TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SCOTTIE GOLD MINE PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

prepared for Scottie Resources Corp.

Scottie Gold Mine Property, British Columbia, Canada

Effective Date: March 1, 2021
Report Date: May 6, 2021

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Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd.

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

In March 2021, Scottie Resources Corp. ("SCOT") retained Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity") to prepare an independent technical report (the "Technical Report") on the Scottie Gold Mine Property (or the "Property") in northwestern British Columbia for the purposes of SCOT, which is listed on the TSX-V Exchange (TSX-V: SCOT). This report was entirely prepared by Equity.

SCOT was initially named Rotation Minerals Ltd ("Rotation") and was formed to purchase 100% interest in the Scottie Gold Mine Crown Granted and Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claims, from Red Eye Resources Ltd ("Red Eye"). This purchase was initiated in 2012 and finalized in 2017 after at least two amendments. Since this purchase, SCOT has purchased, optioned, and staked additional MTO claims to expand the Scottie Gold Mine Property to its current size.

1.2 Property Description

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies within the so-called "Golden Triangle" mineral district within the Skeena Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia. The Property consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims and 14 legally surveyed Crown Granted claims that cover 8,448.6 ha (84.5 km^2) centred on 56° 11' north latitude and 130° 07' west longitude. The Property consists of four blocks that were amalgamated from 2012 to 2019.

The Scottie Gold Mine Property consists of MTO, Legacy, and Crown Granted claims. SCOT is the recorded owner of most claims with the balance held in the name of their optionors. All MTO and Legacy claims have expiry dates in January 2031. The Bow and historical Scottie Gold Mine claims are subject to a net smelter return (NSR) of 3% with a buyout on 2% for C$600,000. The option to purchase 100% Summit Lake claims are subject to a 1.8% GSR with the right to re-purchase 0.8% of the royalty for C$1 million.

Other than those summarized in Table 4.2 or the seven purchase, option and GSR/NSR agreements, the author is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

SCOT has two exploration permits to conduct work on the Property although the permitted scope is insufficient to complete the recommended work program (Section 26). In January 2021, SCOT submitted an amendment to roll both permits into one and increase the scope well beyond the recommended work program.

Most of the historical mine infrastructure has been removed or remains underground behind sealed adits. On-going reclamation work includes mostly the continued removal of garbage from site. There is no tailings storage facility on site and there is no known requirement for water monitoring.

The Property does not appear to lie within the traditional territory of the any First Nations based on the British Columbia Treaty Commission interactive map (http://www.bctreaty.ca/map). Permitting is done in consultation with the nearby Nisga'a and Skii km Lax Ha First Nations.

To the authors' knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

1.3 Location, Access and Ownership

The Property is located approximately 30-35 km north-northwest of Stewart, BC, (population 500) and is accessible via the Granduc Mine Road from late June to early October. The regional centers of Terrace (population 11,500) and Smithers (population 5,300) are a 4-5 hour drive from the Property.

The most advanced prospects on the Property (Scottie Gold Mine, Bend, Blueberry) are also road accessible, although drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine requires a helicopter. A high-voltage power line passes within 1 km of the Property.

The historical Scottie Gold Mine was an underground operation with a 200 tonne/day mill also located underground. The Property has at least 537 drill holes with 95% of these holes <200 m in length. Tailings were deposited in Summit Lake but are not classified as a tailings storage facility.

SCOT has a core processing facility and storage area in Stewart and used the Castle Camp (trailers, tents) as their base for 2019 and 2020 field operations.

The Property is located within the rugged Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains, with local relief ranging from 700 m above sea level (ASL) to over 2,150 m ASL and large glaciers at higher elevations. Heavy winter snowfall prevents year-round surface work and controls both the start and end of the field season. Year-round road access would require significant snow clearing and avalanche control. In summer, helicopter operations are often hampered by poor visibility.

1.4 Historical Exploration and Development

The bulk of historical exploration and development work on the Property was done on the Scottie Gold Mine. The bulk of exploration drilling was done around the historical mine workings, with limited, mostly shallow, exploration elsewhere on the Property. Outside of the mine area, advanced exploration targets include the Blueberry and Bend veins whereas earlier stage targets include Domino, C-D-E-F zones, and 6 Ounce Zone.

The historical Scottie Gold Mine produced 95,426 ounces of gold from 183,147 tonnes milled (recovered grade of 16.2 g/t Au) between October 1981 to February 1985. Upon shut down of the Scottie Gold Mine in 1985, the mine personnel estimated the mineral potential around the main workings as 132,307 short tons averaging 0.55 troy ounces per short ton, equivalent to 119,900 tonnes grading 19.0 g/t. This historical resource estimate is unverified by the authors and should not be relied upon for any use. A QP has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and SCOT is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies within the Golden Triangle, an area in northwestern BC with a high density of Au- and/or Cu-rich intrusive-related vein, epithermal, porphyry, and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The Property is underlain by the same volcano-sedimentary and intrusive rocks that host the bulk of Golden Triangle mineral deposits.

Gold mineralization on the Property is hosted in intrusive-related shear vein arrays and recently discovered replacement-style zones. Significant occurrences include the past-producing Scottie Gold Mine (M, N, O zones), with advanced to early-stage prospects including other zones at the Scottie Gold Mine (e.g. L, P, R), the Bend and Blueberry veins, C-D-E-F zones, Domino Zone, and 6 Ounce Zone.

1.6 Exploration and Drilling

SCOT has conducted fieldwork on the Scottie Gold Mine Property in 2016, 2018-2020, including rock sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, auger sampling, and diamond drilling.

Since 2016, SCOT has collected 1,573 surface rock samples to validate historical showings, define new showings, and expand both known and new showings. Two broad mineralized trends, with 600-800 m of strike length, were defined by sampling in the Domino and Blueberry areas.

SCOT has conducted diamond drilling programs in 2016, 2019, and 2020, totalling 87 diamond drill holes for 11,759 m. This work was done with skid- and helicopter-portable diamond drilling rigs.

Thirteen holes were drilled into the Scottie Gold Mine area for a total of 3,821 m, with hole depths ranging from 144 m to 713 m. Drilling on the M Zone expanded mineralization approximately 50 m in the down-plunge direction and 30 m up-plunge with, for example, 11.7 g/t Au over 11.0 m in SR19-13. Further extension potential of the M Zone shoot, however, is restricted. Drilling on the O Zone returned several >50 g/t Au intercepts to extend the known shoot approximately 30 m in depth and 60 m along strike.

SCOT has drilled 19 holes in the Blueberry area for a total of 2,258 m, resulting in the discovery of replacement style mineralization near the intersection of the Blueberry Vein with a property-scale andesite-siltstone (AND-SLT) contact. Drilling defined a steeply plunging rod-shaped shoot along the AND-SLT contact, from which SCOTs rock sampling returned sporadic high-grade gold along 800 m of strike.

Drilling on the Bend Vein (15 holes, 1,193 m) duplicated a high-grade intercept from 1984, but otherwise failed to extend or define gold shoots. An intercept of 3.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m was drilled 200 m east-northeast of the Bend Vein and could mark the eastward extension of the Bend structure.

Drilling at the Domino Zone defined 5 m to 70 m wide (true width) braided zones of sheared and altered rhyolite that mostly grades 0.1-0.2 g/t Au and typically contains one or more 0.1-1.0 m wide quartz-carbonate-sulphide shear veins grading ones to tens of g/t Au. The 2016 drill program on the C and D Zones returned at least one narrow intercept >3.0 g/t Au in 10 of 18 holes drilled but with poor continuity between closely-spaced holes.

In 2018 and 2019, SCOT augered 31 holes into tailings piles associated with the C Portal (21 holes) and D Portal (10 holes), both of which comprise silty sand in the Summit Lake basin. Sampled tailings returned top to bottom composites ranging from 1.4 g/t Au over 0.2 m to 4.3 g/t Au over 3.4 m. Specific gravity and drone survey data was also collected.

1.7 Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing

In 2019, SCOT completed metallurgical test work on a 27.15 kg sample of C Portal tailings with a head grade of 1.6 g/t Au, which is low compared to 2018/2019 auger sampling composites (0.7-4.3 g/t Au) and historical metallurgical work done on the same tailings by Red Eye (3.99 g/t Au). The first phase of testwork recovered 67.3% gold from these tailings through gravity separation (16.9% recovery) followed by flotation (44.1%). Conventional flotation testing resulted in recovery of 66.3%. The second phase of testing used a series of cleaner flotation tests to produce a cleaner concentrate of 7.1-7.9 g/t Au, which was well below the target of 20 g/t Au. Cyanide leach testing showed 71.8% recovery of Au from C Portal tailings in a 48-hour bottle roll leach test with leach kinetics increasing at the time of sampling, suggesting longer leach times (e.g. 144 hours) could lead to enhanced recovery.

1.8 Mineral Resource Estimate

SCOT has not completed an estimate of mineral resources for the Scottie Gold Mine Property. For completeness, significant historical resource estimates are disclosed under Section 6.4.

1.9 Adjacent Properties

In May 2020, Ascot Resources Limited ("Ascot") published a feasibility study for the Premier and Red Mountain Gold Project ("PRMGP"; Bird et al., 2020), which consists of four mining operations (Silver Coin, Big Missouri, Premier and Red Mountain), that will be sequenced over an 8-year period. Operations would be conducted out of a processing facility located near the Silver Coin, Missoiri, and Premier deposits approximately 20 km northwest of Stewart, as well as 23 km from Red Mountain and 20 km south of the Scottie Gold Mine Property. Conclusions

Since acquiring the Property in 2012, SCOT has conducted exploration work in 2016 and 2018-2020 that has included geological mapping, rock sampling, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Geological mapping and sampling are useful for validating historical showings, generating new showings, and expanding on known and new showings. Geophysical surveys done in 2020 were still under review as of the effective date of this report.

SCOT's 2019 and 2020 drilling and core processing were completed to CIM standards (CIM, 2018). There is potential to extend the M Zone to the east and possibly to the west at depth, but the overall potential for expansion for this particular shoot is restricted. Other shoots, like the O and P zones, are open. SCOTs work on the Blueberry Contact Zone defined a new replacement style of mineralization that is partly controlled by a mostly undrilled lithological contact with at least 800 m of strike length. Recent drilling at the Bend Vein failed to significantly expand beyond its historical potential although there are some indications its host structure continues, and is mineralized, up to 200 m east.

The 2019 and 2020 rock and drilling data collected by SCOT is considered adequate for the purposes of this report and any future geological modelling. The 2016 data should be validated through a DGPS survey of collar locations and select resampling and relogging of drill core. The historical collar, survey, and assay database needs to be validated through an underground DGPS survey of collar locations, drilling of twin holes, and, where possible, additional relogging and resampling of drill core.

QA/QC procedures for SCOT's 2019 and 2020 drilling programs were adequate with all analyses done at certified laboratories. Results of the QA/QC analyses indicate that assay data is fit for the purposes of further targeting and resource estimation.

The geochemical, drone, density, and metallurgical work done on the C and D portal tailings can be used to advance a resource estimate for the tailings.

Project risk is high because the Scottie Gold Mine Property is an early-stage exploration project with no guarantee that the exploration results to date indicate an economic ore body. Risk can be somewhat mitigated by additional work as recommended in Section 26.

1.10 Recommendations

Recommendations for future work on the Scottie Gold Mine Property includes desktop work, relogging and resampling, geological mapping, prospecting, DGPS surveys, and 12,500 m of diamond drilling. The estimated cost of this program is C$5,700,000.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

In March 2021, Scottie Resources Corp. ("SCOT") retained Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Equity") to prepare an independent technical report (the "Technical Report") on the Scottie Gold Mine Property (or the "Property") in northwestern British Columbia for the purposes of SCOT, which is listed on the TSX-V Exchange (TSX-V: SCOT). This report was entirely prepared by Equity.

SCOT was initially named Rotation Minerals Ltd ("Rotation") and was formed to purchase 100% interest in the Scottie Gold Mine Crown Granted and Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claims, from Red Eye Resources Ltd ("Red Eye"). This purchase was initiated in 2012 and finalized in 2017 after at least two amendments (Scottie Resources, 2017). Since this purchase, SCOT has purchased, optioned, and staked additional MTO claims to expand the Scottie Gold Mine Property to its current size.

This report was prepared according to National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (collectively the "Instruments") to fulfill SCOT's disclosure requirements. Equity was retained to examine the Property, summarize all available and significant exploration data on it and, if warranted, prepare recommendations for its further exploration.

2.2 Units of Measure, Abbreviations and Acronyms

The units of measure used in this report are those of the International System of Units (SI) or metric, except for Imperial units that are commonly used in industry (e.g., troy ounces for the mass of precious metals). All dollar figures quoted in this report refer to Canadian dollars ("$" or "C$") unless otherwise noted. Frequently used abbreviations and acronyms are provided in Table 2-1.

All map coordinates used in this Report are based on Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9 Projection in North American Datum 1983 (NAD-83).

Table 2-1: Table of Abbreviations and units (Source: Equity, 2021)

Abbreviations		Units of measure
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy	degrees Celsius
Ag	silver	centimetre
Au	gold	Canadian dollar
BC	British Columbia	grams/tonne
COA	Certificate of analysis	hectare
CRM	certified reference material	kilo bars
Cu	copper	kilometre
CV_{AVR}%	Average coefficient of variation	square kilometres
DGPS	differential GPS	kilogram
EM	electromagnetic	kilo ounces
FA	fire assay	kilovolts
GPS	global positioning system	metre
GSR	gross smelter return	million
ICP-AES	inductively couple plasma atomic emission spectrometry	millions of pounds
IP	induced polarization	millions of tonnes
ISO	International Standards Organization	millimetre
LAP	laboratory accreditation program	millivolt per volt
Ma	million years ago	nanotesla
MTO	Minerals Titles Online	troy ounce per short ton
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101	part per billion
NSR	net smelter return	part per million
NAD83 Zone 9	grid system used for Scottie Gold Mine Property	micro metre
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer	

Abbreviations		Units of measure
P.Geo.	Professional Geologist	
QA	quality assurance	
QC	quality control	
QP	Qualified Person	
σ	standard deviation	
RQD	rock quality designation	
μ	mean	
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator	

2.3 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Persons ("QPs"), as defined in NI 43–101, responsible for the preparation of this Report include (Table 2-2):

- Ron Voordouw, P.Geo., Partner, Director Geoscience (Equity)
- Thomas Branson, P.Geo., Senior Project Geologist (Equity)

Table 2-2: List of Qualified Persons, inspections and responsibilities (Source: Equity, 2021)

Qualified Person	Company	Certification	Date of Site Visit	Section Responsibilities
Ron Voordouw	Equity Exploration	P.Geo.	Aug 2018, Oct 2019, Aug-Sep 2020	Sections 1, 7-14, 23-27
Thomas Branson	Equity Exploration	P.Geo	Sept 3-20, 2020	Sections 2-6

2.4 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Ron Voordouw, P.Geo., conducted site visits to the Scottie Gold Mine Property from 25 to 29 August 2018, 7 to 10 October 2019, 25 July to 11 August 2020, and 15 to 20 September 2020. Thomas Branson, P.Geo, conducted a site visit to the Scottie Gold Mine Property from 3-20 September, 2020.

2.5 Effective Dates

This Technical Report summarizes exploration information and data available on its Effective Date of March 1, 2021 and makes recommendations as of that date.

2.6 Information Sources and References

Equity have sourced information from reports, maps, other reference documents and technical data which are either publicly available or provided by SCOT. These are cited in the text and summarized in Section 27 of this Technical Report.

2.7 Previous Technical Reports

Technical reports were prepared for Tenajon Resources Corp ("Tenajon") in 2004 (Visagie, 2004) and early 2006 (Gunning and Visagie, 2006), prior to the completion of Tenajon's 2006 drilling program. In 2007, an internal resource was calculated by Tenajon but was not published and does not conform with CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2014). A pre-feasibility study was also done by Tenajon (Boon, 1993) but was not published and does not conform with CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves (CIM, 2014).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors are not relying on a report, opinion, or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the issuer, concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies within the Golden Triangle mineral district within the Skeena Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia (Figure 4-1). The Property consists of 20 contiguous mineral claims and 14 legally surveyed Crown Granted claims that cover a total of 8,963.4 ha (Figures 4-2, 4-3), with overlap between these claims reducing the area to approximately 8,448.6 ha (84.5 km^2). The Property is centred at 56° 11' north latitude, 130° 07' west longitude, and National Topographic Sheet (NTS) 104B01. Claims are split among four blocks (historical Scottie Gold Mine or "hSGM", Bow, Summit, Stock) that were amalgamated over several years.

Claim data is summarized in Table 4-1. The location of Legacy claims (those with tenure numbers <500000) were originally based on the actual position of claim posts in the field. Following introduction of Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") in 2005, the locations of Legacy claims were fixed at their reported position and the actual position of claim posts is no longer relevant. Claims acquired through MTO (tenure numbers >500000) comprise a seamless grid of cells defined by latitudes and longitudes. Where valid Legacy and/or MTO claims overlap, mineral rights are held by the oldest claim.

The Scottie Gold Mine Property consists of MTO, Legacy, and Crown Granted claims. SCOT is the recorded owner of most claims with three held in the name of their optionor. All MTO and Legacy claims have expiry dates in January 2031. In British Columbia, a Crown Granted claim was issued under one of the predecessor Mineral or Taxation acts; where the mineral claim was located, surveyed, and then converted to a Crown Granted mineral claim, which may hold sub-surface rights to the land within the surveyed lot, and therefore may have an impact on the mineral rights acquired in any overlying mineral or placer cell claim (MEMLCI, 2019).

The Property was amalgamated over several years, starting in October 2012 with the purchase of an 80% interest in the hSGM property by Rotation from Red Eye (Rotation Minerals, 2011). Initial terms were C$500,000 for all 14 Crown Granted and three MTO claims, all subject to a net smelter return (NSR) of 3% to Jayden Resources Inc ("Jayden Resources") with a buyout on 2% for C$600,000 (Jayden Resources, 2009). The terms between Red Eye and Rotation were amended in September 2013 to C$370,000 for the same interest in 14 Crown Granted and 2 MTO claims (Rotation Minerals, 2013), with the Bow 1 claim (title number 251148) removed from the agreement. In August 2016 the terms were further amended to include the remaining 20% interest in the mineral claims, at no cost, provided that the outstanding balance of C$350,000 was paid before 30 November 2016 (Rotation Minerals, 2016). In December 2017, Rotation announced the completed purchase of a 100% interest in the hSGM claims (Rotation Minerals, 2017).

Figure 4-1: Location map for the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Source: Equity, 2021).

In December 2018, Rotation entered into an option agreement with Decade Resources Ltd. ("Decade") to acquire a 100% interest in the "Bow property" (Rotation Minerals, 2018), which includes the Bow 1 claim, dropped from the hSGM purchase agreement in September 2013, as well as one smaller MTO claim. Terms of the agreement called for five cash payments of C$200,000 for a total of C$1,000,000 with re-negotiation in April 2020 replacing the last two instalments with an expedited one-time payment of C$300,000 to complete the transaction (Scottie Resources, 2020). Both claims are subject to a pre-existing 3% NSR of which the company can purchase 2% for C$600,000. In January 2019, Rotation changed its name to Scottie Resources Corp. ("SCOT") (Scottie Resources, 2019a).

The Stock and Summit Lake claims were acquired through staking or acquisition by Rotation/SCOT in 2017 and 2019. In April 2019, SCOT announced that it had entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in three claims held by Richard Billingsley (Scottie Resources, 2019b). Terms of the agreement include C$250,000 in cash and 2,200,000 common shares of SCOT staggered over a 4-year period from the first anniversary of the agreement. The claims are also subject to a 1.8% GSR with the right to re-purchase 0.8% of the royalty for C$1 million at any time.

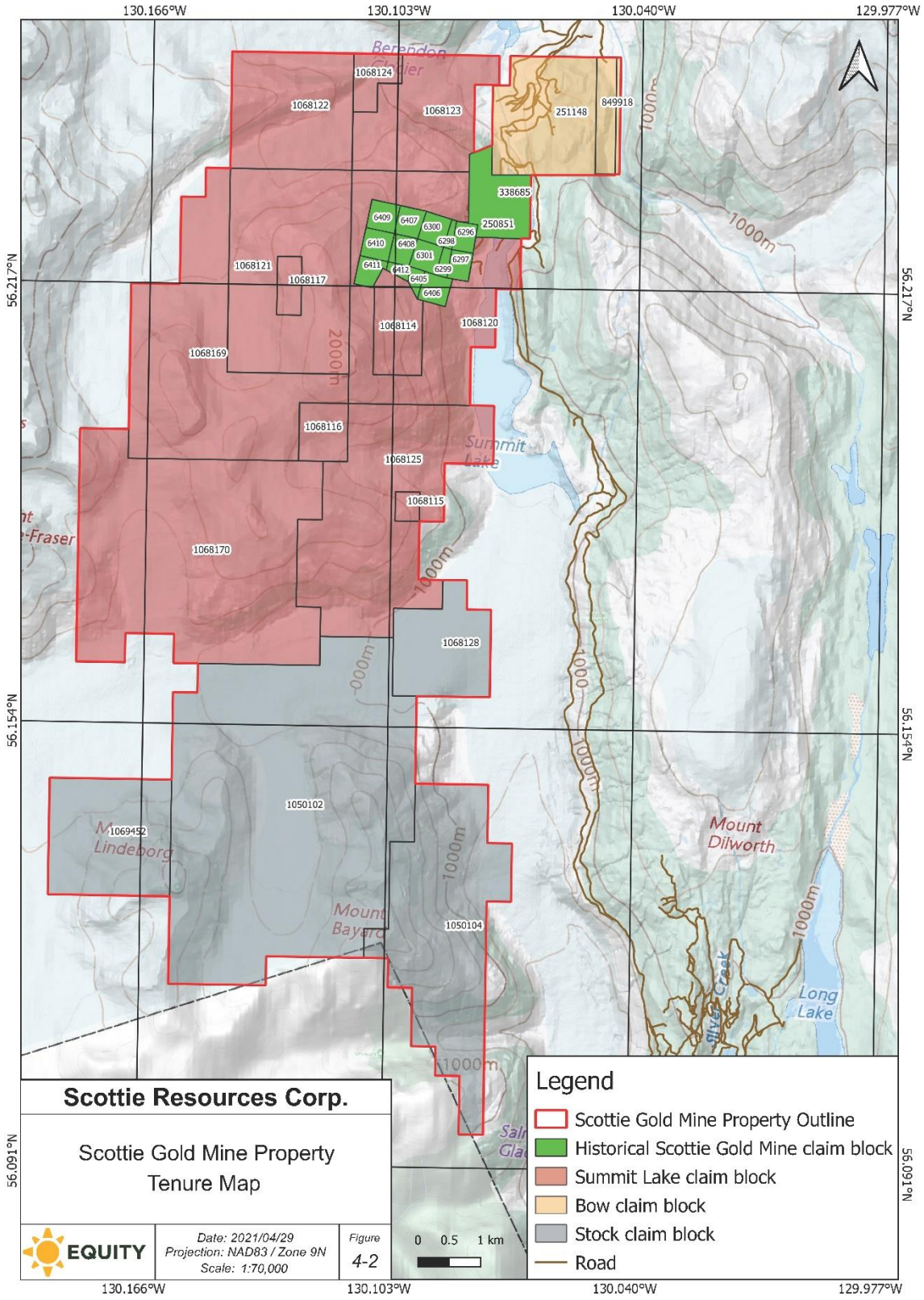

Figure 4-2: Tenure map for the Scottie Gold Mine Property showing the main claim blocks (Source: Equity, 2021).

Table 4-1: Tenure data for the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Source: Equity, 2021)

Title Number	Agreement[1]	Owner	Claim block	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
6296	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	15.7
6297	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	15.7
6298	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	4.9
6299	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	7.5
6300	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	19.7
6301	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	20.1
6405	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	7.8
6406	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	20.6
6407	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	18.5
6408	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	16.5
6409	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	20.9
6410	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	20.9
6411	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	17.3
6412	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1956-12-20	NA[2]	6.9
338685	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1995-08-04	2031-01-24	150.0
250851	Red Eye	Scottie Resources	hSGM	1980-02-13	2031-01-24	150.0
251148	Decade	Scottie Resources	Bow	1984-01-25	2031-01-24	400.0
849918	Decade	Scottie Resources	Bow	2011-03-27	2031-01-24	71.9
1068120	RJ Billingsley	RJ Billingsley	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	629.7
1068121	RJ Billingsley	RJ Billingsley	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	593.7
1068122	RJ Billingsley	RJ Billingsley	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	359.6
1068128	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Stock	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	234.2
1068125	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	720.3
1068169	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-27	2031-01-31	755.9
1068170	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-27	2031-01-31	1206.7
1050102	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Stock	2017-02-17	2031-01-31	1802.8
1050104	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Stock	2017-02-17	2031-01-31	703.4
1069452	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Stock	2019-07-03	2031-01-31	360.6
1068117	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	36.0
1068114	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	108.0
1068115	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	18.0
1068123	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	323.7
1068124	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	53.9
1068116	SCOT	Scottie Resources	Summit Lake	2019-04-25	2031-01-31	72.0

[1]SCOT denotes claims wholly owned by Scottie Resources without being the subject of another agreement
[2]NA = not applicable. Crown granted claims do not have expiry dates but require annual rent payments

The claims confer title to subsurface mineral tenure only and exclude the right to explore for or mine coal, uranium and thorium. Surface rights are almost entirely held by the Crown, as administered by the Province of British Columbia. No placer rights are held within the Property. The ownership of other rights (timber, water, grazing, guiding, etc.) within the Property has not been investigated by the authors.

British Columbia law requires property expenditures to maintain tenure ownership past the current expiry dates. These required expenditures are C$5/ha for years 1 and 2, C$10/ha for years 3 and 4, C$15/ha for years 5 and 6, and C$20/ha for subsequent anniversary years. The Crown Granted claims are maintained by payment of an annual tax under Section 3 of the Mineral Land Tax Act, equivalent to C$1.25 per ha of Crown Granted claims that is due each year prior to July 2nd. There are no fees for filing assessment work in British Columbia.

Table 4-2: Terms of property agreements (Source: Equity, 2021)

Agreement	Interest Earned	Earn-In Date	Cash	Expenditures	Shares	Royalty
Red Eye	100%	13-Dec-17	None	None	None	3% NSR[1]
Decade	100%	28-Jan-21	None	None	None	3% NSR[1]
RJ Billingsley	100%	01-Jun-23	C$250,000	None	2,200,000	1.8% GSR[2]

[1]2% re-purchasable for C$600,000
[2]0.8% re-purchasable for C$1,000,000

Other than those summarized in Table 4-2, the authors are unaware of any other royalties, back-in rights or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

SCOT's ownership of the Crown Granted and mineral claims entitles it to the subsurface mineral rights only, with all mechanized exploration work requiring the appropriate permits. These permits are acquired by completing a "Notice of Work" that is filed with, and approved by, the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines ("BCMEM"). The 2020 work was done under two separate Mines Act permits covering parts of the hSGM and Summit Lake claim blocks (MX-1-954) and the Bow (MX-2-242) claim block. All of these permits are active as of the effective date of this report but lack the permitted scope to execute the recommended work program (Section 26). In January 2021, SCOT submitted an amendment to combine both permits into one and increase the scope of work well beyond what is recommended in Section 26.

Reclamation completed on the Property, since the mine was shut down in 1985, has included removal of the bunkhouses, office, and shop, as well as on-going removal of garbage. Waste dumps have been recontoured and most openings to underground workings have been closed. In 2004, the 3000 Level Portal was reopened for drill access. Water discharge from the mine was monitored on an annual basis along with water in and around the tailings on the valley floor (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). The water sample results were submitted to government authorities who to date have not required any remedial measures.

The Property does not appear to lie within the traditional territory of any First Nations based on the British Columbia Treaty Commission interactive map (http://www.bctreaty.ca/map). Permitting is done in consultation with the nearby Nisga'a and Skii km Lax Ha First Nations.

To the authors' knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is located approximately 30-35 km north-northwest of Stewart, BC, (Figure 5-1) and is road-accessible from late June to early October via the gravel Granduc Mine road. Access roads and trails to various levels of the Scottie Gold Mine workings are still present on the Property. Apart from the well-established road access to portions of the Property adjacent and subjacent to the Granduc Mine road, much of the Property requires helicopter support for access. Some high-elevation and steep glacial terrain requires mountaineering and rope-access experience or guiding.

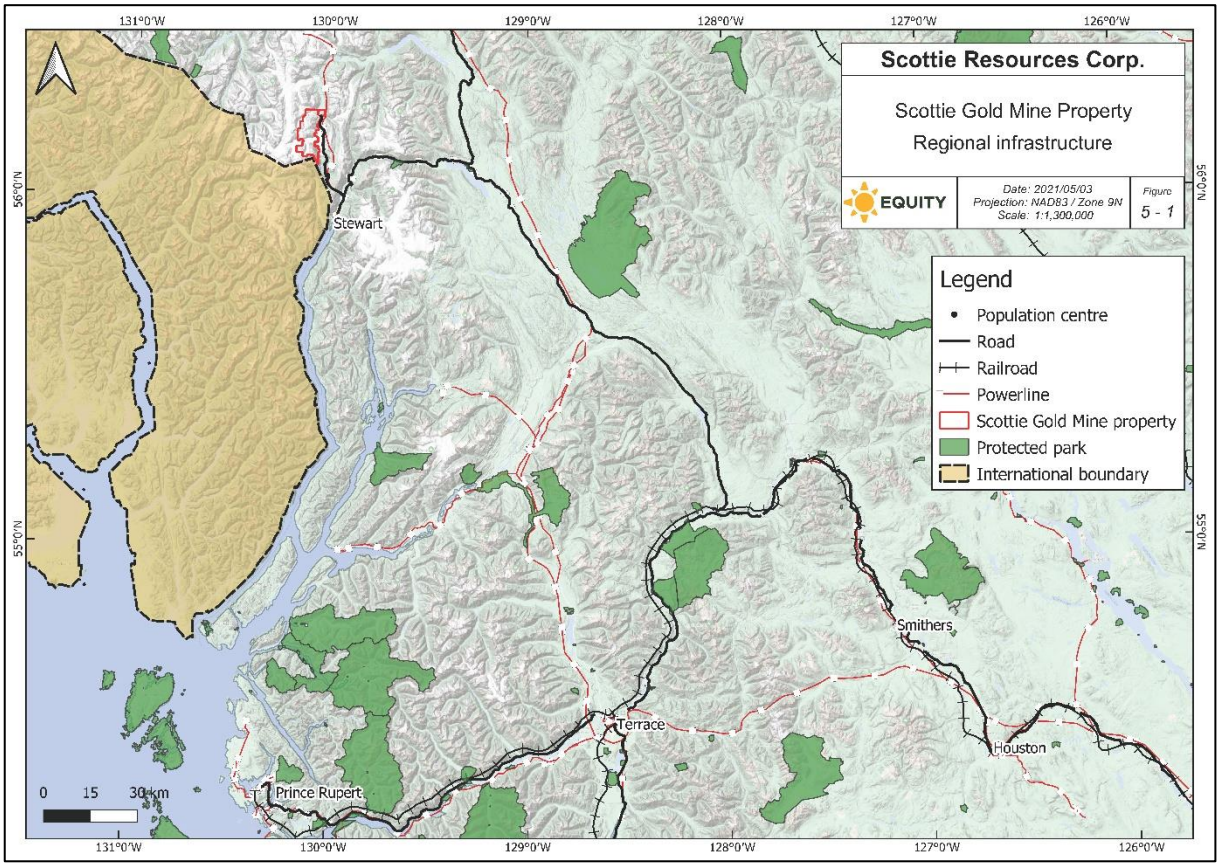

Figure 5-1: Access and infrastructure map for the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Source: Equity, 2021)

5.2 Climate

The climate is classified as humid continental, with cool summers and wet winters. Annual precipitation is approximately 1,900 mm in Stewart, with much of this accumulating as snow at higher elevations. Average annual temperature is 6.1°C. Typically, the field season extends from mid-June to early October but can be dependant on the volume of the previous years' snowfall and the start of snow accumulation in the Fall. Low cloud and rain in the summertime can hamper helicopter operations. Maintaining open road access in wintertime would require continued snow clearing and avalanche control.

5.3 Local Resources

Stewart (population 500) is the local supply centre with a hospital, grocery and supply stores, several motels and a local airbase from which charter helicopters are available. Highways 37 and 37A connect Stewart to the towns of Terrace and Smithers, with populations of 11,500 and 5,300, respectively. Travel time to Terrace or Smithers is approximately four hours by vehicle and there is daily air service from Vancouver to Terrace and Smithers.

There is sufficient and suitable crown and private land available for mining operations to proceed if warranted. Previously, the mine operated with power supplied by diesel generators. Power is presently available less than 1 km away from Pretium's Brucejack Mine Transmission Line that supplies power from the Long Lake hydroelectric generation facility.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Scottie Gold Mine, when in operation, was largely an underground operation with a 200 tonne/day mill also located underground. The historical mine camp was located on surface at the northern end of Summit Lake, and included mine dry, office trailers, mechanic shop, 40 person bunkhouse facilities, warehouse trailers, and refinery (McCormack, 1985). These exterior buildings have been reclaimed and all accessible adit entrances have been boarded up.

Tailings were deposited in Summit Lake but are not classified as a tailings storage facility (TSF). There is no requirement for water monitoring.

A road that branches off the Granduc Mine Road and follows the west shore of Summit Lake provides access to the A, C, D, 2800 Level mill, 2900 Level and 3000 Level portals. The road is passable for light duty vehicles from approximately mid-June to early October, then mostly impassable due to heavy snow and avalanche conditions.

The Scottie Gold Mine Property has at least 537 historical drill holes, comprising 144 from surface and 393 from underground.

SCOT has a core processing facility in Stewart, BC, as well as a core storage facility just outside of town. SCOT has used an exploration camp belonging to Castle Resources Inc (or the “Castle Camp”) as their base of operations for 2019 and 2020. The Castle Camp includes kitchen and mess facilities, as well as 12 sleeping bunks, first aid room, office, generator, and lay down area.

5.5 Physiography

The Property is located within the rugged Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains (Figure 5-2). The Property is bound by the east-trending tongue of the Berendon glacier in the north, the Salmon glacier in the south and Summit Lake to the east. Local relief varies from 700 m above sea level (ASL) to over 2,150 m ASL at the top of Morris Summit. The north end of the Property is relatively flat occupying the pass between the Salmon River and Bowser Lake watersheds. The south end of the Property covers the rugged mountains that protrude from the ice fields of the Salmon Glacier. The dominant topographic pattern is of north-trending ridges and intervening glaciated valleys.

Vegetation at the lower elevations consists of alder, spruce, and pine trees along with, blueberry and juniper bushes. At higher elevations, the Property is snow-covered for most of the year, with large portions of the Property being covered by glacial ice. When thawed, these areas are predominantly bare of vegetation other than sparse patches of moss, lichen, and wildflower.

Figure 5-2: View from the Granduc Mine road looking southwest towards the historical Scottie Gold Mine (Source: R. Voordouw, 2018).

6.0 HISTORY

The Scottie Gold Mine Property, as currently defined, is an amalgamation of four historical claim blocks here referred to as historical Scottie Gold Mine (hSGM), Bow, Summit Lake, and Stock (see Figure 4-2). Primary exploration targets on the Property include the past-producing Scottie Gold Mine as well as the Blueberry, Bend, Domino, C-D-E-F zones, and several other showings identified through surface sampling with or without reconnaissance-style drilling.

6.1 Property Ownership Changes

The historical Scottie Gold Mine Property (hSGM) was put into production by Scottie Gold Mines Ltd ("Scottie Gold Mines") from October 1981 until February 1985, when the mine was placed into receivership by the Royal Bank of Canada and Scottie Gold Mines was re-organized into Royal Scot Resources Ltd ("Royal Scot"). In 1991, Tenajon obtained a 100% interested in the hSGM property through a merger with Royal Scot. Tenajon sold the hSGM property to Jayden Resources in 2008, who subsequently sold it to Red Eye in 2009. Red Eye then sold the hSGM property to Rotation in 2012, with completion of the transaction in December 2017 (Rotation Minerals, 2017). In January 2019, Rotation changed its name to Scottie Resources Corp (Scottie Resources, 2019a).

The claims comprising the Bow block were staked over what was originally the Tide Lake mineral reserve, which was established in December 1967 to protect the mill, tailings disposal area, airstrip and planned townsite for workers of the Granduc Mine. This reserve was rescinded in 1984 to allow staking of the Bow claims as a joint venture between Esso Resources (50%) and Scottie Gold Mines (50%). When the mine closed in February 1985, Scottie Gold Mines was placed into receivership. The company was re-organized in May 1987 and became Royal Scot (Gunning and Visagie, 2006).

In 1989, Esso Resources sold its option to Homestake Mining (Canada) Ltd. ("Homestake") (Visagie, 2005). In 1991, Tenajon amalgamated with Royal Scot (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). In 1990, Homestake entered into an agreement with Royal Scot for exploration of the Bow 1 claim outside of the Bend Vein. In 2000, Homestake assigned their interest in the Bow claim to Tenajon who then sold it, along with the hSGM, to Jayden Resources and then the package of claims was sold to Red Eye. The Bow claims were then sold to SCOT in 2019 and amalgamated into the Scottie Gold Mine Property.

Nine of the 12 MTO claims comprising the Summit Lake block were acquired by SCOT in April 2019, either by MTO staking by SCOT or by another party followed by immediate transfer to SCOT. The three other claims comprising this block were optioned from Richard John Billingsley in April 2019 (Scottie Resources, 2019b) and SCOT has an exclusive right to acquire 100% interest in the claims.

Two of the four claims comprising the Stock block were first staked by SCOT in 2017 with the remaining two claims staked (1068128, 1069452) in April 2019 and July 2019, respectively.

6.2 Exploration by Previous Owners

6.2.1 Scottie Gold Mine

The initial discovery of gold-bearing veins in the Scottie Gold Mine area was in 1928 by Ted Morris and Associates of Stewart, BC, who then staked the main surface showings under the name "Salmon Gold". The original property was optioned to Premier Gold Mining Company ("Premier") in 1931, with subsequent exploration work defining the "O Zone". The option lapsed, and the property returned to the newly incorporated Salmon Gold Mines Ltd., who subsequently optioned it to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada ("Cominco") in 1934.

Cominco drilled several encouraging surface drillholes that, between 1935 and 1938, were followed up with the development of a hand-steeled adit and 1,500 m of cross-cutting and drifting at the 1,100 m (or 3,600') level elevation of the property. This work revealed 64 m of strike length of the "main vein" (presumed to be M Zone) with an average width of 0.7 m and grade of 11.1 g/t Au. Additional underground drilling defined 300 m of vertical extent. However, Cominco did not complete any additional drifting to intersect this upward extension and dropped its option in 1939, with the property then sitting idle until 1946.

Between 1946-1948, diamond drilling and additional underground development by Morris Summit Gold Mines Ltd. ("Morris Summit") identified four mineralized shoots including the McLeod East Zone (now part of the M Zone). Morris Summit was unable to develop the other three mineralized shoots due to a lack of funding and the property once again sat idle until 1952.

In 1952, a joint venture between Newmont Mining Company and Granby Mining & Smelting Company gained control of Morris Summit and the property. In 1955, they completed due diligence on historical workings followed by surface prospecting and geophysics in 1956, which outlined several more gold-bearing veins. However, no follow-up work was conducted on any of these veins and the property remained idle until 1978 when the controlling interests of Morris Summit was acquired by D. A. McLeod and Associates of Vancouver ("McLeod Group").

The McLeod Group added the Scottie prospect to the original Morris Summit claim block and formed Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. to develop the Scottie Gold Mine into commercial production. By 1978

the McLeod Group had developed an access road through to the 3000 Level Portal along with additional diamond drilling and development on the N Zone and McLeod West veins. A resource estimate and feasibility study were completed in 1980 and the Scottie Gold Mine was put into production on 1 October 1981 as described in Sections 6.4 and 6.5.

Mine production lasted from 1981 to 1985 and was done in conjunction with drilling of 252 holes for 16,979 m, mostly focussed on the M, N and O zones. Surface work included 240 km of airborne geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, magnetics), 26 line-km of ground-based geophysics, property-scale mapping and sampling at 1:2,400, and underground mapping at 1:480.

In February 1985, the mine was placed into receivership by the Royal Bank of Canada and Scottie Gold Mines was re-organized into Royal Scot in May 1987. Exploration at the Scottie Gold Mine resumed in 1987, with Royal Scot completing 17 underground drill holes for 1,529 m to test the M, N and L zones. Results showed that the M Zone continued down-dip below the existing workings and along strike to the west of the mined-out area.

In 1990, Royal Scot completed both surface and underground drilling, mapping, sampling, prospecting, and geophysical surveying of selected areas. Four underground holes were drilled for 546 m to further test the downdip and along strike extension of the M Zone, with two of these holes returning encouraging values such as 0.564 oz/t Au over a true width of 1.7 m.

In 1991, Tenajon obtained a 100% interested in the hSGM property through a merger with Royal Scot (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). Tenajon then conducted surface geochemical sampling work on the west side of Summit Lake in 1994 and partial site reclamation in 1995.

A data review in 2003 identified several drill targets near the existing mine workings and elsewhere on the hSGM property, leading to a 14-hole, 1,274 m, underground drill program that tested the M, N and L zones. An additional 19 drill holes for 2,028 m were completed in 2005 that expanded these same three zones along strike and down-dip. Drilling continued in 2006 with a 25-hole, 3,665 m drill program designed to test several zones, resulting in the discovery of the “R Zone” 137 m south of the M Zone (Tenajon Resources, 2006).

6.2.2 Bend and Blueberry veins

The Bend and Blueberry veins lie within the Bow claim block, which comprised part of the Tide Lake mineral reserve until January 1984. This reserve was opened to staking based partly on the results of a 1983 prospecting program by Esso Resources Canada Ltd. (“Esso Resources”), which discovered the pyrrhotite-rich Bend Vein. Subsequent trenching, sampling, mapping, and geophysical surveys over the Bend vein defined approximately 300 m of strike length and motivated additional exploration within the reserve, resulting in discovery of the Cookhouse Zone, Blueberry Vein, Road showing, and Mill Vein (Fraser et al., 1983). Results of this work motivated Esso Resources to lobby that the Provincial Government rescind the status of the mineral reserve with the aim of obtaining mineral rights to the ground (Fraser et al., 1983).

In January of 1984, the Bow claim block was staked through a joint venture between Esso Resources (50%) and Scottie Gold Mines Ltd. (50%) over ground released from the Tide Lake mineral reserve. Subsequent work included stripping and trenching at the Bend and Blueberry veins, as well as

mapping, geochemical sampling, ground geophysical surveys and 1,091 m of BQ diamond drilling over 20 holes. Trenching over the Bend Vein defined 60 m of strike length with an average width of 1.5 m whereas drilling returned intercepts that included 82.2 g/t Au and 44.2 g/t Ag over 4.2 m (McGuigan and Wilson, 1985). Drill results from the Blueberry Vein included 26.6 g/t Au over 1.59 m.

In 1989, Homestake purchased the assets of Esso Resources, and essentially entered the Summit Joint Venture with Royal Scot. In 1990, limited soil sampling and mapping was carried out. Soil sampling and mapping outlined a 150 x 600 m quartz vein stockwork zone with anomalous gold-in-soil values, subsequently referred to as the "Stockwork Zone" (Visagie, 2005). In 1991, Homestake completed a 10-hole drill program on a gold-in-soil anomaly with no positive results (Visagie, 2005); no records are known for this work.

In 1991, Tenajon completed ten drill holes at the Bend Vein for 306 m, tracing the vein along 60 m of strike length and down dip depth of 40 m down dip (Visagie, 2005). Follow-up drilling completed in 1992 did not outline any significant zones of interest and results of were not published.

Following surface sampling programs in 2002 and 2004, Tenajon drilled 13 NQ diamond drill holes for 535.7 m at the Bend Vein in 2005. Results of this program extended the high-grade portion of the vein along 110 m of strike length and 50 m down dip extent. One hole was also drilled at Blueberry and another at the Road Showing, for a total of 70.7 m. Both holes were successful in intersecting gold mineralization.

In 2006, Tenajon completed additional rock and soil sampling, ground-based geophysics, and drilled five holes for 376.5 m at Blueberry. Four holes tested the Grizzly Zone, and one hole tested the Blueberry Vein, with hole S06-3 (Grizzly Zone) returning 10.87 g/t Au over 1.02 m (Tenajon Resources, 2007). No report is known for this work and the location of two collars (S06-2 and S06-5) is currently unknown.

From 2007 to 2018, various work programs that likely included sampling and drilling were completed on the Bow claim block but were not filed with the BCMEM nor could the results be obtained from the operators.

6.2.3 C, D, E, F zones

The C, D, E, and F zones are located 2 km northeast of the mine workings and lie within the historical Scottie Gold Mine (hSGM) property. Three surface drilling campaigns have been conducted on this prospect, the first during active mining operations between 1981 and 1985, the second in 1990, and most recently in 2016. The 2016 program is described in Section 10.6.

Surface drilling in 1983 consisted of eight holes for 593 m. At C Zone, hole S83-16 returned an intercept of 10.6 g/t Au over 6.4 m including 77 g/t Au over 0.8 m (Tribe et al., 1983).

The 1990 program included two surface holes on the C and E zones, for a total of 161 m. Results include 0.164 oz/t Au over 7.5' from the C Zone as well as 0.042 oz/t Au over 1' at E Zone (Visagie and Varas, 1991).

6.3 Historical Metallurgy Work

Gunning and Visagie (2006) provided a description of the ore processing method used during historical mining operations between 1981 to 1985. These operations used a 200 tonne per day mill and leaching circuit to provide recoveries ranging from 85% to 92% on a monthly basis.

In 1992 Westmin Mines completed a metallurgical study of an 80 kg sample from the Scottie Gold Mine (Clary, 1992). The average head assay of the sample back calculated using 42 leach tests was 19.03 g/t Au and 49.8 g/t Ag. Results of the leaching testwork indicates that gold is readily available for leaching, reaching completion at 4 hours. Pre-aeration had little effect in terms of enhancing extraction characteristics but did result in decreased cyanide consumption. The use of lead nitrate had no notable effect on recovery and may even have inhibited silver leaching. Optimal recovery required cyanide consumption of 1500 g NaCN/t and lime consumption of 1500 g/t.

In 2012, Red Eye submitted four pails of wet tailings samples to Inspectorate Exploration & Mining Services Ltd of Richmond, BC, for metallurgical testing (Grcic, 2012). The head grade of this sample was 3.99 g/t Au with testing returning overall gold recoveries of 72% to 82% using a combination of gravity concentration plus cyanidation at grind sizes ranging from 52 µm to 66 µm.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Upon shut down of the Scottie Gold Mine in 1985, the McLeod Group personnel estimated the mineral potential around the main workings as 132,307 short tons averaging 0.55 troy ounces per short ton, equivalent to 119,900 tonnes grading 19.0 g/t (McCormack, 1985) (Table 6-1). The tonnage estimate was completed using chip sample data from the mine workings and vein widths as determined by drilling. Cut-off grade was set at 10.2 g/t Au (0.30 oz/ton), over a minimum mining width of 1.1 m, and assays were capped, prior to dilution, at 62.2 g/t. The tonnage factor used was 10.3 cubic feet per ton, which is equivalent to a density of 3.4 g/cm^3.

This resource estimate does not follow the required disclosure for reserves and resources as outlined in National Instrument 43-101 as they were prepared in the 1980's prior to the implementation of the instrument. The historical resource figures in Table 6-1 have not been redefined to conform to the CIM approved standards as required in NI 43-101. The resource estimates have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable and are relevant but cannot be verified. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and SCOT is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

Table 6-1: Summary of historical resource estimates on the Scottie Gold Mine (Source: Equity, 2021)

Description of ore type	Tonnes	Grade Au (g/t)	Total Au (oz)	Cutoff Grade (g/t)
Material projected 25 feet from a mine opening along vein	26,500	18.5	15,800	10.2
Material projected 25-50 feet from mine openings along veins; 425-foot radius around drill intercepts	67,900	18.5	40,500	10.2
Material projected 50-75 feet from mine openings along veins; 25-to-50-foot radius around drill intercepts	25,500	20.9	17,200	10.2

[2](McCormack, 1985)*. Notes from Gunning and Visagie* (2006)*: Minimum vein width of 3.5 feet; cut-off grade of 0.30 ounce per ton Au over a minimum mining width of 3.5 feet; assay cutting done for isolated high grade (>2.00 ounce per ton Au) samples, shoulders on ≥3 adjacent high-grade assays; assays were cut before dilution; tonnage factor = 10.3 feet3/short ton (=3.125 t/m3)*

6.5 Historical Production

The Scottie Gold Mine was in production from October 1981 to February 1985, when high interest rates, closure of the nearby Granduc mine operation, low mill throughput, and low gold prices ($300/oz) forced the mine into closure (Dick, 1987). Total production amounted to 95,426 ounces of gold from 183,147 tonnes milled, for an average recovered grade of 16.2 g/t Au (Dick, 1987). Base metal and silver values were generally low and not recovered.

Underground mining was completed by shrinkage in stopes varying from 1.1 m to 9.1 m in width, with track haulage to an underground mill (McCormack, 1985). Mining supplied the mill at a rate varying from 135 to 185 tons per day throughout its production, well below its 200 ton per day capacity. Recovered grades averaged 17.5 g/t Au (or 0.51 oz/ton) for the first two years but dropped to 12.8 g/t Au in 1984, even though mill recoveries were improved from about 75% in 1981 to 92-95% in 1984. Lowered grades were due partly to narrower vein widths, with attendant higher dilution, but also to the mining of lower grade material to maintain tonnage (Dick, 1987). The mine operated at a cut-off grade of 10 g/t over its lifetime. Most production was from a 1.2 m to 2.4 m wide, 24-91 m long, sub-vertical shoot on the M Zone between the 2,950- and 3,700-foot elevations, with additional production from the N and O zones.

Year-round mine access was provided on the 2800 level whereas the 2900 and 3000 levels were also used in summer months (Dick, 1987). Ore development was established every 100 feet between the 3000 and 3600 levels, with the 3000 Level acting as the mine's main haulage. Milling was done underground, with the mill located on the 2800 Level and the crushers and power supply on the 2900 Level (Dick, 1987). A 15% down ramp extends from the 3000 to 2925 Level.

Through it's 4.5-year mine life, the Scottie Gold Mine suffered from low throughput due to a lack of development and sufficient workplaces. By 1983-1984, material sent to the mill suggested mining dilution amounted to 85% at a grade of 0.135 opt Au based on a comparison of the reserves as at the end of September 1983 and the realized production from those reserve blocks during the year (McCormack, 1985).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies in the western part of the Stikine Terrane, just east of the Coast Crystalline Complex (Figure 7-1). Stikinia was a Mesozoic island arc accreted to North America beginning in the early Jurassic, with accretion associated with widespread deformation as well as intrusive, hydrothermal, and, in some cases, mineralizing activity.

The Stikine Terrane consists of three overlapping island arc assemblages that were emplaced over 200 million years ago (Logan, 2011). These assemblages include Upper Paleozoic Stikine Group, Middle to Upper Triassic Stuhini or Takla groups, and the Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. These assemblages were intruded by Upper Triassic and Lower to Middle Jurassic intrusive rocks.

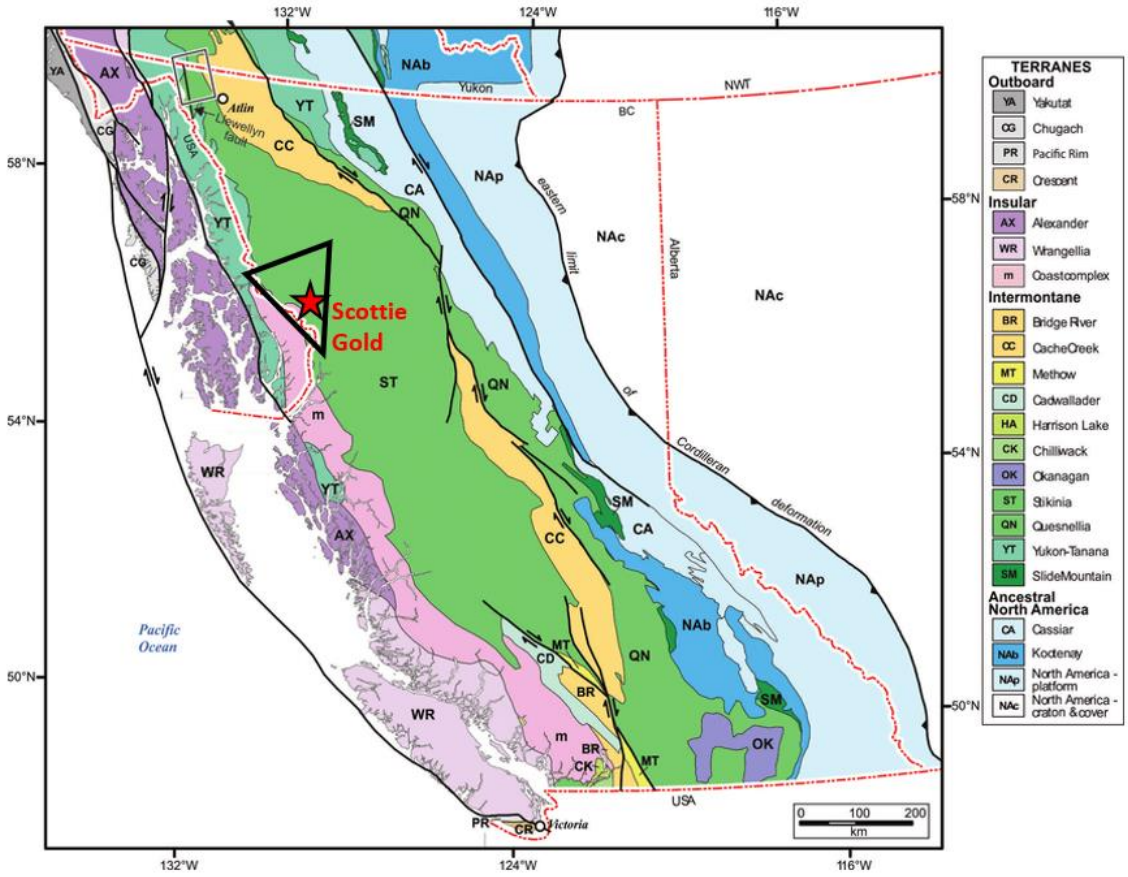

Figure 7-1: Geological terrane map of British Columbia showing location of the Scottie Gold Mine Property within the Golden Triangle of northwestern BC (Source: modified from Ootes et al., 2017).

Many mineral deposits in the Golden Triangle occur within Hazelton Group and in association with Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic intrusive suites, like Texas Creek and Brucejack Lake suites. Mineralization on the Property occurs within Hazelton Group and adjacent to a Lower Jurassic intrusion of the Texas Creek intrusive suite (~195 Ma) (Alldrick, 1993). The Hazelton Group consists of intermediate volcano-sedimentary rocks with lesser amounts of more felsic and mafic lithologies as well as marine sedimentary rocks (e.g. argillite, turbidite) and is overlain by Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous siliciclastic rocks of the Bowser Lake Group.

7.2 Regional Metallogeny

The Scottie Gold Mine Property lies within the Golden Triangle, an area in northwestern BC with a high density of Au- and/or Cu-rich intrusion-related vein, epithermal, porphyry, and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Figure 7-2). Most of these deposits are hosted in the Hazelton Group and are associated with Texas Creek, Tatogga and Brucejack Lake intrusive suites. Deposit types include porphyry, vein-hosted and VMS deposits.

Intrusive-related vein deposits include Snip and Red Mountain. The Snip gold deposit is a shear vein system within Triassic clastic rocks of the Stuhini Group, located 300 m above and genetically related to the 195 Ma Red Bluff megacrystic feldspar porphyry (Rhys, 1995). Mineralized veins at Snip

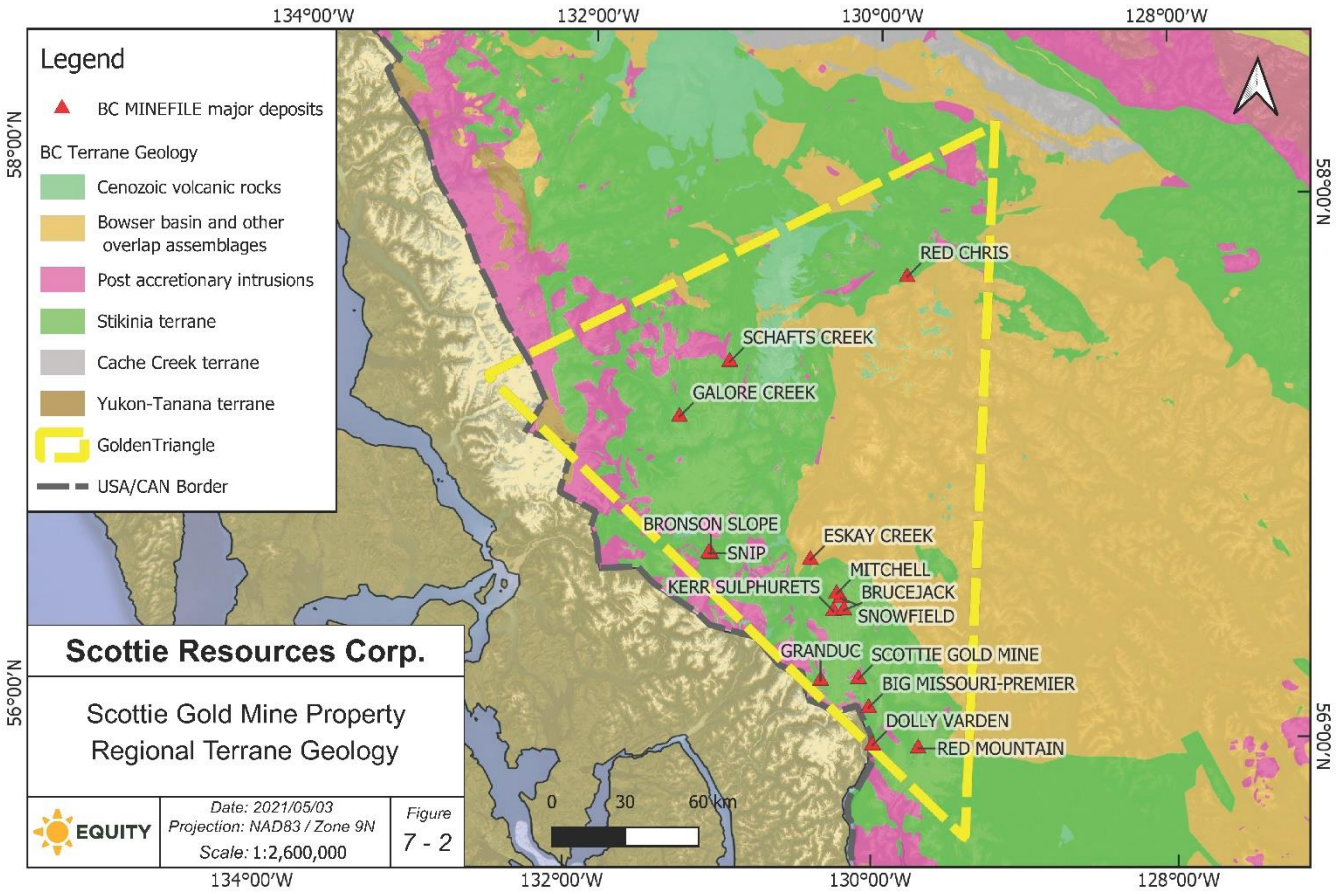

Figure 7-2: Close-up of the Golden Triangle in northwestern BC with some of the better-known mineral deposits (Source Equity, 2021).

are among the closest analogues to the mineralized veins on the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Alldrick and Höy, 1997). Historical production comprised approximately 1 Moz Au at an average grade of 27.5 g/t (Skeena Resources, 2015b).

The Red Mountain deposit consists of three semi-tabular zones of pyrite-pyrrhotite stockwork in intensely sericitized Stuhini sedimentary rocks. These zones range from 5-29 m in width and lie <100 m from the 197 Ma Goldslide porphyry, which is thought to be the mineralizing intrusion (Rhys et al., 1995). NI 43-101 compliant Measured and Indicated resources comprise 2.8 Mt grading 7.9 g/t Au and 22.8 g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au (Arseneau and Hamilton, 2018). The authors have not verified the resources at Red Mountain and the mineralization there is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Scottie Gold Mine Property.

Examples of **epithermal deposits** in the Golden Triangle include Brucejack and Premier area deposits. Brucejack achieved commercial production in July 2017 and consists of low-sulphidation epithermal veins hosted in Hazelton Group rocks (Jones, 2013). Part of this deposit, referred to as "The Valley of the Kings", has NI 43-101 compliant total Proven and Probable mineral reserves of 13.1 Mt grading 13.8 g/t Au and 10.7 g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t AuEq (AuEq = Au + Ag/53) (Pretium Resources, 2019). The authors have not verified the reserves at the Brucejack deposit and the mineralization there is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Scottie Gold Mine Property.

The Premier area deposits comprises high- and low-sulphide breccias and veins, locally with low-sulphidation epithermal textures, hosted in Hazelton Group rocks (Bird and Meintjes, 2020) and spatially associated with 195 Ma dykes (Alldrick, 1993). The most recent NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate reports Indicated resources of 4.1 Mt at 8.01 g/t Au and 35.1 g/t Ag at a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq (Bird and Meintjes, 2020). The authors have not verified the resources at the Premier area deposits and the mineralization there is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Scottie Gold Mine Property.

Porphyry deposits include the Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) project, Snowfield deposit, and Bronson Slope deposit, of which KSM and Snowfield are hosted in Hazelton Group, whereas Bronson Slope is hosted in Stuhini Group. The strongest copper mineralization at KSM occurs in a quartz stockwork core associated with chlorite-magnetite and chlorite-pyrite alteration, flanked by chlorite-sericite-pyrite and sericite-quartz-pyrite zones. Mineralization at the Snowfield deposit is hosted entirely within Hazelton Group with only minor intrusive units within the resource envelope (Armstrong et al., 2011). The Bronson Slope deposit is hosted by quartz stockwork in an altered megacrystic porphyry dated at 195 Ma (Rhys, 1995). NI 43-101 compliant resources on these deposits range from 200 to 2,000 Mt, with grades generally ranging between 0.1-0.2% Cu, 0.3-0.6 g/t Au, and 0.5-3.0 g/t Ag (e.g. Pretium Resources, 2011; Seabridge Gold, 2016; Seabridge Gold, 2018). Other by-products include Mo at KSM as well as Mo and Re at Snowfield.

Examples of **volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits** in the Golden Triangle include Eskay Creek and Granduc. Eskay is renowned for its spectacular grades, with historical production of 3.3 Moz of gold and 160 Moz of silver from 2.2 Mt of ore, for average recovered grades of 45 g/t Au and 2,224 g/t Ag (Skeena Resources, 2015a). This deposit comprises lenses of clastic, sulphosalt-bearing, massive sulphide that developed on the flank of a 180 Ma submarine rhyolitic flow-dome, with the exceptional precious metal enrichment related to a low-sulphidation epithermal system venting into a shallow marine setting (Roth et al., 1997).

The Granduc deposit is interpreted as a Besshi-type VMS occurring on the contact between the Stuhini and Hazelton groups. The deposit consists of several variably deformed, high-grade massive and semi-massive sulphide lenses. Mine production occurred from 1970-1977 and returned around 180,000 tonnes of Cu from 15 Mt of ore at average head grade of 1.29% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au and 8 g/t Ag (Morrison et al., 2013).

7.3 Property Geology

The Scottie Gold Mine Property is underlain by volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group and the Lower Hazelton Group that are intruded by Texas Creek intrusive suite and several generations of younger intrusive rocks (Figure 7-3). This is the same geological setting for many mineral deposits in the Golden Triangle.

Stuhini Group within the Property boundaries includes marine sedimentary rocks and intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks that are capped by conglomerate interpreted to mark the top of this Group and an unconformity with overlying Hazelton Group (Guestrin, 2020). Hazelton Group rocks consist mostly of intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks that are interbedded with 10-100 m thick units of siltstone and/or argillite (Figure 7-3). Primary bedding is mostly subvertical, north-south striking, and folded along north-south striking axial planes.

Intrusive units on the Property include the Summit Lake stock and vein system, as well as several contemporaneous and younger dykes. The Summit Lake stock is exposed 500-600 m northwest of the Scottie Lake Gold Mine and has Early Jurassic U-Pb zircon ages of 185.8 ± 2, 186 ± 12 and 192.8 ± 2 Ma (Alldrick, 1993) that overlap with Texas Creek intrusive suite (Zagorevski et al., 2015). Wall rock andesite shows widespread carbonate ± sericite, hornblende, and pyrite alteration.

The Summit Lake vein system is formed by composite, east-west to northwest-trending, shear veins, filled mostly with carbonate, quartz, and/or sulphide. Sulphide forms massive lenses within vein structures that typically contain more pyrrhotite than pyrite, along with accessory chalcopyrite or arsenopyrite. These pods grade outwards into sulphide-bearing to -deficient shear veins, the former typically including relatively more sphalerite and galena than the massive pyrrhotite pods. Wall rocks show pervasive alteration to calcite, sericite, and chlorite, contain disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite, and show weak to strong penetrative deformation fabrics that terminate at vein walls or gradually diminish into country rock (Rhys, 2006).

Post-mineralization dykes include microdiorite of inferred Tertiary age as well as lamprophyre that is likely of Oligocene age (Rhys, 2006).

Structures associated with emplacement of the Summit Lake vein system have been affected by significant shear strain, with compositional layering within shear veins and penetrative foliation within wall rock (Rhys, 2006). The shear veins systems commonly display consistent kinematic indicators suggesting dextral oblique slip shear (Rhys, 2006).

The Morris Summit Fault trends north-northwest through the mine area and dips 30° to 45° to the southwest. The fault bounds the eastern and depth extents of the Scottie Gold Mine and shows evidence for dextral movement, though there is currently no consensus about the true direction or magnitude of displacement. Other significant faults on the Property include the Mill Fault, which appears to preserve up to 1 km of dextral offset (Gunning and Visagie, 2006), as well as the Main Creek and Camp Creek faults that cut off parts of the O Zone.

Post-mineralization, Cretaceous, east-northeast compression and deformation have developed upright north-northwest trending folds resulting in the formation of the Summit Mountain anticline with its Upper Triassic core exposed on the western portions of the Property.

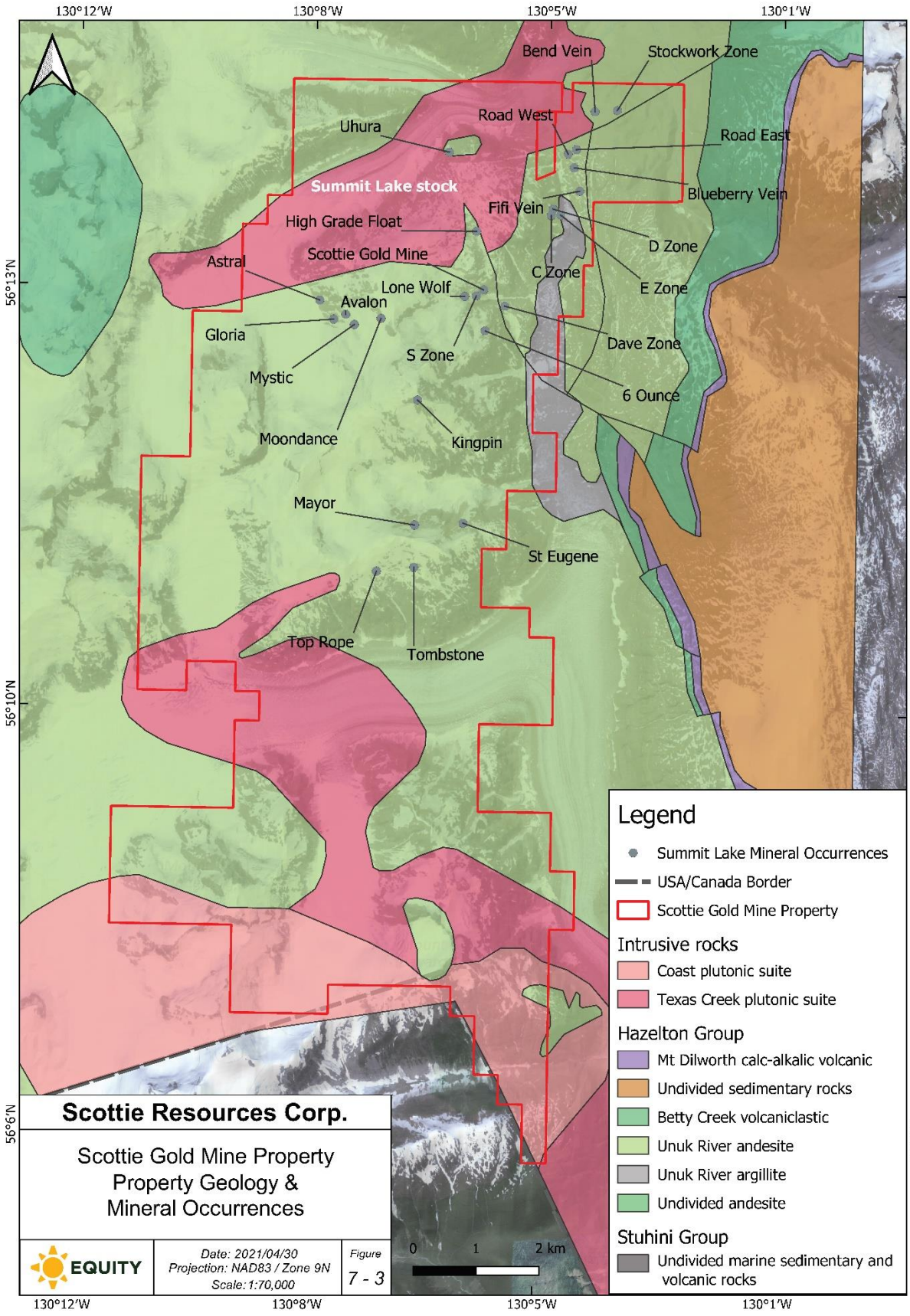

Figure 7-3: Geology of the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Source: Equity, 2021).

7.4 Property Mineralization

Gold mineralization on the Property is hosted in intrusive-related shear vein arrays and, possibly, replacement-style occurrences. Most mineralization occurs within the Hazelton Group rocks although some showings, including Domino, occur in units recently remapped as comprising part of the Stuhini Group (Guestrin, 2020). Intrusions that were parental to mineralization are most likely the Texas Creek intrusions that occur on the Property, like the Summit Lake stock or an unexposed intrusion at depth. Significant occurrences include the past-producing Scottie Gold Mine (M, N, L, O, P, R zones), as well as the Bend and Blueberry veins, C-D-E-F zones, Domino Zone, and several other showings.

In general, shear vein arrays on the Property form en-echelon or sheeted sets that bend and/or braid along strike, forming dilational jogs (or duplexes), “cymoid loops”, and horsetails (Figure 7-4).

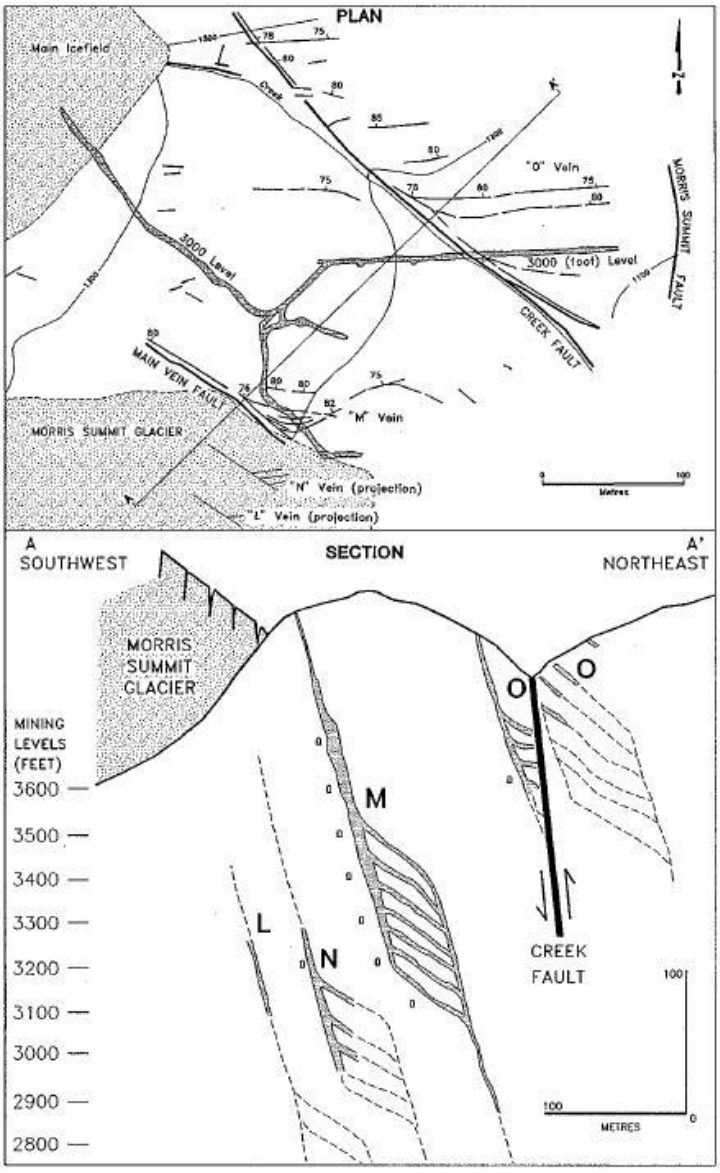

Figure 7-4: Geological map and cross-section through Scottie Gold Mine showing distribution of veins and interpretation of cymoid loops (Source: Alldrick, 1993).

Extension veins and cross-connecting shear veins are also reported, the latter including the so-called high-grade “Sixties” veins in the Scottie Gold Mine. The largest shear veins range from 1.5 m to 2.5 m in width and can be traced for tens to hundreds of metres along strike, with widths pinching and swelling along strike and widening at deflection points (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). Veins may carry lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphide – typically consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and quartz-carbonate gangue – that mostly range from 1-10 m in length and, in some places, from 10-100 m. These sulphide lenses host the bulk of gold mineralization on the Property with other gold occurrences occurring within sulphide-deficient shear veins, sulphidized alteration zones, and hematite-bearing shear zones (Gunning and Visagie, 2006)

Sulphide lenses are crudely zoned, comprising a core of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite ± chalcopyrite that passes outwards into an envelope of semi-massive to disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor sphalerite and/or galena (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). Native gold is ubiquitous as 10 to 40 µm blebs and grains in the pyrrhotite core zone, typically in association with chalcopyrite. Visible gold, however, is rare even in samples that return >200 g/t Au. The gold to silver ratio is generally <1. Sulphide minerals show textural evidence for high-temperature deformation and local remobilization (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). Gangue minerals range from weakly to strongly deformed quartz, carbonate, sericite, chlorite, and minor epidote group minerals. Aggregates of long fibrous quartz crystals occur as inclusions within massive pyrrhotite (Gunning and Visagie, 2006), indicating growth prior to sulphide mineralization, brecciation, and shearing.

7.4.1 Scottie Gold Mine

The Scottie Gold Mine was developed on the sub-parallel M, N, and O zones, which are enveloped by numerous other sub-parallel shear veins (e.g. L, P, R zones), non-parallel shear veins, and extension veins. Together, the L through R zones form an echelon array developed over a width of approximately 400 m that pinches and swells in all directions. Gold mineralization forms steeply plunging shoots that are typically ones to tens of metres in length and associated within lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphide. These sulphide lenses are enveloped in quartz-carbonate shear veins and carbonate-sericite-chlorite-sulphide altered wall rock that extends up to 30 m outwards from mineralized zones.

The **M Zone** consists of the sub-parallel East and West veins, numerous narrower and sub-parallel shear veins, and a series of connecting shear veins (Sixties veins). The East and West veins range from 2 m to 7 m wide and have been traced over 300 m of strike length and 400 m of vertical extent. The M Zone is open along strike and down-dip to the northwest whereas the structure horsetails to the southeast, also bending in strike from to 110°, from 130°-145°, and appears to be truncated by the Morris Summit Fault at depth.

The **West** (or “McLeod West”) **Vein** is the most massive and regular vein in the mine, striking 130° to 145° and dipping 63°-75° northeast, and is defined by a core of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite that is up to 6 m wide and enveloped by a 0.5 m to 1 m envelope of quartz-carbonate shear veins. The highest gold grades occur within the pyrrhotite core as a series of steeply west plunging shoots up to 91 m long and 2.4 m wide. The envelope contains relatively less pyrrhotite-pyrite and more sphalerite-galena, as well as strong sericite-carbonate-chlorite alteration.

The **East** (or "McLeod East") **Vein** consists of two parallel shear veins separated by strongly altered wallrock. The East Vein is narrower than the West Vein with more pinching, swelling, and bifurcation along strike. Lenses of semi-massive to massive sulphide are generally smaller, more pyrite-rich, and enclosed within a broader envelope of quartz-carbonate ± sulphide shear veins and altered country rock.

The East and West veins are connected by the **Sixties Veins**, which strike at 060° and dip at 80° to the northwest. The Sixties Veins are compositionally and texturally similar to the East and West veins and reportedly return higher gold grades (Gunning and Visagie, 2006).

The **N Zone** occurs 15-50 m southwest of the M Zone and is formed by narrow, sheeted, steeply dipping, pyrite-pyrrhotite quartz-carbonate shear veins. This sheeted vein zone extends for at least 75 m along strike and averages 1.5 m in width, although with significant pinching and swelling along strike. Production was mostly on a single shoot that ranged from 20-60 m in length and averaged 1.5 m in width (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). The N Zone is open at depth and partially open along strike.

The **L Zone** is located 50 m southwest of the N Zone, strikes northwest, and dips 70°-80° to the northeast. Drilling has traced the L Zone for 110 m along strike and to 85 m of depth extent, with true widths averaging just under 1 m within a range of <0.3 m to 3.5 m. Veins contain up to 70% combined pyrite and pyrrhotite set in quartz-carbonate gangue. Gold mineralization is highly variable and open in all directions.

The **O Zone** occurs 140 m northeast of the M Zone and, at surface, consists of three narrow subparallel shear veins referred to in historical work as "Main Zone veins 1, 2, and 3" (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). Limited production from the O Zone was achieved on the 3600 Level. Veins have been traced along 120 m of strike length and to 180 m of depth extent, and with individual veins pinching-and-swelling up to 1.2 m in width. Sulphide contents are relatively low, typically averaging <20% combined pyrrhotite and pyrite, whereas visible gold abundances are reportedly higher (Gunning and Visagie, 2006). The O Zone appears to be localized at the intersection of northwest and east-west trending structures, and to horsetail to the east where it is cut off by the Camp Creek Fault.

The **P Zone** is located approximately 225 m north-northwest of the 3600 Level Portal and comprises a west-northwest trending shear zone with quartz-carbonate veins traced along 275 m of strike length. Veins are generally <0.3 m wide and barren, although widens to 1.2 m at the P Showing where it contains small pods of massive pyrrhotite. The **R Zone** was discovered in 2006 and is located 137 m southeast of the M Zone (Tenajon Resources, 2006).

7.4.1 Blueberry

The Blueberry area was initially targeted as a shear vein deposit similar to the Scottie Gold Mine ("Blueberry Vein"); however, recent work by SCOT (see Section 10.3) has defined contact-related, replacement-style, mineralization (Blueberry Contact Zone) that may be continuous with the so-called Road Showing 350 m to the northeast and the Grizzly Zone 250 m to the southeast. Each of these is summarized below.

The **Blueberry (BB) Vein** comprises a central thicker vein enveloped by narrower sheeted veins, with a strike length of at least 200 m, variable width up to 3 m, strike of around 035° and dip of 45-60°

to the northwest. The central and sheeted veins are sheared and have similar mineralogy to the Scottie Gold Mine veins, comprising up to 50% combined pyrrhotite and pyrite along with quartz, carbonate and chlorite gangue.

The **BB Contact Zone** is best defined around the Blueberry Vein and consists of a 15-30 m wide zone of strong chlorite-pyrite-carbonate alteration that follows a north-south striking, steeply dipping, intraformational unit contact between Hazelton Group andesite and siltstone. Recent work in the Blueberry area (Section 10.3) indicates that gold mineralization forms a north-plunging shoot that follows the intersection of the Vein and Contact zones. The northeast end of the Blueberry Vein pinches out in the siltstone whereas the southwest end disappears under cover.

The **Road Showing** is a 0.5 m wide quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein exposed on surface for 2 m along strike. The vein strikes 110°, dips 50° to the north, and is centered on the same unit contact as the BB Contact Zone located 350 m to the south. Chip sampling returned significant gold values from the vein itself, including a 0.6 m chip assaying 203 g/t Au. A single hole drilled into the Road Showing returned 4.0 g/t Au over a true width of 0.6 m (Gunning and Visagie, 2006), presumed to be hole S05-12 of which the collar location is unknown. Historical maps indicate two locations for the road showing, shown on Figure 7-3 as Road West and Road East.

7.4.1 Bend Vein

Like the Blueberry Vein, the Bend Vein comprises a central, thicker, quartz-carbonate-sulphide banded shear vein bound by narrower sheeted veins, although with higher abundances of sulphide. Host rocks comprise Hazelton Group andesite and siltstone. The Bend Vein strikes around 060°, dips at 45° to 70° to the northwest, parallel to the closely associated Bend Fault. It has been traced along strike for 125 m and to a depth of 80 m, and averages a true width of 1.7 m in a range of 0.6 to 2.0 m. The vein pinches and swells along strike and dip.

Gold and silver are concentrated in a west-plunging shoot. Sulphide mineralogy includes pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, and cobaltite. Crude lamination of sulphides and gangue minerals may have been caused by multiple stages of shearing and mineralization within the Bend Fault. Late-stage faulting has brecciated the footwall of the Bend Vein.

7.4.2 C, D, E, and F zones

The C, D, E and F zones are located approximately 1.5 km from the Scottie Gold Mine workings near the C Portal. The showings are located on either side of the mine access road, and collectively define an area of mineralization of around 0.1 km^2. The zones were among the first discoveries made on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, with work on the D Zone recorded back to 1945.

The **C Zone** consists of a narrow quartz-rich shear vein with minor to semi-massive pyrrhotite that strikes 080°-090° and dips 80° to the north. This vein can be traced for 75 m along strike and 40 m down dip, and averages just under 1 m in width with local swells up to 2 m. Exposures disappear under cover to the east but possibly reappears as a zone of moderately anomalous gold and silver values located 120 m along strike to the east. Surface drilling has tested at least 125 m of strike length and 40 m down-dip extent (Kruchkowski, 2017).

The **D Zone** is located 90 m north of the C Zone and consists of two, narrow, 20 m long quartz-carbonate veins with gold-enriched pods of massive pyrite and/or pyrrhotite. Additional subparallel shear veins occur immediately outboard of the D Zone. The orientation is somewhat different from most zones on the Property, changing from north-south striking at its western end to more northeast striking in the east. Dip ranges from 60° northwest to subvertical.

E Zone refers to an area located 150 m south of the C Portal, where several narrow quartz-calcite-sulphide shear veins are exposed over 30 m of strike length in gossanous host rocks. Backhoe trenching suggests the E Zone extends further west under cover. The highest gold grades occur in small pods of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. A single hole drilled into the E Zone (S90-1) returned approximately 1 g/t Au over 0.3 m from a quartz vein with 30% pyrrhotite.

The **F Zone** is defined by two narrow zones of quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining within gossanous host rocks, measuring 20 x 4 m and located east and along strike of the C Zone. Veins contain pyrite and pyrrhotite, and are locally enriched in silver. Gold values are generally <1 g/t.

7.4.3 Domino Zone

The Domino Zone consists of shear veins hosted within mostly felsic volcaniclastic rocks lying immediately beneath, and west of, the unconformable contact between Stuhini and Hazelton groups (Guestrin, 2020). Individual veins are generally less than 1 m wide, occur within one of three steeply dipping and northeast to southwest striking shear structures, and locally include small pods of auriferous massive sulphide. A zone of alteration, deformation, and weak sulphide mineralization provides a much broader footprint that has been traced at surface over a strike length of 600 m, width of 400 m, and a vertical extent of over 100 m. Pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, and galena are spatially associated with elevated gold and silver values, as well as chlorite, sericite, and silica alteration.

Historically, the eastern portion of Domino was referred to as the Sulphide Zone and historical work in the area was limited to rock sampling, with a single drill hole (S90-3) attempted in 1990 and abandoned before intercepting the targeted zone.

7.4.4 Other prospects

Historical and recent work by SCOT have defined numerous additional gold showings on the Property, most comprising localized pods of massive to semi-massive sulphide hosted in shear veins or structures. These include the Stockwork, 6 Ounce, Dave, Uhura, High-Grade Float Zone, Moondance, Mystic, Mill Vein, Yom Kippur, and Samuelson zones. Only the Stockwork Zone is described here with most of the other showings summarized in Section 9.2.

The Stockwork Zone is located approximately 500 m to the northeast of the Bend Vein and comprises a 150 by 600 m zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration centered by a quartz vein stockwork. Mineralization includes pyrite with trace chalcopyrite and molybdenite, as well as geochemically anomalous gold values, and is flanked by a chlorite-pyrite alteration halo that has also returned anomalous in gold.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization at the Scottie Gold Mine Property consists of sulphide-rich shear veins that are part of the intrusion-related gold deposit type. These deposits are transitional between deeper porphyry and shallower epithermal deposits and are sometimes referred to as mesothermal veins. Other examples of this deposit type in British Columbia include the past-producing Snip and Le Roi deposits. The below description of this deposit type is based on Alldrick (1996).

Pyrrhotite-rich intrusion-related veins consist of parallel tabular to cymoid arrays emplaced around the periphery of a causative subvolcanic intrusion. Individual veins range from centimetres to metres in width and can be traced for up to hundreds of metres along strike. Mineralization is controlled by faults and shear zones that are spatially associated with porphyritic intrusions and, in some cases, mineralized porphyries.

The intrusion-related veins typically develop in oceanic and continental margin settings. Host rocks consist of intermediate volcanic rocks, marine sedimentary rocks, and/or earlier intrusive phases to the causative intrusion. Veins consist mostly of quartz, carbonate, pyrrhotite and pyrite, with localized pods of massive to semi-massive sulphide passing outwards into quartz- and/or carbonate-dominant shear veins. Ore mineralogy consists mostly of pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor native gold, electrum, and base metal sulphides (e.g. chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite). Besides quartz and carbonate, gangue mineralogy also includes chlorite, sericite, K-feldspar, and/or biotite.

Wallrock alteration extends from several centimetres to metres into the host rocks, consisting mostly of chlorite, sericite, pyrite, carbonate, biotite, epidote, and/or K-feldspar.

Mineralization is interpreted as syn-intrusive and formed within the thermally-controlled brittle-ductile envelope that surrounds the causative intrusion.

9.0 EXPLORATION

SCOT has conducted exploration work on the Scottie Gold Mine Property in 2016, 2018, 2019, and 2020. This section describes the surface work that has been done since 2016 whereas Section 10 describes drilling and auger sampling.

9.1 Data Compilation and Validation

In early 2019, SCOT commissioned Equity to complete a data compilation for the historical Scottie Gold Mine and Bow claim blocks. This work compiled most of the publicly available and unpublished digital data although subsequent work has found additional data in unpublished hard copy format. Compilation of this data is on-going.

In September 2020, McElhanney Ltd (“McElhanney”) of Terrace, BC, completed a survey of 2019 and 2020 drilling collars and surveyed several historical collars and adit entrances. Comparison of the surveyed adits to the wireframe of historical workings indicated an offset of +15.0 m, +16.2 m and -26.1 m in the X, Y and Z directions, respectively (Branson, 2021). The underground workings were subsequently shifted into the corrected position along with all underground drill hole collar locations. The shifted workings correspond well with the unexpected intersection of mine workings in SR20-42.

9.2 Rock Sampling

Due to extensive exposures on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, prospecting and rock sampling is a cost-effective way of validating historical data and generating new showings (Figure 7-3). SCOT has conducted rock sampling campaigns each year since 2016 for a total of 1,573 samples (Table 9-1). More extensive descriptions are in the assessment reports filed for these programs (Walus, 2017; Voordouw and Carr, 2019; Guestrin, 2019; Branson et al., 2020; Guestrin, 2020; Nuttall et al., 2021).

Table 9-1: Summary of 2016-2020 rock sampling done by SCOT (Source: Equity, 2021)

Year	hSGM (N)	Summit Lake (N)	Bow (N)	Stock (N)	Total (N)
2017	162				162
2018	45				45
2019	35	320	48	41	444
2020	165	554	203		922
Totals	407	874	251	41	1573

Sampling on the historical Scottie Gold Mine claims ("hSGM") was done in all four programs, and focussed mostly on the M Zone, P Zone, and 3600 Level Portal area. Out of 75 samples collected from the **M Zone**, 11 samples returned >10 g/t Au, with a maximum 93 g/t Au, and 26 returned 1-10 g/t Au.

The **P Zone** is an east-west striking shear zone located about 100 m north of the O Zone and is defined over 80 m of strike length. Seven samples were collected of which one returned 36.8 g/t Au and two between 1-10 g/t Au.

The **Lone Wolf** showing consists of sheeted quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins exposed 150 m due west of the M Zone (Figure 7-3). Three of 15 samples collected returned between 1-10 g/t Au.

152 samples were collected on the **Blueberry Contact Zone**, four of which returned >10 g/t Au (up to 37 g/t Au), 25 assayed 1-10 g/t Au, and 33 returned between 0.1-1 g/t Au. Results from historical showings along this zone include a single sample taken from the **Blueberry Vein** that returned 14.5 g/t gold but just a single sample between 1-10 g/t Au for the historical **Fifi** (or "Grizzly Zone", N = 3) and **Road West** (N = 3) showings. Another 40 samples were collected east of the Blueberry Contact Zone.

A total of 13 samples were collected on the **Bend Vein** in 2019, with four samples returning >10 g/t Au (up to 32.2 g/t Au) and two returning between 1-10 g/t Au. Sampling at the historical **Stockwork Zone** (N = 29) returned widespread but low-grade gold mineralization (15 samples 0.1-1 g/t Au) from a 150 m x 600 m zone of quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration that is cut by a quartz vein stockwork and flanked by a chlorite-pyrite alteration.

A total of 37 samples were collected from the **C Zone,** with six of these returning >10 g/t Au (with maximum 203 g/t Au) and nine samples between 1-10 g/t Au. Three of these samples returned >1,000 ppm Mo. Concurrent sampling at the **D Zone** (N = 15) returned one sample with 15.7 g/t Au as well as two samples between 1-10 g/t Au. The **F Zone** (N = 4) returned one sample with 15.1 g/t Au and three others with 0.1-1 g/t Au.

The **Domino Zone** was the focus for much of the 2019 and 2020 sampling programs, with 390 samples collected and naming of several new showings (Guestrin, 2020; Nuttall et al., 2021); most of

these comprise narrow 0.1-1.0 m wide massive sulphide pods between 1-10 m in in length hosted within a broader zone of alteration and deformation. Fifteen of the 390 samples returned >10 g/t Au (with maximum of 536 g/t Au) and 59 assayed between 1-10 g/t Au. Named showings in the Domino Zone include **Astral**, **Avalon**, **Gloria**, **Moondance**, and **Mystic** (Figure 7-3).

The **6 Ounce Zone** is located 600 m south of the Scottie Gold Mine (SGM) and comprises a sheeted set of narrow quartz-carbonate-pyrite shear veins, that returned five samples with >10 g/t Au (maximum 187 g/t Au) out of 67 collected. Follow-up sampling on the historical **High-Grade Float Zone**, located ~1 km north of SGM, was unable to locate the pyrrhotite float boulders that returned 565.5 g/t Au and 8,456 g/t Ag. Broader-scale sampling in this area, historically referred to as the **Samuelson Zone**, collected 20 samples from various shear veins, with one of these returning 76.9 g/t Au and six assaying between 1-10 g/t Au. The **Uhura Prospect**, located 2.3 km north of SGM, returned four samples with 1-10 g/t Au and 10 samples with 0.1-1 g/t Au.

Property-scale sampling on the Summit Lake claim block identified several new quartz-carbonate-sulphide shear vein occurrences, with the highest grades typically returning 1-10 g/t Au. These include **Kingpin**, where 25 samples collected included two with >10 g/t Au (maximum of 26.9 g/t Au), and seven with 1-10 g/t Au. Other showings that returned at least one sample with 1-10 g/t Au include **Mayor**, **St Eugene**, **Tombstone**, and **Top Rope**.

9.3 Geological Mapping

SCOT mapped the Blueberry Contact and Domino zones in 2020 that, combined with rock sampling, defined broad zones of structurally controlled gold enrichment.

Geological mapping improved resolution of regional-scale contacts and mapped a zone of pyrite-hornfels alteration adjacent to the Summit Lake stock, located 400 m to 800 m east to northeast of the Scottie Gold Mine.

9.4 Core Relogging and Reject Resampling

The 2018 work program included the relogging of 25 holes for 3,113.7 m from the 700-series of underground holes (Voordouw and Carr, 2019), the only historical core that is readily accessible. Objectives of the relogging program were to define the broader geological and geochemical footprint of mineralization for the M and N zones of the Scottie Gold Mine. Results indicate that besides thick shear veins, prospective intervals may also be defined by narrow quartz-carbonate ± sulphide shear veins, >2% disseminated sulphide, increased chlorite, sericite, carbonate and/or silica alteration, and penetrative deformation fabric.

Resampling of historical core included collection of 115 samples, with 63 taken from previously unsampled core and 52 from previously sampled intervals. The 63 samples taken from unsampled core includes prospective-looking intervals and shoulder samples on high-grade zones, but all assays returned ≤0.2 g/t Au. The 52 samples taken from previously sampled intervals returned gold values

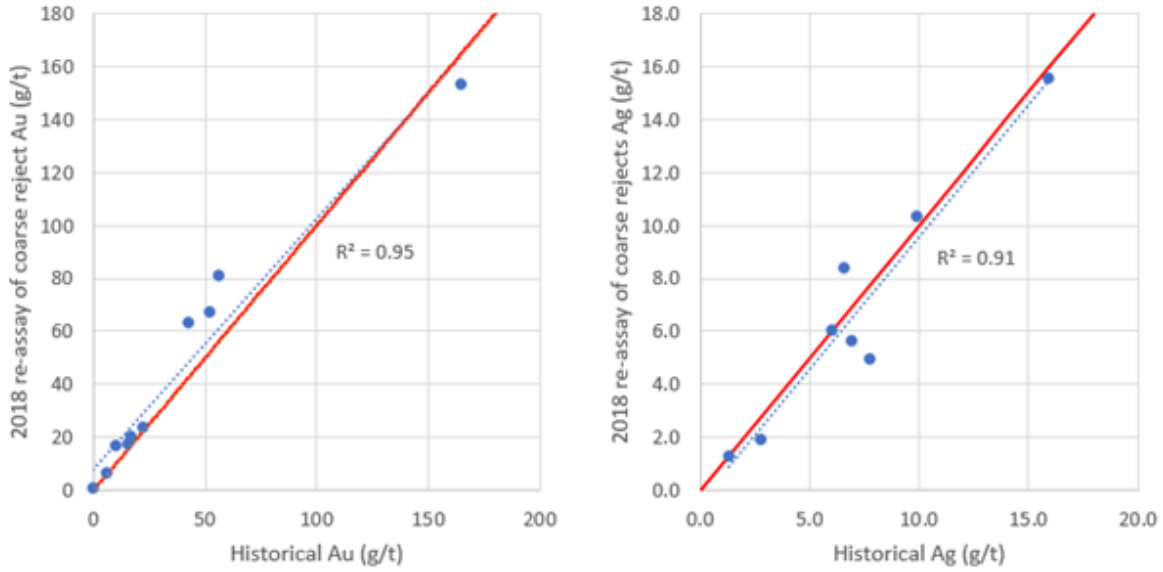

Figure 9-1: Scatter plots showing the correlation between historical and 2018 coarse reject re-assays for (left) gold and (right) silver (Source: Voordouw and Carr, 2019).

approximately 1-5% higher than historical results, with the bulk of variance from three samples with >10 g/t Au (Voordouw and Carr, 2019).

Ten reject samples from historical drilling were submitted for reanalysis in 2018. Correlation (R^2) of historical and 2018 assays is 0.95 for gold and 0.91 for eight of nine silver assays (Figure 9-1). The 2018 re-assays average around 15% higher gold and silver values than the historical ones.

9.5 Airborne Geophysics

In 2020, SCOT commissioned a high-resolution helicopter-borne aeromagnetic and time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey over approximately 70% of the Scottie Gold Mine Property. The survey covered 58 km^2 through 650.6 line-km on 87 survey lines spaced at 100 m and nine tie lines spaced at 1,000 m (Nuttall et al., 2021). Survey lines were flown at 000° and 180° whereas tie lines were flown at 090° and 270°. The survey was flown from September 9th to 14th, 2020.

As of the effective date of this report, the results of the airborne geophysical survey were still in process of being reviewed.

9.6 Induced Polarization and Magnetic Surveys

In 2020, pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) and total field magnetometer surveys were done on the Property by Scott Geophysics Ltd ("SGL") of Vancouver, BC. Surveying was completed between 28 August to 15 September 2020 over three grids (Domino, Scottie's Rib, Bend Vein) totalling 9.75 line-km of pole-dipole IP, 1.0 line-km of gradient IP, and 8.81 line-km of magnetics (Nuttall et al., 2021). GPS readings were taken at each electrode location. SGL also completed two-dimensional inversions for all three grids as well as a three-dimensional inversion for the Bend Vein grid.

As of the effective date of this report, the results of the ground-based geophysical survey were still in the process of being reviewed.

10.0 DRILLING

Since purchasing into the Property in 2012, SCOT has conducted diamond drilling programs in 2016, 2019, and 2020, as well as auger sampling programs in 2018 and 2019. In total, SCOT has drilled 87 diamond drill holes for 11,759 m and augered 31 holes for 54 m. The number of holes and metres drilled by target are summarized in Table 10-1 and collar information is attached as Appendix A. Diamond drilling and core handling procedures are described in Section 10.1 whereas results for individual prospects are described in Sections 10.2 to 10.6. Auger sampling methods and results are described in Section 10.7 with collar information attached as Appendix B.

Table 10-1: Summary of drilling done by SCOT on the Scottie Gold Mine Property (Source: Equity, 2021)

Year	Prospect	Target	DH (N)	Metres Drilled	Subtotal N	Subtotal m
Diamond drilling						
2016	C-D-E-F zones	C and D zones	18	1,941		
	SGM East	Unnamed	2	467		
	Other	Unnamed	1	246	21	2,654
2019	Scottie Gold Mine	M Zone	1	539		
	Blueberry	Vein & Contact zones	8	633		
	Bend Vein	Bend Vein & East extension	11	878	20	2,050
2020	Scottie Gold Mine	M, N, L, and O zones	10	2,815		
	Blueberry	Contact Zone	11	1,625		
	Bend Vein	Bend Vein	4	315		
	Domino	East, Central, West, Far North	18	1,979		
	6 Ounce Zone	6 Ounce Zone	3	321	46	7,055
Subtotal diamond drilling					*87*	*11,759*
Auger holes						
2018	Tailings	C Portal	14	37.0	14	37.0
2019	Tailings	C Portal	7	6.8		
	Tailings	D Portal	10	10.2	17	17.0
Subtotal auger					*31*	*54.0*

10.1 Diamond Drilling and Core Handling Procedures

SCOT has operated three diamond drilling campaigns on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, first as Rotation (2016) and then as SCOT in 2019 and 2020. The bulk of drilling has been done with skid- and helicopter-portable diamond drilling rigs, with methods described here. The methods for auger sampling are summarized in Section 10.7.

The **2016 drill program** was carried out from 1 June and 31 October 2016 by Sunbeam Drilling of Stewart, BC, using a B-10 underground drill and a JKS drill with a B-10 drill head (Kruchkowski, 2017). The drill program was managed by Rotation and comprised 21 holes for 2,648 m of BTW sized core, with 18 holes for 1,935 m drilled on the C and D zones and the remaining 3 holes (713 m) testing other targets. No downhole surveys were completed, no geotechnical parameters were measured, and no post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) surveys were done so that final hole positions may have location errors of up to 10 m. Logged features include only vein, alteration, and mineralization occurrences.

The **2019 drill program** was completed from 15 September to 13 October 2019 by Driftwood Drilling Ltd ("Driftwood") of Smithers, BC, using one SRS 3000 skid-mounted and one SRS 3000 helicopter-portable diamond drill. The drill program was managed by Equity and comprised 20 holes for 2,050 m of NQ core, with most holes ranging between 35 m to 162 m in depth except for one hole drilled to 539 m on the M Zone. Holes were spotted with a handheld GPS and aligned with a compass. Downhole surveys were done with a Reflex EZ-Shot. Average recovery (94%) is high by industry standards whereas RQD is on average fair to good (74%). A post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) survey was completed in 2020 to improve the accuracy of collar locations to <0.1 m. Core was placed into wooden trays at the drilling site, then transported to the core processing facility by either pickup truck or helicopter. Logged features include lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, and veins. No specific gravity data was collected.

The **2020 drill program** was also managed by Equity and completed by Driftwood, using one SRS 3000 skid-mounted and two SRS 3000 helicopter-portable diamond drills. A total of 46 holes were completed for 7,055 m of NQ core, with holes ranging from 43 to 713 m in depth. Holes were spotted with a handheld GPS and aligned with a DeviAligner north-seeking gyro system. Downhole surveys were done with DeviShot and DeviGyro tools. Average recovery (97%) is high by industry standards whereas RQD is on average good (83%). A post-drilling differential GPS (DGPS) surveys was done to improve the accuracy of collar locations to <0.1 m. Core was placed into wooden trays at the drilling site, then transported to the core processing facility by either pickup truck or helicopter. Logged features include lithology, alteration, mineralization, structures, and veins. No specific gravity data was collected.

10.2 Scottie Gold Mine

SCOT has drilled 13 holes into the Scottie Gold Mine area for a total of 3,821 m (Figure 10-1, Table 10-1). Hole depths averaged 294 m within a range of 144 m to 713 m and were mostly drilled between azimuths of 190° to 230° and dips of -45° to -65°. The two holes drilled in 2016 were collared 400 m to 500 m east-southeast of the Scottie Gold Mine workings and were drilled at orientations of 310°-340° and dips of -45°.

A total of 1,321 core samples were taken for 1,777 m, covering 47% of metres drilled by SCOT at the Scottie Gold Mine. Notable drill intercepts are summarized in Table 10-2. True widths of mineralized intercepts are estimated at 65-85% of the reported drill widths in Table 10-2.

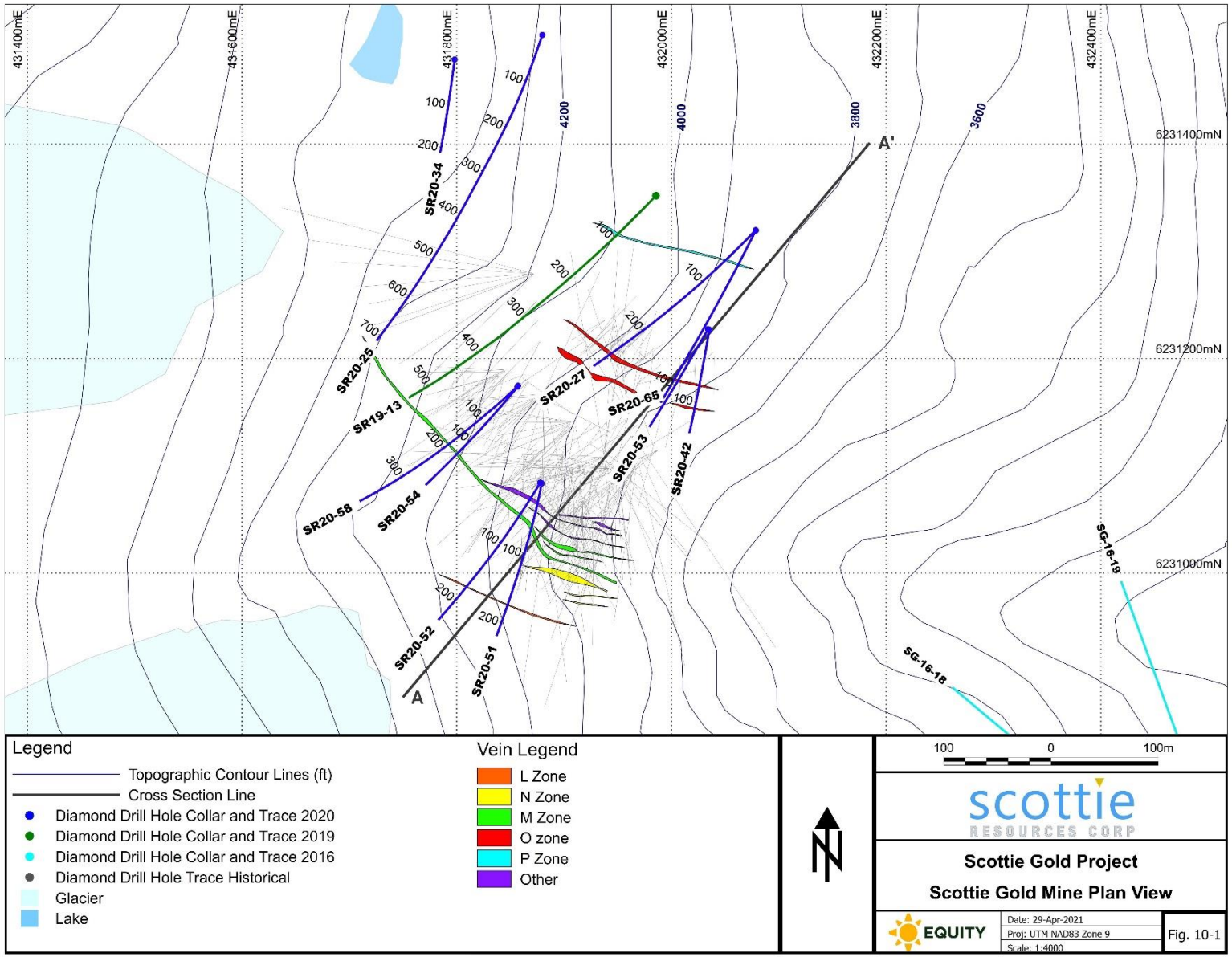

Figure 10-1: Plan map showing SCOTs 2019 and 2020 diamond drilling in the Scottie Gold Mine area. Historical drilling is shown as light grey traces. Cross section line for Figure 10-2 is shown as line A-A' (Source: Equity, 2021)

Some of the better results from this drilling were returned from M and O zones (Figure 10-2). The **M Zone** is a steeply northwest plunging mineralized shoot that was drill tested at its deeper northwestern end (SR19-13) and near-surface southeastern end (SR20-51, -52), returning 11.7 g/t Au over 11.0 m from depth as well as near surface intercepts of 10.7 g/t Au over 5.7 m and 9.2 g/t Au over 7.6 m. SR20-25 intersected the Morris Summit Fault at depth instead of the M Zone. These intercepts extended the M Zone approximately 50 m at both the upper and lower ends of the plunging mineralized shoot.

SR20-52 may also have hit high-grade **N Zone** between 90.2 to 91.0 m depth, which assayed 48.0 g/t Au over 0.8 m. This intercept sits 40 m above the closest historical intercept, which returned no significant grade.

High-grade intercepts were also returned from the **O Zone**, including 150.8 g/t Au over 1.8 m and 86.2 g/t Au over 0.7 m in SR20-27, and 38.6 g/t Au over 0.5 m in SR20-42. These hits extended the O Zone mineralized shoot by approximately 30 m in depth and 60 m in-strike extent.

The **P Zone** was intersected in SR20-65, returning 25.0 g/t Au over 0.9 m as well as 73 g/t Ag. There are no previous intercepts of the P Zone in this area.

Table 10-2: Select composites for all SCOT's drilling on the Scottie Gold Mine (Source: Equity, 2021)

Drill Hole	Interval Desc.	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m	Zone
SG-16-18	No significant results[1]							SE of SGM
SG-16-19	No significant results[1]							SE of SGM
SR19-13	Interval	89.1	92.4	3.4	2.4	26	8.0	Unknown
	including	92.0	92.4	0.4	12.0	35	5.2	Unknown
	Interval	168.6	172.0	3.4	5.1	4	17.5	P?
	Interval	484.6	495.5	11.0	11.7	6	128.4	M
	Interval	507.5	509.6	2.1	25.2	8	52.5	M
SR20-25	No significant results[1]							M
SR20-27	Interval	198.7	200.5	1.8	150.8	49	274.5	O
	Interval	224.2	224.8	0.7	86.2	27	56.0	O
SR20-34	No significant results[1]							M
SR20-42	Interval	60.0	60.5	0.5	38.6	31	19.3	O
	Interval	106.6	111.6	5.0	1.3	10	6.5	O
SR20-51	Interval	34.7	35.2	0.5	9.4	5	4.4	HW M?
	Interval	50.3	56.0	5.7	10.7	7	60.9	M?
	Interval	71.1	72.6	1.5	12.5	48	18.7	N?
SR20-52	Interval	45.6	53.2	7.6	9.2	6	69.6	M
	including	47.0	48.0	1.1	32.9	10	34.9	M
	and	51.7	52.2	0.5	51.4	20	25.2	M
	Interval	90.2	91.0	0.8	48.0	46	37.0	M or N
SR20-53	Interval	69.9	73.6	3.7	2.6	11	9.5	O
	Interval	77.1	77.5	0.5	5.8	22	2.7	O
SR20-54	Interval	112.9	115.9	3.1	1.8	32	5.5	M
SR20-58	No significant results[1]							M
SR20-65	Interval	26.2	31.0	4.8	6.4	21	30.7	P
	including	26.2	27.2	0.9	25.0	73	23.3	P
	Interval	38.0	44.9	6.9	2.0	4	13.7	P

*[1]"Significant result" is any individual assay >3 g/t Au or any composite >5 g/t Au * m at a cut off at 0.5 g/t Au and with no more than two consecutive samples below cut-off within the composite*

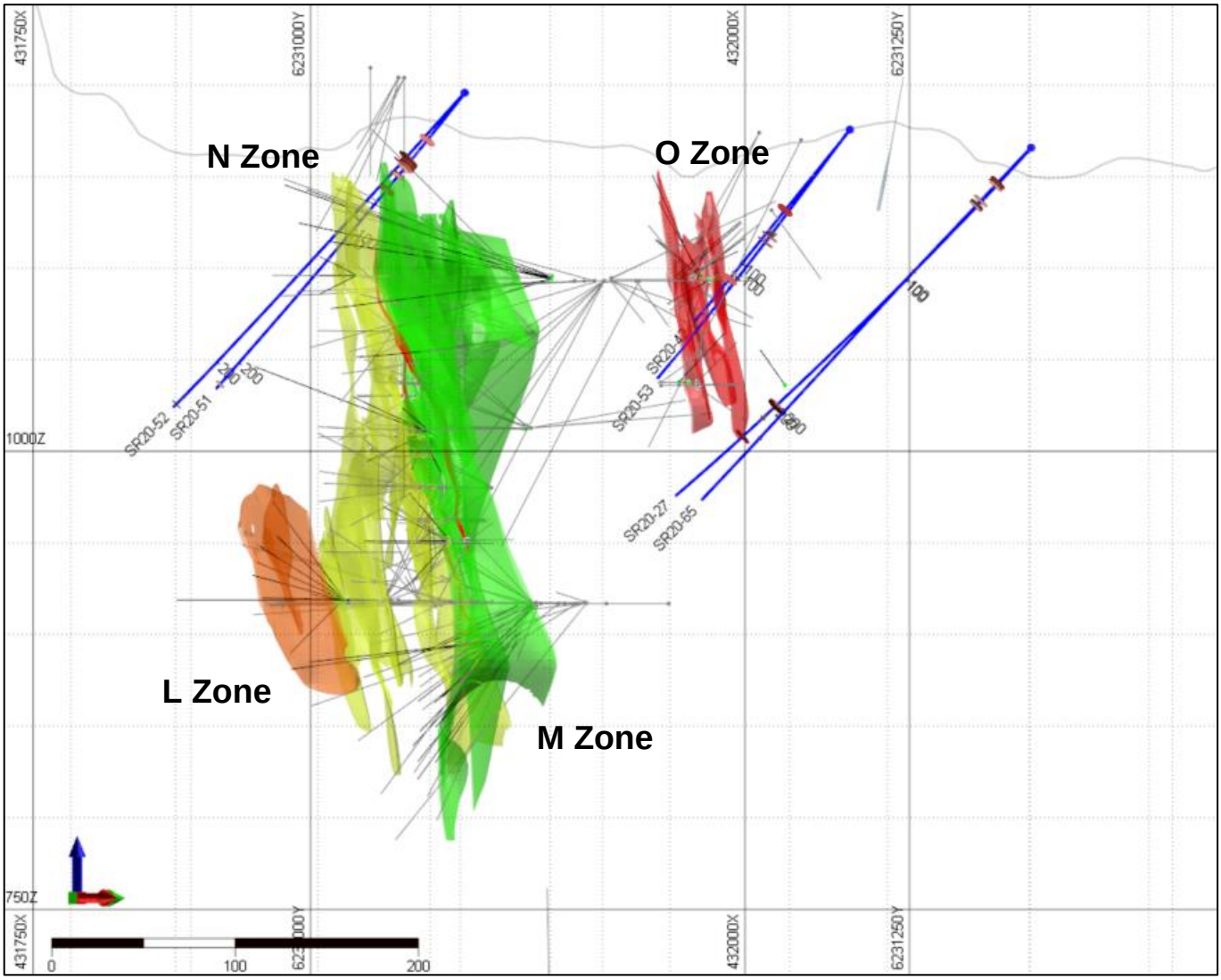

Figure 10-2: Oblique cross section through the Scottie Gold Mine along section A-A' (Figure 10-1), showing results from 2020 drilling on the M Zone (green) and O Zone (red). Wireframes for the N (yellow) and L (orange) zones are also shown. Sections looks toward 310° and is 65 m deep in both directions, for total section width of 130 m. Gold intercepts from 2019 and 2020 are marked by disks on the drill string (Source: Equity, 2021)

10.3 Blueberry

Nineteen holes have been drilled into the Blueberry area by SCOT for a total of 2,258 m (Figure 10-3), with eight of these drilled in 2019 (633 m) followed by 11 holes in 2020 (1,625 m). All these holes were drilled in and around the historical Blueberry Vein showing although most of them targeted replacement-style gold mineralization on the Contact Zone. Holes were drilled to an average depth of 119 m, within a range of 42 m to 258 m, between azimuths of 100° to 150°, and dips of -45° to -65°.

A total of 1,301 core samples were taken from the Blueberry holes, covering 1,828 m of the 2,258 m drilled (81%). Notable drill intercepts are summarized in Table 10-3. Based on a subvertical orientation of the Contact Zone, true widths of mineralized intercepts are estimated at 40% to 70% of the reported drill widths in Table 10-3.

SR19-20 returned the first notable intercept of Contact Zone mineralization, comprising 7.4 g/t Au over 34.8 m from an interval of deformed, sulphidized, sericite-chlorite-silica altered andesite occurring adjacent to a property-scale contact with siltstone (AND-SLT contact) (Figure 10-4). These altered intervals are cut by related sulphide-quartz-carbonate shear veins that are narrow but not strongly mineralized. This hole was the first indication of the replacement alteration style at Blueberry as historical work had focussed mostly on the sulphide-rich Blueberry Vein.

Additional intercepts of this replacement zone were generated in 2020, with results from holes SR20-22 and -23 (Table 10-3) defining a new gold shoot plunging at approximately 65° to the north along the AND-SLT contact. Subsequent 2020 drilling was refocussed to expand the width (e.g. SR20-48, -55, -56, -62) and length of the shoot (e.g. SR20-40, -45, -64), defining a rod-shaped shoot that is approximately 200 m long and 30 m in diameter.

Table 10-3: Results from 2019 and 2020 Blueberry drilling(Source: Equity, 2021)

Drill Hole	Interval Desc.	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m	Zone
SR19-12	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR19-14	No significant results[1]							BB Shear Vein
SR19-15	No significant results[1]							BB Shear Vein
SR19-16	Interval	55.20	56.22	1.02	12.0	5.0	12.2	BB Shear Vein
SR19-17	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR19-18	Interval	20.87	21.52	0.65	4.8	2.8	3.1	BB Contact
	Interval	52.00	55.21	3.21	2.1	0.3	6.7	BB Contact
	including	54.76	55.21	0.45	10.0	0.7	4.5	BB Contact
SR19-19	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR19-20	Interval	71.00	105.78	34.78	7.4	0.9	258.7	BB Contact
	including	71.00	71.88	0.88	143.5	14.6	126.3	BB Contact
SR20-21	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR20-22	Interval	143.00	153.00	10.00	3.2	3.2	32.3	BB Contact
	Interval	156.50	166.50	10.00	1.0	0.8	10.3	BB Contact
	Interval	169.50	172.74	3.24	2.4	1.1	7.8	BB Contact
SR20-23	Interval	122.00	129.00	7.00	3.3	1.9	23.0	BB Contact
	Interval	142.50	143.50	1.00	30.5	6.9	30.5	BB Contact
	Interval	148.30	152.18	3.88	1.7	1.5	6.6	BB Contact
	Interval	165.00	166.00	1.00	9.5	0.4	9.5	BB Contact
SR20-40	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR20-45	Interval	17.00	23.10	6.10	22.3	4.0	136.0	BB Contact
	including	17.00	18.93	1.93	67.9	10.9	131.1	BB Contact
SR20-48	Interval	18.07	19.08	1.01	82.1	25.8	82.9	BB Contact
	Interval	67.20	70.35	3.15	38.6	11.2	121.7	BB Contact
	including	68.62	69.37	0.75	155.1	33.3	116.3	BB Contact
SR20-50	No significant results[1]							BB Shear Vein
SR20-55	Interval	78.97	79.75	0.78	47.9	45.9	37.4	BB Contact
SR20-56	No significant results[1]							BB Contact
SR20-62	Interval[2]	76.00	98.13	22.13	1.3	0.5	29.0	BB Contact
SR20-64	Interval	145.96	154.50	8.54	0.9	0.7	7.6	BB Contact
	Interval	165.30	169.50	4.20	3.0	1.2	12.7	BB Contact
	including	166.50	167.50	1.00	8.3	1.7	8.3	BB Contact
	Interval	195.99	199.20	3.21	10.2	2.0	32.7	BB Contact
	including	198.49	199.20	0.71	33.4	5.0	23.7	BB Contact

*[1]"Significant result" is any individual assay >3 g/t Au or any composite >5 g/t Au * m at a cut off at 0.5 g/t Au and with no more than two consecutive samples below cut-off within the composite*

[2]This composite includes 3 consecutive samples below 0.5 g/t Au cut-off

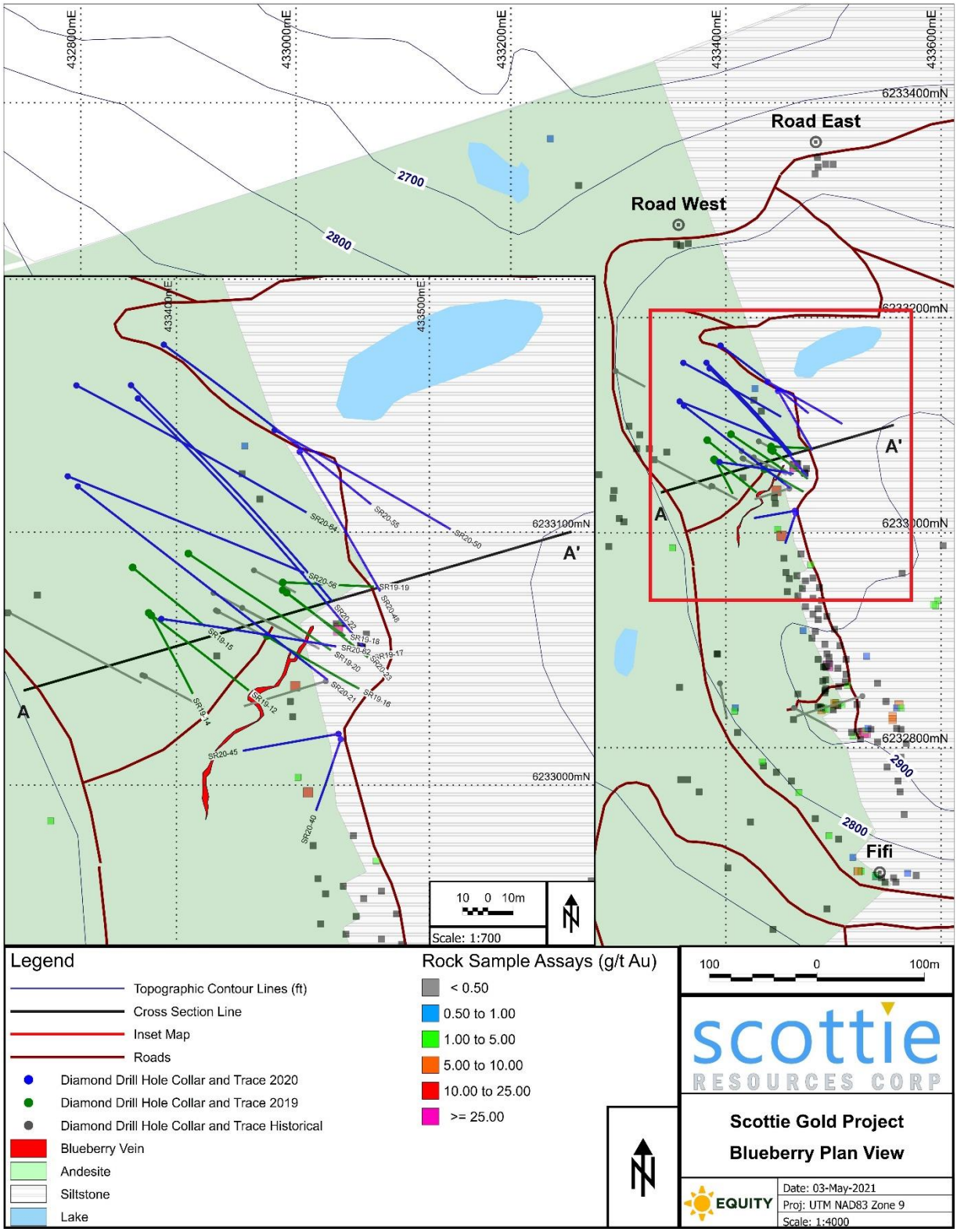

Figure 10-3: Plan map showing historical and SCOTs 2019 and 2020 diamond drilling in the Blueberry area. Cross section line for Figure 10-4 is shown as line A-A' (Source: Equity, 2021).

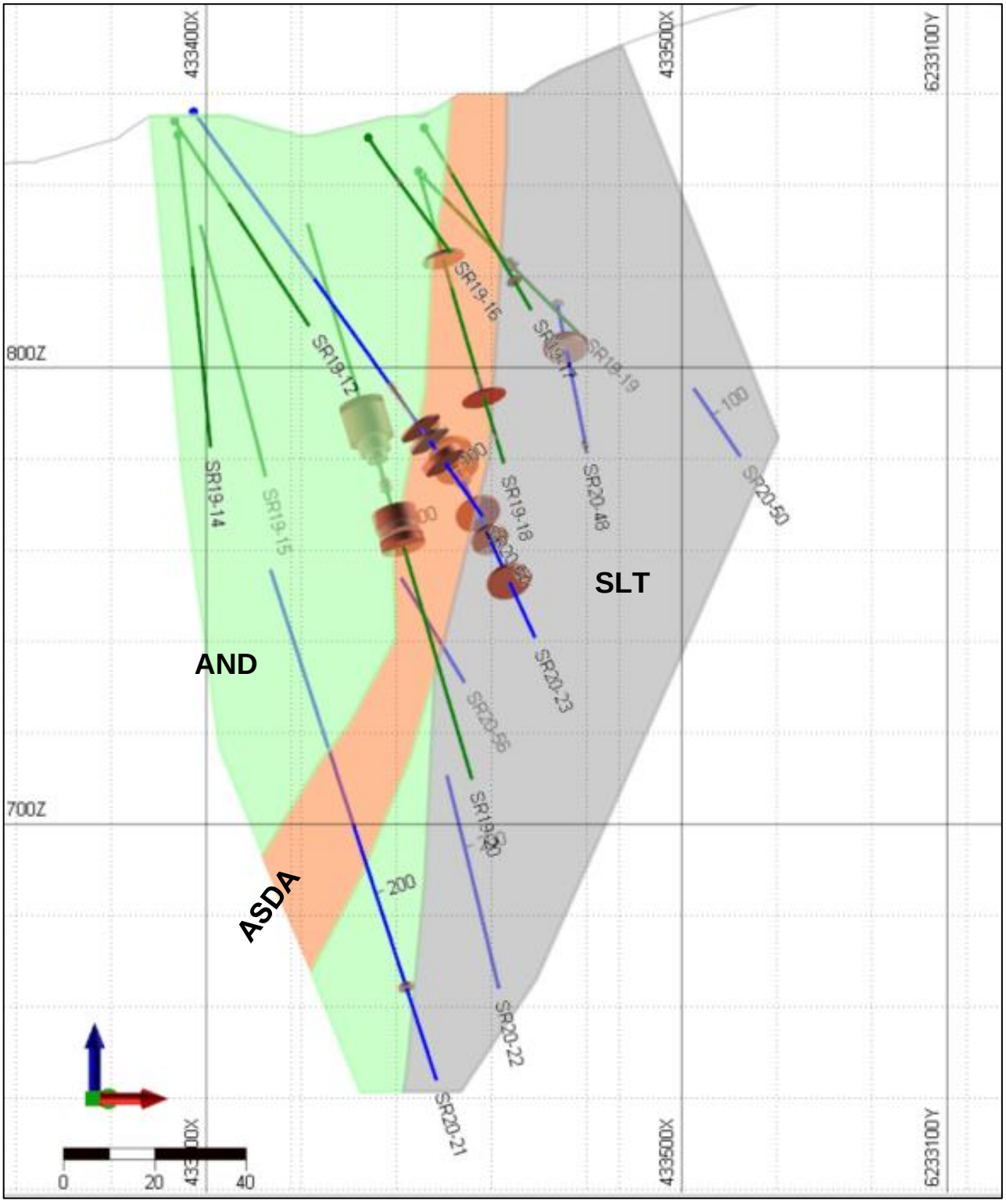

Figure 10-4: Cross section through Blueberry Contact Zone showing parts of SR19-20 and SR20-62. Sections looks toward 345°, cutting obliquely across drill traces but perpendicular to the AND-SLT contact, and is 25 m deep in both directions for total section width of 50 m. Gold intercepts from 2019 and 2020 are marked by disks on the drill. Rock types include andesite (AND), siltstone (SLT), and altered-sulphidized-deformed andesite (ASDA) (Source: Equity, 2021)

10.4 Bend Vein

SCOT has drilled 15 holes on the Bend Vein for 1,193 m (Figure 10-5). Twelve of these holes were drilled on and around the Bend Vein, one was abandoned at 16.5 m depth (SR19-10), and two (SR19-08 and SR19-09) were collared ~200 m east-northeast on the inferred extension of the Bend Vein and beneath a historical Au-in-soil anomaly. Hole depths averaged 90 m within a range of 40 m to 131 m and were mostly drilled between azimuths of 145° to 155° and dips of -45° to -75°.

A total of 371 core samples were taken from the Bend holes, covering 679 m of the 1,193 m drilled (57%). Notable drill intercepts are summarized in Table 10-4. True widths of mineralized intercepts are estimated at 70% to 100% of the reported drill widths in Table 10-4.

The best result of the 2019 and 2020 drill programs was returned by SR19-11 (Figure 10-6), which twinned an intercept in historical hole SJV-07 that returned 62.83 g/t Au over 5.48 m (McGuigan and Wilson, 1985). The 2019 twin hole intersected a pyrrhotite-pyrite-quartz shear vein with minor arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite that returned 73.3 g/t Au over 4.28 m (true thickness estimated at 3.3 m), for an intercept of 313.7 g/t Au * m compared to 344.3 g/t Au * m for the historical hole.

An intercept of 46.5 g/t Au over 1.14 m in SR19-02 is associated with a pyrrhotite-quartz shear vein that contains lesser abundances of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite. The true width of this interval is interpreted as 1.1 m and the intercept lies 40 m downdip from where the Bend Vein was intersected in SR19-01.

The highest silver intercept was returned from SR19-04, which assayed 138.3 g/t Ag over 2.79 m but only 1.5 g/t Au. These intercepts extended the Bend Vein down dip by approximately 55 m from historical intercepts.

One of the holes drilled 200 m east-northeast of the Bend Vein returned 1.0 m of 3.0 g/t Au within a much broader halo of anomalous gold. It is unclear if this is indeed the Bend Vein or another mineralized structure.

Table 10-4: Results from 2019 and 2020 drilling on the Bend Vein (Source: Equity, 2021)

Drill Hole	Interval Desc.	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m	Zone
SR19-01	Interval	40.61	43.21	2.60	2.7	4.7	7.1	Bend Vein
SR19-02	Interval	61.91	63.05	1.14	46.5	51.8	53.0	Bend Vein
SR19-03	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR19-04	Interval	84.43	84.84	0.41	7.7	306.0	3.2	Bend Vein
SR19-05	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR19-06	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR19-07	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR19-08	Interval	37.50	38.50	1.00	3.0	5.4	3.0	200 m east of Bend
SR19-09	No significant results[1]							200 m east of Bend
SR19-10	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR19-11	Interval	23.03	29.81	6.78	46.4	49.2	314.5	Bend Vein
	including	25.53	28.81	3.28	95.1	100.0	311.8	Bend Vein
SR20-24	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR20-26	Interval	56.36	56.9	0.54	8.4	58.01	4.5	Bend Vein
SR20-28	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein
SR20-38	No significant results[1]							Bend Vein

*[1]"Significant result" is any individual assay >3 g/t Au or any composite >5 g/t Au * m at a cut off at 0.5 g/t Au and with no more than two consecutive samples below cut-off within the composite*

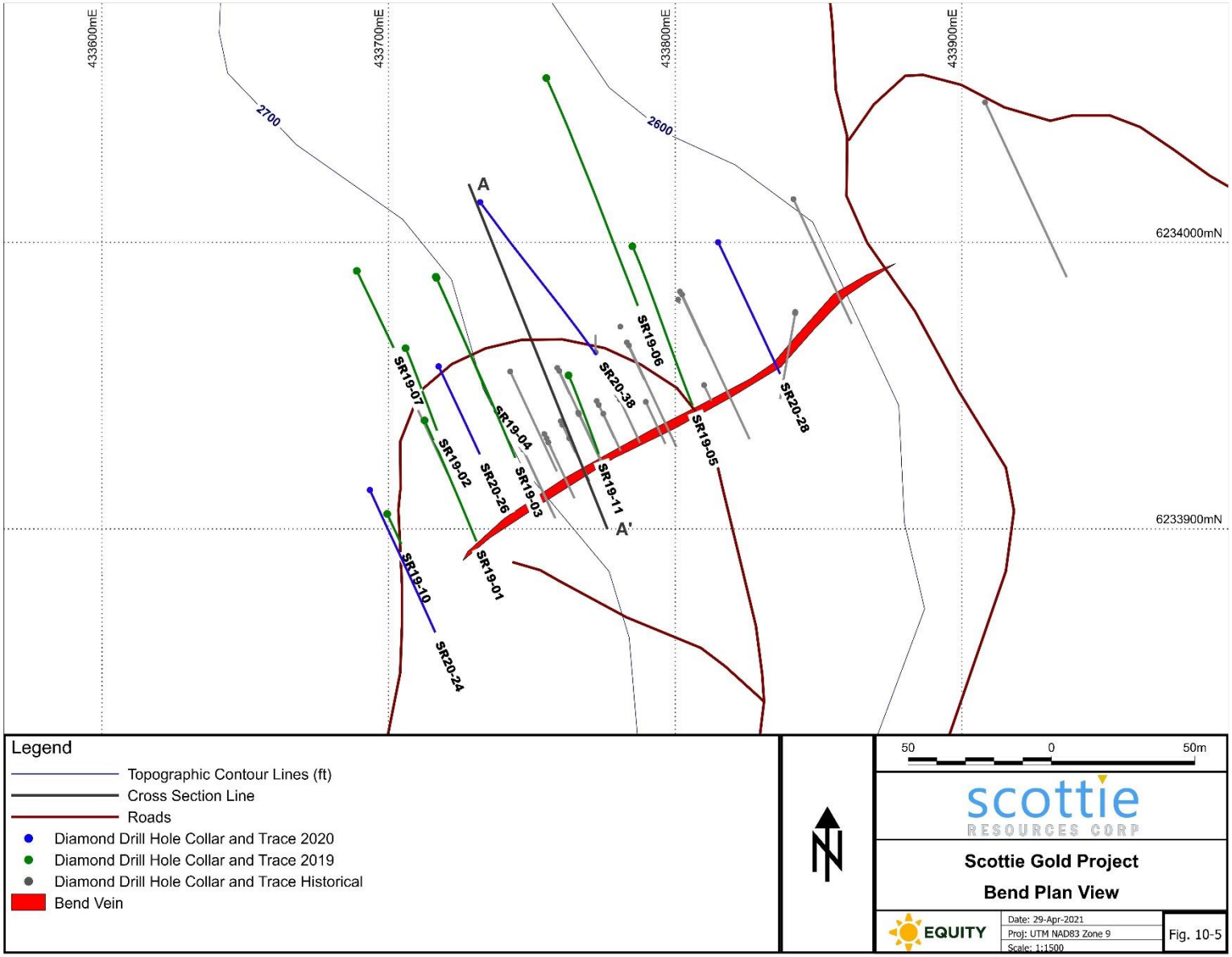

Figure 10-5: Plan map showing SCOTs 2019 and 2020 diamond drilling in the Bend area. Historical drilling is shown as light grey traces. Cross section line for Figure 10-5 is shown as line A-A' (Source: Equity, 2021).

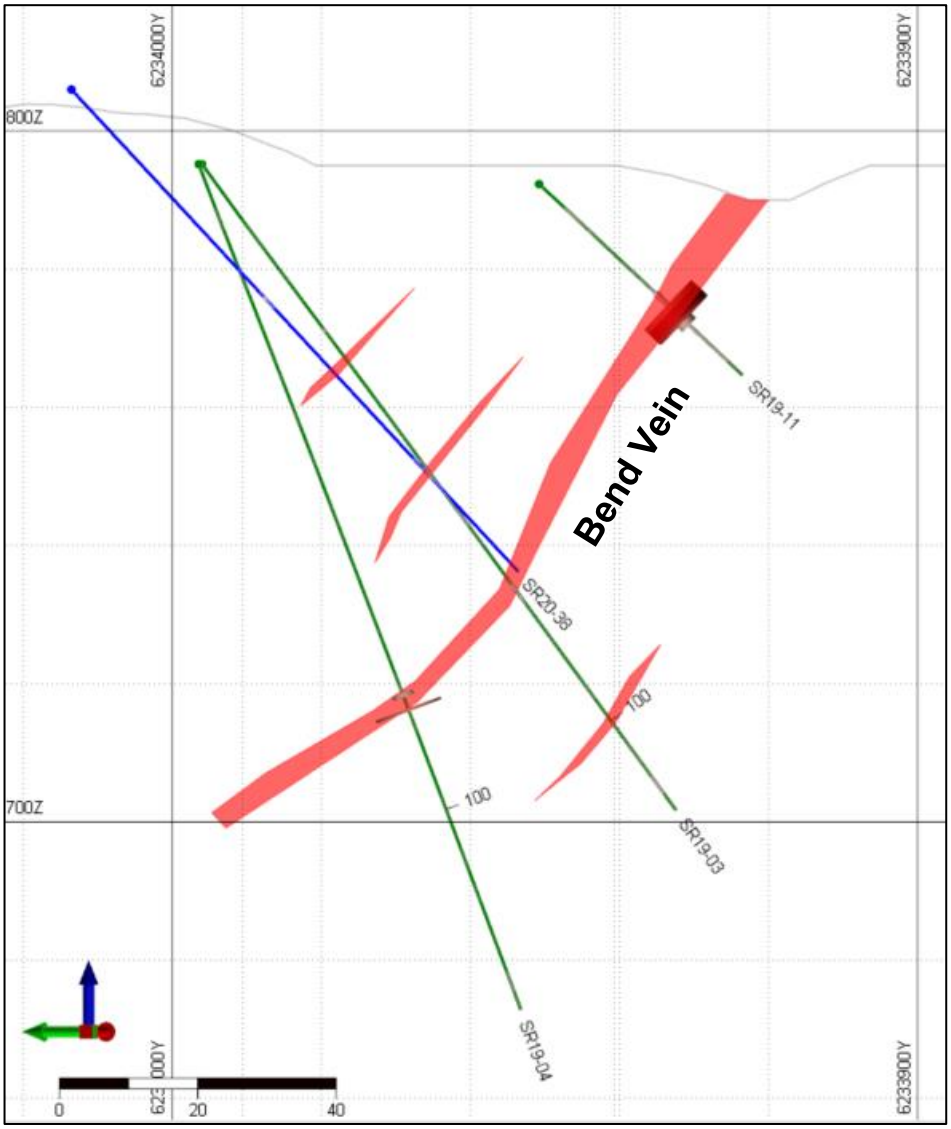

Figure 10-6: Cross section through the Bend Vein showing parts of SR19-11 as well as holes -03 and -04. Sections looks toward 070° and is 30 m deep in both directions, for total section width of 60 m. Gold intercepts from 2019 and 2020 are marked by disks on the drill string (Source: Equity, 2021)

10.5 Domino

The Domino Zone was first drilled in 2020 with 18 holes for a total of 1,979 m drilled across four areas referred to as Domino East, Central, West, and North. Drilling was done from two different pads in the Domino East and Central areas and from just one pad at Domino North and West. Hole depths averaged 110 m and ranged from 70 m to 150 m with a single hole (SR20-61) drilled to 186 m to test additional strike length and underneath of the Domino Central area. Starting azimuths range from 115° to 195° and dips from -45° to -73°.

A total of 1,113 core samples were taken from the Domino holes, covering 1,624 m of the 1,979 m drilled (82%). Notable drill intercepts are summarized in Table 10-4. True widths of mineralized intercepts are estimated at 40% to 80% of the reported drill widths in Table 10-4.

The best results from SCOTs drilling in the Domino Zone came from the Domino East and Central pad locations. Hole SR20-29 targeted beneath high-grade rock samples collected at surface and, from approximately 10 to 55 m depth, intersected a zone of altered, sulphidized, and deformed rhyolite with narrow quartz-carbonate-sulphide shear veins. Assays from this interval returned 1.9 g/t Au over 9.5 m, followed by 35.5 g/t Au over 0.4 m (Table 10-5). SR20-37 intersected similar intervals of altered and deformed rhyolite between 1-20 m, 33-66 m, and 100-122 m core depth, the latter hosting the best result returned from the Domino area of 4.2 g/t Au over 8.0 m (Table 10-5).

Table 10-5: Results from 2020 drilling on Domino (Source: Equity, 2021)

Drill Hole	Interval Desc.	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m	Area
SR20-29	Interval	10.54	20.00	9.46	1.9	6.1	18.2	Domino East
	Interval	24.00	26.00	2.00	9.7	85.3	19.4	
	including	24.54	24.94	0.40	35.5	154.0	14.2	
SR20-30	Interval	20.65	22.68	2.03	2.8	54.8	5.7	Domino East
SR20-31	Interval	17.09	19.40	2.31	1.4	13.5	3.2	Domino East
	Interval	52.36	54.64	2.28	3.1	0.6	7.1	
	Interval	62.93	64.00	1.07	13.4	8.1	14.3	
SR20-32	Interval	14.91	15.91	1.00	5.2	10.5	5.2	Domino East
SR20-33	No significant results[1]							Domino Central
SR20-35	No significant results[1]							Domino Central
SR20-36	Interval	33.00	33.42	0.42	4.9	17.7	2.1	Domino Central
SR20-37	Interval	113.08	121.05	7.97	4.2	7.5	33.2	Domino Central
	including	119.73	120.16	0.43	64.6	36.5	27.8	
SR20-39	No significant results[1]							Domino West
SR20-41	No significant results[1]							Domino West
SR20-43	No significant results[1]							Domino West
SR20-44	Interval	34.00	46.00	12.00	1.2	2.4	14.0	Domino North
	including	39.50	39.86	0.36	9.9	7.3	3.6	
SR20-46	Interval	41.28	45.40	4.12	2.4	5.8	10.0	Domino North
SR20-47	No significant results[1]							Domino North
SR20-49	Interval	47.19	47.71	0.52	5.6	12.7	2.9	Domino North
	Interval	73.00	78.70	5.70	1.5	12.8	8.7	
	including	77.73	78.70	0.97	7.9	63.7	7.7	
SR20-61	Interval	51.03	54.15	3.12	4.0	70.3	12.5	Domino Central
	including	51.33	51.74	0.41	26.5	121.0	10.9	
SR20-63	No significant results[1]							Domino East
SR20-66	No significant results[1]							Domino East

*[1]"Significant result" is any individual assay >3 g/t Au or any composite >5 g/t Au * m at a cut off at 0.5 g/t Au and with no more than two consecutive samples below cut-off within the composite*

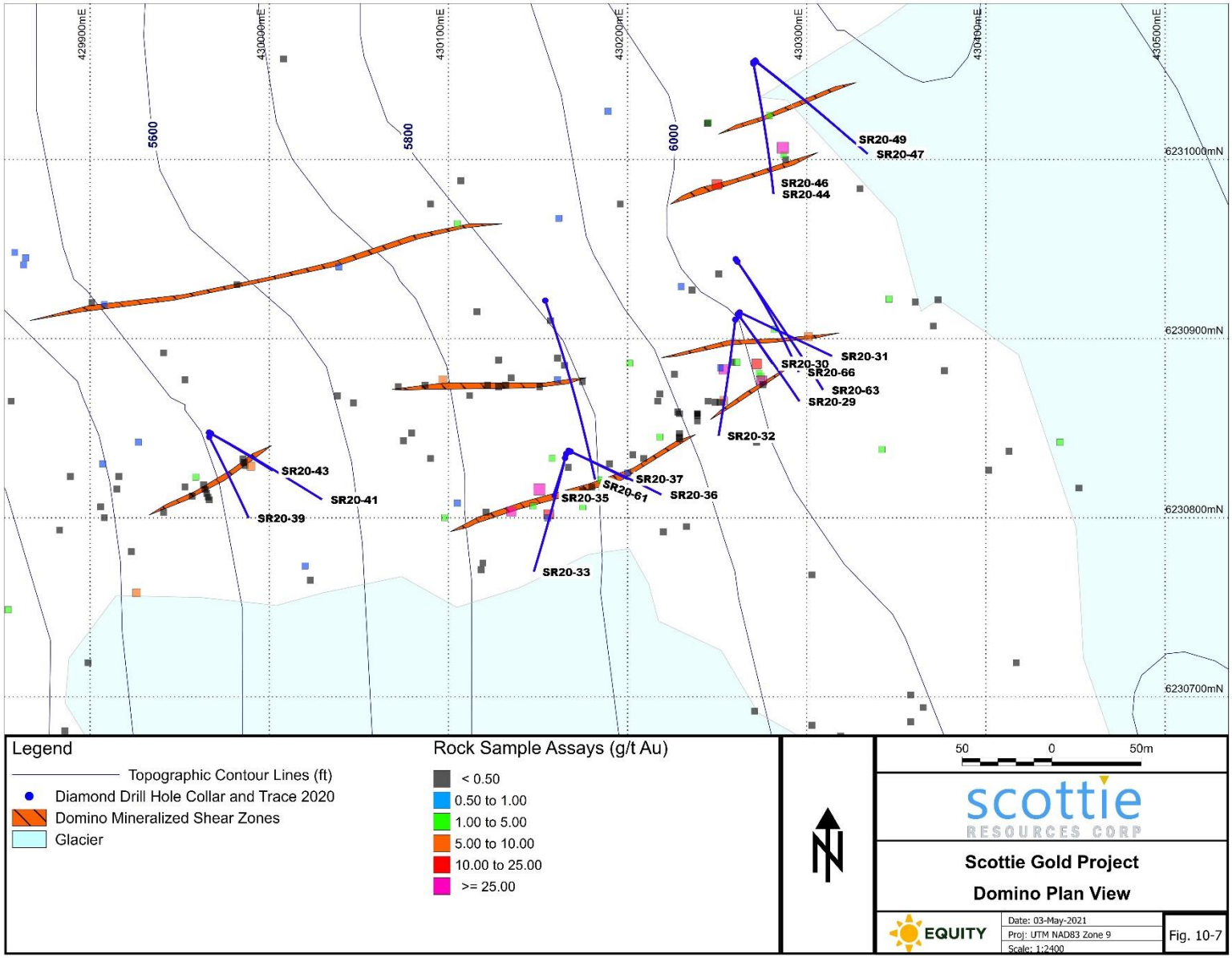

Figure 10-7: Plan map showing SCOTs 2020 diamond drilling in the Domino Zone, as well as 2019 and 2020 rock sampling. There is no historical drilling in this area, except for an abandoned hole that is not shown (Source: Equity, 2021)

10.6 C and D zones

Eighteen of the 21 holes from the 2016 program were drilled into the C and D zones (Kruchkowski, 2017) for a total of 1,941 m. These holes were drilled from just three pads, mostly between azimuths of 325° to 010° and at dips ranging from 0° to -50°. Hole lengths average 108 m within a range from 46 to 184 m.

A total of 644 core samples were taken from these 2016 holes, covering 794 m of the 1,941 m drilled (41%). Notable drill intercepts are summarized in Table 10-6. True widths of mineralized intercepts are unknown as there is significant uncertainty to the vein orientations.

Ten of the 18 holes drilled on the C and D zones returned at least one narrow intercept >3.0 g/t Au with some of the better results returned from SG-16-04 and 05 (Table 10-6). The C and D veins are both interpreted as northeast striking and northwest dipping (Kruchkowski, 2017). Follow-up prospecting in 2020, however, describes the C Zone as occurring in an east-west trending drainage (Nuttall et al., 2021).

Table 10-6: Significant results from 2016 drilling at C and D zones (Source: Equity, 2021)

Drill Hole	Interval Desc.	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m	Zone
SG-16-01	Interval	19.15	19.51	0.36	13.9	16.5	5.0	C
	Interval	27.90	28.20	0.30	8.1	10.5	2.4	C
	Interval	37.04	37.50	0.46	5.8	5.0	2.7	C
	Interval	45.12	46.65	1.53	5.0	1.0	7.7	C
	Interval	155.98	156.37	0.39	3.0	1.0	1.2	D
SG-16-02	Interval	16.19	16.49	0.30	12.5	5.8	3.7	C
	including	26.01	26.62	0.61	23.5	19.7	14.3	C
	Interval	154.88	161.28	6.40	1.0	3.0	6.2	D
SG-16-03	Interval	17.68	22.26	4.58	4.0	4.7	18.5	C
	Interval	29.88	31.40	1.52	3.2	1.6	4.9	C
	Interval	40.27	44.05	3.78	1.5	6.0	5.6	C
SG-16-04	Interval	7.16	10.52	3.36	3.4	1.7	11.5	C
	Interval	55.79	56.92	1.13	31.5	8.4	35.6	C
SG-16-05	Interval	7.47	9.05	1.58	9.8	4.5	15.6	C
	Interval	17.13	21.95	4.82	5.2	2.0	25.0	C
SG-16-06	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-07	Interval	6.71	11.28	4.57	3.2	1.1	14.6	C
	Interval	16.92	22.26	5.34	5.4	2.3	28.8	C
SG-16-08	Interval	61.89	62.26	0.37	12.3	12.0	4.6	C
SG-16-09	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-10	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-11	Interval	21.71	29.88	8.17	1.7	3.0	13.6	C
	including	21.71	22.32	0.61	8.5	9.3	5.2	C
SG-16-12	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-13	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-14	Interval	66.77	67.16	0.39	14.5	6.8	5.7	C
SG-16-15	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-16	Interval	76.68	84.60	7.92	0.7	1.6	5.8	C
SG-16-17	No significant results[1]							C
SG-16-21	No significant results[1]							C

*[1]"Significant result" is any individual assay >3 g/t Au or any composite >5 g/t Au * m at a cut off at 0.5 g/t Au and with no more than two consecutive samples below cut-off within the composite*

10.7 SGM Tailings

In 2018 and 2019, SCOT augered 31 holes into two tailings dumps, one located near the C Portal and the other located 700 m south, near the D Portal. Both tailing piles extend from just east of the access road into the Summit Lake basin. Collar information is attached as Appendix B.

The C and D portal tailings piles ranges from boulder- to cobble-sized material upslope near the road, to well-sorted silty sand in the basin (e.g. Figure 10-9). The sandy tailings comprise hard, oxidized, sand extending to 0.3 m depth, followed by dark grey sand from 0.3-2.0 m and then water saturated sand below 2.0 m.

The main objective of both programs was to sample the sandy-silty tailings along depth profiles. Samples were taken with a Dutch auger down to depths from 0.2-3.5 m, with 1 to 6 samples taken per hole. Each sample, comprising 0.52-2.0 kg of material, was placed in a polyethylene bag along with a unique sample ID. The auger was wiped clean between auger stations.

Top-to-bottom composites range from 1.4 g/t Au over 0.2 m to 4.3 g/t Au over 3.4 m (Table 10-7). Work from the 2018 program suggested precious and base metal enrichment towards depth and the central area of the tailings pile. The 2019 program determined that tailing specific gravity averages 2.76 g/cm^3 and ranges from 2.70 g/cm^3 to 2.84 g/cm^3. A drone survey was also completed over the tailing piles to accurately map out its extent and relief to estimate its volume.

Table 10-7: Select results[1] from 2018 and 2019 auger sampling programs (Source: Equity 2021)

Auger Hole ID	Tailings Pile	Depth (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au g/t*m
18AH-001/19AH-019	C Portal	3.43	4.33	8.9	14.9
18AH-002/19AH-020	C Portal	3.53	2.69	9.9	9.5
18AH-004	C Portal	3.20	2.74	8.9	8.8
18AH-006	C Portal	3.30	2.65	7.9	8.7
18AH-012	C Portal	3.00	2.39	7.5	7.2
18AH-003	C Portal	3.20	2.12	7.2	6.8
18AH-007	C Portal	3.25	1.80	7.2	5.9
19AH-030	D Portal	1.98	2.40	6.2	4.8
18AH-013	C Portal	3.30	1.43	7.8	4.7
18AH-005	C Portal	2.50	1.80	7.0	4.5

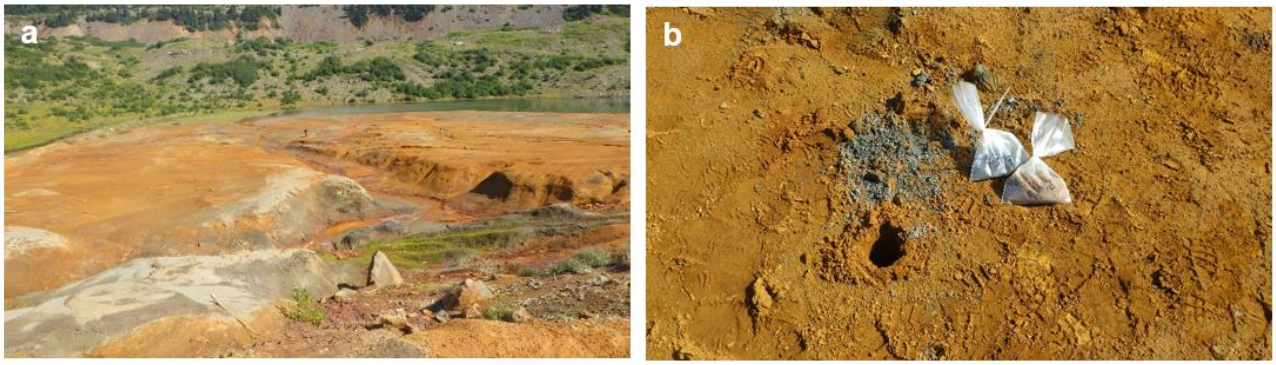

Figure 10-9: Photos of the sampled tailings on the Scottie Gold Mine Property showing (a) overview of the C Portal tailings dump and (b) close-up of an auger hole, with rusty sandy-silt at surface and grey silt from >0.3 m depth scattered just above the hole. Poly bags contain tailing samples (Source: R Voordouw, 2018).

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Core sample preparation, shipment security and analytical methods are summarized below for the 2016, 2019, and 2020 drill programs done by SCOT on the Scottie Gold Mine Property.

11.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1 2016 Drilling

The 2016 drill program was managed by Rotation and included the taking of 692 half core samples with an average length of 1.3 m in a range of 0.3 to 3.4 m. A total of 858 m of core was sampled out of 2,648 m drilled, for 26% of all metres drilled. The remaining half core is stored at Roland Soucie's storage yard a few kilometres north of Stewart.

One certified reference material (CRM) and one blank were inserted with every 18 core samples, for a quality control (QC) insertion rate of 10%. No duplicate samples were taken.

Available documents do not provide descriptions of core processing procedures, such as core cutting, sample registration, and chain of custody.

11.1.2 2019 Drilling

The 2019 and 2020 drill programs were both managed by Equity on behalf of SCOT. In 2019, a total of 866 core samples were taken with an average length of 1.91 m and range of 0.3 to 3.0 m, for 84% of all drill core sampled. A core saw was used to split the core along the apical line, with half the sample submitted for analysis and the other half left in the core box for reference. The remaining half core is stored on the concrete pad at the Scottie Gold Mine historical camp site.

Cut samples were placed in a poly-ethylene bag along with a barcoded sample tag, then zip-tied, bundled into rice bags, sealed with a numbered security tag, and shipped to the ALS Geochemistry ("ALS") preparation lab in Terrace, BC, by Equity and SCOT personnel.

An additional 137 QAQC samples were inserted (63 blanks, 49 CRM, 25 coarse duplicates) for an insertion rate of 14% that meets industry best practice (e.g. Abzalov, 2008). Field duplicate pairs were quartered with the two quarters submitted for analysis, leaving half of the core in the core box.

11.1.3 2020 Drilling

In 2020, a total of 3,594 core samples were taken with an average length of 1.32 m and range of 0.3 to 3.1 m, for 67% of all drill core sampled. Core samples were split and bagged in the same manner as the 2019 work, then shipped to the MSALABS Inc ("MSA") preparation lab in Terrace, BC, via SCOT, Equity, and Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd (of Smithers, BC). The remaining half core is stored at the Bitter Creek Staging area off Hwy 37A.

An additional 501 QAQC samples were inserted (168 blanks, 166 CRMs, 84 coarse duplicates, 83 field duplicates) for an insertion rate of 12% that meets industry best practice (e.g. Abzalov, 2008). Field duplicate pairs were quartered with the two quarters submitted for analysis, leaving half of the core in the core box.

11.2 Sample Analyses

Three different labs have been used to complete the geochemical assays for the Scottie Gold Mine Property; Loring Laboratories Ltd of Calgary, Alberta, in 2016 ("Loring"), ALS of North Vancouver, BC, in 2018, and MSA of Langley, BC, in 2020.

11.2.1 2016 Program

Loring is independent of SCOT, accredited under the Standards Council of Canada testing and calibration laboratory accreditation program (LAP, lab no. 868), and meets the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Under LAP, however, Loring currently lacks the certification to complete the analyses that were requested by SCOT, including the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (Au-AA). Typical overlimit methods for gold (e.g. gravimetric, screen assay) were also not used for the 2016 analyses.

11.2.2 2019 Program

ALS is independent of SCOT, accredited under the Standards Council of Canada testing and calibration laboratory accreditation program (LAP, lab no. 579), and meets the General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Under LAP, ALS is certified to complete the analytical methods requested by SCOT, including the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (Au-AA), gold and silver by lead collection fire assay and gravimetric finish (Au/Ag-GRA), and multiple elements by four-acid digestion and ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61).

Samples received at the Terrace preparation facility were crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. A 250 g riffle split was taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm. A listing of the analytical procedures used for this program, as well as analytical detection limits, are presented in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: ALS analytical methods for the 2019 Scottie Gold Mine program (Source: Equity, 2021)

Element	Method	ALS Code	Lower Detection Limit
Au	FA-AAS	AA23	0.005 g/t
Au	FA-GRAV	GRA21	0.05 g/t
Multi	AR-ICPAES	ICP41	Variable
Multi	AR-ICP/AAS	OG46	Variable

11.2.3 2020 Program

MSA is independent of SCOT and is accredited by the International Accreditation Service (IAS) as having demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017. MSA is not accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. The IAS certifies that MSA is accredited to complete the analytical methods requested by SCOT, including the determination of gold by lead collection fire assay and atomic absorption spectrometry (FAS-111), gold and silver by lead collection fire assay and gravimetric finish (FAS-415), and multiple elements by four-acid digestion and ICP-ES/MS finish (IMS-230).

Table 11-2: MSA analytical methods for the 2020 Scottie Gold Mine program (Source: Equity, 2021)

Element	Method	MSA Code	Lower Detection Limit
Au	FA-AAS	FAS-111	0.005 g/t
Au	FA-GRAV	FAS-415	0.9 g/t
Multi	4A-ICPMS	IMS-230	Variable
Ag	FA-GRAV	FAS-418	50 g/t

Samples received at the Terrace preparation facility were crushed to 70% passing 2 mm. A 250 g riffle split was taken and pulverised to 85% passing 75 µm. A listing of the analytical procedures used for this program, as well as analytical detection limits, are presented in Table 11-2.

11.3 Quality Control Quality Assurance Program

The sections below summarize quality control and quality assurance (QAQC) results for the 2016, 2019, and 2020 diamond drilling programs on the Scottie Gold Mine Property. QAQC "failures" are here defined as comprising:

- Single CRMs with Z-scores >+3 or <-3;
- Two or more consecutive CRMs with Z-scores >+2 to +3 or <-2 to -3;
- Blank returning >10 x the detection limit ("10xDL") for Au or Ag.

Z-scores represent the number of standard deviations (σ) that an observed value (*x*) is from the certified mean (µ), and is calculated by subtracting µ from *x* and dividing the difference by σ.

11.3.1 2016 Program

An overview of QC analyses is not provided in the 2016 assessment report (Kruchkowski, 2017) nor is the type of CRM or blank material identified. QC results for this program could therefore not be reviewed.

11.3.2 2019 Program

Core and QC analyses for the 2019 program were returned on 12 certificates of analysis (COA) issued by ALS. Results of QC analyses are summarized in Appendix G of Branson et al (2020). CRMs used for this program include OREAS 228b (8.57 g/t Au) and OREAS 523 (1.04 g/t Au). Gold values in both CRMs are certified by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish. In all 49 instances the CRM results were within the warning limits.

Field blanks consist of granitic intrusion barren of mineralisation. Re-assay of one blank sample and three succeeding samples indicated carry-over from the preceding intervals of high-grade Au, with the lower re-assays incorporated into the database (Branson et al., 2020).

Coarse duplicates show a high level of correlation (R^2 = 0.97), indicating no bias is present from the sample preparation. Sample results are repeatable, and the sample preparation procedures are adequate for the creation of a homogenous pulp. The average coefficient of variation (CV_{AVR}%) is 22.52, which is within the range of recommended values for vein-hosted gold deposits (e.g. Abzalov, 2008).

Overall, the QAQC results give a high degree of confidence in the 2019 assay data.

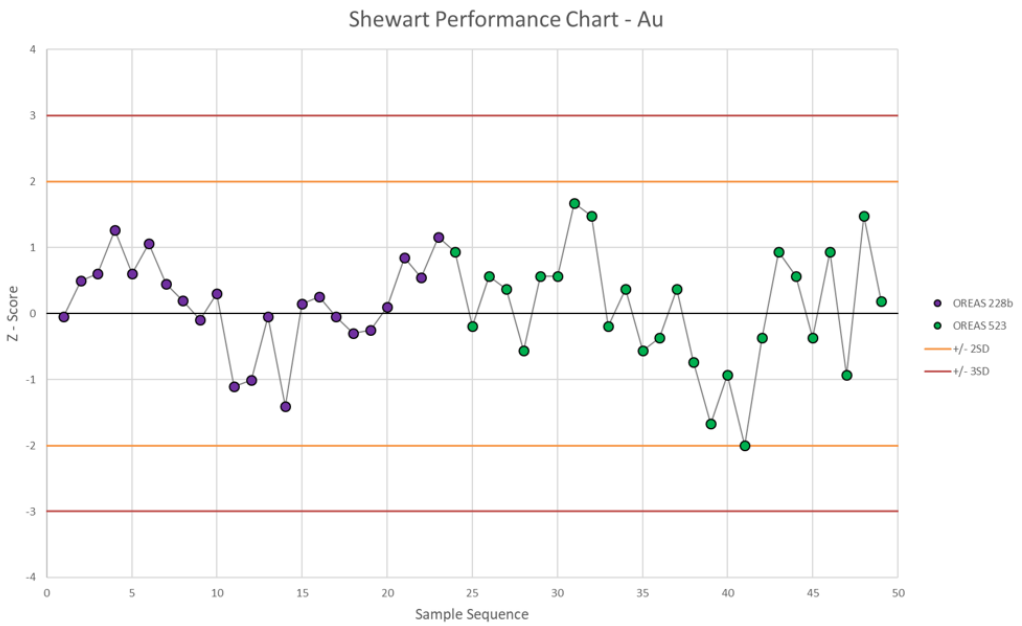

Figure 11-1: Shewart chart for CRMs used in SCOT's 2019 drilling program, showing no QC failures as defined at the start of Section 11.3.

11.3.3 2020 Program

Core and QC analyses for the 2020 program were returned on 61 COAs issued by MSA. The results of QC analyses are described in Appendix M of Nuttall et al (2021). CRMs used for this program include CDN-GS-1P5T (1.75 g/t Au, 92 g/t Ag), CDN-GS-25 (25.6 g/t Au, 99.5 g/t Ag), and OREAS 523 (1.04 g/t Au, 1.72% Cu). The two lower-grade CRMs have gold certified by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) or inductively coupled plasma (ICP) finish whereas CDN-GS-25 is certified by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. In all 165 instances the CRM results were within the warning limits (Figure 11-2).

Field blanks consist of granitic intrusion barren of mineralisation. Au results for all blanks were below the 10xDL threshold. There was minor (<1%) carryover after high-grade Ag mineralisation in two certificates; however no re-assays were requested (Nuttall et al., 2021).

The field duplicate results are mostly within 20xDL for Au (<0.1 g/t). Most duplicate sets are highly reproducible, with $R^2 \approx 1$, and slopes approaching m=1. The CV_{AVR}% is slightly above the range of values typical for vein-hosted gold deposits (e.g. Abzalov, 2008).

62 samples were analysed by FAS-415, the over limit Au method. Only one instance of CDN-GS-25, the high-grade Au CRM, was run as part of these.

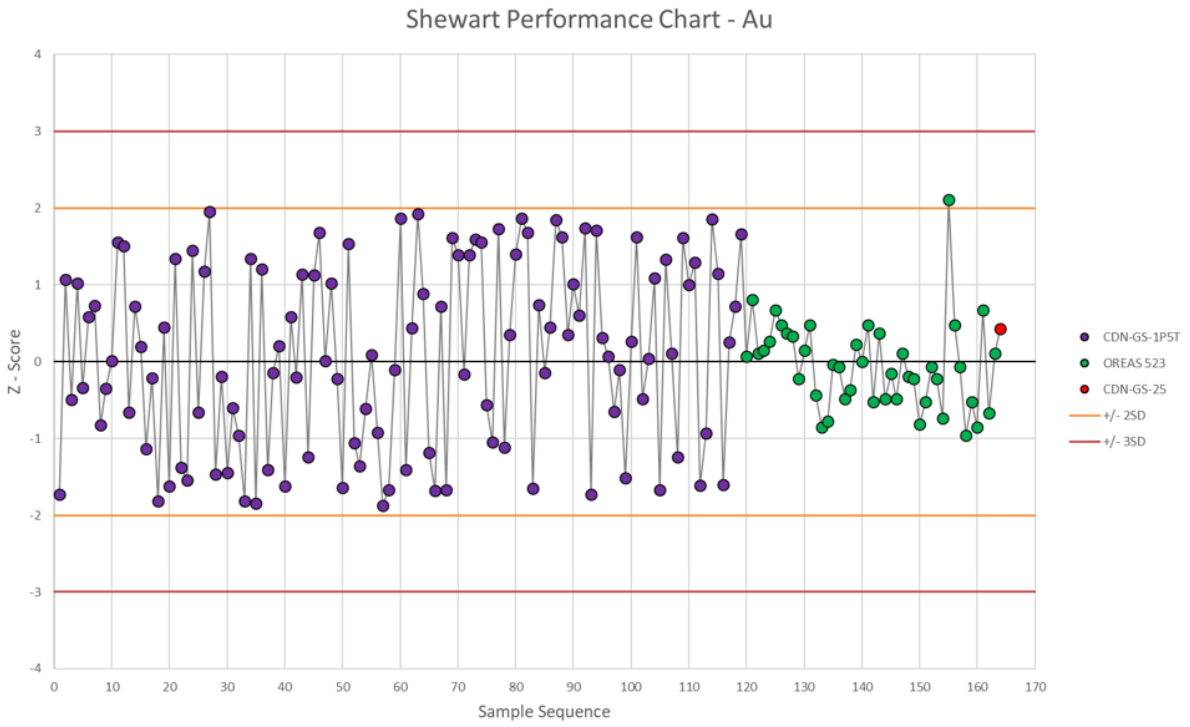

Figure 11-2: Shewart chart for CRMs used in SCOT's 2020 drilling program, showing no QC failures as defined at the start of Section 11.3.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Author Voordouw has worked as a Project Geologist on the Scottie Gold Mine Property in 2018, 2019, and 2020. This work included management of drill operations, writing of assessment reports, prospecting, and auger sampling of tailings. This work was done as part of Author Voordouw's employment in Equity, who managed parts of the 2018, 2019, and 2020 work programs on behalf of SCOT.

Author Branson worked as a Project Geologist on the Scottie Gold Mine Property in 2020. This work included project logistics, writing of assessment reports and drill management oversight. This work was done as part of Author Branson's employment in Equity, who managed parts of the 2018, 2019, and 2020 work programs on behalf of SCOT.

12.1 Drill Hole Location Verification

In July and August 2020, Author Voordouw used a handheld GPS unit to spot the Domino Central pad (used for drilling SR20-35, -36, -37, -39), pads for SR20-28 and -38 at Bend, SR20-40 at Blueberry, and SR20-34 at the Scottie Gold Mine. In September 2020, McElhanney surveyed the same collar locations with a differential GPS system (DGPS). Total offset between GPS and DGPS readings was <10 m, which is within the error limitations of the handheld GPS unit used to spot the holes.

None of the 2016 holes were verified by the authors.

12.2 Geological Data Verification and Interpretation

Much of the historical data was compiled by Author Voordouw following industry best practices for exploration program planning and design (CIM, 2018). This data compilation was used to update interpretation of the Scottie Gold Mine veins, target at the Bend Vein and Blueberry area, and guide property-scale prospecting work.

Author Voordouw designed the 2018 core relogging and surface sampling program and helped manage the 2019 and 2020 drilling programs. This work included drill program management, geological interpretation, quick logging of historical core from the Scottie Gold Mine M and N zones, prospecting of the 5 km long A Portal, and auger sampling of tailings.

12.3 Assay Verification

Author Voordouw was on site and managing the program during processing of SR19-13 as well as SR20-22 to -27, SR20-29, and SR20-56 to -66. The procedures used in both of these programs follow industry best practices for sample preparation, analysis, shipment security, and QA/QC (CIM, 2018).

12.4 Data Adequacy

The results of the data verification demonstrate the 2019 and 2020 data is adequate for use in mineral resource estimation and preparation of mineral reserves. Results from the 2016 program and historical drilling should be confirmed through DGPS survey of drill collars, a small resampling program focussed on significant results, and relogging of drill core.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 2020 Tailings Work

In 2019, SCOT contracted Met-Solve Laboratories Inc of Langley, BC, to conduct metallurgical test work on a 27.15 kg sample of tailings taken from the C Portal area. The sample was received on 2 December 2019 (Tajadod and Kwok, 2020) then subjected to gravity recoverable gold (GRG) testwork in early 2020, followed up with supplementary cleaner flotation and leaching testwork in May and July 2020 (Kwok et al., 2020).

A standard GRG test was done using a Falcon L40 concentrator as well as scoping flotation tests. The head sample grade of 1.6 g/t Au (Table 13-1) is relatively low, with 70% of augered composites (Section 10.7) returning >1.7 g/t Au (up to 4.3 g/t Au) and a tailing sample submitted by Red Eye assaying 3.99 g/t Au (Grcic, 2012).

Testwork found that the sample has a GRG value of just 16.9% with the bulk of gravity gold recovery achieved at a final grind of 80% passing (p80) 70 µm (Tajadod and Kwok, 2020). An additional 44.1% recovery of gold was achieved by flotation of the GRG tailings, for a total of 67.3%. Metallurgical response of gold to a conventional flotation test resulted in recovery of 66.3% indicating it is a suitable recovery process for the C Portal tailings (Tajadod and Kwok, 2020). Gold losses to flotation were most likely locked in silicate minerals although no further mineralogical work was done to confirm this (Tajadod and Kwok, 2020).

Table 13-1: Head sample Au and Ag grades (Source: Tajadod and Kwok, 2020)

Sample Description	Grade (g/t)	
	Au	*Ag*
Head sample	1.63	7.0
Duplicate head sample	1.60	
GRG calculated head grade	1.62	
Flotation calculated head grade	1.55	5.3

The second phase of testing included running the sample through a series of three cleaner flotation tests that found pH adjustment and depressant addition show some positive results but that upgrading gold through flotation was insufficient (Kwok et al., 2020). A cleaner concentrate of 7.1-7.9 g/t Au was generated that fell well below the target of 20 g/t Au.

Cyanide leaching was investigated by a 48-hour bottle roll leach test, with the sample showing relatively slow leach kinetics that were still increasing at final sampling time Table 13-2). Testing resulted in 71.8% gold recovery that could possibly be increased with a longer leach duration of up to 144 hours, though this may not be a practical mining solution (Kwok et al., 2020).

Table 13-2: CN leach test results for C Portal tailing sample (Source: Kwok et al., 2020)

Products	Sol. Wt. (g)	Au grade (g/t)	Au distribution (%)
1 hour	3099.2	0.30	26%
3 hours	3212.2	0.47	43%
6 hours	3272.8	0.51	48%
24 hours	3264.0	0.58	55%
31 hours	3244.8	0.59	56%
48 hours (PLS)	3219.3	0.76	72%
Residue	1928.5	0.51	28%
Calculated head	1961.3	1.78	100%
Assayed head		1.62	

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

SCOT has not completed an estimate of mineral resources for the Scottie Gold Mine Property. For completeness, significant historical resource estimates are disclosed under Section 6.4.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In May 2020, Ascot Resources Limited (“Ascot”) published a feasibility study for the Premier and Red Mountain Gold Project (“PRMGP”; Bird et al., 2020), which consists of four mining operations (Silver Coin, Big Missouri, Premier and Red Mountain), that will be sequenced over an 8-year period to initially produce 1.1 Moz of gold and 3.0 Moz of silver, with peak production of 172,000 gold equivalent ounces. The reserves stated by Ascot are Proven and Probable reserves of 6.2 Mt at 5.9 g/t Au and 19.7 g/t Ag (Bird et al., 2020). The geology of these deposits is summarized in Section 7.2 and the locations relative to the Property are shown in Figure 7-2 The authors have been unable to verify the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Scottie Gold Mine Property that is the subject of the technical report.

Operations are planned to be conducted out of the processing facility of the historical Premier Mine site, which is located approximately 20 km northwest of Stewart, 20 km south of the Scottie Gold Mine, and near the Silver Coin, Big Missouri and Premier deposits. The Red Mountain Project is located 23 km to the southeast in an adjacent valley. Existing road access, historical underground mining infrastructure, a mill processing facility, the nearby Long Lake Hydro power plant, tailings storage facility, water treatment plant and mine waste stockpile all benefit the PRMGP (Bird et al., 2020). Ore will be trucked to the processing facility and mining waste will be used underground as a combination of rockfill and cemented rockfill.

The processing plant will produce gold doré through conventional crushing, grinding, and gravity circuits followed by standard carbon-in-leach process. Additionally, gold recovery will be optimized for the Red Mountain ore, which is harder and requires a finer grind than the other deposits, by adding a fine grinding-mill and an additional pre-leach thickener prior to processing this ore.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SCOT is the recorded owner of most claims comprising the Scottie Gold Mine Property, with three claims held in the name of the optionor. To the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

The Scottie Gold Mine Property is road accessible from June to October, after which significant snow accumulation over winter requires snow ploughing and avalanche control for safe access. The Scottie Gold Mine, Blueberry, Bend, and C-D-E-F zones are all road accessible when clear of snow. Drilling at the Scottie Gold Mine, however, requires helicopter support as does most other exploration work over the Summit Lake and Stock claim blocks. Helicopter work in the summer months may be hampered by poor visibility due to inclement weather.

SCOT currently has two active exploration permits that are in process of being amended into a single permit with an expanded scope, as the remaining scope is insufficient for completing the recommended scope of work (Section 26). This permit is in process with the BCMEM as of the effective date of this report.

The Scottie Gold Mine Property is underlain by rocks of the Hazelton Group and Texas Creek intrusive suite, which hosts many other similar-aged mineral deposits in the Golden Triangle of northwestern BC. Mineralization on the Property occurs in intrusion-related, sulphide-rich, quartz-carbonate shear veins emplaced under trans-tensional strain. Mineralized shoots are best developed in dilational jogs where shear veins are braided and connected with cross veins (e.g. Sixties Veins),

collectively forming so-called cymoid loops. Gold mineralization shows a strong correlation with shear veins and sulphide content whereas Ag is more strongly associated with base metals than with gold.

The measured extents of historical production and resource estimates fall within an area of approximately 10 x 150 x 150 m with average grade >10 g/t Au. Nearby exploration targets, like the O and P zones are significantly smaller than this, but are also mostly open along strike and down dip, so require more drilling to fully evaluate their potential.

Since 2012, SCOT has conducted exploration on the Scottie Gold Mine Property that has included geological mapping, rock sampling, geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Rock sampling programs in 2016, 2019, and 2020 identified several new showings in the Domino Zone and Summit Lake claim block, mostly hosted in quartz-carbonate-sulphide shear veins with similarity to those at the Scottie Gold Mine. Geophysical surveys done in 2020 were still under review as of the effective date of this report.

SCOT's 2019 and 2020 drilling and core processing were completed to CIM standards (CIM, 2018). These programs extended the M Zone approximately 50 m at depth to where it is appears to be truncated by the Morris Summit Fault, and approximately 30 m up-dip. An attempt to extend it southeastward was abandoned when it intersected a historical working. There is potential to extend the M Zone to the east and possibly to the west at depth, but the overall potential for expansion for this particular shoot is limited. The 2019 and 2020 drilling on O Zone defined a new possible plunge orientation that is open for 50 m to 150 m up-plunge and 100 m to 150 m down-plunge. Intercepts of other zones, especially P, are also worth follow up.

SCOTs work in the Blueberry area indicates there are two styles of mineralization; (1) Scottie Gold Mine-like shear vein referred to as the Blueberry Vein, and (2) replacement-style mineralization along a property-scale andesite-siltstone (AND-SLT) contact. A mineralized shoot appears to follow the intersection of the Blueberry Vein with the AND-SLT contact ("Contact Zone") and is open below 175 m true vertical depth. New rock sampling along the AND-SLT contact defined sporadic gold-enrichment along 800-900 m of strike length, from the Road West showing in the North to the Fifi showing at the south end.

Recent drilling at the Bend Vein failed to significantly expand beyond its historical potential, with the best results duplicating historical high grade. A poorly-constrained 200 m step-out hole intersected 3.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m, providing support to structural, geophysical, and surface geochemical data that suggests the Bend structure continues to the east.

SCOT has collected 390 rock samples from the Domino Zone and drilled 18 holes in 2020. Results included sporadic high-grade (1-65 g/t Au) intervals ranging from 0.4 to 12 m in core width, contained within broader intervals with true widths of 5-70 m and residual grade of 0.1-0.2 g/t Au.

The 2016 drilling program at the C and D zones encountered several narrow intervals of high grade mineralization but failed to define continuity in closely-spaced holes.

It is worth noting that besides exploration at the Scottie Gold Mine, drilling on most other targets is shallow. This includes the Bend Vein tested to just 75 m of vertical depth below surface, the Blueberry Contact Zone to 175 m, and Domino to 135 m vertical depth.

In 2018 and 2019, SCOT augered 31 holes into the C and D portal tailings, which consist of silty sand in the Summit Lake basin. Sampled tailings returned composites ranging from 1.4 g/t Au over 0.2 m to 4.3 g/t Au over 3.4 m. Tailing densities average 2.76 g/cm^3 and range from 2.70 g/cm^3 to 2.84 g/cm^3. A drone survey was used to map the extent of tailing piles. Metallurgical testing on a 27.5 kg sample with a head grade of 1.6 g/t Au returned 66% recovery by conventional flotation with limited potential for improvement. Cyanide leaching led to 71% recovery after 48 hours while leach kinetics were still increasing, indicating that longer leach times are needed for optimal recoveries.

The 2019 and 2020 rock and drilling data collected by SCOT is considered adequate for the purposes of this report and any future geological modelling. The 2016 data should be validated through a DGPS survey of collar locations and select resampling and relogging of drill core. The historical collar, survey, and assay database needs to be validated before any future resource estimation, through an underground DGPS survey of collar locations, drilling twin holes, and, where possible, additional relogging and resampling of drill core.

QA/QC procedures for SCOT's 2019 and 2020 drilling programs were adequate with all analyses done at certified laboratories. Results of the QA/QC analyses indicate that assay data is fit for the purposes of further targeting and resource estimation.

Project risk is high because the Scottie Gold Mine Property is an early-stage exploration project with no guarantee that the exploration results to date indicate an economic ore body. Risk can be somewhat mitigated by additional work as recommended in Section 26.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides recommendations for future work on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, collectively comprising desktop work, relogging and resampling, geological mapping, prospecting, DGPS surveys, and 12,500 m of diamond drilling. The estimated cost of this program is C$5,700,000.

26.1 Program

Desktop targeting work is recommended prior to the 2021 field season. This work should integrate data collected during the 2020 field season, including geophysical surveys still under review, and historical data compiled since the last compilation in 2018. In particular, targeting should focus on additional shoots within the M and N zone structures, expansion potential for the O and P zones, expansion of the Blueberry Contact Zone, additional mineralized shoots on the AND-SLT contact, along-strike potential of the Bend Vein, and expansion of new discoveries at Domino. Additional work that follows up on the proposed offset of the Morris Summit Fault is also recommended to push ahead exploration for the fault offset portion of the Scottie Gold Mine.

Results of the 2020 airborne and ground IP surveys should be reviewed by a professional geophysicist to provide guidelines for future drilling and geophysical surveys.

Selected relogging and resampling of the 2016 and historical drill is recommended for validation purposes. DGPS surveys of historical surface drilling locations should be completed along with handheld GPS surveys of historical rock sampling locations.

Geological mapping and prospecting should focus on the primary target areas on the Property (Scottie Gold Mine, Blueberry, Bend, Domino), historical prospects (e.g. C-D-E-F zones, Dave Zone) and newly discovered zones. Detailed geological mapping, with a focus on structure, would be particularly useful to guide drill targeting.

12,500 m of diamond drilling is recommended to test targets identified in the desktop work. It is suggested that approximately 6,000 m is used to test the Blueberry area, 3,000 m on the Scottie Gold Mine, 2,500 m at Domino, and 1,000 m on greenfields targets.

Recommendations from Phase II of the metallurgical testwork include mineralogical study of gold occurrences within the rock matrix that could then lead into further investigation of mineral-specific leach procedures (Kwok et al., 2020).

26.2 Budget

We estimate that the program described above can be executed within a budget of C$5.7M (Table 26-1).

Table 26-1: Proposed budget for program outlined in Section 26.1(Source: Equity, 2021)

Item	Cost
Desktop work	C$55,000
Review of geophysics	C$20,000
Relogging & resampling	C$35,000
Geological mapping, prospecting	C$250,000
DGPS survey	C$15,000
12,500 m of drilling @ C$425/m	C$5,312,500
	C$5,687,500

Respectfully submitted,

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Ron Voordouw

Thomas Branson

EQUITY EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

Effective Date: March 1, 2021

Signed Date: May 6, 2021

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APPENDIX A

2016, 2019, 2010 diamond drill collars

Table A-1:Collar data for all diamond drilling done by SCOT (Source: Equity, 2021)

Hole	Length (m)	Prospect	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
SG-16-01	174.7	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232262	942	345	0
SG-16-02	174.4	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232262	942	345	-10
SG-16-03	183.8	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232262	942	345	-30
SG-16-04	62.8	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232262	942	345	-40
SG-16-05	81.8	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232262	942	345	-45
SG-16-06	78.4	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232257	940	327	-35
SG-16-07	95.4	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433072	6232257	940	327	-50
SG-16-08	168.0	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	0
SG-16-09	46.0	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	-10
SG-16-10	57.2	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	-20
SG-16-11	52.4	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	-30
SG-16-12	64.6	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	-40
SG-16-13	49.5	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433062	6232215	945	345	-50
SG-16-14	134.8	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433099	6232219	922	009	-10
SG-16-15	153.1	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433099	6232219	922	009	-20
SG-16-16	92.4	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433099	6232219	922	355	0
SG-16-17	116.8	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433099	6232219	922	355	-10
SG-16-18	218.6	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432380	6230794	982	310	-45
SG-16-19	248.8	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432479	6230827	943	340	-45
SG-16-20	246.0	Other	NAD83, Zone 09	434479	6230827	1102	045	-45
SG-16-21	154.6	C Zone	NAD83, Zone 09	433099	6232219	922	355	-30
SR19-01	67.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433713	6233938	787	155	-45
SR19-02	86.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433706	6233963	788	155	-70
SR19-03	116.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433717	6233988	795	155	-55
SR19-04	131.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433717	6233988	795	155	-70
SR19-05	82.5	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433785	6233999	808	155	-45
SR19-06	131.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433755	6234057	808	155	-50
SR19-07	116.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433689	6233990	791	155	-76
SR19-08	56.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	434176	6234183	793	155	-45
SR19-09	35.3	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	434176	6234183	793	155	-65
SR19-10	16.5	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433700	6233905	786	155	-45
SR19-11	40.4	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433763	6233954	792	155	-45
SR19-12	67.3	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433389	6233068	854	125	-45
SR19-13	539.1	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431986	6231352	1226	224	-56
SR19-14	77.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433390	6233067	851	150	-63
SR19-15	89.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433383	6233086	857	130	-64
SR19-16	58.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433436	6233059	850	125	-45
SR19-17	58.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433444	6233076	853	125	-45
SR19-18	71.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433442	6233077	843	125	-65
SR19-19	50.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433442	6233080	842	090	-45
SR19-20	161.9	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433405	6233091	857	125	-65
SR20-21	258.4	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433361	6233118	860	128	-61
SR20-22	236.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433382	6233158	869	135	-60
SR20-23	184.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433385	6233153	866	135	-45
SR20-24	76.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433694	6233914	786	156	-45
SR20-25	713.0	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431880	6231501	1322	199	-63
SR20-26	71.0	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433718	6233957	789	155	-61
SR20-27	274.5	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432079	6231320	1166	224	-47
SR20-28	71.2	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433815	6234000	814	154	-45
SR20-29	82.2	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430262	6230913	1821	144	-45
SR20-30	109.8	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430262	6230914	1821	144	-72
SR20-31	82.3	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430263	6230915	1822	115	-46
SR20-32	91.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430260	6230910	1820	187	-45

Hole	Length (m)	Prospect	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
SR20-33	91.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430165	6230833	1760	193	-45
SR20-34	212.8	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431798	6231479	1354	187	-64
SR20-35	75.9	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430166	6230836	1760	194	-71
SR20-36	78.8	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430168	6230837	1761	114	-45
SR20-37	121.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430167	6230837	1761	114	-73
SR20-38	96.8	Bend	NAD83, Zone 09	433732	6234014	806	144	-46
SR20-39	72.0	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	429967	6230845	1661	152	-46
SR20-40	42.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433465	6233018	866	200	-45
SR20-41	102.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	429968	6230847	1661	119	-46
SR20-42	144.0	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432035	6231227	1176	189	-47
SR20-43	90.9	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	429966	6230847	1662	119	-63
SR20-44	106.1	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430270	6231053	1839	169	-47
SR20-45	54.4	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433464	6233020	865	260	-45
SR20-46	149.0	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430270	6231054	1839	169	-63
SR20-47	115.0	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430272	6231055	1839	127	-46
SR20-48	99.2	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433449	6233132	857	150	-50
SR20-49	148.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430271	6231055	1839	127	-63
SR20-50	112.8	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433439	6233140	860	118	-45
SR20-51	219.6	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431879	6231084	1196	191	-48
SR20-52	234.7	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431878	6231084	1196	211	-48
SR20-53	172.7	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432034	6231227	1176	210	-53
SR20-54	183.6	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431857	6231174	1226	219	-48
SR20-55	148.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433395	6233174	869	126	-45
SR20-56	163.9	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433357	6233122	860	112	-52
SR20-57	89.0	6 Ounce	NAD83, Zone 09	432090	6230455	1226	153	-46
SR20-58	394.1	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	431857	6231174	1226	226	-63
SR20-59	99.6	6 Ounce	NAD83, Zone 09	432087	6230456	1228	195	-45
SR20-60	132.6	6 Ounce	NAD83, Zone 09	432087	6230456	1228	195	-60
SR20-61	185.8	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430154	6230921	1790	161	-57
SR20-62	113.0	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433394	6233066	856	098	-52
SR20-63	125.0	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430261	6230943	1831	145	-49
SR20-64	211.5	Blueberry	NAD83, Zone 09	433360	6233158	858	118	-59
SR20-65	266.0	Scottie	NAD83, Zone 09	432079	6231319	1166	207	-46
SR20-66	150.5	Domino	NAD83, Zone 09	430260	6230944	1832	145	-63

APPENDIX B

2018, 2019 auger collars

Table B-1:Collar data for all auger sampling done by SCOT (Source: Equity, 2021)

Hole	Prospect	Length (m)	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m ASL)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
18AH-001/19AH-019	C Portal tailings	3.43	NAD83, Zone 09	433393	6232181	820	0	-90
18AH-002/19AH-020	C Portal tailings	3.53	NAD83, Zone 09	433406	6232162	820	0	-90
18AH-003	C Portal tailings	3.2	NAD83, Zone 09	433435	6232139	820	0	-90
18AH-004	C Portal tailings	3.2	NAD83, Zone 09	433444	6232175	820	0	-90
18AH-005	C Portal tailings	2.5	NAD83, Zone 09	433448	6232214	820	0	-90
18AH-006	C Portal tailings	3.3	NAD83, Zone 09	433422	6232193	820	0	-90
18AH-007	C Portal tailings	3.25	NAD83, Zone 09	433478	6232186	820	0	-90
18AH-008	C Portal tailings	2.6	NAD83, Zone 09	433475	6232231	820	0	-90
18AH-009	C Portal tailings	3	NAD83, Zone 09	433432	6232232	820	0	-90
18AH-010	C Portal tailings	0.9	NAD83, Zone 09	433437	6232260	820	0	-90
18AH-011	C Portal tailings	2.4	NAD83, Zone 09	433395	6232236	820	0	-90
18AH-012	C Portal tailings	3	NAD83, Zone 09	433410	6232203	820	0	-90
18AH-013	C Portal tailings	3.3	NAD83, Zone 09	433463	6232148	820	0	-90
18AH-014	C Portal tailings	1.7	NAD83, Zone 09	433439	6232097	820	0	-90
19AH-015	C Portal tailings	2.04	NAD83, Zone 09	433397	6232204	820	0?	0
19AH-016	C Portal tailings	1.05	NAD83, Zone 09	433355	6232237	820	0	-90
19AH-017	C Portal tailings	0.65	NAD83, Zone 09	433396	6232272	820	0	-90
19AH-018	C Portal tailings	0.28	NAD83, Zone 09	433482	6232269	820	0	-90
19AH-021	D Portal tailings	0.66	NAD83, Zone 09	433139	6231457	820	0	-90
19AH-022	D Portal tailings	1.32	NAD83, Zone 09	433124	6231477	820	0	-90
19AH-023	D Portal tailings	1.09	NAD83, Zone 09	433124	6231477	820	0	-90
19AH-024	D Portal tailings	1.17	NAD83, Zone 09	433125	6231534	820	0	-90
19AH-025	D Portal tailings	1.32	NAD83, Zone 09	433148	6231563	820	0	-90
19AH-026	D Portal tailings	0.66	NAD83, Zone 09	433139	6231598	820	0	-90
19AH-027	D Portal tailings	0.66	NAD83, Zone 09	433146	6231511	820	0	-90
19AH-028	D Portal tailings	0.66	NAD83, Zone 09	433157	6231486	820	0	-90
19AH-029	D Portal tailings	0.66	NAD83, Zone 09	433166	6231538	820	0	-90
19AH-030	D Portal tailings	1.98	NAD83, Zone 09	433166	6231538	820	0?	0
19AH-031	C Portal tailings	0.15	NAD83, Zone 09	433453	6232092	820	0	-90
19AH-032	C Portal tailings	0.15	NAD83, Zone 09	433483	6232162	820	0	-90
19AH-033	C Portal tailings	0.15	NAD83, Zone 09	433496	6232228	820	0	-90

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ronald J Voordouw, Ph.D., P.Geo.

This certificate applies to NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Technical Report on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, British Columbia, Canada" prepared for the Scottie Resources Corp. issued on May 6, 2021, (the "Technical Report") and effective as of Marcy 1, 2021.

I, Ronald J Voordouw, Ph.D., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Partner and Director of Geoscience of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., a mineral exploration management and consulting company with offices at 1238 – 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1S4.
2. I am a graduate of University of Calgary (2000) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland (2006) with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geologist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#50515).
4. Since 2006, I have been involved with mineral exploration and research for precious and base metal deposits in Canada, South Africa and Brazil. I have managed and/or participated in advanced-stage and gold-focussed exploration projects at Martiniere (Quebec), Cassiar (British Columbia), and Aurizona (Brazil).
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" (QP) in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and according to NI 43-101 I am a qualified person owing to my education, experience and registration with professional associations.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have authored and am responsible for chapters 1, 7-14, and 23-27.
8. I completed site visits of the Scottie Gold Mine Property in August 2018, October 2019, and August to September 2020, as part of managing exploration work on behalf of Scottie Resources Corp.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Signed this 6th day of May 2021.

"Original signed and sealed on file"

Ronald J Voordouw, Ph.D., P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Thomas Branson, M.Sc., P.Geo.

This certificate applies to NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Technical Report on the Scottie Gold Mine Property, British Columbia, Canada" prepared for the Scottie Resources Corp. issued on May 6, 2021 (the "Technical Report") and effective as of March 1, 2021.

I, Thomas K. Branson, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Project Geologist of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd., a mineral exploration management and consulting company with offices at 1238 – 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1S4.
2. I am a graduate of University of British Columbia (2007) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Ocean Science and am a graduate of Rhodes University of South Africa (2014) with a Masters of Science degree in Exploration Geology.
3. I am a Professional Geologist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#38893).
4. Since 2005, I have been involved with mineral exploration and research for precious and base metal deposits in Canada. I have managed and/or participated in gold-focussed exploration projects at Madsen (Ontario), Fran (BC), Ball Creek (BC), Mt Milligan (BC), and Kemess (BC).
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" (QP) in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and according to NI 43-101 I am a qualified person owing to my education, experience and registration with professional associations.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have authored and am responsible for chapters 2-6.
8. I completed a site visit of the Scottie Gold Mine Property in September 2020, as part of managing exploration work on behalf of Scottie Resources Corp.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Signed this 6th day of May 2021.

"Original signed and sealed on file"

Thomas Branson, P.Geo.