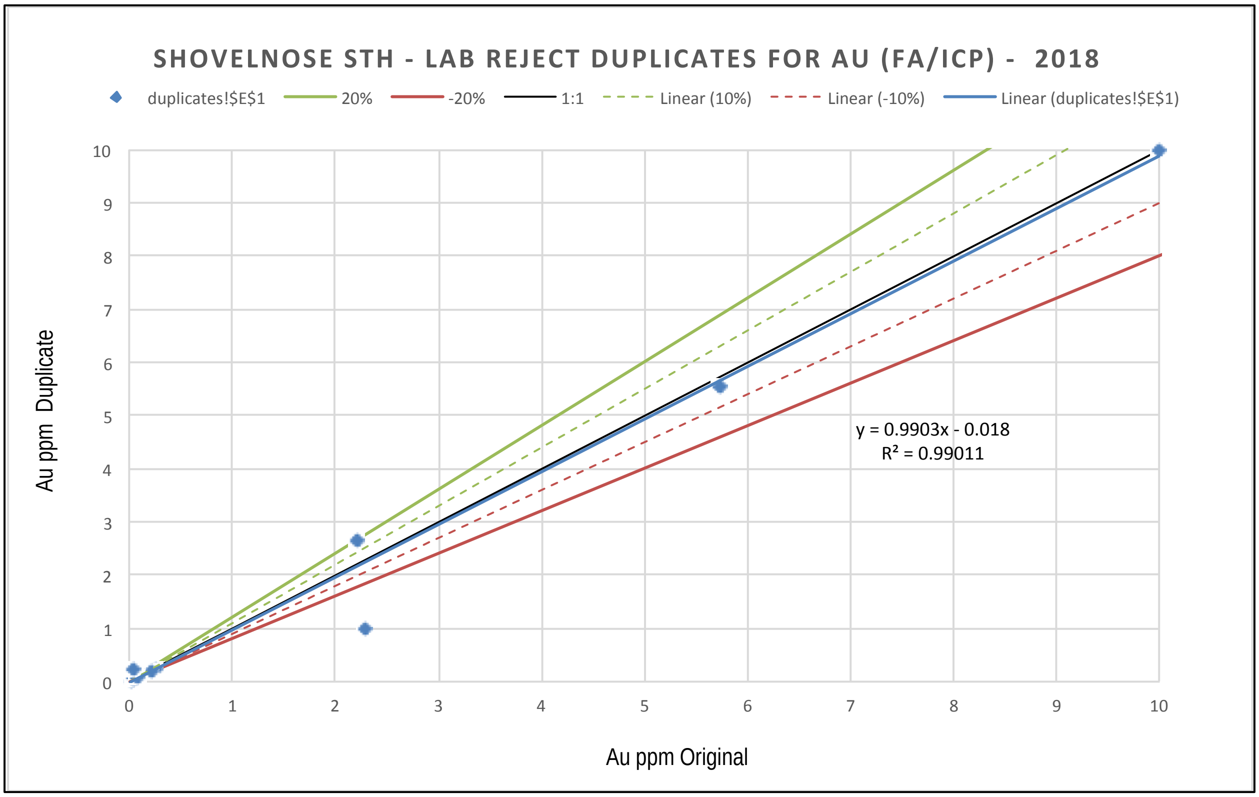
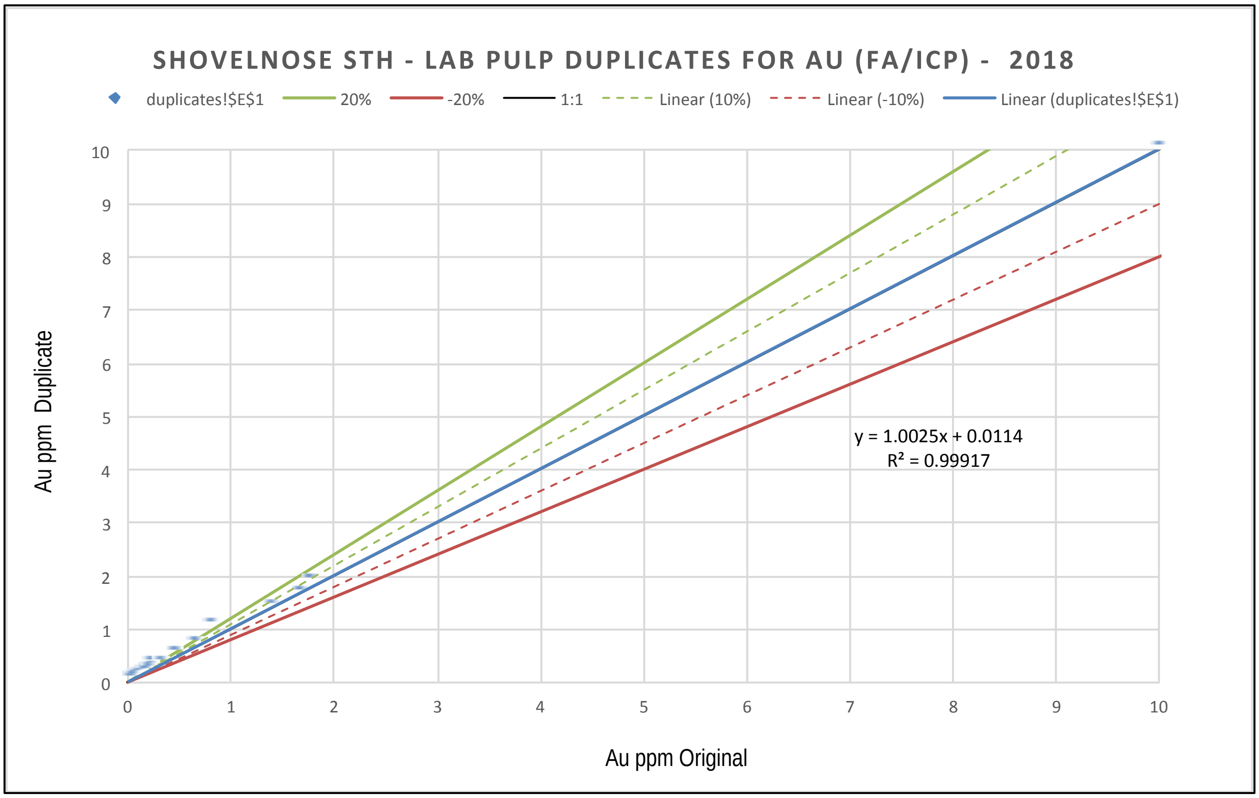


FIGURE 11.14 2018 PULP DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU



11.4.3 2019 Drilling at Shovelnose

In 2019, a total of 9,506 drill core samples were submitted to ALS, including 416 CRM samples and 509 blanks, for a total of 925 check samples and an overall insertion rate of 9.7%.

11.4.3.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

A total of 416 CRMs was submitted in 2019, representing a 4.4% insertion rate. (Only 412 gold and 409 silver samples were processed due to a later-reversed Company policy requiring ALS to request permission to process pulps triggering over-limit analyses. At the time of the policy reversal, four gold and seven silver samples were unable to be processed as the pulps had already been disposed.) All six CRMs used during the program were purchased from CDN, including: CDN-GS-P6A, CDN-GS-P6C, CDN-GS-1V, CDN-GS-1Z, CDN-GS-5T and CDN-GS-25. All CRMs are certified and monitoring was undertaken for both gold and silver. Criteria for assessing CRM performance is as described in Section 11.4.2.1. A summary of the CRM performance results for the 2019 program is presented in Table 11.2.

TABLE 11.2 SUMMARY OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS USED AT SHOVELNOSE IN 2019						
Reference Material	**Certified Mean Value (ppm)**	**±1 σ (ppm)**	**±2 σ (ppm)**	**ALS Results**		
				No. Results	**No. Exceeding ±3 σ**	**% ±3 σ Failures**
Monitoring Gold						
CDN-GS-P6A	0.738	0.028	0.056	100	6	6.0
CDN-GS-P6C	0.767	0.039	0.078	6	1	16.7
CDN-GS-1V	1.02	0.049	0.098	101	7	6.9
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	0.0475	0.095	4	0	0.0
CDN-GS-5T	4.86	0.13	0.26	100	1	1.0
CDN-GS-25	25.6	0.47	0.94	101	12	11.9
Monitoring Silver						
CDN-GS-P6A	81	3.5	7	100	3	3.0
CDN-GS-P6C	66	2.75	5.5	6	0	0.0
CDN-GS-1V	71.7	2.5	5	101	0	0.0
CDN-GS-1Z	89.5	2.2	4.4	4	0	0.0
CDN-GS-5T	126	5	10	95	1	1.1
CDN-GS-25	99.5	3.7	7.4	103	0	0.0

Note: *Reference Materials are certified, σ = standard deviation.*

A total of 27 (6.6%) data points for gold exceeded ±3 σ from the certified mean value and four (1.7%) for silver. A number of failed returned CRM results (seven in total) were investigated and found to be misallocated CRMs. No action or follow-up with the laboratory was taken with any of the failed CRMs in the 2019 QAQC program.

Standard CDN-GS-P6A, one of two low-grade CRMs used in the 2019 Shovelnose drilling campaign, returned 100 results, with six (6%) results for gold and three (3%) results for silver falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. A slight high bias was noted in the data for silver results. Pre-packaged pulp material from CDN-GS-P6A was exhausted in December 2019. The second low-grade CRM, CDN-GS-P6C, was introduced to replace CDN-GS-P6A and returned six results, with one (16.7%) result for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. CRM CDN-GS-1V, one of two low-grade CRMs used in the 2019 Shovelnose drilling campaign, returned 101 results, with seven (6.9%) results for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. Pre-packaged pulp material from CRM CDN-GS-1V was exhausted in December 2019. The CDN-GS-1Z CRM, was introduced to replace CDN-GS-1V and returned four results, none of which fell outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value for either gold or silver. CRM CDN-GS-5T returned 100 results for gold and 95 for silver, with one (1%) result for gold and one (1.1%) result for silver falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. A slight low bias was noted in the data for gold and a slight high bias for silver. CRM CDN-GS-25, the high-grade gold CRM used at the Project in 2019, returned 101 results for gold and 103 for silver, with 12 (11.9%) results for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value.

All 2019 CRM results were graphed and results are presented in Appendix I of this Technical Report.

The author of this Technical Report section considers that the CRM data demonstrates acceptable accuracy in the Shovelnose 2019 diamond drilling data.

11.4.3.2 Performance of Blanks

Blank material used at the Project is composed of an unmineralized granitic rock product called "Colorado Canyon" and prepared by the commercial gravel/aggregate outfit "Metro-Reload" in Kamloops B.C. The blanks consist of crushed rock fragments in the 1.0 to 8.0 cm size range and are bagged at Metro-Load by Westhaven staff using poly bags. Since the product is not lab certified, Westhaven conducted in-house auditing on the geochemical compilation of the blank material, using ioGas-Reflex software to confirm that the same granite rock was used throughout the 2019 season.

The blanks are inserted at a frequency of one in 25 samples. All blank data for Au and Ag were graphed (Figures 11.15 to 11.18). If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of -0.001 for data treatment purposes. An upper tolerance limit of ten times the detection limit was set. There were 509 data points to examine representing a frequency of 5.4%. The vast majority of data plotted at or below the set tolerance limits. A total of 49 (9.6%) blank results for gold fell above the set tolerance limit and 52 (10.2%) for silver. The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be significant to the integrity of the 2019 drilling data.

FIGURE 11.15 2019 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AU

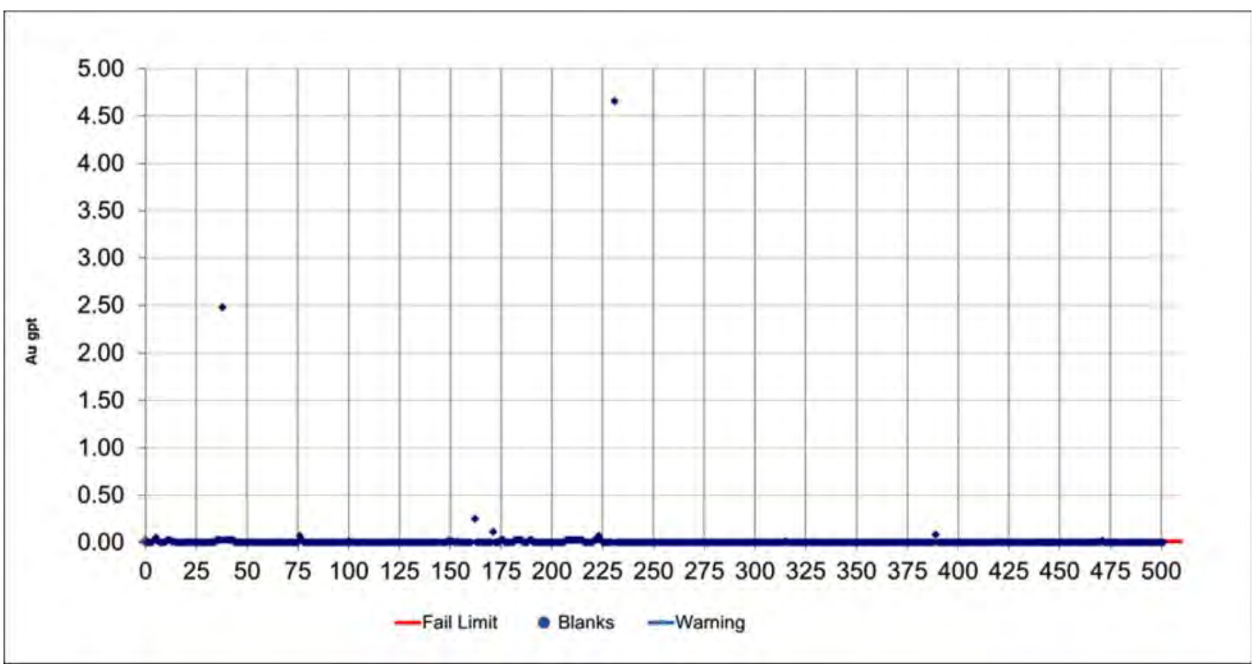


FIGURE 11.16 2019 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AU (<0.3 G/T AU)

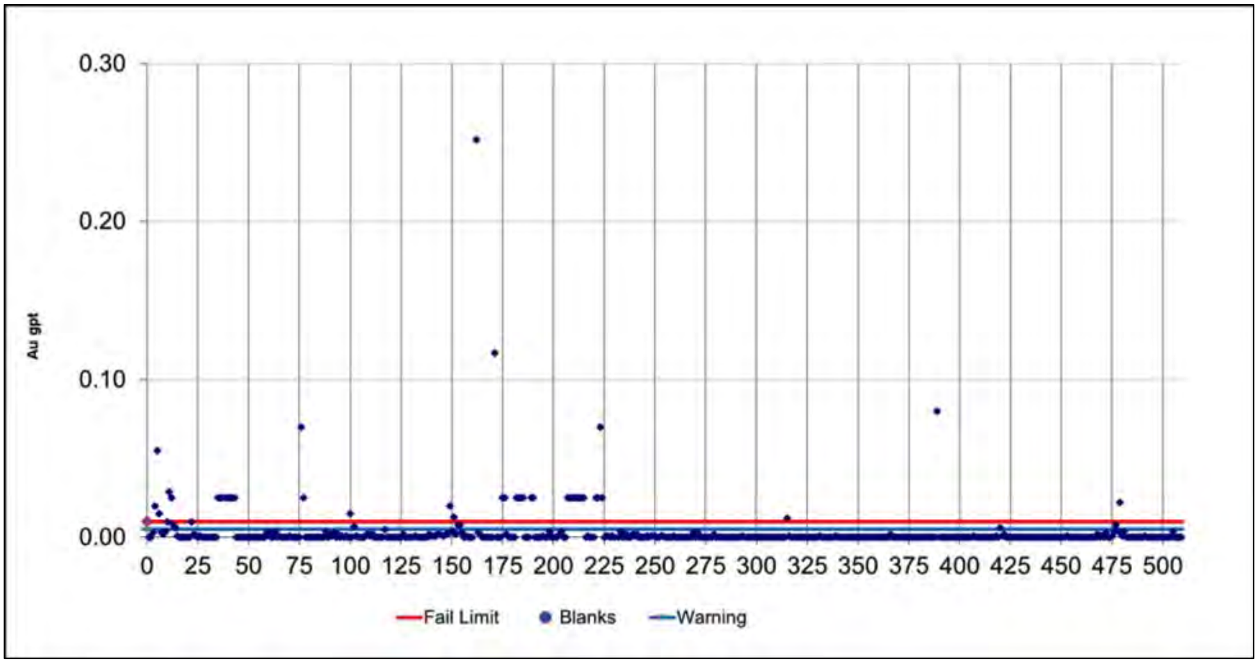


FIGURE 11.17 2019 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AG

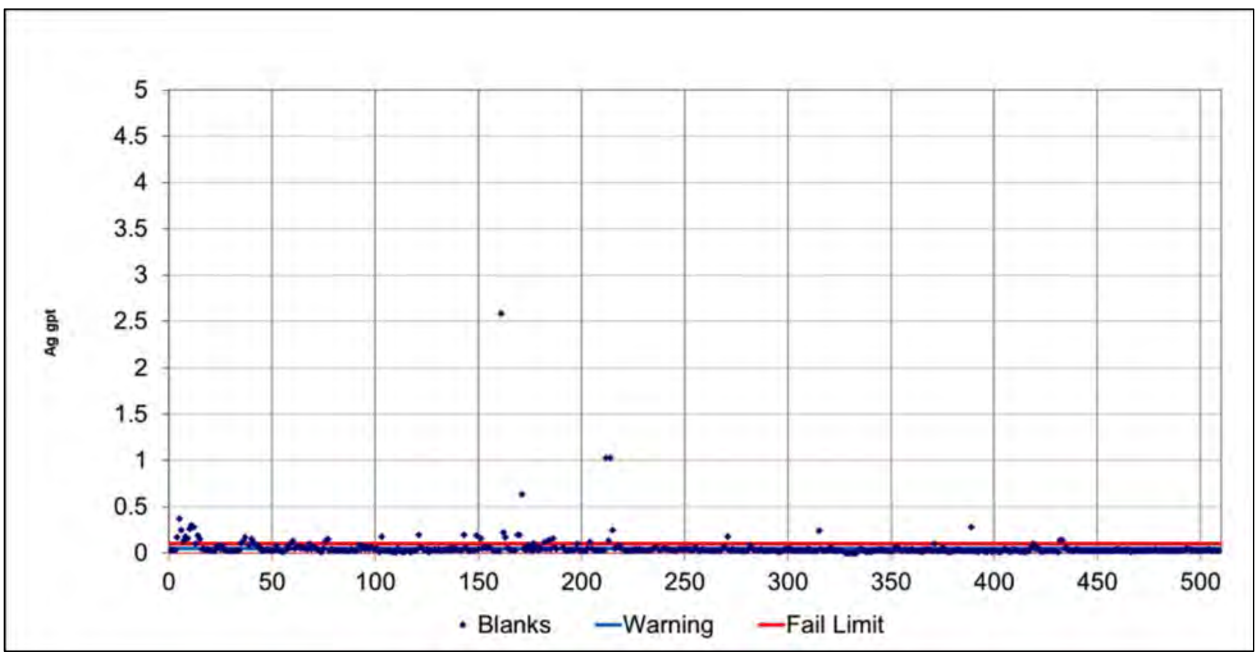
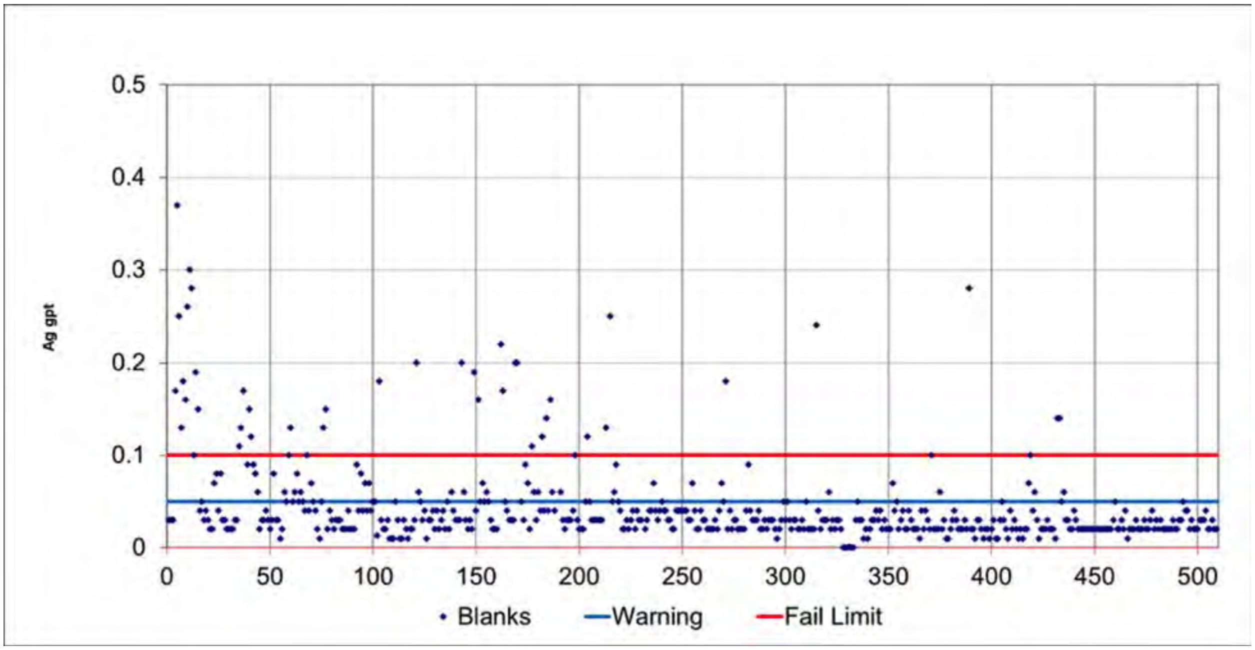


FIGURE 11.18 2019 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AG (<0.5 G/T AG)



11.4.3.3 Performance of Laboratory Duplicates

The internal laboratory duplicate data for the FA/ICP analyses for gold were examined for the 2019 drill program (there were too little data for FA/GRAV analyses to allow for meaningful assessment). There were 93 coarse reject and 246 pulp duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.19 and 11.20). The R^2 values for the coarse reject duplicate data was estimated to be 0.993 and 0.997 for the pulp data. The CoV_{AV} were calculated at 18.8% for the coarse rejects and 11.9% for the pulps, both acceptable levels of precision.

FIGURE 11.19 2019 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU

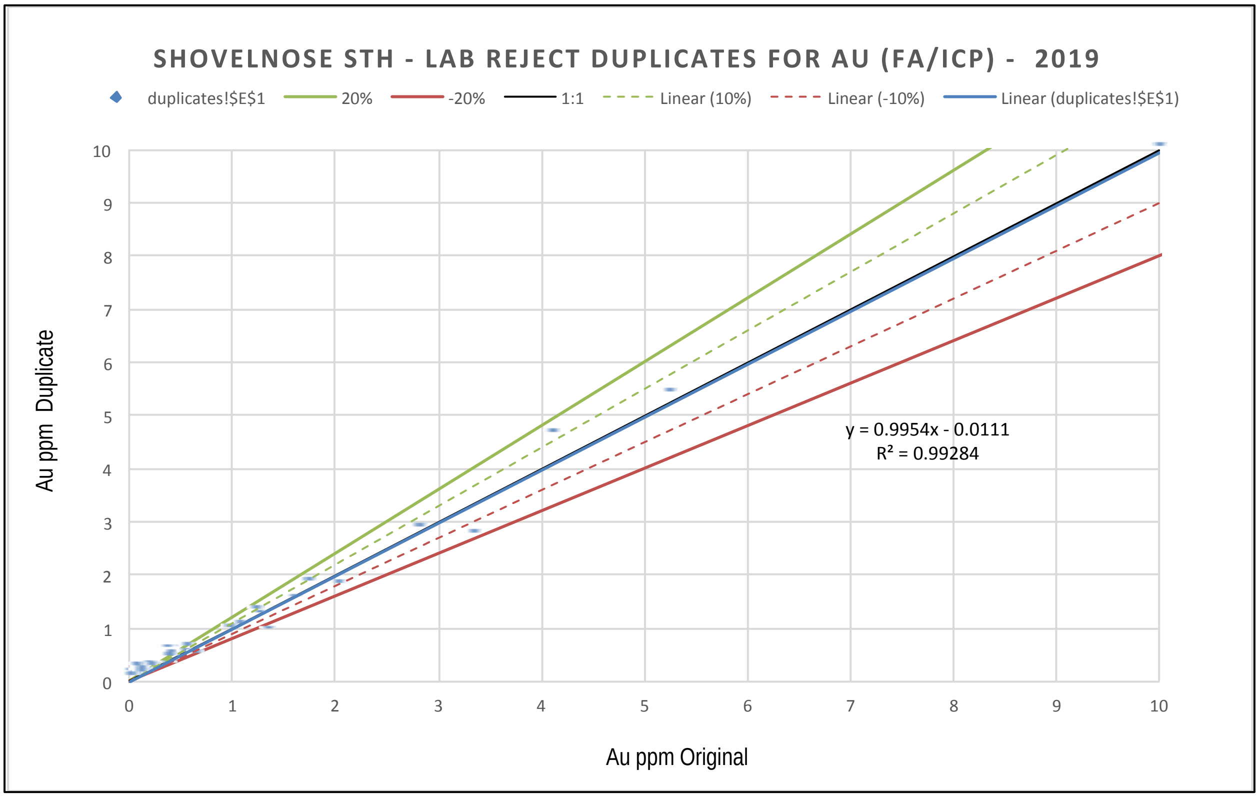
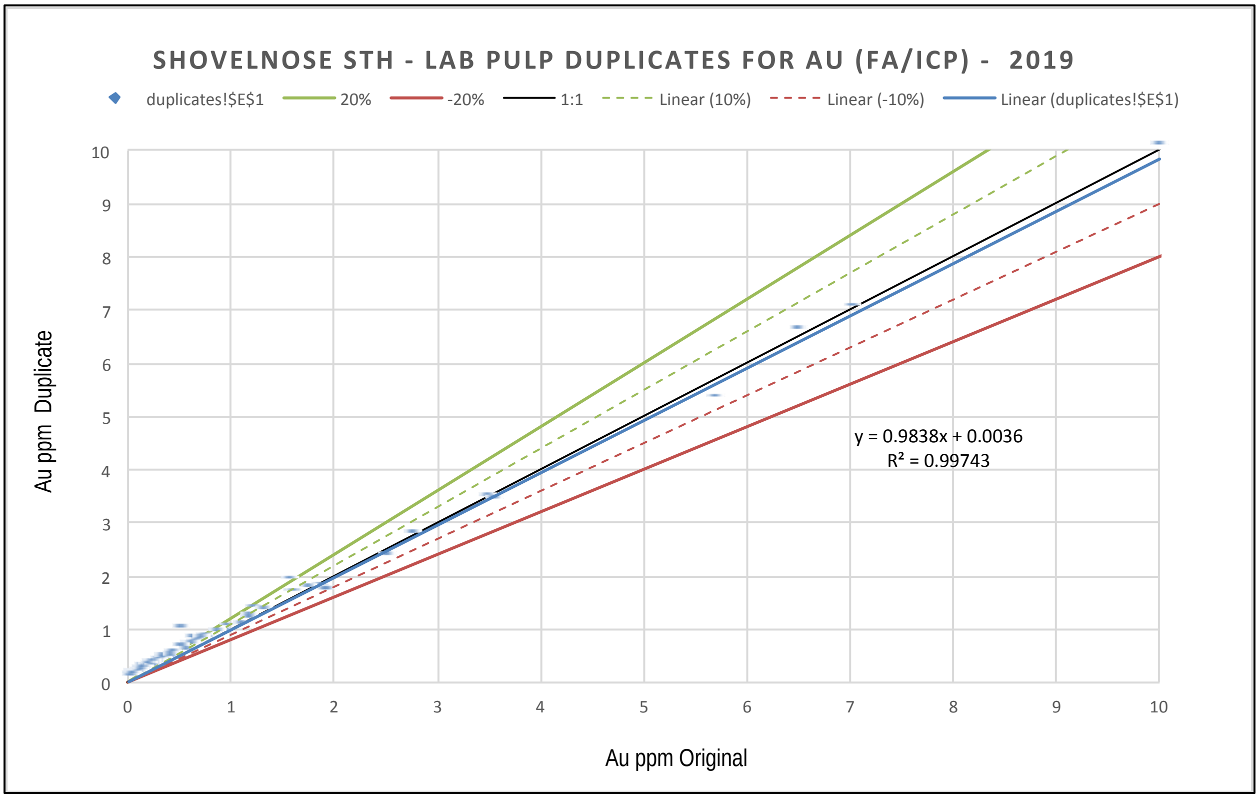


FIGURE 11.20 2019 PULP DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU



11.4.4 2020 Drilling at Shovelnose

A total of 18,577 drill core samples were sampled at the Property in 2020 and submitted to ALS for analysis; including 836 CRM samples and 1,062 blanks for a total of 1,898 QC samples and an overall insertion rate of 10.3%.

Formal batch-by-batch review of received assay results commenced in late July 2020, after the Company's relational database had been installed and populated. In early November 2020 the Company's internal QA/QC policies were developed and approved. The more systematic and timely review process was undertaken on an 'as received' immediate basis for approximately half of the 2020 drill core samples (9,184 of 18,577) and focused primarily on CRMs (Westhaven's and ALS's) with re-assays requested for failed gold CRMs only.

11.4.4.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

In 2020, approximately 25% of the samples were in the South Zone (4,795 samples). This section reviews the samples from the South Zone only. A total of 204 CRMs for gold and 206 for silver were submitted in 2020, at an insertion rate of 4.3%. There were five CRMs used during the program, which were purchased from CDN, including: CDN-GS-P6C, CDN-GS-1Z, CDN-GS-4L, CDN-GS-25 and CDN-GS-30C. All CRMs are certified for and monitor both gold and silver, except for CDN-GS-30C, which is certified for gold only.

The use of the CDN-GS-P6C CRM was discontinued later in the 2020 program, due to inconsistent results, and the mass of CRMs sent for analysis was doubled from 60 g to 120 g to accommodate for any repeat or overlimit analyses required. Criteria for assessing CRM performance is as described in Section 11.4.2.1. A summary of the CRM performance results for the 2020 program is presented in Table 11.3.

TABLE 11.3
SUMMARY OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS USED AT SHOVELNOSE IN 2020

Reference Material	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	±1 σ (ppm)	±2 σ (ppm)	ALS Results		
				No. Results	No. Exceeding ±3 σ	% ±3 σ Failures
Monitoring Gold						
CDN-GS-P6C	0.767	0.039	0.078	52	7	13.5
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	0.0475	0.095	51	1	2.0
CDN-GS-4L	4.01	0.15	0.30	49	0	0.0
CDN-GS-25	25.6	0.47	0.94	50	1	2.0
CDN-GS-30C	32.14	0.445	0.89	2	0	0.0
Monitoring Silver						
CDN-GS-P6C	66	2.75	5.5	49	7	14.3
CDN-GS-1Z	89.5	2.2	4.4	58	8	13.8
CDN-GS-4L	125.9	3.65	7.3	49	0	0.0
CDN-GS-25	99.5	3.7	7.4	50	0	0.0

Notes: *Reference materials are certified, σ = standard deviation.*

A total of nine (4.4%) data points for gold exceeded ±3 σ from the certified mean value and 15 (7.3%) for silver. A number of failures were investigated and found to be misallocated CRMs. Follow-up action with the laboratory was taken for any of the failed CRMs in the 2020 QAQC program.

CRM CDN-GS-P6C, the lowest-grade CRM used in the 2020 program, returned 52 results for gold and 49 for silver. A total of seven (13.5%) results for gold and seven (14.3%) results for silver fall outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. This CRM returned the highest number of gold failures for the second year running, potentially revealing inhomogeneity issues. Re-assays were requested for gold failures initially. However, when it was clear that the CRM itself was unreliable, these results were not considered as part of the Company's QC review. A slight high bias was noted in the data for gold results. This CRM has been discontinued and the introduction of a comparable CRM from an alternative manufacturer has been sought for the 2021 program.

The CDN-GS-1Z CRM, returned 51 results for gold and 58 for silver, with one (2.0%) result for gold and eight (13.8%) results for silver falling outside ±3 σ from the certified mean value. A slight high bias was noted in the silver data. CRM CDN-GS-4L returned 49 results, with no failures for gold or silver recorded. The high-grade CDN-GS-25 CRM returned 50 results for gold and silver, with one (2.0%) failure for gold and no failures for silver recorded. The highest-grade CRM used at the Project in 2020, the CDN-GS-30C CRM (certified for gold only), returned two results for gold, with no results falling outside ±3 σ from the certified mean value.

All 2020 CRM results were graphed and results are presented in Appendix J of this Technical Report. **The author of this Technical Report section considers the CRM data to demonstrate acceptable accuracy in the Shovelnose South Zone 2020 diamond drilling data.**

11.4.4.2 Performance of Blanks

The same procedures and blank material used at the Project in 2019 (as described in section 11.4.3.2) were used in 2020. A total of 228 CRMs was submitted in 2020, at an insertion rate of 5.7%. All data for gold falls below the set tolerance level of 0.01 ppm, with the highest result returning a value of 0.006 ppm (Figure 11.21). All silver blank results, except for one result returning a value of 0.14 ppm, fall below the set tolerance limit of 0.1 ppm (Figure 11.22).

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be significant to the integrity of the 2020 drilling data.

FIGURE 11.21 2020 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AU

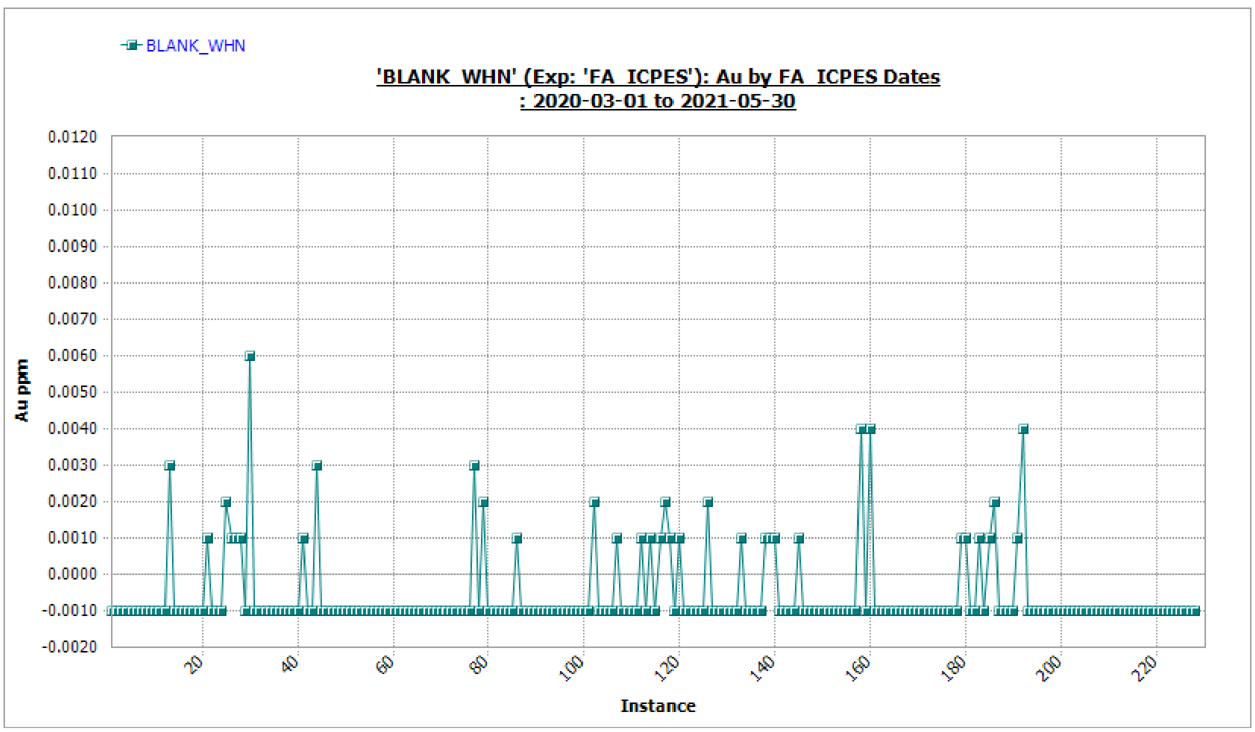
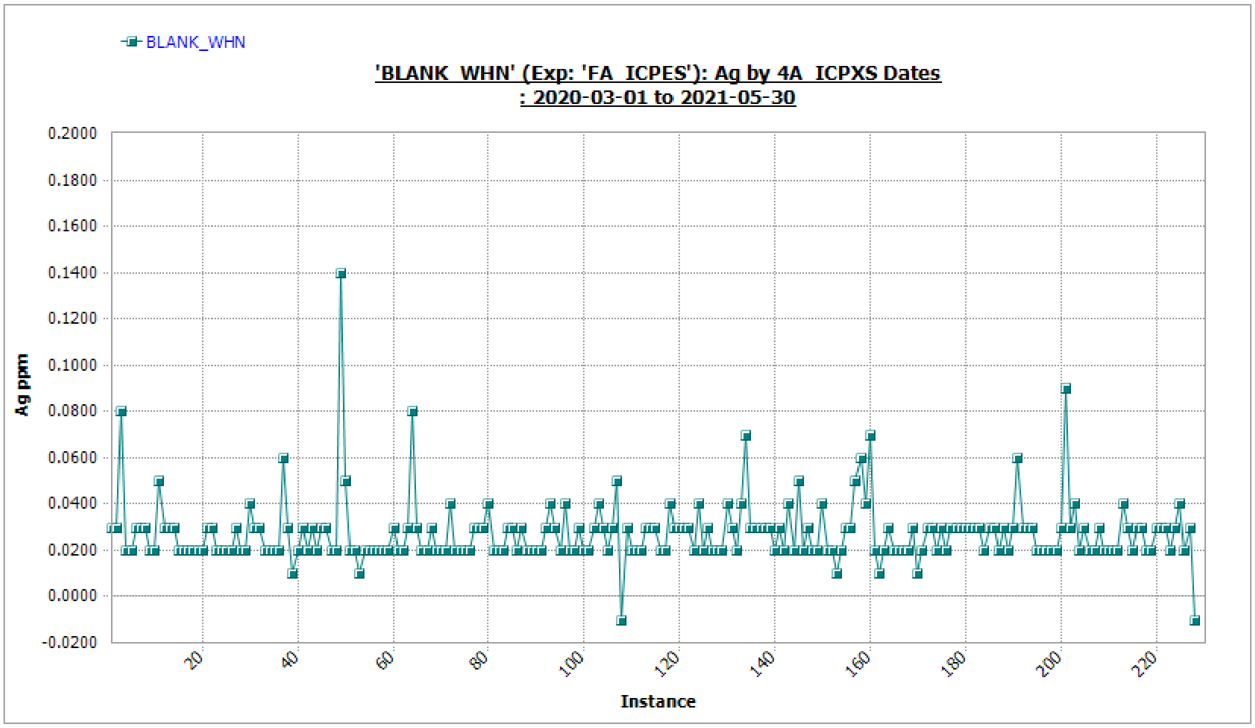


FIGURE 11.22 2020 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AG



11.4.4.3 Performance of Laboratory Duplicates

The ALS internal laboratory duplicate data for the FA/ICP analyses for gold were examined for the 2020 drill program (there were too little data for FA/GRAV analyses to allow for meaningful assessment). There were 38 coarse reject and 104 pulp duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data are scatter graphed (Figures 11.23 and 11.24). The R^2 values for the coarse reject duplicate data were estimated to be 0.993 and for the pulp data 0.995. The CoV_{AV} were calculated at 17.2% for the coarse rejects and 15.6% for the pulps, both acceptable levels of precision.

FIGURE 11.23 2020 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU

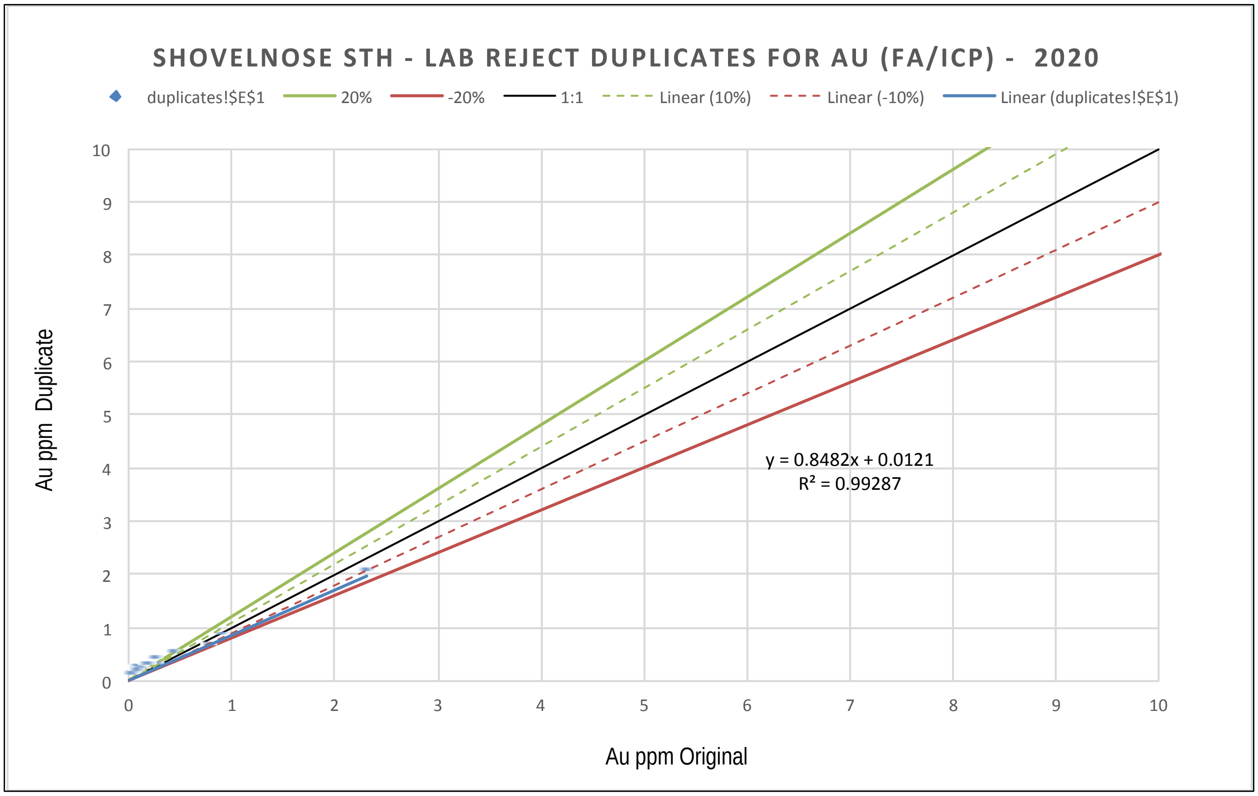
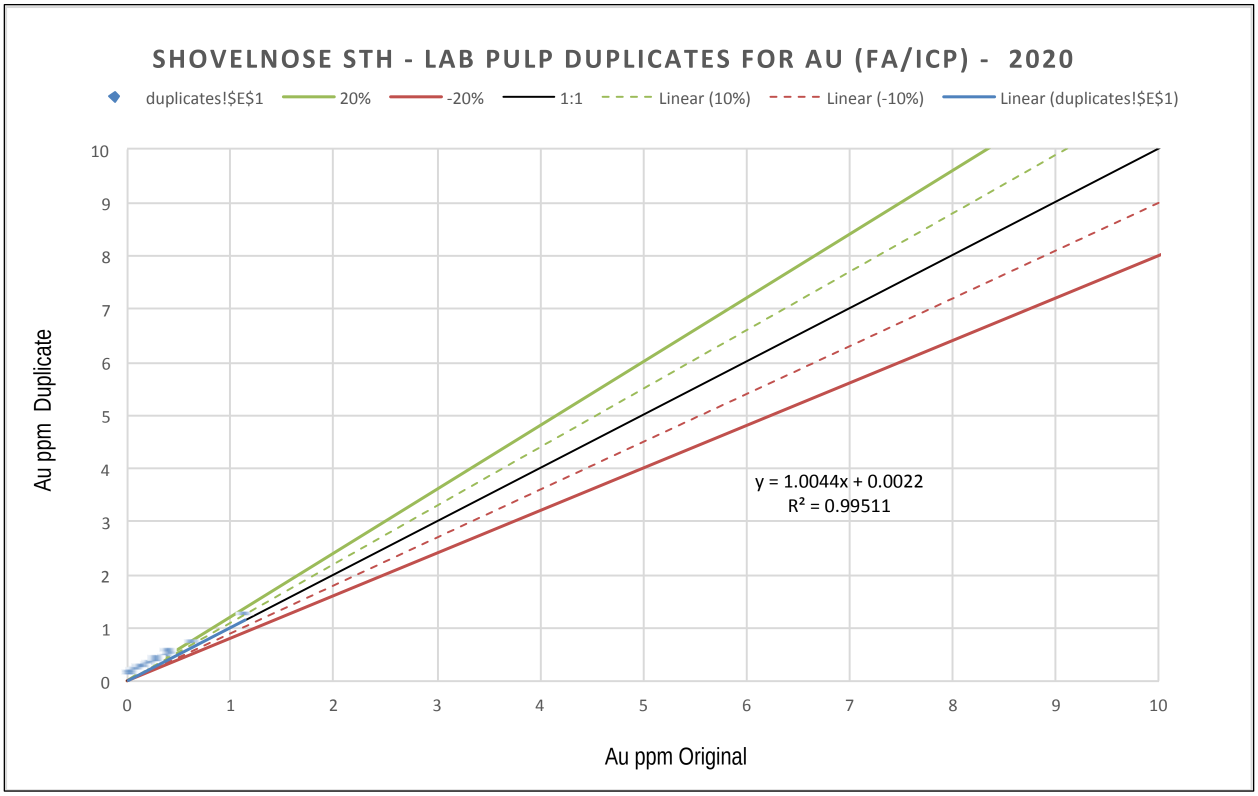


FIGURE 11.24 2020 PULP DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU



11.4.5 2021 Drilling at Shovelnose

A total of 17,614 drill core samples were sampled at the Property in 2021 and submitted to ALS for analysis. Approximately half of the samples were in the South Zone (8,955 samples). Of these, 6,695 samples were included in the MRE. This Technical Report section reviews the samples included in the MRE only. A total of 310 CRMs for gold and 243 for silver were submitted in 2021, representing a 4.6% insertion rate. There were ten CRMs used during the program, which were purchased from CDN and OREAS, including: OREAS 231, OREAS 219, OREAS 252B, OREAS 233, CDN-GS-1Z, OREAS 238, CDN-GS-4L, CDN-ME-1902, OREAS 245 and CDN-GS-30C. All CRMs are certified for and monitor both gold and silver, except for CDN-GS-30C, which is certified for gold only, and the OREAS 238 CRM, which is certified for both gold and silver, but silver certification is by aqua regia method only. Criteria for assessing CRM performance is as described in Section 11.4.2.1.

A summary of the CRM performance results for the 2021 program is presented in Table 11.4. The OREAS 238 CRM results for silver have been included. However, it should be noted that round robin certification was achieved using aqua regia method and the silver sample results included in Table 11.4 were analyzed by four acid method.

TABLE 11.4 SUMMARY OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS USED AT SHOVELNOSE IN 2021						
Reference Material	**Certified Mean Value (ppm)**	**±1 σ (ppm)**	**±2 σ (ppm)**	**ALS Results**		
				No. Results	**No. Exceeding ±3 σ**	**% ±3 σ Failures**
Monitoring Gold						
OREAS 231	0.542	0.015	0.03	12	0	0.0
OREAS 219	0.76	0.024	0.05	26	0	0.0
OREAS 252B	0.837	0.028	0.056	36	0	0.0
OREAS 233	1.05	0.029	0.06	14	0	0.0
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	0.0475	0.095	66	5	7.6
OREAS 238	3.03	0.08	0.16	11	0	0.0
CDN-GS-4L	4.01	0.15	0.3	55	2	3.6
CDN-ME-1902	5.38	0.21	0.42	12	0	0.0
OREAS 245	25.73	0.546	1.092	11	1	9.1
CDN-GS-30C	32.14	0.445	0.89	67	1	1.5
Monitoring Silver						
OREAS 231	0.177	0.024	0.048	12	0	0.0
OREAS 219	0.203	0.014	0.028	26	0	0.0
OREAS 252B	0.264	0.034	0.068	36	0	0.0
OREAS 233	0.295	0.016	0.032	14	0	0.0
CDN-GS-1Z	89.5	2.2	4.4	66	7	10.6
OREAS 238*	0.220	0.015	0.045	11	0	0.0
CDN-GS-4L	125.9	3.65	7.3	55	0	0.0
CDN-ME-1902	356	6.33	19	12	0	0.0
OREAS 245	1.44	0.071	0.142	11	0	0.0

Notes: *Reference materials are certified, σ = standard deviation.*
** OREAS 238 standard is certified for Ag by aqua regia method only / 11 results listed are by 4-acid method.*

11.4.5.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

A total of nine (2.9%) data points for gold exceeded ±3 σ from the certified mean value and seven (2.9%) for silver. All failed returned CRM results for gold were investigated and the following protocol was taken:

- A rerun of ±5 samples surrounding the failed CRM is requested for the batch;
- The rerun batch is imported when received, and the batch is evaluated according to QC protocol to confirm the rerun CRM falls within three standard deviations; and
- The ten samples surrounding the failed CRM are superseded with the rerun gold results.

Throughout the 2021 drill program, the Company reviewed silver CRM results. However, no reruns were requested for a failure of over three standard deviations. All 2021 CRM results were graphed and results are presented in Appendix K of this Technical Report. The charts show results with corrected re-run batch values and not the original failed samples.

No failures were recorded for either element for the OREAS 231, OREAS 219, 9REAS 252B, OREAS 233, OREAS 238, CDN-ME-1902. The CDN-GS-1Z CRM, returned 66 results, with five (7.6%) results for gold and seven (10.6%) results for silver falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value. A slight high bias was noted in the data for silver results. CRM CDN-GS-4L returned 55 results, with two (3.6%) results for gold and no failures recorded for silver. The OREAS 245 CRM returned 11 results, with one (9.1%) result for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value and no failures recorded for silver. A slight low bias for gold was noted. The CDN-GS-30C CRM returned 67 results for gold, with one (1.5%) result for gold falling outside of the ±3 σ from the certified mean value.

The author of this Technical Report section considers the CRM data to demonstrate acceptable accuracy in the South Zone 2021 diamond drilling data.

11.4.5.2 Performance of Blanks

The same procedures and blank material used at the Project in 2019 (as described in section 11.4.3.2) were used in 2021. There were 399 data points to examine representing a frequency of 6.0%.

The vast majority of data plots at or below set tolerance limits for both elements. The highest-grade blank result returned for gold is 0.191 g/t Au, with a total of ten blanks (2.5%) returning >0.01 g/t Au (see Figure 11.25). All elevated gold blank results directly follow high-grade core samples and demonstrate that the blank and double blank insertion procedure continue to prevent carry-over of gold, most probably occurring during the crushing and (or) pulverizing stage.

Figure 11.26 outlines the blank results for silver and shows 25 results (6.3%) greater than ten times the lower detection limit, with the highest result returning 0.7 ppm silver. The majority of elevated gold blanks correlate with elevated blank silver results and the great majority of elevated blank silver results directly follow high-grade drill core or CRM results. Two results that do not directly follow elevated results, returned results just over the 0.1 ppm silver tolerance limit, at 0.16 ppm and 0.19 ppm.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be significant to the integrity of the 2021 drilling data.

FIGURE 11.25 2020 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AU

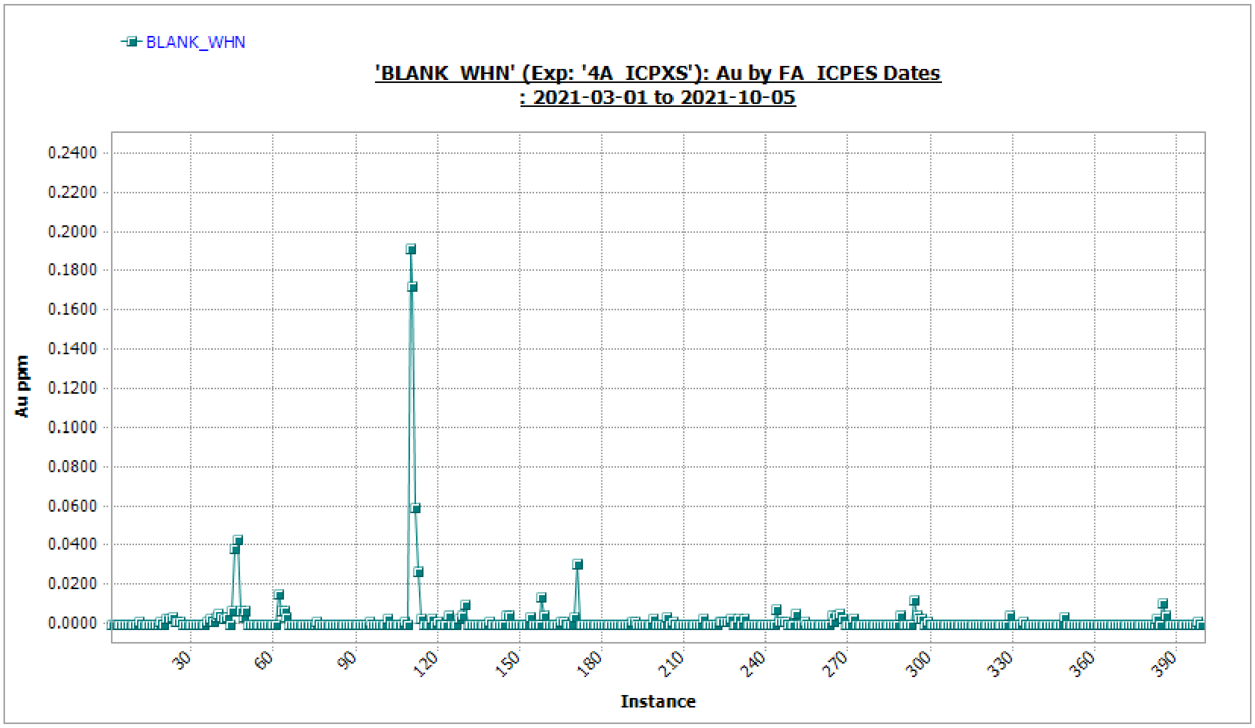
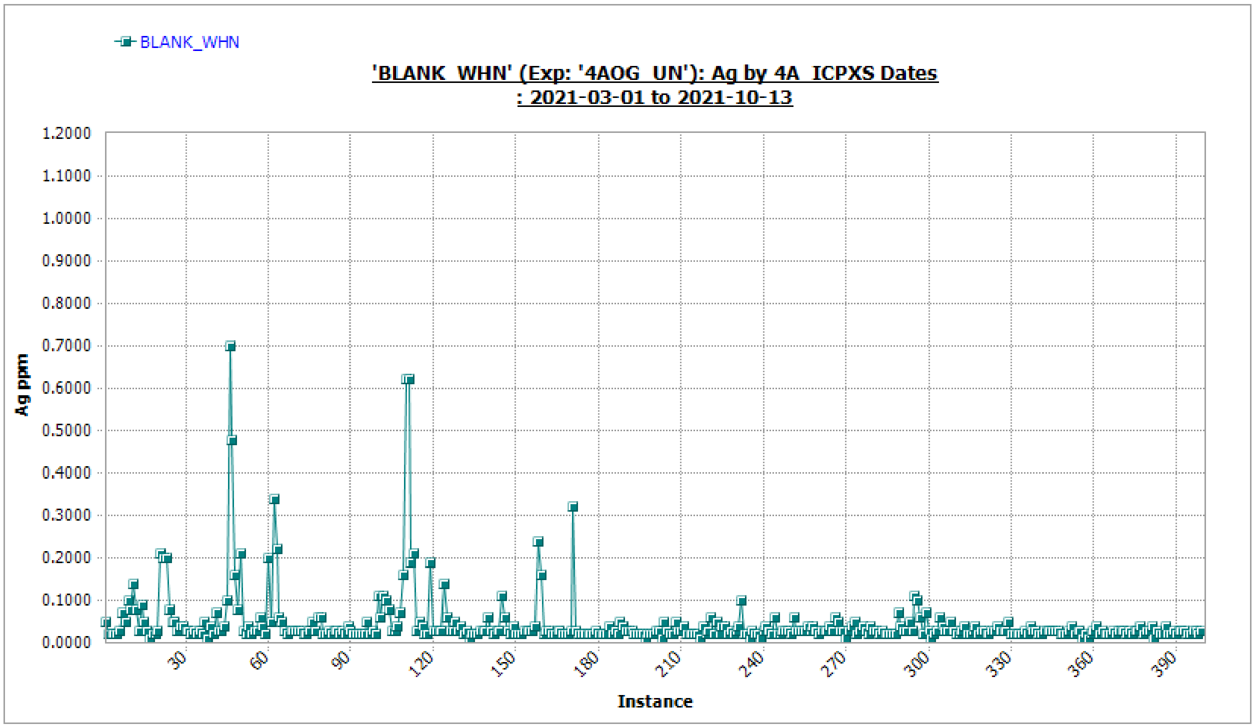


FIGURE 11.26 2020 PERFORMANCE OF BLANKS FOR AG



11.4.5.3 Performance of Field Duplicates

The field duplicate data for gold and silver were examined by the author of this Technical Report section. There were 249 pairs for gold in the dataset and 337 for silver. Data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.27 and 11.28) and demonstrate observable variance. The R^2 values for the field duplicate data were estimated to be 0.780 for gold and 0.977 for silver. The average coefficient of variation was calculated at 20.8% for the gold field duplicates and 19.2% for the silver, both acceptable levels of precision at the field duplicate level.

FIGURE 11.27 2021 FIELD DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU

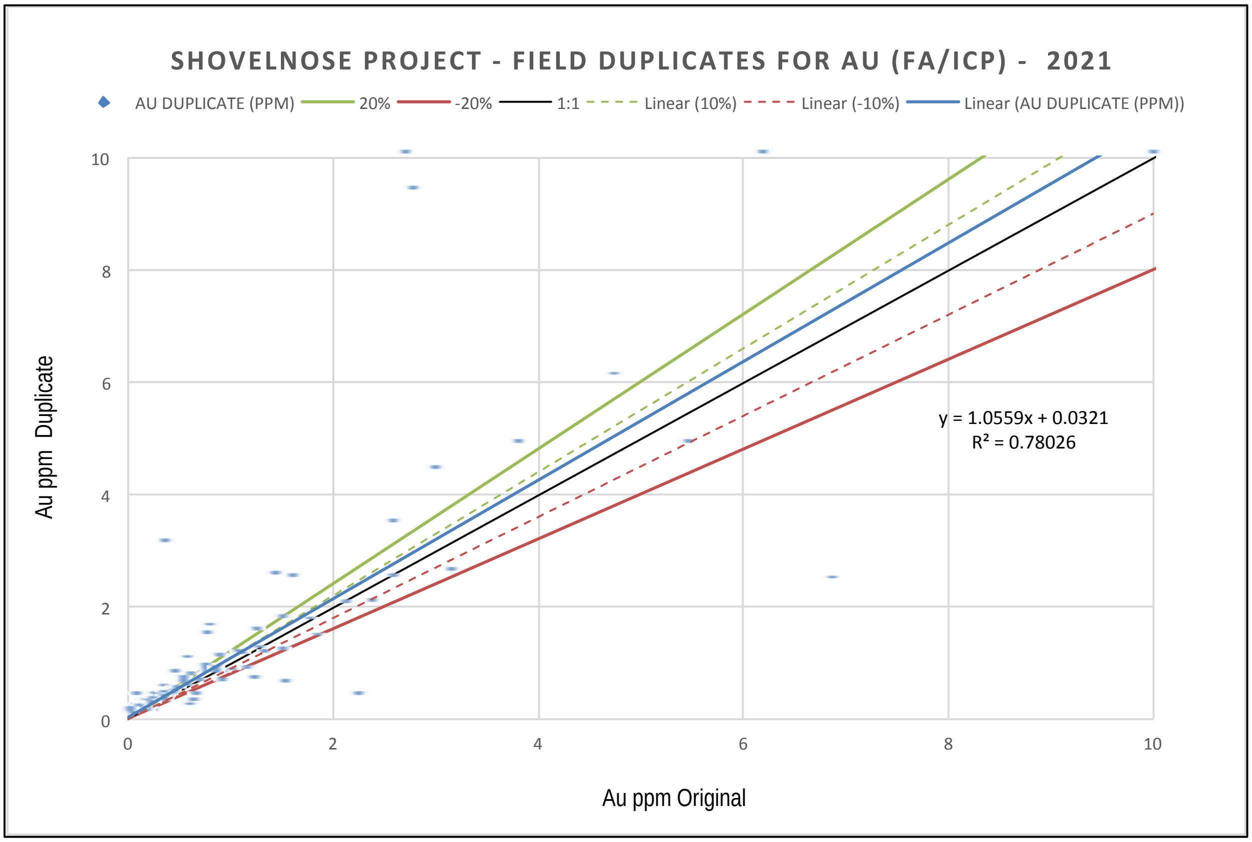
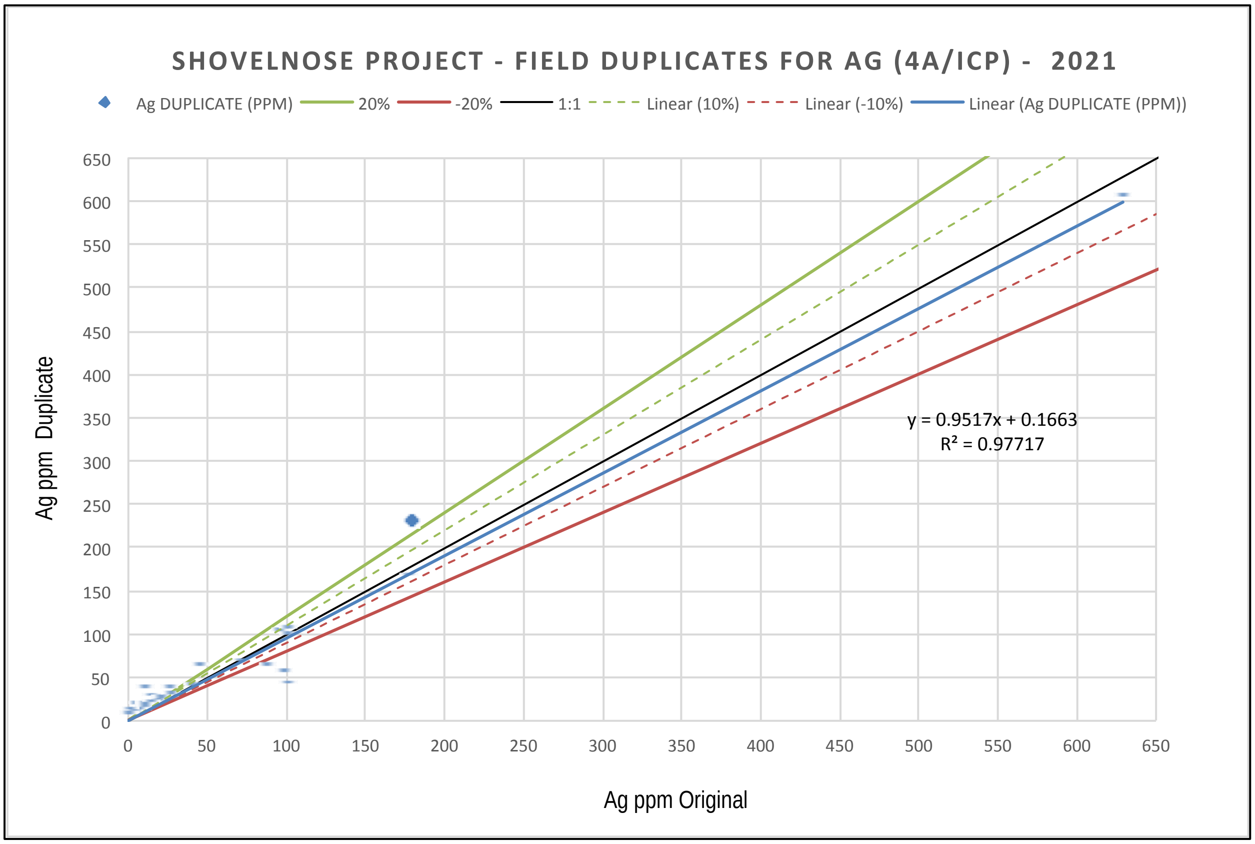


FIGURE 11.28 2021 FIELD DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AG



11.4.5.4 Performance of Laboratory Duplicates

The internal laboratory duplicate data for the FA/ICP analyses for gold were examined for the 2021 drill program (there were too little data for FA/GRAV analyses to allow for meaningful assessment). There were 76 coarse reject and 162 pulp duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data were scatter graphed (Figures 11.29 and 11.30). The R^2 values for the coarse reject duplicate data were estimated to be 0.964 and 0.999 for the pulp data. The CoV_{AV} were calculated at 18.3% for the coarse rejects and 11.0% for the pulps, both acceptable levels of precision.

FIGURE 11.29 2021 COARSE REJECT DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU

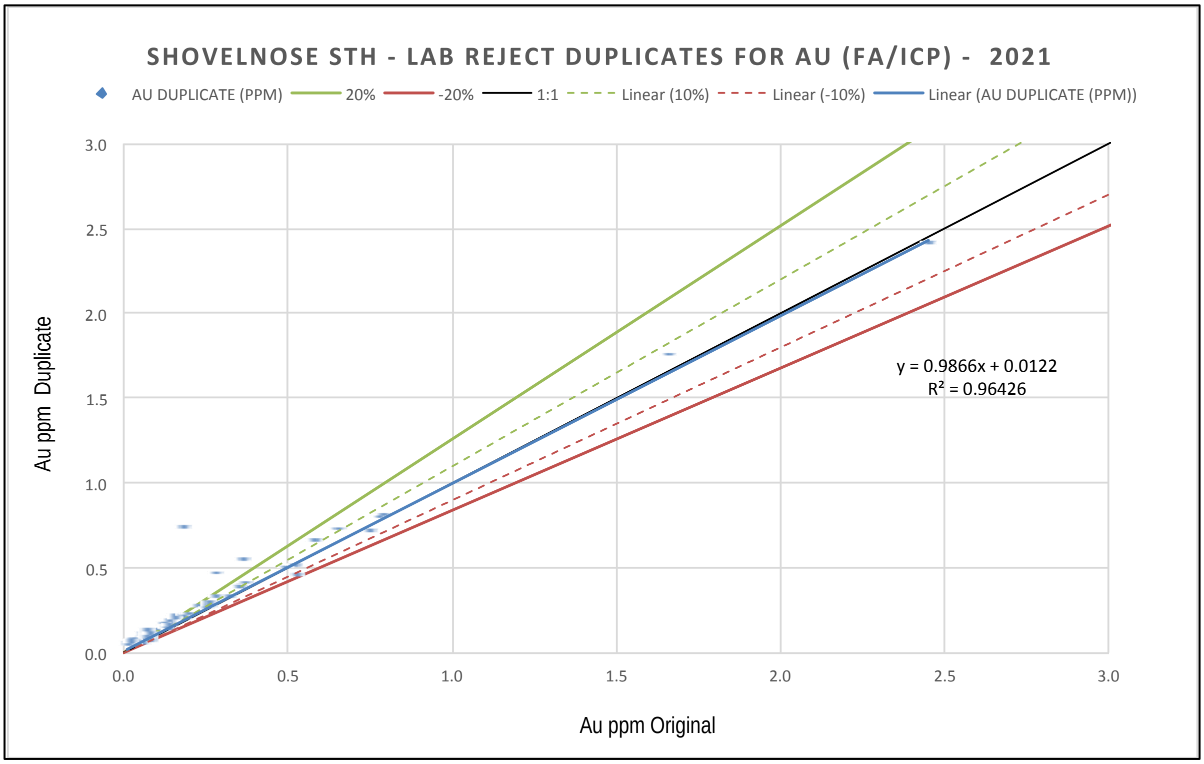
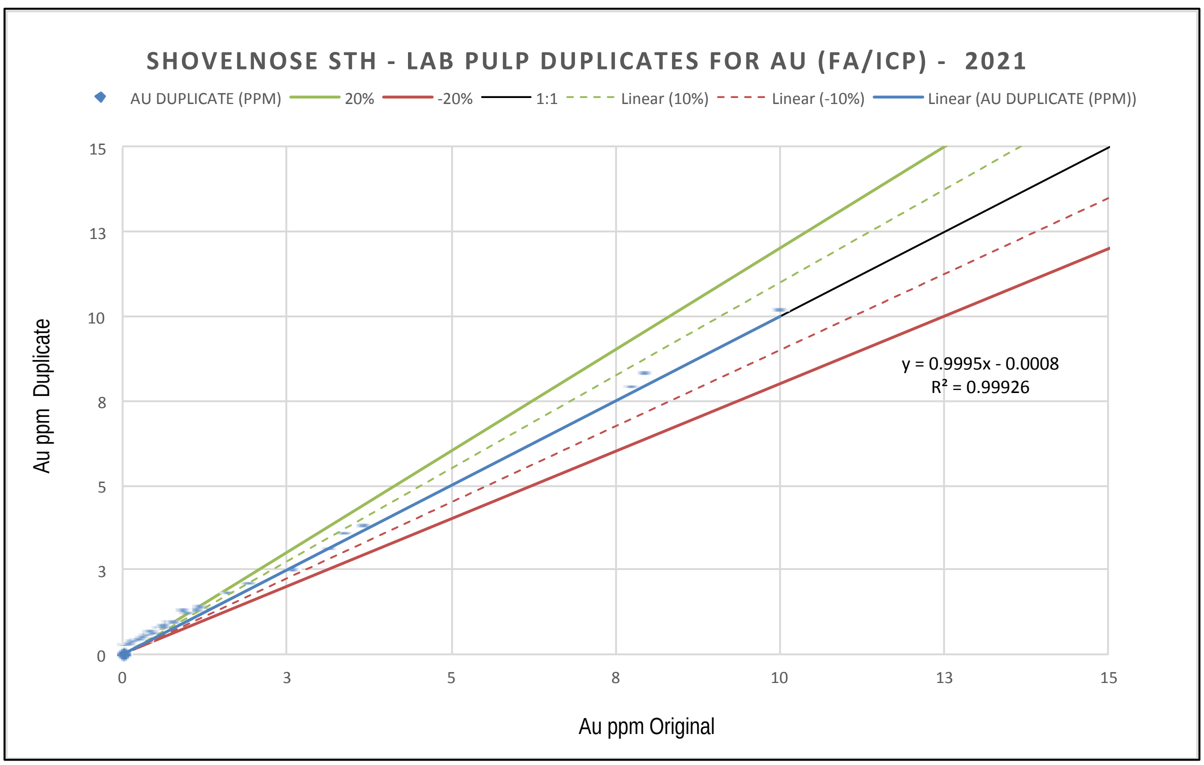


FIGURE 11.30 2021 PULP DUPLICATE RESULTS FOR AU



11.4.6 2021 South Zone Historical Field Duplicate Program

Westhaven carried out an historical field duplicate program on select archived drill core from the 2018 to 2020 drilling campaigns at the South Zone. Field duplicate sampling had only been initiated in the 2021 drill season and, as a result, historical field duplicate sampling was carried out to provide data for the earlier-drilled holes in which only coarse reject and pulp duplicate check data was available.

Historical sampling of archived drill core was undertaken in the M1 lot. Sample intervals were still clearly marked and care was taken to realign shifted core based on available grease pencil/marker reference ticks. It is possible that some drill core fragments have crossed over into adjacent sample intervals due to handling and material may have settled into the wood grain of the drill core box or been washed out of the box by rain or snow melt.

Sampling of the entire remaining half-split drill core was undertaken. Drill core was found to be in various states of preservation depending on rock type, clay content, age and amount of weathering; from intact to very disaggregated with weathered material stuck to the base of the drill core boxes. As a result, drill core trays were carefully scraped to include as much of the sample as possible by using various hand tools. No water was applied during this process.

New sample numbers were assigned and QC samples, including CRMs (n=10) and blanks (n=19) were inserted into the historical field duplicate sample stream, bringing the total number of samples from 182 drill core samples to 211. Samples were analyzed for gold by FA/ICPES, with samples returning results greater than 10 g/t Au, reanalyzed by FAOG/GRAV. **The author of this Technical Report section reviewed all QC sample results for the historical duplicate sampling program and considers blank and CRM performance to be acceptable.**

The author of this Technical Report section reviewed the historical field duplicate data and a summary of the assessment is given in Table 11.5. Precision levels for gold at the field duplicate level, are generally estimated at around a CoV_{AV} of 34% to 35%. When the historical field duplicate data are compared to the internal lab duplicate data, precision levels improve towards the pulp level and are at acceptable levels for this style of gold mineralization.

TABLE 11.5
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FIELD DUPLICATE RESULTS AT SHOVELNOSE

Table 11.5
Summary of Historical Field Duplicate Results at Shovelnose

YEAR	ANALYTICAL METHOD		NO. RESULTS	CV_{AV} DUPLICATES			COMMENTS
	ORIGINAL	REPEAT		HISTORICAL FIELD	LAB REJECT	LAB PULP	
2018	AR/ICPXS	FA/ICPES	90	35.2	32.1	15.2	Field duplicate precision for AR/ICPXS vs FA/ICPES is similar to FA/ICPES vs FA/ICPES in 2019 to 2021, however there is little improvement in precision from field duplicate to coarse reject duplicate level.
	FA/AAS	FA/ICPES	57	--	--	23.9*	A subset of the 2018 AR/ICPXS data, comprising duplicate pulp samples that were reassayed in 2018 by FA/AAS. Repeatability at the pulp level is poor between the two methods.
2019	FA/ICPES	FA/ICPES	67	34.2	18.8	11.9	Improvement noted in precision as grain size decreases.
2020	FA/ICPES	FA/ICPES	11	35.2	17.2	15.6	Improvement noted in precision as grain size decreases.
2021	FA/ICPES	FA/ICPES	249	20.8	18.3	11.0	Improved field duplicate precision in real-time duplicated data. Improvement noted in precision as grain size decreases.

11.4.7 2021 South Zone Umpire Sampling Program

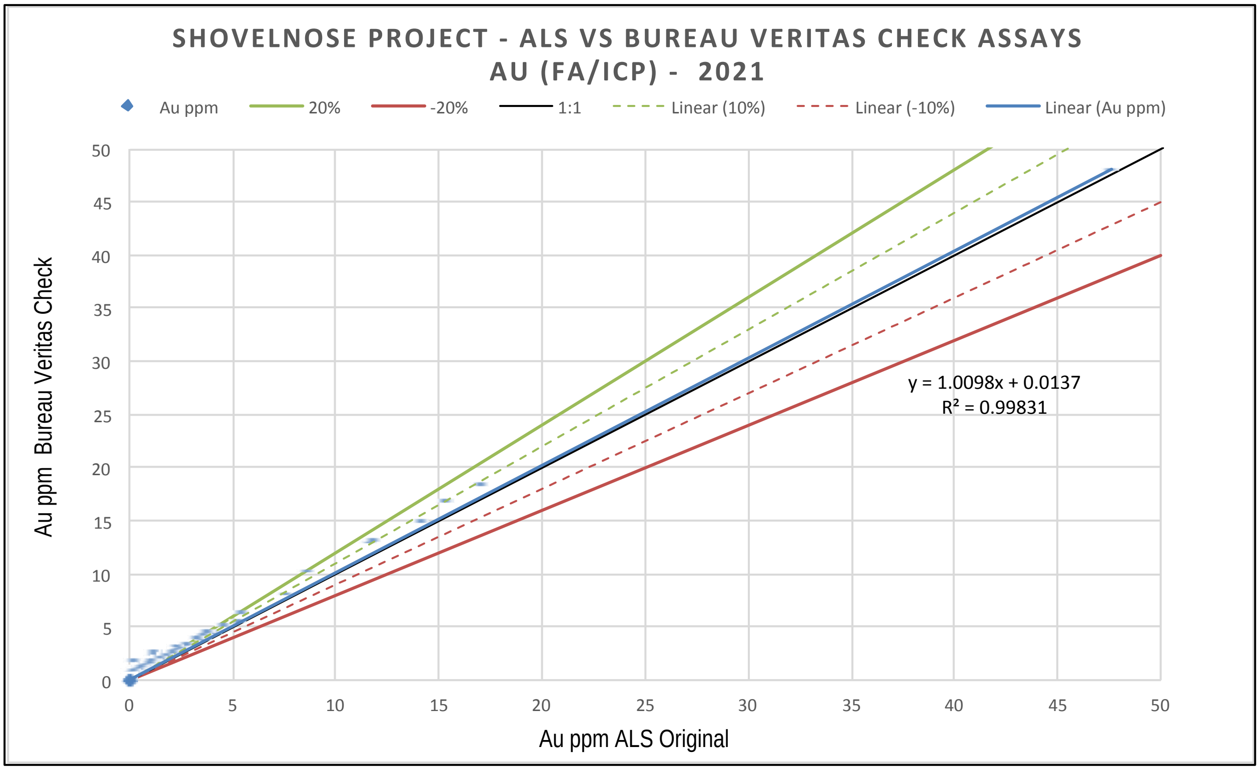
Westhaven carried out an umpire-sampling program to confirm the integrity of the analytical results from the Company's 2018, 2019 and 2020 drilling campaigns at the South Zone. Select pulverized pulp samples were submitted for check assaying at a secondary laboratory (Umpire Laboratory) to check original analyses performed at a primary laboratory. All original samples were analyzed at ALS in Vancouver and the check assays were conducted at Bureau Veritas in Vancouver, and included pulp samples from drill holes SN18-03, SN18-09, SN19-05, SN19-20, SN19-37 and SN20-60.

A total of 303 check samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas during the 2021 diamond drilling campaign, representing 1.5% of the total batch of Mineral Resource samples sent to the primary laboratory. Both the original samples and check assays were analyzed by fire assay with an ICP or gravimetric finish.

A range of QC samples were also submitted with the pulp samples selected for check assaying for the umpire sampling program, including standards (n=16) and blanks (n=30). The author reviewed all QC sample results for the umpire sampling program and considers blank and CRM performance to be acceptable.

The author of this Technical Report section has reviewed the umpire assay results and comparisons were made between the primary lab results and the umpire lab results with the aid of scatter plots (Figure 11.31). There is good correlation between the two sets of data, with data falling on or close to the 1:1 line, an R^2 value of 0.998 and CoV_{AV} precision estimated to be 17.3%. A very slight high bias is revealed in the Bureau Veritas assay results. The author of this Technical Report section does not consider any biases exhibited in the data to be of material impact to the current Mineral Resource Estimate and considers the data to be acceptable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

FIGURE 11.31 2021 ALS VERSUS BUREAU VERITAS UMPIRE SAMPLING RESULTS FOR AU



11.5 CONCLUSION

Westhaven have implemented and monitored a thorough QA/QC program since mid-2018 for the drilling undertaken at the Shovelnose Gold Property and have also undertaken various resampling and check assaying programs to confirm sampling and analyses undertaken during previous drilling campaigns. Examination of QA/QC results for all recent sampling indicates no material issues with accuracy, contamination or precision in the data and the 2021 check assaying program confirms the tenor of the original data. QC protocol is followed closely and company personnel monitor incoming QC sample results in a timely manner and follow up material failures with the lab promptly.

The author of this Technical Report section recommends Westhaven implement the following protocols for future drilling at the Property:

- Continue with field duplicate sampling, ensuring a representative range of grades is sampled;
- Submit a minimum of 5% of future samples analyzed at the primary laboratory to a reputable third-party laboratory, ensuring that the appropriate QC samples are inserted into the sample stream to be sent for check analyses, to aid in identifying potential issues with a particular lab; and

- Increase percentage of umpire sampling for past drilling programs to a minimum of 5%;

It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Shovelnose South Zone were adequate for the purposes of the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 DRILL HOLE DATABASE

The author of this Technical Report section conducted verification of the Shovelnose drill hole assay database for gold and silver, by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates, downloaded directly by the author from the ALS Webtrieve™ on-line download retrieval system. Assay certificates were downloaded in comma-separated values (csv) format.

Assay data ranging from 2015 through 2021 were verified for the South Zone by the author of this Technical Report section. Approximately 98% (25,427 out of 25,832 samples) of the entire database were verified for gold and silver and no errors were encountered.

12.2 P&E SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

The Shovelnose Gold Property was visited by Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo., of P&E, on September 27, 2021, for the purpose of completing a site visit and conducting independent sampling.

Mr. Ray collected 23 samples from 12 diamond drill holes from the South Zone. Samples were selected from holes drilled in 2018, 2019 and 2021. Samples over a range of grades were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter drill core, with the other quarter core remaining in the drill core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and couriered by Mr. Ray to Actlabs in Kamloops, BC for analysis.

Samples at Actlabs were analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold samples returning grades >3 g/t Au were further analyzed by metallic screen method. Bulk density determinations were also undertaken on all of the samples. The Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Actlabs is also accredited by Health Canada. Results of the Shovelnose Gold Property site visit verification samples for gold and silver are presented in Figures 12.1 and 12.2.

FIGURE 12.1 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 AU VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY P&E

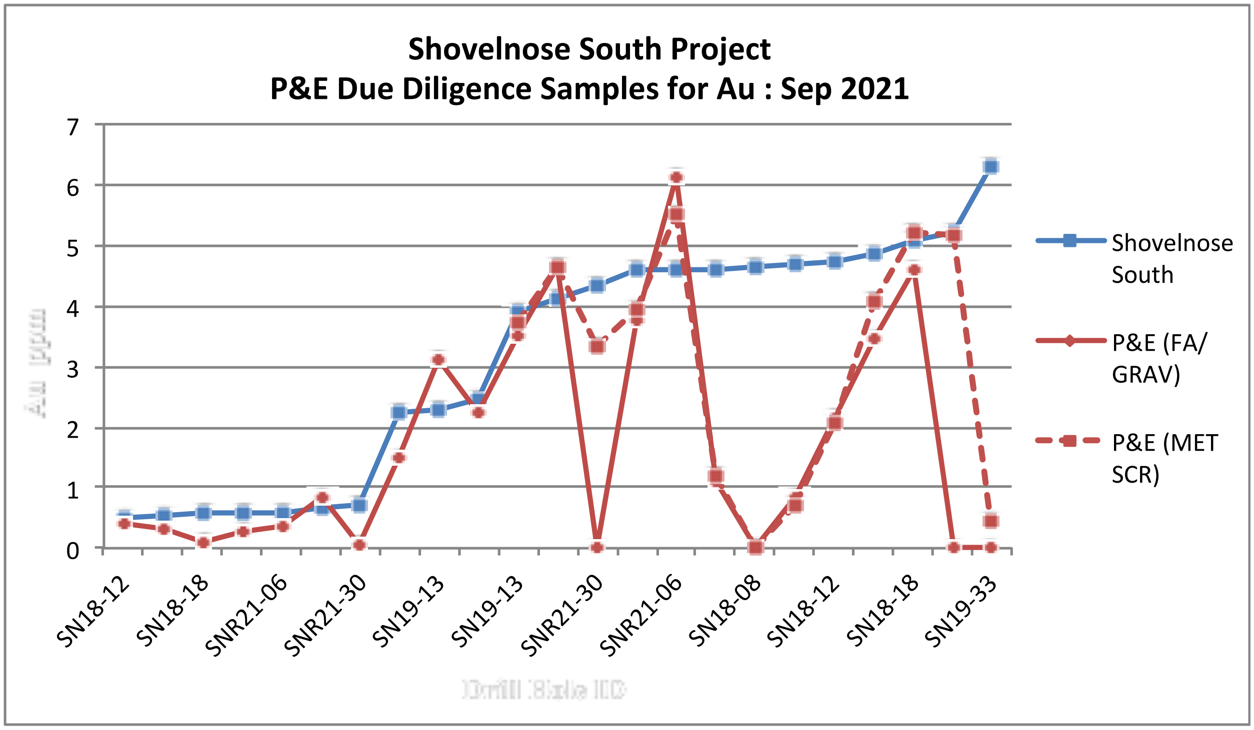
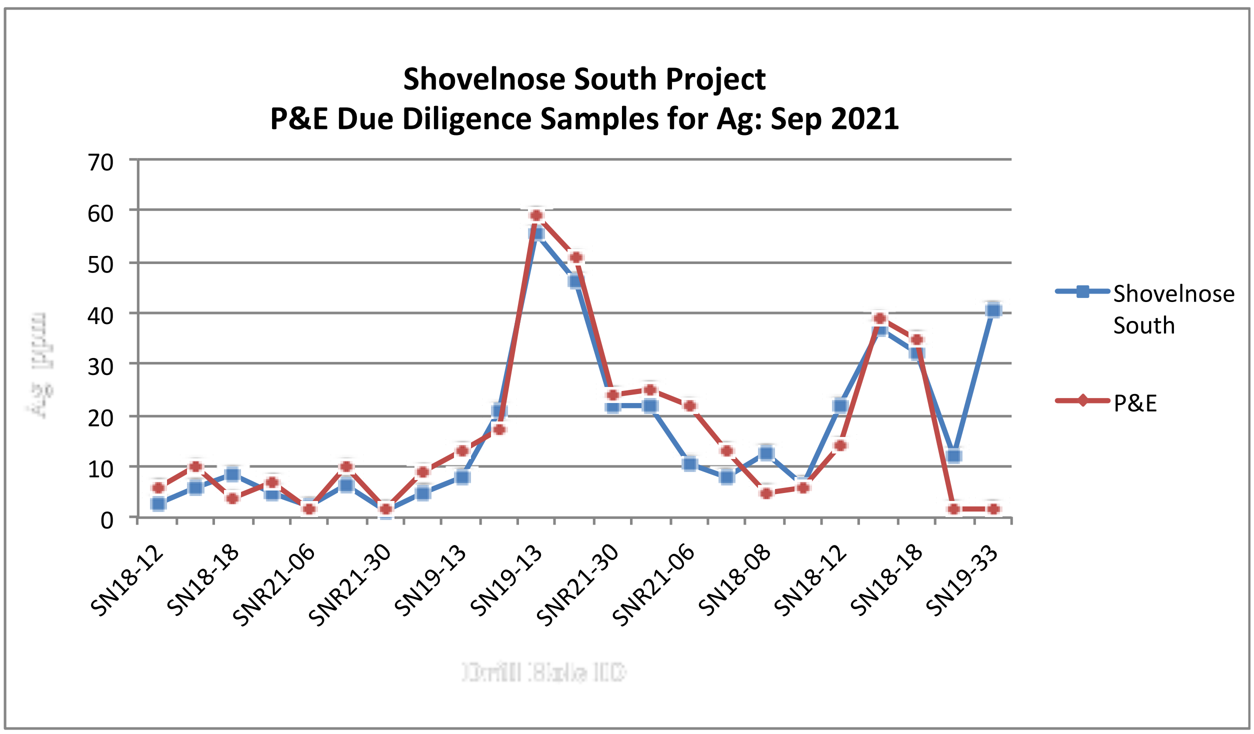


FIGURE 12.2 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2021 AG VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY P&E



The author of this Technical Report section considers that there is good correlation between the silver assay values in Westhavens's database and the independent verification samples collected by the author and analyzed at Actlabs. However, the quarter core site visit samples with original gold grades >4 g/t Au show poor reproducibility. A similar lack of reproducibility is also evident in Westhaven's field duplicate samples taken in 2021, as demonstrated in the scatter plot in Figure 11.27 and in Westhaven's historical drill core sampling program, as summarized in Table 11.5. In the review of the 2019 to 2021 laboratory duplicate data for the coarse reject and pulp duplicates, the author of this Technical Report section notes there was consistent improvement in precision levels from field duplicate to pulp duplicate level, with pulp duplicates exhibiting acceptable precision.

It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section that the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 TEST PROGRAMS

A preliminary metallurgical test program (KM6326) was conducted in early 2021 on six composite samples of Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone drill core at the ALS Metallurgical facility in Kamloops, British Columbia (Roulston and Sloan, 2021a). The preliminary program's objective included:

- Determine the samples' chemical content by conventional methods, fire assay and ICP,
- Assess the potential for gravity concentration of gold,
- Evaluate the potential for the production of a concentrate that could be marketed or subject to further processing, and
- Assess the potential extraction of gold and silver using conventional cyanide leaching technology.

In addition, leach residue would be tested by selective acid leaching to assess the mineralogical association of residual gold.

A follow up program (KM6393) at ALS in 2021 on the same samples (Roulston and Sloan, 2021b) investigated:

- Bond ball mill work index,
- The effect of a finer primary grind in improving gold and silver reporting to a flotation concentrate,
- The effect of a finer primary grind in cyanide leach extraction, and
- The efficacy of a flowsheet combining the production of a rougher concentrate and the leaching of flotation tails.

13.2 TEST SAMPLES

Six composite samples derived from crushed drill core (nominal 70% passing 2mm square mesh) weighing a total of 97 kg were received at ALS in December 2020, crushed to 6 Mesh, homogenized into test charges and assayed as summarized in Table 13.1. ALS conducted a screened gold content investigation and concluded that "nuggety" (coarse) gold was not observed. The gold content of the samples ranged from 2 g/t to 32 g/t, which exceeded the total Indicated Mineral Resource and Inferred Mineral Resource gold grades (2.32 g/t for Indicated Mineral Resources and 0.89 g/t Au for Inferred Mineral Resources). Silver ranged from 12 g/t to 136 g/t in the samples, exceeding the Indicated Mineral Resources and Inferred Mineral Resources silver grades (11.43 g/t for Indicated Mineral Resources and 3.47 g/t Ag for Inferred Mineral Resources).

Organic carbon (TOC) was measured to be very low (<0.05%), and sulphide sulphur content ranged from 0.28% to 0.67%. The very low organic carbon content eliminated any potential concern of "preg-robbing" of silver or gold in leaching.

The content of base metals was measured to be low and of no economic interest. The concentration of elements of potential environmental concern in tailings and effluents, specifically As and Se, were also determined to be low.

TABLE 13.1
METALLURGICAL TEST SAMPLE ANALYSES

Sample ID	VnZn1-01	VnZn1-15	VnZn1-21	VnZn1-2138	VnZn2-1933	VnZn3-1556
Wt. kg	18.0	15.1	16.0	14.5	17.4	15.8
Au g/t	31.9	2.32	5.16	7.25	6.47	4.00
Ag g/t	136	21	50	64	38	12
TOC%	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Sulphide S%	0.28	0.67	0.59	0.39	0.40	0.39
As ppm	32	86	64	48	64	22
Cd ppm	0.34	0.10	0.67	1.02	0.08	0.08
Co ppm	1.2	2.0	4.4	1.3	1.5	1.7
Cu ppm	85	20	93	52	18	7
Fe%	0.56	0.88	1.83	0.77	0.75	1.1
Hg ppm	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.32	0.08
Mn ppm	280	200	610	380	180	300
Ni ppm	4.3	3.6	5.4	3.4	2.6	2.9
Pb ppm	22	11	30	45	9	10
Se ppm	27	5	12	13	10	3
Zn ppm	48	34	73	82	26	44

13.3 METALLURGICAL TESTING AND RESULTS

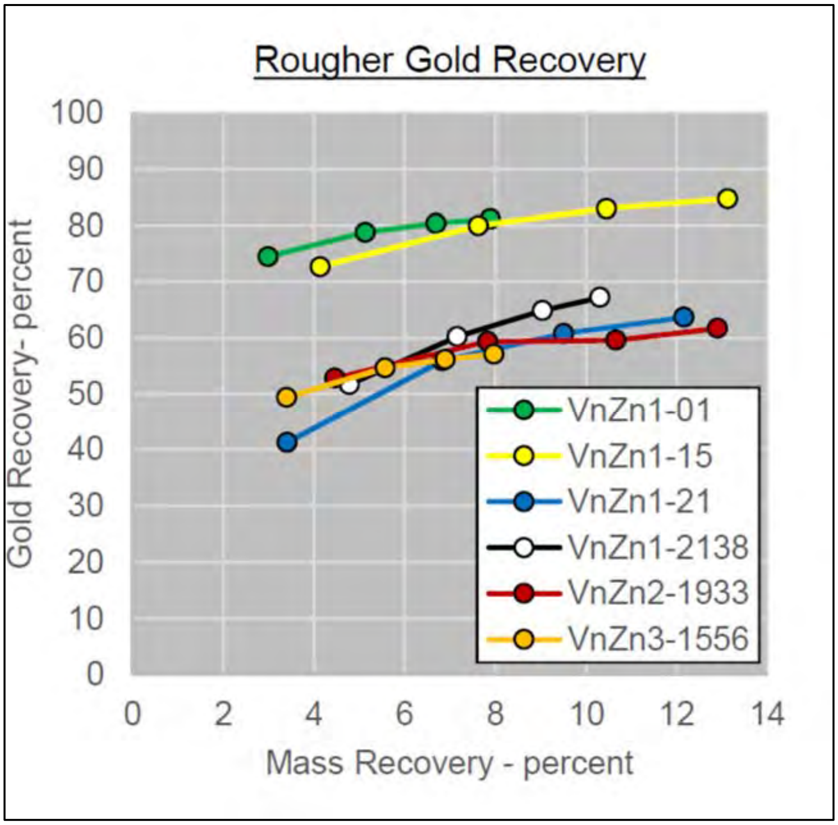
13.3.1 Gravity Gold Recovery

One-hundred-gram samples of each composite, ground to a nominal size of 150 µm, were passed through a Nelson Concentrator. The Nelson concentrate was pan upgraded. Only 2% to 8% of the gold and between 1% and 3% of the silver reported to a 0.3% weight pan concentrate. These values are considered to be below those meriting the incorporation of a gravity circuit in a process flowsheet.

13.3.2 Rougher Flotation

Single rougher flotation tests were performed on relatively coarsely ground (P_{80} 150 µm) samples of each of the six composites in the preliminary ALS test program KM6326. Gold and silver recoveries to the concentrates were 57% to 85% and 53% to 75%, respectively. The best gold results were achieved with the highest and lowest grade samples, VnZn1-01 and VnZn1-15, as shown in Figure 13.1. For these two samples, 80% of the gold was recovered in 8% of the mass; for the other 4 samples, the gold recovery was 60% in 8% mass.

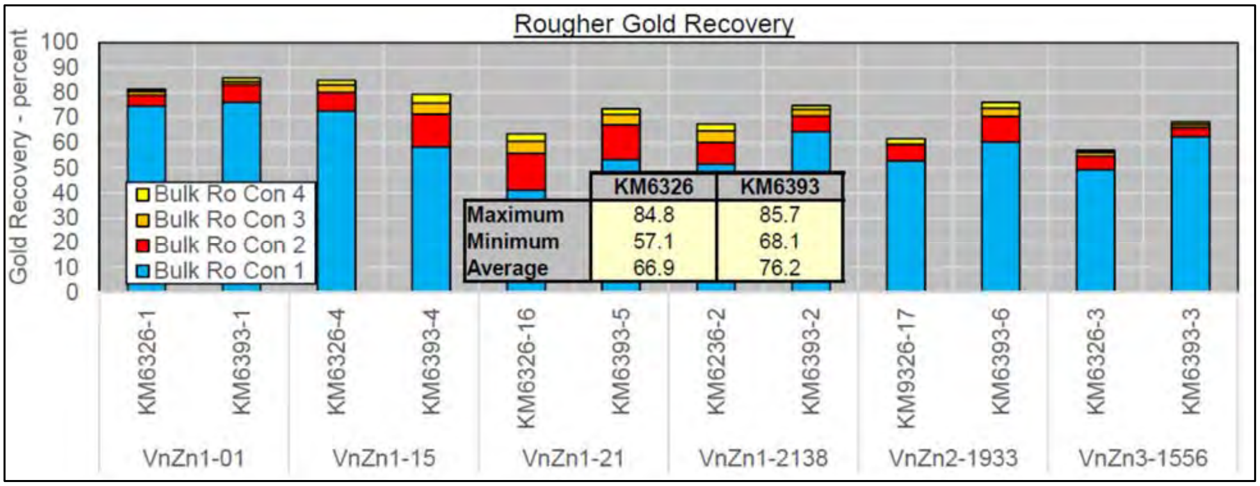
FIGURE 13.1 ROUGHER FLOTATION RECOVERY OF GOLD (PROGRAM KM6323)



Source: *ALS (Roulston and Sloan, 2021a)*

The rougher flotation tests were repeated, in test program KM6393, at a finer grind (~75 µm) and the results are summarized in Figure 13.2. The gold recoveries were somewhat better, averaging 76% at a similar mass pull, compared to 67% in the first test program.

FIGURE 13.2 ROUGHER GOLD RECOVERY IN A FINER GRIND (PROGRAM KM6393)



Source: *ALS (Roulston and Sloan, 2021b)*

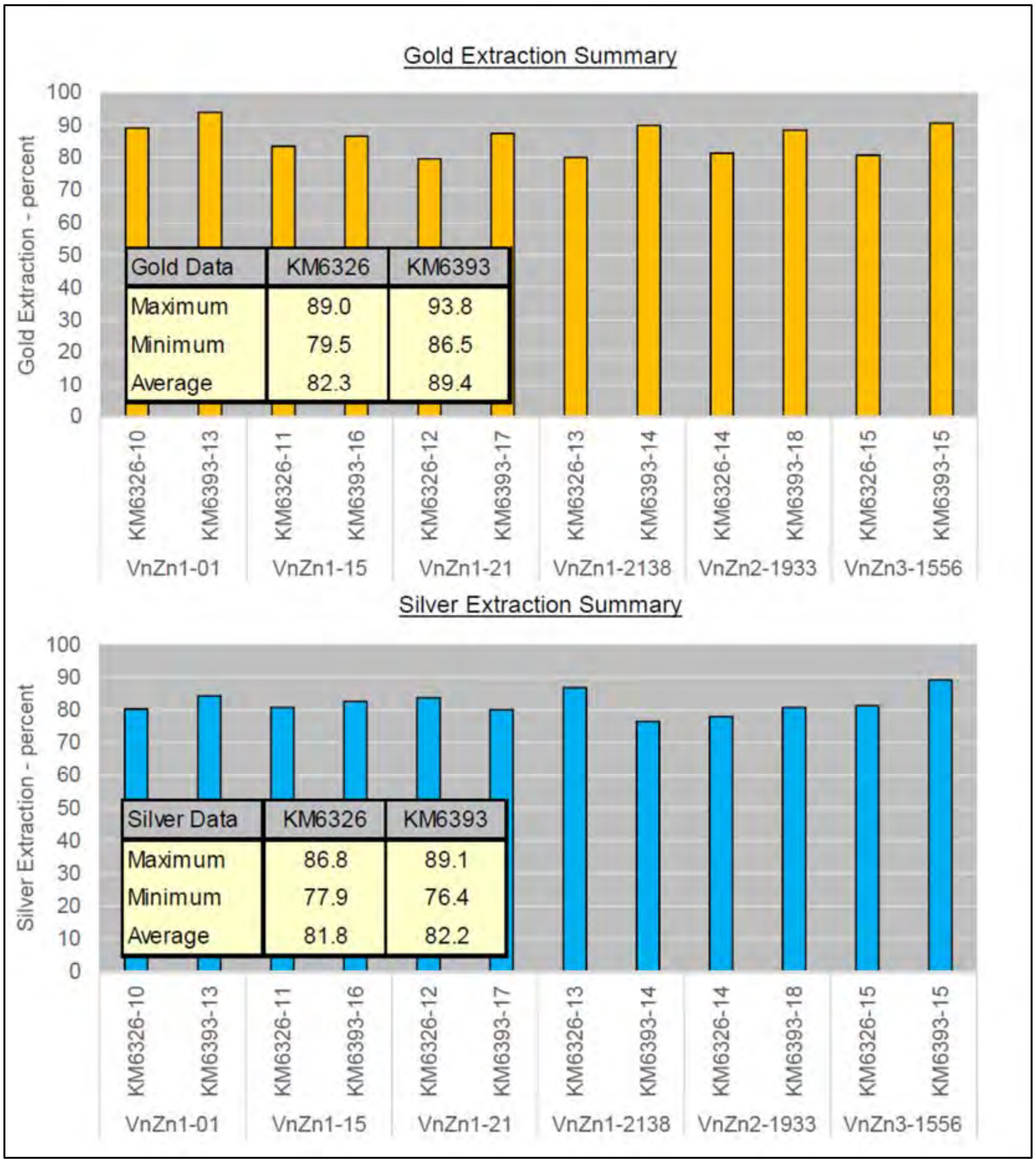
13.3.3 Whole Mineralized Material Cyanidation

Bottle roll cyanide leach tests were conducted on all six samples under two conditions:

1. 150 µm grind, 1g/L NaCN, O2, 72 hours.
2. 75 µm grind, 1g/L NaCN, O2, 48 hours.

For the first tests, between 80% and 89% of the gold, and 78% to 87% of the silver were extracted. For the second set of tests, the gold extraction increased to 87% to 94% (average 89.4%) and silver approximately the same results (Figure 13.3). Cyanide consumption increased in the second set of tests to range between 1.5 kg/t and 2.1 kg/t, a moderate rate.

FIGURE 13.3 WHOLE MINERALIZED MATERIAL CYANIDE LEACH TEST RESULTS

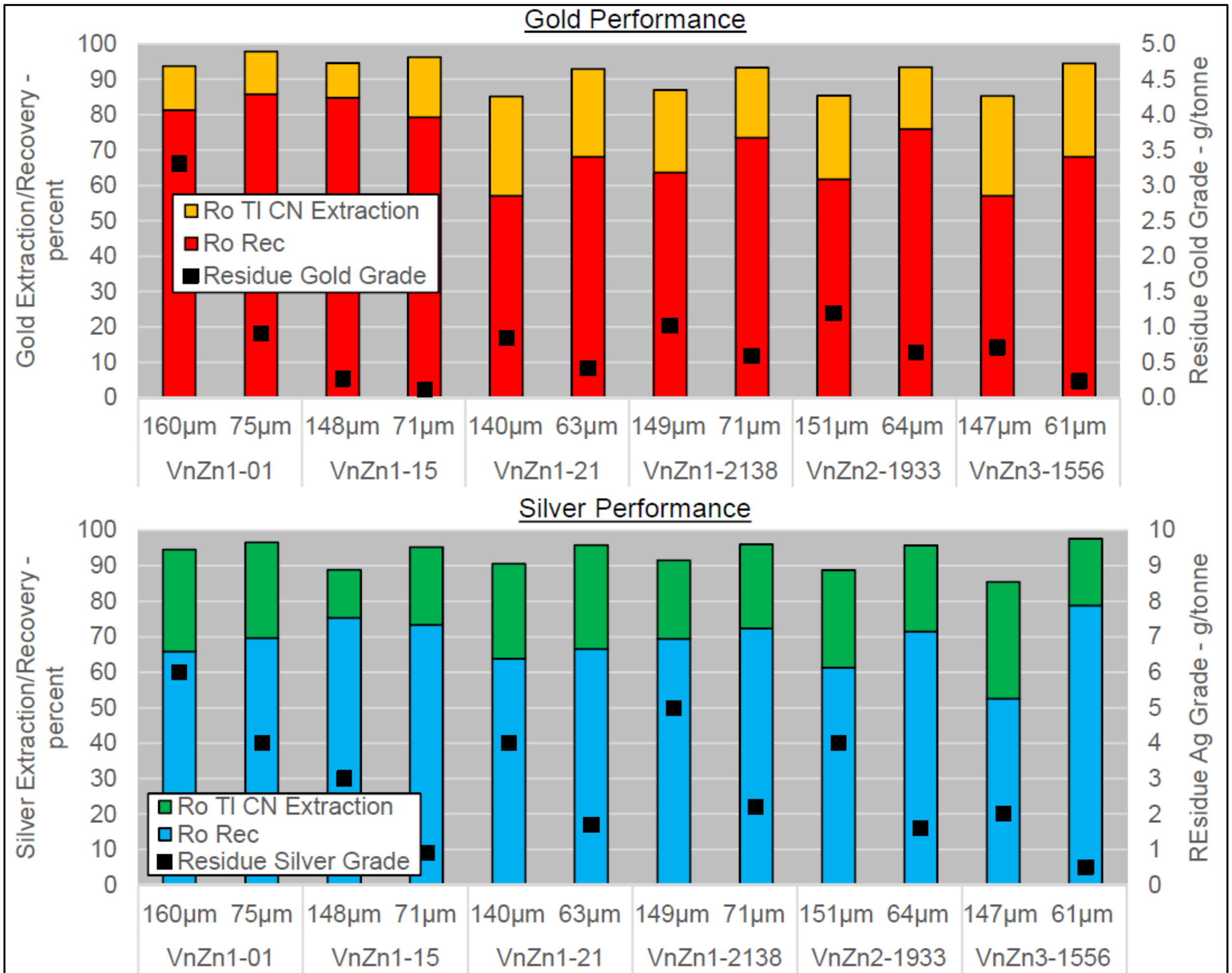


Source: *ALS (Roulston and Sloan, 2021b)*

13.3.4 Flotation Combined with Tailings Cyanidation

The combination of the production of a flotation concentrate and leaching of flotation tailings was investigated for all six samples. Comparative recovery results for both gold and silver are shown graphically and in the summary table included in Figure 13.4. The sum of average recoveries for gold and silver were high at 94.7% and 96.1%, respectively, for the finer ground samples in program KM6393.

FIGURE 13.4 RECOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER - ROUGHER FLOTATION + FLOAT TAILS CYANIDATION



Grind Target µm K_{80}	Combined Gold Recovery - percent			Combined Silver Recovery - percent		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
150	94.5	85.1	88.5	94.5	85.5	89.9
75	97.9	92.9	94.7	97.6	95.2	96.1

Source: *ALS (Roulston and Sloan, 2021b)*

13.4 SUPPORTING TESTS AND RESULTS

A Bond ball mill work index test was completed on a composite from remaining fractions of four of the six samples. The BWi index was calculated to be 20 kWh/t, a relatively high value.

Diagnostic leach tests were performed on bottle roll leach residues to provide an estimate of the remaining gold deportment. These tests involved very fine grinding and the dissolution of exposed gold by aqua regia. The test results indicated that about half of the gold in the leach residues was locked within sulphide particles. Following an intense grind to 6 µm to 7 µm, between 73% and 97% of the remaining gold was extracted.

13.5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Rougher flotation at a moderately fine grind (~75 µm) resulted in an average gold recovery of 76%. A finer grind may increase this recovery, but at a significant cost.

Cyanide leaching of “whole mineralized material” samples resulted in an average gold extraction of 89%.

A high level of gold and silver recovery (94.7% and 96.1%, respectively) is indicated by combining rougher flotation and cyanide leaching of float tailings. However, this combination may only be economically viable following the confirmation of the production of a saleable Au-Ag-sulphide concentrate.

Specific leach testing indicated that a significant proportion of the “tough to extract’ gold is physically tied up in the sulphide minerals, but is not “refractory”.

The author of this Technical Report section recommends the flowing investigations and metallurgical testing be conducted on composites that approximately represent the Mineral Resource grade and lithological variations:

- Mineralogical determination of gold and silver deportment.

- If a significant proportion of the gold is confirmed to be finely associated with sulphides:
    - Conduct flotation tests and optimize to produce a lean Au-Ag-sulphide concentrate.
    - Fine grind and intensive leach this concentrate.
    - Optimize rougher/cleaner flotation tailings cyanide leach conditions.

- Alternate flowsheet development would include:
    - Optimization of grinding and flotation to maximize recovery of gold and silver.
    - Cyanide leaching of the flotation concentrate – regrinding is likely needed.

The anticipated metallurgical recovery should exceed 90% for gold, with slightly less for silver.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to summarize the Mineral Resource Estimate on the Shovelnose Gold Project – South Zone in British Columbia of Westhaven Gold Corp. ("Westhaven").

The Mineral Resources Estimate presented herein is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and was estimated in conformity with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" (November 2019) and reported using the definitions set out in the 2014 CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not converted to Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Mineral Resource is insufficient to allow the meaningful application of technical and economic parameters or to enable an evaluation of economic viability worthy of public disclosure. Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent Mineral Resource Estimates.

This Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Yungang Wu, P.Geo., Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc., Brampton Ontario, Independent Qualified Persons in terms of NI 43-101. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is January 01, 2022.

14.2 DATABASE

All drilling and assay data were provided by Westhaven, in the form of Excel data files. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 database compiled by P&E for this Mineral Resource Estimate consisted of 145 surface drill holes, totalling 56,491 m, of which 106 holes, totalling 42,202 m, intersected the Mineral Resource wireframes. A drill hole location plan is shown in Appendix A. The basic raw assay statistics of the database are presented in Table 14.1.

TABLE 14.1 SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE ASSAY DATABASE STATISTICS SUMMARY			
Variable	**Au**	**Ag**	**Length**
Number of Samples	25,920	25,920	47,776
Minimum Value*	0.000	0.005	0.10
Maximum Value*	614.00	2,070.00	5.07
Mean*	0.44	2.42	1.84
Median*	0.04	0.44	2.00
Geometric Mean	0.02	0.43	1.64
Variance	40.82	470.63	0.71
Standard Deviation	6.39	21.69	0.84
Coefficient of Variation	14.69	8.98	0.46
Skewness	68.12	46.78	0.20
Kurtosis	5,829.41	3,570.92	1.61

Note: ** Au and Ag units are g/t; length units are metres.*

All drill hole survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, with grid coordinates reported using the NAD 83, Zone 10 UTM system.

14.3 DATA VERIFICATION

Verification of the assay database for the drilling was performed by the authors of this Technical Report section against laboratory certificates that were obtained independently from ALS of North Vancouver, BC. Approximately 98% of the entire database was verified for gold and silver. No errors were observed in the assay database.

The author of this Technical Report section validated the Mineral Resource database in GEMS™ by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, and intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations and surveys, and missing interval and coordinate fields. Some minor errors were identified and corrected in the database. The authors of this Technical Report section are of the opinion that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

14.4 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

A total of 13 mineralization veins and a low-grade halo model were interpreted and constructed by Westhaven using Seequent Limited Leapfrog® Geo software. The Qualified Persons of this Technical Report Section reviewed the models and considered the wireframes reasonable and suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Vein models were developed for each vein using the drill core field logs and assays. The vein models represent the continuous gold and silver mineralization. All veins were constrained with a cut-off value of 0.35 g/t AuEq (Gold Equivalent = Au g/t + Ag g/t/77.9) to a minimum thickness of 2 m drill core length. In some cases, <0.35 g/t AuEq samples were included to maintain the mineralization continuity and minimum width.

Topographic and overburden surfaces, lithology, dyke, and fault models were also provided by Westhaven. All mineralization veins were clipped by the overburden surface.

The constraining domain wireframes were treated separately for the purpose of rock coding, statistical analysis, compositing limits, and definition of the extent of potentially economic mineralization. The 3-D constraining domain wireframes for the veins are shown in Appendix B.

14.5 ROCK CODE DETERMINATION

A unique rock code was assigned to each mineralization domain for the Mineral Resource Estimate as presented in Table 14.2.

TABLE 14.2
ROCK CODES AND VOLUMES OF MINERALIZATION DOMAINS

Domain	Rock Code	Volume (m^3)
1A	110	3,945,558
1B	120	137,243
1C	130	25,959
1D	140	23,718
1E	150	41,282
1F	160	6,332
1G	170	51,324
2A	210	1,092,986
2B	220	643,720
2C	230	86,618
2D	240	48,708
3A	310	351,444
3B	320	85,740
Veinlet Domain (low-grade halo)	100	18,298,307

14.6 WIREFRAME CONSTRAINED ASSAYS

Mineral Resource wireframe constrained assays were back coded in the assay database with model rock codes that were derived from intersections of the mineralization solids and drill holes. The basic statistics of vein mineralization wireframe constrained assays are presented in Table 14.3.

TABLE 14.3
VEIN CONSTRAINED ASSAY STATISTICS SUMMARY

Variable	Au	Ag	Length
Number of Samples	3,223	3,223	3,481
Minimum Value*	0.00	0.07	0.27
Maximum Value*	614.0	2,070.0	3.00
Mean*	2.68	13.27	1.08
Median*	0.45	2.56	1.00
Geometric Mean	0.49	3.15	1.01
Variance	311.73	3,402.78	0.17
Standard Deviation	17.66	58.33	0.42
Coefficient of Variation	6.60	4.39	0.39
Skewness	25.09	18.31	1.97
Kurtosis	778.02	531.13	8.27

Note: ** Au and Ag units are g/t; length units are metres.*

14.7 COMPOSITING

In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that occur within the constraints of the above-noted Mineral Resource domain wireframes. The composites were calculated over 1.0 m lengths, starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted on exit from the footwall of the 3-D wireframe constraint. A background value of 0.001 g/t Au and Ag was applied to un-assayed intervals.

If the last composite interval in a drill hole was <0.25 m, the composite length for that drill hole interval was adjusted to make all composite intervals equal in length. This process would not introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data was extracted to a point area file for grade capping analysis. The composite statistics of the veins are summarized in Table 14.4.

TABLE 14.4 VEIN COMPOSITE STATISTICS SUMMARY				
Variable	**Au_Comp****	**Au_Cap****	**Ag_Comp****	**Ag_Cap****
Number of Samples	3,444	3,444	3,444	3,444
Minimum Value*	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Maximum Value*	331.28	95.00	1,003.36	290.00
Mean*	2.26	2.00	11.21	10.36
Median*	0.47	0.47	2.55	2.55
Geometric Mean	0.50	0.50	2.99	2.98
Variance	125.81	48.14	1,528.69	878.02
Standard Deviation	11.22	6.94	39.10	29.63
Coefficient of Variation	4.97	3.47	3.49	2.86
Skewness	17.92	9.29	10.93	6.08
Kurtosis	421.23	108.13	188.12	45.97

Notes: ** Au and Ag units are g/t; length units are metres.*
*** Au_Comp: gold composites; Au_Cap: gold capped composites; Ag_Comp: silver composites, and Ag_Cap: silver capped composites.*

14.8 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping was performed on the 1.0 m composited Au and Ag values in the database within each constraining domain, in order to mitigate the possible bias resulting from erratic high-grade composite values in the database. Log-normal histograms and log-probability plots for the composites were generated for each mineralization domain. Selected histograms and log-probability plots are presented in Appendix C. The capped composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.4. The grade capping values are detailed in Table 14.5. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

Table 14.5 Au and Ag Grade Capping Values									
Element	**Domains**	**Total No. of Composites**	**Capping Value**	**No. of Capped Composites**	**Mean of Composites**	**Mean of Capped Composites**	**CoV of Composites**	**CoV of Capped Composites**	**Capping Percentile**
Au	1A	2,030	95	7	2.75	2.37	5.17	3.62	99.7
	1B	90	No Cap	0	0.97	0.97	1.68	1.68	100
	1C	20	10	2	4.98	1.49	2.67	1.93	90
	1D	23	No Cap	0	0.98	0.98	1.02	1.02	100
	1E	31	No Cap	0	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	100
	1F	8	No Cap	0	1.41	1.41	1.37	1.37	100
	1G	34	No Cap	0	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.39	100
	2A	613	35	2	1.87	1.8	2.56	2.28	99.7
	2B	311	No Cap	0	1.17	1.17	2.27	2.27	100
	2C	56	No Cap	0	0.76	0.76	1.59	1.59	100
	2D	11	No Cap	0	0.25	0.25	0.95	0.95	100
	3A	162	No Cap	0	1.2	1.2	1.88	1.88	100
	3B	56	20	1	2.58	2.32	2.14	1.8	98.2
	Veinlet	7,634	15	10	0.31	0.29	4.16	2.84	99.9
Ag	1A	2,030	290	9	13.97	12.96	3.37	2.75	99.6
	1B	90	No Cap	0	3.19	3.19	1.67	1.67	100
	1C	20	30	2	6.44	4.9	2.02	1.72	90
	1D	23	No Cap	0	3.71	3.71	1.07	1.07	100
	1E	31	No Cap	0	2.39	2.39	0.76	0.76	100
	1F	8	No Cap	0	7.15	7.15	0.71	0.71	100
	1G	34	No Cap	0	2.99	2.99	1.83	1.83	100
	2A	613	185	1	8.5	8.07	2.91	2.32	99.8

TABLE 14.5 **AU AND AG GRADE CAPPING VALUES**									
Element	**Domains**	**Total No. of Composites**	**Capping Value**	**No. of Capped Composites**	**Mean of Composites**	**Mean of Capped Composites**	**CoV of Composites**	**CoV of Capped Composites**	**Capping Percentile**
	2B	311	60	4	5.74	4.48	3.29	1.99	98.7
	2C	56	No Cap	0	2.16	2.16	0.9	0.9	100
	2D	11	No Cap	0	3.96	3.96	1.75	1.75	100
	3A	162	45	2	5.09	4.82	1.94	1.72	98.8
	3B	56	180	2	27.08	24.84	2.05	1.91	96.4
	Veinlet	7,634	55	10	1.56	1.44	4.43	2.11	99.9

Note: *CoV = coefficient of variation, Cap = capping.*

14.9 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography analysis was attempted using the capped composites as a guide to determine a grade interpolation search distance and ellipse orientation strategy. Selected variograms are presented in Appendix D.

Continuity ellipses based on the observed ranges were subsequently generated and utilized as the basis for estimation search ranges, distance weighting calculations and Mineral Resource classification criteria.

14.10 BULK DENSITY

A total of 3,302 bulk density measurements were provided by Westhaven for this Mineral Resource Estimate, of which 651 bulk density data located inside the vein wireframes and 528 bulk density data within the Veinlet Domain. The vein average bulk density was 2.54 t/m^3 with a range of 2.32 t/m^3 to 2.67 t/m^3, whereas the Veinlet Domain average bulk density was 2.52 t/m^3 with range of 2.30 t/m^3 to 2.78 t/m^3.

During the site visit, an author of this Technical Report section 12, collected 22 verification samples and tested the bulk density in Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC. The resulting average bulk density was 2.52 t/m^3 ranging from 2.46 t/m^3 to 2.61 t/m^3.

Waste rock and overburden bulk densities used were 2.5 t/m^3 and 2.0 t/m^3, respectively

14.11 BLOCK MODELLING

The Shovelnose South Zone block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 modelling software. The block model origin and block size are presented in Table 14.6. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated Au, Ag and AuEq grade, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, bulk density and classification.

TABLE 14.6
SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION

Direction	Origin	No. of Blocks	Block Size (m)
X	655,214.038	200	5
Y	5,522,822.333	350	5
Z	1,490.000	118	5
Rotation	40 º (counter-clockwise)		

Note: *Origin for a block model in GEMS™ represents the coordinate of the outer edge of the block with minimum X and Y, and maximum Z.*

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. The mineralization domains were used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 0.01% or greater volume within the wireframe domains. These blocks were assigned individual model rock codes as presented in Table 14.2. The overburden and topographic surfaces were subsequently utilized to assign rock codes 10 and 0, corresponding to overburden and air, respectively, to all blocks 50% or greater above the respective surfaces.

A volume percent block model was set-up to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining wireframe domain. As a result, the domain boundary was properly represented by the volume percent model ability to measure individual infinitely variable block inclusion percentages within that domain. The volumes of the post mineralization basalt and rhyolite dykes were removed from the volume percent model. The minimum percentage inclusion of any mineralized block was set to 0.01%.

The Au and Ag grades were interpolated into the model blocks using Inverse Distance weighting to the third power (“ID^3”). Nearest Neighbour (“NN”) was run for validation purposes. Multiple passes were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.7.

TABLE 14.7
SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS

Mineralization Type	Pass	No. of Composites			Search Range (m)		
		Min	Max	Max per Hole	Major	Semi-Major	Minor
Vein	I	6	16	5	45	30	15
	II	2	16	5	90	60	30
	III	1	10	5	135	90	45
Veinlet/Halo	I	6	16	5	45	30	15
	II	2	16	5	90	60	30
Density	I	3	10	2	45	30	15
	II	1	10	2	135	90	45

The gold equivalent (“AuEq”) values were manipulated with the formula below:

AuEq g/t = Au g/t +(Ag g/t /77.9)

Selected vertical cross-sections and plans of Au and AuEq grade blocks are presented in Appendix E and F.

The bulk densities of the mineralization blocks were interpolated with Inverse Distance squared (“ID^2”), whereas if insufficient or no bulk density data were available, a uniform value of 2.54 t/m^3, the average of all veins, was applied to the bulk density model.

14.12 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In the opinion of the authors of this Technical Report section, all the drilling, assaying and exploration work on the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone support this Mineral Resource Estimate, which is based on spatial continuity of the mineralization within potentially mineable shapes, and are sufficient to indicate a reasonable potential for economic extraction, thus qualifying it as a Mineral Resource under the 2014 CIM Definition Standards. The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the geological interpretation, variogram performance and drill hole spacing.

The Indicated Mineral Resource was classified for the vein block which interpolated with the Pass I in Table 14.7, which used at least two holes within spacing of 45 m or less. The Inferred Mineral Resource was classified for the block interpolated with the Passes II and III in Table 14.7, which estimated with at least one hole. The Veinlet Domain was classified as Inferred only. The classifications were manually adjusted on a longitudinal projection of each vein to reasonably reflect the distribution of each classification. Selected classification block vertical cross-sections and plans are attached in Appendix G.

14.13 AUEQ CUT-OFF CALCULATION

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone was derived by applying AuEq cut-off values to the block models and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas.

The following parameters were used to calculate the AuEq cut-off values that determine open pit mining potentially economic portions of the constrained mineralization:

- Au metal price: US$1,675/oz (24-month trailing average and consensus forecast combined as of Sep 30/2021);
- Ag metal price: US$21.50/oz (24-month trailing average and consensus forecast combined as of Sep 30/2021);
- Currency exchange rate: CAD$/US$ = 0.77;
- Au and Ag process recovery: 95%;
- Processing cost: CAD$18/t; and
- G&A: CAD$5/t.

The AuEq cut-off value of the pit constrained Mineral Resource Estimate is 0.35 g/t.

14.14 PIT OPTIMIZATION PARAMETERS

The Mineral Resource model was further investigated with a pit optimization to ensure a reasonable assumption of potential economic extraction could be made. The following parameters were utilized in the pit optimization:

Metal Prices: From parameters above
Mineralized Material Mining Cost: CAD$3.00/t mined
Waste Rock Mining Cost: CAD$2.50/t mined
Overburden Mining Cost: CAD$2.00/t mined
Process Cost: CAD$18/t processed
General & Administration Cost: CAD$5.00/t processed
Process Capacity: 5,000 tpd
Pit Slopes: Overburden 30°, Rock 50°

The constraining pit shell is exhibited in Appendix H.

14.15 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported with an effective date of January 01, 2022, and is tabulated in Table 14.8. The authors of this Technical Report section consider the mineralization of the Shovelnose Gold Property - South Zone to be potentially amenable to open pit mining methods. The Mineral Resource Estimate reported below is constrained to that within an optimized pit shell. Mineralization outside of the constraining pit shell is neither reported nor included in the Indicated or Inferred classification at this time.

TABLE 14.8
SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE
@ 0.35 G/T AUEQ CUT-OFF (1-4)

Classification	Tonnage (k)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (koz)	AuEq (g/t)	Contained AuEq (koz)
Indicated	10,592	2.32	791	11.43	3,894	2.47	841
Inferred	9,177	0.89	263	3.47	1,023	0.94	277

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*

14.16 MINERAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITIES

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting AuEq cut-offs and the sensitivities are demonstrated in Table 14.9.

TABLE 14.9 **SENSITIVITIES OF PIT CONSTRAINED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE**								
Classification	**Cut-off AuEq (g/t)**	**Tonnage (k)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Ag (koz)**	**AuEq (g/t)**	**AuEq (koz)**
Indicated	1.0	5,430	3.99	697	19.43	3,392	4.24	740
	0.9	5,821	3.78	708	18.44	3,450	4.02	752
	0.8	6,363	3.53	722	17.23	3,524	3.75	767
	0.7	6,933	3.30	734	16.14	3,597	3.50	781
	0.6	7,777	3.00	751	14.73	3,684	3.19	798
	0.5	8,773	2.72	768	13.36	3,768	2.89	815
	0.4	10,015	2.44	784	11.98	3,856	2.59	833
	0.35	10,592	2.32	791	11.43	3,894	2.47	841
	0.3	11,473	2.17	799	10.70	3,946	2.30	849
	0.2	12,945	1.95	810	9.66	4,020	2.07	861
Inferred	1.0	2,137	2.05	141	7.07	485	2.14	147
	0.9	2,446	1.91	150	6.61	519	1.99	156
	0.8	2,964	1.72	164	6.00	571	1.79	170
	0.7	3,731	1.51	181	5.29	634	1.58	189
	0.6	4,810	1.31	203	4.69	725	1.37	211
	0.5	6,178	1.13	225	4.19	831	1.19	235
	0.4	8,239	0.95	253	3.66	968	1.00	265
	0.35	9,177	0.89	263	3.47	1,023	0.94	277
	0.3	11,207	0.79	283	3.13	1,126	0.83	297
	0.2	17,108	0.59	325	2.50	1,377	0.62	343

14.17 MODEL VALIDATION

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods.

- Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and sections were performed on-screen to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades.

  The review of estimation parameters included:
  - Number of composites used for estimation;
  - Number of drill holes used for estimation;
  - Mean distance to sample used;
  - Number of passes used to estimate grade;
  - Actual distance to closest point;
  - Grade of true closest point; and,
  - Mean value of the composites used.

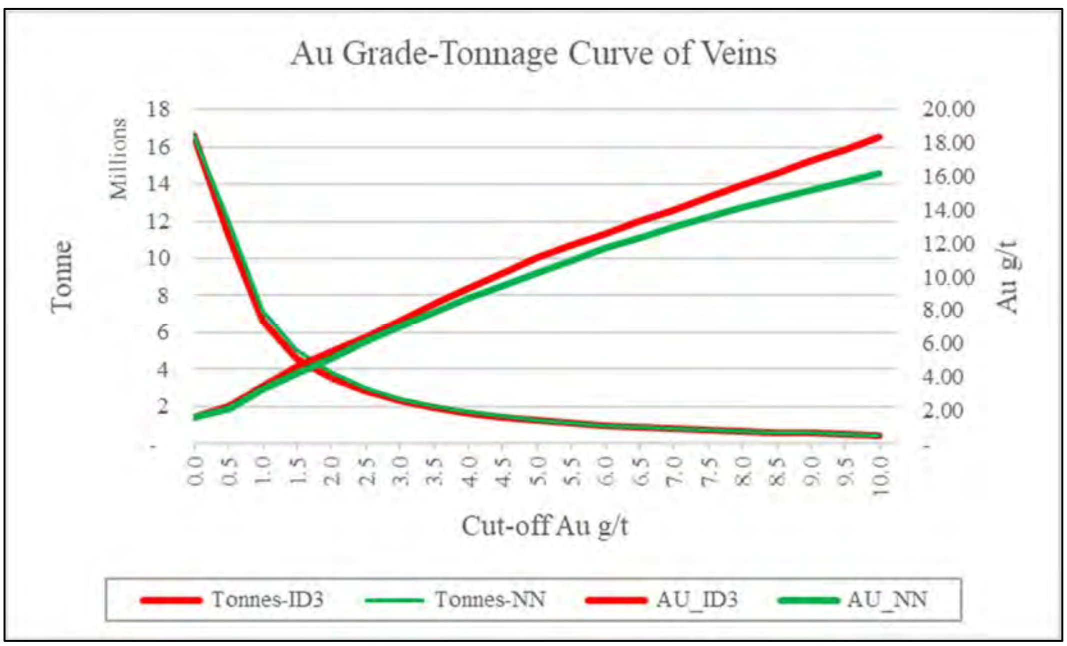
- The Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) estimate was compared to a Nearest-Neighbour (NN) estimate along with composites. A comparison of mean composite grade with the veins block model at zero grade are presented in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10 **All South Zone Veins Average Grade Comparison of Composites with Block Model**		
Data Type	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
Composites	2.26	11.2
Capped composites	2.00	10.4
Block model interpolated with ID^3	1.56	8.9
Block model interpolated with NN	1.57	8.9

- The comparison shows the average Au and Ag grades of the block model were lower than that of the capped composites used for the grade estimation. These were most likely due to grade de-clustering and interpolation process. The block model values will be more representative than the composites due to 3-D spatial distribution characteristics of the block models.

- A comparison of the Veins Au grade-tonnage curves (Figure 14.1) interpolated with ID^3 and NN on a global mineralization basis.

Figure 14.1 Au Grade–Tonnage Curve of Shovelnose South Zone Veins



- Au local trends of the veins were evaluated by comparing the ID^3 and NN estimate against the composites. The special swath plots of all veins are shown in Figures 14.2 to 14.4.

FIGURE 14.2 AU GRADE SWATH EASTING PLOT OF ALL VEINS

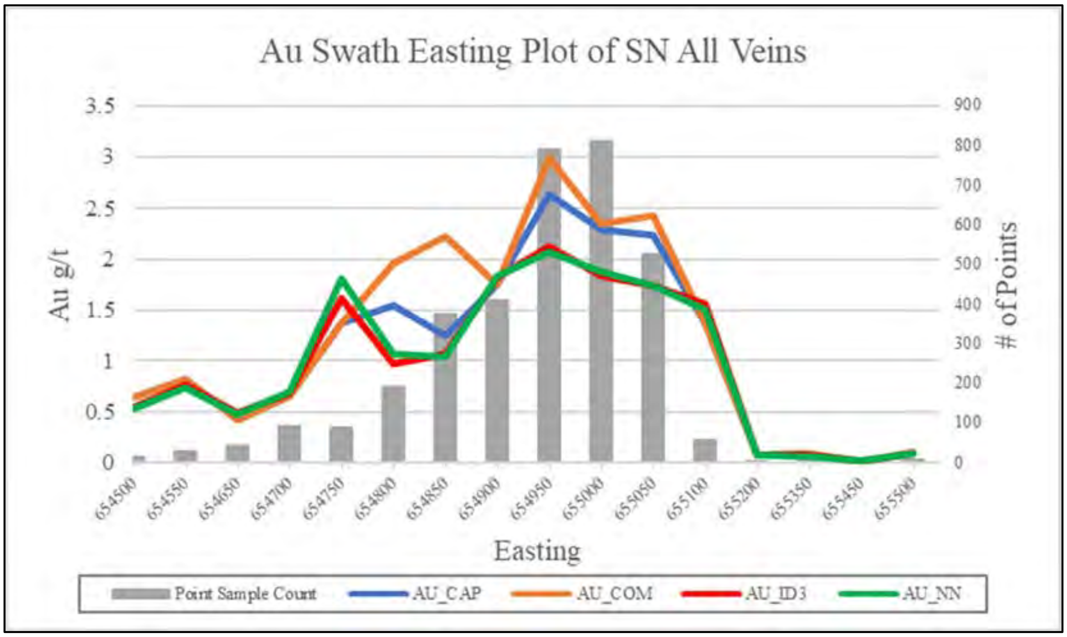


FIGURE 14.3 AU GRADE SWATH NORTHING PLOT OF ALL VEINS

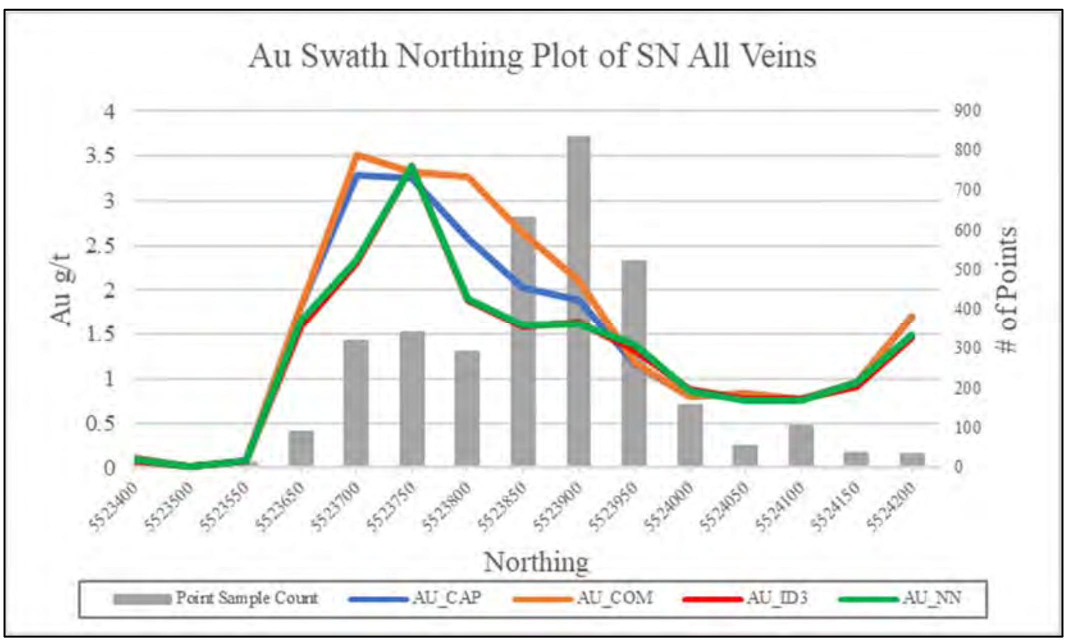
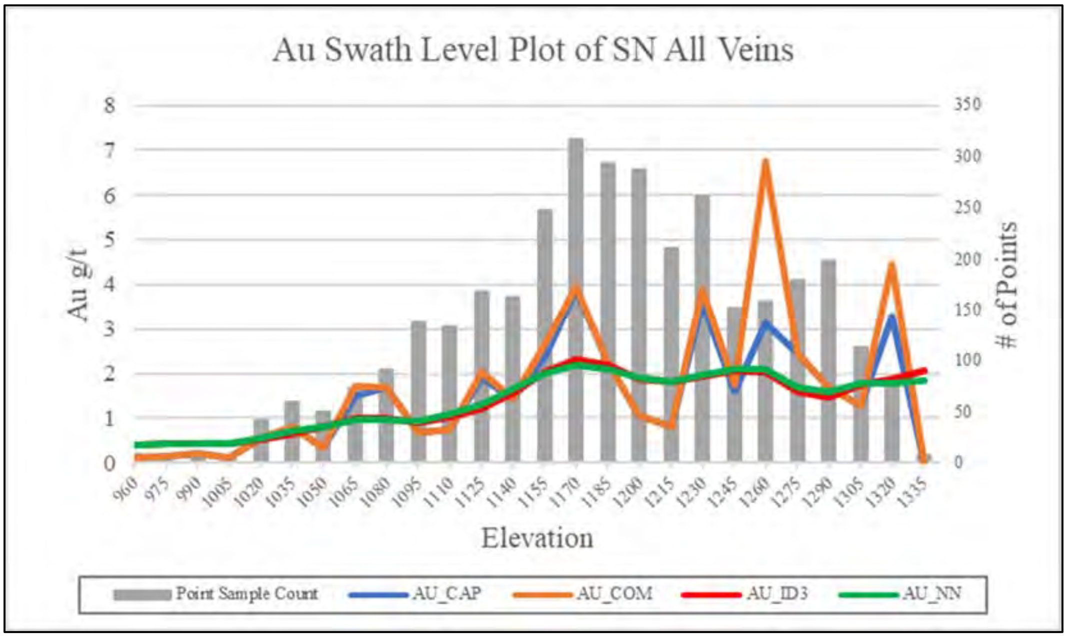


FIGURE 14.4 AU GRADE SWATH LEVEL PLOT OF ALL VEINS



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

The information presented in this section is based largely on information provided by Westhaven and the general requirements for consultation, environmental assessment and permitting in British Columbia ("BC"), Canada.

20.1 OVERVIEW

The Shovelnose Gold Property is located 30 km south of the City of Merritt (see Figure 4.1). The Property is accessible from BC Highway #5 (Coquihalla) and a series of logging roads.

The Shovelnose Gold Property is located within an area occupied by the Interior Salish Peoples (Nlaka'pamux), and explored during the Fraser River and Caribou gold rushes of the late 1800s and early 1900s. Extensive logging activities, ranching, recreational use and forest fires have subsequently modified the terrain. Provincial Regulations (under auspices of the BC Archeological Branch) and Westhaven's Mineral Exploration Permit require the Company to be cognizant of the potential for archaeological and historical sites, generally recognized as pre-1846 and post-1846 occurrences, respectively.

Westhaven's initial assessments evaluated documentary information for previously identified sites in the BC Archeology Branch remote access archaeological database ("RAAD") and the Provincial Heritage Resource Database, as well as maps and other sources pertaining to natural and cultural environments within the Shovelnose area. These efforts were followed by an onsite evaluation (Simonsen and Somogyi-Csizmazia, 2019). Since 2012, and on an ongoing basis, prior to drilling in undisturbed areas Esh-kn-am Cultural Resources Management Services of Merritt (representing the Coldwater, Cook's Ferry, and Siska Bands) conduct on-site archeological assessments (known as a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance or "PFR") to look for direct evidence of archaeological and historical sites, as well as areas of high archeological potential. The objective of the PFR process at Shovelnose is to identify, preserve and ultimately protect any and all cultural, historical and archaeological interest within Nlaka'pamux territory (Watson and Moses, 2020).

Westhaven is engaged in consultations and discussions with the Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council ("NNTC"), the Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly ("CNA"), individual local Nlaka'pamux bands and other stakeholders. Discussions about exploration at the Shovelnose Property, with the Nlaka'pamux peoples and other local stakeholders, began in 2011 and have increased in both frequency and scope as the project itself advanced.

20.2 SITE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Shovelnose site, with example vegetation and physical profile is shown in Figure 20.1.

FIGURE 20.1 SHOVELNOSE SITE

Source: *Westhaven (website, December 2021)*

As shown, the area has significant vertical relief and has been extensively logged. With the exception of the existence of some exploration trenching and forestry roads, the site can categorized as "greenfield".

The permitting, environmental assessment and approval considerations are anticipated to be extensive. Initial considerations for large tonnage mining and processing operations suggest that the transport of mineralized material from mine to process plant would be a short distance. The locations for the storage of waste rock and tailings would largely be determined by local topography and minimization of environmental risk. Tailings management options will be assessed, with conventional slurry deposition behind extensively engineered structures a possible selection.

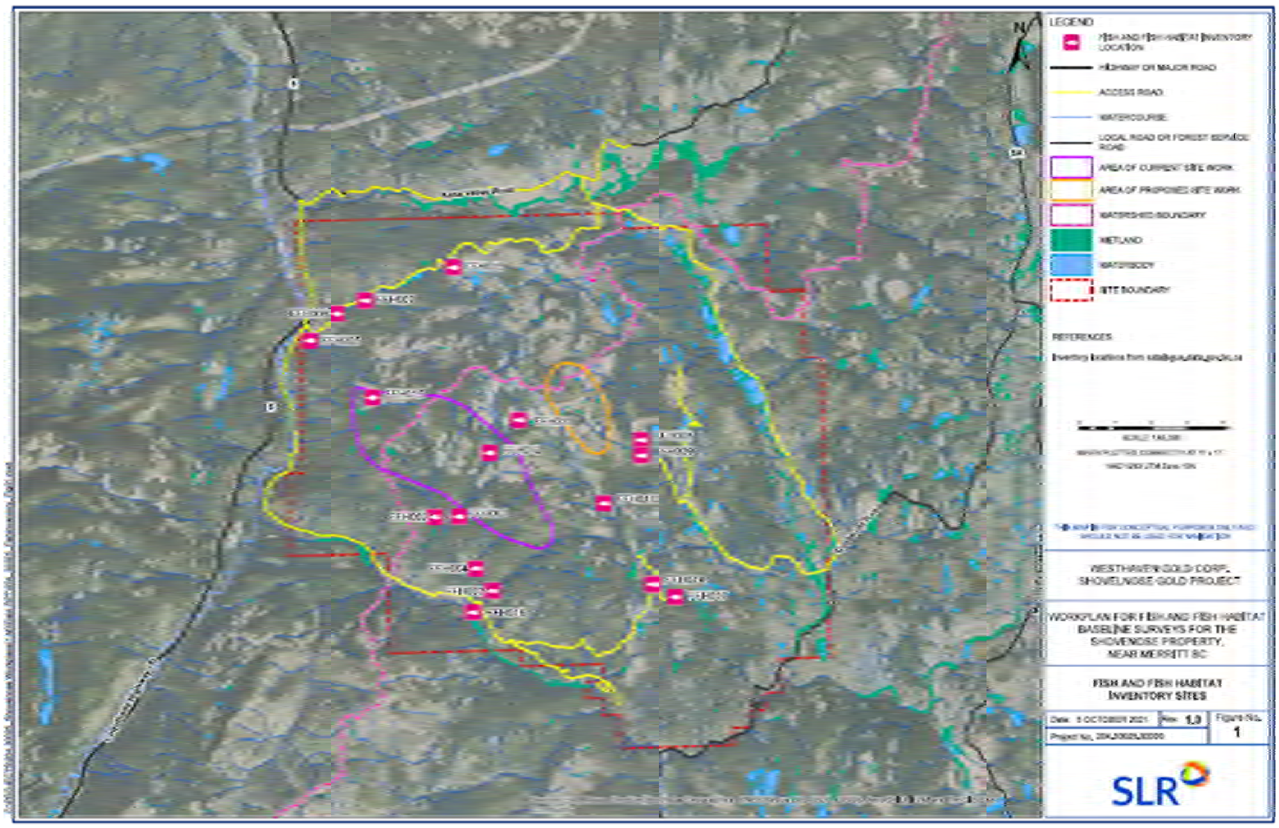
Baseline environmental studies have been initiated by Westhaven. These include surface and groundwater studies, wildlife and species at risk identification, vegetation inventory and vitality, and climate history. The latter, climate and the effects of anticipated climate changes, will be expected to receive special attention, partially due to the climate extremes encountered in southern BC in 2021.

Focus of the Spring 2021 hydrogeology field work was to capture freshet data in the main areas of operations. The SLR crew conducted a site reconnaissance and established 13 stations for stream flow monitoring (levels, discharge, etc.), water quality sampling and piezometer installations (Raddysh and Elliott, 2021). These sites are revisited at appropriate intervals to help characterize the local hydrogeology at Shovelnose.

Preliminary biophysical baseline surveys were initiated in the summer of 2021 to describe existing wildlife and vegetation conditions for the Shovelnose Property. The results of these surveys provide information on the wildlife and vegetation species that can be used to better predict additional baseline studies to support future environmental impact assessment (Noel *et al*, 2021).

The overall fish and fish habitat across 16 inventory sites (Figure 20.2) were rated from nil to poor, with very little water and flow observed across multiple locations. Many watercourses were observed to be heavily impacted by cattle grazing, bank erosion, channel scouring, and multiple temporary (e.g., debris jams) and permanent (e.g., debris jams, perched culverts, natural falls or slopes > 20%) barriers to fish passage (Best and Elliot, 2021).

FIGURE 20.2 SHOVELNOSE FISH AND FISH HABITAT INVENTORY SITES



Source: *Westhaven (January 2022, from Best and Elliot, 2021)*

Local PFRs and larger scale archeological assessments of the Shovelnose Property conducted on behalf of Westhaven since 2012 classify the area as having low potential for archeological, historical, or cultural features - primarily due to a lack of physical attributes, but also because it is already disturbed by forestry access roads, previously logged cut blocks, and ranching pasturelands throughout. No archeological, historical, or traditional land use sites (including culturally modified trees) have been identified by professional archeologists, or noted by exploration crews during regional scale soil sampling programs that covered much of the Shovelnose Property.

Future archeological and cultural site studies will focus on areas that could be affected by a potential mining project, such as open pits, waste management and project infrastructure.

The protection of water resources, the long-term storage of mine waste, and the protection of the physical environment could be expected to a major focus of an environmental assessment, of permitting, and in aspects related to social acceptance.

A Shovelnose Project could mine and process up to 5,000 tpd of mineralized material; a large amount of waste rock (a multiple of process plant feed) could be produced and stored. Information will be gained by chemical tests on a wide variety of Shovelnose Property drill core to determine the potential for acid rock drainage (ARD) and (or) metal leaching (ML). Isolation and interim treatment of drainage from waste rock and tailings storage facilities will be a key aspect of a Project design.

Subject to additional metallurgical process investigations, the mineralized material will either be treated in a mineral process facility by grinding and froth flotation to produce a marketable concentrate, or by direct treatment of the mineralized material by well-proven cyanide leach technology to recover gold.

Treated mine water is expected to partially provide a process plant's water requirements. Tailings and plant effluent would be treated to remove all residual cyanide and the tailings could be stored behind robustly engineered structures in an acceptable location.

The Project will be designed for closure. At end of operations, all structures will be removed, any underground mine openings would be permanently sealed off as tightly as possible, and mine pits will be allowed to flood. In the long term, no mine water treatment could be expected.

20.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSEMENT PROCESSES

A first step in the Environmental Assessment ("EA") process is the preparation of a detailed Project description complete with assessed options, risks and benefits. The Shovelnose Project would be subject to the BC Environmental Assessment Act ("BCEAA"), the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act – 2012 ("CEAA"). A Harmonized provincial-Federal EA process is possible and this process could be expected to include working groups composed of provincial and federal agency officials, representatives of the NNTC, CNA, local Nlaka'pamux bands, other First Nations, local agencies and other stakeholders. The multiple detailed baseline studies will outline current conditions – air, water, hydrology, soil and rock, biological etc.

The British Columbia EA ("BCEA") process is administered by the Environmental Assessment Office ("EAO") of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. In addition to promoting responsible environmental management, interested third parties (e.g., members of the public) can comment on a mining project and request that the Ministry require the proponent to outline specific aspects in an EA.

The BCEA process specifies that large-scale projects (>75,000 t/a) must undergo an EA, and the issuance of an EA Certificate must precede Project development. The EA must assess potential environmental, economic, social, heritage and potential human health effects of a potential

Shovelnose Project. Cumulative impacts created by other mining projects in the area could be a significant consideration.

20.3.1 Federal EA Process

The 1992 Canadian Environmental Assessment Act ("CEAA") was updated to CEAA 2012. CEAA 2012 has recently been updated under Federal Legislation C-69. The updated act includes the earlier definition of what aspects may "trigger" a federal EA. Under CEAA 2012 and C-69, an EA focuses on issues within federal jurisdiction including:

- Fish, fish habitat and other aquatic species;
- Migratory birds;
- Federal lands and effects of crossing interprovincial boundaries;
- Effects on Aboriginal peoples such as their use of traditional lands and resources; and
- A physical activity that is designated by the Federal Minister of Environment that can cause adverse environmental effects or result in public concerns.

One or more of these issues can be expected to be a "trigger" and result in a requirement of an EA under federal legislation for a Shovelnose Project. The EA could be conducted by responsible Federal and (or) Provincial Agencies, or by an expert Review Panel appointed by the respective Ministers of Environment.

20.4 PERMITTING

The Provincial permit, approval and lease requirements for developing, operating and closing a major mine in British Columbia are extensive. The BC Major Mines Office ("MMO") coordinates the permitting process by working with BC ministries and agencies, including:

- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation;
- Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy; and
- Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development.

The MMO also acts as a contact for key permits as well as consultation and collaboration with Indigenous Nations. Example permits and licenses (of many) are:

- Mining Lease;
- Effluent discharge permits;
- Taking of water permits;
- Power line license;
- Permits to construct roads; and
- Permit to construct and operate a worker's camp and accommodation.

Federal authorizations include:

- Fisheries act provisions potentially including a Fisheries Habitat Compensation Plan;
- Metal mine effluent specifications for tailings and waste rock facilities; and
- Permits to manufacture and use explosives.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

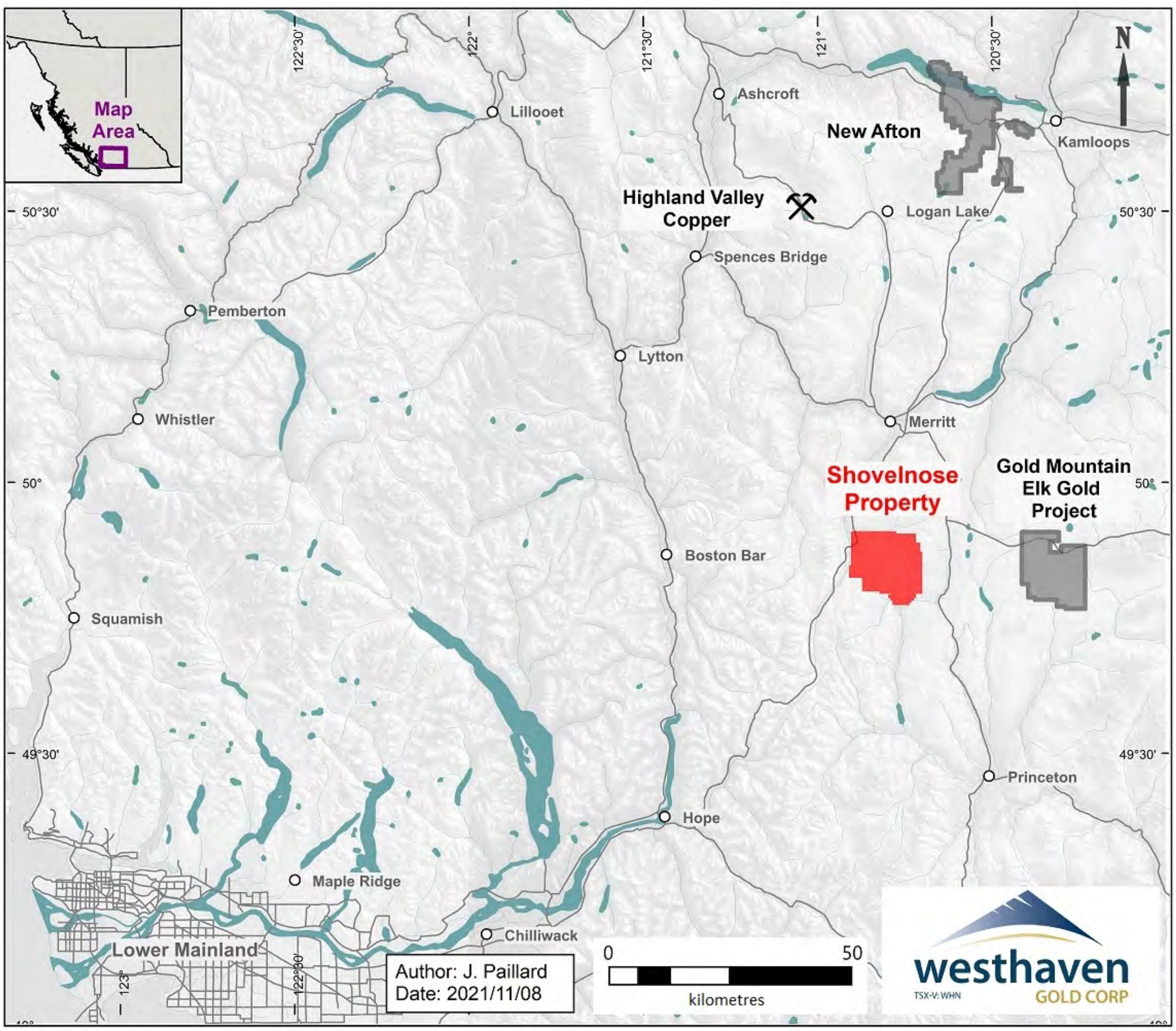
23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In preparing this section of the Technical Report, the author of this Technical Report section relied mainly on a publicly filed NI 43-101 Technical Report (Loschiavo *et al.*, 2021), news releases and corporate websites (Gold Mountain Mining Corp., 2021; New Gold Inc., 2021).

23.1 ELK GOLD PROJECT (MINFILE NO. 092HNE 096)

The Elk Gold Project (the "Elk Property") is located approximately 325 km northeast of Vancouver and 50 km southeast of Merritt, in south-central British Columbia (Figure 23.1). The Elk Gold Project lies approximately 20 km east of the Shovelnose Property.

FIGURE 23.1 PAST PRODUCERS AND DEVELOPED PROSPECTS - SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY AREA



Source: *Westhaven (November 2021)*

The Elk Property is within the Similkameen Mining District and consists of 27 contiguous mineral claims and one mining lease, which in total cover 16,566 ha. Gold Mountain Mining Corp. (Gold Mountain) has a 100% interest subject to a 2% NSR royalty, with an additional 1% NSR royalty payable on the Agur claim option block.

Bulk sample mining operations on the mining lease is permitted under Small Mines Permit M-199, first issued in 1995 and subsequently amended in 2012. Access to the Elk Property is available via a four-lane freeway to an interchange on the northernmost claims and 2.5 km north of the historical mining area. A series of gravel logging roads connect to the freeway and provide access to most parts of the Elk Property.

The Elk Property is located within the Thompson Plateau (eastern section) known as the Trepanege Plateau Highland which, within the claims area, consists of rolling topography ranging in elevation from 1,300 to 1,750 m asl. The area is blanketed by a layer of glacial till of varying thicknesses and outcrop is scarce.

Prospecting activities in the area started in the early 1900s, and the first recorded work began in the 1960s and 1970s with several companies exploring for copper and molybdenum. Cordilleran Engineering Ltd., the exploration arm of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. ("Fairfield"), investigated the area for gold from 1986 to 1991, identifying and drilling nine separate zones possessing gold-mineralized quartz vein systems. Fairfield assumed operatorship in 1992 for the purpose of mining a bulk sample. Approximately 1,460,000 g (51,500 oz) of gold were produced between 1992 and 1995, mainly from a bulk sample open pit (Pit 1). That work included underground mining where drilling and limited underground test raising and stoping occurred.

Gold mineralization occurs within quartz-sulphide veins and stringers most commonly within phyllic and silica altered Osprey Lake intrusive rocks, and rarely within adjacent phyllic and silica altered Nicola volcanic rocks. Pyrite is the most common sulphide within the quartz veins, ranging from 5 to 80% with higher percentages commonly associated with chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Gold occurs as fine-grained free gold (typically <50 µm) in quartz, within quartz-pyrite box-works, and in fractures within veins. Gangue minerals include quartz and altered wall rock clasts (xenoliths), with minor amounts of ankerite, calcite, barite and fluorite. Most of the mine production in Pit 1 occurred within the quartz-monzonite and granodiorite border phase of the batholith. Mine production from Pit 2 was entirely from the quartz-monzonite phase.

The Elk Gold Project is envisioned to be initially developed as a conventional open pit mine, operating at a rate of 70,000 tpy for three years. Starting in Year 4 of operations, the production rate will increase to 324,000 tpy and incorporate a narrow vein, longhole stoping underground mining method.

The mine will be operated by Nhwelmen-Lake LP, which has a mining contract in place with Elk Gold Mining Corp. (the Mining Contract). On Jan. 26, 2021, Gold Mountain entered into an Ore Purchase Agreement with New Gold Inc. to purchase ore from the Elk gold mine and deliver it to the New Afton Mine, located 133 km from the Elk Property in Kamloops, BC. There is no on-site process plant nor tailings storage contemplated. Mineralized material is excavated from the open pit and placed on a limestone-capped stockpile pad. Material on the stockpile pad will be sampled and assayed for metal accounting before being shipped via highway dump trucks to New Afton.

On July 12, 2021, Gold Mountain noted that it anticipates submitting the final permit to the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Low Carbon Innovation in approximately two weeks, followed by the expected approval of its final mining permit by the end of July. This timeline allows Nhwelmen-Lake to continue waste rock mining operations for the balance of August and transition to ore mining along the 1300 vein in September 2021. This schedule is consistent with that company's commitment of ore delivery to New Gold's New Afton Mine in October 2021, with first revenue commencing in November 2021.

On November 1, 2021, Gold Mountain announced receipt of its mining permit and noted it would move towards initiating mining operations targeting the high-grade 1100 and 1300 vein systems at the Elk Property. Mined materials will be delivered to New Gold’s New Afton Mine in Kamloops, located ~133 km from the Elk Property (see Figure 23.1).

On December 07, 2021, Gold Mountain announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate at the Elk Gold Project, as displayed in Table 23.1.

As part of a 13,900 m Phase 2 drill program, Gold Mountain merged the Gold Creek and Siwash North geological models. By leveraging and evaluating the historical drill data set for satellite zones including the Lake and South Zones a combined initial Mineral Resource Estimate was established. The primary factors affecting the change in this Mineral Resource Estimate from previous estimates are the addition of 47 new diamond drill holes, changes to the constraining pit shell parameters, changes to the vein model interpretation and inclusion of initial Mineral Resources in the Lake and South Zones.

TABLE 23.1
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE ELK GOLD PROJECT

Combined Elk Gold Property Mineral Resource (Pit-Constrained and Underground) Dec 2021					
Classification	Tonnes	Au Equivalent (g/t)	Au Capped (g/t)	Ag Capped (g/t)	AuEq (Oz)
Measured	169,000	10.4	10.3	10.9	56,000
Indicated	4,190,000	5.6	5.4	11.0	750,000
Measured + Indicated	4,359,000	5.8	5.6	11.0	806,000
Inferred	1,497,000	5.4	5.3	14.4	262,000

The reader is cautioned that P&E has not verified the Elk Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate. The tonnage and grade at the Elk gold deposit are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Shovelnose Property.

23.2 NEW AFTON PROJECT (MINFILE NO. 092INE 023)

The New Afton Project (the "New Afton Property", or "New Afton") is in south-central British Columbia, 10 km west of Kamloops, which is a city of approximately 90,000 people located 350 km northeast of Vancouver (see Figure 23.1). Stratigraphically, the New Gold Inc.'s ("New Gold") landholdings overlie the Afton Group and the Ajax Group rocks. The New Afton Deposit occurs within the Afton Group. The New Afton Property consists of 61 mineral claims covering 12,450.4 ha, controlled by New Gold and its subsidiaries (New Gold, 2021).

New Afton comprises part of a larger copper-gold porphyry district situated within the prolific Quesnel Trough Island-Arc Terrane, host to many of British Columbia's major copper and gold districts. Country rocks consist of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks belonging to the Triassic Nicola Formation. Regional-scale fault zones act as the principal controls to the emplacement of the batholith bodies and related porphyry-style mineralization in the area. The bulk of the New Afton mineralization occurs as a tabular, nearly vertical, southwest-plunging body measuring at least 1.4 km along strike by approximately 100 m wide, with a down-plunge extent of over 1.5 km. The deposit remains open to the west and at depth.

Mineralization is characterized by copper sulphide veinlets and disseminations localized at brecciated margins between altered porphyry intrusives and Nicola volcanic country rocks. Copper occurs primarily as chalcopyrite and minor bornite, with secondary chalcocite and native copper present in the upper, nearer-surface parts of the deposit. Gold occurs as sub-micrometre size grains associated with copper sulphides.

The New Afton Mine occupies the site of the historical Afton Mine and includes an open pit, underground workings, historical support facilities, a new concentrator and recently constructed tailings facility. New Afton began production in June 2012, with commercial production declared in July 2012. Mineralization currently being mined extends to the southwest from immediately beneath the historical Afton Mine open pit. The underground operation was expected to produce, on average, 85,000 ounces of gold and 75 million pounds of copper per year over its mine life.

The process plant has been in operation since 2012. A process plant expansion was completed in 2015 to add a tertiary stage of grinding and additional flotation cleaning capacity. This allowed throughput to increase to a peak average of 16,420 tonnes per day (tpd) in 2017. Production in the third quarter of 2021 was 44,843 ounces of gold equivalent (13,653 ounces of gold, and 15.6 million pounds of copper), a decrease compared to the prior-year period, primarily due to lower tonnes processed. The underground mine averaged 12,861 tpd during the quarter, as the mine focused on recovery level activities and the progressive ramp-up of the B3 zone. The mining rate is expected to increase as more draw points become available and as the B3 zone continues to ramp-up. The process plant averaged 13,068 tpd, below the prior-year period, but in-line with mining rates and the plan to optimize metal recoveries while processing higher grade supergene ore. The process plant treated gold grades of 0.43 g/t and copper grades of 0.72%, with gold and copper recoveries of 83% and 82%, respectively.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves reported by New Gold (2021) are presented in Table 23.2.

The reader is cautioned that P&E has not verified the New Gold Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The tonnage and grade at the New Afton Project are not indicative of mineralization on the Shovelnose Property.

TABLE 23.2
2021 MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVES FOR THE NEW AFTON PROJECT

Status:	Production	
Location:	West of Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, 10 km west of Kamloops, 350 km northeast of Vancouver	
Ownership:	100% New Gold	
Reserves[1]:	Gold	0.96 million ounces
	Silver	2.7 million ounces
	Copper	758 million pounds
Resources[2]:	Gold	1.2 million ounces
	Silver	4.2 million ounces
	Copper	1,003 million pounds

[1] Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves as of December 31, 2020
[2] Measured and Indicated Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves (Excludes Inferred Resources) as of December 31, 2020

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of this Technical Report author's knowledge, there are no other relevant data, additional information, or explanation necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Westhaven's Shovelnose Property is a gold and silver property composed of 32 contiguous mineral claims covering an area totalling 17,624.77 ha within the Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions of British Columbia (Canada). The mineral claims are currently 100% owned by Westhaven, subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty.

Structurally-controlled, low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization has been found in nine zones on the Property. Seven of those zones are structurally linked along a 4 km northwesterly trend that is open to the east and west. Soil geochemistry, magnetic surveys and, to a smaller extent, IP and DC Resistivity surveys have been instrumental in defining structural zones and linear trends along which exploration has focused and the mineralized zones discovered.

The Property benefits significantly from close proximity to the City of Merritt, which is the nearest full-service community to the Shovelnose Property. The main industries are forestry, ranching and tourism/hospitality. Road access and weather conditions allow for exploration and development work throughout most of the year.

In the opinion of the authors of this Technical Report, the sample preparation, analytical procedures, security and QA/QC program meet industry standards, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report. It is recommended that the Company continue with the current QC protocol, which includes the insertion of appropriate certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates, and to further support this protocol with umpire assaying (on at least 5% of samples) at a reputable secondary laboratory. P&E's due diligence sampling show acceptable correlation with the original Westhaven assays and it is this Technical Report author's opinion that the Westhaven results are suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

In 2021, preliminary metallurgical testing was conducted at ALS Metallurgy Kamloops on six samples from the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone for Westhaven. The combination of the production of a flotation concentrate and cyanide leaching of flotation tailings was investigated for all six samples. The sum of average metallurgical recoveries for gold and silver were high at 94.7% and 96.1%, respectively, for the finer ground samples. The mineralization appears to be non-refractory and amenable to recovery by a standard industry process flowsheet.

At a cut-off of 0.35 g/t AuEq, the pit constrained initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone consists of: 10,592 kt grading 2.32 g/t Au and 11.43 g/t Ag, or 2.47 g/t AuEq in the Indicated classification; and 9,177 kt grading 0.89 g/t Au and 3.47 g/t Ag, or 0.94 g/t AuEq in the Inferred classification. Contained metal contents are 791 koz Au and 3,894 koz Ag, or 841 koz AuEq in the Indicated classification and 263 koz Au and 1,023 koz Ag, or 277 koz AuEq in the Inferred classification. The Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting AuEq cut-off.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional exploration and study expenditures are warranted to improve the viability of the Shovelnose Project and advance it towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”). For exploration, the recommendations of the authors of this Technical Report include step-out and exploration drilling, geological, geophysical and geochemical studies. Recommendations for project development work include metallurgical testwork, environmental baseline studies, geotechnical and hydrogeological studies, and stakeholder consultation.

Recommendations to advance the Shovelnose Project are made in two parts. The first is in support of the discovery and delineation of new mineralized zones. The second set of recommendations is to facilitate a future PEA associated with the Mineral Resources Estimate reported herein for the South Zone. Some general recommendations are also made.

In order to support the discovery of new mineralized zones, the authors of this Technical Report section recommend that further diamond drilling should be planned to:

- Evaluate recently discovered gold and silver mineralization northwest of the South Zone (FMN and Franz Zones) that may represent an extension of Vein Zone 1;
- Potentially extending Vein Zone 2b and 2d, plus the Veinlet Domain, north into the Alpine Zone;
- Potentially extending Vein Zone 3a (and possibly 3b) northwards into the Lear Zone by step-out drilling; and
- Testing for additional low-sulphidation epithermal vein systems proximal to the South Zone and elsewhere on the Shovelnose Property.

The authors of this Technical Report also recommend the continuation of geological, geophysical and geochemical studies to assist in ongoing exploration activities, including:

- Structural interpretation (aided by oriented core measurements made on drilling completed since 2020);
- Evaluation and interpretation of multi-element analyses associated with the South Zone to potentially develop an alteration fingerprint that can be applied elsewhere on the Property;
- Follow-up on any promising areas of interest identified from 2021 prospecting and silt sampling programs (results pending); and
- Continue ground-truthing of potential targets derived from ongoing review of the geological, geochemical and geophysical databases.

In order to facilitate a future PEA, the authors recommend additional metallurgical testing to investigate:

- Gold and silver deportment mineralogy;
- Crushing and additional grinding tests;
- More aggressive flotation strategies to float the gold with the small amount of sulphides;
- Fine grinding and CN leaching of the rougher concentrates;

- Finer primary grind followed by CN leaching; and
- Concentrate and tailings filtration and thickening tests.

Westhaven commenced environmental baseline studies in 2020, in support of future permitting activities. The authors of this Technical Report section recommend that this work continue and potentially be expanded to include:

- Continue surface water sampling at the previously established sites for a minimum of 24 months;
- Continue and expand aquatic and terrestrial studies;
- Consider installation of a dedicated weather station;
- Investigate requirements for, and consider establishing, ground water and hydrogeological monitoring stations within and adjacent to the potential pit outline;
- Overburden characterization of areas within and adjacent to the potential pit outline, possibly as part of a hydrogeological or geotechnical drilling program (approximately eight holes);
- Additional archeological studies within the larger project area; and
- Additional stakeholder consultation.

Westhaven should consider the use of a drill hole collar alignment tool to facilitate positioning of the drill holes.

The cost to complete the recommended programs is estimated to be CAD$8.3M (Table 26.1). The two-phase program should be completed in the next 12 to 14 months.

Table 26.1 Shovelnose Property Recommended Program and Budget		
Program	**Description**	**Budget (CADN$)**
Exploration		
Step-out and Exploration Drilling	30,000 m at $200/m (includes staff and assays)	$6,000,000
Surface Exploration Programs	mineral prospecting, mapping, sampling, etc.	$250,000
Specialized Geochemical Studies	multi-element interpretive and modelling work	$120,000
Subtotal Phase 1		**$6,370,000**
Engineering and PEA Work		
Metallurgical Testwork		$100,000
Environmental Studies		$350,000
Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Studies		$250,000
Stakeholder Consultation		$100,000
Subtotal Phase 2		**$825,000**
Contingency (~15%)		$1,079,000
Total		**$8,274,000**

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

WILLIAM STONE, PH.D., P.GEO.

I, William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo, residing at 4361 Latimer Crescent, Burlington, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant working for P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 10, 15 to 19, and 21 to 24, and co-authoring Sections 1, 23, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[William Stone]

____

William E. Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

YUNGANG WU, P.GEO.

I, Yungang Wu, P. Geo., residing at 3246 Preserve Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6M 0X3, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of Jilin University, China, with a Master's degree in Mineral Deposits (1992). I have worked as a geologist for 25 plus years since graduating. I am a geological consultant and a registered practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration No. 1681).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is as follows:

   - Geologist –Geology and Mineral Bureau, Liaoning Province, China 1992-1993
   - Senior Geologist – Committee of Mineral Resources and Reserves of Liaoning, China 1993-1998
   - VP – Institute of Mineral Resources and Land Planning, Liaoning, China 1998-2001
   - Project Geologist–Exploration Division, De Beers Canada 2003-2009
   - Mine Geologist – Victor Diamond Mine, De Beers Canada 2009-2011
   - Resource Geologist– Coffey Mining Canada 2011-2012
   - Consulting Geologist 2012-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Yungang Wu]

____
Yungang Wu, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JARITA BARRY, P.GEO.

I, Jarita Barry, P.Geo., residing at 4 Creek View Close, Mount Clear, Victoria, Australia, 3350, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of RMIT University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, with a B.Sc. in Applied Geology. I have worked as a geologist for over 15 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License No. 40875), Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 08399) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (License No. L3874). I am also a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Australia (Member No. 305397);

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Geologist, Foran Mining Corp. 2004
   - Geologist, Aurelian Resources Inc. 2004
   - Geologist, Linear Gold Corp. 2005-2006
   - Geologist, Búscore Consulting 2006-2007
   - Consulting Geologist (AusIMM) 2008-2014
   - Consulting Geologist, P.Geo. (APEGBC/AusIMM) 2014-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 11, and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Jarita Barry]

____

Jarita Barry, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with continuous experience as a geologist since 1979. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3-D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome 1993-1995
   - Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX, 1996-1998
   - Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine 1998-2000
   - Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine) 2001-2003
   - Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp. 2003-2006
   - Consulting Geologist 2006-present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Antoine R. Yassa]

Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

D. GRANT FEASBY, P. ENG.

I, D. Grant Feasby, P. Eng., residing at 12,209 Hwy 38, Tichborne, Ontario, K0H 2V0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the Owner and President of:
   FEAS - Feasby Environmental Advantage Services
   38 Gwynne Ave, Ottawa, K1Y1W9
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I graduated from Queens University in Kingston Ontario, in 1964 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering, and a Master of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering in 1966. I am a Professional Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 50 years since my graduation from university.

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report has been acquired by the following activities:
   - Metallurgist, Base Metal Processing Plant.
   - Research Engineer and Lab Manager, Industrial Minerals Laboratories in USA and Canada.
   - Research Engineer, Metallurgist and Plant Manager in the Canadian Uranium Industry.
   - Manager of Canadian National Programs on Uranium and Acid Generating Mine Tailings.
   - Director, Environment, Canadian Mineral Research Laboratory.
   - Senior Technical Manager, for large gold and bauxite mining operations in South America.
   - Expert Independent Consultant associated with several companies, including P&E Mining Consultants, on mineral processing, environmental management, and mineral-based radiation assessment.
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 13, and 20 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[D. Grant Feasby]

____
D. Grant Feasby, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., FEC, CET, residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's degree in engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

____
Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

BRAIN RAY, M.SC., P.GEO.

I, Brian Ray, M.Sc., P.Geo., residing at 11770 Wildwood Crescent N, Pitt Meadows, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate of the Shovelnose Gold Property – South Zone, Nicola and Similkameen Mining Divisions, British Columbia", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of January 1, 2022.
3. I am a graduate of the School of Mining and Geology "Hristo Botev", Pernik (1980) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and Exploration of Minerals, and the University of Mining Engineering and Geology "St. Ivan Rilsky"' Sofia with a Master of Science degree in Geology and Exploration of Mineral Resources (1993). I have worked as a geologist for over 40 years. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No 33418).

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

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
   - Senior Geologist, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences – Geological Institute, Sofia 1980-2002
   - Contract Geologist, Barrick Gold Corporation (Williams Mine), Marathon, ON July 2005-Oct 2005
   - Chief Mine Geologist, YGC Resources (Ketza River Mine), Yukon Oct 2005-Oct 2006
   - Resource Program Manager, Miramar Mining Corp. (Hope Bay), Nunavut 2006-2007
   - Senior District Geologist, Newmont Mining Corp. (Hope Bay), Nunavut 2007-Jun 2008
   - Geological Consultant, AMEC Americas Ltd., Vancouver, BC Jun 2008-Dec 2008
   - Independent Geological Consultant Dec 2008-June 2009
   - Country Exploration Manager, Sandspring Resources Ltd. May 2013-Dec 2013
   - Principal Resource Geologist, Ray GeoConsulting Ltd. 2013-present
4. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 27, 2021.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 15, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

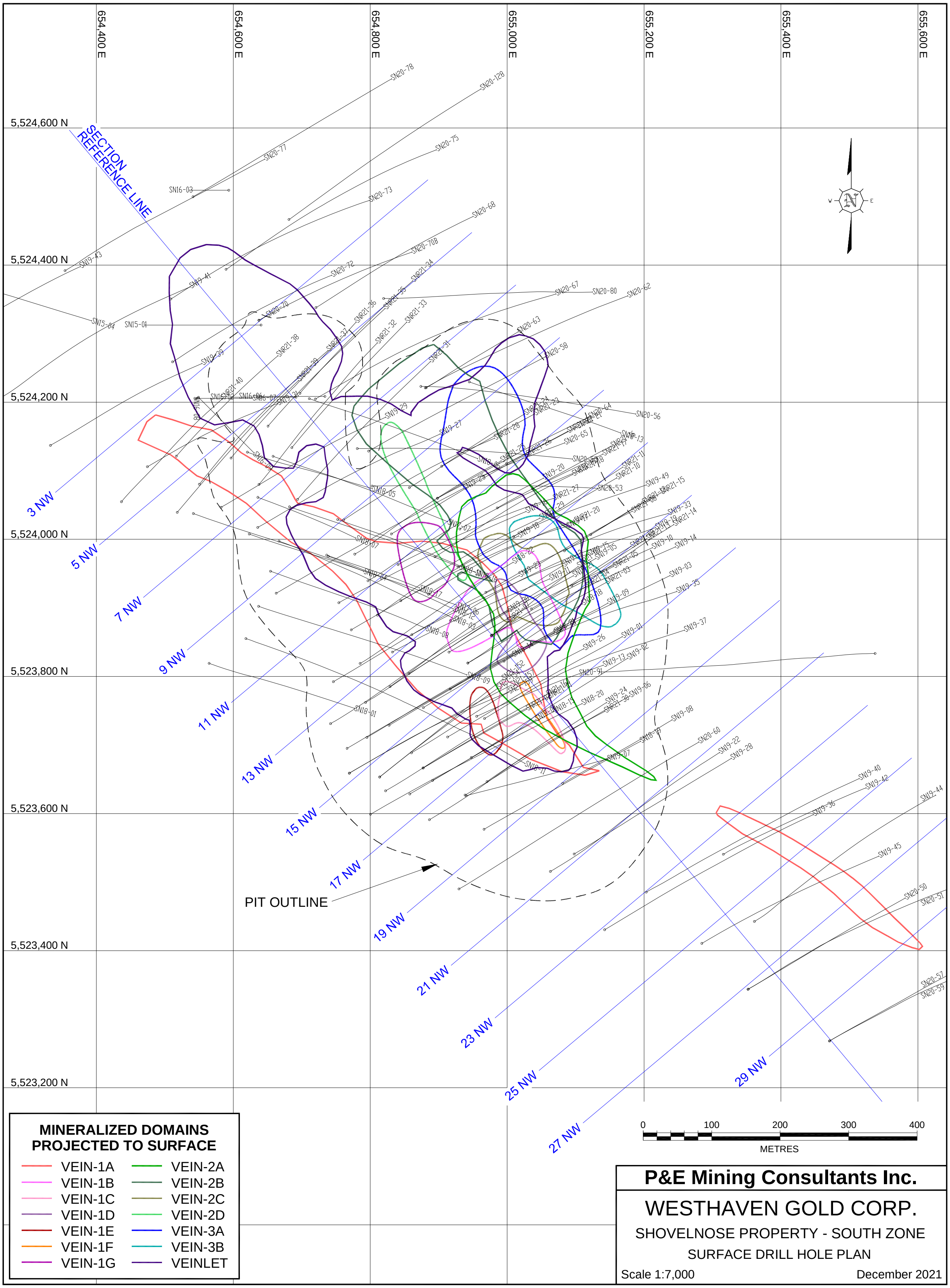
Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Signed Date: January 19, 2022

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Brian Ray]

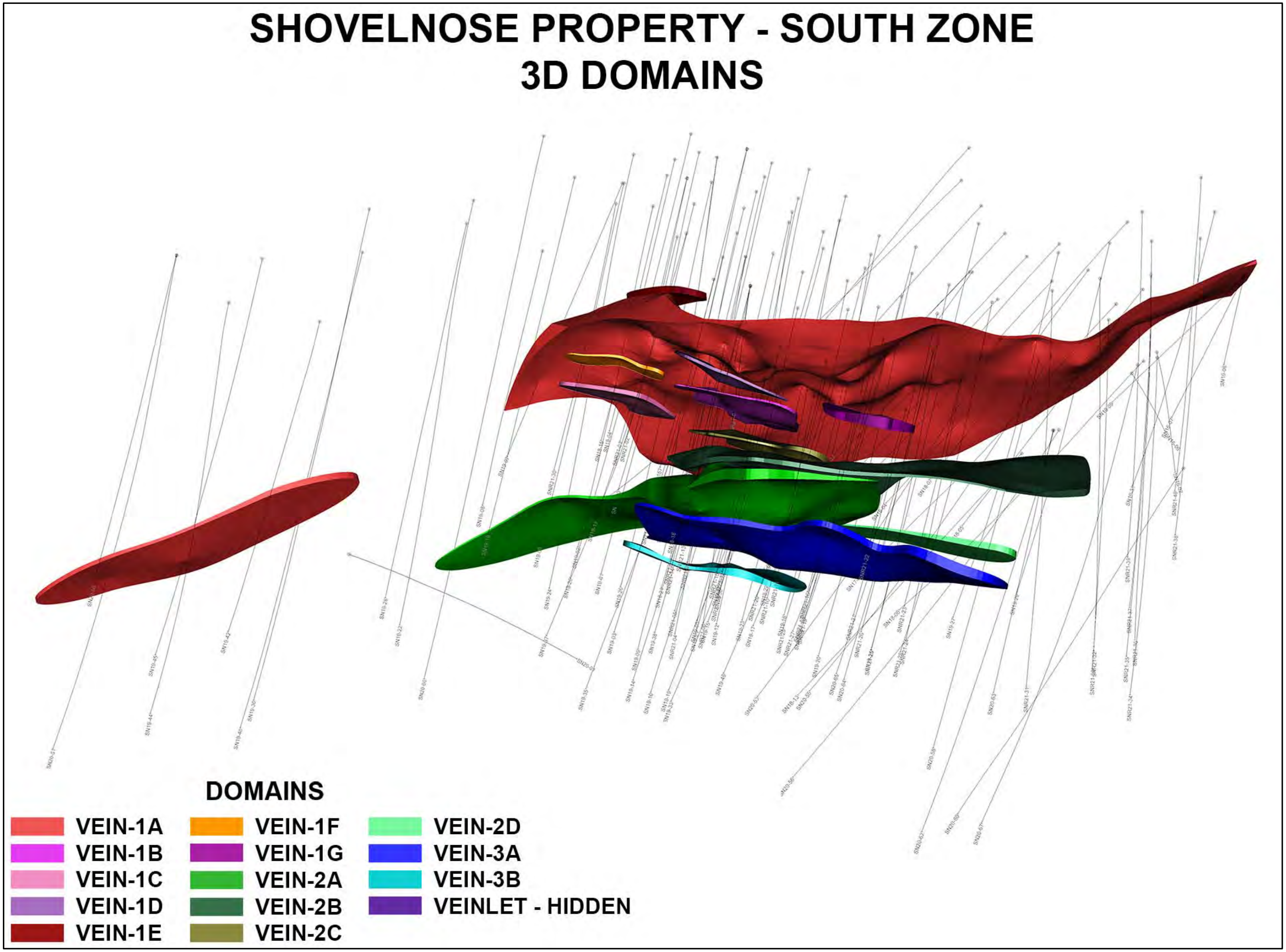
____

Brain Ray, M.Sc., P.Geo.

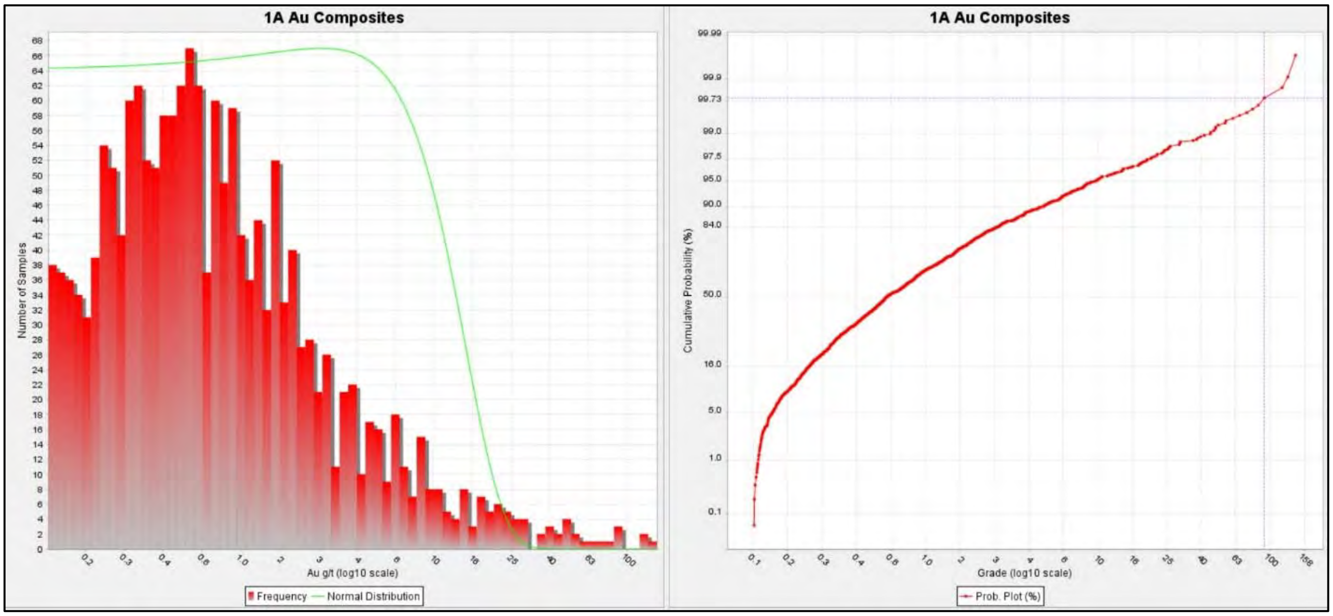
APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN

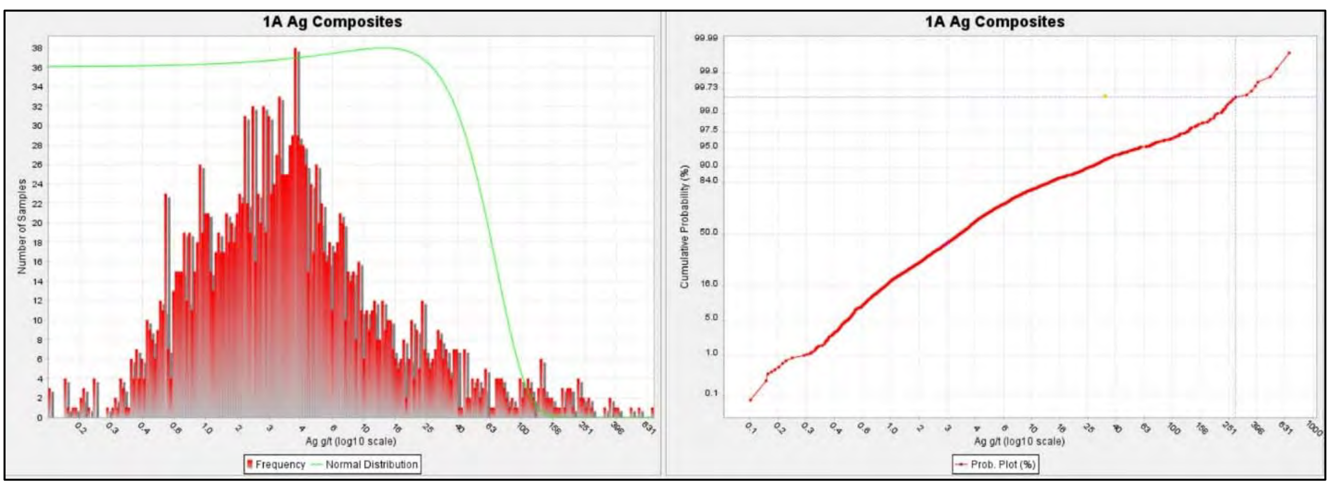

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
3 NW
5 NW
7 NW
9 NW
11 NW
13 NW
15 NW
17 NW
19 NW
21 NW
23 NW
25 NW
27 NW
29 NW
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

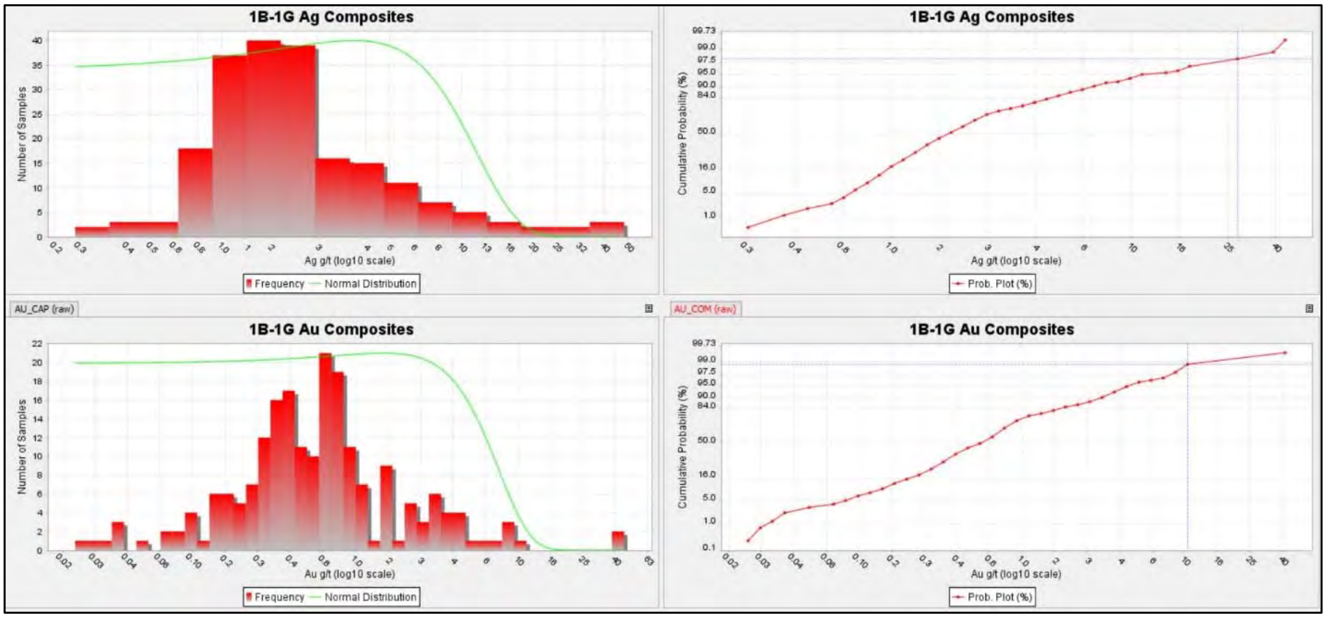
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

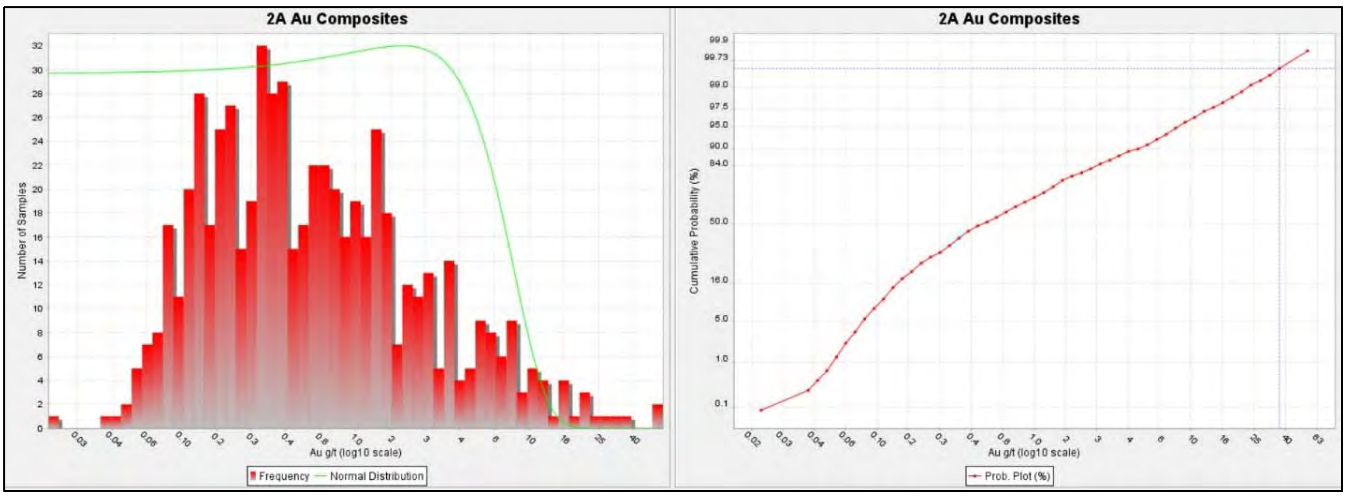

SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
3D DOMAINS
DOMAINS
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET - HIDDEN

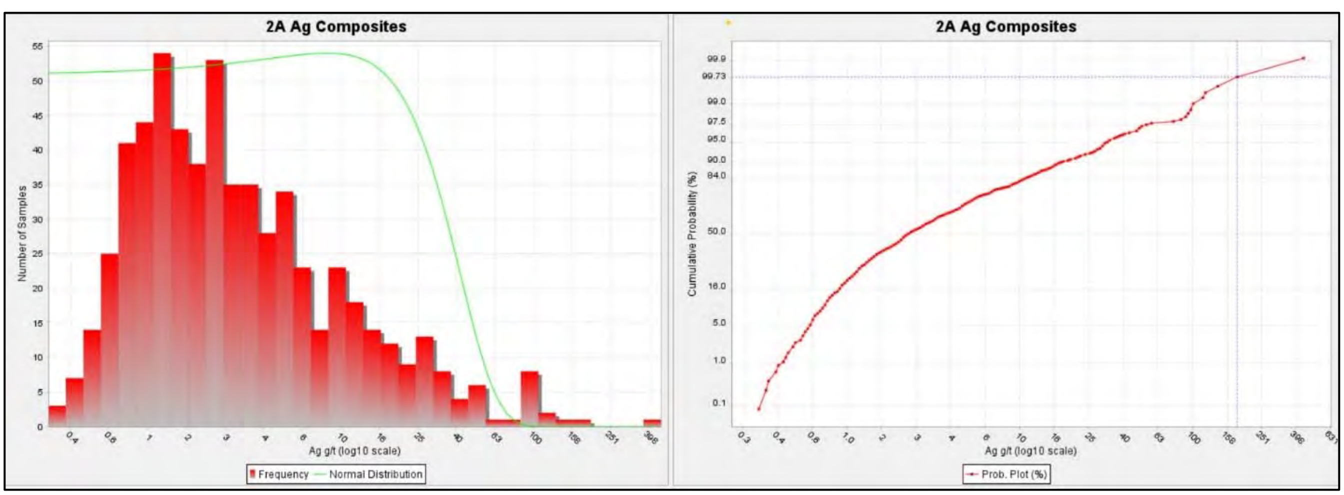
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS

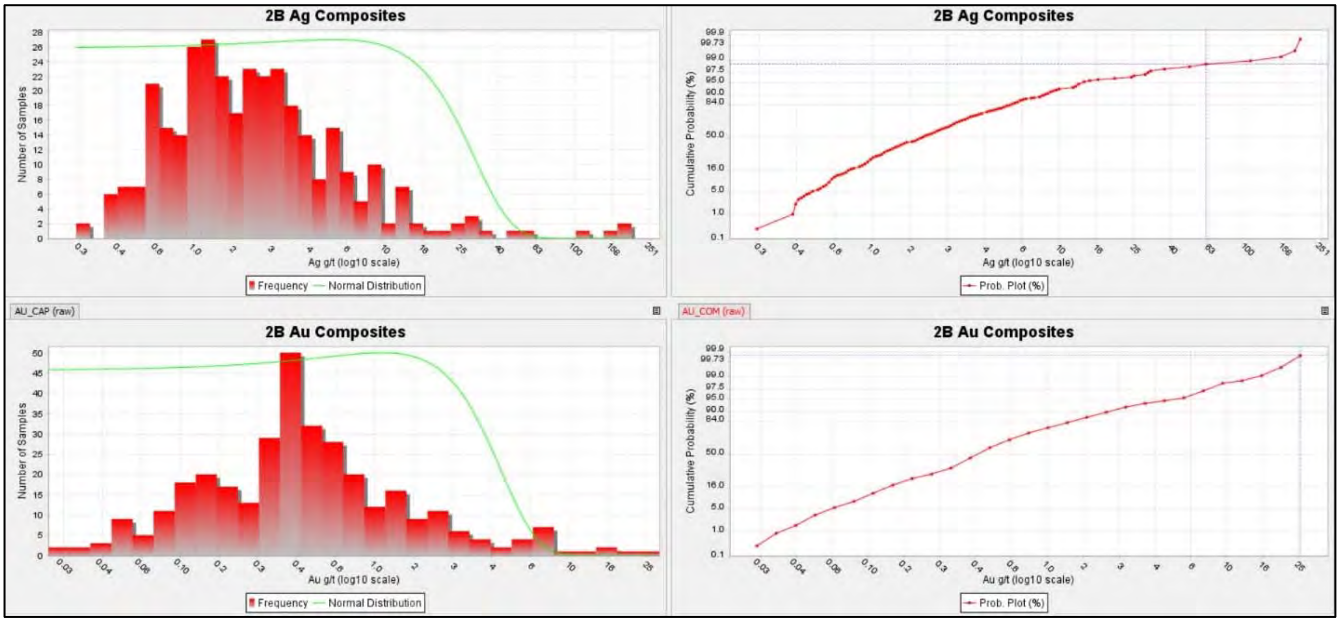


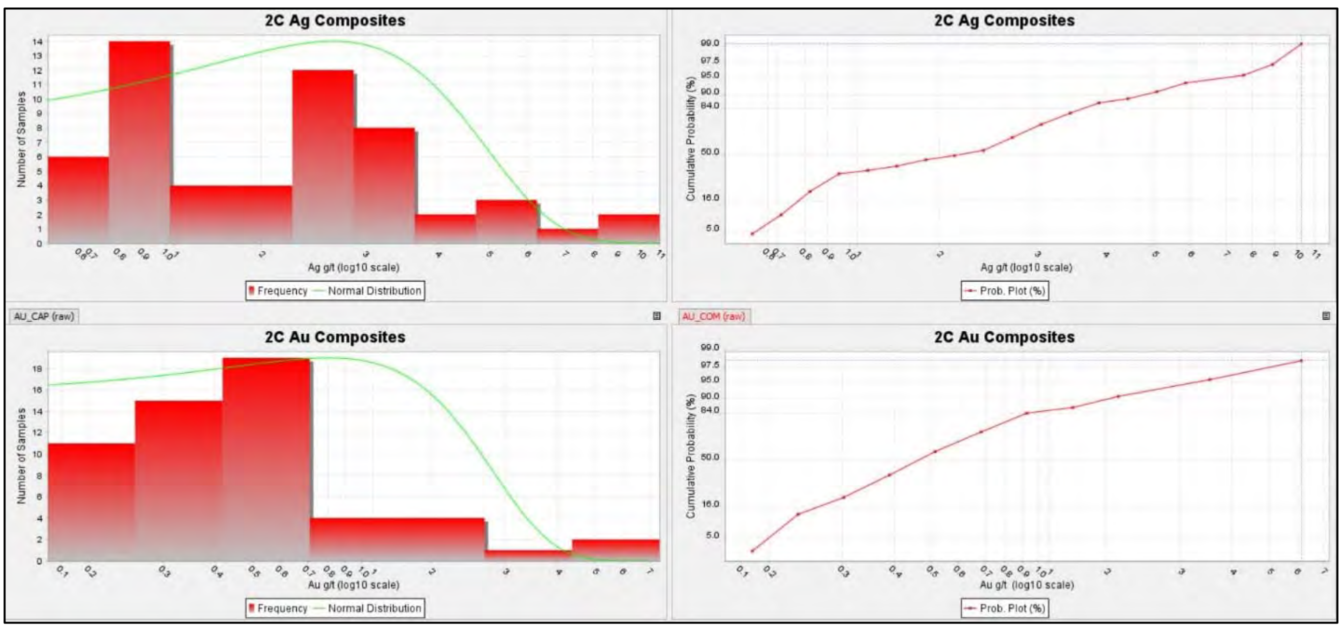


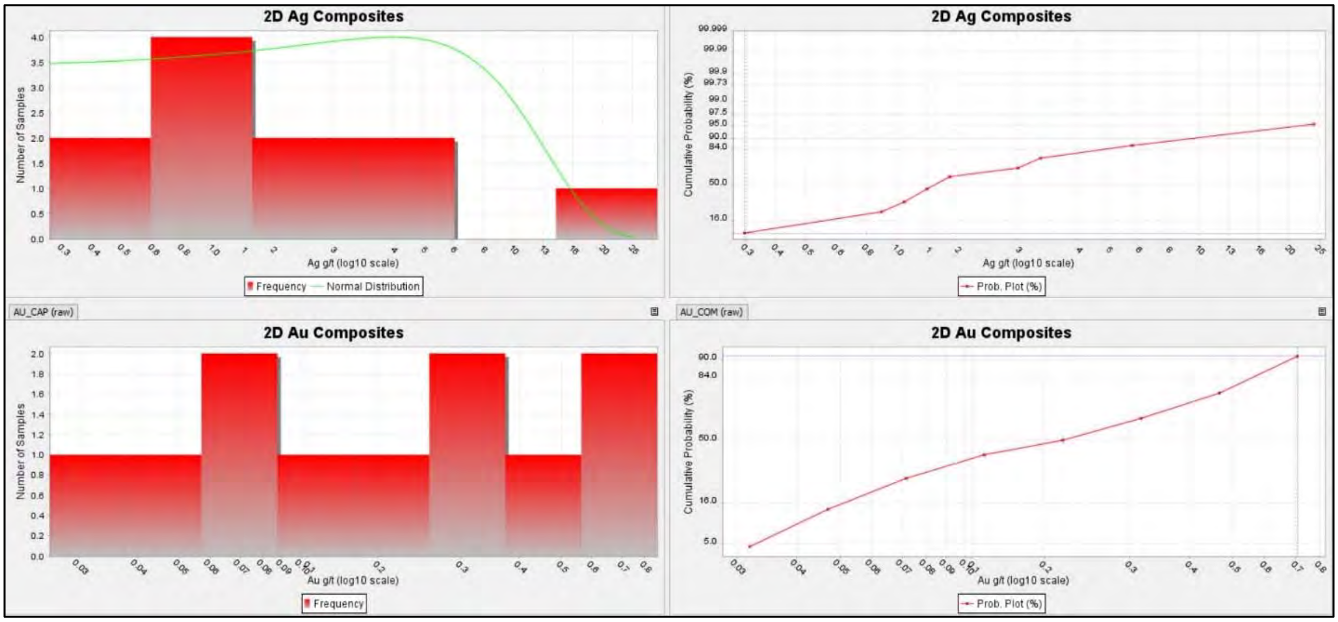

1B-1G Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
1B-1G Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)
AU_CAP (raw)
1B-1G Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
AU_COM (raw)
1B-1G Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

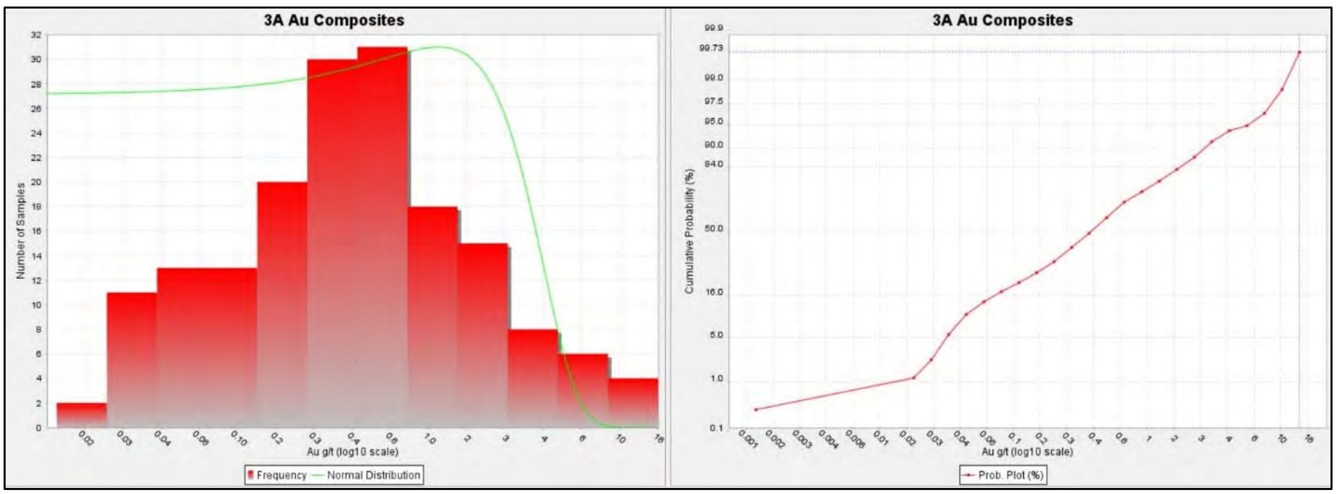

2A Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
2A Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

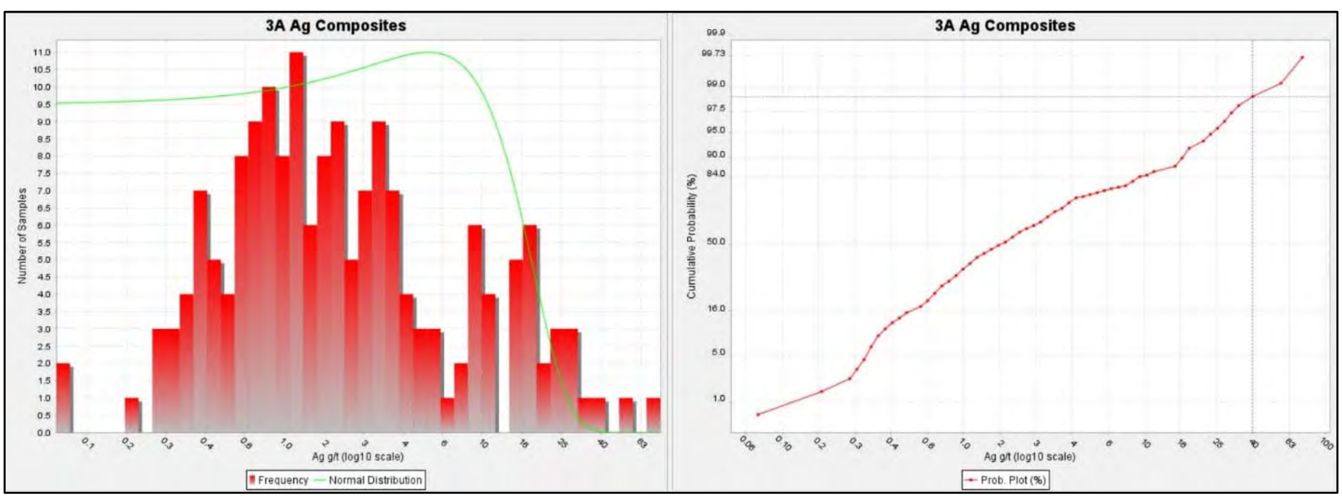

2A Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
2A Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

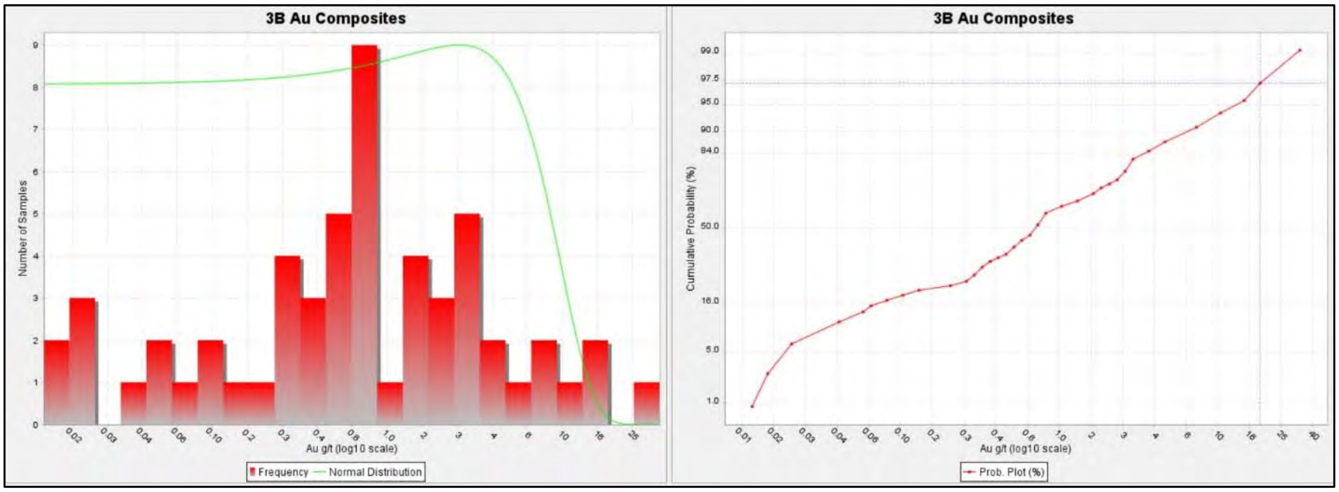

2B Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
2B Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)
AU_CAP (raw)
2B Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
AU_COM (raw)
2B Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

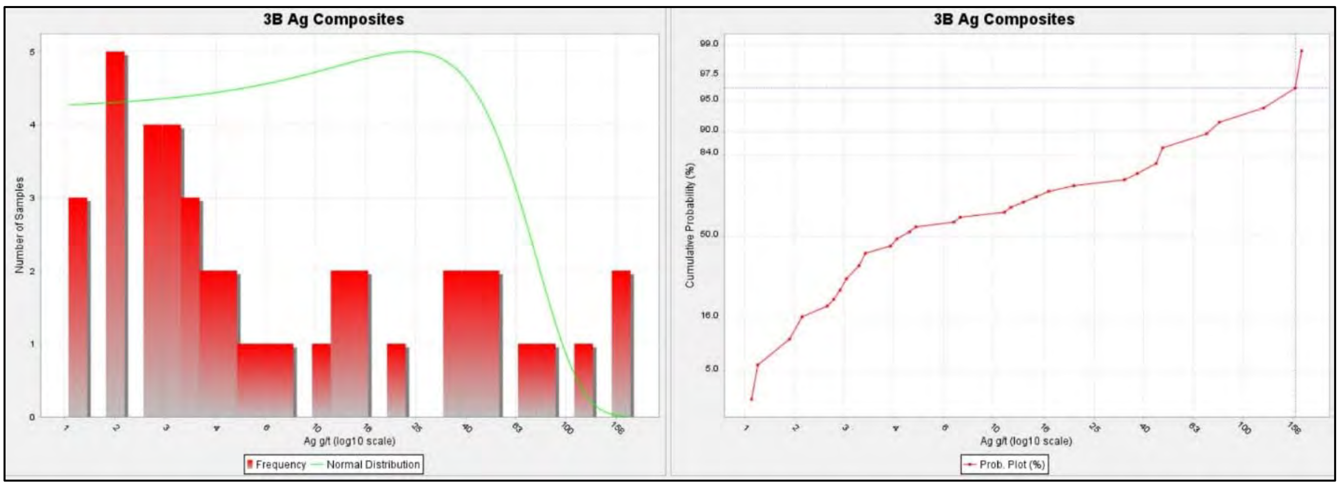

2C Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
2C Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)
AU_CAP (raw)
2C Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
AU_COM (raw)
2C Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

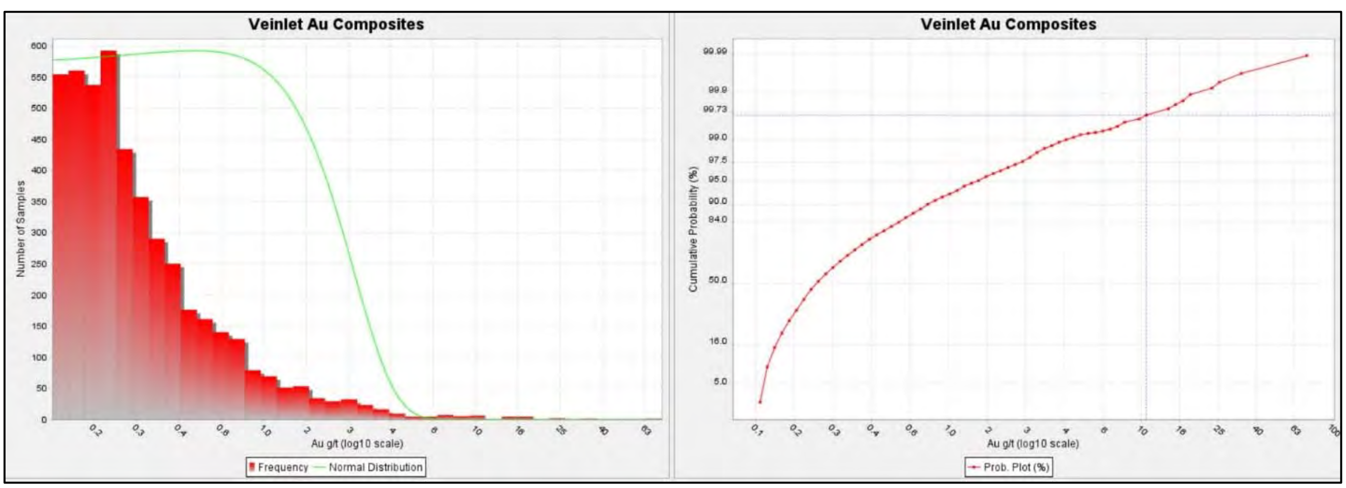

2D Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
2D Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)
AU_CAP (raw)
2D Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
AU_COM (raw)
2D Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

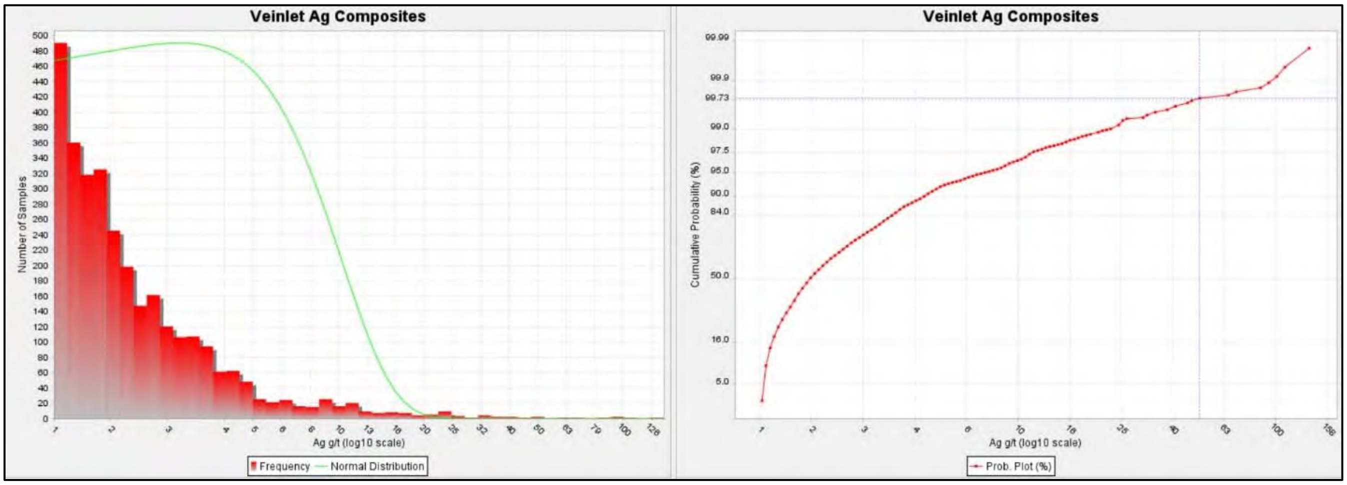

3A Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
3A Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


3A Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
3A Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

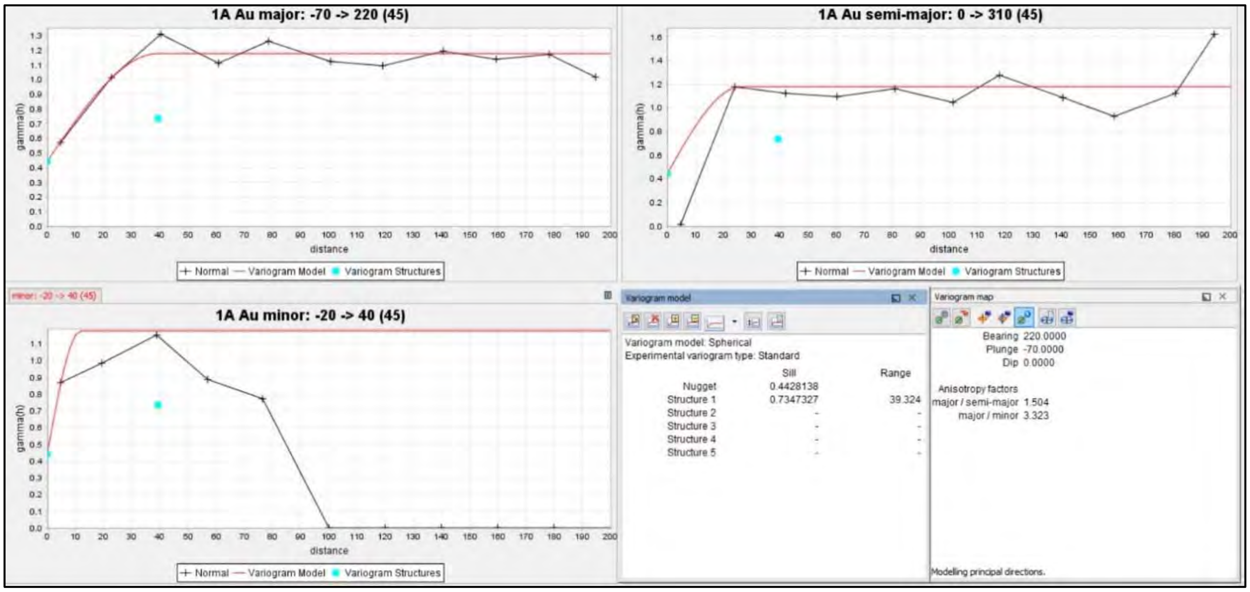

3B Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
3B Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

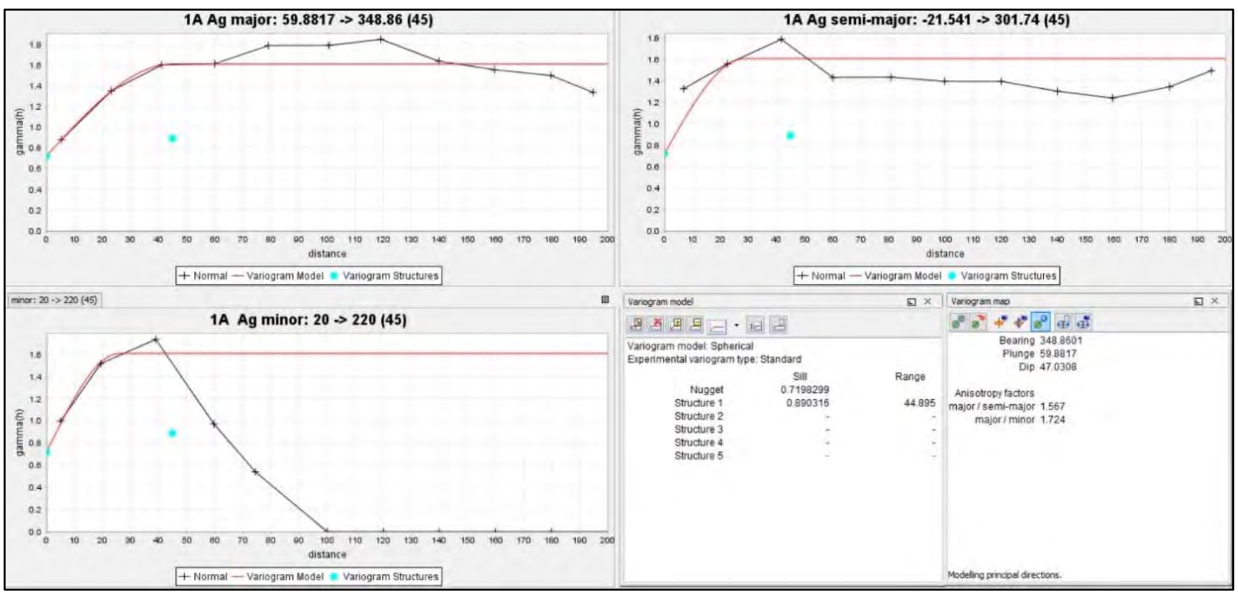

3B Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
3B Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

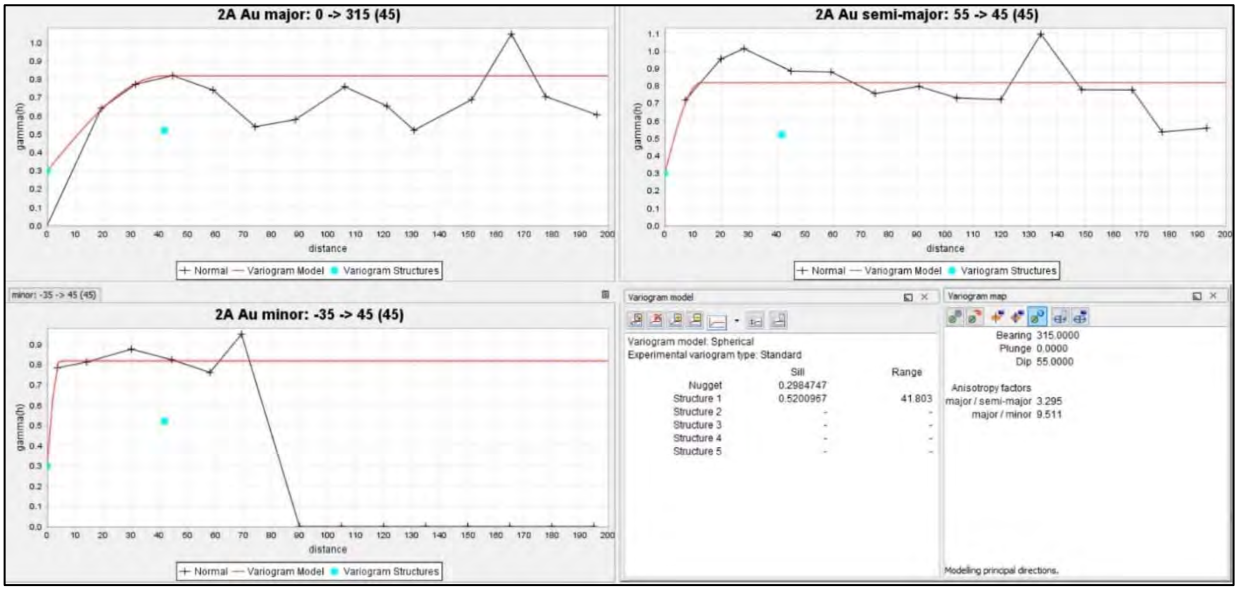

Veinlet Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
Veinlet Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

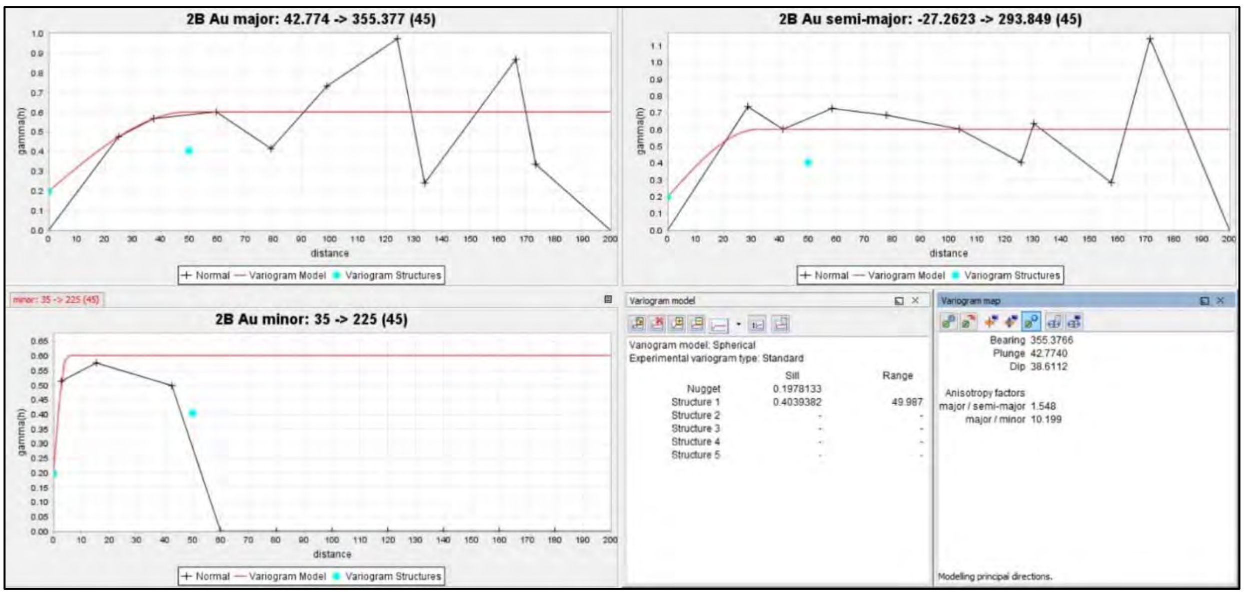

Veinlet Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution
Veinlet Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

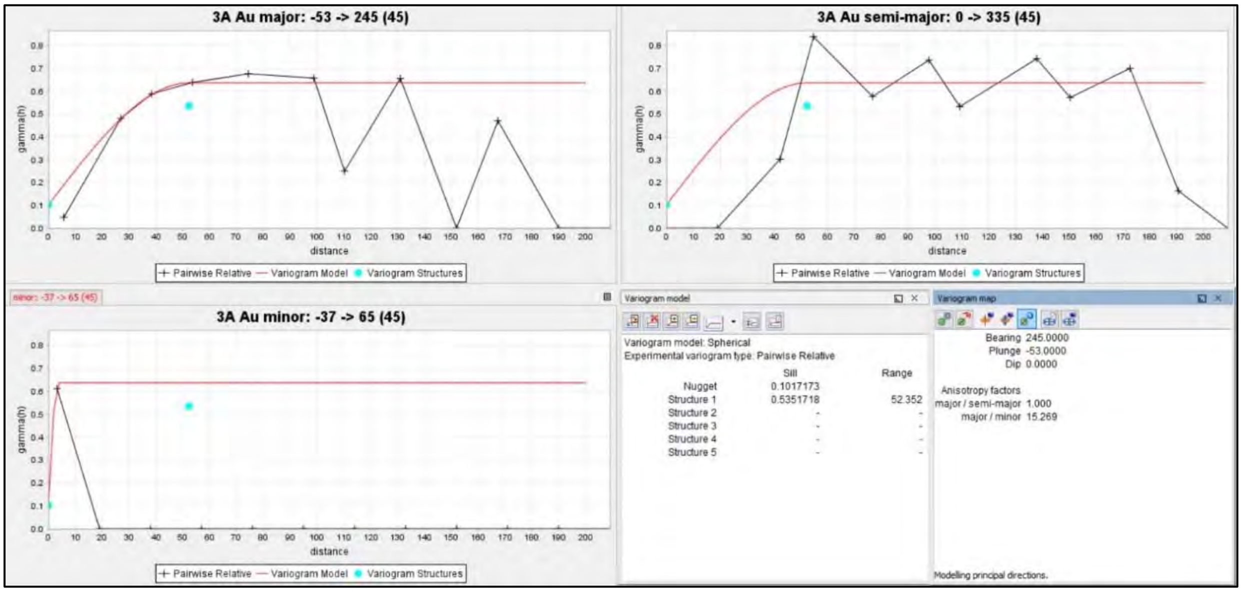
APPENDIX D VARIOGRAMS



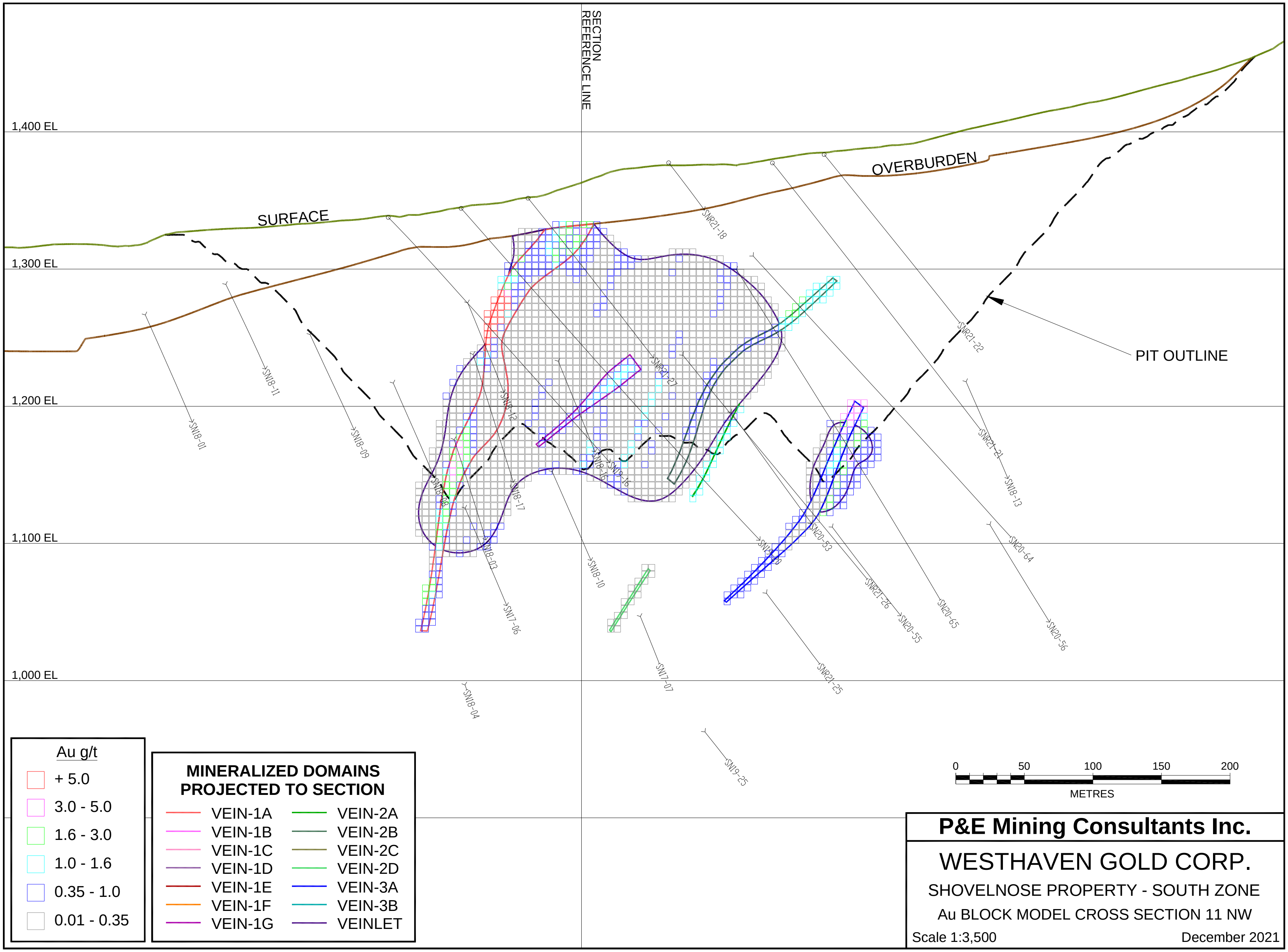


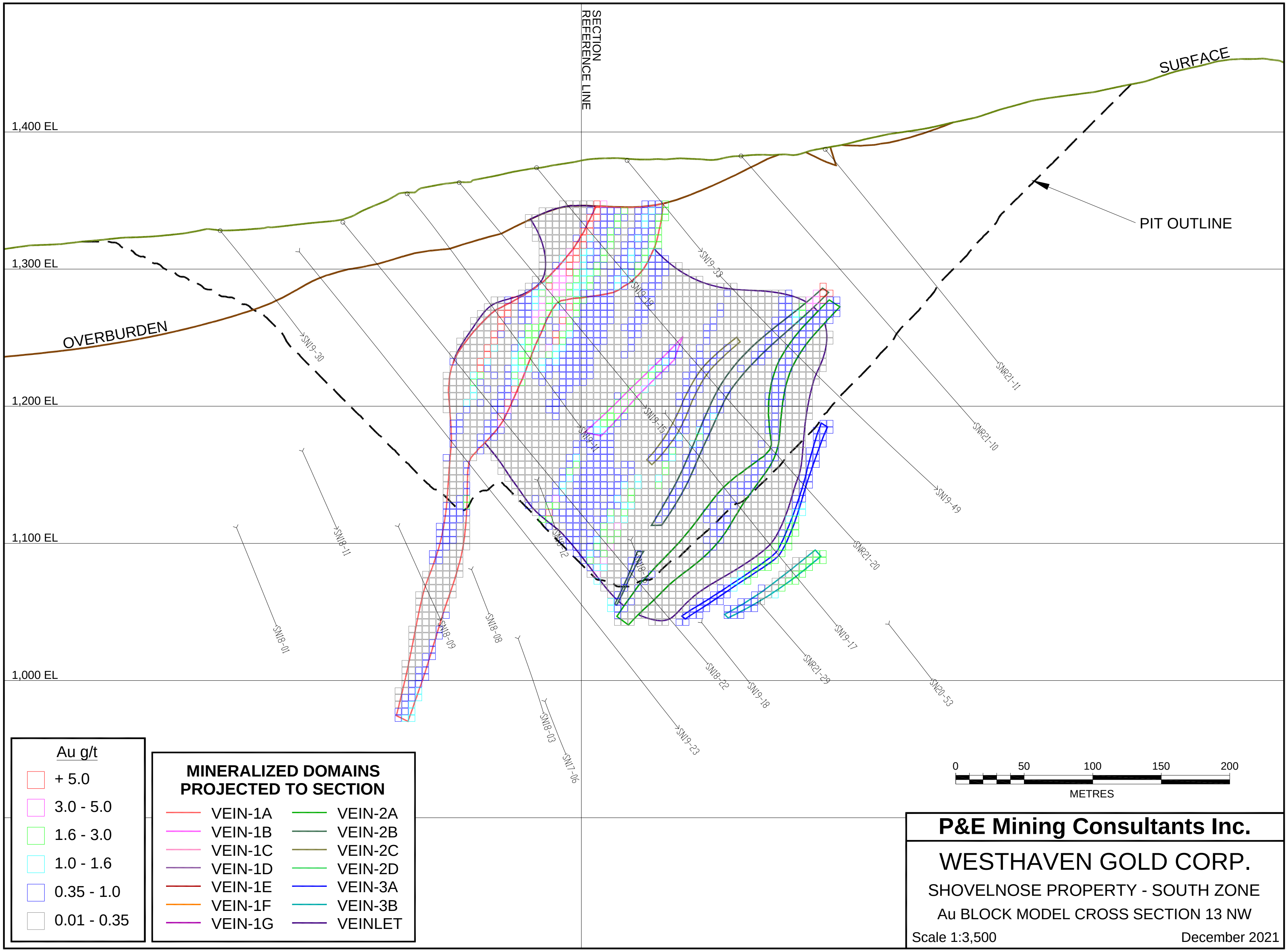

2A Au major: 0 -> 315 (45)
2A Au semi-major: 55 -> 45 (45)
2A Au minor: -35 -> 45 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal — Variogram Model — Variogram Structures
Variogram model
Variogram model: Spherical
Experimental variogram type: Standard
Sill Range
Nugget 0.2984747
Structure 1 0.5200957 41.803
Structure 2 - -
Structure 3 - -
Structure 4 - -
Structure 5 - -
Variogram map
Bearing 315.0000
Plunge 0.0000
Dip 55.0000
Anisotropy factors
major / semi-major 3.295
major / minor 9.511
Modelling principal directions.


2B Au major: 42.774 -> 355.377 (45)
2B Au semi-major: -27.2623 -> 293.849 (45)
2B Au minor: 35 -> 225 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal — Variogram Model — Variogram Structures
Variogram model
Variogram model: Spherical
Experimental variogram type: Standard
Sill Range
Nugget 0.1978133
Structure 1 0.4039382 49.987
Structure 2 - -
Structure 3 - -
Structure 4 - -
Structure 5 - -
Variogram map
Bearing 355.3766
Plunge 42.7740
Dip 38.6112
Anisotropy factors
major / semi-major 1.548
major / minor 10.199
Modelling principal directions.

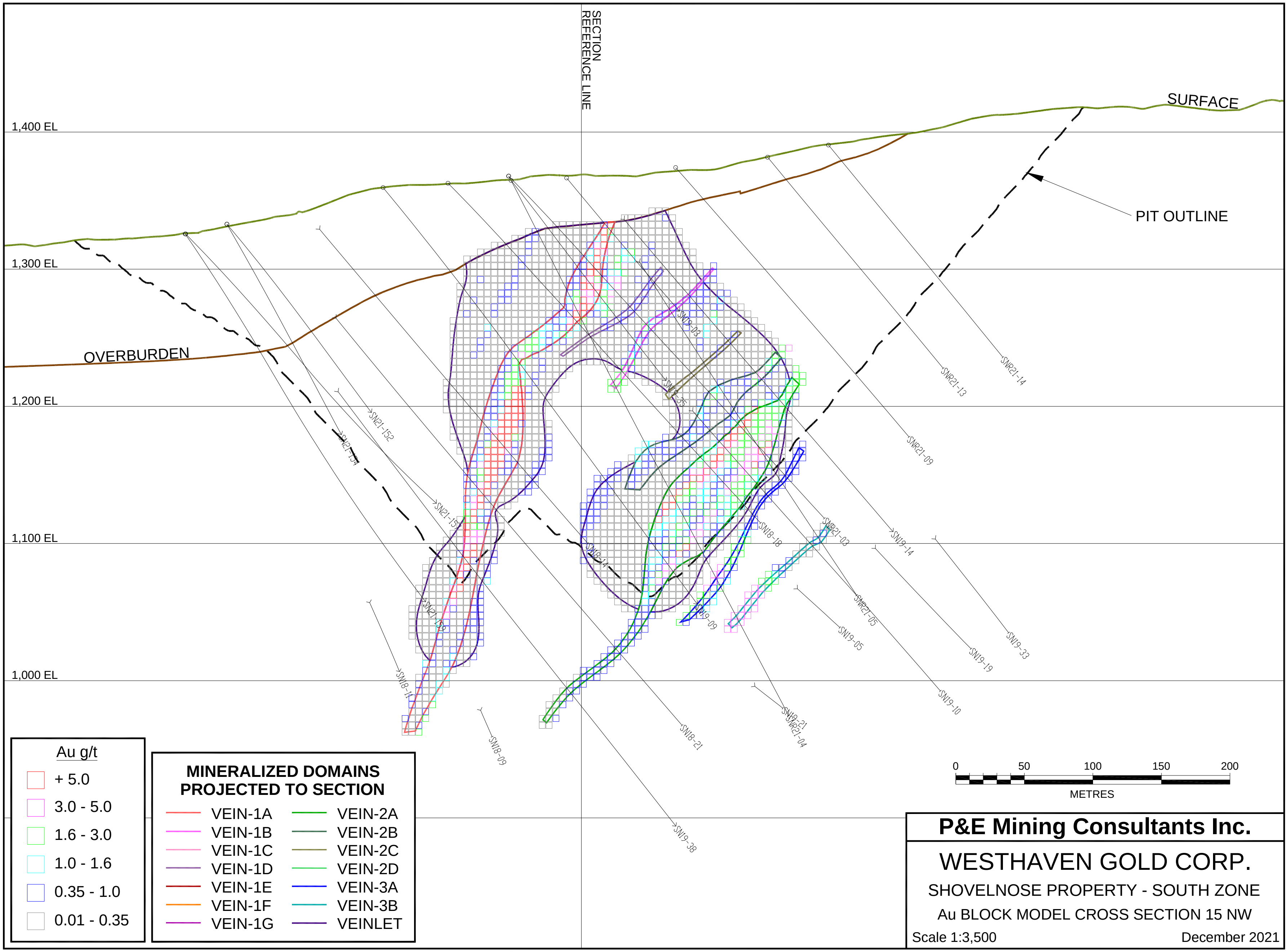

3A Au major: -53 -> 245 (45)
3A Au semi-major: 0 -> 335 (45)
3A Au minor: -37 -> 65 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures
Variogram model
Variogram model: Spherical
Experimental variogram type: Pairwise Relative
Sill
Range
Nugget 0.1017173
Structure 1 0.5351718 52.352
Structure 2
Structure 3
Structure 4
Structure 5
Variogram map
Bearing 245.0000
Plunge -53.0000
Dip 0.0000
Anisotropy factors
major / semi-major 1.000
major / minor 15.269
Modelling principal directions.

APPENDIX E AU BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

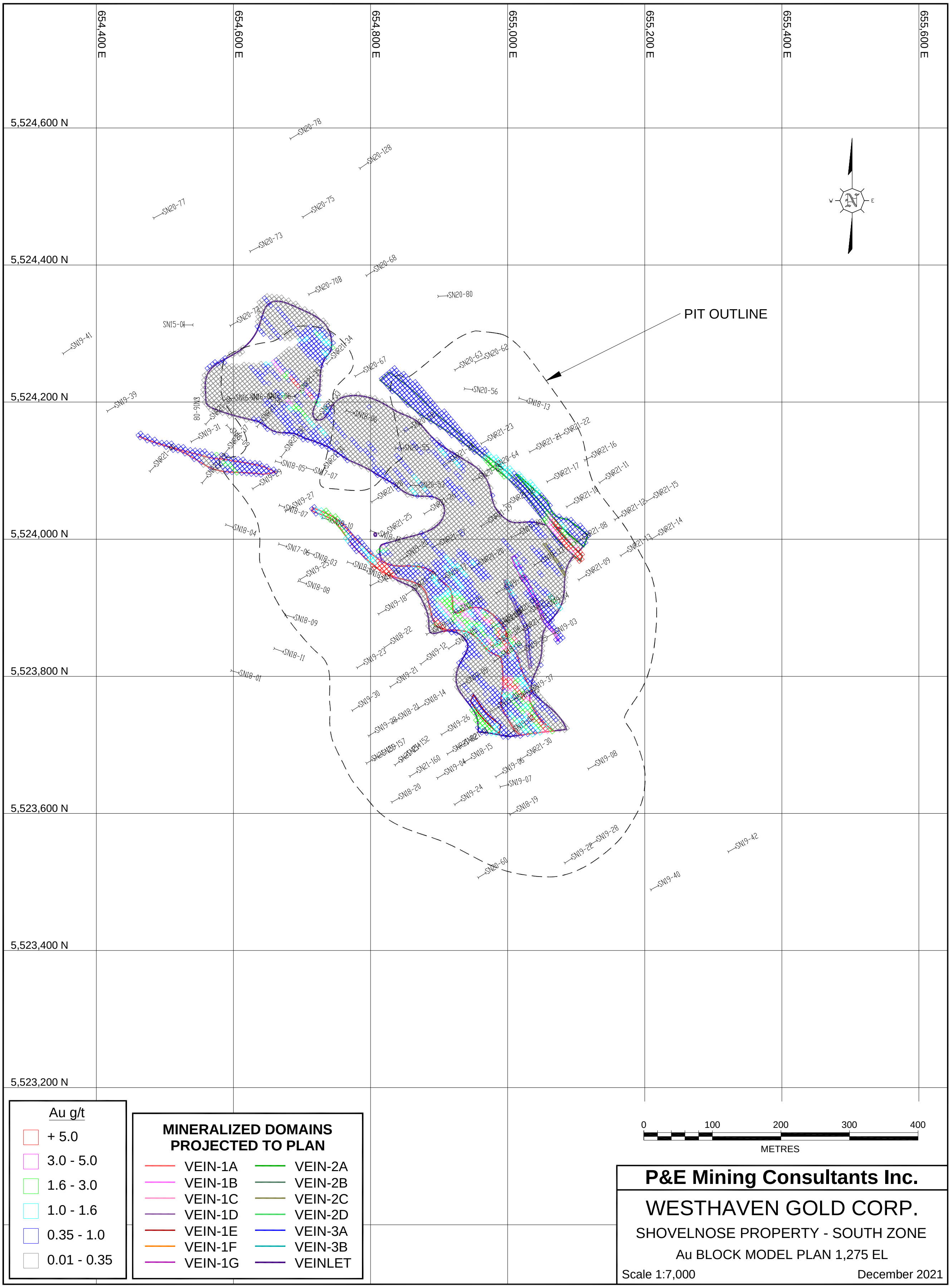

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 11 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021

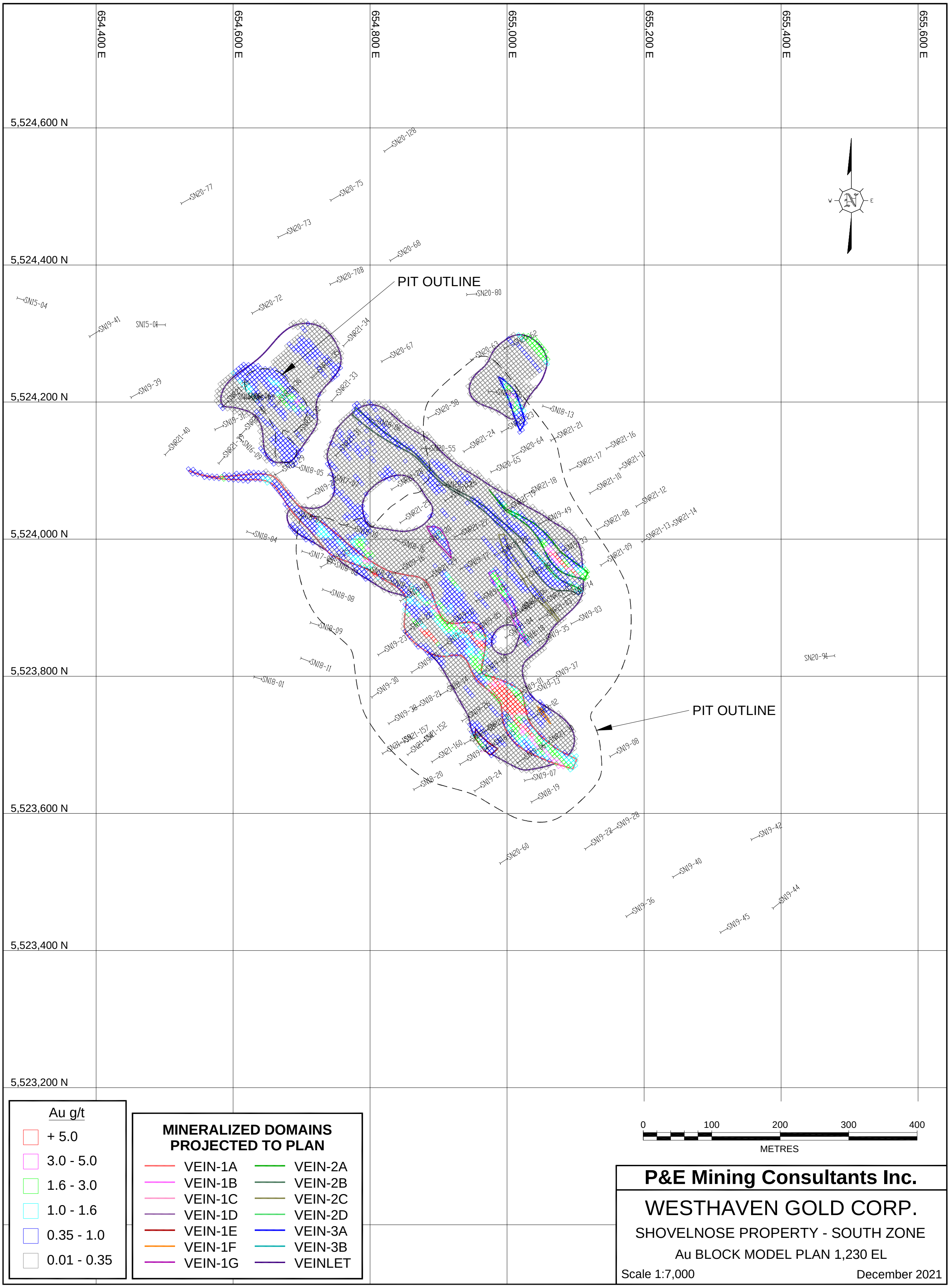


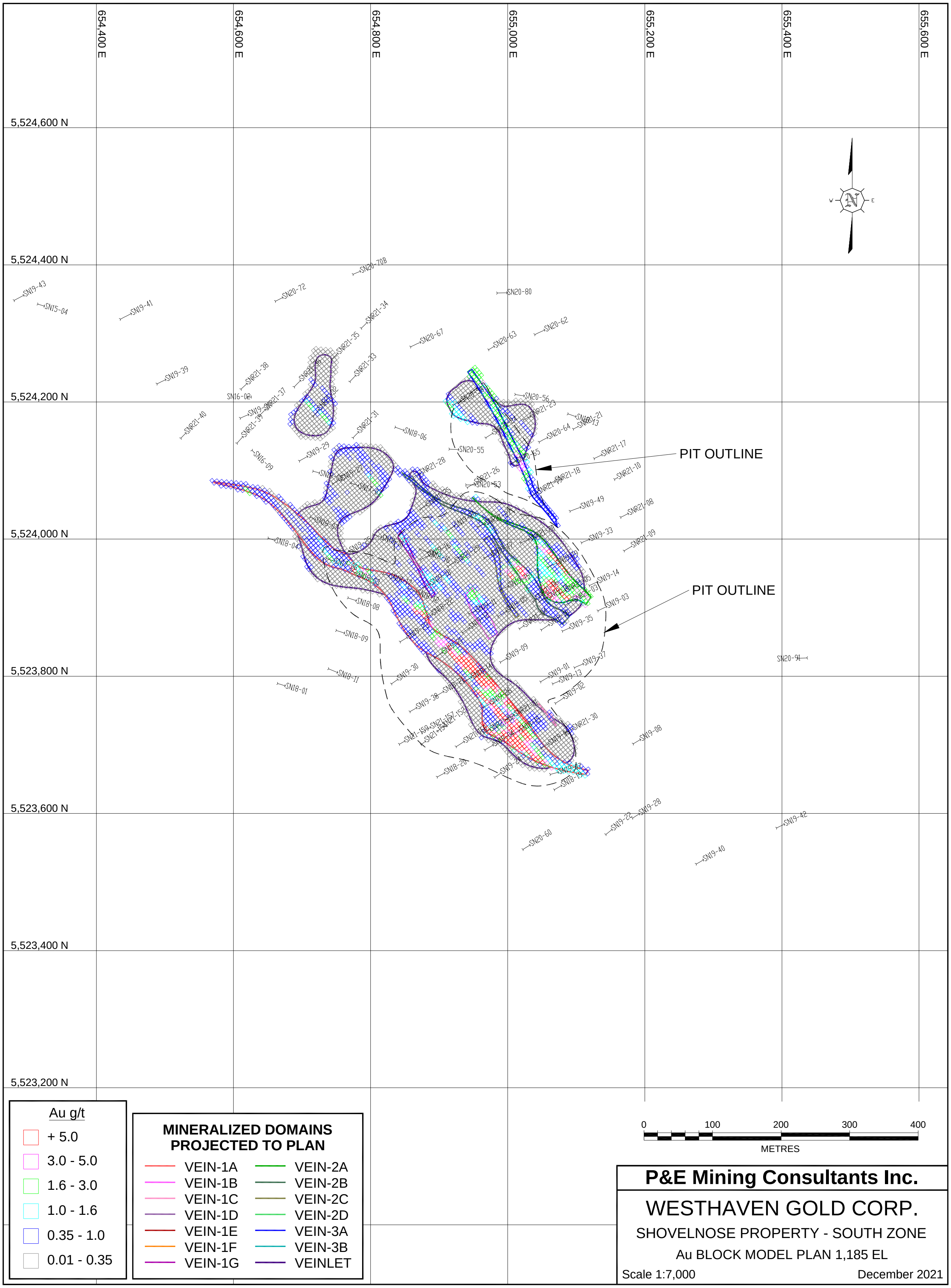
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 13 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021



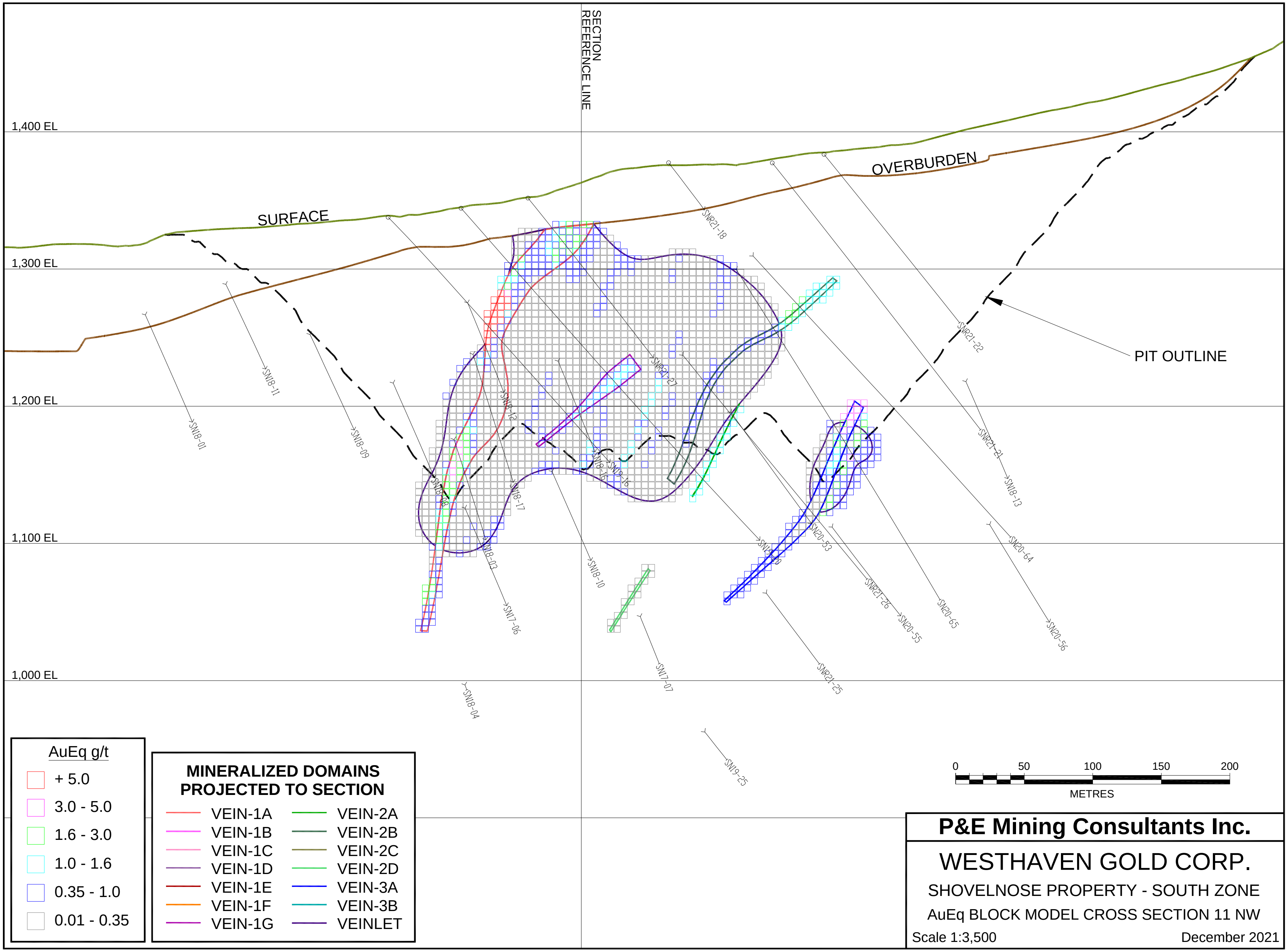
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
OVERBURDEN
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 15 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021

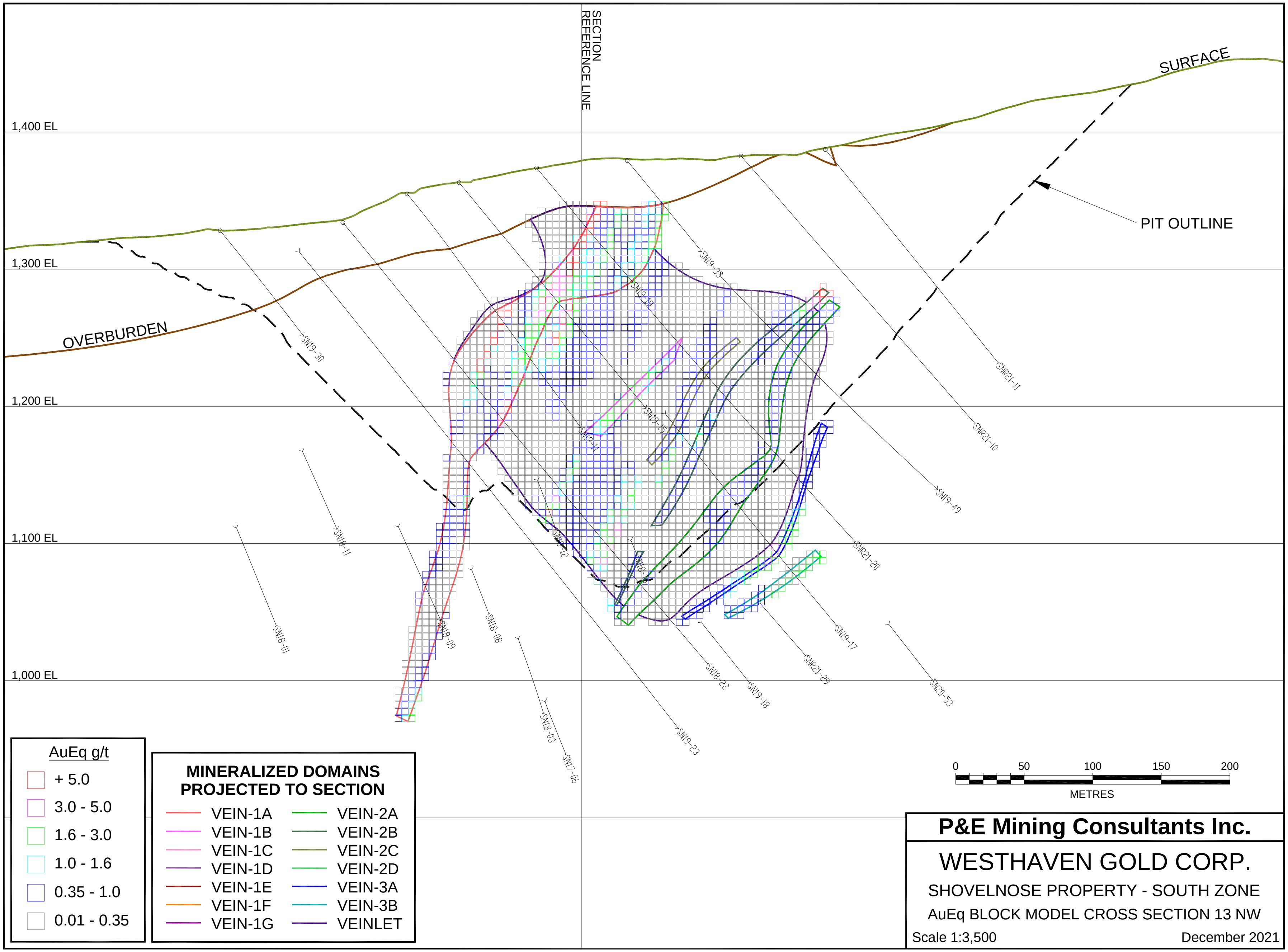

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,275 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

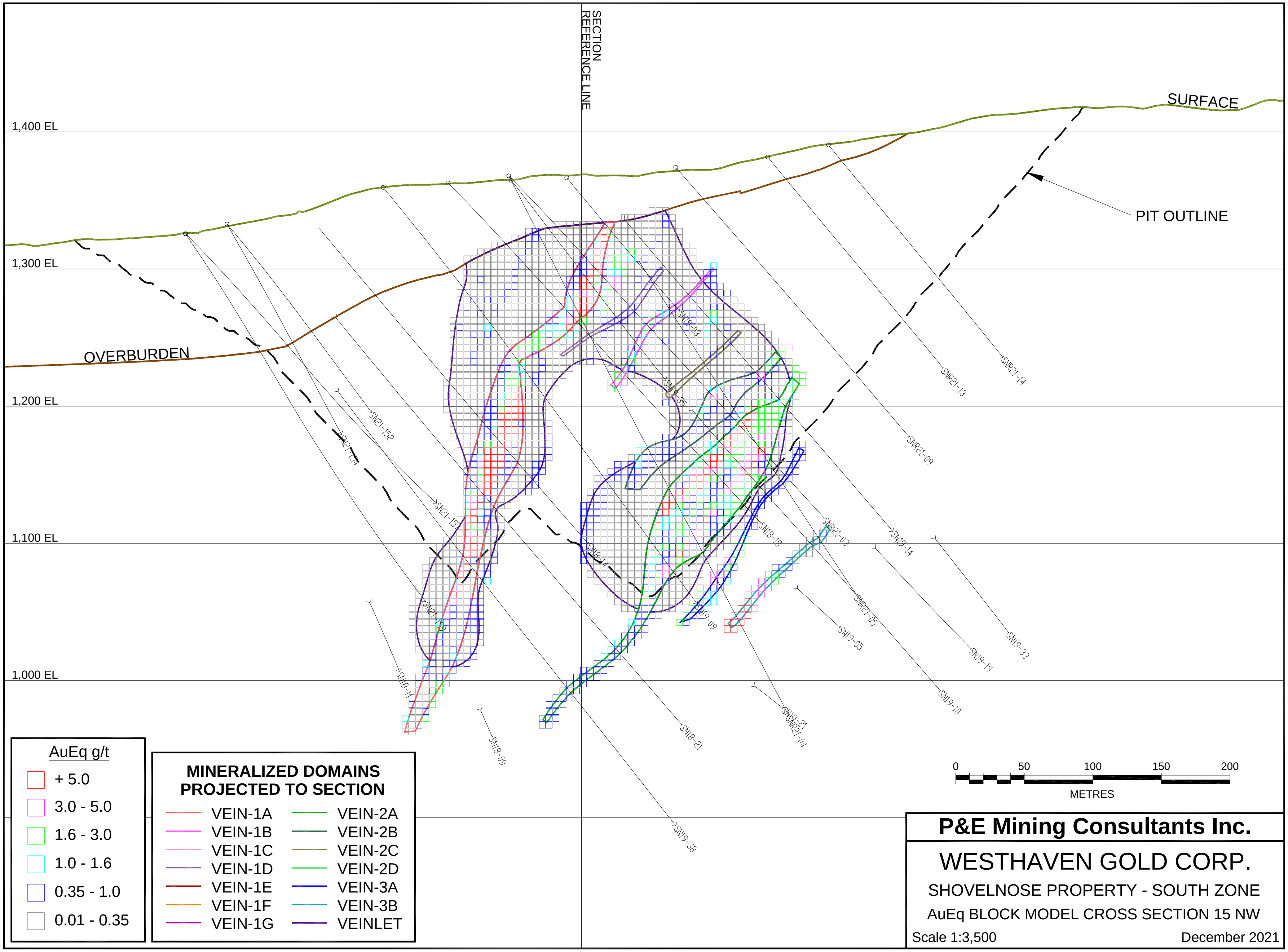

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,230 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

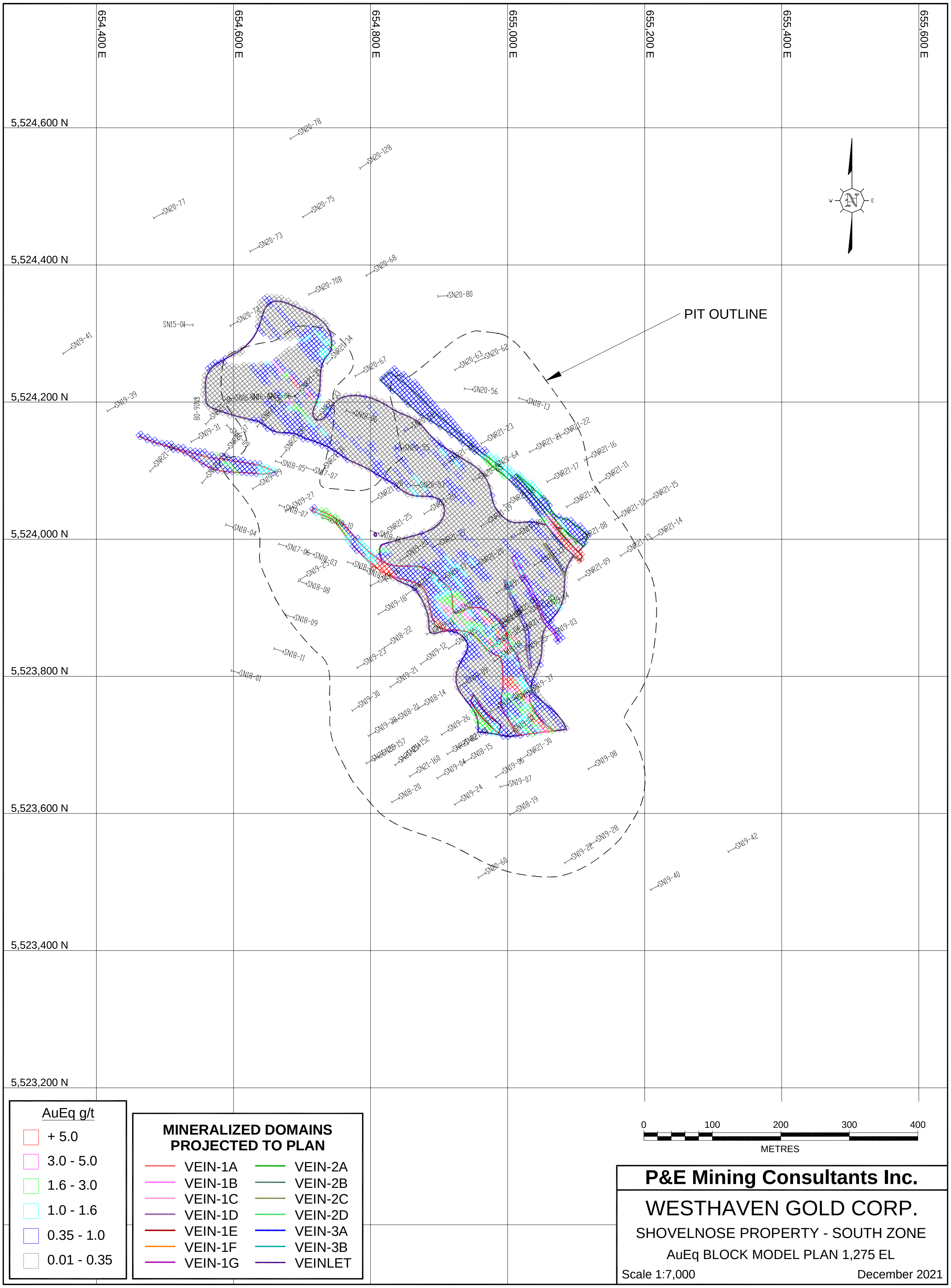

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,185 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

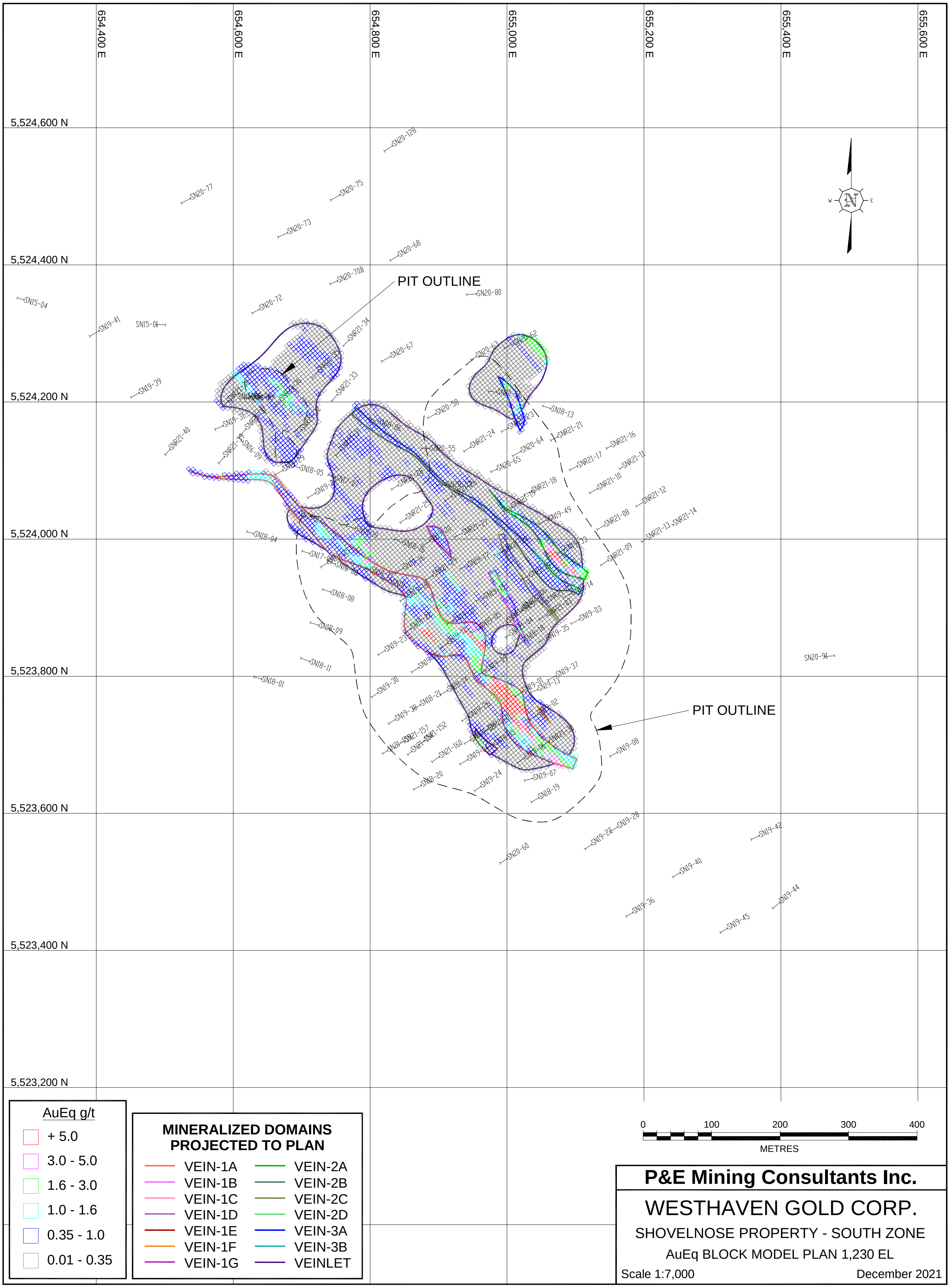
APPENDIX F AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

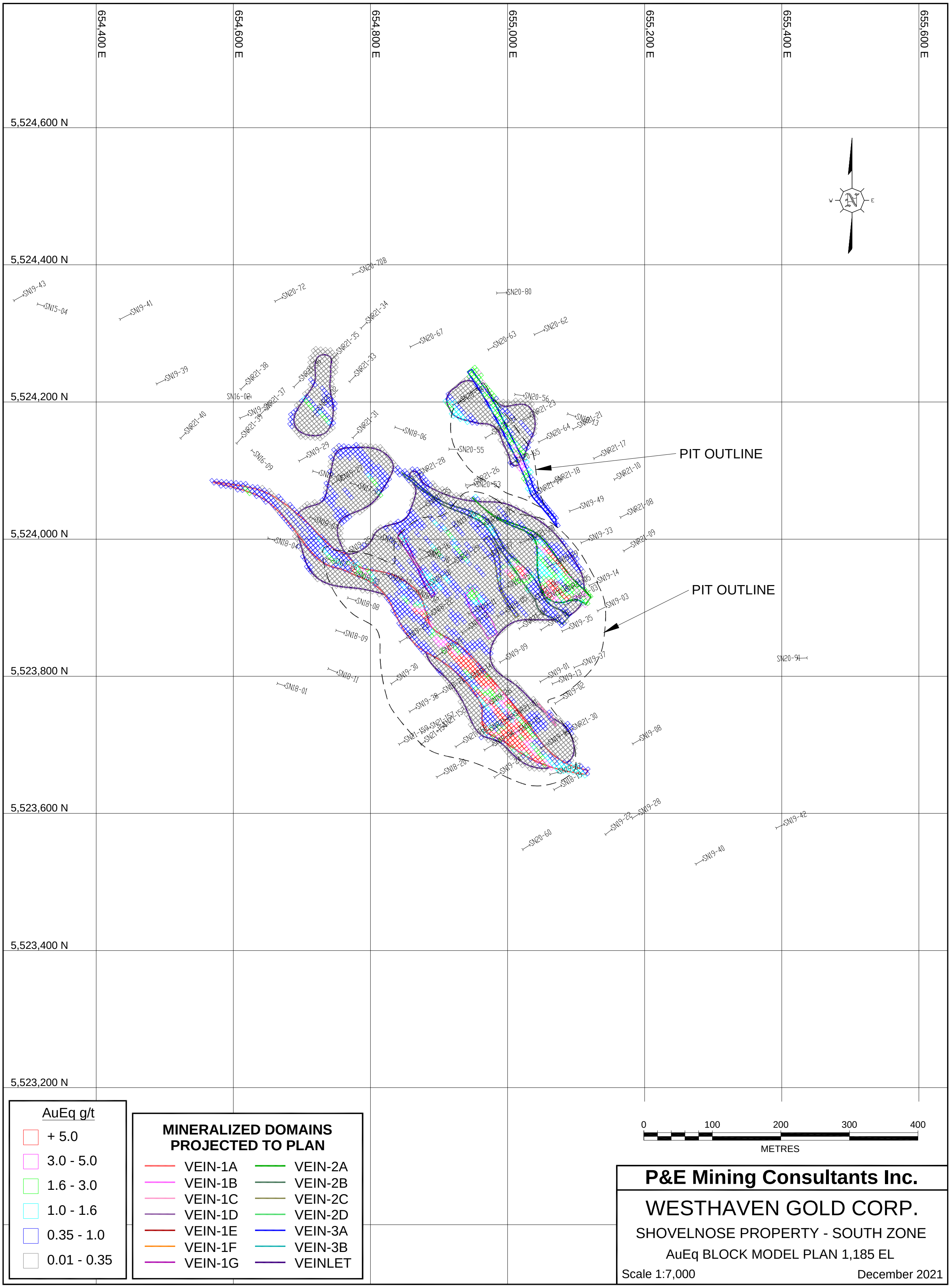

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 11 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
OVERBURDEN
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 13 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
OVERBURDEN
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 15 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021

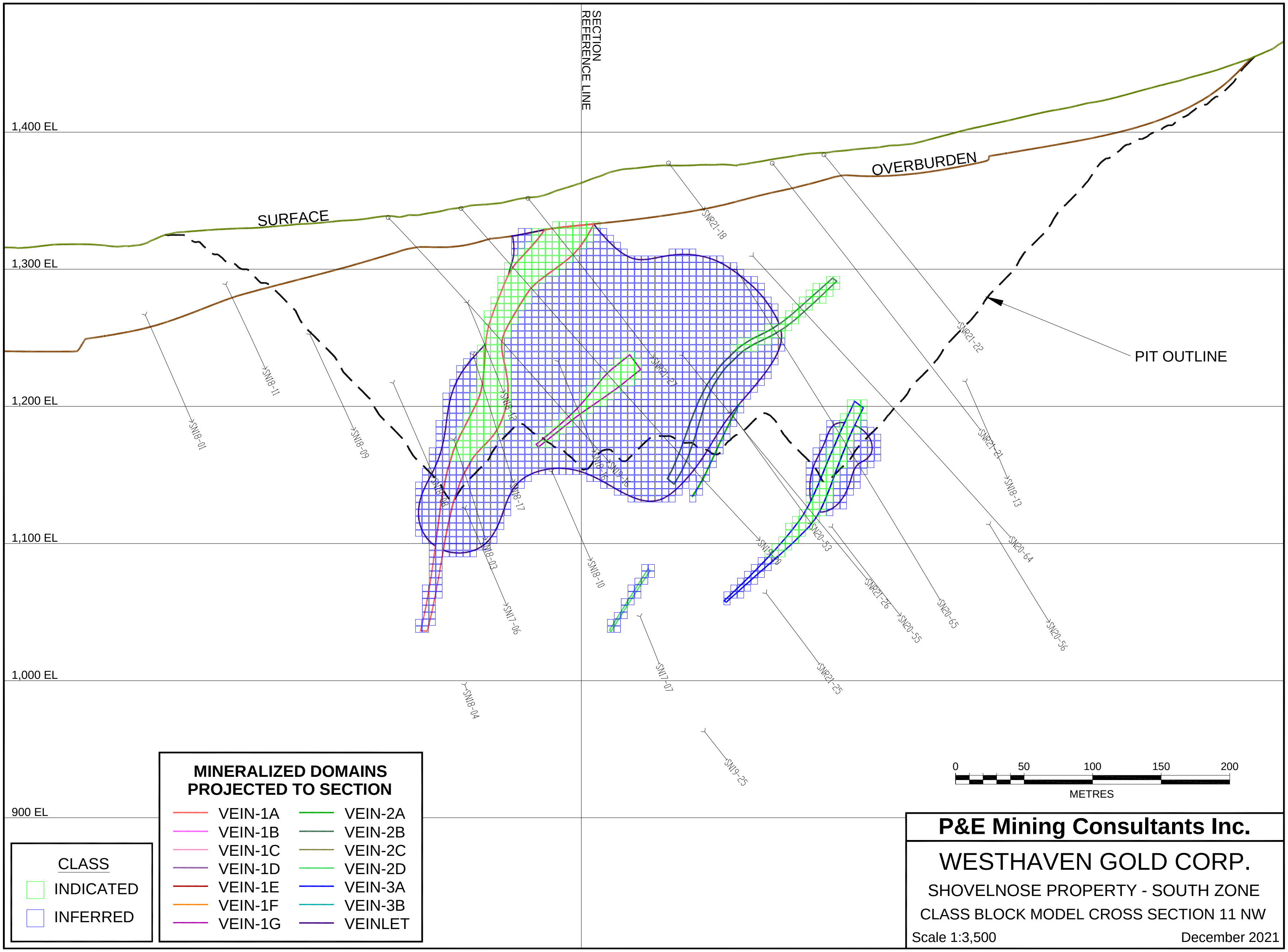

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,275 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

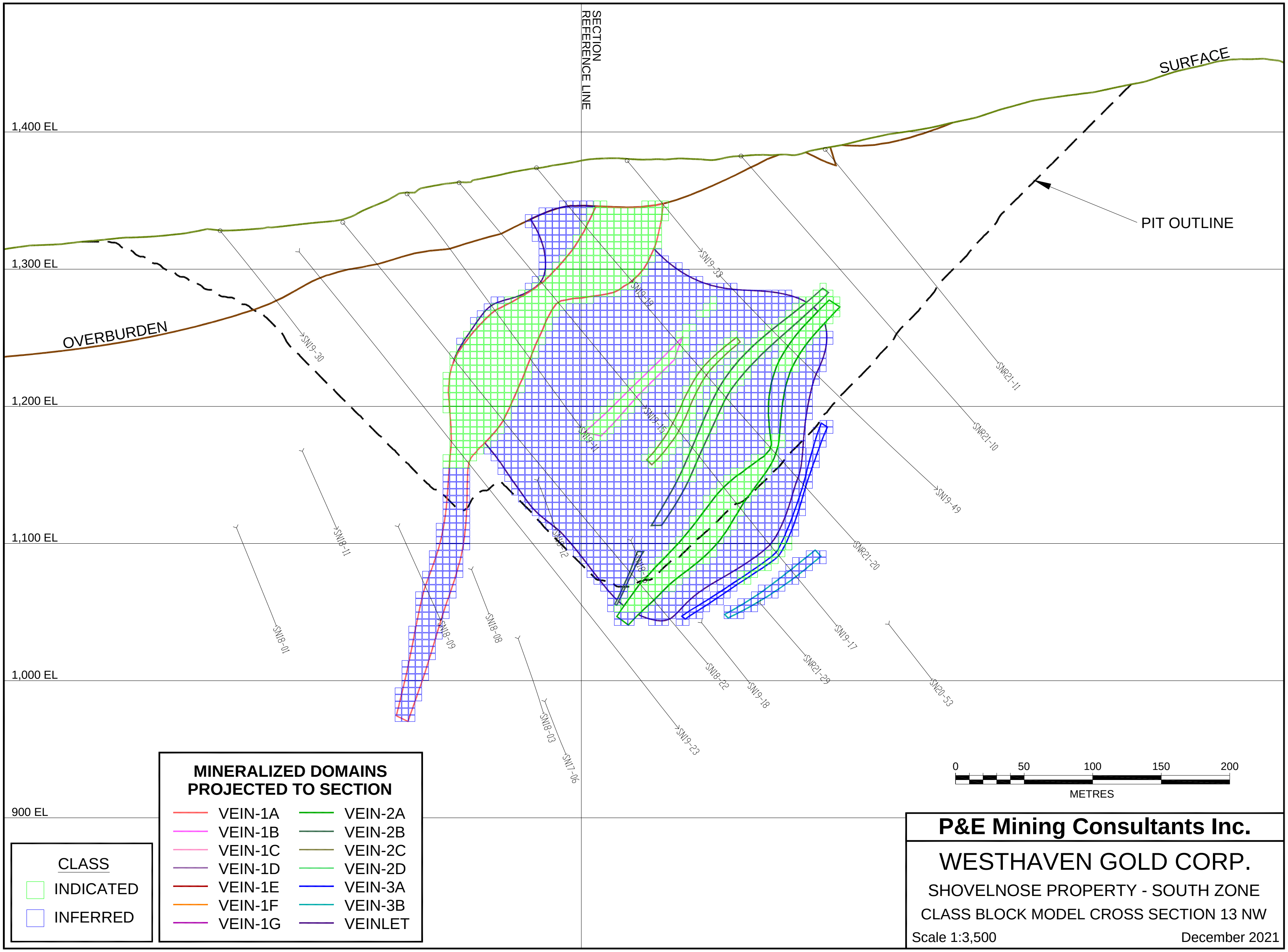

654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,230 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

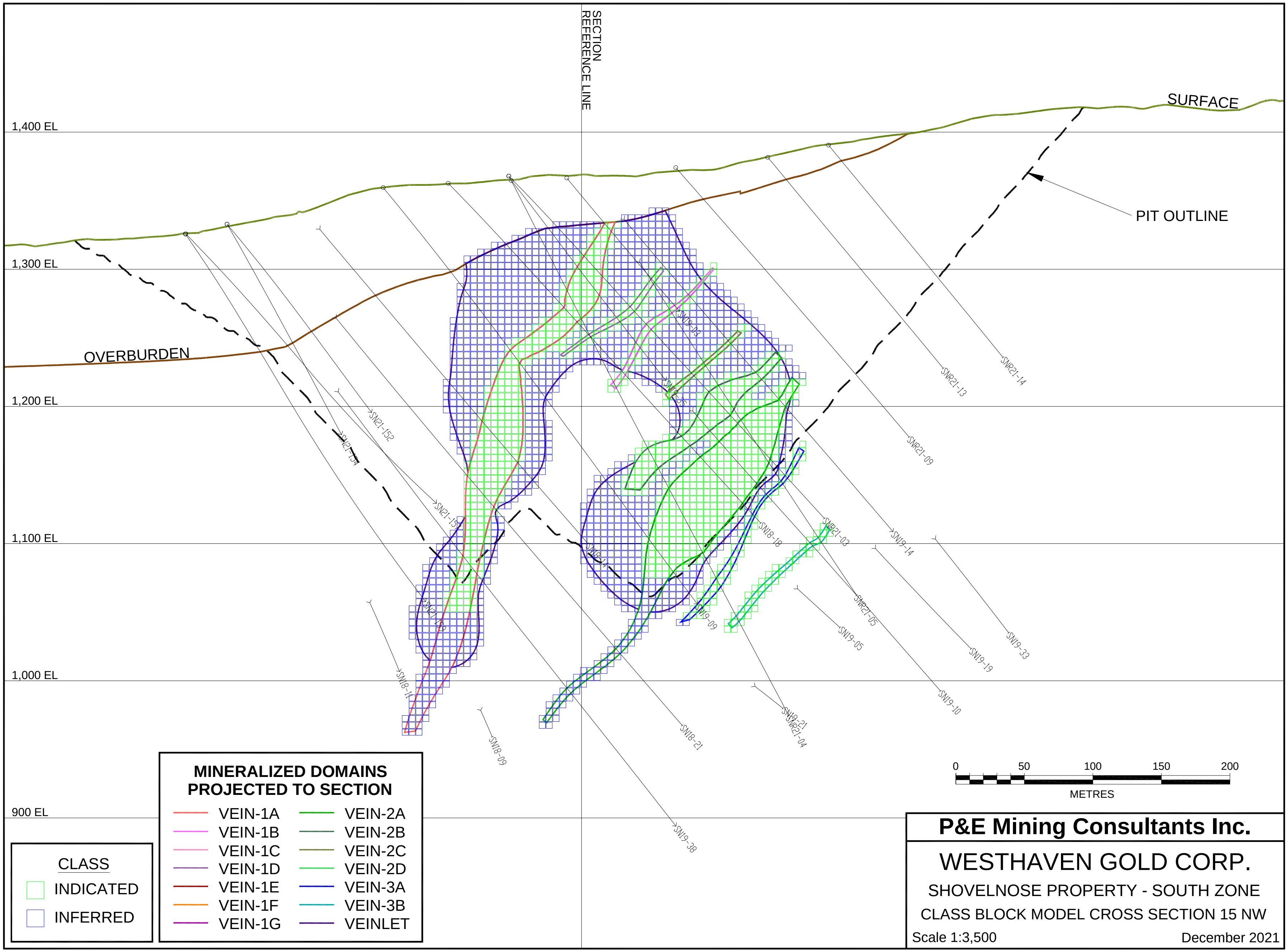


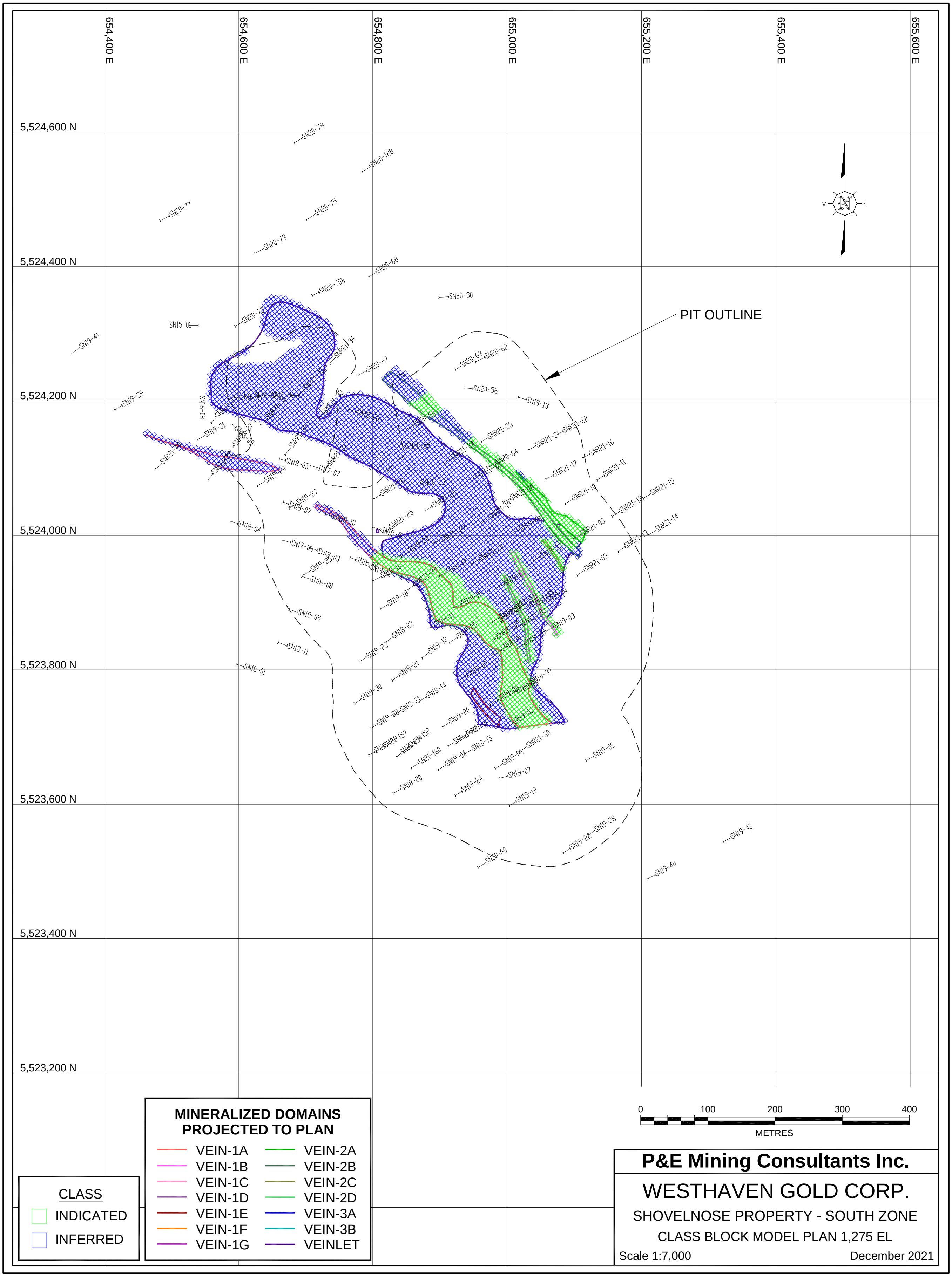
654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
1.6 - 3.0
1.0 - 1.6
0.35 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.35
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,185 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

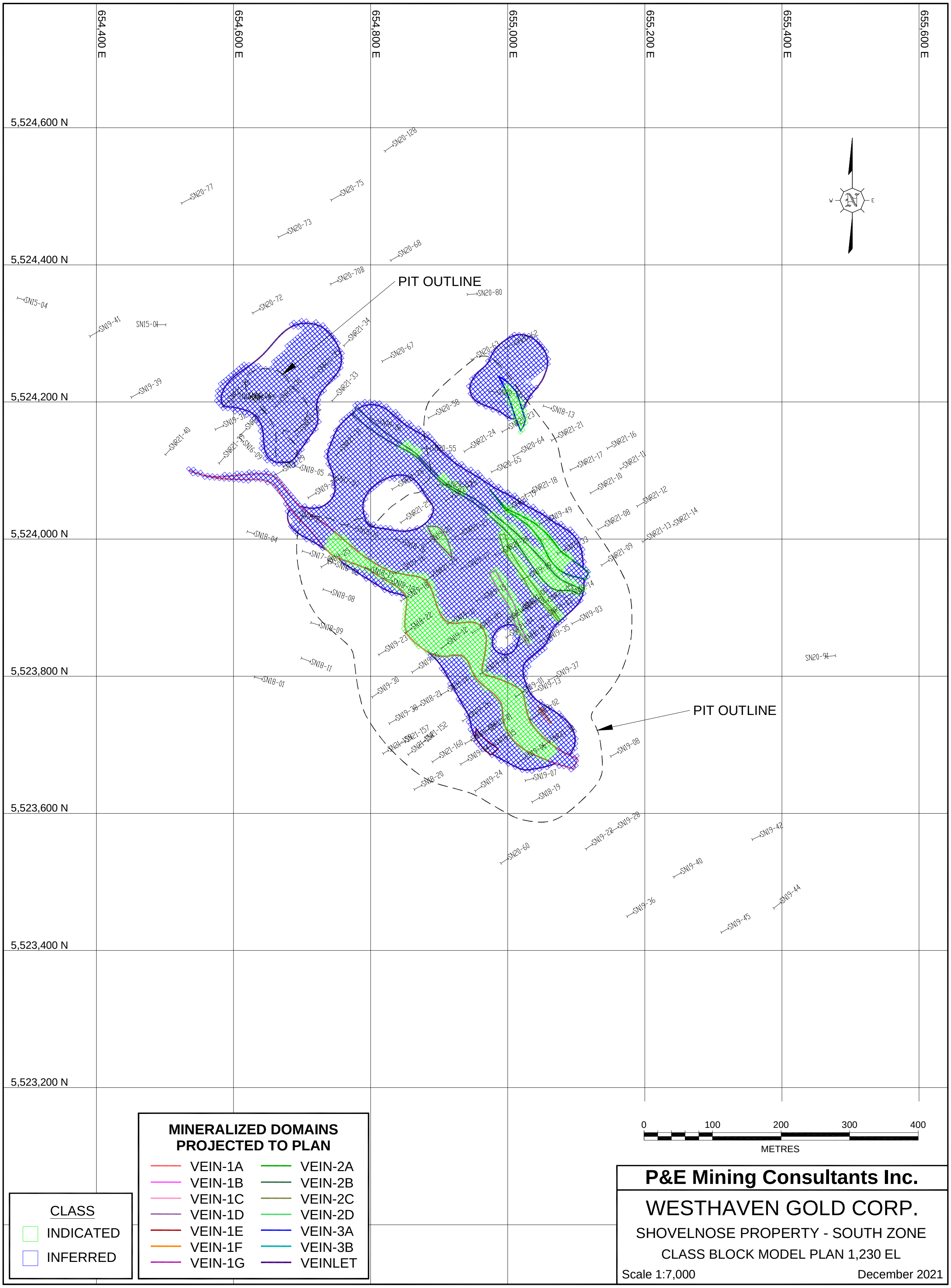
APPENDIX G CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SN18-01
SN18-11
SN18-09
SWR21-18
SWR21-22
SWR21-21
SN18-13
SN20-64
SN20-56
SN20-65
SN20-55
SWR21-26
SN20-53
SWR21-25
SN17-07
SN18-10
SN17-06
SN18-04
SN19-25
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 11 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021

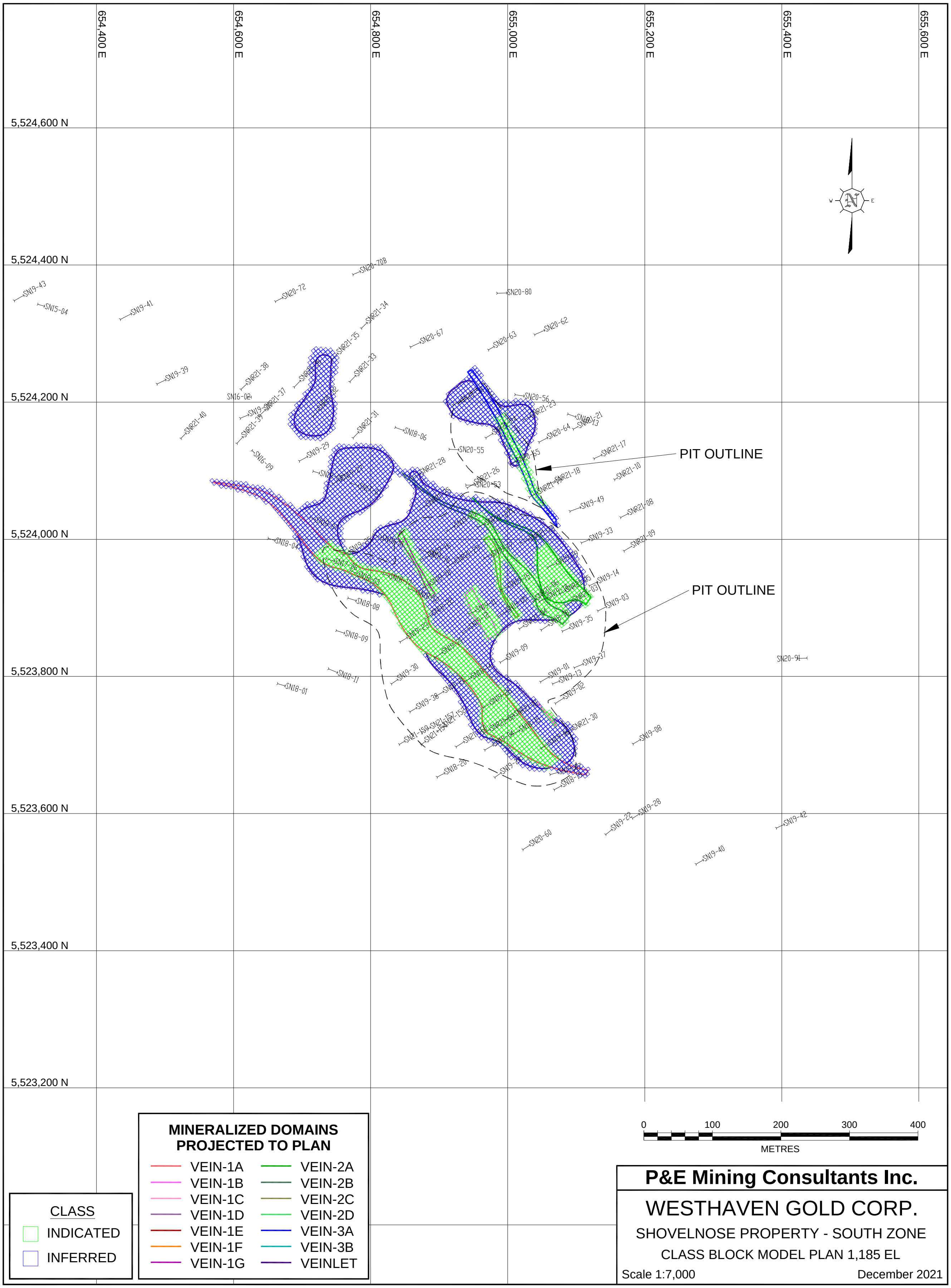

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 13 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
SURFACE
1,400 EL
1,300 EL
1,200 EL
1,100 EL
1,000 EL
900 EL
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SNR21-14
SNR21-13
SNR21-09
SN19-14
SN21-03
SN18-18
SN21-05
SN19-05
SN19-19
SN19-33
SN19-10
SN19-21
SNR21-04
SN18-21
SN19-38
SN18-09
SN18-11
SN21-152
SN21-151
SN19-09
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO SECTION
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 15 NW
Scale 1:3,500
December 2021


654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,275 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

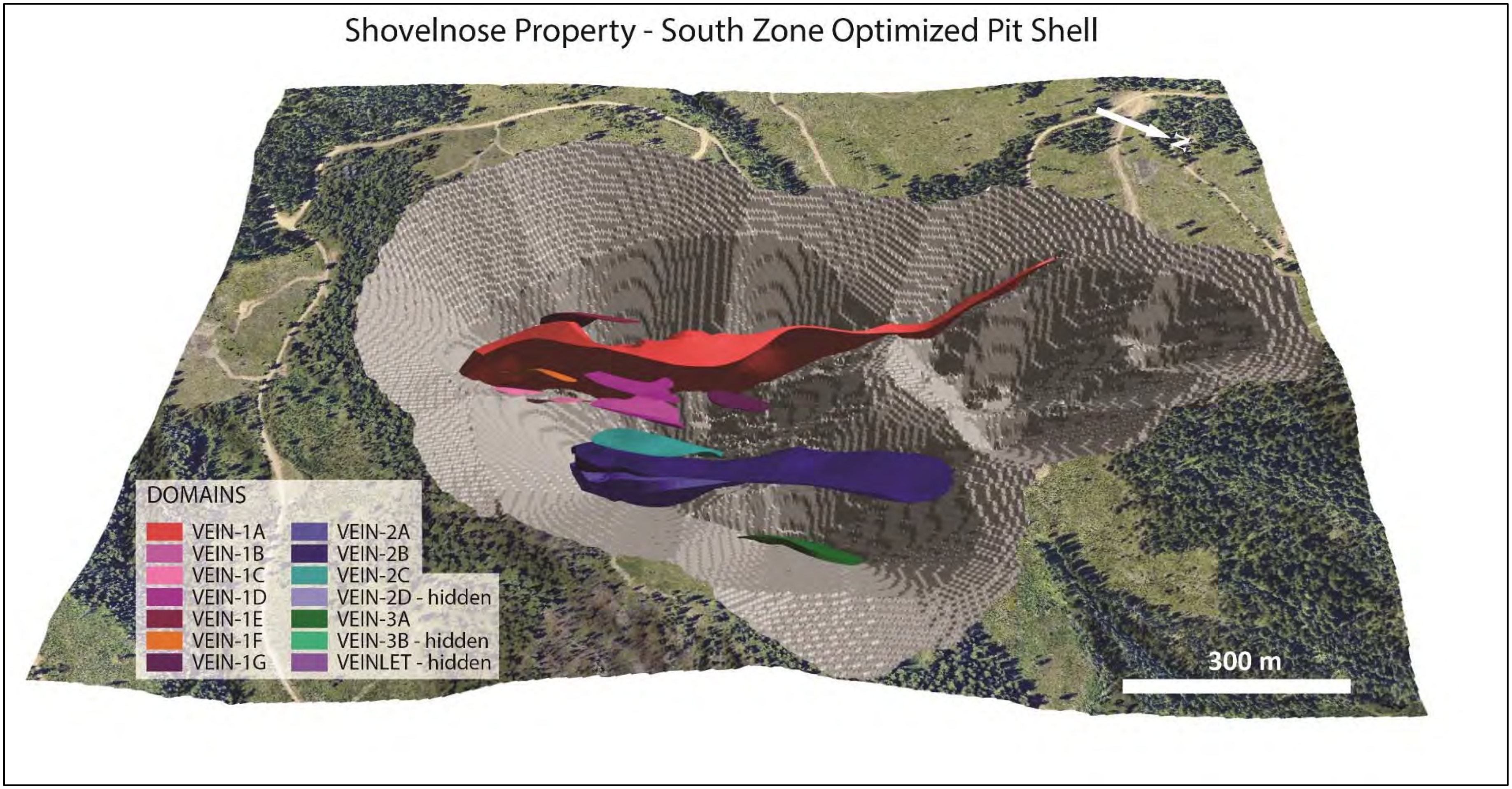


654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 100 200 300 400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,230 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021



654,400 E
654,600 E
654,800 E
655,000 E
655,200 E
655,400 E
655,600 E
5,524,600 N
5,524,400 N
5,524,200 N
5,524,000 N
5,523,800 N
5,523,600 N
5,523,400 N
5,523,200 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
VEIN-1A
VEIN-1B
VEIN-1C
VEIN-1D
VEIN-1E
VEIN-1F
VEIN-1G
VEIN-2A
VEIN-2B
VEIN-2C
VEIN-2D
VEIN-3A
VEIN-3B
VEINLET
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
100
200
300
400
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
WESTHAVEN GOLD CORP.
SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY - SOUTH ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,185 EL
Scale 1:7,000
December 2021

APPENDIX H OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



Source: *Westhaven (2021)*

APPENDIX I 2019 SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE STANDARD RESULTS FOR GOLD AND SILVER

CRM performance for gold and silver analyses are plotted in the sequence order they were received from ALS. The solid red line on each chart represents the certified mean gold or silver value in grams per tonne, the solid green lines are the ±2 standard deviation (σ) reference levels, and the dashed blue lines are the ±3 σ reference levels.

FIGURE APPENDIX I.1 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6A

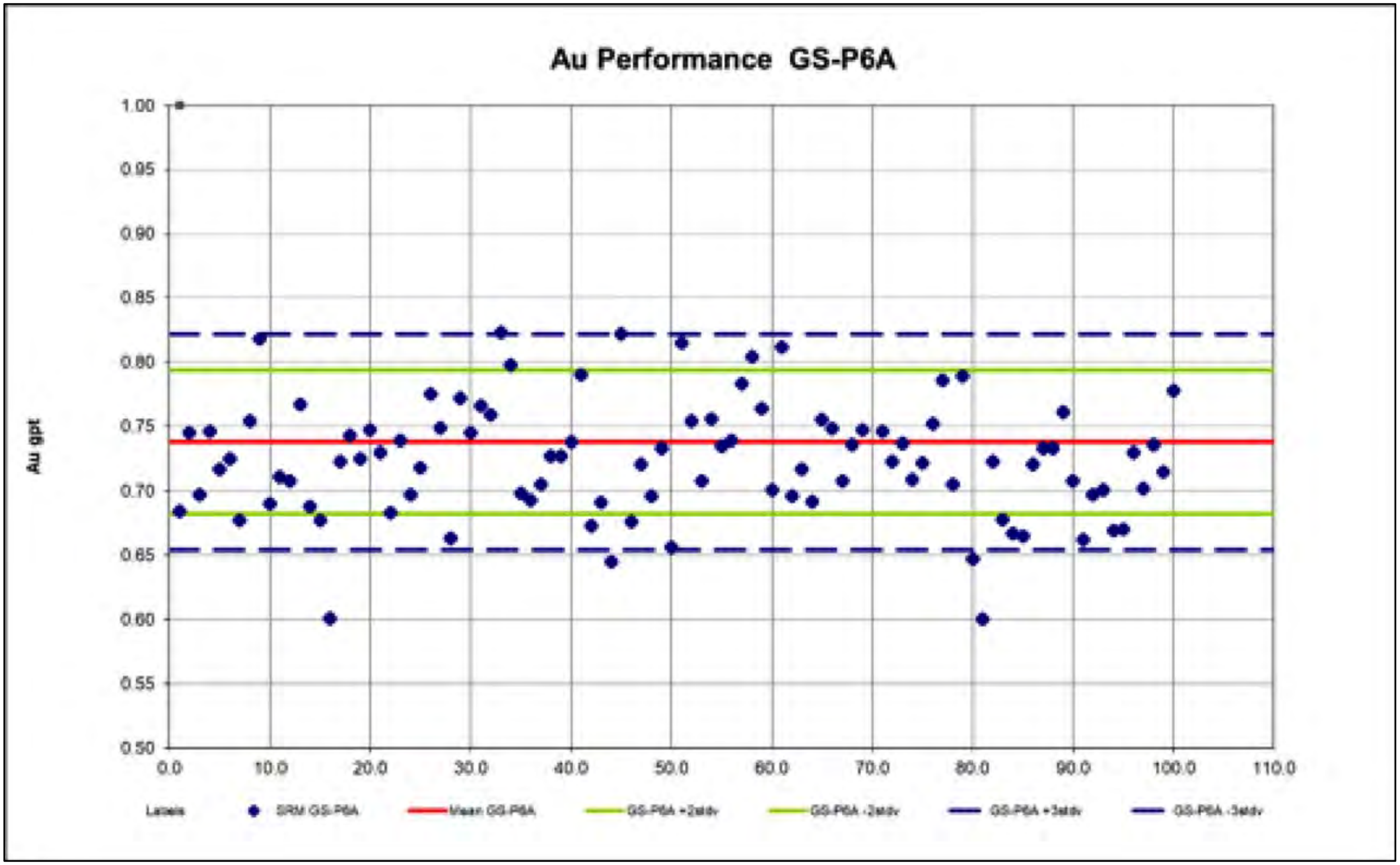


FIGURE APPENDIX I.2 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6A

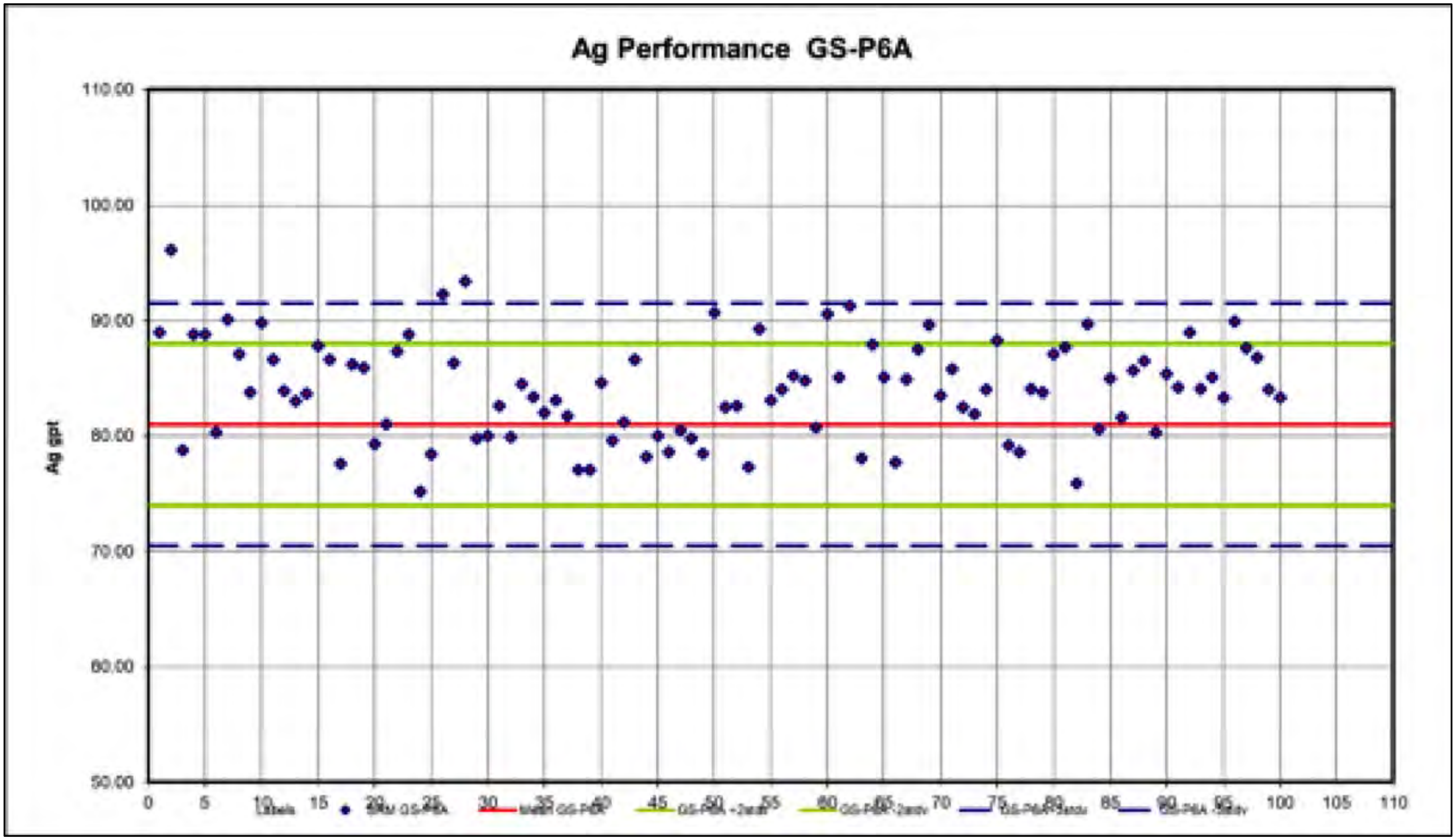


FIGURE APPENDIX I.3 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6C

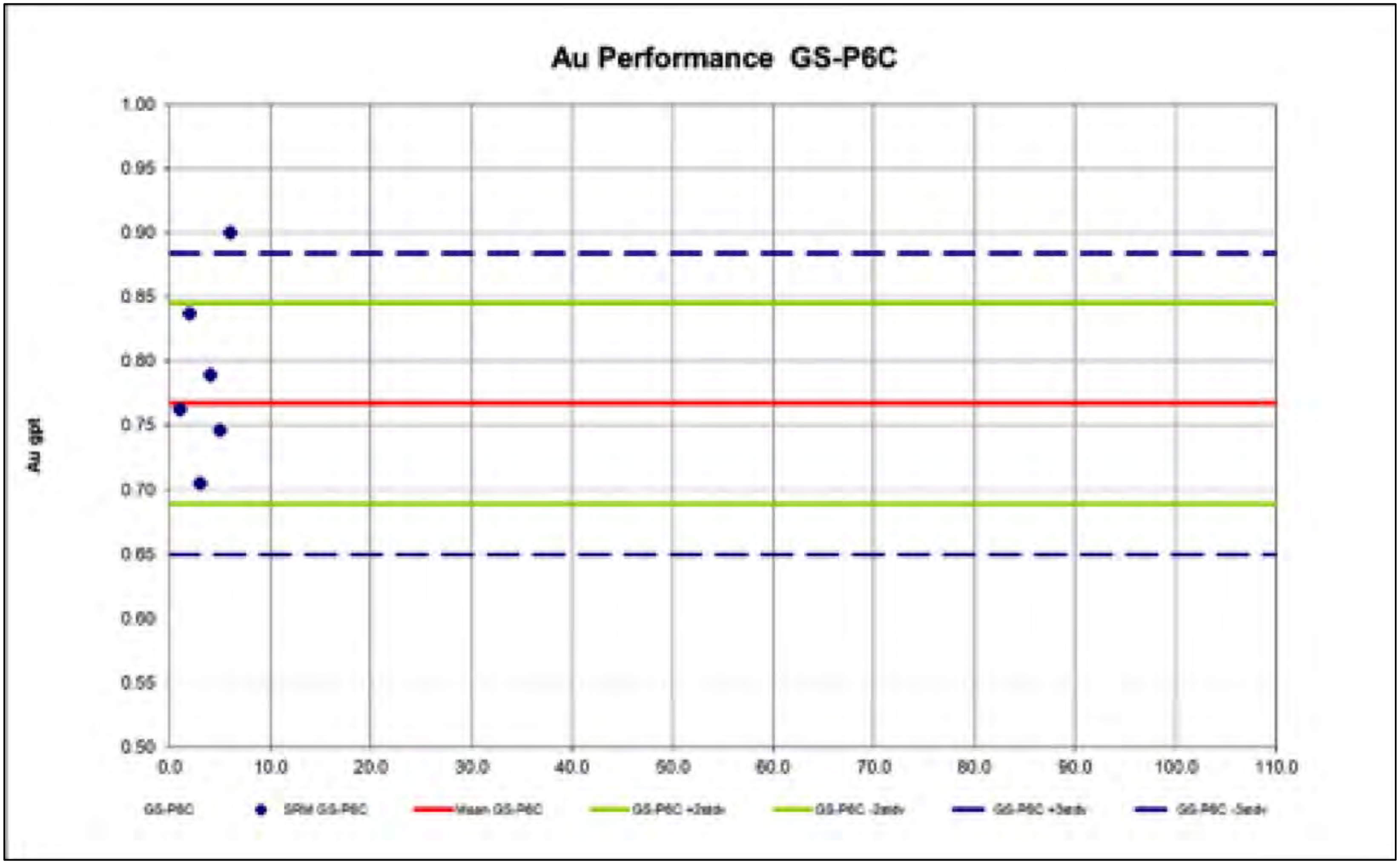


FIGURE APPENDIX I.4 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6C

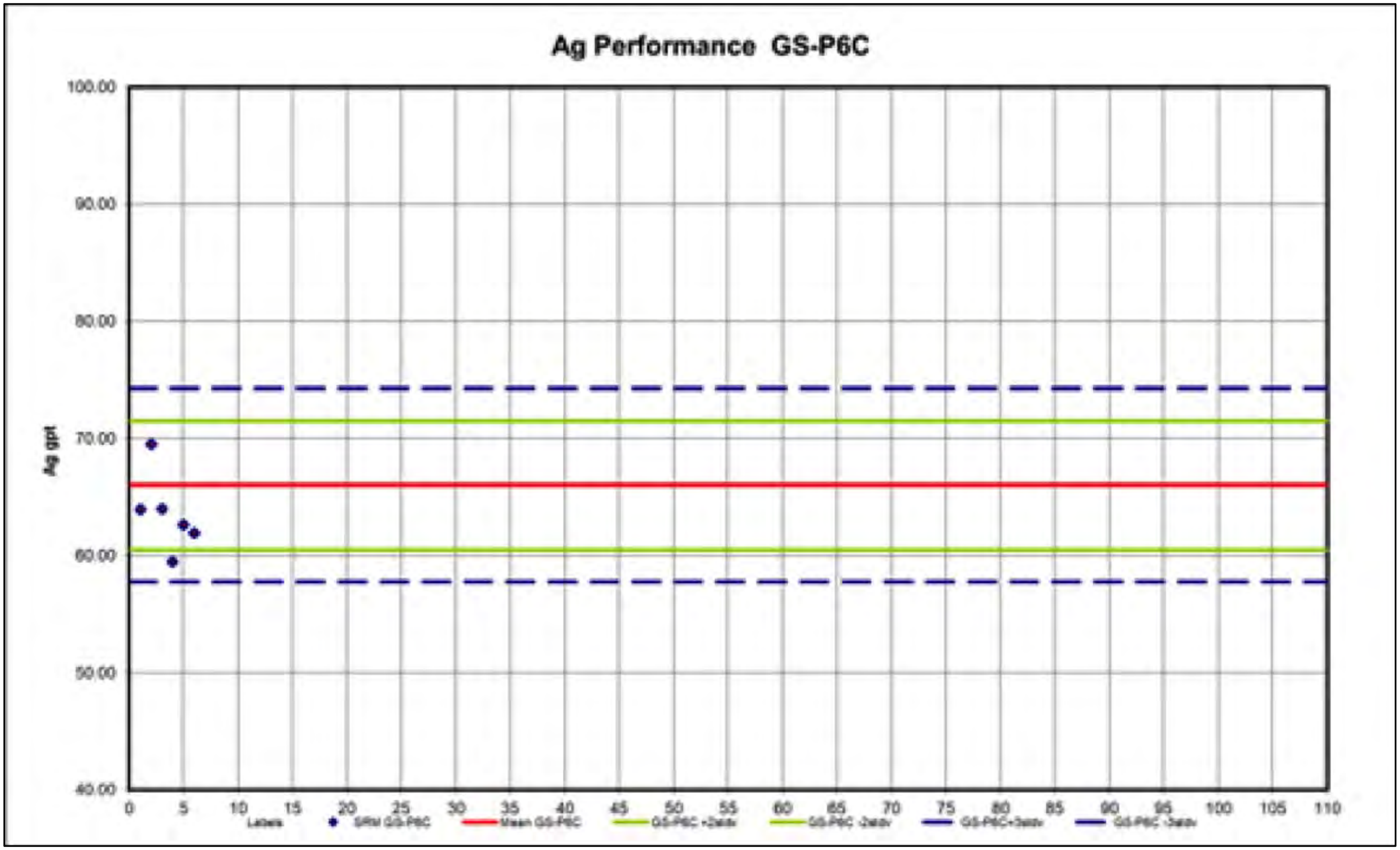


FIGURE APPENDIX I.5 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1V

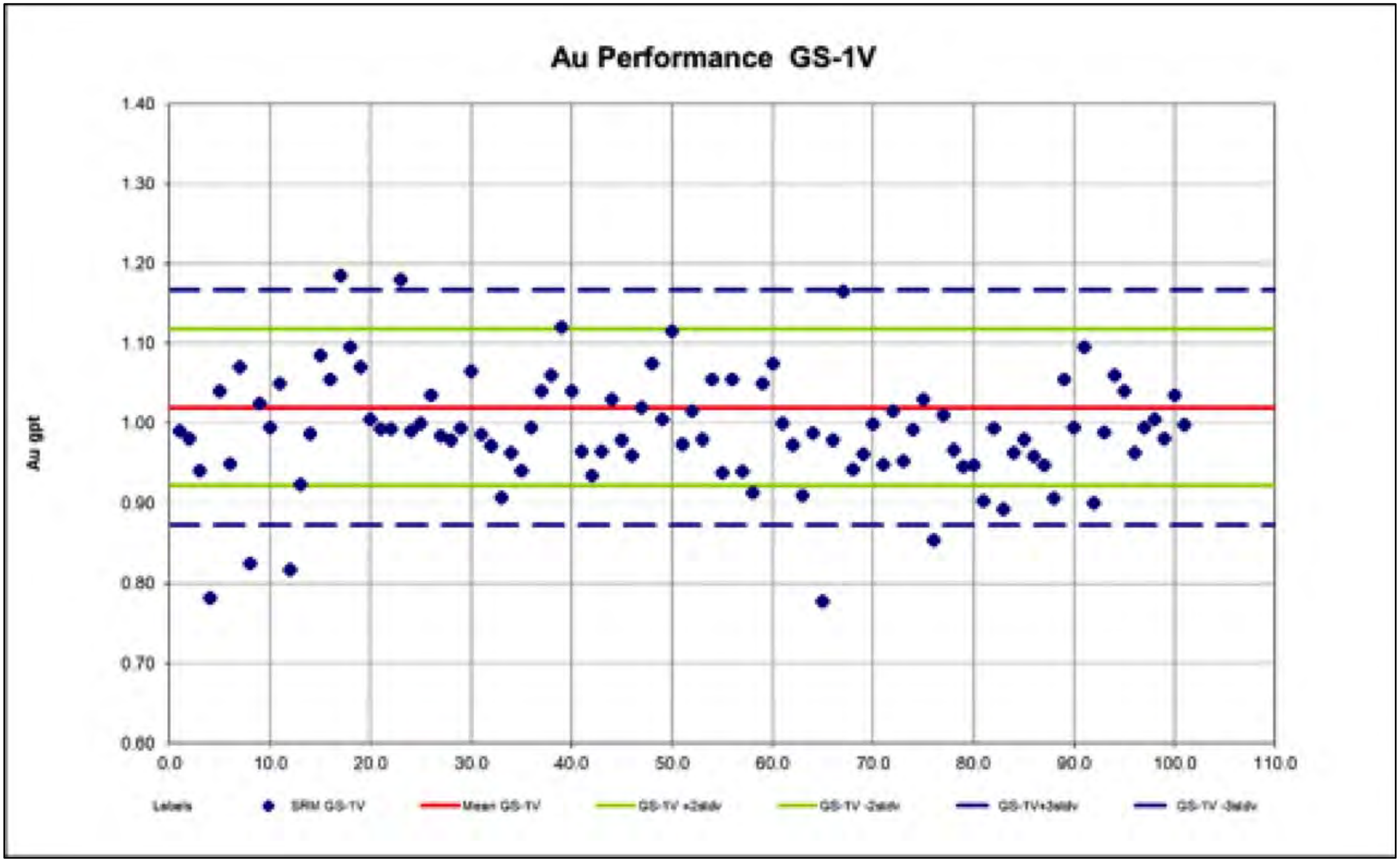


FIGURE APPENDIX I.6 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1V

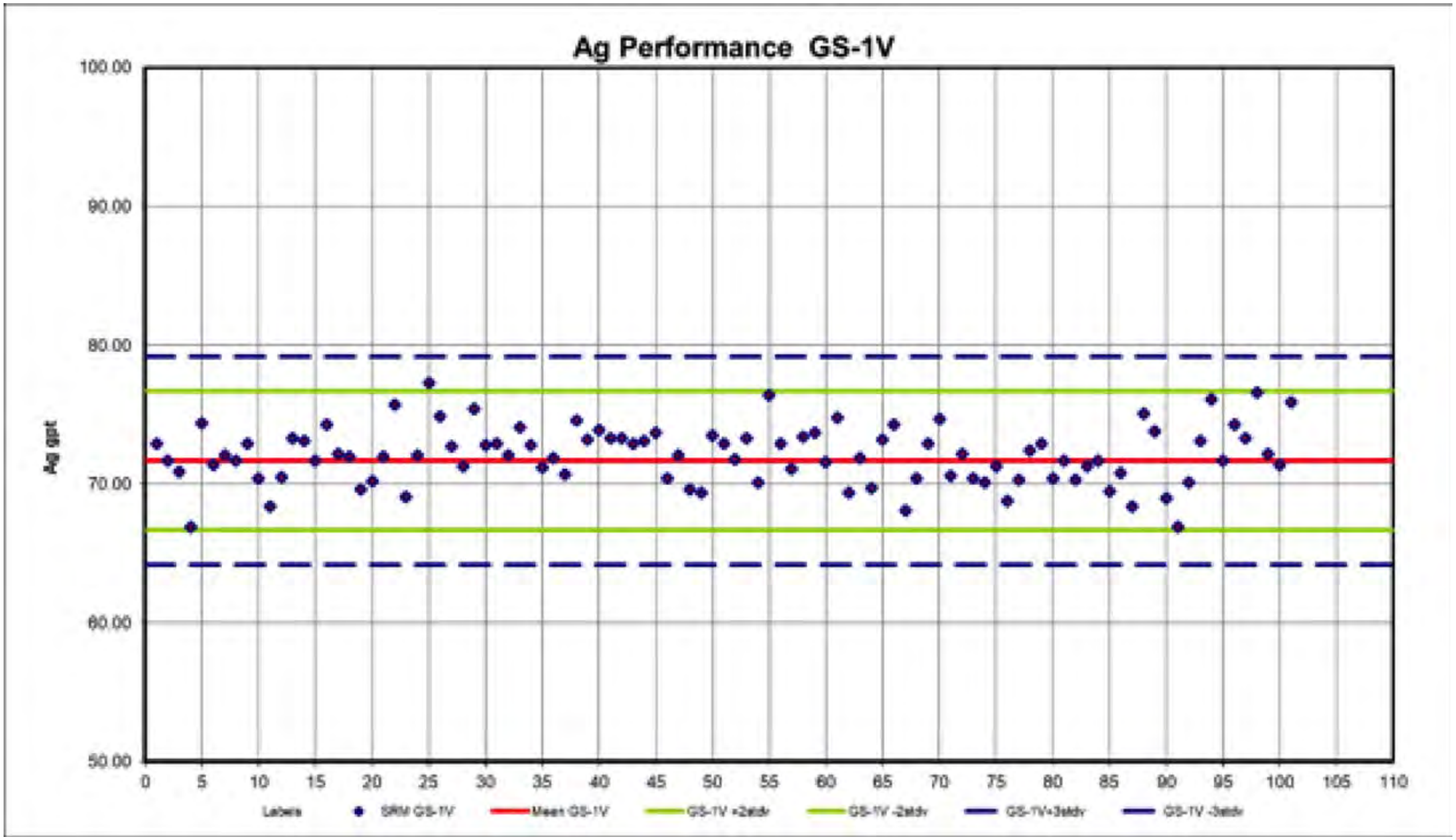


FIGURE APPENDIX I.7 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

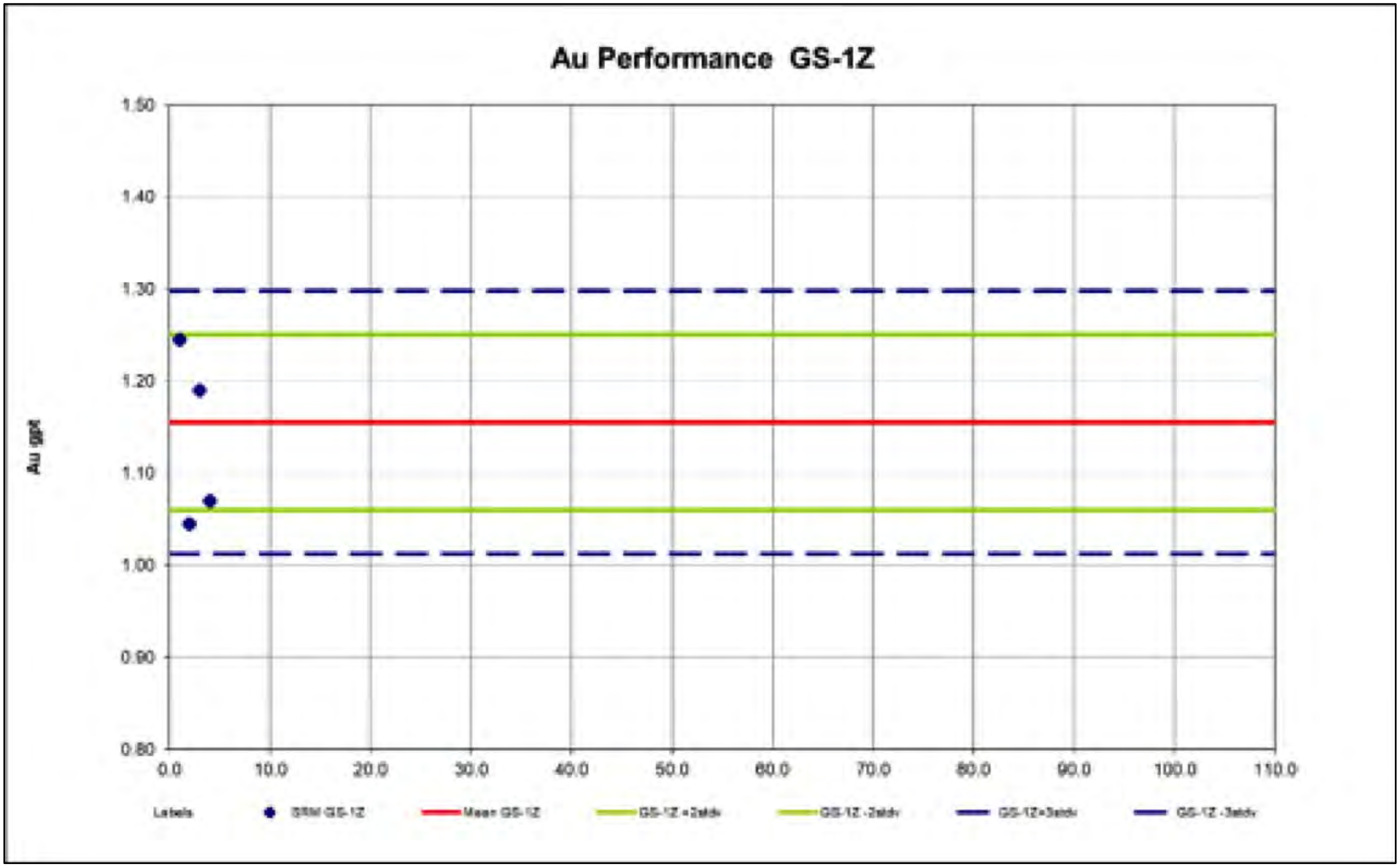


FIGURE APPENDIX I.8 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

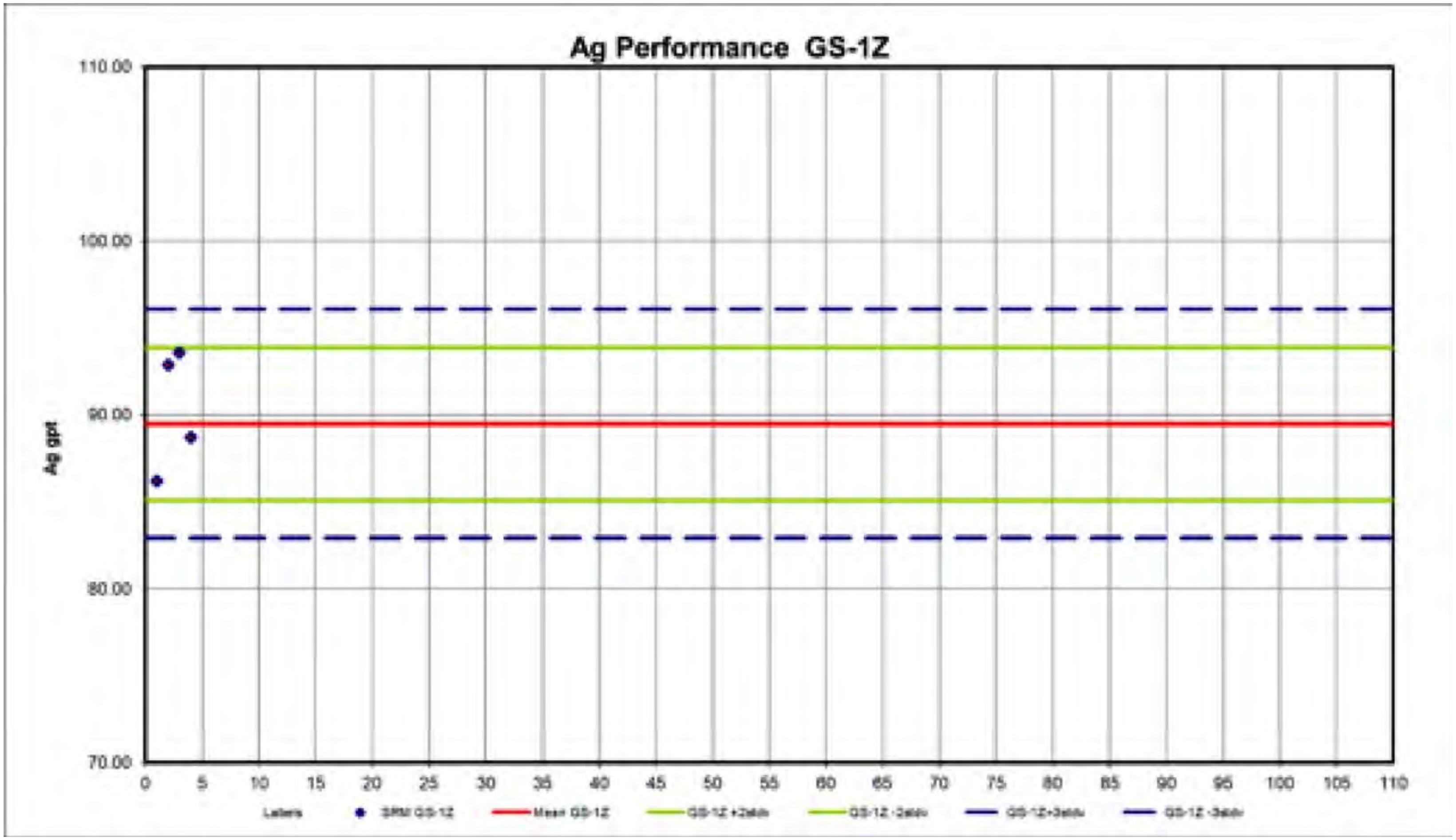


FIGURE APPENDIX I.9 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-5T

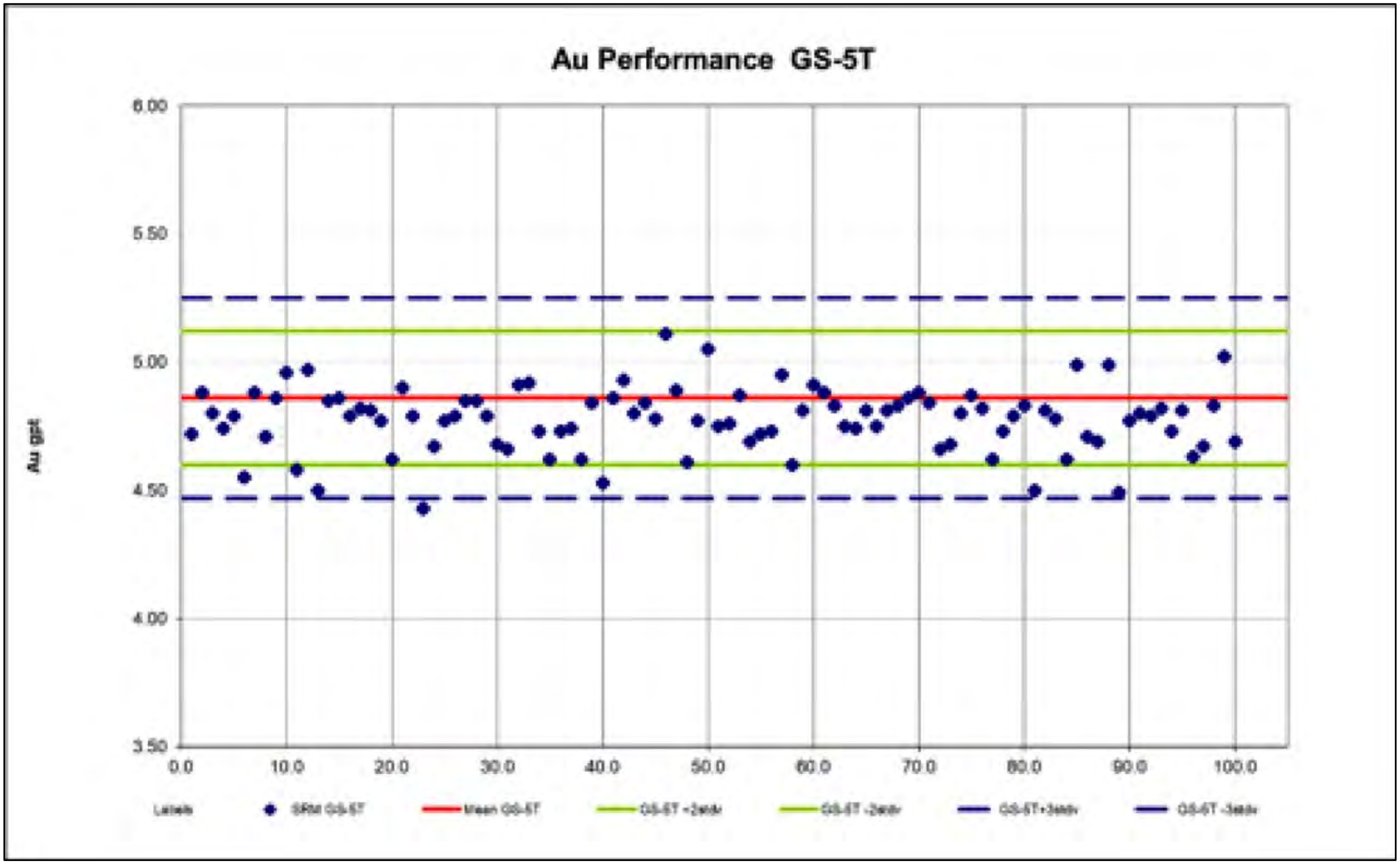


FIGURE APPENDIX I.10 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-5T

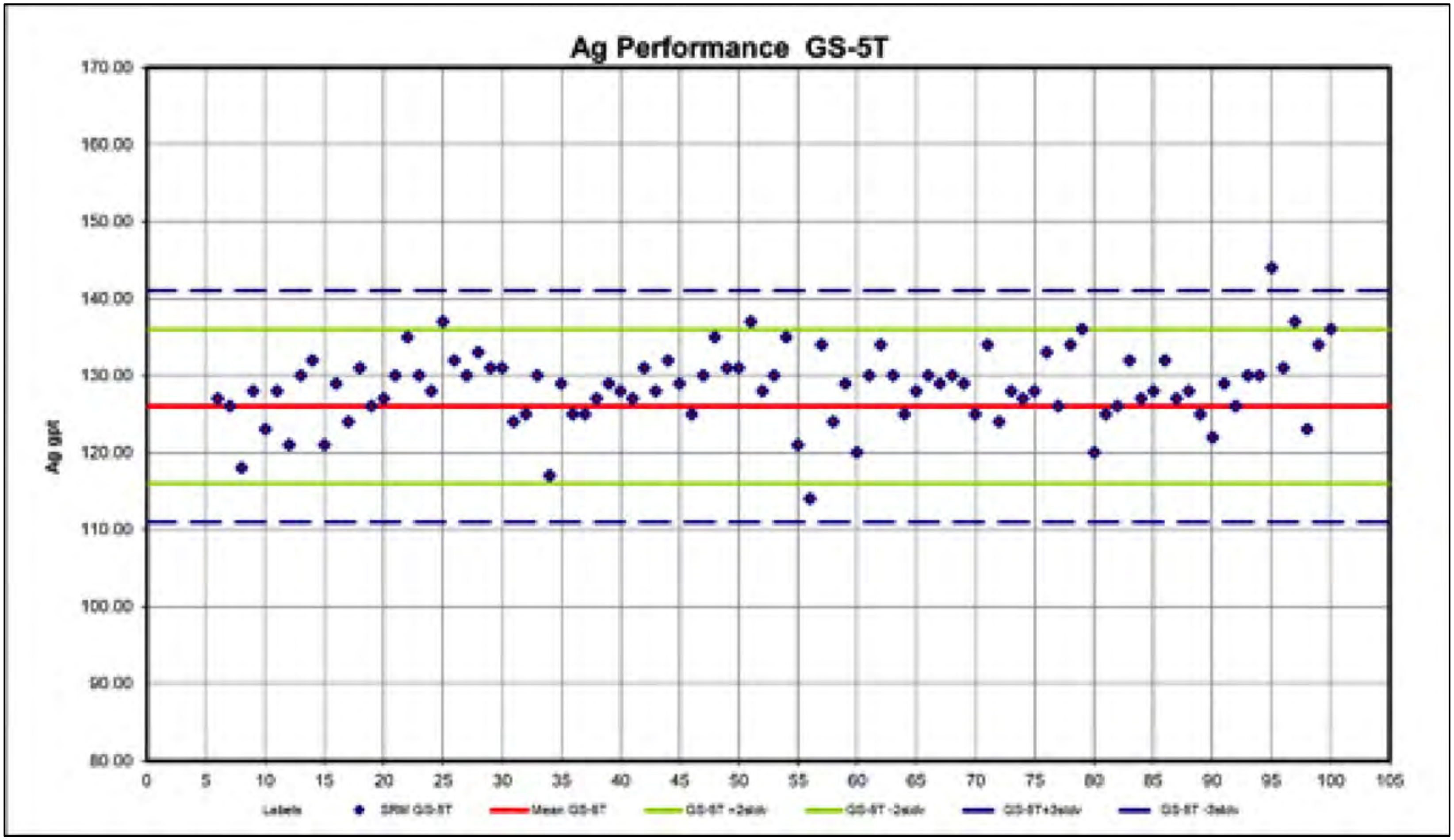


FIGURE APPENDIX I.11 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-25

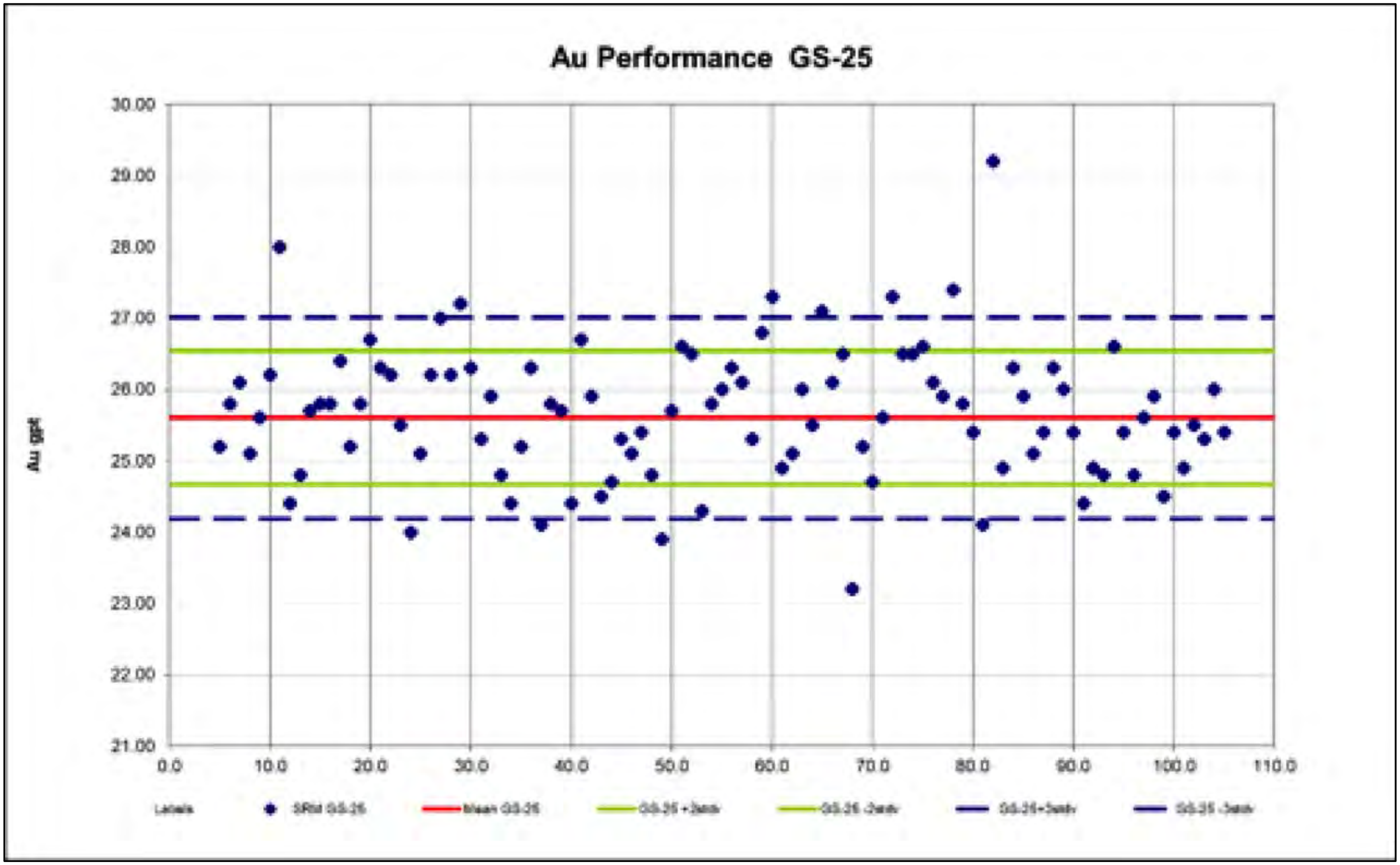
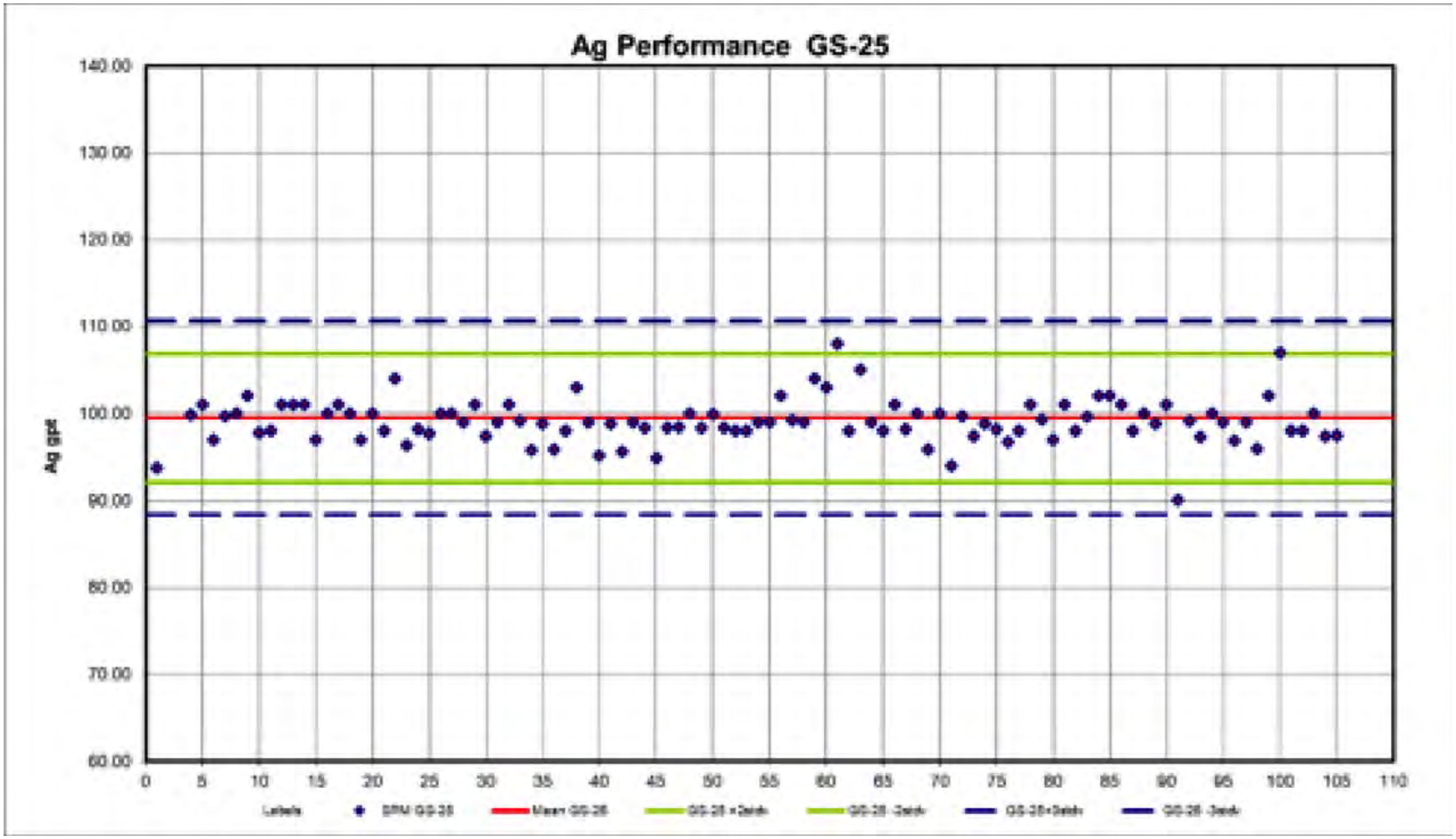


FIGURE APPENDIX I.12 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-25



APPENDIX J 2020 SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE STANDARD RESULTS FOR GOLD AND SILVER

CRM performance for gold and silver analyses are plotted in the sequence order they were received from ALS. The solid red line on each chart represents the certified mean gold or silver value in grams per tonne, the solid green lines are the ±2 standard deviation (σ) reference levels, and the dashed blue lines are the ±3 σ reference levels.

FIGURE APPENDIX J.1 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6C

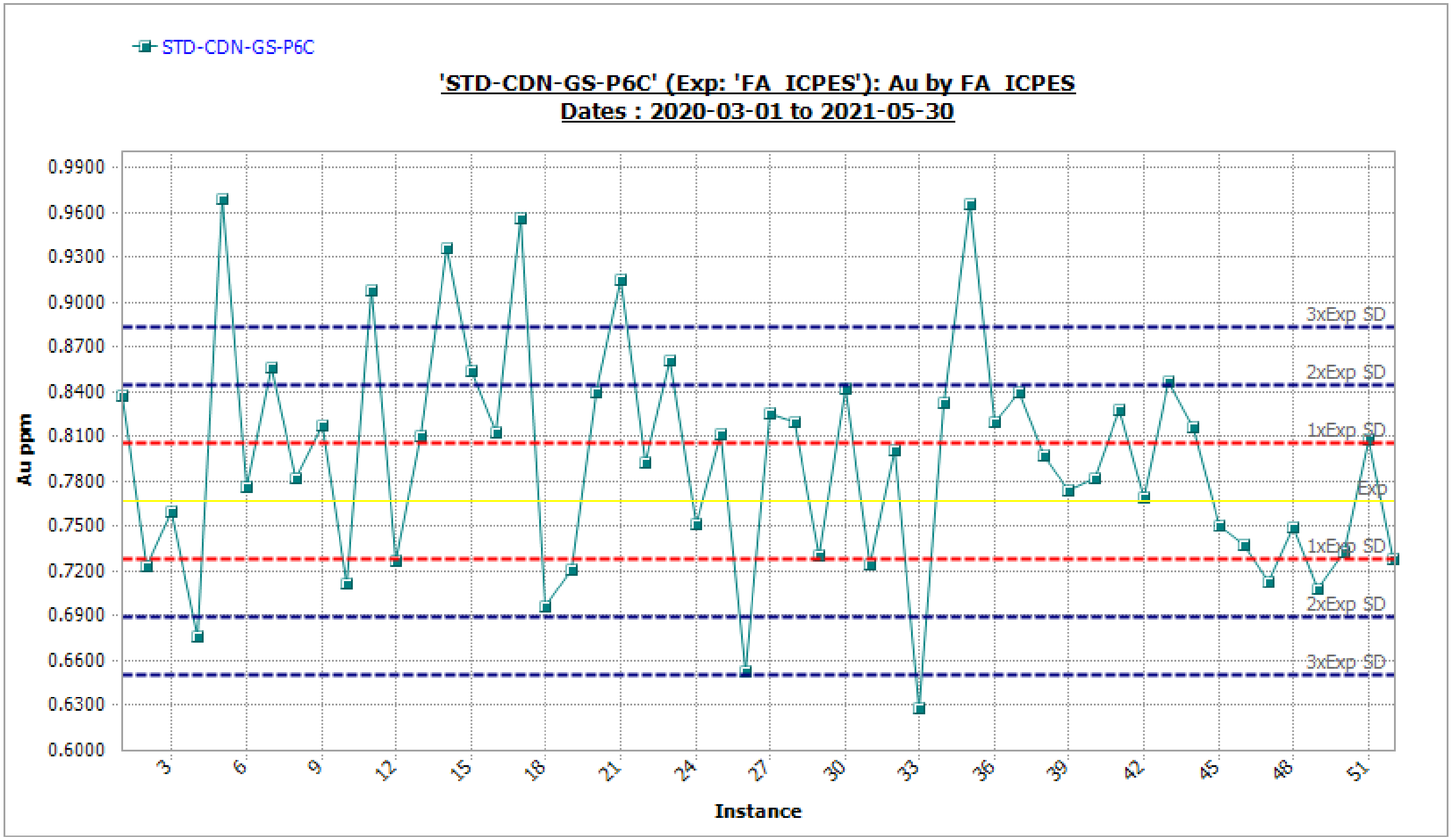


FIGURE APPENDIX J.2 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-P6C

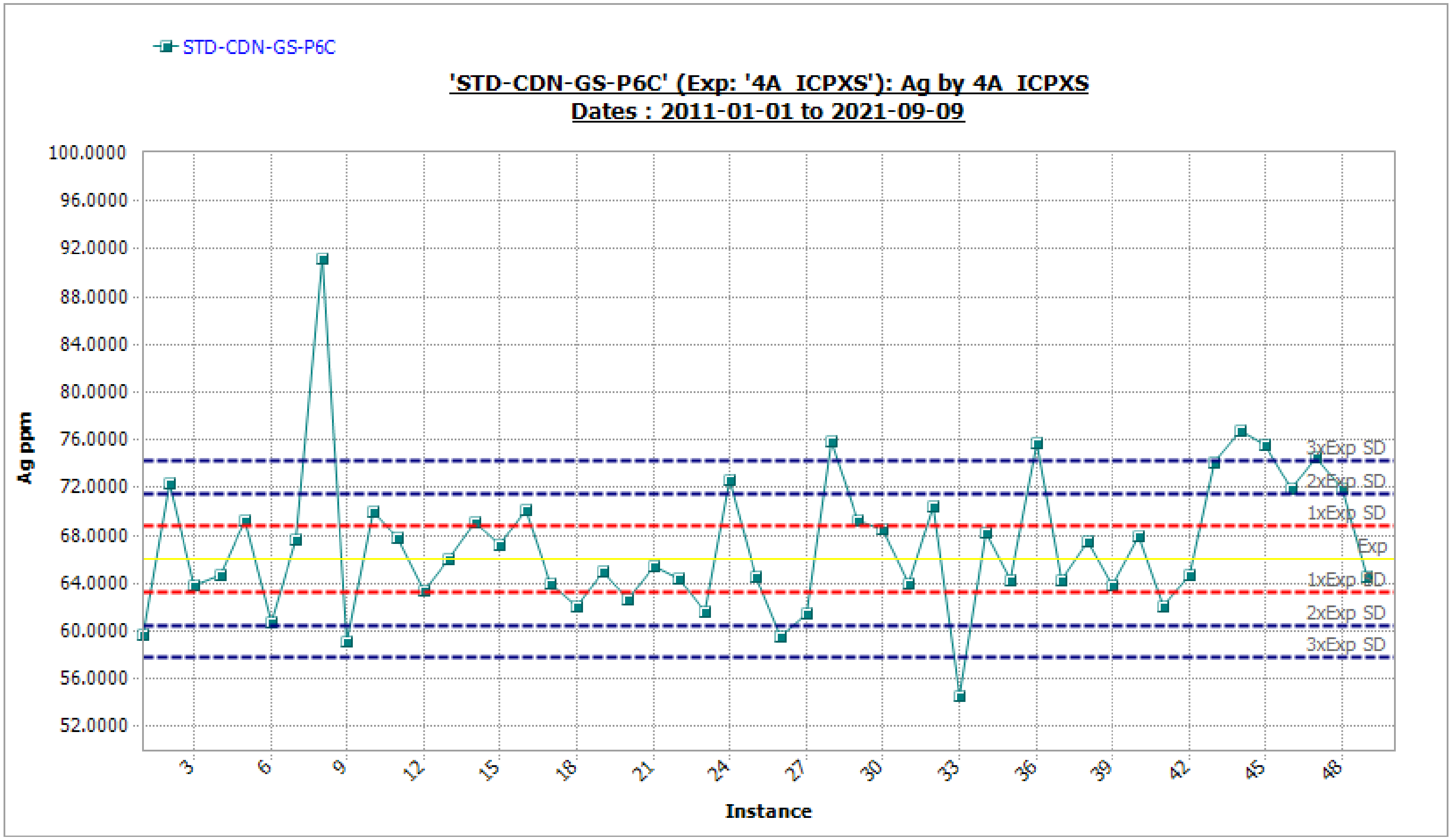


FIGURE APPENDIX J.3 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

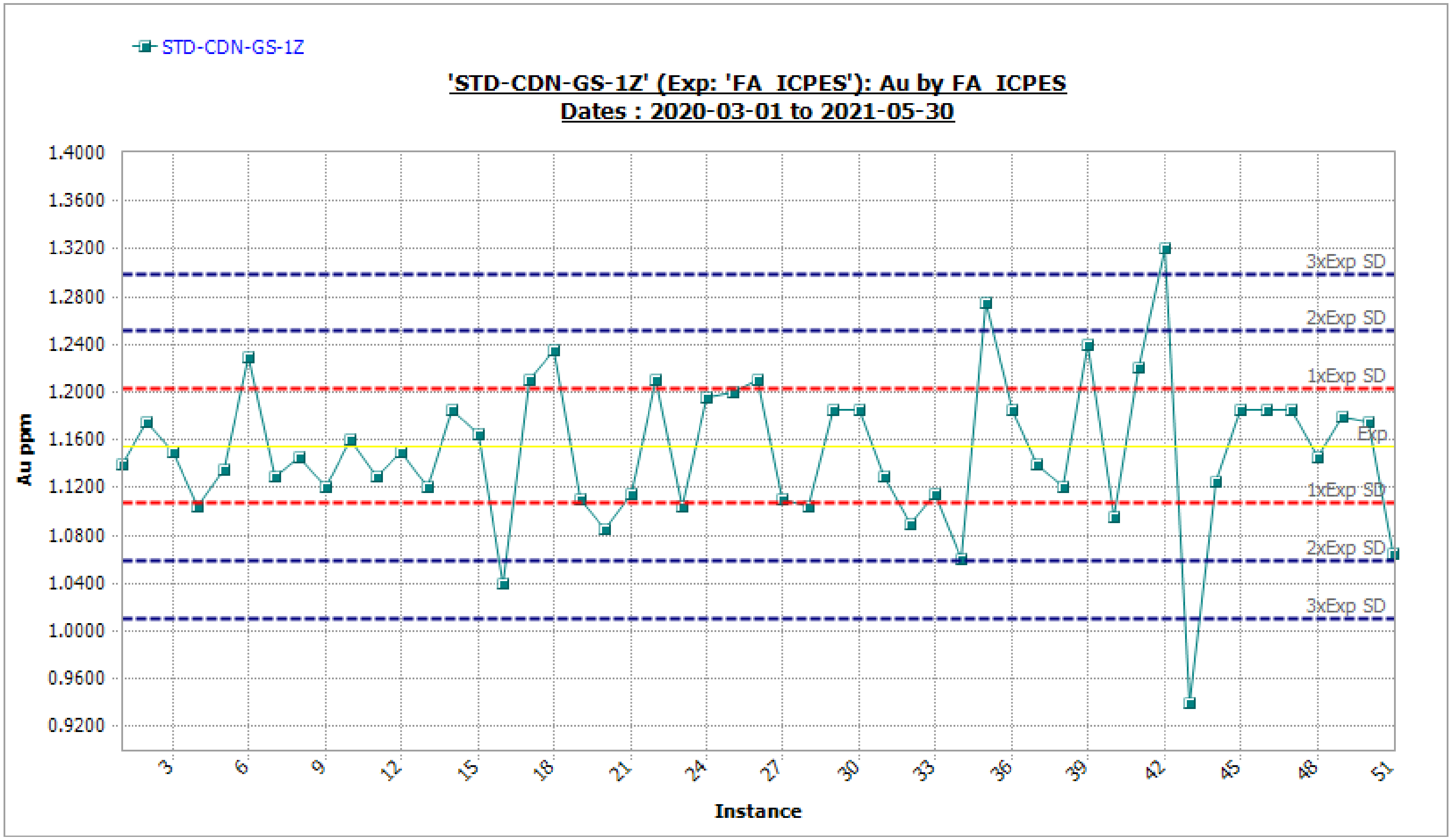


FIGURE APPENDIX J.4 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

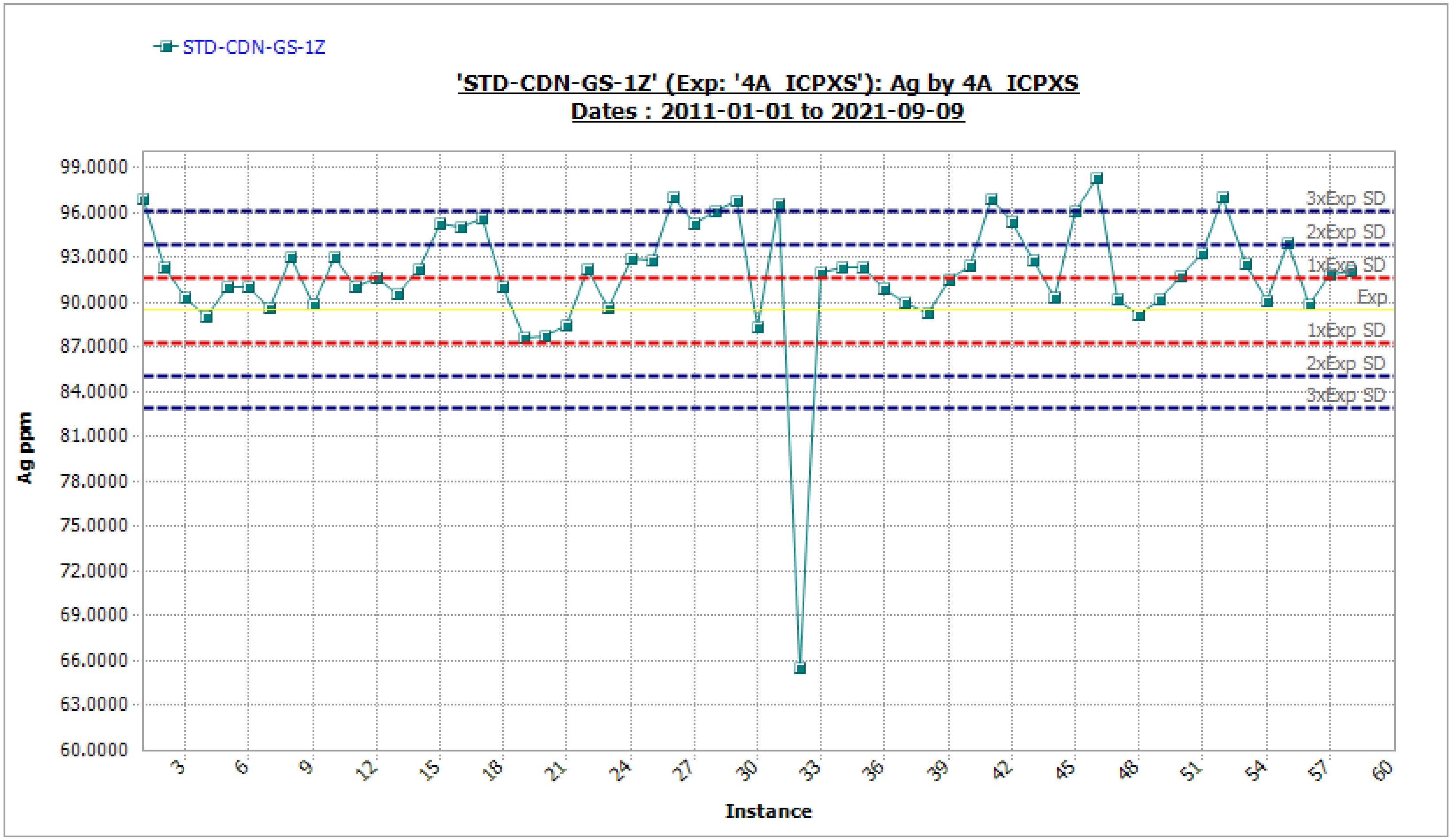


FIGURE APPENDIX J.5 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-4L

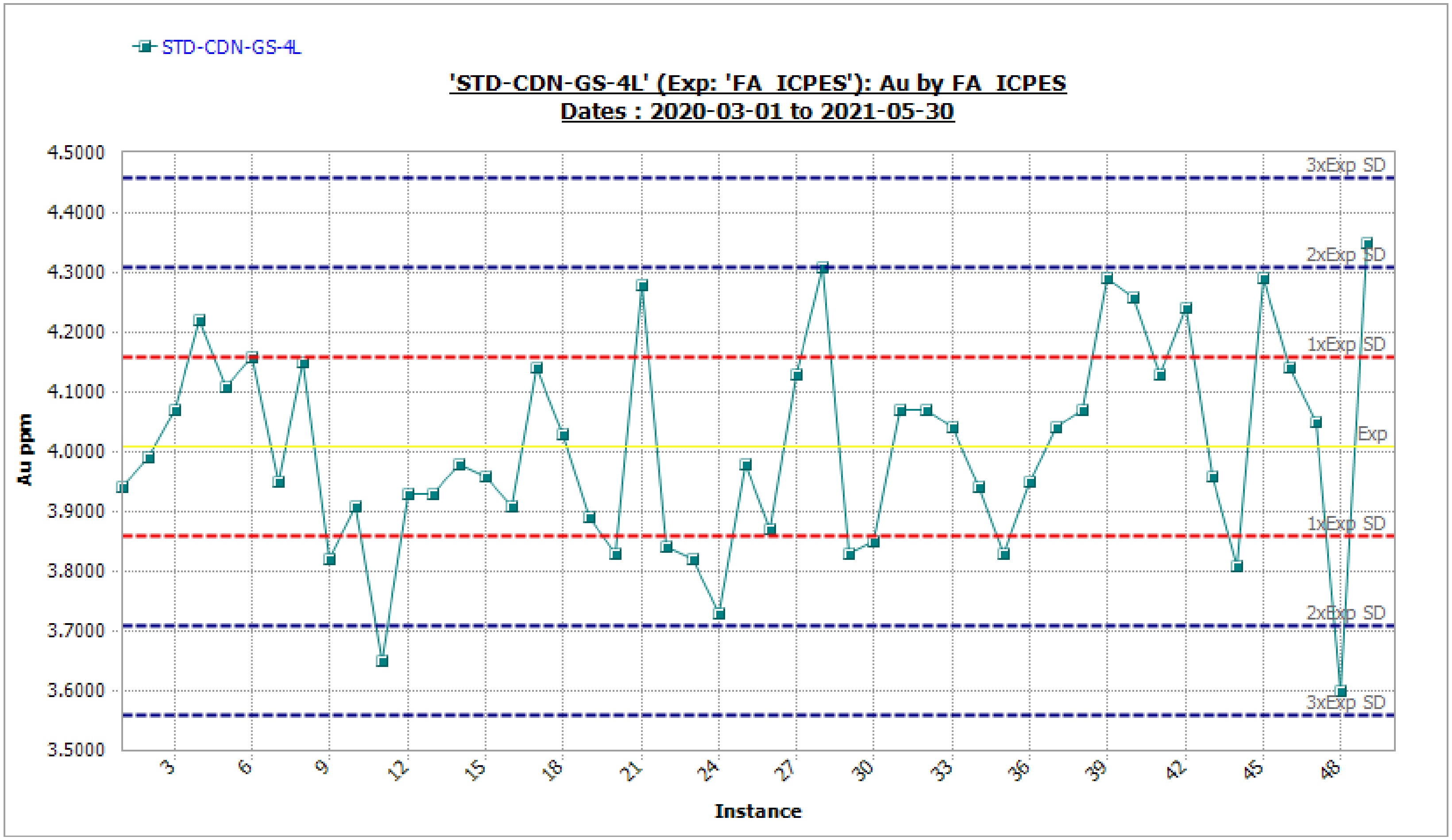


FIGURE APPENDIX J.6 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-4L

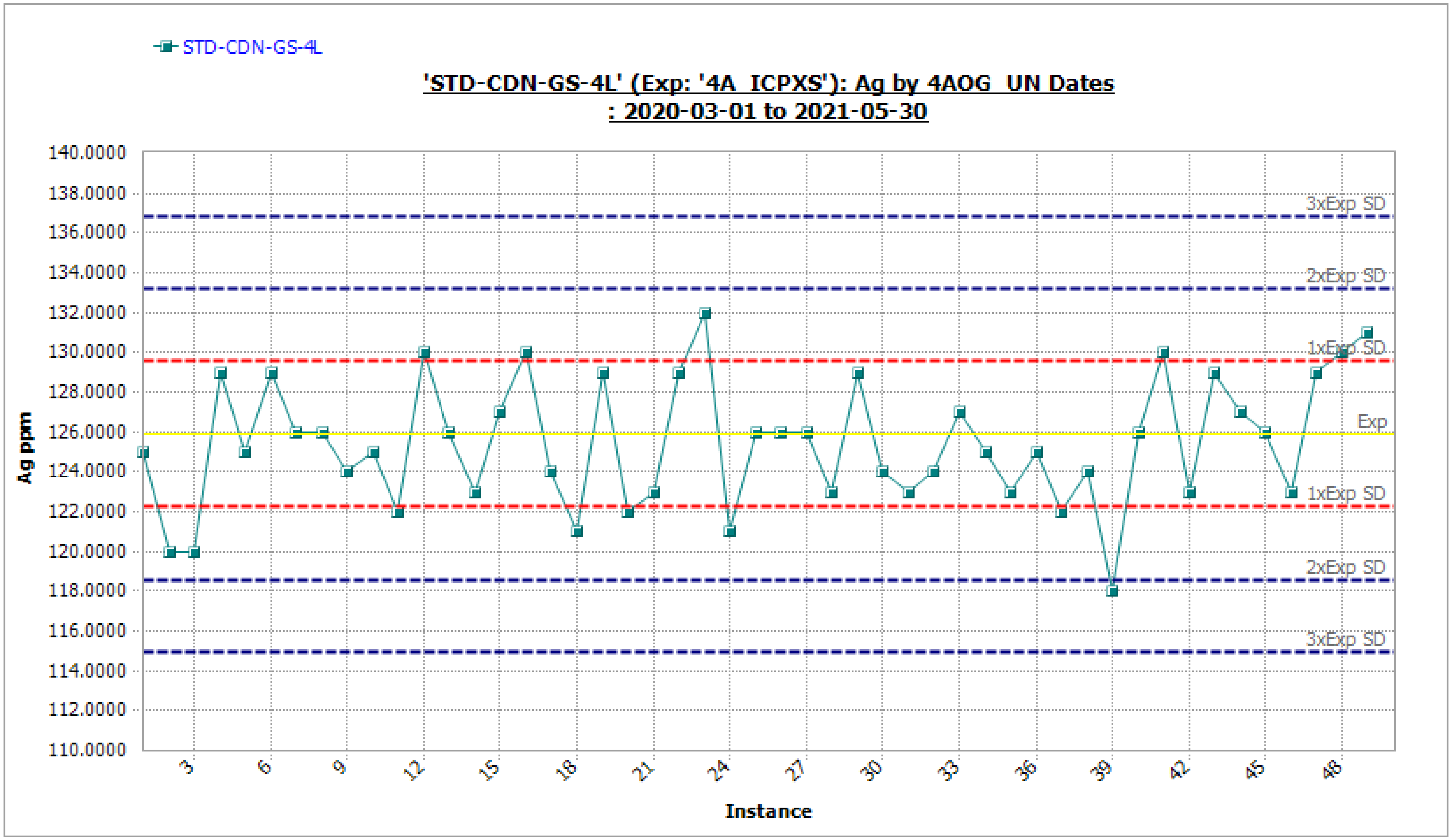


FIGURE APPENDIX J.7 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-25

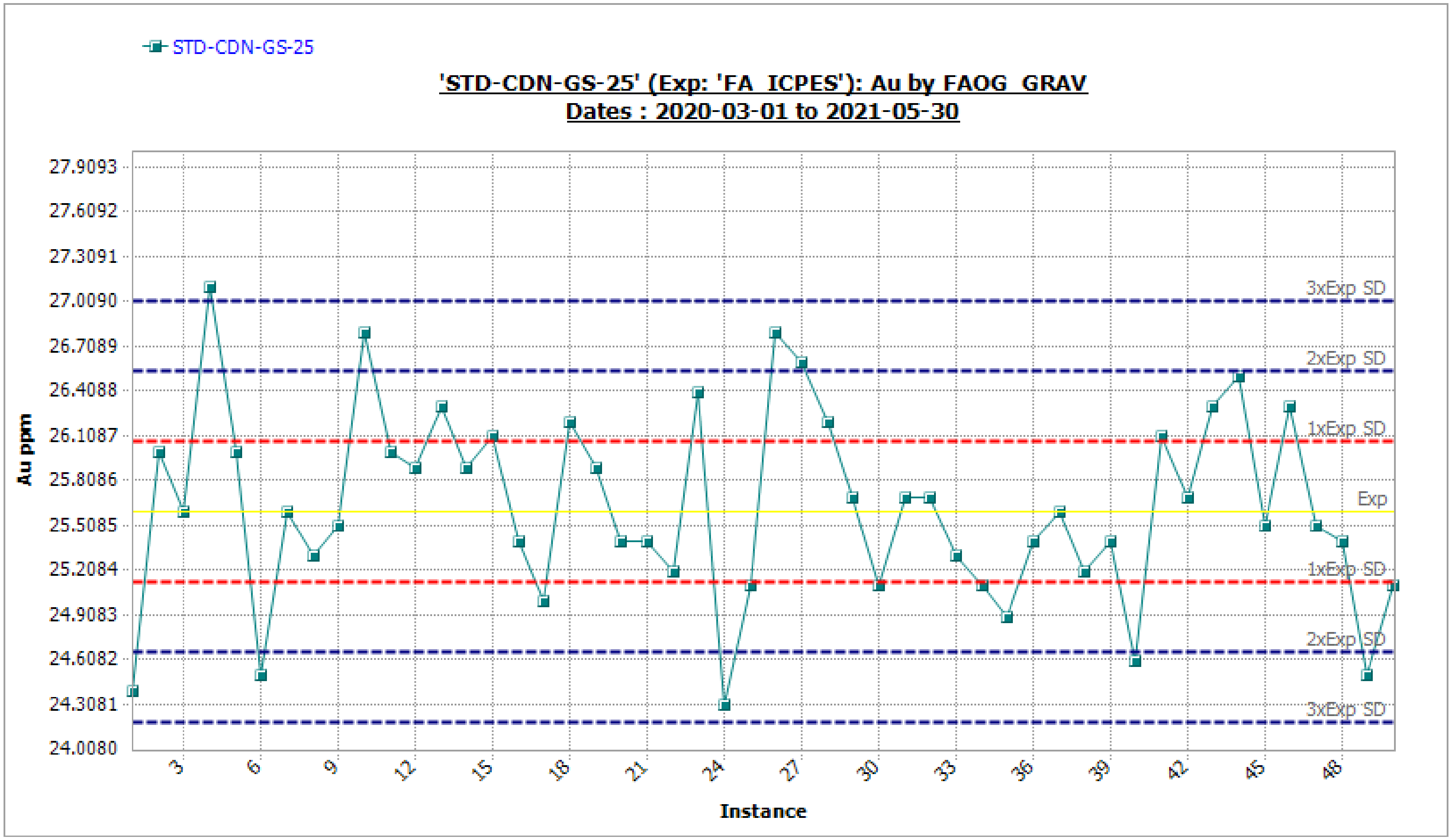


FIGURE APPENDIX J.8 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-25

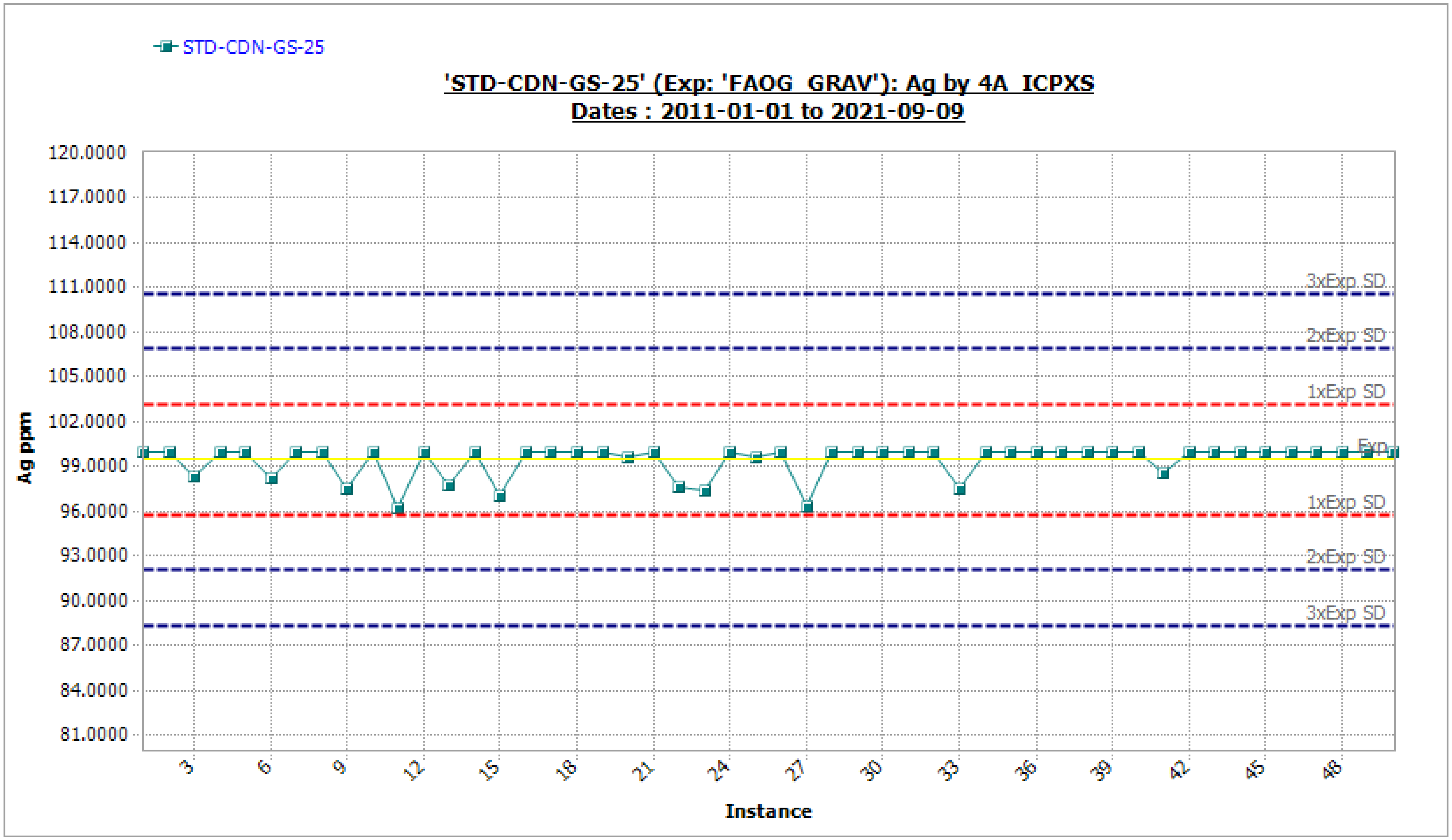
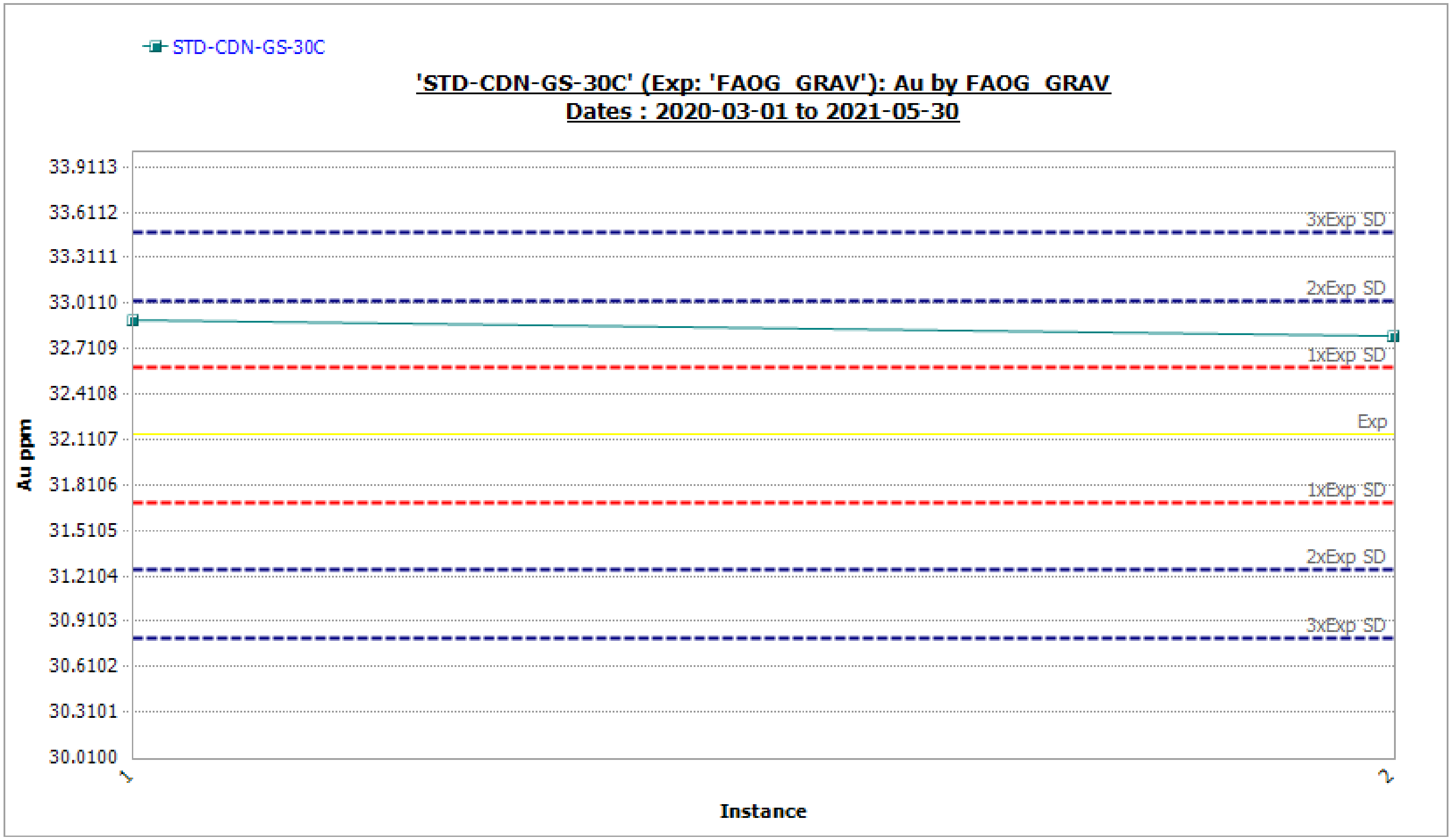


FIGURE APPENDIX J.9 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-30C



APPENDIX K 2021 SHOVELNOSE SOUTH ZONE STANDARD RESULTS FOR GOLD AND SILVER

CRM performance for gold and silver analyses are plotted in the sequence order they were received from ALS. The solid red line on each chart represents the certified mean gold or silver value in grams per tonne, the solid green lines are the ±2 standard deviation (σ) reference levels, and the dashed blue lines are the ±3 σ reference levels.

FIGURE APPENDIX K.1 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 231

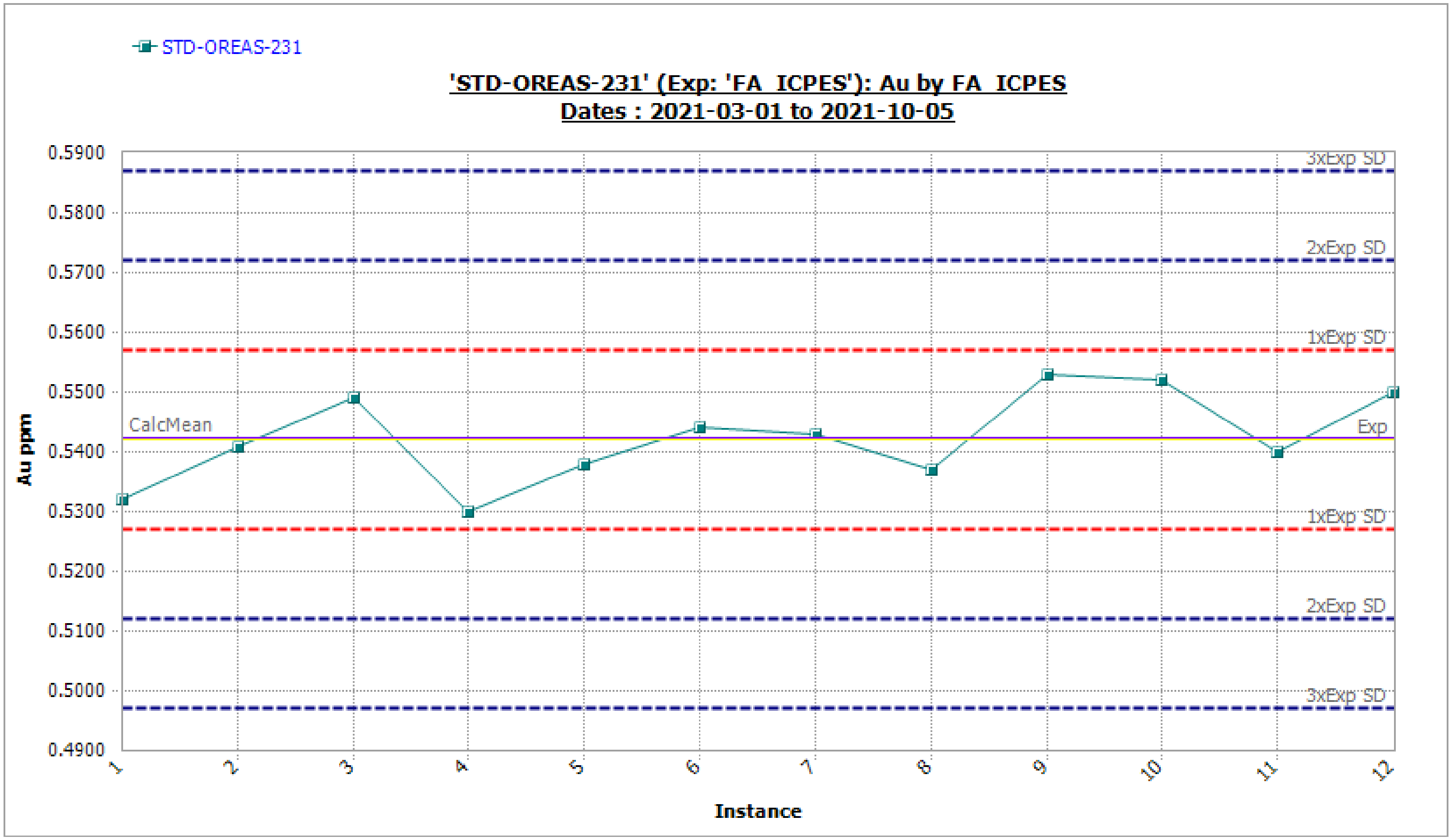


FIGURE APPENDIX K.2 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 231

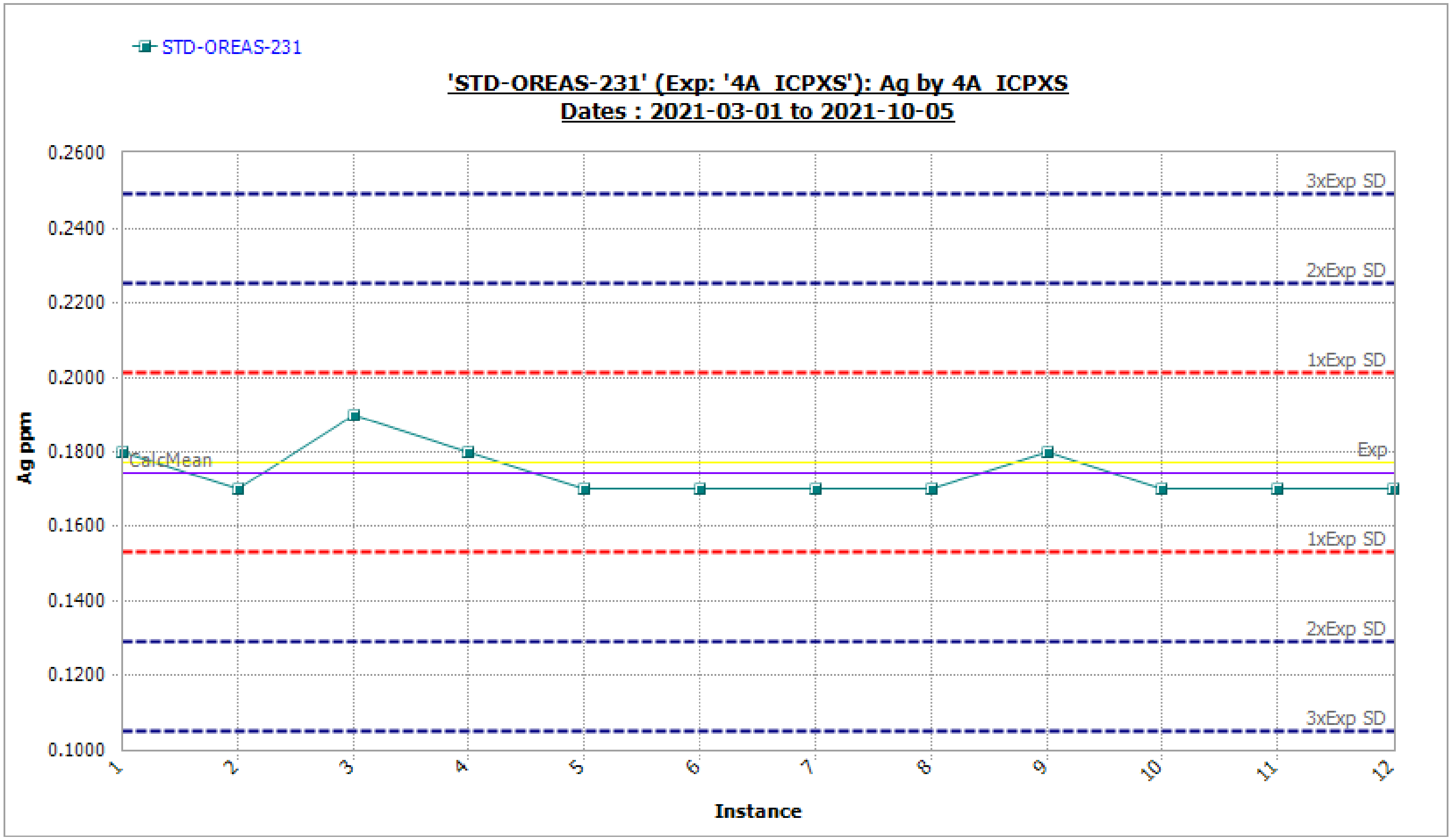


FIGURE APPENDIX K.3 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 219

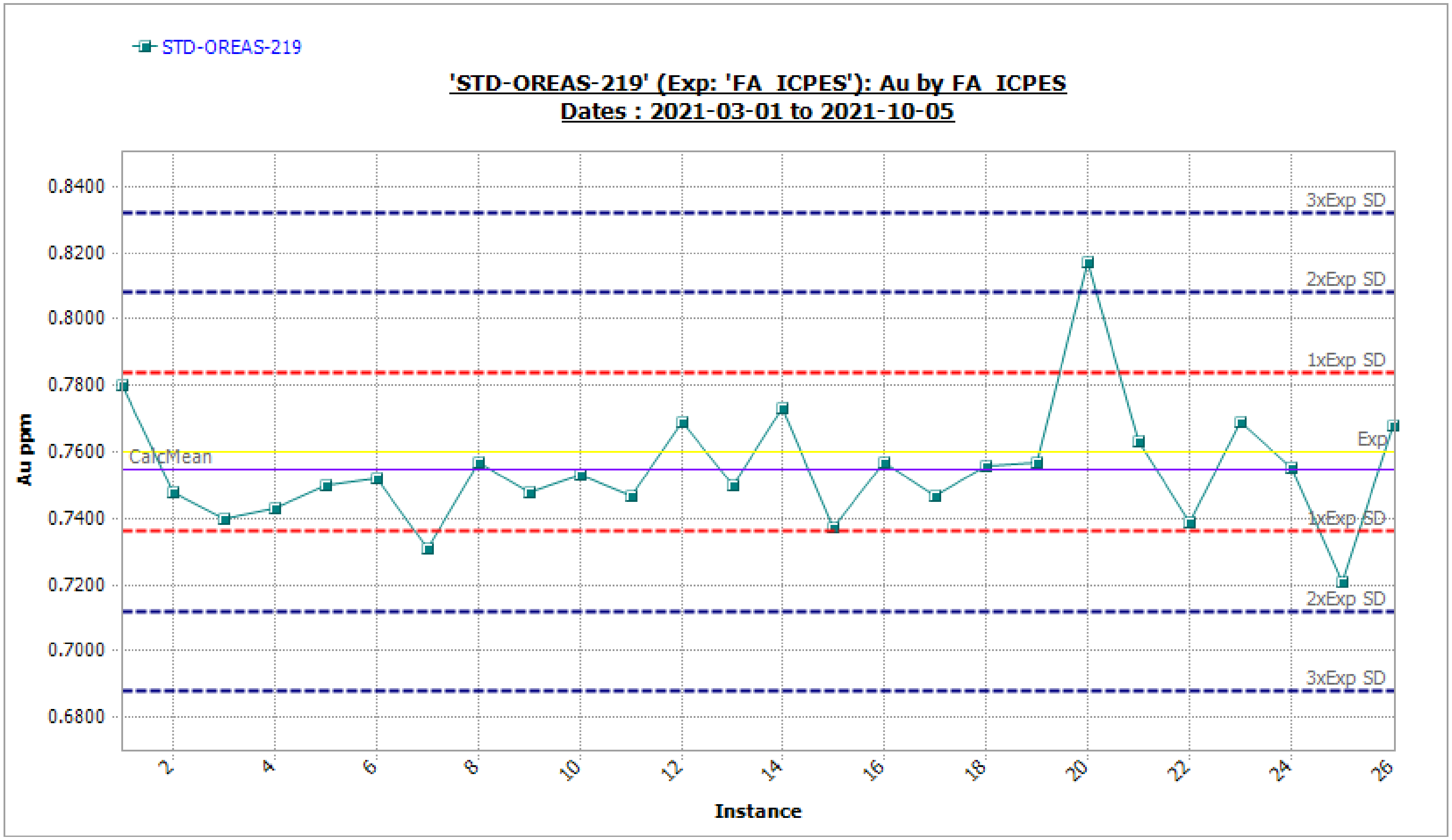


FIGURE APPENDIX K.4 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 219

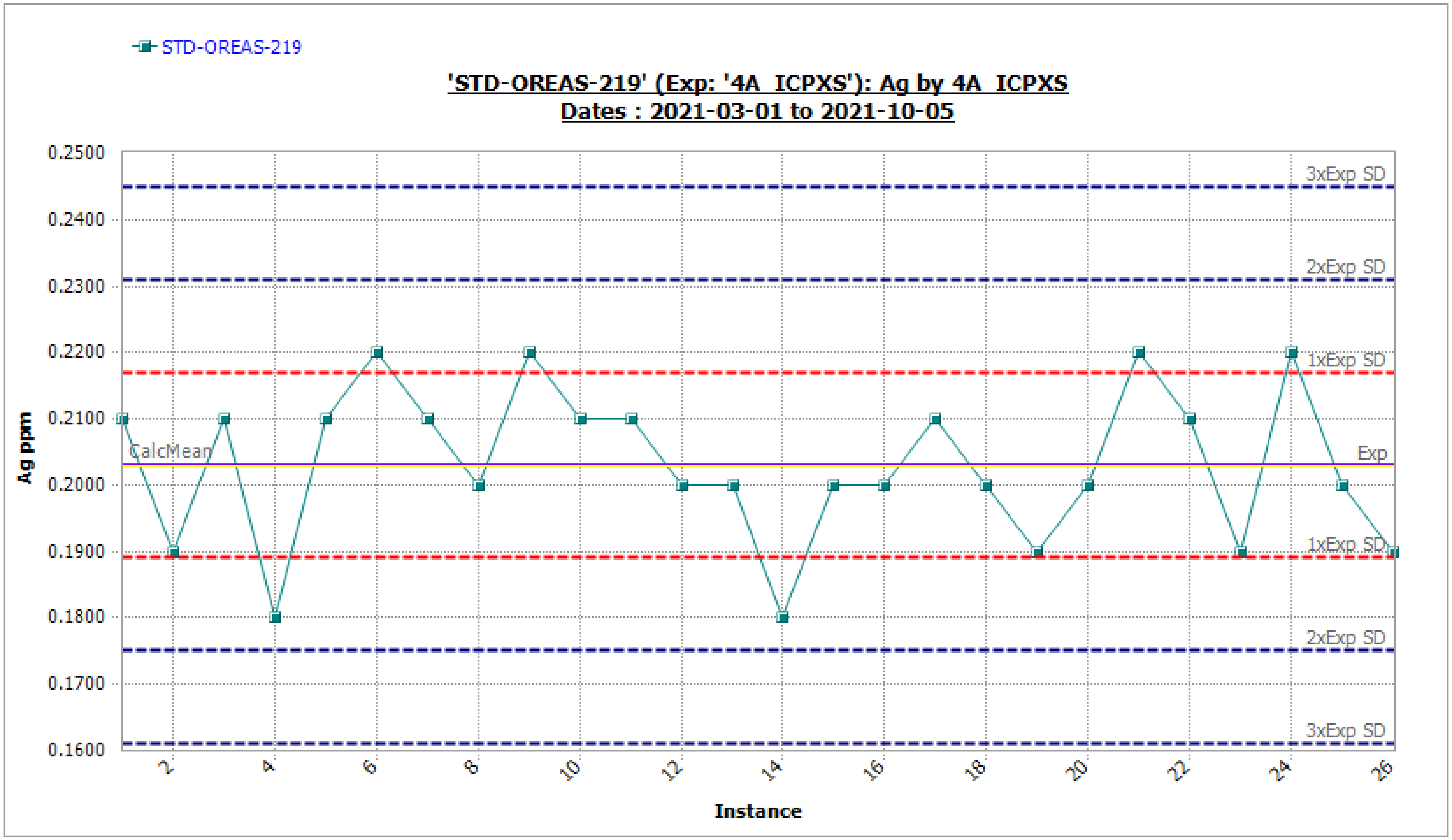


FIGURE APPENDIX K.5 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 252B

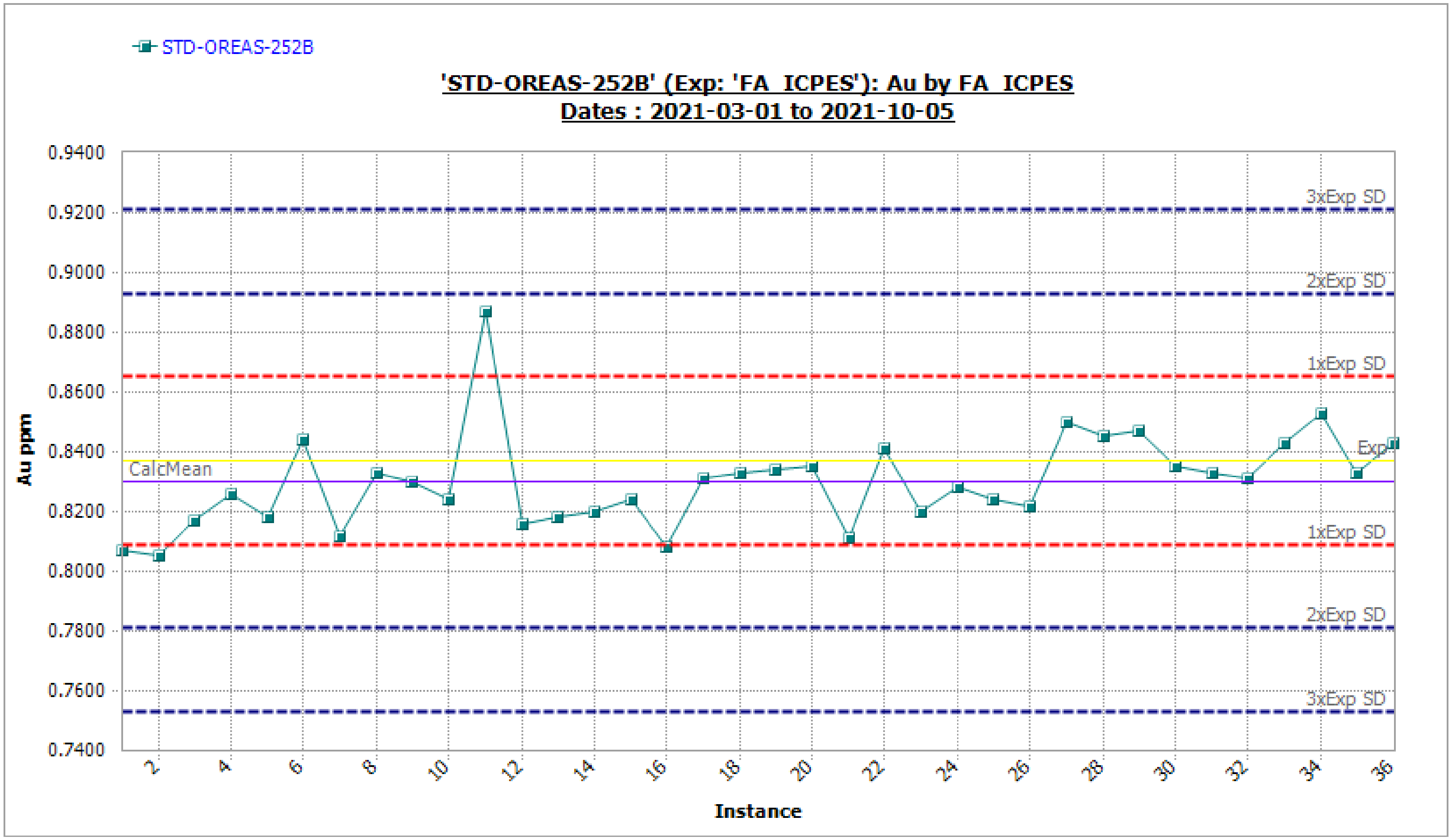


FIGURE APPENDIX K.6 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 252B

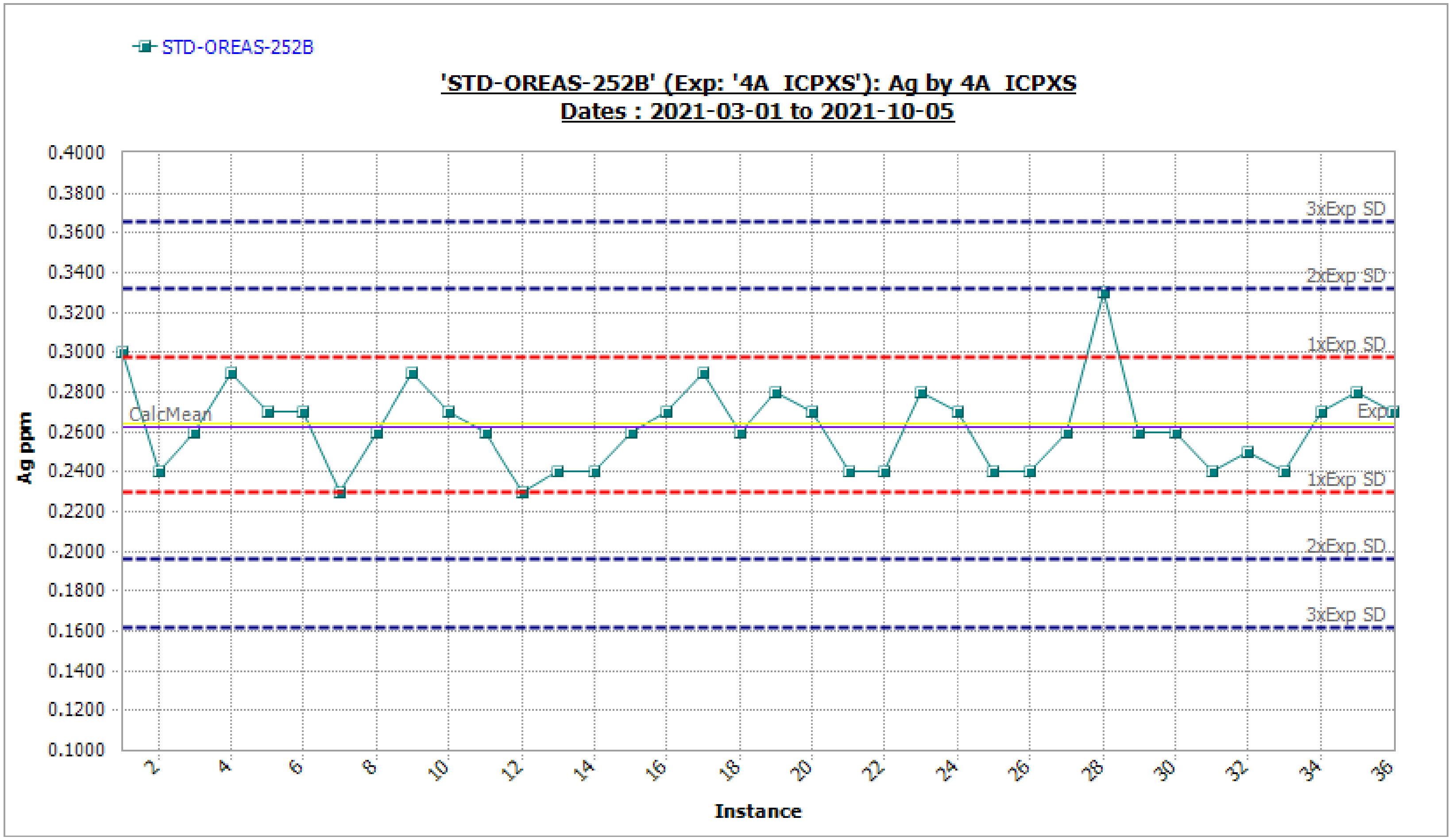


FIGURE APPENDIX K.7 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 233

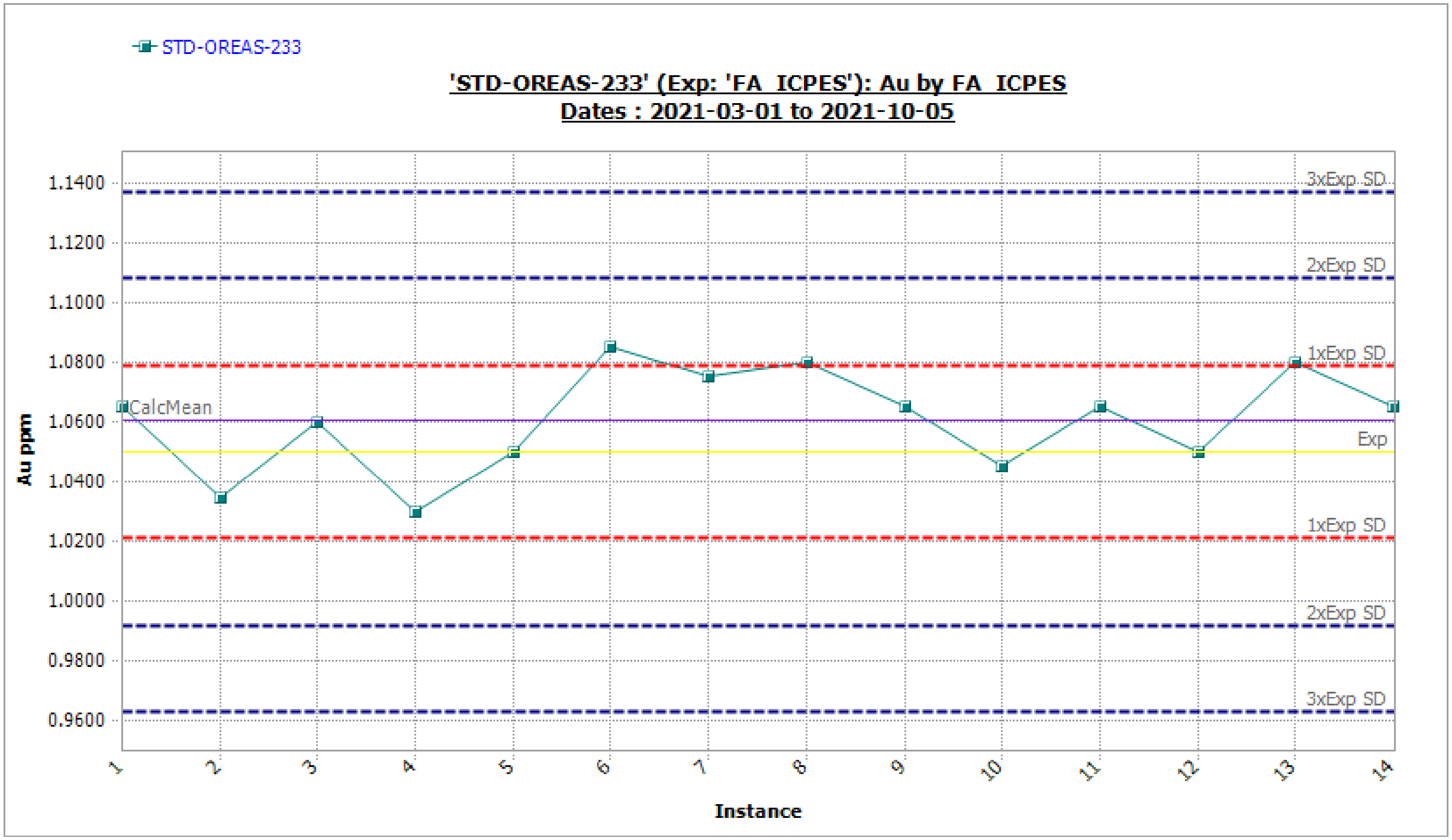


FIGURE APPENDIX K.8 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 233

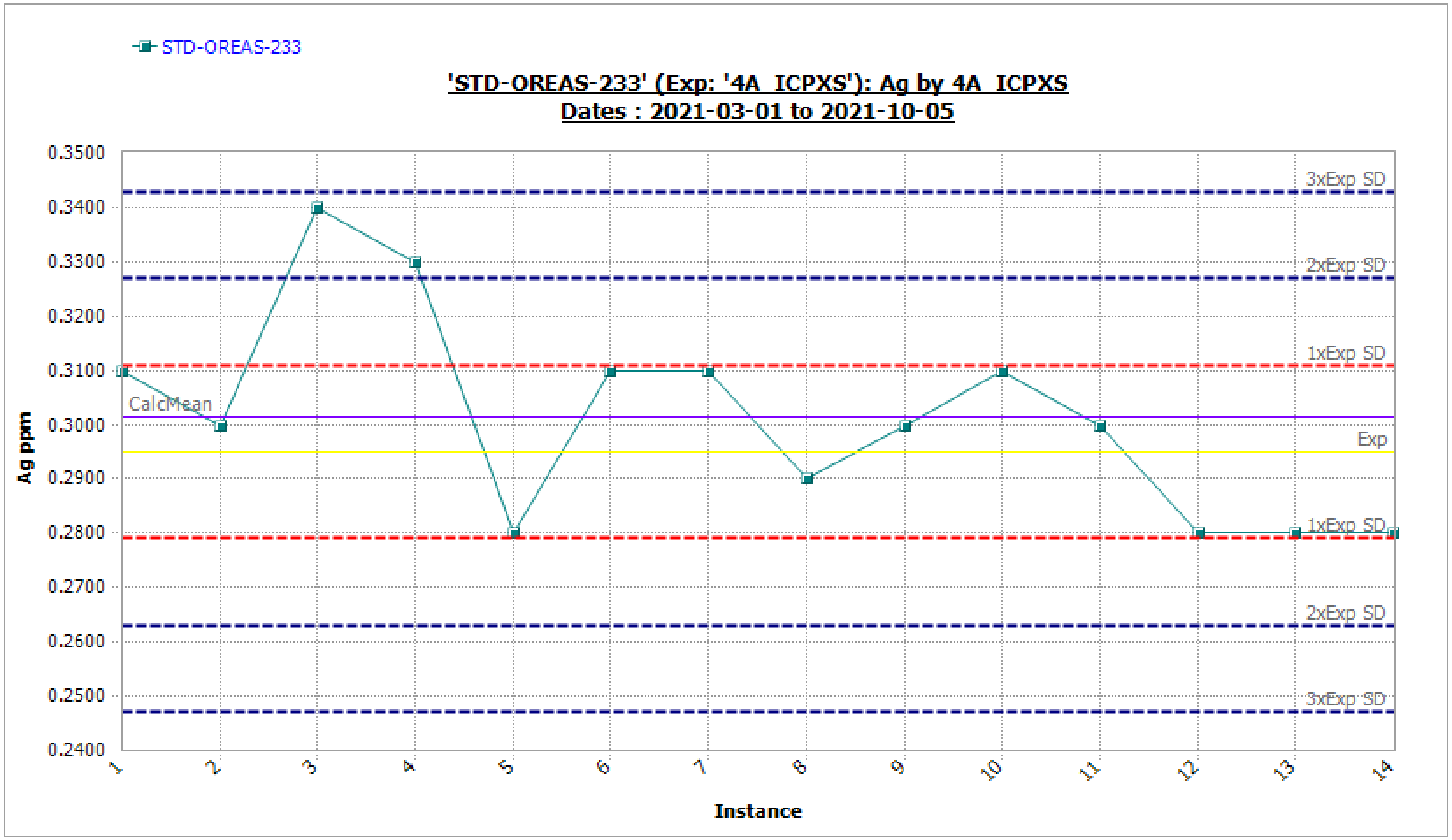


FIGURE APPENDIX K.9 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

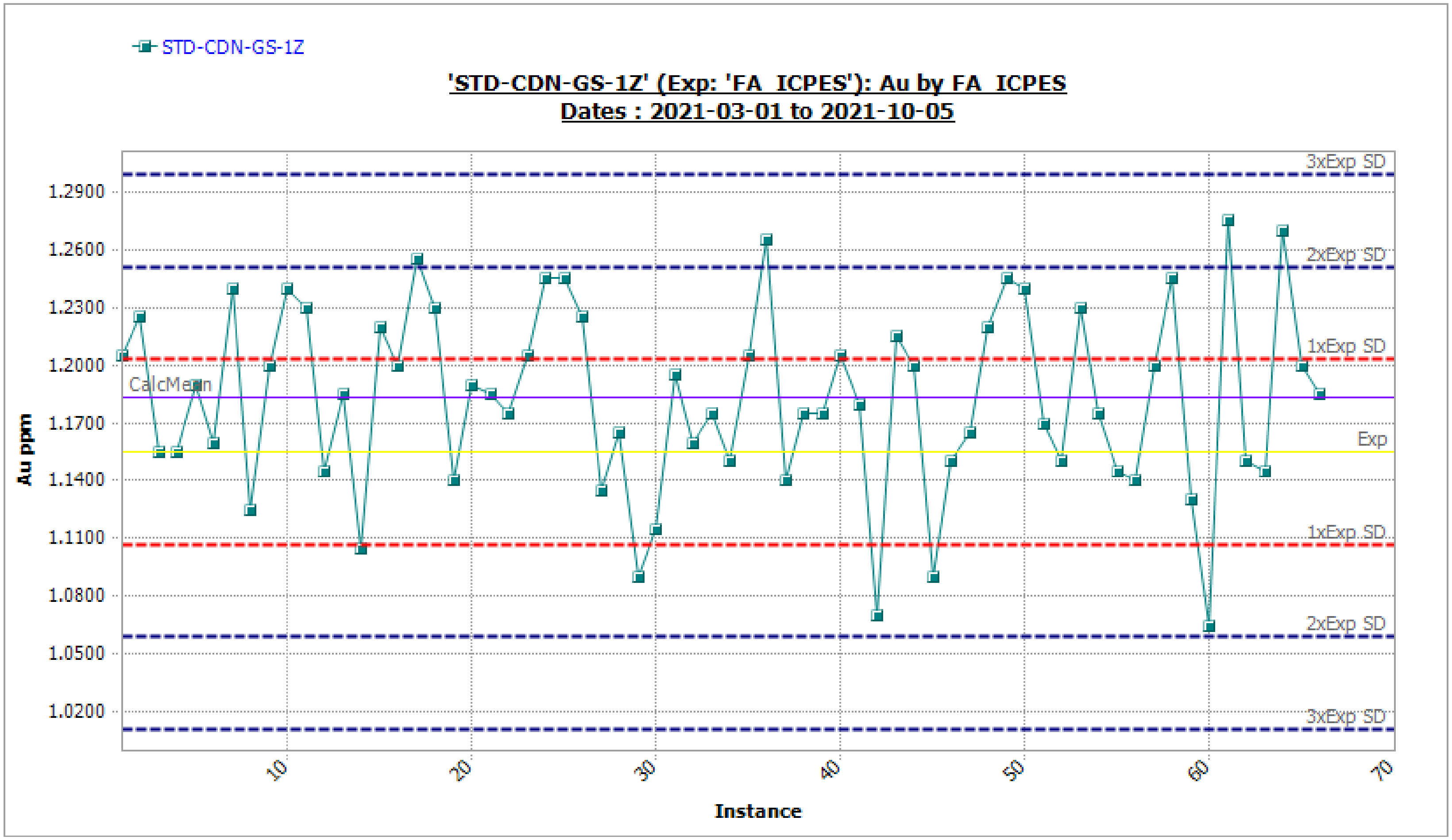


FIGURE APPENDIX K.10 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-1Z

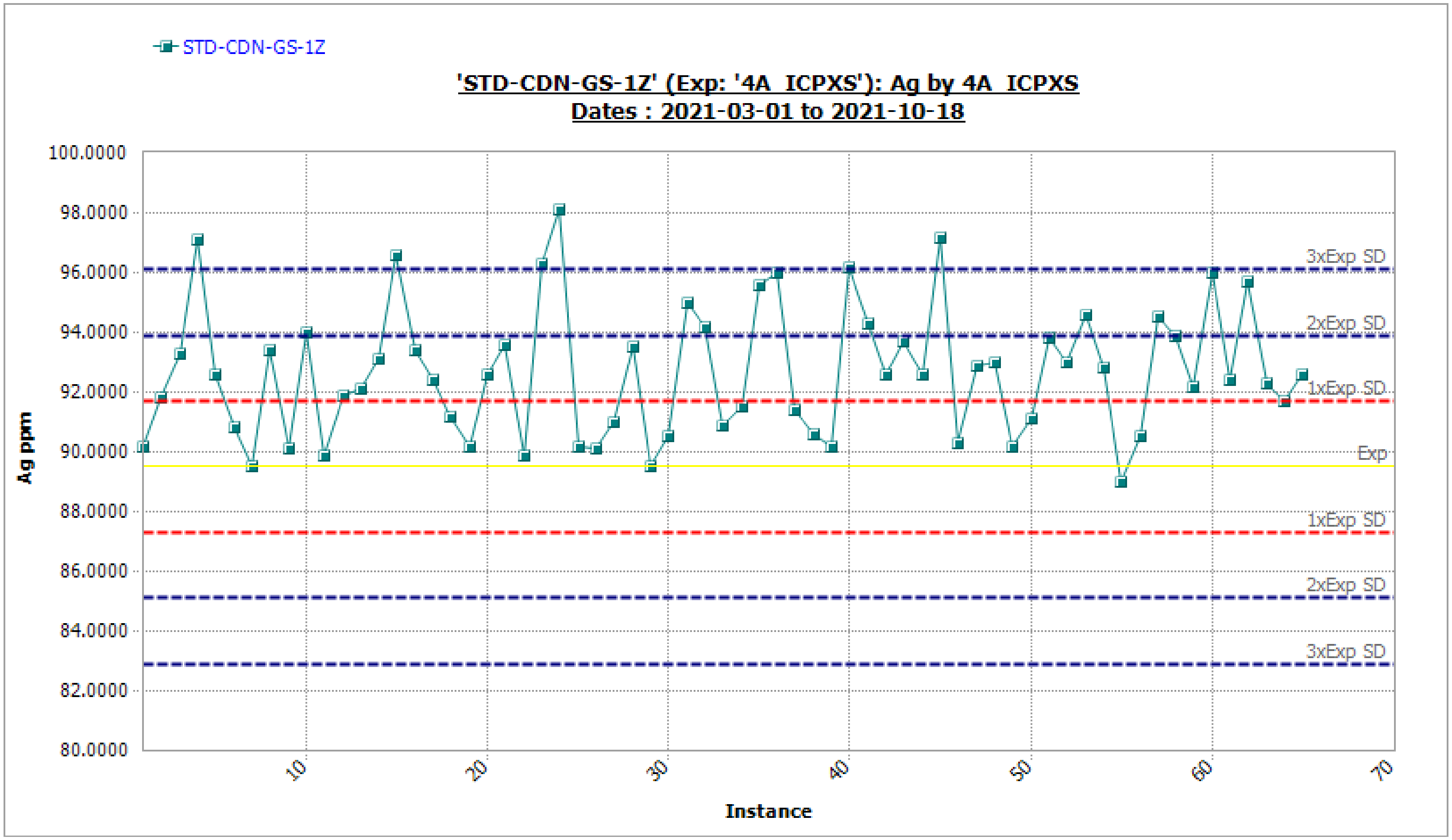


FIGURE APPENDIX K.11 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 238

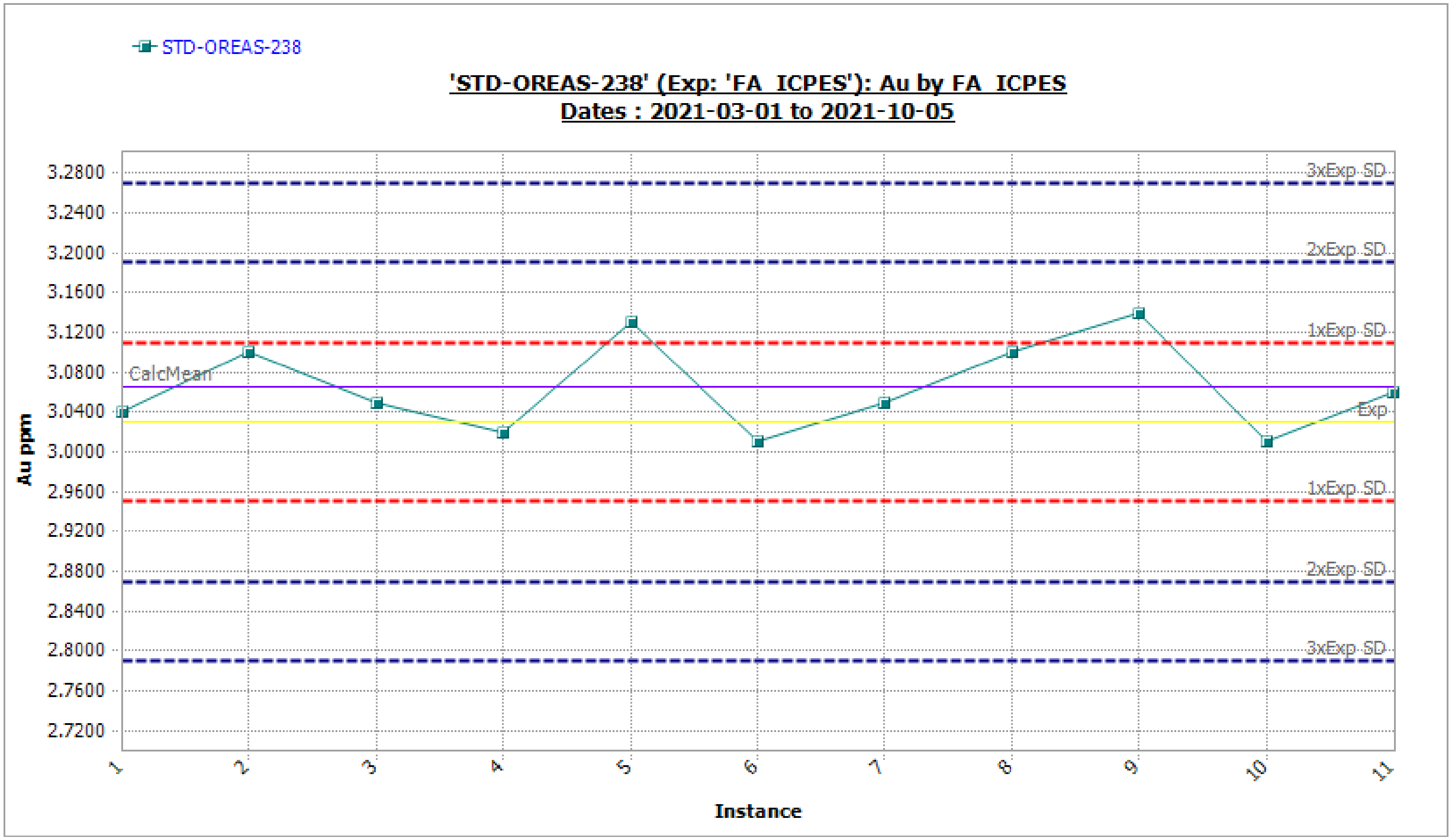


FIGURE APPENDIX K.12 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-4L

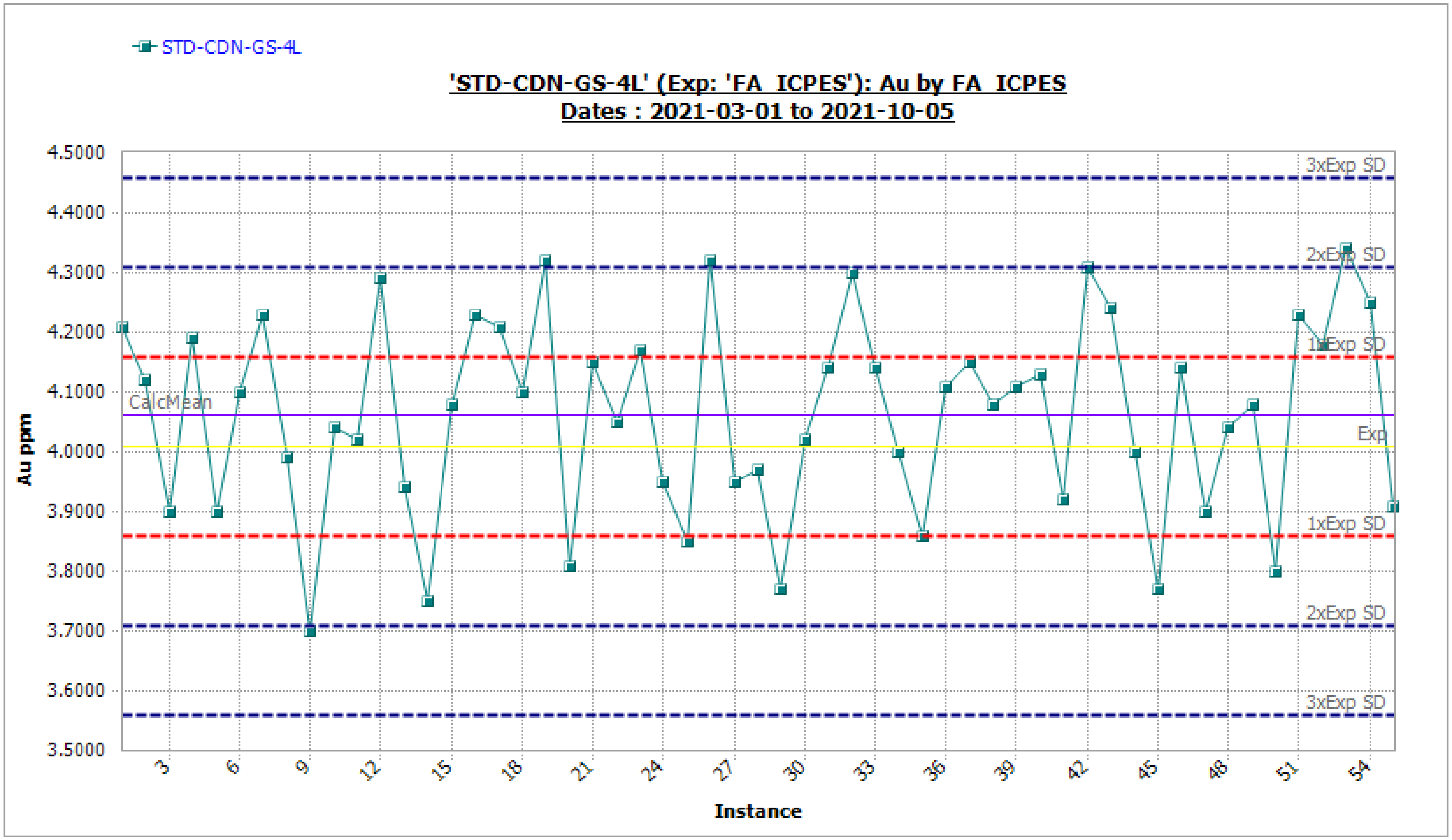


FIGURE APPENDIX K.13 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-4L

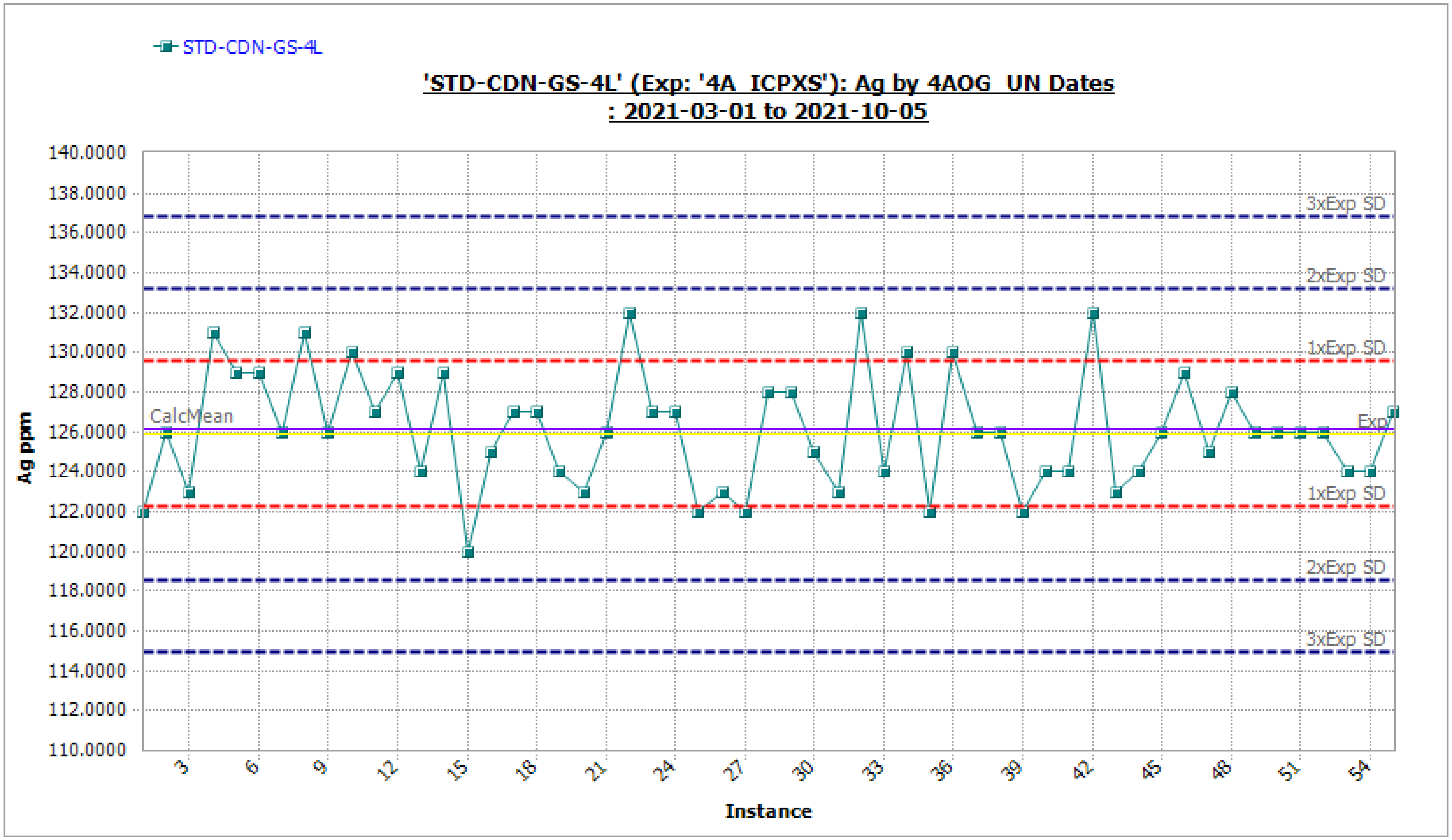


FIGURE APPENDIX K.14 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-ME-1902

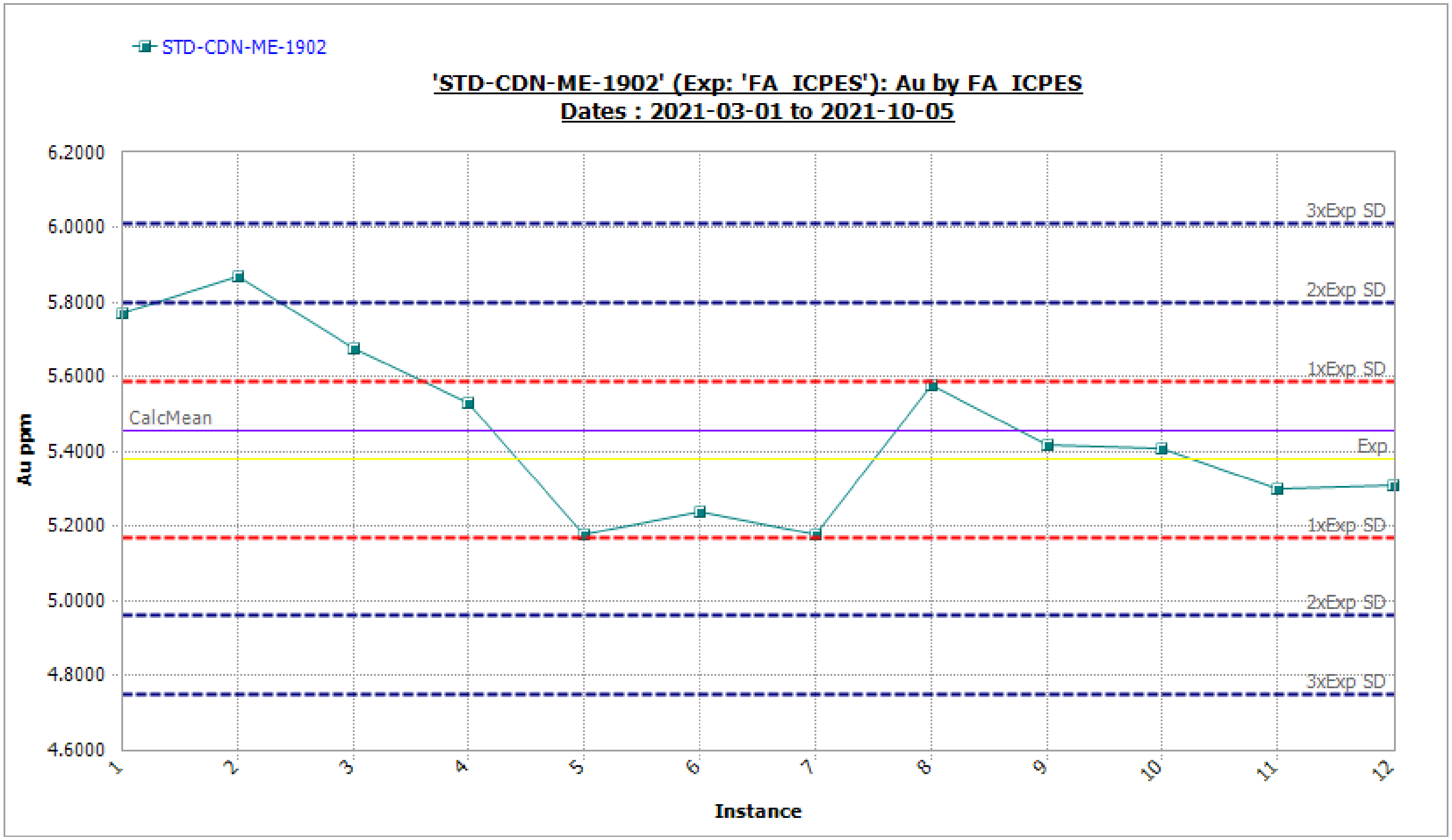


FIGURE APPENDIX K.15 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-ME-1902

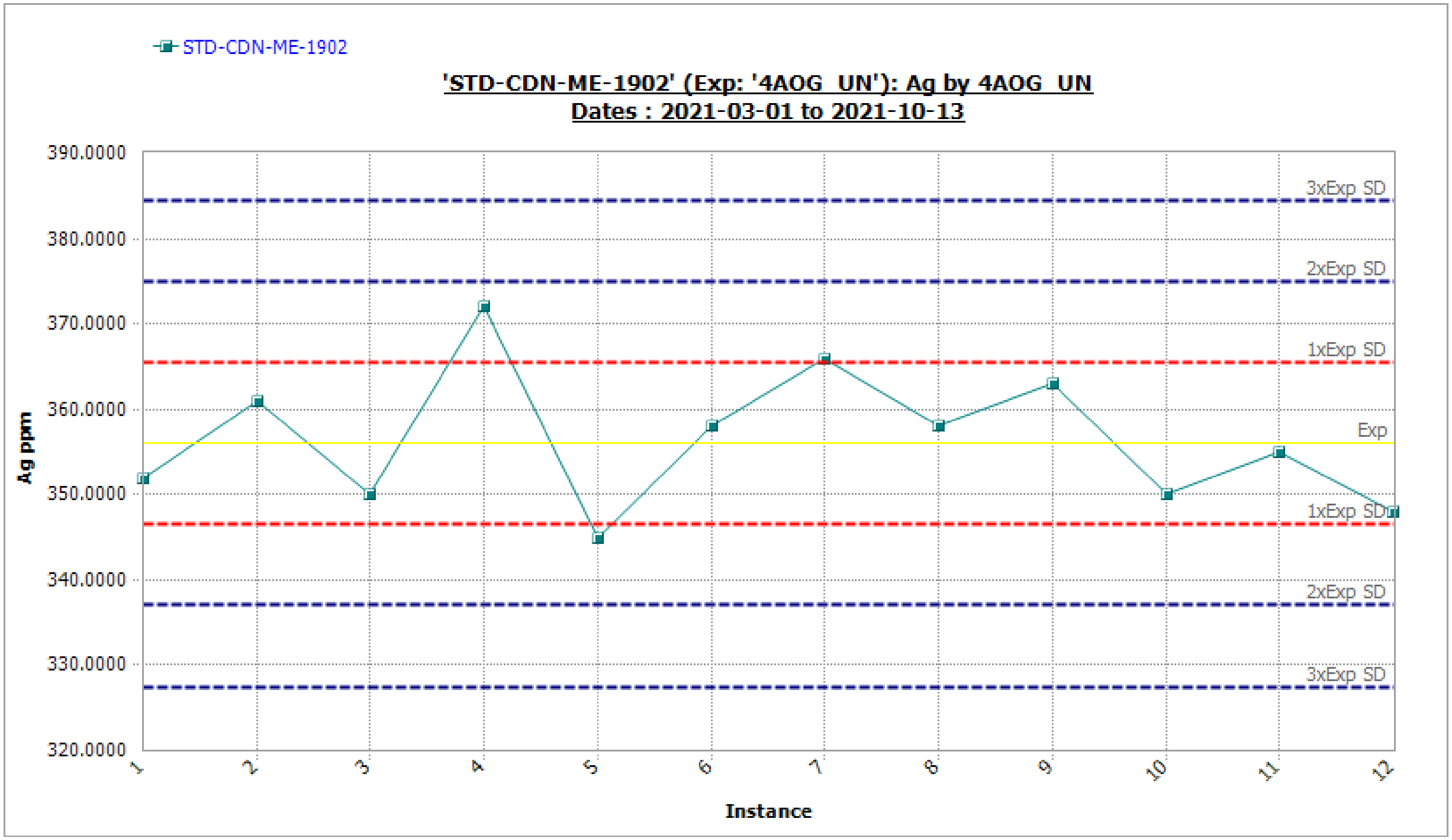


FIGURE APPENDIX K.16 GOLD PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 245

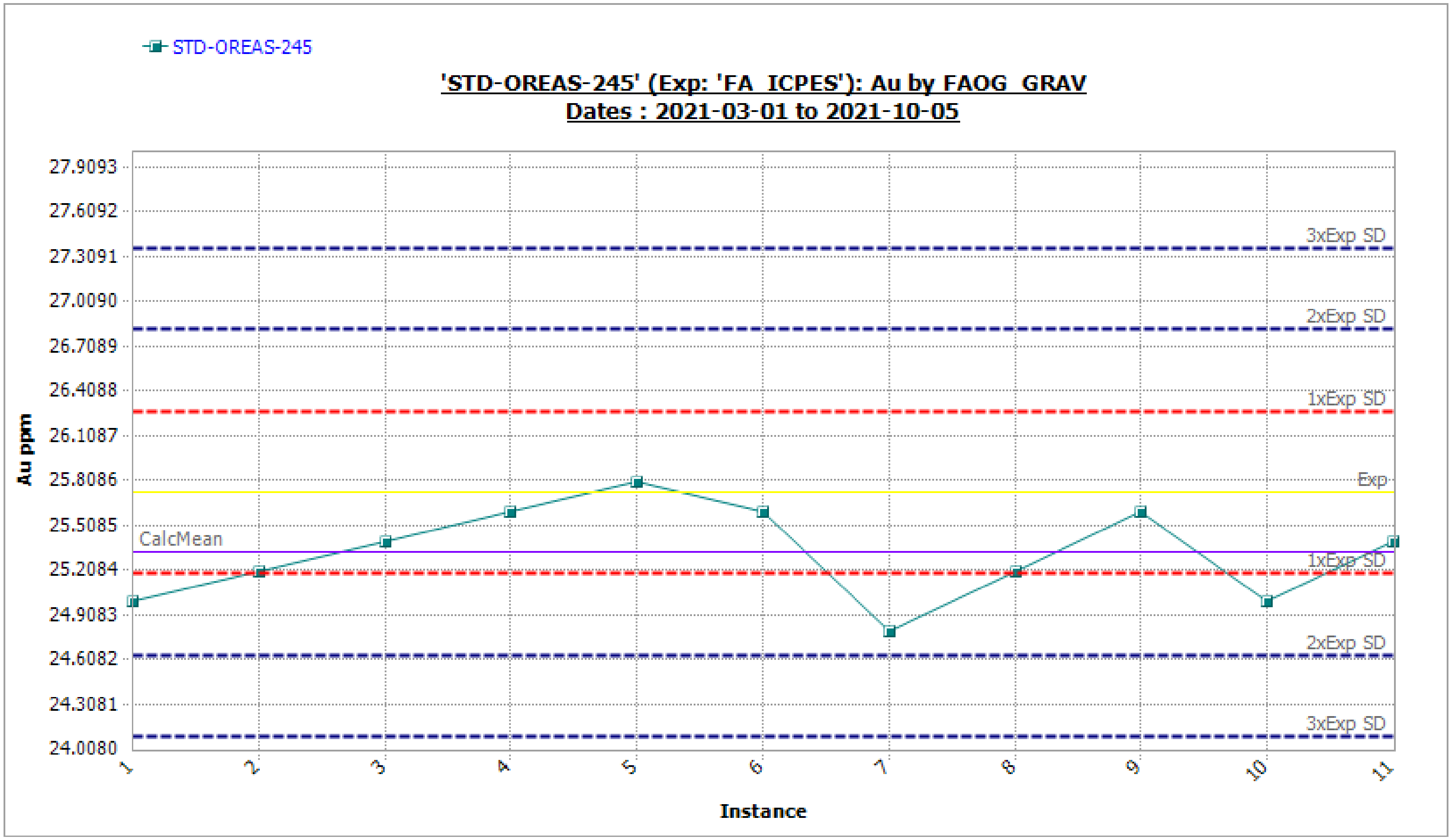


FIGURE APPENDIX K.17 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR OREAS 245

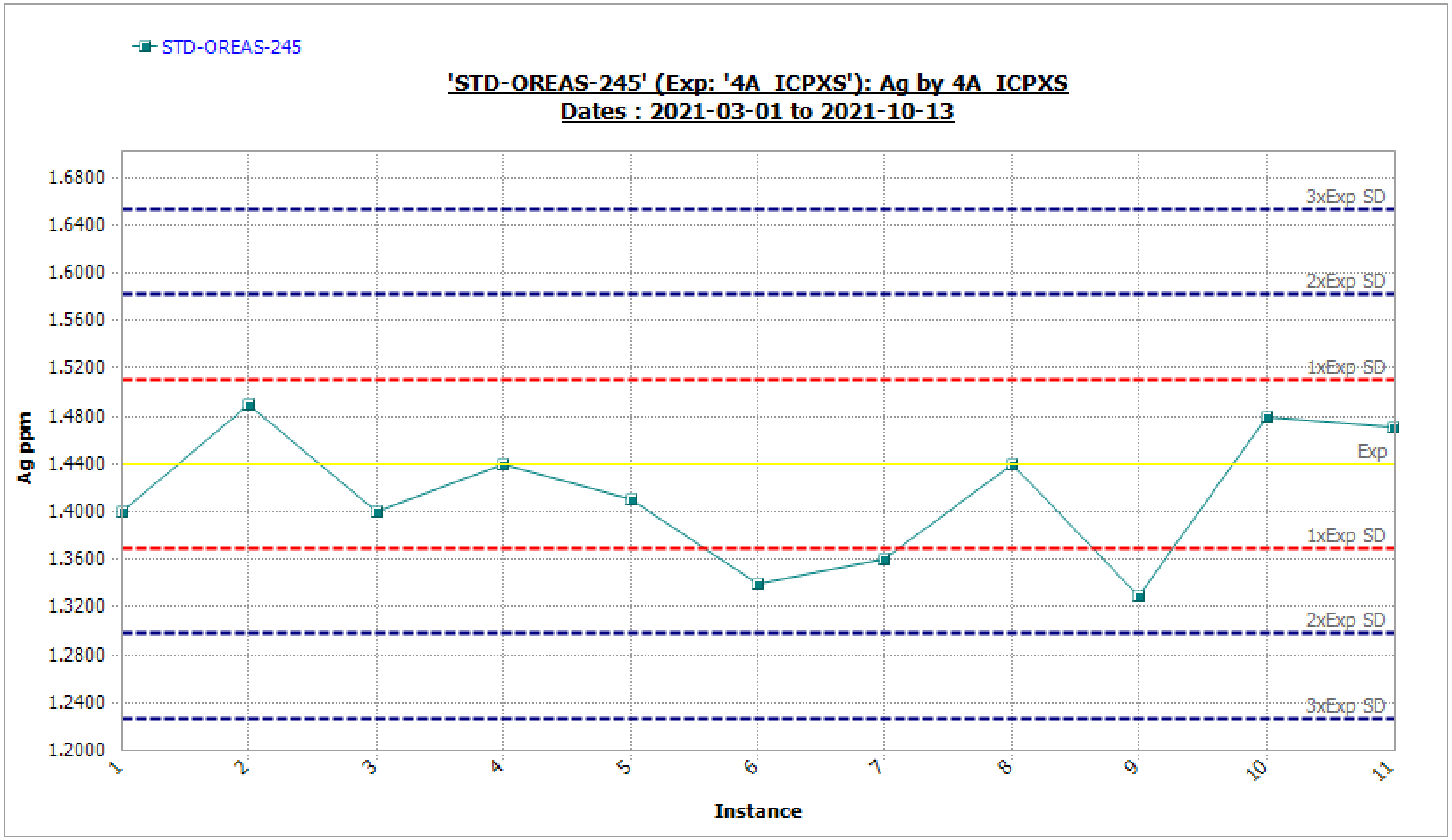


FIGURE APPENDIX K.18 SILVER PERFORMANCE FOR CDN-GS-30C