Technical Report

on the

Broken Handle Project

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 082E08 and 082E09

Latitude 49.505°N **Longitude**- 118.414° W
UTM: 398150mE/5483800mN
(UTM Nad83 Zone 11 or EPSG 26911)

Prepared For:

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1. SUMMARY

The Broken Handle Property Project ("Property") is located in the Boundary district of southern British Columbia approximately 50 kilometres north of the town of Grand Forks. The Property is within the Greenwood Mining Division and is approximately 5 kilometres south of the past-producing Franklin Mine Camp. The Property is an early-stage mineral exploration project acquired by staking a single 2,098.33 hectare claim on January 30, 2018 over a series of known mineral occurrences and reverted Crown grants.

The Property is underlain by Late Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Group that are geological equivalents to highly prospective rocks that host economic deposits in the adjoining Franklin and Greenwood Camps. The prospective Harper Ranch Group rocks are intruded by a series of Middle Jurassic granodiorite and later Late Cretaceous granitic intrusive phases that are further intruded by younger Middle Eocene Coryell alkalic to sub-alkalic plutonic rocks.

The Boundary District is an area with a long history of exploration and mining activity in a number of discrete mining camps, including the Franklin Camp, the Greenwood Camp and the Rossland Camp. Exploration in the Franklin Camp, directly north of the Property, dates back to 1896, when the Banner and McKinley claims were located. Numerous prospect pits, shallow shafts and short adits are recorded from the various Minfile occurrences of the Franklin Camp. The most important historical producer was the Union Mine which was active during the early 1930's and then again, intermittently, until 1942 (MINFILE 082ENE003).

Exploration work in subsequent years both at the Franklin Camp and the surrounding area has been directed at a number of different styles of mineralization, including precious metal epithermal veins associated with appreciable base-metal mineralization; lesser-explored polymetallic skarn-like lenses; quartz veins and silicified zones with gold and silver ("Union vein type"), massive chalcopyrite in shear zones associated with pyroxenite ("Black lead type"), and replacement type lead-zinc mineralization associated with limestone.

The Property contains documented occurrences of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralization. This mineralization occurs as polymetallic and precious metal-bearing veins, contact metamorphic (skarn) copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold occurrences and epithermal precious metal veins. There is no mineral resource or record of production from the Property.

This report has been prepared for Hawthorn Resources Corp. ("Hawthorn" or the "Issuer" or the "Company"). Hawthorn has an option to acquire a 75% undivided interest in the Broken Handle Project (the "Property") from Origen Resources Inc. ("Origen" or the "Vendor"). This report

describes the geological setting and prospectivity in addition to providing recommendations for advancing the Broken Handle Project.

The Property has undergone little documented exploration work. After an initial first period of exploration in the early 1900's, other showings and mineral occurrences within the tenure area were discovered in the 1970's during the construction and extension of the primary forestry service road that transects the Property along the Granby River (McLaughlin, 2020).

The most recent exploration on the Property was conducted by Coast Mountain Geological ("CMG") which consisted of field programs of soil geochemistry and prospecting in 2018 and 2019 that led to the discovery of shallow, underground workings consisting of shafts, pits and adits. A total of 741 soil and 45 rock samples were collected across the tenure area. Assay results from bedrock chip samples ranged in value from <0.005 to 23.03 ppm. Similarly, silver results from bedrock chip samples ranged from 1 to 973 ppm (McLaughlin, 2020).

The analytical results and field observations from recent work determined that the Broken Handle Project occurs within geologically comparable terrain to the Franklin Camp, and that the Property possesses significant exploration potential and prospectivity. The author concludes that additional exploration work is warranted, including soil sampling, prospecting, trenching and geophysical surveys. A total expenditure of $113,025.00 is recommended to further evaluate the exploration potential.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The report was prepared for Hawthorn Resources Corp., a privately registered company within the Province of British Columbia, to serve as a technical review of the Property in support of a qualifying transaction to fulfill listing requirements on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). Hawthorn commissioned the author to review the geological setting and prospectivity and history of previous exploration and make recommendations for further work on the Broken Handle Project. This Technical Report conforms to the format and content standards of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), the Companion Policy to NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 SCOPE

The scope of this report is to summarize information on the Issuer's acquisition and to support it as a qualifying property. The author was also requested to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration on the Property. The author has based this report on:

1. Publicly available technical data from technical reports, the BC ARIS and BC Minfile databases, publications, the BC Property File and Gator registration systems listed in Section 28 of this report.
2. Personal inspection of the Broken Handle Project on August 11, 2022 by the author.
3. Work conducted by CMG on behalf of 1218802 B.C. Ltd. in 2018 and 2019 as documented in BC ARIS database (McLaughlin, 2020).

The author is a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientists BC) and is considered a "Qualified Person", as per the requirement of NI 43-101. The author is independent of the issuer (Hawthorn) and has no material interest in the Broken Handle Property or in mineral claims in the vicinity of the property. To the best of the author's knowledge there is no subsequent new scientific or technical information that would be considered material as of the report date of this report. The author has sufficient experience in the exploration of epithermal and mesothermal gold-silver deposits, including geology and interpretation of geophysical and geochemical results.

An attempt has been made to use plain language throughout this report. Metal and mineral abbreviations contained within this report conform to standard industry usage. Some technical terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

The co-ordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 11N, and the datum used is North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report. Length is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m3); mass is expressed as metric tonnes (t); and area is expressed as hectares (ha). Gold and silver concentrations are generally expressed as parts per million (ppm) or grams per tonne (g/t). Historical exploration and mining data in British Columbia were typically documented in the Imperial System, with units of lengths expressed in feet (ft.) and inches, mass in short tons (ton) and precious metal grades in ounces per short ton (oz/ton). Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix I. All costs herein are expressed in Canadian Dollars (CAD).

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The author completed a property site visit on August 11, 2022 accompanied by Jordan Lewis (CMG). The inspection focused on the general overall site condition of the Property, including examination of the so-called Morell workings where historical shallow adits, shafts and trenches which revealed upon inspection visibly mineralized zones. These zones had been unknown or forgotten in the public record until rediscovery in the 2019 field program completed by CMG.

Select check samples were taken during the site inspection by the author. The site inspection also examined and surveyed (handheld GPS) several new logging clear-cuts and roads and skid trails on the western side of the property.

Three check grab samples were taken from exposed outcrop or muck from underground workings and returned similar values to initial sampling by CMG in 2019 (refer to section 12.0 Data Verification for discussion of results). The samples were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley BC and results were received and reviewed. The author used a hand-held Garmin 60SCx GPS unit (accuracy: ± 3.0m) to record tracks and waypoints of interest for location and a digital camera to record photographs.

The reader is cautioned that grab samples by their very nature are selective and therefore not representative of the mineral potential being evaluated.

3. Reliance on Other Experts

The author had not relied on other experts for the purpose of this report.

4. Property Description and General Location

The Broken Handle Property is situated in the Boundary District of southern British Columbia approximately 50 kilometres north of the town of Grand Forks. The Property is within the Greenwood Mining Division and is approximately 5 kilometres south of the past-producing Franklin Mine Camp. The Property is approximately 320 km east of Vancouver, BC and close to the Canada – USA border along British Columbia's Provincial Highway 3 (Figure 1). The Property is centered on coordinates 399100mE / 5483150mN (NAD 83, Zone 11N: EPSG 26911)) or Latitude 49.505°N and Longitude -118.414°W, and straddles NTS Map sheets 082E8 and 082E9.

Historic land surveys and documents indicate there is a poorly documented history of exploration and early development activity in the form of old adits, shallow blast pits, trenches and shafts developed within the Property boundaries. There are no significant waste dumps, tailings sites, historic mine buildings or other environmental liabilities located on the Property (McLaughlin, 2020).

4.1 Mineral Title

The Property is an early-stage exploration project composed of a single 2,098.33 hectare mineral claim (# 1058060) owned 100% by Origen (Free Miners Certificate: 287125). The mineral claim is valid and subsisting and remains in good standing until October 20, 2023. Confirmation of mineral tenure registration and status was accomplished by a search of the Mineral Titles Branch,

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Government of British Columbia. This confirmation does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

The claim is an MTO "cell" type claims that was staked online through the BC Government MTO web portal and as such has no reference points or claim posts in the field. However, the claim corners can be referenced to UTM coordinates which can be precisely measured in the field. The claim was staked to cover the projected locations of historical reverted Crown grants/mining claims from the late 1800s/early 1900s.

CMG filed an assessment report (Lewis, 2018) for a total of $16,167.52 of assessment expenditures for the preliminary 2018 reconnaissance survey. CMG subsequently filed a follow-up report (McLaughlin, 2020) for a total of $71,726.33 of assessment expenditures for exploration completed in the 2019 field season. Exploration expenditure costs since 2018 total $87,893.85.

Hawthorn acquired an option on December 15, 2020 from Origen to acquire a 75% undivided interest in the Property by incurring $500,000 in exploration expenditures, paying an aggregate of $250,000 and issuing an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares over a three-year period. Upon execution of this option, Origen will be granted a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns royalty (NSR), of which Hawthorn will have the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for $1,000,000 within one year of commencement of commercial production. Hawthorn later signed an amending option agreement on April 13, 2022 to acknowledge there was an underlying 1% NSR held by private company 1218802 B.C. Ltd (1218802), who had initially acquired the Property and subsequently sold it to Origen on May 11, 2020. The total NSR is 2.5% as of the effective date of this report. (Table 1 and Figure 2).

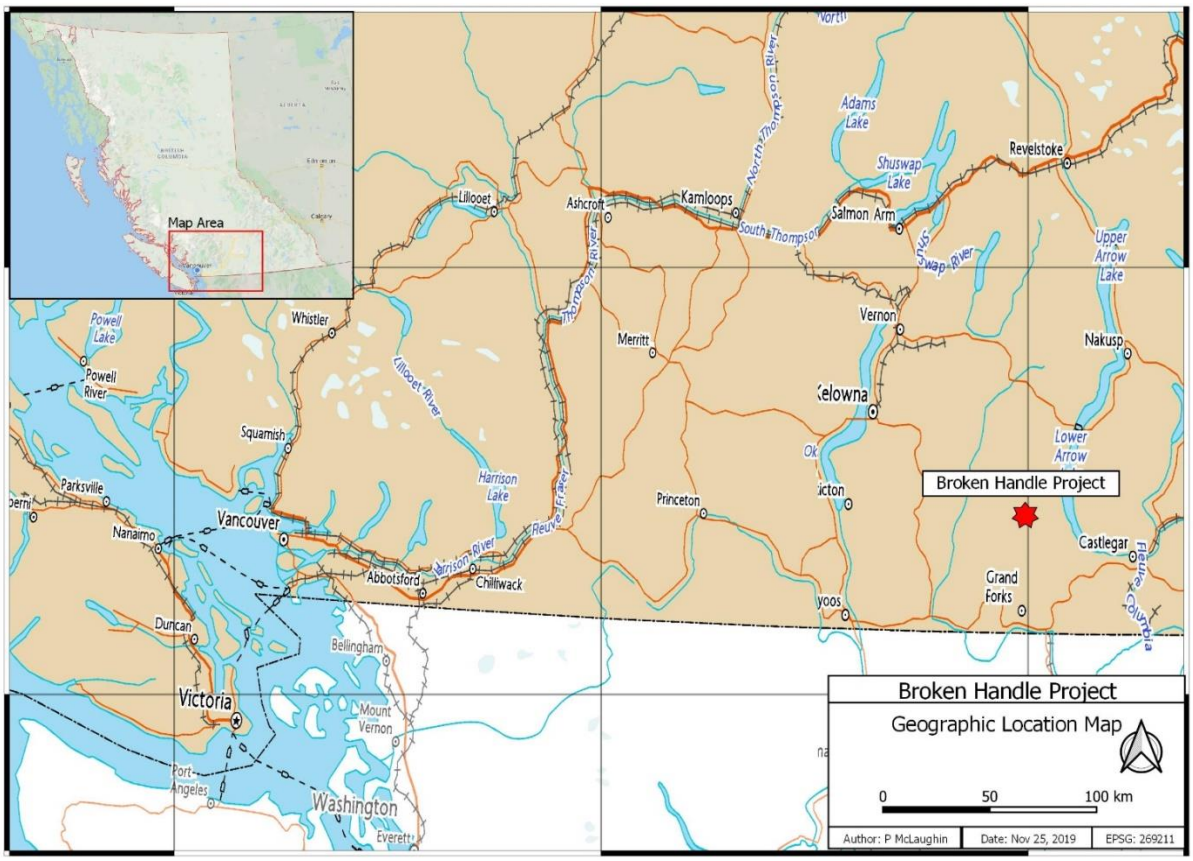

Figure 1: Broken Handle Geographic Location

Table 1: The Broken Handle Mineral Claim Information Table

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1058060	BROKEN HANDLE	287125 (100%)	082E	2018/JAN/30	2023/OCT/20	GOOD	2098.33

Mineral claims within the Province of British Columbia require assessment work to maintain claim ownership. Annual assessment work requirements in British Columbia fall under a four-tier system, detailed as follows:

- $5.00 per ha for anniversary years 1 and 2
- $10.00 per ha for anniversary years 3 and 4
- $15.00 per ha for anniversary years 5 and 6
- $20.00 per ha for all subsequent anniversary years

Cash-in-Lieu payments may be made instead of performing work, and are double the amounts stated above. Work in excess of annual work requirements may be banked and applied to future years. The annual work commitment for the Broken Handle mineral claim is $10,491.65 CAD to

advance the expiry date by one year; the claim is currently in good standing until October 20, 2023.

The BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon is the responsible provincial authority for exploration and mine permitting. Prior to conducting mechanized exploration, a Notice of Work, including a Plan for Reclamation, must be filed with the local office responsible for southern BC. The Notice of Work describes the proposed exploration activities and any remedial reclamation and if approved an MX Permit will be issued. A reclamation bond must be posted with the agency for any physical disturbance, with the amount of the bond set commensurate with the size of the proposed disturbance. A separate permit must be issued for any timber disturbance related to the MX Permit. Due to the early stage of this property, no MX permit has been applied for or has one been issued.

Other than the 2.5% NSR held jointly by 1218802 (1%) and Origen (1.5%), the author is not aware of any further royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements of encumbrances to which the Broken Handle Project is subject. There are no known legal impediments or other factors to limit access, title or the ability to perform any level of work on the Property. Further, the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. There are no known land use conflicts as the area is unpopulated and used by commercial forestry interests for logging. Timber licenses overlying the Property and timber harvesting was active in the recent past. Hawthorn will have to engage with the local forest licensee to ensure access using the various existing road networks is consistent with the licensee's Road Permits.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Climate and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is accessed by heading north on either the North Fork or Franklin Road from Grand Forks, BC and continuing through the Granby River Valley for 42 km (Figure 2). The paved highway changes to the all-season gravel Gable Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR") at the '28-mile bridge' and the confluence of Burrell Creek and the Granby River. The Gable Creek FSR leads west for one (1) km to where it intersects the start of the Burrell Creek FSR on the right (north) which is a well-maintained all-season two-wheel-drive accessible forestry road. Access to the Property is gained by continuing for 7 km on the Burrell Creek FSR until reaching the junction with the Burrell West FSR. The eastern portion of the Property is accessed via the Burrell Creek FSR, however access to historical reverted Crown grants on the west side of Burrell Creek are gained by driving approximately 4 km up the Burrell West FSR to the junction with the McKinley FSR (McLaughlin, 2020).

5.2 Climate

The Granby River Valley is predominantly within the Interior Cedar Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone ("ICH") of southern British Columbia, which is characterized by low to middle altitudes (400-1500m ASL). This zone is also characterized by a continental climate dominated by easterly moving air masses that generally produce wet winters and warm, dry summers. The ICH has mean annual temperatures that range from 2 to 8.7°C, a range which reflects the wide latitudinal extent of this zone. Mean annual precipitation within the ICH ranges from 500-1200 mm, of which 25-50% falls as snow during the winter months.

Further south towards Grand Forks the biogeoclimatic zone changes from ICH to the lower, drier Interior Douglas Fir zone ("IDF") which is characterized by warmer mean temperatures and more savannah-like conditions supporting bunchgrasses such as rough fescue. The dominant conifer species is Douglas-fir.

Due to the regional average climate conditions, most surface exploration work is limited to May through October, however, diamond drilling and more advanced exploration can be conducted year-round with appropriate means for snow removal.

The closest active Environment Canada weather station to the Property is located in Trail B.C.

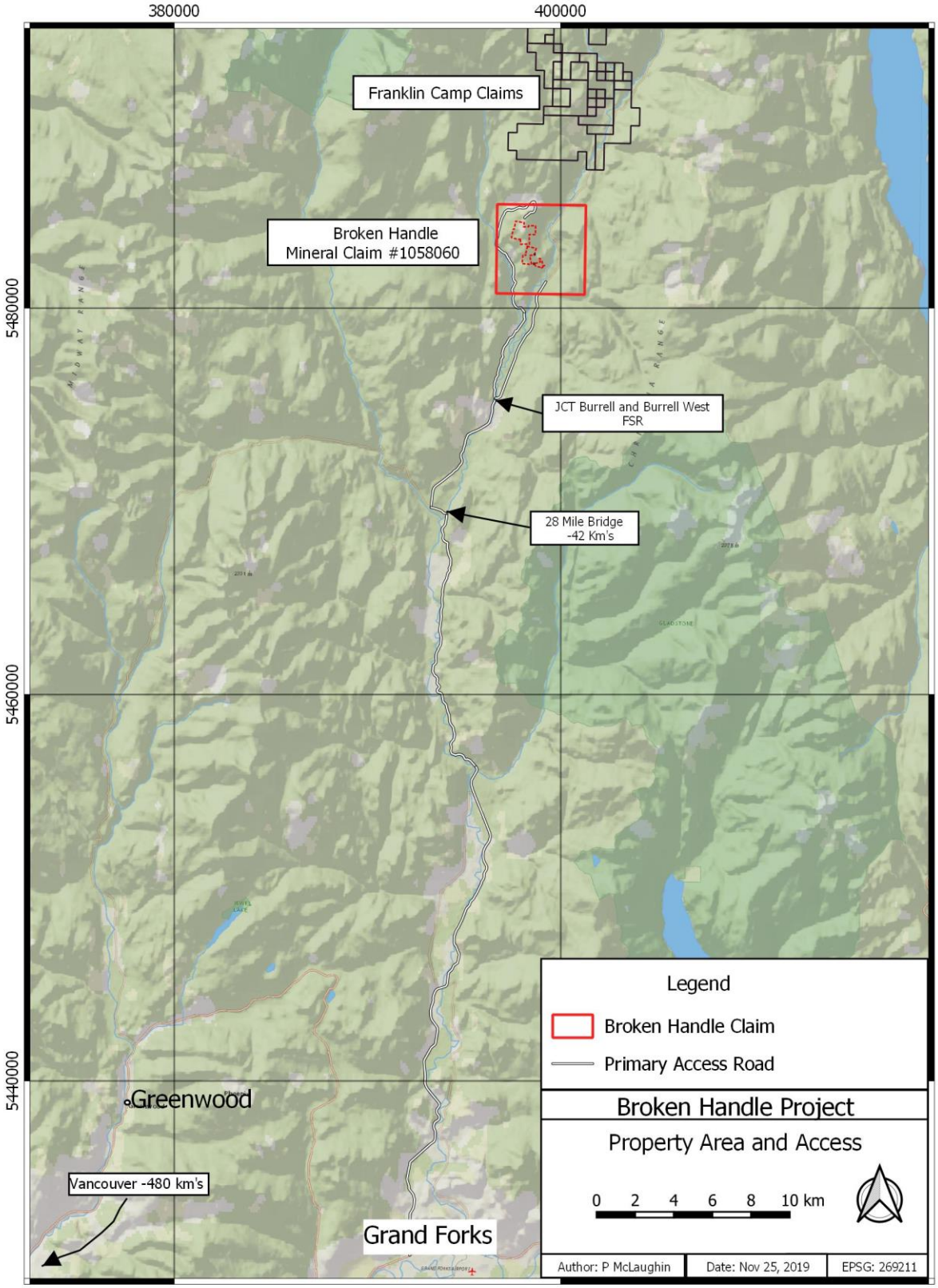

Figure 2: Property Location and Access Map

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Greenwood Mining Division has a significant history of smelting, mining and mineral and placer exploration since the turn of the 20th century. Modern exploration activities continue on a number of large drill projects in the Greenwood camp, including Ximen Mining Corp's Providence Group, GGX Gold Corp's work on their Gold Drop project, KG Exploration's work on their Redpath project, Grizzly Discoveries' work on the Grizzly Greenwood project and Golden Dawn Minerals' work on the Greenwood Precious Metals project (https://apps.nrs.gov.bc.ca/pub/aris/SearchResult).

Experienced personnel, supplies and resources are readily available in most local municipalities. Grand Forks is less than an hour drive from the Property and has a population of 4,049 (2016 Census) with motels, hotels, gas stations and all essential necessities to sustain long-term field crews. Castlegar is a one-hour drive from Grand Forks with excellent road and rail infrastructure and has all necessary supplies for field operations. Castlegar is host to a regional airport with daily service to Vancouver. Multiple fishing lodges and campgrounds, particularly along the Granby River Valley can also support smaller field crews for short periods of work (McLaughlin, 2020).

The Property has direct access to water from Burrell Creek; and other smaller creeks and tributaries provide alternative water sources for drilling. Potential sources of power to sustain a mining operation can be sourced from Grand Forks and the low voltage powerlines along the Granby River Valley. There is adequate infrastructure in the area including availability and sources of electrical power, water, mining personnel, and suitable areas for potential mine infrastructure. The mineral claims if converted to a mining lease would provide sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations. The proximity to major access routes, rail, nearby electrical grid power, ample water sources within or near to the Property, and unencumbered surface rights make the project amenable for future mining activities. Favorable topography will be an asset for mine development, mill buildings, and tailings construction. Additional unencumbered mineral tenures can be added to the existing claim if the need arises.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND WILDLIFE

Topographic relief within the claim area is approximately 450 m, with the highest ridge tops reaching 1,180 m above sea level. Burrell Creek is a major tributary of the Granby River and flows SSW through the middle of the Property and all local tributaries and creeks within the claim area ultimately drain into Burrell Creek. The terrain is generally mountainous with deeper valleys to the west of Burrell Creek. East-facing slopes tend to be significantly steeper than gentler dipping west-facing slopes. Bedrock exposures are generally low, around 5%, being more prevalent on ridges and in areas of steeper topography.

Current satellite imagery shows recent logging at various locations around the Property, particularly in small local cut blocks around higher elevations surrounding the Morell Group of reverted Crown grants. Current areas marked for logging on the Property occur on slopes east and above the Burrell FSR. Cattle have grazed here off and on in the past, but the current state of grazing is unknown McLaughlin, 2020).

6. HISTORY

6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY PRIOR TO 1218802 B.C. LTD.

A detailed timeline and summary of exploration and ownership is described below. References to B.C. Minfile mineral occurrences are cited within this section. The reader is directed to Section 7.3 for more detailed positional and technical information for individual Minfile occurrences within the tenure area. The detailed information in this section has been summarized from the Assessment Report on the Broken Handle Project #38882 (McLaughlin, 2020). Results provided here are historical grab samples as identified in the respective assessment report and have not been verified by the author. The reader is cautioned that grab samples by their very nature are selective and therefore not representative of the mineral potential being described and evaluated.

The immediate tenure area has undergone two major periods of exploration and mining development since the turn of the 20th century. The initial period occurred from 1899 to about the 1920's on historical claims and reverted Crown grants located west of Burrell Creek. This area has been informally identified by CMG as "Morell's Camp" or the "Morell Group", named after John Morell and his associates from Grand Forks who staked and explored the area in 1899 (Figure 3). Exploration interest in Morell's Camp arose with the discovery of polymetallic veins 5 km to the north in the nascent Franklin Camp.

Notable references are made of Morell's Camp in local newspaper articles in the early 1900's as well as reports from the BC Department of Mines in the 1920's and 30's. However, mineral and exploration interest within the claim area diminished by the 1920's and the immediate area seems to have lay dormant for nearly six decades until the second phase of activity that began in the 1970's, driven by new mineral discoveries identified shortly after the construction of the Burrell FSR and adjoining spur roads on the eastern portion of the Property (McLaughlin, 2020).

1899 to approximately 1914: The earliest recorded exploration activity within the Property boundary comes from original Crown grant survey maps and work records uncovered from the Grand Forks City Archives and the British Columbia Provincial Archives by CMG between January and July of 2019. The historical documents list various types of development activities within the tenure area including trenches, prospecting pits, shafts and adits of varying length, however the

details and location information within the records and claim survey sheets associated with the work is poorly documented. The documents suggest that the Property area comprised two groups of former Crown-granted mineral claims, collectively identified as the Morell Group. The Silver King, Silver Queen, B.C., Copper King and U.S. mineral claims comprised the northern part of the group (surveyed from 1899 onwards) that were converted to Crown grants (Figure 3). During the same time period, John Morell and associates surveyed the Juditta, Lauretto, Tripolo, Black Bear and Big Raymond mineral claims in the southern group, of which the latter three were officially Crown granted (Figure 3). The Juditta mineral claim appears to have the most work and underground development in the group, however it was never officially Crown granted and there are no maps or underground data to support the completed work.

The only digitally recorded mineral occurrence within the Morell Group is the Silver Queen B.C. Minfile occurrence (L.1316S no. 082ESE108) listed as an Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu polymetallic vein. There are several historical references to the Silver Queen in newspapers and annual reports from the early 1900's. The Annual Report to the Minister of Mines from 1914 references the Silver Queen Crown grant and a 75-foot shaft set on a 5-foot-wide quartz vein where a grab sample collected from the apron of the shaft assayed 1.4 oz silver, 1.0% copper and 0.5% lead (Larson and Verrill, 1914).

Another Bulletin from 1932 indicates that Morell's team commonly uncovered ores characteristically akin to those identified in the Union Mine in the Franklin Camp, in addition to quartz veins bearing small high-grade pockets of free gold (Galloway, 1932(a)).

1971: *Kermeen, J.S. (ARIS 03124).* Work was performed on the Van group of claims east of Burrell Creek and North of St. Anne's Creek (the WSW and ZAP showings) by Cronus Mineral Limited after logging uncovered altered and mineralized granodiorite (Figure 3). Work included a geochemical survey, bulldozer trenching, drilling, blasting and sampling. A soil geochemical survey was completed a 1,000 x 1,400 feet grid over the Van 1 to 4 claims. Bedrock and target geology consisted of altered granodiorite cut by late feldspar porphyry bodies. A distinct zinc anomaly 700' (N-S) by 1,100' (E-W) emerged from the geochemistry data analysis. The best rock grab sample from follow-up trenching returned 0.27 % Cu, 0.50% Zn, 0.23 opt Ag and 0.003 opt Au. Claim maps, soil geochemistry results and a bulldozer trench map with results are attached to the ARIS report.

1975: *Buller, W.A. (ARIS 05513).* W.A Buller completed a prospecting program on the LJ claims, resulting in the discovery of the LJ showing (B.C. Minfile no. 082ESE178).

1974-1975: *Buller, W.A. (ARIS 05535).* W.A. Buller followed up on veins discovered along the Burrell Creek FSR that were explored in ARIS 05514. The follow-up work involved staking the WSW-1 claim and opening six small trenches and coring three backpack drill holes totalling 26'5". The work program uncovered three separate showings, collectively identified as the WSW (B.C. Minfile 082ESE177), consisting of quartz-calcite stringer veins with variable amounts of

chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite and occasional smears of native copper on fractures (Figure 3). One mineralized grab sample from showing 2 returned 0.052 opt Au and 3.22 opt Ag. Included within the report are claim and geological maps with mineral occurrences along with drillhole location, drill logs, assay sheets and petrographic reports (McLaughlin, 2020).

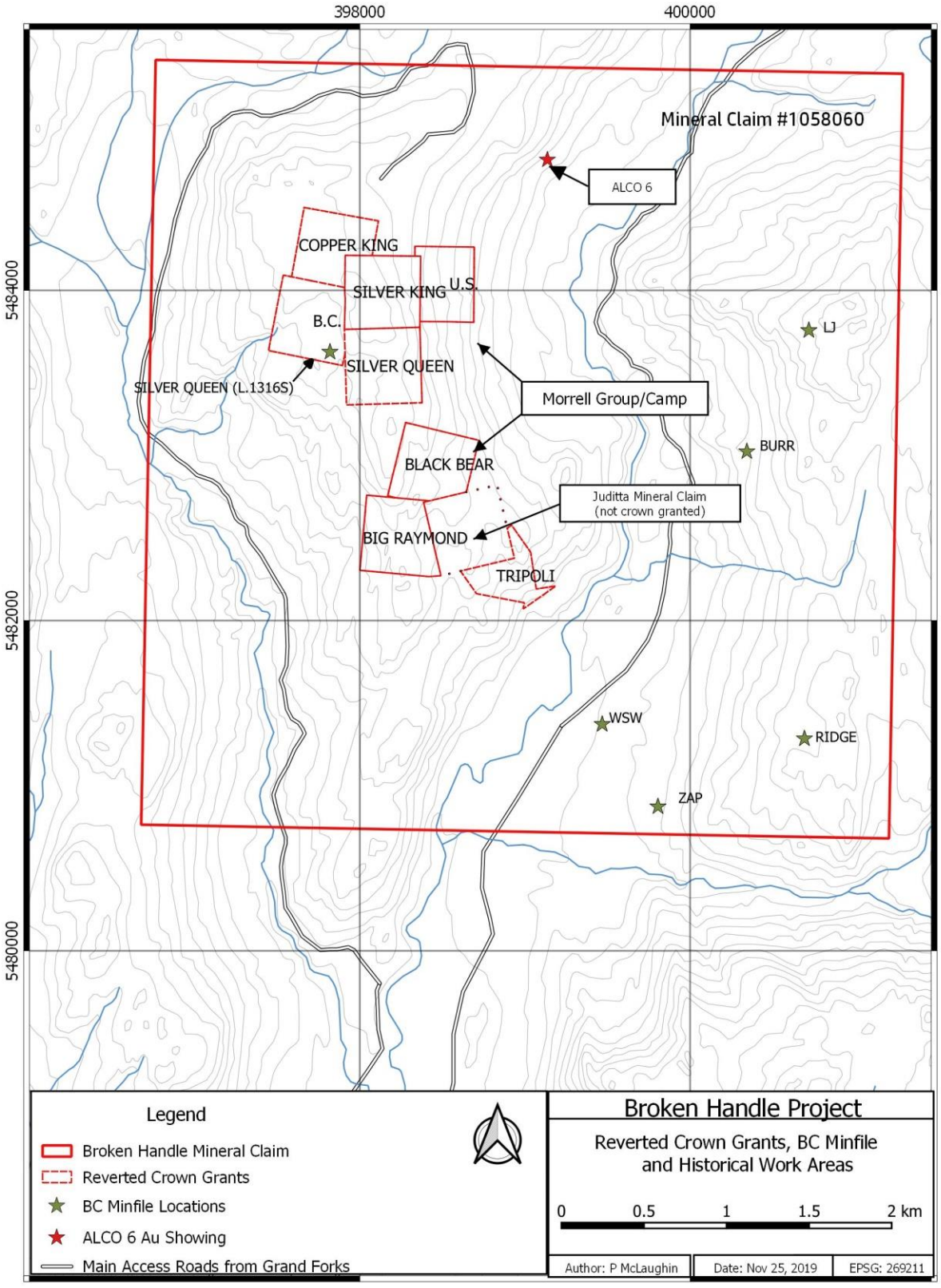

Figure 3: Historical target areas, reverted crown grants and BC Minfile locations within the Broken Handle Claim

1976: *D.B. Peterson (ARIS 06018A/B).* Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd (Rio Tinto) completed work on the ALCO claims, optioned from J. Nedokus. The report covers geological, geophysical, and geochemical programs and percussion drilling on the Alco, Alco 2 and Alco 3 claims that are located north of the Property's claim boundaries. The following information regarding the ALCO property is nested herein to explain the succession of exploration work that led to the discovery of a high-grade gold occurrence on the south boundary of the ALCO 6 claim that is located within the Property claim area (Figure 3).

These ALCO mineral claims were initially acquired as a copper molybdenum porphyry target when porphyry-style mineralization was identified within Nelson granodiorite intrusive rocks uncovered during blasting and construction of the Burrell Creek FSR. Results from the exploration were low and did not warrant further interest in the property by Rio Tinto (McLaughlin, 2020).

1980: *D.W. Ferguson (ARIS 08610)*. The ALCO claims (still retained by J. Nedokus) were subsequently optioned to Brenda Mines Ltd. and additional claims, the ALCO 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, were added to the group. All claims within the option agreement, save the ALCO 6, were located north of the Broken Handle property boundary.

A large grid was established to facilitate a geochemical and geological mapping survey. A total of 1,120 soils, seven silts and five rock samples were collected, and the results indicated that the strongest geochemical responses, particularly Cu and Mo, were isolated in a plug of Nelson granodiorite between the Union Mine road and Nicoll Creek.

1981: N. *Pitcher (ARIS 09682).* Brenda Mines Ltd. completed a four-hole BQ coring program totalling 313 m on the ALCO claims; although none of the drill holes are within the property boundary. Drillhole 1 was cored 125 metres west of Burrell Creek and had the most prospective mineralization but with low-grade results. The remaining three holes had no interesting results and no further work was recommended for the ALCO property.

1989: *Coffin, D. (ARIS 19504).* David and Eric Coffin staked the Burrell Property east of Burrell Creek in two claims, the Shorts and Chewmi claims. The aim was to re-establish the location of and sample the WSW and BURR showings. The work program also included ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys and a soil geochemical grid overlying a prominent SE-NW trending VLF anomaly. Resampling of the WSW showing produced values up to 1.6 ppm Au, 29.7 ppm Ag and anomalous lead and zinc results. A total of 59 rock grab samples were collected which contained anomalous concentrations of copper and zinc. Five silt samples were collected from the St. Anne's Creek alluvial fan, and 29 soils samples were collected over select geophysical targets. The geochemistry results highlighted several multi-element trends that required follow-up.

1991: *Coffin, D. (ARIS 22015).* The Coffin brothers returned to the Burrell Property, now composed of the Chewmi, Shorts and recently acquired Annes' 1 through 4 mineral claims, to

perform follow-up work from 1989. Work included prospecting, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, grid establishment and a VLF-EM survey. The Ridge and LJ showings were resampled, with anomalous gold results of 0.5 and 1.99 ppm at the Ridge veins and 12.3 and 2.8 ppm from the LJ veins. This work revealed the ZAP showing approximately 400 m ESE to SE of the WSW occurrence. The showing consisted of a small pod of polymetallic replacement vein with smithsonite and pyrite. A couple of select grab samples from this occurrence contained 7.99 ppm gold and 263 ppm silver, with minor amounts of lead, zinc, cadmium and copper. The VLF survey identified a moderate to strong response 400 m long in alignment with the ZAP and WSW showings. Recommendation for further work included expanding the property area to facilitate large-scale soil and geophysical surveys. Coffin (1992) also suggested that the proposed grid have two orientations to help with anomaly recognition across the RIDGE/LJ and WSW/ZAP vein-set orientations (McLaughlin, 2020).

1992: *Coffin, D. (ARIS 22907).* The Burrell Property was further enhanced with 92 claims totalling 2,300 ha (southeast of the Property) and examined in detail by Coffin to determine the nature of alteration encountered on his original claim group. A thorough evaluation of well exposed areas of the property determined that remnants of the Eocene Marron volcanic sequence are extensive along the Granby Fault and are also the host to a majority of the previously identified alteration and mineralization occurrences.

Coffin characterized the occurrences into two primary deposit types, copper-gold-silver skarn deposits that are an alteration product of Permo-Triassic limestone in direct contact with intrusions of the Cretaceous granodiorite suite, and gold-silver polymetallic epithermal quartz veins within Eocene and older rocks adjacent to and within regional fault structures. Both deposit types are related to past-producing mines in the Franklin Camp.

The RIDGE veins were further prospected and an additional number of individual veins were located along a total strike length of 400 m in an N-S direction. Assay data from both veins and float did not return any elevated gold results.

1994: *Coffin, D. (ARIS 23464).* In 1993, Coffin completed VLF-EM, ground magnetic and geochemical surveys surrounding the WSW and ZAP showings. The main VLF trend identified in the 1991 survey, thought to connect the ZAP and WSW showings, showed good correlation with the historic survey. Ground magnetics were deemed inconclusive, with tighter sample density recommended as a follow up.

2002: *Cannon, S.W. (ARIS 27061).* A small 2-hole ARQTK core (AQ thin kerf) drilling program totalling 50.5 m was conducted on the southwest corner of the ALCO 6 claim, located within the Broken Handle tenure area (Figure 3). The two holes were cored adjacent to the old Franklin Camp road in a road cut where blast material was noted to contain significant galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Vein material within the road cut was sampled as bedrock grabs and assayed, revealing highly anomalous results of 242.5 and 235.6 ppm Au, as well as several other samples that

assayed greater than 31 ppm Au. The drilling failed to intersect anything similar in tenor or geology to the highly anomalous material sampled from the road cut.

2014: *Warkentin, D. (ARIS 34836).* The area targeted within the Broken Handle project tenure area included the reverted Crown grants and mineral claims within the Morell Group. Warkentin, in conjunction with work at his Franklin Camp claim group to the north, collected grab samples from the apron of the Silver Queen shaft and an unnamed shaft located presumably on the historic C.P.R. Crown grant. The samples collected from the Silver Queen shaft returned values of 44 ppm silver and 0.53% Cu (McLaughlin, 2020).

6.2 Work Programs

6.2.1 2018 Soil Geochemical and Prospecting Program Overview

CMG completed a three-day prospecting and geochemical reconnaissance program on the Property in October of 2018. The primary objective of the reconnaissance work was to capture, catalogue and sample old workings and assess the level of development within the target area. A three-line east-west trending soil orientation grid with 200 m line spacing and 25 m station density was positioned over the Silver Queen Minfile occurrence (Figure 4). A total of 121 B horizon soil samples were collected utilizing the sampling protocols outlined in Section 11.1. A total of 15 bedrock, float and grab samples were collected in areas noted to have visible mineralization or from waste material or bedrock adjacent to historical workings. Samples were collected by following the procedures outlined in Section 11.1 (Lewis, 2018).

The observations and analytical results derived from prospecting were used to advance the understanding of the property's mineral potential and trend of historical exploration activities. The results from this period of work have been combined with 2019 exploration data and are collectively evaluated in greater detail below in Section 6.2.3.

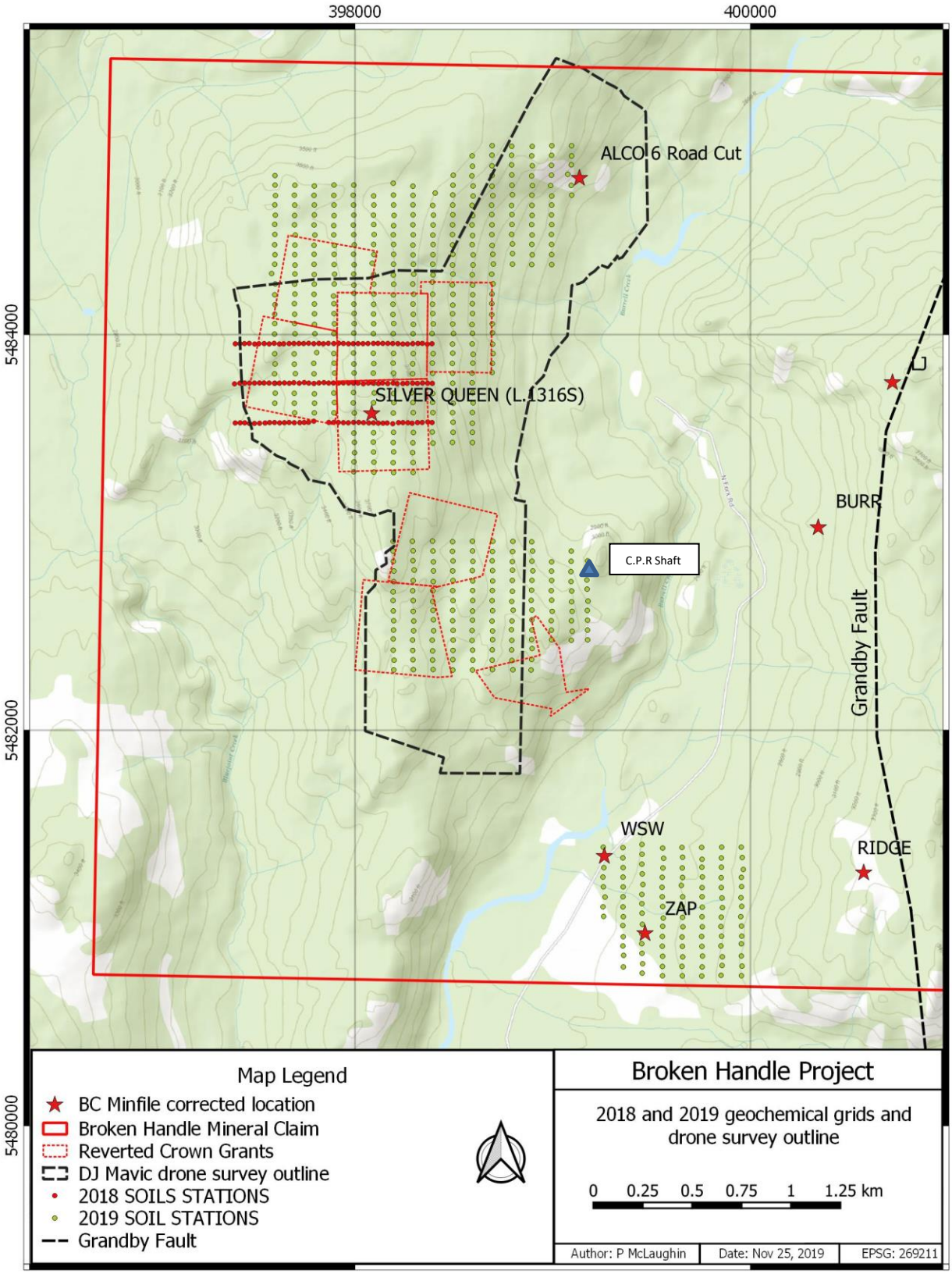

Figure 4: 2018 and 2019 Geochemical sample locations along with aerial extent of drone survey

6.2.2 2019 Soil Geochemical and Prospecting Program Overview

The 2019 exploration program commenced with a small, aerial drone survey flown over prospective ground west of Burrell Creek. The survey was designed to provide the prospecting teams with high-resolution air photos to better orient on the ground and to look for evidence of historical waste dumps, trenches, rock cuts and other cultural phenomenon that could concentrate prospecting efforts. A total of 54.5 line-km of grid (Figure 4) were flown using a DJI Mavic Pro with a georectified photomosaic orthophoto deliverable that was stitched together using DroneDeploy™, a web-based grid planning and data generating software (.(Lewis, 2018).

The north trending Granby Fault has long been interpreted by other workers as the primary feature controlling mineralization within the region. Prospecting during the 2018 program, however, identified that the majority of historical workings found within the Morell Group of claims and reverted Crown grants appear to be primarily driven on east-west trending, steeply dipping veins, fissures and shears. As a result, the proposed follow-up soil grid was reoriented in a north-south direction. The proposed geochemical program had a line spacing of 100 m and station density of 50 m and was divided amongst two grids. The primary grid of 600+ stations was positioned over the Morell Camp and the ALCO high-grade gold showing. A smaller grid of 100+ stations was draped over the WSW and ZAP showings east of Burrell Creek. The soil sampling grids and site density were developed over the most prospective ground to facilitate a systematic evaluation of the area for prospecting (McLaughlin, 2020).

CMG mobilized a field crew to the Property in August 2019 to conduct the follow up-work. A total of 620 soil geochemical samples, including 15 duplicates and 15 replicates, were collected (Figure 4). A detailed analysis of geochemical results is presented in the following sections.

A total of 29 bedrock, float and grab samples were collected from various target areas throughout the Property. The results and discussion from rock sampling and prospecting is presented in the following sections.

6.2.3 2018-2019 Soil Results and Interpretation

The surveyed grids were designed over generally elevated areas having better developed residual soil with a thin to absent till cover. The classification and recognition of geochemical anomalies are interpreted to be in-situ or close to bedrock material, very little mechanical transportation.

A basic statistical summary of chalcophile transition (Cu, Zn, Ag) and heavy metals (Pb, Bi) on all soil samples are presented in Table 2. Both the 2018 and 2019 data sets were collected, prepared and analyzed using the same field and lab protocols and analyses and thus are appropriate to evaluate collectively. As part of the data analysis the Max, Min, Median, Mean and Mode were used as a quick tool to evaluate specific element distributions. Percentiles (>80th) were used to plot and review results. These results are also listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Basic statistical analysis of primary target elements from soil geochemistry results

	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Bi ppm
Minimum	0.05	0.001	1	1	17	0.08
Mode	0.13	0.001	12.5	14	82	0.2
Median	0.19	0.002	17.1	15.4	84	0.23
Mean	0.228989	0.004526	21.3993	19.49649	103.1879	0.277
Maximum	1.78	0.449	260.9	519.1	1048	7.56
80th Percentile	0.3	0.003	26.72	22.3	134	0.31
90th Percentile	0.389	0.005	36.16	28.98	172.8	0.39
95th Percentile	0.51	0.0089	47.03	37.89	226.3	0.5

The distribution and timing of auriferous enrichment and correlation to base-metal mineralization are not clearly understood and may be unrelated; as suggested by different mineral styles and tenor at the Franklin Camp. A review of the relationship of silver and base metal results when compared to gold is tentatively observed as non-linear. As a result, the gold results were reviewed independently of other data.

Narrow Zn-Pb-Ag and Cu soil anomalies can be delineated from the data which appear to be in alignment with E-W trending vein sets identified within the historical workings. The elemental response and anomalies from Table 2 are individually classified in Figure 5 through Figure 9.

Gold results within the soil dataset are spatially fragmented with little continuity between lines, with the exception of three east-west trending 2018 soil lines over the Silver Queen and Silver King Crown grants. The anomalies along these east-west lines are low, to the east and slightly downslope of known workings but they occur across multiple stations. The multi-station anomalies may be a response related to mechanical dispersion from the waste dumps, or could indicate the subsurface continuation of the known veins. The central line in the group also has a multi-station trend of low anomalies that possibly reflects the response of other veins under cover. An isolated, but highly anomalous result of 0.449 ppm Au is located >200 m downslope of the Silver King workings that will also require further investigation (McLaughlin, 2020).

The copper results show a broad spread of anomalies within the Silver Queen and Silver King reverted Crown grants, appearing strongest in sample locations along strike of the known veins. This anomaly response seems to be largely coincidental with the gold results described above.

There is a broad, moderate to strong coincident zinc and lead anomaly within a recent clear-cut north of the Copper King and Silver King reverted Crown grants. Granodioritic outcrops dominate the landscape within the anomaly area but it is difficult to determine the nature of the response.

Soil anomalies within the grid over the ZAP and WSW mineral occurrences to the southeast are restricted to individual sampling stations with little continuity. This lack of continuity may be a result of heavier till cover which exacerbates the poorly understood geological relationship

between the two showings. More sampling would be recommended if additional bedrock and mineralization mapping can demonstrate a more effective grid design for the area.

6.2.4 Rock Sampling and Prospecting Results and Interpretation

During the 2018 season, a number of shallow surface and underground historical workings were identified. By comparison to the Grand Forks archives it became apparent to CMG that there was very likely more sites than had been found in the initial cursory phase of field work assessed (McLaughlin, 2020). Additional prospecting and sampling in 2019 did locate more workings as highlighted in Figure 10. Most of the workings were located within the boundaries of reverted Crown grants, with a few exceptions described below. The Silver King, Silver Queen, Black Bear and Big Raymond have an abundance of workings within the reverted Crown grants, but the Juditta mineral claim had the greatest volume of workings out of all the mineral claims and is the presumed principal area of John Morell's exploration and mining camp. The area, which has no Minfile information, is located halfway down the shared boundary of the Juditta mineral claim and Big Raymond reverted Crown grant.

A total of 44 various rock sample types, 15 from 2018 and 29 from 2019, were collected while prospecting. The gold and silver results of all samples are identified in Table 3 and the location details for each sample are highlighted in Figure 11. The gold values from the 2018 samples are relatively low but silver results from grab samples collected from the Silver Queen waste dump and a shaft (which Warkentin (2014) identified as the C.P.R. shaft within the CN mineral claim) contained 38 ppm and 81.56 ppm Ag, respectively (Figure 11).

The precious metal results from several target areas from 2019 are promising including grab samples that assayed 23.03 and 10.89 ppm Au, associated with 973 and 621 ppm Ag, respectively, from the ZAP showing. Several samples collected from the ALCO #6 road cut attempted to duplicate historical gold results were unsuccessful. Bedrock composite chip samples from the showing only assayed up to 1 ppm Au and the most anomalous sample was an oxidized grab sample collected from the apron of material exposed from historical blasting on the ALCO #6 showing which assayed 7.17 ppm Au and 12ppm Ag. Additional sampling from the ALCO #6 showing is needed to identify the source of highly anomalous historical assay results.

The series of workings at the Morell Camp consist of a minimum of 7 shafts, test pits and a main adit that appear to be developed on ENE trending vein(s). The polymetallic veins are hosted in the Harper Ranch Group of rocks at the main site and laterally extend east into an intrusive phase of the Middle Jurassic syenite up to an estimated strike length of 250 m. Several grab samples were collected from waste piles that contained silver values that ranged from 1 to 363ppm. Gold results from fire assay ranged from 0.05 to 0.53 ppm; however, samples were collected from waste dumps and are not necessarily representative of the mineralized material originally targeted by Morell. The area requires timber and brush clearing and clean-up; followed by a

detailed mapping and sampling survey targeting the mineralized veins. The Morell camp should be considered a high priority exploration target for any subsequent work program.

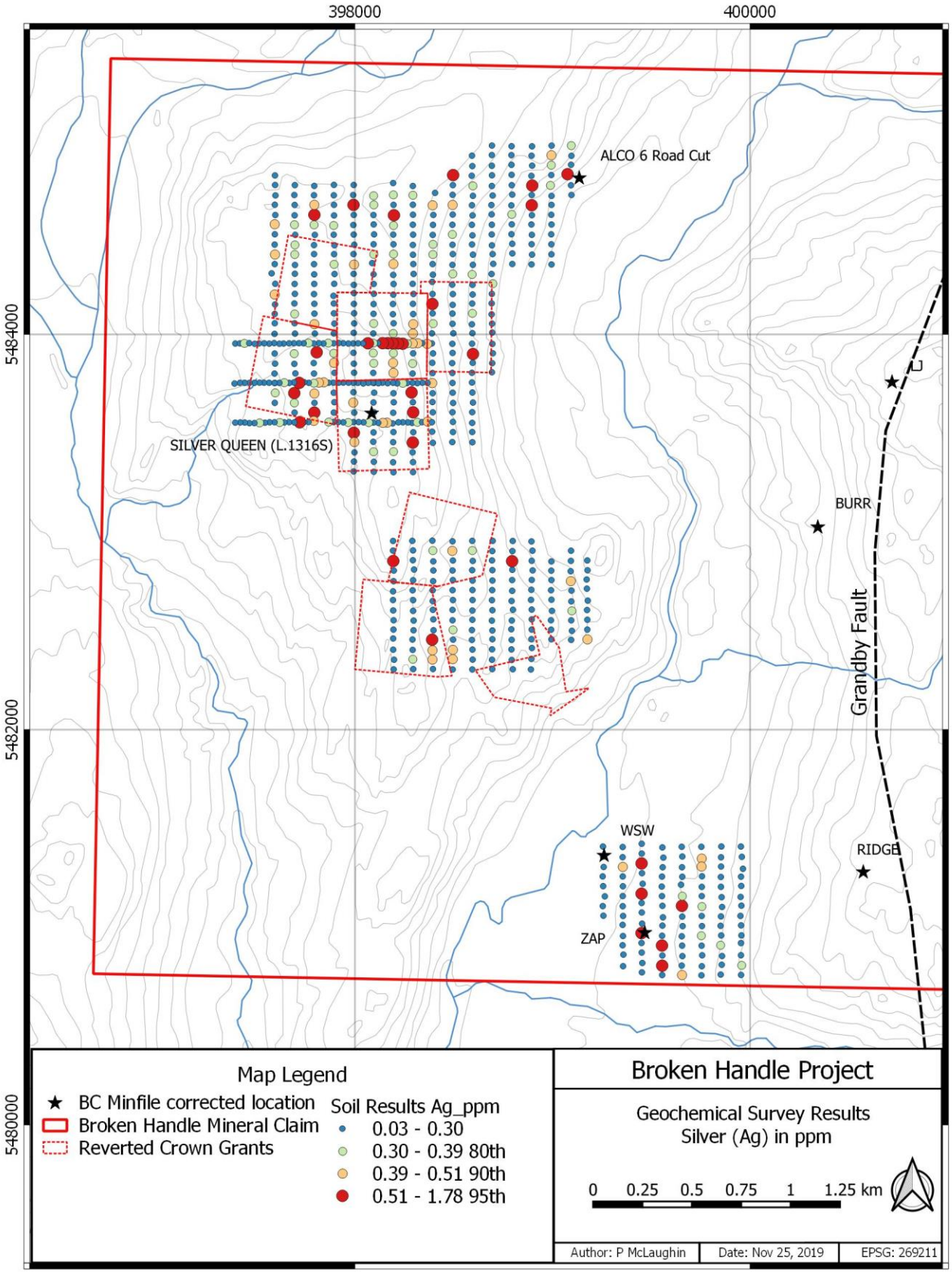

Figure 5: 2018 and 2019 Soil results for Silver (Ag)

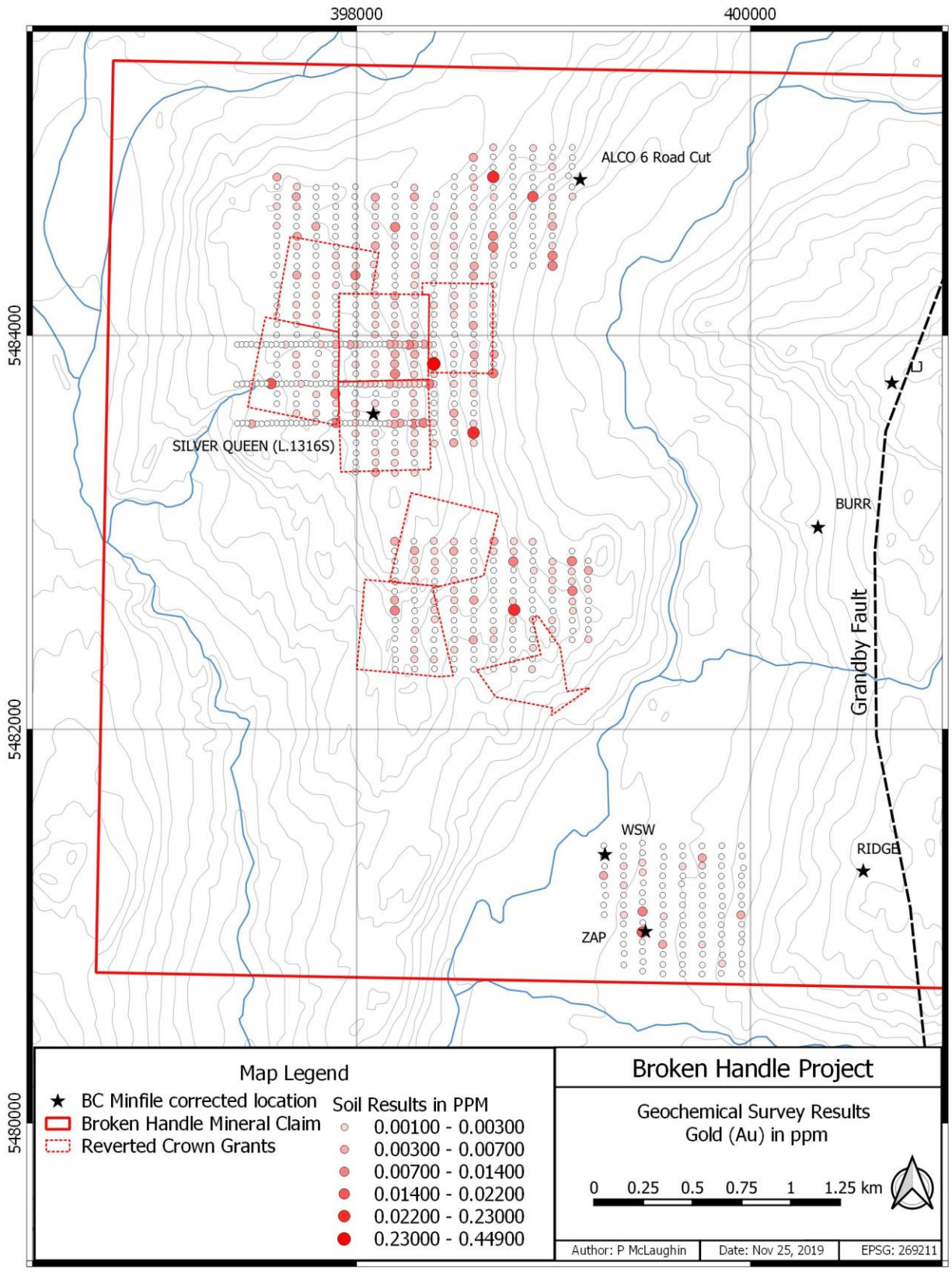

Figure 6: 2018 and 2019 geochemical results for Au

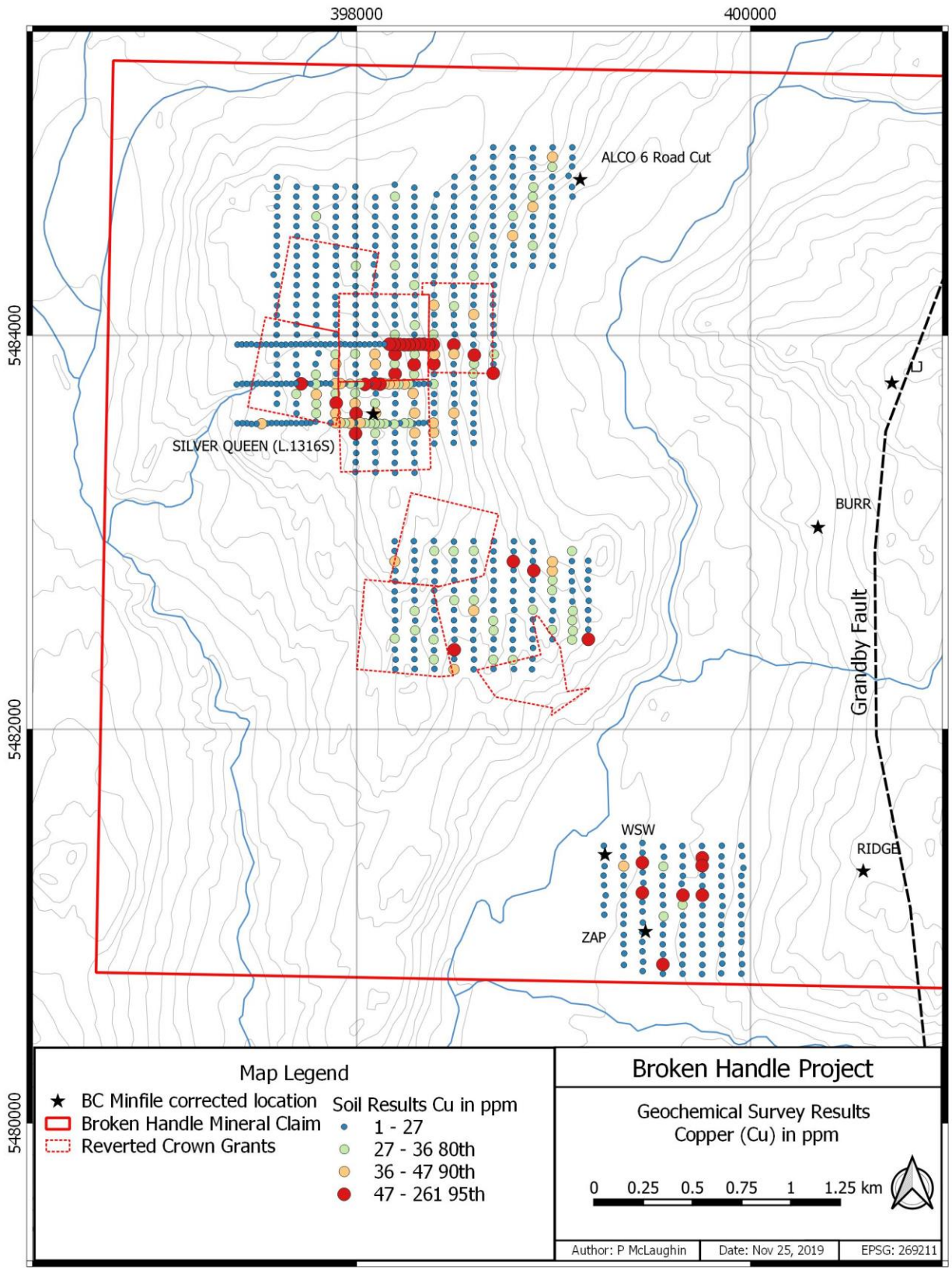

Figure 7: 2018 and 2019 geochemical results for Cu

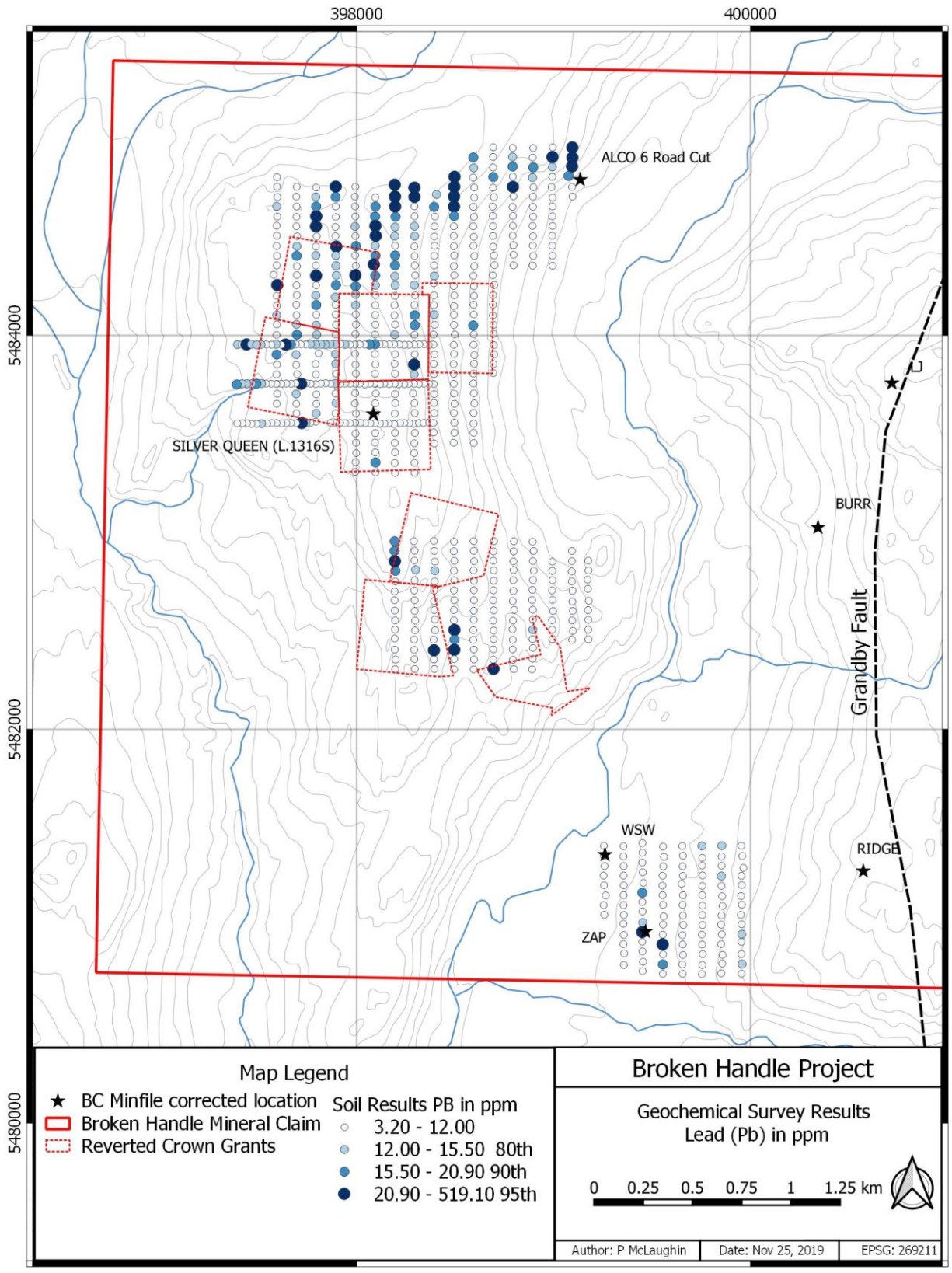

Figure 8: 2018 and 2018 geochemical results for lead (Pb)

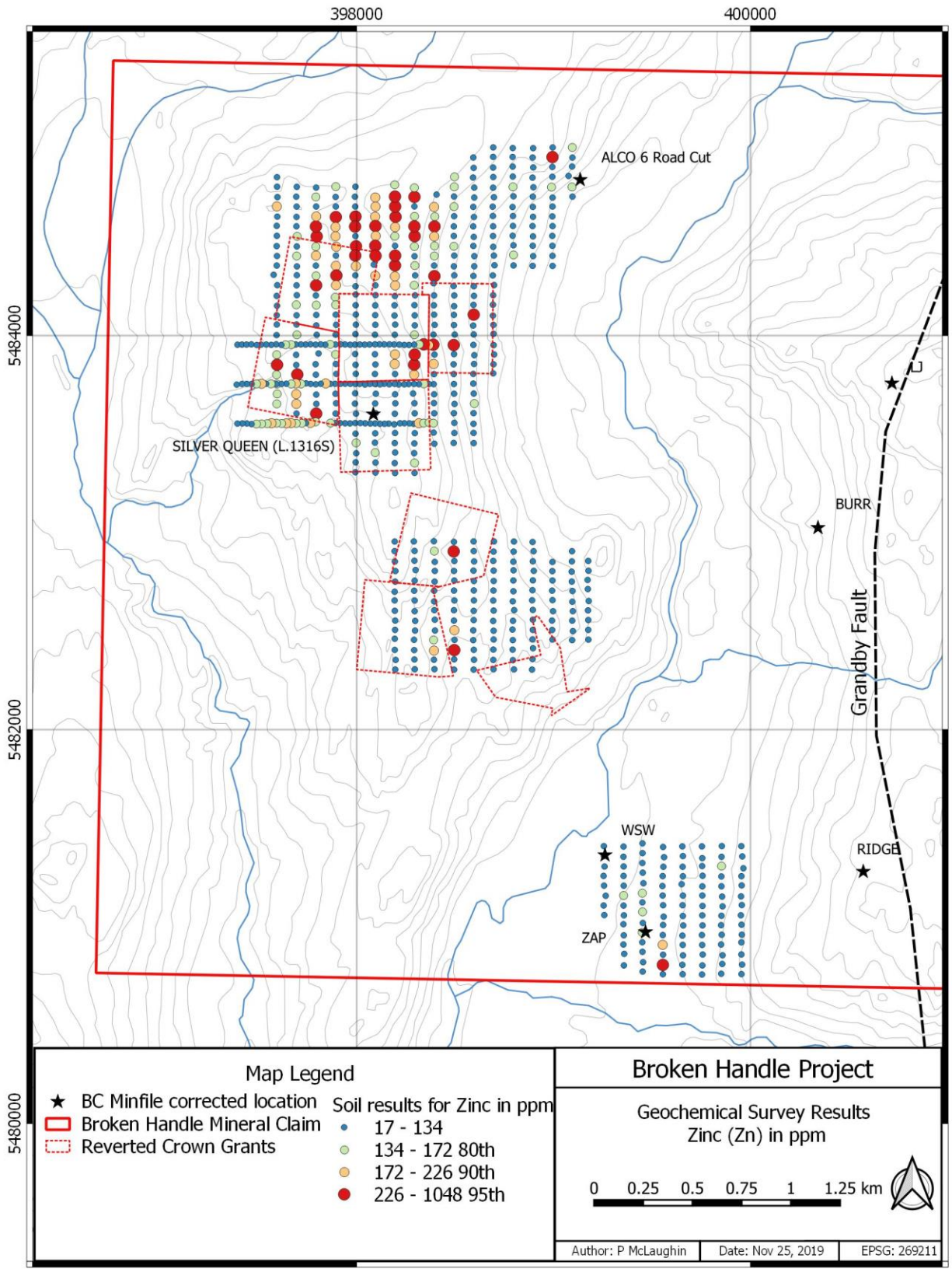

Figure 9: 2018 and 2019 geochemical results for Zinc (Zn) in ppm

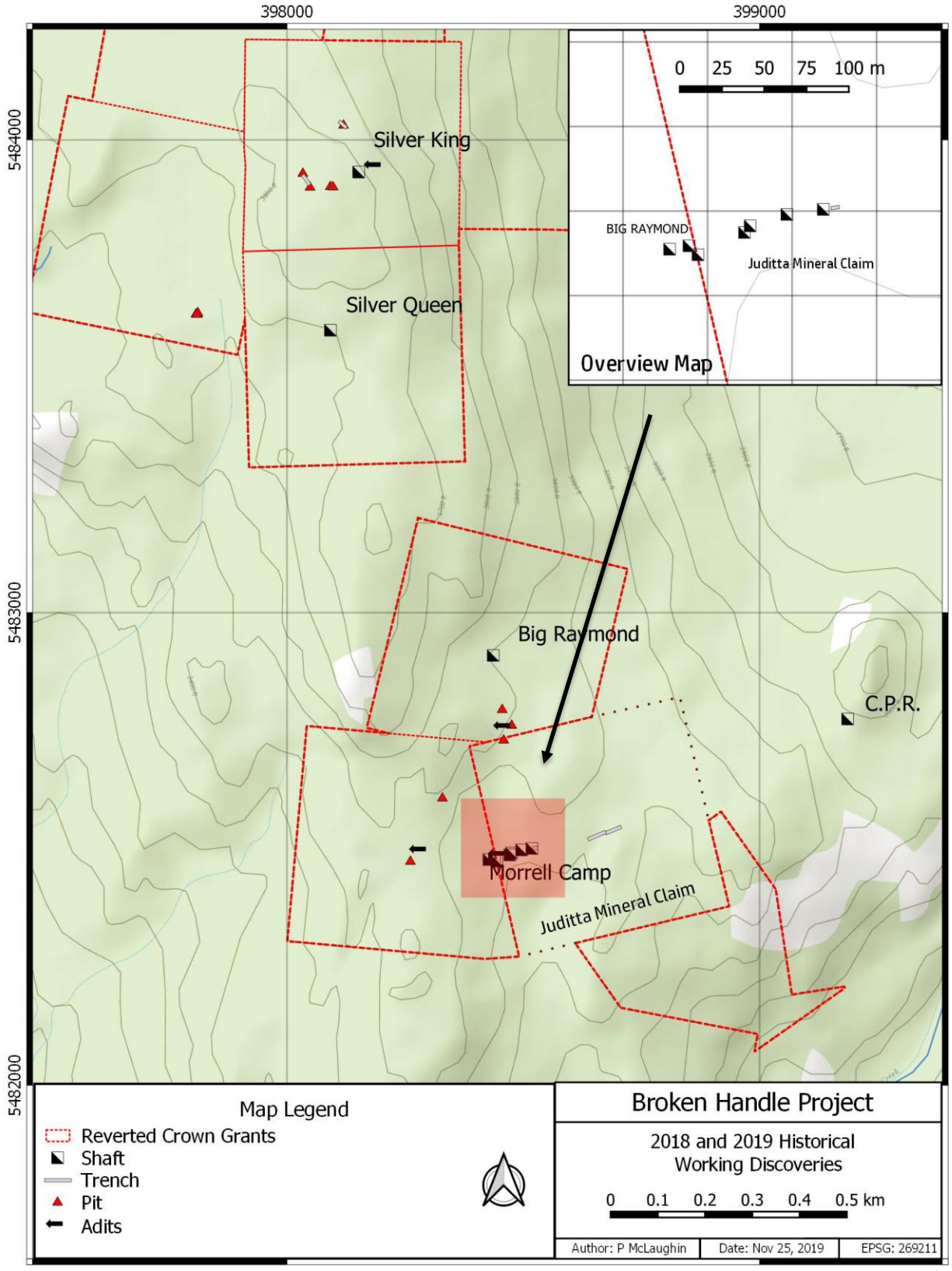

Figure 10: Level of development and historical work within boundaries of the Morell Group

Table 3: Table of base and precious metal results for 2018 and 2019 rock samples

2018 Samples	Type	Au_ppm IMS117	Ag ppm IMS117	Cu ppm_ IMS117	Pb ppm IMS117	Zn ppm IMS117
1751912	grab	0.143	0.73	11.1	78.6	35
1751913	grab	0.075	58.6	15030	8.6	95
1751914	grab	0.02	4.32	196.5	6.5	37
1751915	grab	0.056	1.26	93.2	4.9	25
1751916	grab	0.022	0.79	88.8	7.9	37
1751917	grab	0.001	0.78	235.6	5.6	53
1751918	grab	0.002	0.08	13.2	0.9	11
1751919	grab	0.162	81.56	4798.7	13900	112
1751920	grab	0.007	6.62	280.5	209.1	81
1751921	grab	0.001	0.24	52.2	6.3	76
1751922	grab	0.001	0.74	270.4	8.4	31
1751923	grab	0.043	38	1178.5	23.2	59
1751924	grab	0.002	0.35	85.8	3.6	32
1751925	grab	0.027	7.83	1133.9	10.3	70
1751926	grab	0.012	0.45	6.8	5.3	17
2019 Samples	**Type**	**Au ppm FA and Met Scrn**	**Ag ppm ICP140**	**Cu_ppm ICP-140**	**Pb ppm ICP140**	**Zn ppm ICP140**
1069520	grab	0.022	12	3080	<50	30
1069521	grab	0.097	63	15320	<50	120
1069522	grab	0.101	17	650	1010	190
1069523	grab	0.031	32	1430	1070	200
1069524	grab	0.057	12	530	620	50
1069525	grab	0.043	6	270	330	100
1069526	grab	0.97	6	170	730	13990
1069527	float	0.044	7	3070	1570	170
1069528	0.4m cont c hio	0.01	1	10	420	40
1069529	0.5m cont ship	0.009	1	10	380	100
1069530	grab	0.021	1	70	630	180
1069531	grab	23.03	973	520	360	9740
1069532	grab	10.89	621	370	570	9520
1069533	grab	0.094	8	3110	800	110
1069534	grab	0.101	1	500	760	30
1069535	float	0.01	<1	40	560	60
1069536	grab	0.031	3	120	410	140
1069537	grab	0.449	315	15780	200	860
1069538	grab	0.405	234	2680	150	180
1069539	float	0.477	11	1410	850	640
1069540	0.05 m chip	1.06	3	40	290	400
1069541	grab	7.17	12	150	310	5680
1069542	grab	0.05	1	30	500	90
1069543	grab	0.05	342	630	<50	36560
1069544	grab	0.53	363	6160	60	42350
1069545	grab	0.43	44	7910	60	1.13
1069546	grab	0.05	30	320	60	1.392
1069547	grab	0.05	1	20	280	0.011
1069548	1m cont. chip	0.23	5	50	590	0.008

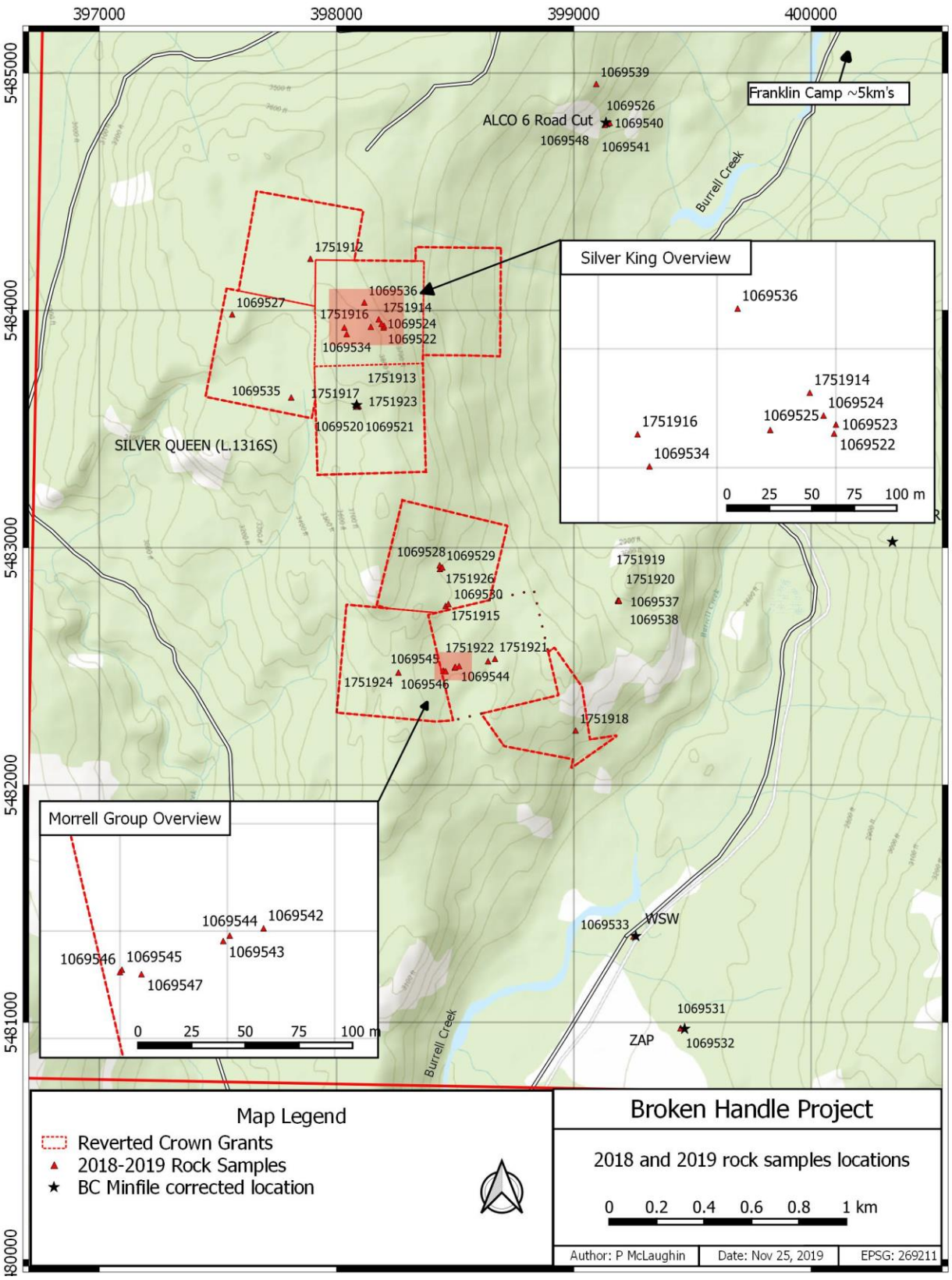

Figure 11: 2018 and 2019 rock sample locations within Property Area (with inset for Silver King and Morell Group)

6.3 Mining History and Production

There are a number of shallow surface and underground workings evident on the Property but no record of historical production. Exploration and development activity within the region originated in the Franklin Camp at the end of the 19th century with the discovery of the Union and Homestake veins. The Banner Vein had seen development but it was the development of the Union Vein in 1914 that saw the first production from the Franklin Camp (Table 4). The Union mine, produced 122 555 tonnes grading 14.1 g/tonne Au and 353.4 g/tonne Ag, primarily in the early 1930s (Hoy, 2012).

The content of this section is to illustrate the regional prospectivity of the area. The reader is cautioned that a Qualified Person has not verified the sampling, analytical and other test data underlying this historical production information. Further, the author is not treating the historical production information from the Franklin Camp as an exploration target for the Property and advise there has been insufficient exploration by a Qualified Person to define an exploration target and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in a target being delineated.

Table 4: Historical Production from the Franklin Camp

Mine	Years of Operation	Production (metric tonnes)	Gold Production (ounces)	Historical Grades
Union Mine	1913-1989	122,555	55,525.0	14.1 g/t Au, 353 g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb
Maple Leaf Mine	1915-1916	36	2.0	1.7 g/t Au, 172 g/t Ag, 7.6% Cu
Homestake Mine	1940-1941	453	223.0	15.3 g/t Au, 30.0 g/t Ag, 0.12% Zn
McKinley Mine	1949	132	2.0	0.47 g/t Au, 215 g/t Ag, 17.1% Zn, 11.2% Pb

*BC Minfile Production Reports

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The oldest rocks in the region are high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Proterozoic Grand Forks Gneiss of the Monashee Complex. The rocks are basinal strata of the Omineca belt and characterized by quartz-biotite gneiss, quartzite, marble, and amphibolite (Hoy et al, 1994). The rocks are exposed in the Granby River valley to the east of the Property, along ridges and mountain tops, and represent basement rocks exposed in the footwall of the major, normal, north-trending Granby Fault that is described in greater detail below (Figure 12).

Late Paleozoic rocks of the Harper Ranch Group sit stratigraphically above the gneissic basement rocks and are comprised of metasedimentary quartzites, chert, and argillites, with lesser metavolcanic tuffs and various altered equivalents. The Harper Ranch group of rocks are believed

to be arc clastics of the Quesnellia terrane and may be directly related to host rocks of significant veins in the Franklin Camp. It also shows stratigraphic and lithological similarity to the Carboniferous and Permian Anarchist Group in adjacent regions (Hoy, 2009) and the Triassic Brooklyn Formation in the Greenwood Area, which are fundamental hosts to economic deposits in their respective areas (McLaughlin, 2020).

The Harper Ranch Group rocks are intruded by a series of Middle Jurassic intrusive phases of the Nelson Plutonic Suite. The Nelson Plutonic Suite underlies a large part of the Deer Lake mapsheet (082E/08) and has been described as generally massive to porphyritic (to foliated or gneissic in close contact with the Granby Fault) granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite (Hoy, 2009).

The Nelson plutonic rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous granites of the Okanagan Batholith that form the primary axis of the nearby ranges. These granites are similar in appearance and difficult to distinguish from granitic rocks of the Nelson plutonic suite (McLaughlin, 2020). They are described by Hoy (2009) as divided into a massive medium- to coarse grained phase and a porphyritic phase.

The youngest intrusive rocks in the region are alkalic to sub-alkalic plutonic rocks of the Middle Eocene Coryell Plutonic Suite that underlie a large part of the region as two large bodies separated by the extensive central uplifted block that marks the northern extension of the Grand Forks complex. The western Coryell body consists dominantly of pink syenite with some monzonite phases. Feldspar porphyry dykes are also common, particularly in close contact with the Nelson intrusions (Hoy, 2009).

The Eocene Kettle River Formation of the Penticton Group unconformably overlies the Harper Ranch Group and all intrusive phases described above. This unit is dominantly detrital sediments including feldspathic grit with rare plant fossil material and crossbedding, ripple marks and small scour structures which indicate a shallow-water or alluvial fan deposit (McLaughlin, 2020).

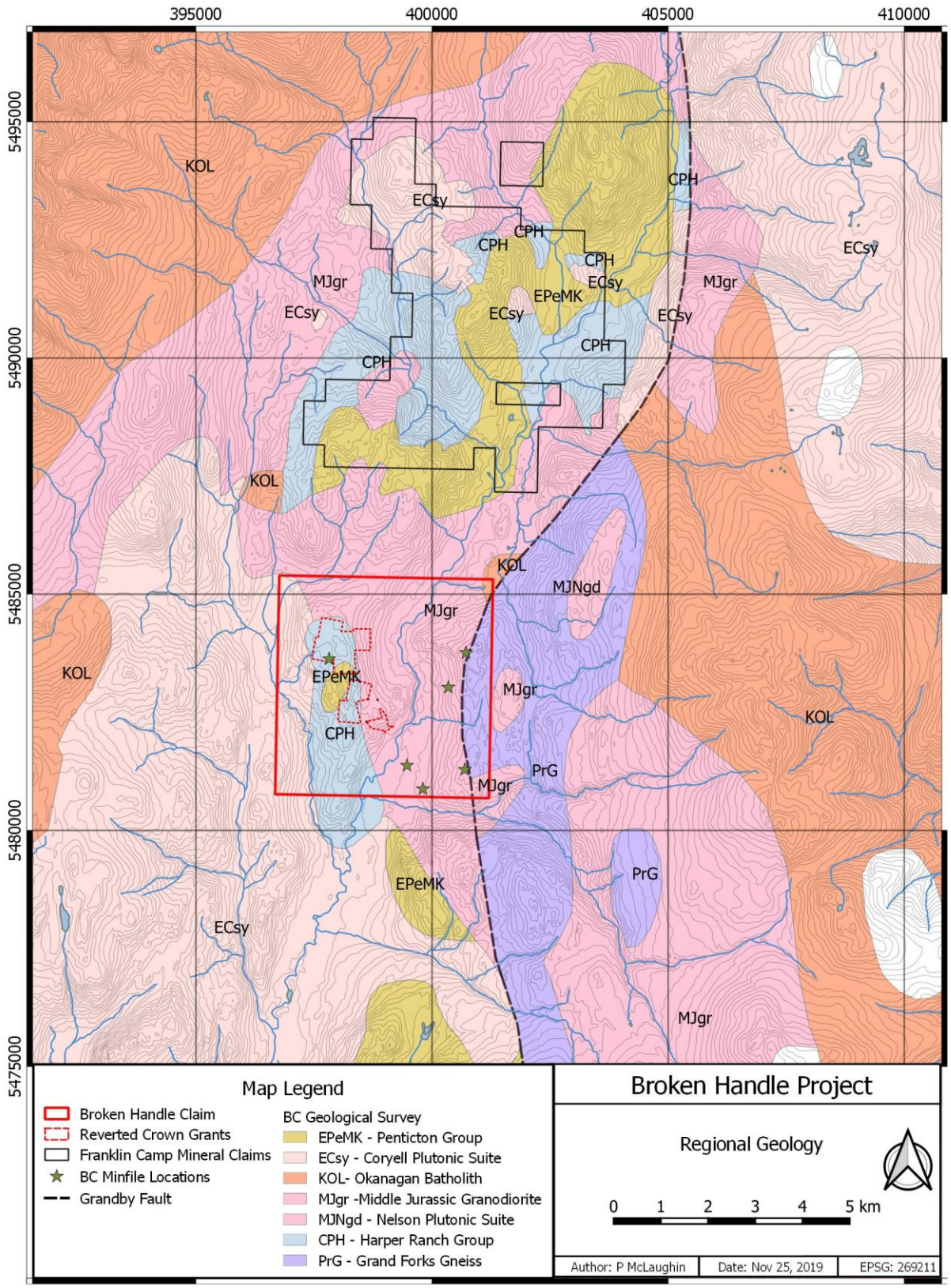

Figure 12: Broken Handle Project regional geology

The Averill Plutonic Complex, located to the north in the Franklin Camp, comprises five primary phases of mafic alkalic intrusions, ranging in composition from pyroxenites to syenites, that are spatially associated with mineralization in that camp. No exposures of mafic alkalic intrusion of this type have been identified to-date within the Property claim area.

The Kettle River Formation is unconformably overlain by the Eocene Marron Formation volcanic rocks that vary in composition from alkalic basalt to trachyte and range from well-banded tuffs to blocky tephra flows (Drydale, 1915). The Marron rocks outcrop at higher elevations across the Property or at the top of depressed graben structures.

The major structures in the region are dominated by north- and northwest trending, shallow dipping normal faults indicating a period of extension during the Tertiary Period in southern BC. The faults and graben structures within the valley played a large role in the distribution of intrusive bodies and related mineralization (Hoy, 2018).

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property area has not been mapped in detail and exposed bedrock geology is limited to creek or road cuts or higher elevations outcrops. The property geology described herein is largely a distillation of the regional geology albeit at a smaller map scale. The Property is structurally divided by the north-trending, normal Granby Fault where the basement rocks of the Grand Forks Complex are exposed in the uplifted horst of the Granby Fault at the highest elevations to the east (Figure 13).

The hangingwall rocks of the Granby Fault to the west are composed predominantly of various intrusive phases of the Nelson Plutonic suite, and, to a lesser extent, syenites of the Coryell Plutonic suite. A pendant of Late Paleozoic sedimentary rock of the older Harper Ranch Group, measuring roughly 5 km long in a north-south orientation, dominates the western side of the Property. Overlying these intrusives and the Harper Ranch rocks are younger Marron Formation volcanic rocks (McLaughlin, 2020).

The Eocene-aged Marron Group of undivided volcanic rocks that overly the Harper Ranch group have been strictly observed within the Morell Group of mineral claims and reverted crown grants and is reflected in the publicly available Government spatial data (Figure 13).

The west-dipping normal Granby Fault is the main structural feature controlling mineralization within the tenure area and studies conducted by Laberge and Pattisson (2007) indicate depth

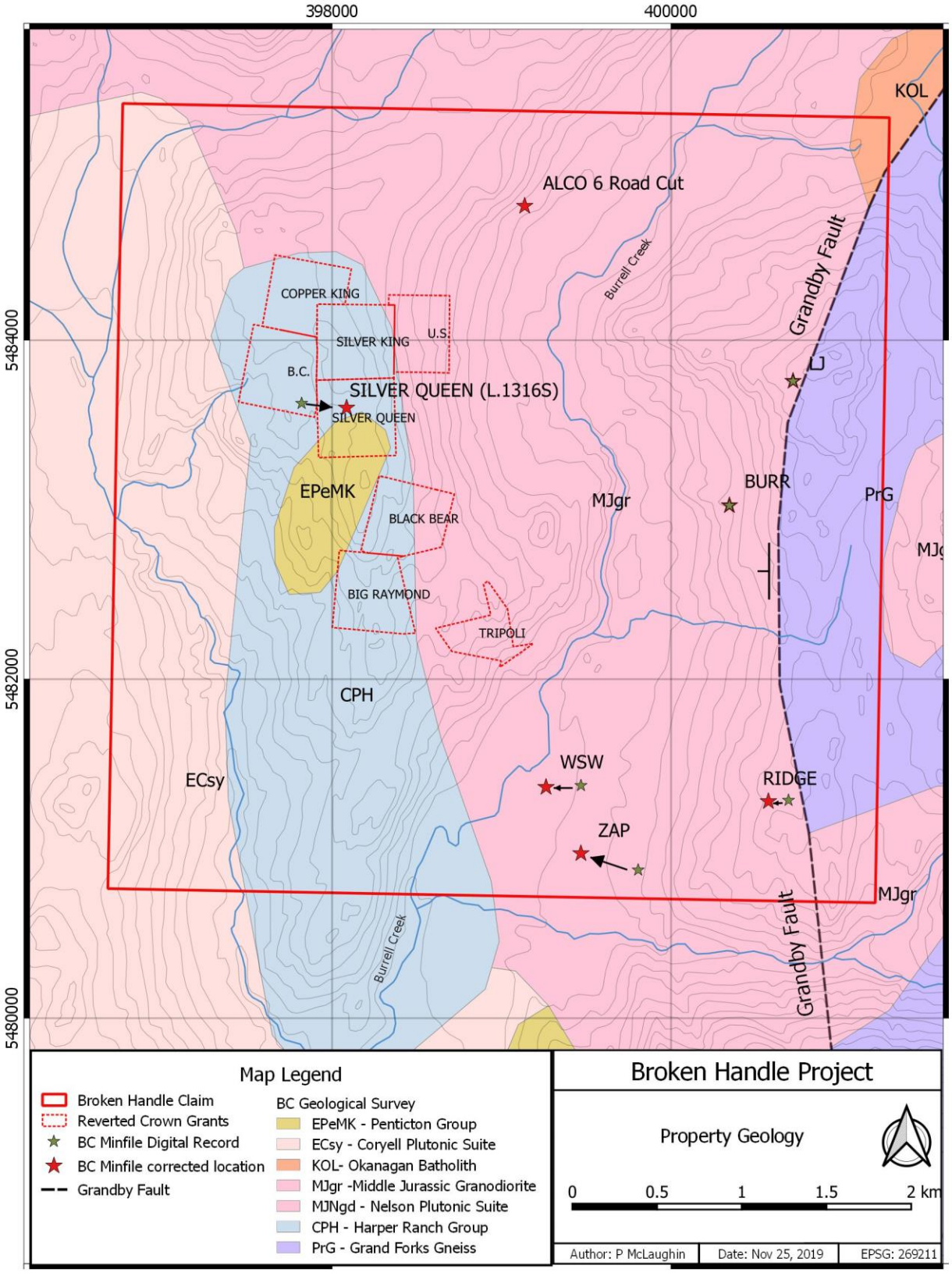

Figure 13: Property geology map of the Broken Handle Project including corrected location details of known BC Minfile occurrences within the tenure area.

contrasts along the fault are as significant as 5 kilometres in places. The Granby Fault juxtaposes Coryell intrusive rocks within the hangingwall to high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Grand Forks Complex of the footwall within the claim area. This high-level brittle structure is marked by brecciation, localized chloritic alteration and minor splays or various attitudes that are more prevalent north of the Property in the Franklin Camp (McLaughlin, 2020).

Based on limited mapping by CMG, mineralization and mineral occurrences west of Burrell creek observed within historical workings appear to be related to steeply dipping E-W polymetallic sulphide-bearing shear and fissure veins hosted within a variety of green to limey green metasedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch and Penticton Group rocks. Contact hydrothermal alteration, where present, occurs in the form of silicification and skarn-like mineral assemblages where lodes are in direct contact with limey horizons within Harper Ranch Group rock types (McLaughlin, 2020).

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Several styles of mineralization have been identified within the Property boundary as characterized by the known Minfile occurrences. The positional information on each occurrence is often to some degree inaccurate and they would have to be more accurately surveyed to be precisely located. Limited mapping to-date by CMG indicates the positional discrepancies may be as much as 400 metres for some showings. A description of the known Minfile occurrences are described herein and the locations are illustrated on Figure 13. These descriptions are taken from McLaughlin (2020).

Silver Queen *(L.1316S) (082ESE108). A 1.5 metre quartz vein is exposed on surface containing pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. A shaft reported to be 22.8 metres deep was sunk on the vein but is full of water. The claims reverted shortly before or after World War Two. The Silver Queen is incorrectly located within the B.C. Minfile records and its location is 275 m farther ESE. The Silver Queen is characterized as an Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au polymetallic vein. New location by UTM is 398085mE/548360mN (NAD 83: EPSG 26911).*

LJ *(MINFILE No. 082ESE178) – Magnetite, pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite occur in shattered quartz veinlets in sheared and silicified granodiorite. Tourmaline and native gold have also been noted. Grab* samples from the area in 1992 by Coffin assayed 9.72 g/t Au and 2.62 g/t Au (Coffin, 1992). The LJ Minfile is characterized as an Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au polymetallic vein.*

BURR *(MINFILE No. 082ESE136) - Pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in a highly-fractured east-west trending zone in porphyritic granodiorite. Assay data has not been located.*

RIDGE *(MINFILE No. 082ESE273) - A 250 m x 500 m siliceous/argillic alteration zone is found in intrusive rocks near the Granby fault. A series of narrow pyritic quartz veins flank the zone with*

grab samples assaying up to 1.99 g/t Au with lead and copper (Coffin, 1992).* Twenty veins have been discovered to date.

New location 400573mE/5481279mN.

***ZAP** (MINFILE No. 082ESE271) – A blackened and heavily oxidized stringer pod of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization with smithsonite and minor pyrite occurs within intermediate volcanic rocks. The showing consists of a 40 cm long vein approximately 5 up to 10 cm-wide pods of polymetallic sulphide mineralization. Grab* samples have assays with results up to 6.27 g/t Au and 245.9 g/t Ag associated with elevated lead, zinc and copper numbers (Coffin, 1992).*

New location 399465mE/5480975mN.

***WSW** (082ESE177) – Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur in quartz-calcite veins within greenstone/limestone. Native copper has been noted along joint planes. Grab* sample assays have run up to 0.66 g/t Au, 87.6 g/t Ag, 1.48% Pb and 5.66% Zn (Coffin, 1992).*

New location 399261mE/5481362mN.

8. Deposit Types

Mineralization and their associated deposit models within the region is summarized below and largely focuses on the detailed studies of the Franklin Camp and Burrell Creek area by Drysdale, and other subsequent workers within recent mineral exploration assessment reports.

Drysdale (1915) and others recognized that the economic mineralization within the region can be broadly classified into four categories, of which the three listed below are within the Broken Handle claim boundary (McLaughlin, 2020).

The deposit types described below are referenced from British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles (https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/mineral-deposit-profiles) which is a summary of the types of mineral deposits in BC and includes a description of host rocks, mineralogy, alteration, tectonic setting, association, genetic models and exploration guides along with economic examples with grade and tonnage from British Columbia and elsewhere.

In order of historical importance, these four types are present on the Property (from McLaughlin, 2020):

1. ***I05****- Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn +/- Au: Clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc veins along with silver/base metal deposits. The primary economic fissures and sheared lodes within the Property boundary tend to have steeply dipping geometries predominantly in an east-west direction, have formed within structurally controlled, high-angle zones to the Granby Fault in the late Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group of rocks. The timing of mineralization does not appear to be directly related to intrusive rocks, may have formed after the deposition of the Kettle River Formation, and during the events relating to the Marron volcanic flows. The Union Mine in the Franklin Camp and the reverted Crown grants in Morell's Camp are characteristic of this type.*

2. ***K01:*** *Contact metamorphic (Skarn): Copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold deposits. Limestone and marble lenses within the Anarchist Group in contact with intrusive bodies of the Paleozoic rocks afford skarn development. Peatfield (2001) has referred to these types of mineralized occurrences as "Poly-metallic skarn" types. Ray (1995) describes these contact-driven metasomatic deposits as copper-sulphide dominant that are genetically associated with skarn-like gangue minerals where felsic plutonic rocks are in contact with continental margin carbonate sequences similar to the Paleozoic Harper Ranch Group.*

3. ***I01****- Au Quartz Veins: Eocene epithermal gold mineralization which characterizes the RIDGE, BURR and LJ Minfile mineral occurrences east of Burrell Creek. These types display quartz veining with some degree of brecciation or fracturing associated with pyrite mineralization and primarily occur along north to northwest trending faults related the Granby fault or subsidiary splays.*

9. CURRENT EXPLORATION

The Issuer has conducted no exploration on the Property since its acquisition.

10. DRILLING

No current drilling has been conducted on the Property that the author is aware of.

11. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY, PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND SAMPLE SECURITY

The sampling procedures and sample security are described in detail by Lewis (2018) and McLaughlin (2020). Soil grid UTM coordinates for both 2018 and 2019 were pre-loaded to individual GPS units. Location information at the sample site was captured using Garmin 64s instruments. Soil samples were collected by digging a shallow hole through the vegetative cover

and B horizon using a *Geotool*. An approximate 300 to 500-gram sample of the B horizon, or the material most representative of the B horizon, was placed into a Kraft paper bag and labelled with the line, station and a unique ID number. Duplicate and replicate samples were collected and inserted in to the sampling stream at a rate of 2.5% each.

Samplers were provided some discretion to deviate from the sample site if they encountered areas impacted by recent logging and heavy equipment work within the sampling grid. Generally the deviation was less than a circular radius of 12 m from the proposed site if a less disturbed soil could be otherwise collected.

Information collected at the sample site included soil station ID and number, 3D co-ordinates (UTM NAD83, Zone 11N; EPSG 26911), soil type, sample depth, colour, moisture, percent clay, silt, sand and rocks, slope direction and angle, cover, parent material type, bedrock lithology and general comments. Each soil sample site was marked by a piece of flagging tape labelled with the appropriate sample number that was hung on the nearest shrub or tree.

Rock samples comprised approximately 2 kg of material placed in a polyethylene bag. The site was marked with a string of flagging labelled with the sample numbers hung from a nearby shrub or tree and an additional piece of flagging tape marked with the sample number was wrapped around a representative specimen of the collected samples and placed back on the ground where it was collected. Information collected included lithological and mineralization descriptions, sample type (bedrock, grab, etc.), 3D co-ordinates and comments on any surrounding structures.

All rock and soil samples were brought back to camp near Grand Forks, unpackaged, organized for completeness and re-packaged into polyethylene bags where the sample sequence of the contained material was written on the outside of the bag.

The polyethylene bags of samples were further packed in standard rice bags in sequential order and appropriately labelled with the MSA Labs address in Langley and the CMG office address in Vancouver.

Rock and soil samples from both 2018 and 2019 work programs were driven from Grand Forks and hand-delivered, along with sample submittal and requisition forms, by CMG personnel to MSA Labs in Langley, BC.

In the opinion of the author the sampling procedures, selected sample medium, sample preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate and meet standard and well-accepted operating practices for field mineral exploration.

11.2 Laboratory Preparation and Analytical procedures

All rock and soil samples from the 2018 and 2019 field seasons were prepared and analyzed by MSA Laboratories of Langley, BC; an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory with 25+ years of

experience analyzing geological materials. MSA Labs holds no direct or indirect interest in the Property.

The description of the sample preparation and analysis are taken from Lewis (2018) and McLaughlin (2020).

Soil samples from both the 2018 and the 2019 seasons were prepared using MSA Labs prep PRP-757 where samples are dried and screened to 80 mesh. The plus (+) fraction is discarded and the minus (-) fraction is sent for analysis. All samples were analyzed by code IMS-117 which requires that a 20-gram subsample is collected from the minus fraction and subjected to a dilute aqua-regia digestion of hydrochloric and nitric acids and analyzed using an ICP-MS and ICP-ES for a suite of 39-elements (Figure 14).

Multi-element ICP-MS and ICP-ES (39 elements) Trace Level – Aqua Regia

DETECTION RANGE (IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)						CODE
Ag	0.05 – 100	Ga	0.1 - 10,000	Sb	0.05 - 10,000	
Al	0.01% - 25%	Hg	0.01 - 10,000	Sc	0.1 - 10,000	
As	0.2 - 10,000	K	0.01% - 10%	Se	0.2 - 1,000	
Au	1 ppb - 25 ppm	La	0.5 - 10,000	Sr	0.5 - 10,000	
B	10 - 10,000	Mg	0.01% - 25%	Te	0.05 – 500	Dilute aqua regia
Ba	10 - 10,000	Mn	5 - 50,000	Th	0.2 - 10,000	IMS-116 0.5g
Bi	0.05 - 10,000	Mo	0.05 - 10,000	Ti	0.005% - 10%	IMS-117 20g
Ca	0.01% - 25%	Na	0.01% - 10%	Tl	0.05 - 10,000	IMS-118 40g
Cd	0.05 - 1,000	Ni	0.01 - 10,000	U	0.05 - 10,000	
Co	0.1 - 10,000	P	10 - 10,000	V	1 - 10,000	
Cr	1 - 10,000	Pb	0.2 - 10,000	W	0.05 - 10,000	
Cu	0.2 - 10,000	Re	0.005 – 50	Y	0.5 – 500	
Fe	0.01% – 50%	S	0.01% - 10%	Zn	2 - 10,000	

Figure 14: MSA Labs IMS-117 analytical suite of elements

Rock samples from 2018 were prepared by code PRP-915 whereby the entire sample is dried and crushed to whereby 70% of the sample passes screening at 2 mm. Each rock sample was subsequently subjected to two analytical techniques, a multi-element ICP (IMS-117) and metallic screen analysis (MSC-500) detailed below.

1) IMS-117. A 500 g sub-sample was collected from the initial crush and further pulverized using a chromium-steel ring pulverizer where 85% of the subsample passed 75 µm. A 20 g aliquot from the pulp was subjected to a dilute aqua-regia mixture of acids and analyzed by a 39-element ICP-MA and ICP-ES trace level package (Figure 14). No rock samples exceeded the upper limits of detection for this package.

2) MSC-550. A 500 g sub-sample from the initial rock sample crush was sent for metallic screen analysis (MSC-550). Samples are prepared to ensure particle separation, homogeneity and

representation by this method which is regarded as a more accurate quantitative tool for metallic minerals, particularly gold, than simple fire assay. The entire 500 g sub-sample is pulverized and screened to 106 µm using a ro-tap assembly. The entire plus (+) fraction, presumably metallic grains if present, is assayed to extinction by fire assay followed by a gravimetric finish. Two 50 g aliquots from the minus (-) fraction are riffled and submitted to the lab for analysis by 50 g fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Final assays are weight ratioed back to the initial representative sample weight.

Rock samples from 2019 were submitted to MSA Labs with the prep code (PRP-915). However, as noted by McLaughlin (2020); the majority of samples from this follow up season were noted to have an abundance of polymetallic sulphides and as such a 33-element ore-grade ICP package (ICP-140) with a true aqua-regia digestion was used for the multi-element analysis (Figure 15). *Two separate precious metal analyses were used on rock samples from 2019. Exploration grab samples from float, small blast pits, adits and trenches were assayed for gold by fire assay using a 30 g fusion size with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (FAS-111) with detection limits of 0.005-10 ppm Au. Samples assumed to contain elevated precious metals, particularly those from the ALCO 6 high-grade gold occurrence and the workings around the Morell Camp, were subject to a fire assay with a 30 g fusion size and a gravimetric finish (FAS-415) with detection limits of 0.05 to 1,000 ppm Au.*

Multi-element ICP-ES (33 elements) Ore Grade – Aqua Regia

DETECTION RANGE (IN % UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)						CODE
Ag	1 – 1,500ppm	Fe	0.05 - 50	Pb	0.001 – 5	
Al	0.05 - 50	Ga	0.005 – 5	S	0.05 – 10	
As	0.001 – 10	Hg	0.001 – 5	Sb	0.001 – 5	
Ba	0.005 - 5	K	0.05 – 50	Sc	0.001 – 5	
Be	0.001 – 5	La	0.005 - 5	Sr	0.001 – 5	True aqua regia
Bi	0.001 – 5	Mg	0.05 – 50	Ti	0.05 – 50	ICP-140
Ca	0.05 – 50	Mn	0.01 – 25	Tl	0.005 – 5	
Cd	0.001 – 1	Mo	0.001 – 5	V	0.001 – 5	
Co	0.001 – 5	Na	0.05 – 50	W	0.005 – 5	
Cr	0.001 – 5	Ni	0.001 – 5	Zn	0.001 – 15	
Cu	0.001 – 10	P	0.005 – 25	Zr	0.001 – 2	
Individual elements available upon request					ICA-6xx*	

*insert element symbol for (xx).

Figure 15: MSA Labs ICP-140 Multi-element ICP-ES ore grade analysis used for rock samples in 2019

11.3 QA/QC

There were no field QA/QC samples included in the 2018 work program due to its modest size. MSA Labs conducts an internal rigorous series of QA/QC lab data verification processes that include using duplicates, industry certified blanks and standards within their testing. MSA Labs internal QA/QC measures incorporate different control samples at a rate of approximately 1 in 12 client samples and are evaluated for accuracy prior to the release of results. In the author's

opinion, the internal check and balance system used by MSA was suitable for the limited number of 2018 field samples and appropriate for the early exploration stage of the Broken Handle Project.

The 2019 program by CMG included field replicate and duplicate soil control samples inserted into the sampling stream at 2.5% each during the 2019 work. Replicate samples were collected from a separate site approximately 1 m away and utilized the exact same collection procedures as the site being replicated. Duplicate samples were collected at the same site as the initial sample. In the opinion of the author, the sample preparation, analytical methods and QA/QC methods used both in the field and later during analysis at MSA Labs are suitable for the work conducted and appropriate for the early exploration stage of the Broken Handle Project.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The Property has several zones of historical mineralization that were explored in the late 1800's and early 1900's but for which little to no documentation is available. Most of the old workings are badly sloughed or flooded or impassable so that mineralization, where present, is not well exposed. There has been no attempt by the author to verify historical data on the undocumented historical work.

The most current work completed by CMG in 2018 and 2019 included industry-standard and rigorous field procedures to ensure QA/QC measures, including photography of all rock samples submitted for assay, daily verification of recorded GPS and sample data, and secure on-site sample storage. MSA Labs also prepared their own QA/QC methods by systematically inserting standards, blanks and replicates into sample batches at the lab level that returned expected results.

The author has reviewed the sampling and handling procedures, the analytical lab results, and the quality assurance and quality control measures from the 2018 and 2019 CMG field programs. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation, analytical methods and security are available and well-documented in the public domain covering the recent exploration field programs. The author confirms that the documented work programs accurately reflect data presented in this Technical Report.

The author visited the Property on August 11, 2022 for a site inspection. Three check grab samples were taken from exposed muck found on surface at the apron of the underground workings at the Morell camp. The sampling was, by its nature, selective and therefore not representative of the material observed in shafts or adits; nor could it exactly replicate sampling completed at the same sites in 2019. The sampling was intended to demonstrate polymetallic

metal values of significance as the 2019 sampling had adequately demonstrated at the Morell workings.

The three samples were submitted to MSA Labs using similar preparation, digestion and analytical techniques as done for the 2019 rock samples (PRP-915, ICP-140, and FAS-111). In addition, ICF-6PB was used to test for two of the three samples that returned overlimit Pb (i.e. values greater than Level of Detection for ICP-140).

2022 sample results are as follows with comparison to select 2019 samples taken at the Morell camp:

Table 5. 2022 Grab Sample Results from Site Inspection of the Morell Workings

				Sample	FAS-111	ICF-6Pb	FAS-415	ICP-140	ICP-140	ICP-140	ICP-140
				Type	Au	Pb	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Waypoint	**2022_Sample**	**Notes**	**Sample ID**		**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Shaft1	C0042219	Grab sample from muck apron at shaft	C0042219	Rock	0.006			3	0.013	0.413	0.329
Adit1	C0042220	Similar location of 2019 grab sample# 1069545. Grab of dump material.	C0042220	Rock	1.094	8.3		152	1.412	>5	0.417
Big Shaft	C0042221	Similar location of 2019 grab sample 1069543. Grab sample from muck apron at shaft.	C0042221	Rock	0.123	5.1		442	0.1	>5	4.345
Location	**2019_Sample**		**Sample ID**		**ppm**		**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Morell Camp	1069542		1069542	Rock			<0.05	<1	0.003	0.004	0.009
Morell Camp	1069543		1069543	Rock			<0.05	342	0.063	3.756	3.656
Morell Camp	1069544		1069544	Rock			0.53	363	0.616	4.505	4.235
Morell Camp	1069545		1069545	Rock			0.43	44	0.791	2.113	1.13
Morell Camp	1069546		1069546	Rock			<0.05	30	0.032	2.199	1.392

Grab sample C0042220 returned 1.094 ppm Au, 8.3% Pb, 152 ppm Ag, 1.412% Cu and 0.417% Zn from dump material at the apron of a shaft at the Morell workings, in close proximity to 2019 grab sample# 1069545.

Grab sample C0042221 returned 0.123 ppm Au, 5.1% Pb, 442 ppm Ag, 0.1% Cu and 4.345% Zn from dump material at the apron of a shaft at the Morell workings, in close proximity to 2019 grab sample# 1069543.

In the author's opinion the check sample results, as part of his 2022 site inspection, confirm the range of polymetallic values indicative of the 2019 sampling, and confirm the prospectivity of the

Morell camp workings. Further, the internal analytical lab and QA/QC procedures undertaken by MSA Labs for the three check samples is of sufficient quality to confirm the results.

It is the author's opinion that the verification procedures carried out, including independent sampling, are adequate for the purposes of this report and that data is reliable for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and the recommendations made in this Technical Report.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Issuer has conducted no exploration on the Property since its acquisition.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been undertaken on the Broken Handle Project.

15-22 FOR ADVANCED PROEPRTIES – NOT REQUIRED

These sections have been omitted from the report since the Property is not considered an "Advanced Property."

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no claim blocks adjoining the Broken Handle Project.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA

The author is not aware of any additional data or information related to the Property; the lack of which would make this Technical Report incomplete or misleading or materially change the conclusions presented herein.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property was established by staking on the basis of research that established similar geology to the nearby Franklin mine camp, and the disposition of reverted crown grants with poorly documented history of exploration and limited. Recent mapping and sampling by CMG on the Property has confirmed prospective geology and mineralization similar to the Franklin mine camp, and successfully located shallow surface and underground workings from the turn of the 20th century that have remained obscured form the public record and largely unexplored for more than a century.

The 2018 and 2019 exploration programs were successful in identifying soil geochemical anomalies, confirming bedrock exposures of key regional rock units; and located and sampled base and precious metal bearing veins analogous to the Franklin Camp at the Morell workings.

The reverted Crown grants and Minfile occurrences in the Morell Group west of Burrell Creek were the primary attraction at the turn of the century, however, recent work has east of Burrell creek has shown that Property's mineral potential is significantly broader spatially and geologically than initially understood.

A follow-up program of 1,000 additional soil samples is warranted to extend the existing grid and seek additional targets hidden under till cover. The extension of the 2019 grid would cover the remaining prospective extent of the Harper Ranch Group of rocks beyond the extent of current geochemical coverage.

Anomalies and targets identified to-date should be covered with higher density, infill samples along strike of known veins to further delineate their subsurface extents.

The discovery of Morell's camp workings during the 2019 season of work adds considerable value to the project area and increases the likelihood of discovering precious-metal-bearing veins within the tenure area like those described.

More detailed mapping is required to determine if the veins and fissure systems identified within the Morell Camp are hosted in the Harper Ranch Group, or as suggested, occur at the stratigraphic base of the Harper Ranch sediments and thus are hosted within the Middle Jurassic Nelson granodiorites/monzonite intrusive units. The samples collected from the shaft that Warkentin (2014) identified as the C.P.R claim suggest a significant strike potential of up to 700 meters if the lodes in the Morell camp extend into the Middle Jurassic granodiorite suite.

Analytical results and geological observations from the WSW and ZAP showings east of Burrell Creek indicate that the area is also prospective to host mineralization analogous to the Morell Camp. The gold results from the ZAP showing are very encouraging, however the extent of surficial material around the showing will necessitate the use a small excavator in order to more effectively assess the area.

If the veins and fissures identified in the Morell workings can be shown to be structurally hosted (likely) then indirect ground geophysical surveys would be warranted, with an initial phase of detailed magnetic/VLF survey proposed over the Morell Camp and the Silver Queen and Silver King showings. If successful, a larger grid could be established in a subsequent phase over the full extent of the Morell Camp of reverted Crown grants.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on a review of the publicly available historical data and results from recent work by CMG a follow-up work program is recommended; comprising additional soil sampling, prospecting, detailed mapping at the showing scale, and a magnetic-VLF geophysical survey grid. The scope of the proposed work is:

1. Extend soil geochemistry survey beyond current grid over prospective geology plus add high density infill lines along strike of primary vein occurrences: example locations include Morrel Group and Silver King and Queen reverted Crown grants.
2. Additional mapping, prospecting and geological support to systematically traverse new grids.
3. Detailed mapping and rock sampling are needed to facilitate a comprehensive assessment of the Morell Camp. Primary exploration targets like the ALCO 6 and WSW and ZAP showings need to be further evaluated given the results from recent work. The RIDGE, BURR and LJ Minfile occurrences should also be evaluated. Brushing and log removal will be required at the Morell camp to better expose the workings and help determine tenor of mineralization, structural and geological hosts, and extents.
4. A small-scale ground magnetic and VLF test grid approximately 5-10-line km in size, dependent upon line spacing parameters over the Morrel Group and Silver King and Queen reverted Crown grants. The results from this preliminary survey would confirm whether this technique would be warranted over an extended grid of the Property.

A second phase (Phase 2) of work would be warranted based on successful results from Phase 1. Phase 2 is outlined below. The specific work of the follow-up program would have to be designed based on results from phase 1 but in general the scope of work is designed to utilize surface methods for outlining the extents of the most attractive targets. Subsurface diamond drilling may be an alternative option if the results from Phase 1 are compelling enough to advance the project in that manner.

1. 500-600 soil samples defined as infill samples to be collected along the prospective extension of primary target areas identified from Phase 1.
2. Trenching with a small excavator to evaluate the geological significance of highly anomalous bedrock sample results from the ZAP Minfile occurrence. The surface occurrence is in a topographic low area with till cover of unknown depth.
3. A Property-wide ground magnetic and VLF grid over the reverted Crown grants and other prospective targets.

The Phase 1 budget is approximately $113,025. The Phase 2 budget (without drill testing) is approximately $106,183 (Table 6).

Table 6. Proposed Exploration Budget

Broken Handle Project		
Phase 1		
Item	**Descriptions**	**Costs (CAD)**
Soil Survey		
~1000 soil samples	Analytical Costs @$35/unit	$ 35,000.00
Geological Support	3 soil samplers @$450/day for 14 days	$ 18,900.00
Field Supplies	Consumables	$ 3,100.00
Room and Board	48 Man days ~$135/day	$ 6,480.00
Truck Rentals	1 Truck for 14 days @ $150/day + fuel	$ 4,620.00
ATV Rentals x2	2 for 14 days @ $125/day	$ 3,500.00
Mapping/Sampling		
Rock Samples 50 @$45/sample	~50 @$45/sample	$ 2,250.00
Geological Support and Prj Mgmt	12 Days @$800	$ 9,600.00
Room and Board	10 days @$135/day	$ 1,350.00
Geophysical Surveys		
MAG and VLF	5-10 Line Km's over the Morrell Camp (2 units	$ 7,550.00
	including survey support and deliverables	
Reporting Costs	15 days @$800/day	$ 10,400.00
	Phase Sub-Total	$ 102,750.00
	Contingency (10%)	$ 10,275.00
	TOTAL	**$ 113,025.00**
Phase 2		
Soil Survey		
~600 soil samples	Analytical Costs @$28/unit	$ 16,800.00
Geological Support	2 soil samplers @$500/day for 12 days	$ 12,000.00
Supervisor	1 Pgeo for mapping and oversight	$ 6,400.00
Field Supplies	Consumables	$ 2,740.00
Meals and Accommodation	32 Man days ~$135/day	$ 4,320.00
Truck Rentals	2 Trucks for 14 days @ $150/day + fuel	$ 4,620.00
ATV Rentals x2	2 for 14 days @ $125/day	$ 2,000.00
Trenching		
Excavator Rental	Prospecting and Mapping	$ 2,250.00
Geological Support	2-3 days	$ 2,400.00
Geophysical Surveys		
MAG and VLF	50 Line Km's over the Morrell Camp	$ 35,000.00
	including survey support and deliverables	
Reporting Costs	10 days @$800/day	$ 8,000.00
	Phase Sub-Total	$ 96,530.00
	Contingency (10%)	$ 9,653.00
	TOTAL	**$ 106,183.00**

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This technical report on the Broken Handle Project is prepared for Hawthorn Resources Corp. with an effective date of October 20, 2022.

Signed,

(signed) "*Ken MacDonald*"

_____ Dated: November 7, 2022

Ken MacDonald, P. Geo.
Ridgeview Resources Ltd.
EGBC Permit to Practice: 1000913

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Kenneth (Ken) MacDonald, P. Geo., as the author of the technical report entitled *Technical Report on the Broken Handle Project*, with an effective date of October 20, 2022 prepared for Hawthorn Resources Corp. (the "Technical Report"), do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as an independent consulting geologist at Ridgeview Resources Ltd., residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2H 4B5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status since 1997.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since 1987. I have assisted on and directed mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee and as an independent geological consultant. I have worked on properties of all stages of exploration, from grass roots to early-stage exploration through to advance stage exploration and development and production. Relevant experience includes underground geologist at Lupin Gold Mine and Seabee Gold Mine, and surface mapping, sampling supervision, and management of exploration on numerous epithermal and mesothermal gold projects in British Columbia and the Yukon.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I conducted a site visit on the Broken Handle Project on August 11, 2022.
7. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 and have had no prior involvement with the Broken Handle Project.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, "NI 43-101"); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
11. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled *Technical Report Broken Handle Project*, with an effective date of October 20, 2022, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication in the company public files and their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Prince George, British Columbia, this 7th day of November, 2022.

(signed) "*F. Kenneth MacDonald*"

F. Kenneth MacDonald, P.Geo. (License #23018) - EGBC Firm Permit Number: 1000913

APPENDIX I

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations:

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions:

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0.292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres