TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Melchett Lake Property
62 Mining Cells

253429 135281 285129 etc.

Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

Ben Kuzmich
Thunder Bay, ON
and
Silver Spruce Resources Inc.
Bedford, NS

Prepared by:

Alex Pleson, P.Geo.,
Geologist,
Pleson Geoscience,
Nipigon, ON

And

Greg Davison, P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist,
Montrose, BC

August 1st, 2020
Revised version October 23, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS continued

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

Alex Pleson of Pleson Geoscience ("Pleson") was retained by Ben Kuzmich ("the Vendor") and Silver Spruce Resources Inc. ("the Company") to explore the Melchett Lake project and prepare a Technical Report and review on the Melchett Lake Property ("the Property"). In conjunction with Pleson, Silver Spruce Resources (TSX.V:SSE) and the second author provided technical personnel, program direction and oversight, and onsite expertise in exploration and data verification on the project during the exploration campaign. The report was prepared for filing assessment work performed on the property in 2019 by the aforementioned parties. The total eligible expenditures on the project for the historic drill collar georeferencing, rock and core sampling, prospecting, transportation and logistics, data analysis and interpretation, GIS Leapfrog preparation and report preparation is CAD$44,827.

The Melchett Property consists of 62 single cell mineral claims covering approximately 1,275 hectares located in Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada. The Melchett Lake property lies 110 km north of Geraldton and 60 km north of Nakina at approximately 50°45' north latitude and between 86°56' and 87°02' west longitude. Silver Spruce has the option to own 100% of the Mineral Claims by making cash payments, issuing shares and carrying out exploration work for a syndicate led by Ben Kuzmich.

The Melchett Lake property lies within the Archean-age English River Sub-province of the Superior Province. The property comprises part of the northern metavolcanic subzone of the Melchett metasedimentary-metavolcanic belt, which is interpreted to be approximately five kilometres (5km) thick and extends for at least fifty kilometres (50km) east-west.

Metamorphism in the Melchett belt ranges from middle to upper amphibolite (almandine amphibolite). The belt consists of schists and gneisses flanked by several phases of acidic to mafic intrusive rocks. The schists and gneisses represent original mafic to acidic pyroclastic tuffs and flows with associated greywackes, siltstones and argillites with local iron formations.

Highlights of the prospective geology, alteration and mineralization include multiple folded or stacked horizons of coincident alteration and metal mineralization, high Zn/Cu, Zn/Pb and Ag/Au ratios, extensive remobilization of major and trace elements with defined enrichment (Fe, Mg, Co, Cr, Cd) and depletion (Na, Sr, Ca) zones, and continuity, increased alteration and anomalous metal values over large intervals (up to 245 metres in DDH SB-07-01 from 345-590 metres) with strong electromagnetic (BHTEM) 20 channel off-hole responses in the 2007-2008 drilling.

Three principal zones of sulphide mineralization have been outlined on the Property to date, the Nakina 1, Nakina 2 and Relf zones.

The historical exploration data available for the Property area includes numerous geophysical surveys, geological mapping, trenching, sampling, and several periods of diamond core drilling. This work was carried out during the period from 1959 to 2018.

The most recent diamond drilling conducted in 2007 and 2008 on the Property included two drill hole SB7-01 and SB08-02 which were drilled to over 600 metres in depth. A strong BHTEM conductor identified in drill hole SB07-01, the latter drilled in 2007. Additional geophysics (BHTEM) was carried out in 2012 by on SB-02 which reported several conductive zones with sphalerite and chalcopyrite in the corresponding core intervals and was interpreted as increasing in intensity downhole and proximal to a VMS source (Webster, 2012).

The recent project work was performed to verify the multi-kilometre strike length of the known areas of mineralization, broad intervals of mineralization, intense alteration profile similar to well-known polymetallic deposits, and presence of high-grade values of both precious metals and base metals reported from the historical exploration. The current exploration program also included data compilation, and acquisition where required for digital information unavailable via public sources, of all historical geophysical, geochemical, and geological information prior to the field program.

A key aspect of the current program was the identification and verification of GPS co-ordinates for the historical drill collars to develop an accurate plan map and 3D Leapfrog model of the target areas for future drilling plans, to confirm the distribution of geochemical anomalies downhole and relative to the surface geological and geochemical mapping, and to confirm the xyz-coordinate location of downhole EM anomalies associated with 2007-2008 drilling. In particular, the GPS survey noted that minor to major differences in the collar positions were evident and ranged to more than 225 metres. There are holes which were apparently changed in drilling order and other holes which were not drilled at all. Plans and section views confirm the importance of the GPS survey for both the Relf and Nakina Zones. It was apparent that current 2D and 3D modelling would inherit significant diversions from the true locations had this survey not been completed prior to our initial re-interpretation of the BHTEM, positioning of the proposed follow-up deep penetrating geophysical surveys, and Leapfrog modelling for drill holes and Maxwell plates prior to proposed follow-up diamond drilling programs.

The sampling approach for this work was to collect select surface grab samples, and select drill core samples from the dominant unmineralized and mineralized rock types for general geochemical comparison with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) patterns. The team examined the principal showings and trenches, and drill core at the Relf and Nakina targets along the principal mineralized trend. Results of all samples are now in receipt and, at the time of assessment reporting, have undergone preliminary geochemical interpretation.

A total of seventy-two (72) rock and core samples were collected, sixty (60) of which were submitted for assay analysis of Cu, Zn, Pb and multi-element geochemical analysis and Au, and indications of mineral alteration and data verification for comparison with previous exploration.

The data presented in this report is based on the current and historical exploration work results, published assessment and literature reports available from the Vendor, Silver Spruce Resources, Ontario MNDMF, Geological Survey of Canada, and Ontario Geological Survey.

Zinc values range up to 14.7%, lead to 0.96%, copper to 0.52%, silver to 301 g/t, and gold to 0.737 g/t and clearly represent the polymetallic nature of the mineralization from both targets, particularly the Relf Zone. The samples exhibit low alkali content, favourable pathfinder ratios, e.g., Zn/Na, and elevated values of heavy metals, including Te, Bi, Se, Sb, Hg, Cd and In. Where associated with visible sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite, these alteration and mineralization patterns were observed in the current and comparable historical rock samples.

The geochemical samples verify and confirm the intense alteration in the principal mineralization with extensive major and minor element mobilization and replacement consistent with hydrothermal and metamorphic effects, the former associated with subsea potassic alteration to a very thick sericite-muscovite-silica dominant package, and accompanied by the expected sodium depletion and correlative high Zn/Na ratios among others.

Primary copper mineralization appears to be associated with both disseminated sulphides and possible later quartz vein hosted structurally controlled by both metamorphic fabric and remnant stockwork style mineralization. Intense alteration at depth associated with higher copper values, and the Maxwell modelled plates identified in the recently acquired BHTEM data, is consistent with vectoring toward a VMS source. There was no clear local evidence observed of the high Mg enrichment associated with a chloritic vent or pipe hosting the core of the mineralization though there are units represented by felsic in mafic (FIM) breccias east of the principal Relf targets observed by the second author which may indicate amphibole-rich matrices after early hydrothermal chlorite. Given the paucity of structural and younging directions in the volcanics, and given the additional in-house interpretation of the 2002 and 2010 magnetic and EM surveys, it is entirely possible that the sequence has been repeated and thickened by folding of an isoclinal nature, and is less likely to be represented as a simple homoclinal section from south to north.

In summary, based on its favourable geological setting indicating surface and subsurface presence of base metal mineralization with gold potential, and the results of current study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses potential for discovery of economic concentration of zinc, copper, silver and gold through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

As per current exploration data analysis, the Property clearly has significant target potential for precious and base metal mineralization, and advanced future programs in two phases are recommended and currently are in the design stage concurrent with updated 2D and 3D GIS compilation, data acquisition from previous regional and property scale geophysics, and geochemical modelling prior to ground programs and drilling. The program costs are estimated to be $350,000 for Phase 1 and $600,000 for Phase 2 as results warrant. The principal costs are centred on deep penetrating geophysics and diamond drilling with logistical, geological and GIS support.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

Alexander Pleson of Pleson Geoscience was retained by Silver Spruce Resources ("the Company") on behalf of the claim holder Ben Kuzmich for the purposes of exploration, report and data management on the Melchett Lake Property. This report is an accurate reflection of the work done and has been prepared for filing for assessment credit with the MNDM based on 2019 exploration work.

2.2 Sources of Information

The current report is based primarily on findings of the exploration campaign in October 2019 by the author, Vendor and Silver Spruce Resources Inc., published assessment reports available from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various research documents, websites, corporate press releases and personal observations during the Property visit. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted either in the References or on the individual figures.

The authors have no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by the Vendor. The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the authors have reviewed and relied upon ownership information provided by the Vendor, which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data on the MNDMF Database Online website on conforms to the data supplied by the Vendor. However, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion as to the claim ownership status of the Melchett Lake Property. This disclaimer applies to ownership information relating to the Property, and the information is available in Section 1 (Summary) and Section 4 (Property Description and Location) of this report.

The report also includes contributions from the Silver Spruce technical team, G. Davison, PGeo and L. Lepage, PGeo who participated fully in the field program, collected samples, provided oversight on samples sent to the independent commercial laboratory and reviewed the analytical results.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Melchett Lake property is comprised of 62 single cell mining claims covering approximately 1,275 hectares land located in Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). The property lies 110 km north of Geraldton and located in Thunder Bay Mining District 60 km north of Nakina at approximately 50°45' north latitude and between 86°56' and 87°02' west longitude. Locally the Property claims are situated north and east of Melchett Lake extending from Kapikotongwa Lake in the west to Relf Lake in the east.

The property claims were staked on ground by erecting physical posts as required by claim staking regulations in Ontario. In Ontario, all mineral claims staked are subject to $400 per unit worth of eligible assessment work to be undertaken before the year 2 anniversary, followed by $400 per unit per year thereafter. Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a pair of maps showing the claims package at two scales are presented in Figures 2 and 3.

There is no past-producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resources or mineral reserve estimates documented.

There are remnants of an abandoned historical exploration camp at Relf Lake and drill core at Relf and Kapikotongwa Lakes which may require cleanup and may or may not be considered an environmental liability for the Property.

An exploration work permit (PR15-412660) was issued for the Property. The permit was issued to carry out trenching, stripping, line cutting, and drilling.

Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities were consulted by the Company during the exploration permit application process and at the beginning of the work program.

Table 1. Melchett Lake Property Claim List, Ogoki Lake Area

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Required
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	103699	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	107568	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	107569	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	107585	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA	110655	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA	110656	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
TENNANT LAKE AREA	110657	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	123264	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	123294	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	123501	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	135281	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA	136958	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA	136959	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	141814	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	141815	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	141816	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	161753	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	161754	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	167770	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	180706	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	180922	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	181230	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	181231	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA,TENI	181626	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,TEN	181627	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	187470	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	188383	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA,TENI	189071	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	199667	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA,SPE(	201756	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA	201757	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	207885	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
OGOKI LAKE AREA,SPE(	209081	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,OG(	209082	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	235122	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	235123	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	235276	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	235277	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	236632	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	253429	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	254267	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	255687	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	282566	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	291143	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	291144	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	291324	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	291325	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
TENNANT LAKE AREA	291566	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	292885	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	303478	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	304269	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
TENNANT LAKE AREA	304978	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	311091	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	311092	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	311093	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	320169	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	330341	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	342214	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA,SPE(	342215	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	342216	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
SPECKLED TROUT RAPI	342221	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
DURER LAKE AREA	342239	Single Cell Mining Claim	2020-03-03	Active	100	400
Total Work Required						24800

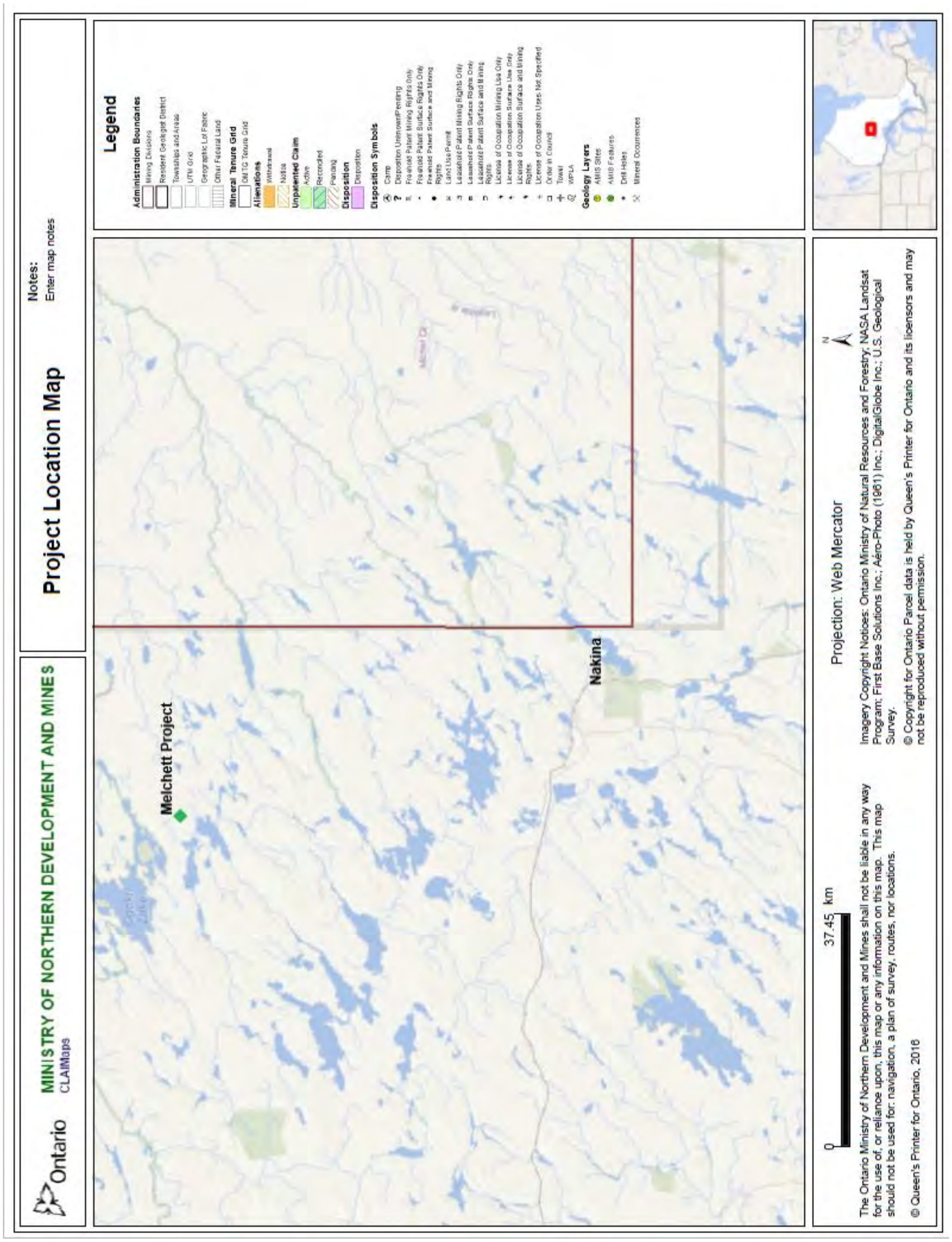


Figure 1. Property Location Map

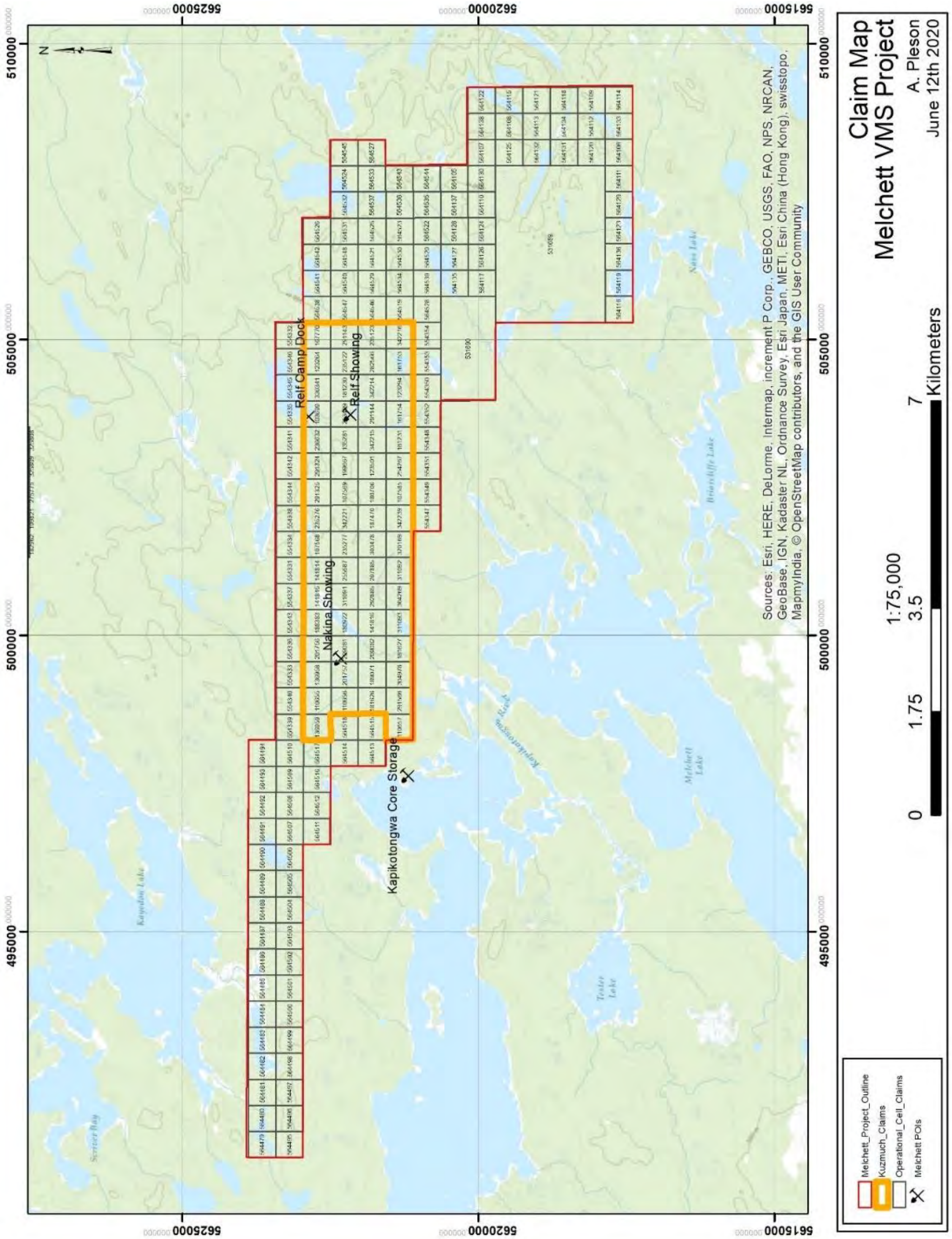


Figure 2. Mineral Claim Map

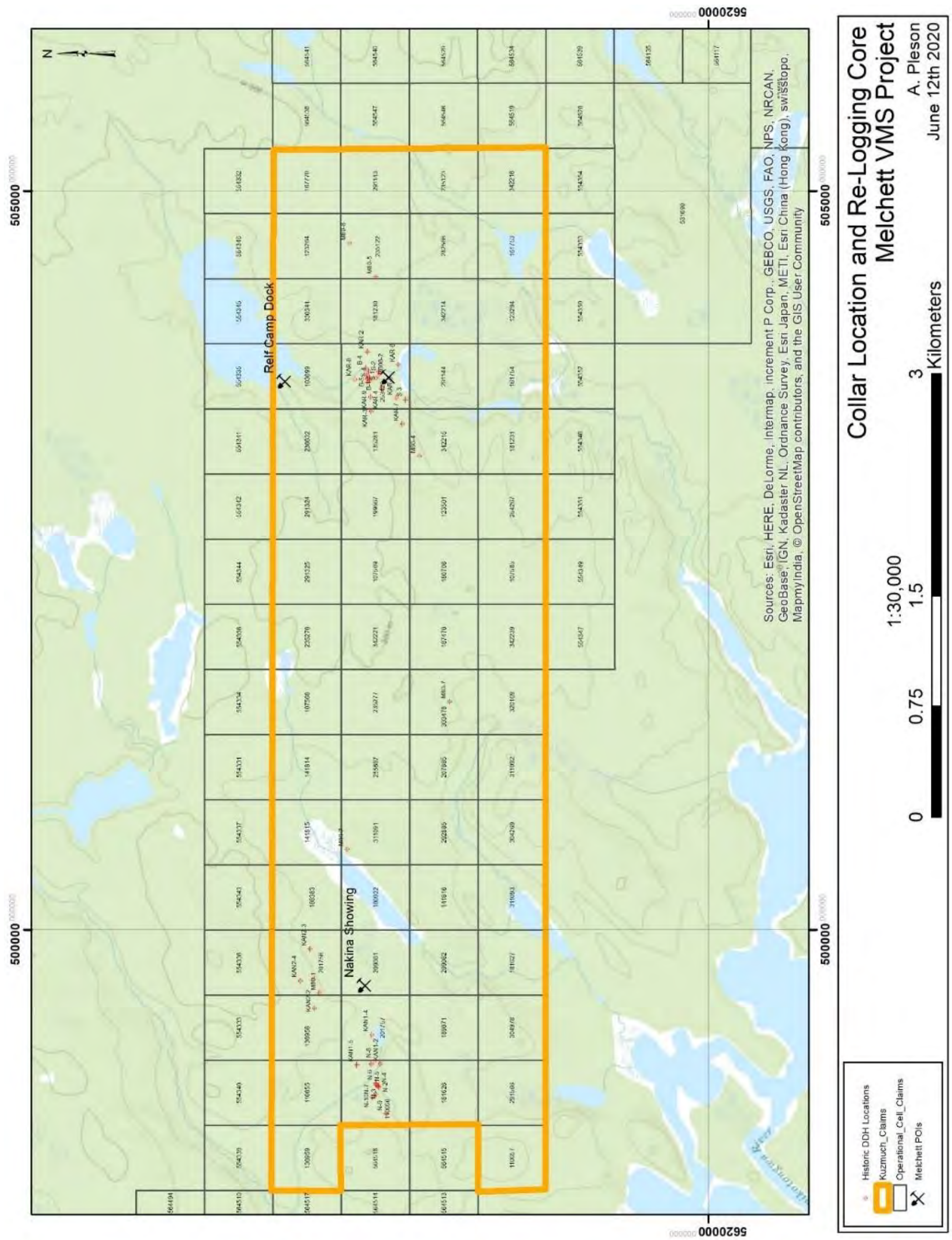


Figure 3. Mineral Claim Map

5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Access

The Melchett Lake property is accessible via ski or float equipped aircraft from Nakina or Jellicoe to Kapikotongwa Lake, Melchett Lake or Relf Lake. At present, an all-weather road owned by Dofasco exists between Nakina and that company's inactive iron ore mine site at Melchett Lake. The distance by road from the abandoned mine site to Nakina is approximately 90 kilometres. The road currently is being extended from the old airport site to Marten Falls to the north and passes within 4-5 kilometres from the southeast corner of the Melchett Lake property, and approximately 8 kilometres northwest to the Relf Zone.

Photo 1. Float plane landing at dock at Relf Lake

5.2 Climate

The Property area is part of Greenstone community which experiences a humid continental climate, with long, brutally cold winters and warm summers (Figure 4). The highest temperature ever recorded was 40.0 C (104 °F) on July 11 & 12, 1936 (at Longlac). The coldest temperature ever recorded was −50.2 C (−58.4 F) on 31 January 1996 (at Geraldton Airport). December 2017 brought bitterly cold weather to the region, with nearly a week of temperatures near -50°C. The summer period is approximately 97 days in length extending from the beginning of June to the beginning of September; autumn lasts about 60 days and commonly extends into November.

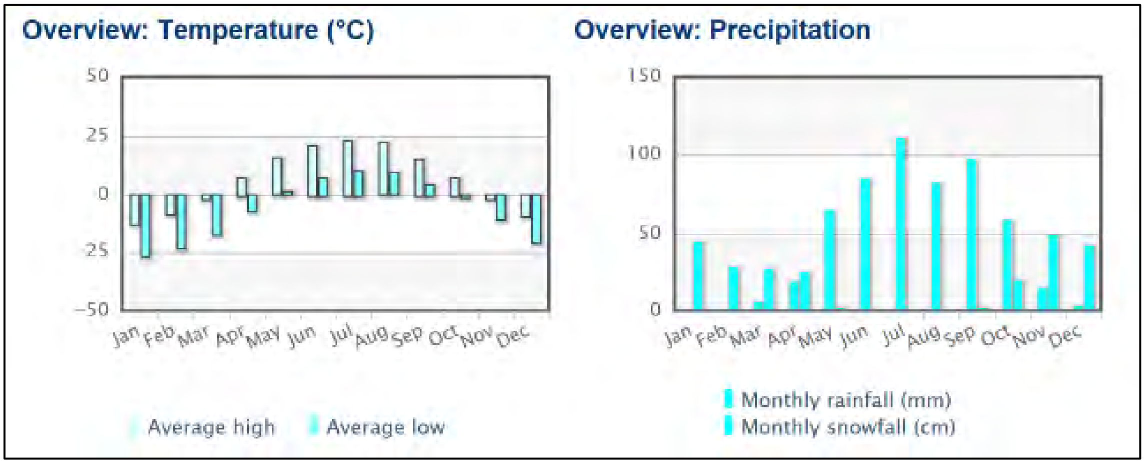


Figure 4. Climate Data

The winter season lasts approximately 6 months extending from November through to May. Although the area normally has about six months of snow-free conditions, exploration and mining work typically can be carried out throughout the year.

5.3 Physiography

The relief on the property is generally subdued, with areas of moderate relief. These areas are represented by outcrops which may range between 5 metres and 35 metres in relief with commonly steeply-sloping faces on the north, and ridges of glacial deposits. Subvertical to sloping cliffs up to 15 metres high often are found on the north and northeast facing margins of bedrock highs. Location of bedrock highs is apparently controlled by proximity to structural lineaments, metamorphic fabric, glacial drift orientation and lithological contrasts. The latter is evidenced particularly by distinct northwest and north-trending patchy ridges dominated by Late Precambrian diabase dykes. A number of elongated, discontinuous sinuous north to northeast-trending ridges across the Melchett property consist solely of glacial outwash with well-defined esker deposits.

The drainage pattern trends south and southwest, which is parallel to the direction of the last glaciation to affect the area. Although elongate finger lakes are common, many of the streams and lakes simply wrap around bedrock and glacial ridges. Many lakes and streams are modified by an abundance of beaver dams. Recent sedimentation in the lakes, especially the predominance of sandy spits on the northeast shoreline of Kapikotongwa and the corresponding bedrock cliffs surrounding the northern shores of Melchett Lake, shows a distinct relationship to the local availability of glacially derived detritus.

The vegetation on the property (Photo 2) is controlled by both lithological and glaciological parameters. The glacial ridges support mixed forests of fir, poplar, birch, black spruce and jack pine, whereas the lowlands are covered by sparse black spruce and sphagnum mosses. The bogs and wetlands support alder and cedar. The outcrops are commonly covered by deadfall from the vegetation in the surrounding area. Vegetation and surficial geology maps were documented in Wahl and Davison (1984) and validated using the current aerial imagery.

Photo 2. Aerial view of the Melchett Lake Property area physiography

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The property is part of Greenstone area which is an amalgamated town in the Province of Ontario with a population of 4,636 according to the 2016 Canadian census. Greenstone Town stretches along Highway 11 from Lake Nipigon to Longlac and covers 2,767.19 square kilometres (1,068.42 sq mi). The town was formed in 2001, by combining the former Townships of Beardmore and Nakina, the Towns of Geraldton and Longlac with large unincorporated portions of Unorganized Thunder Bay District.

The Town of Geraldton has a population of 1,893 (2011). Geraldton is situated in northwestern Ontario on the Canadian National Railway, 282 km northeast of Thunder Bay was established in the early 1930s as a consequence of the Little Long Lac gold rush. At the height of the boom in the later 1930s, Geraldton acted as a service center to a dozen gold mining camps as well as to the developing pulpwood industry in the area. The area has seen exploration booms in the 1980's and more recently with the advance of gold exploration and development projects near Geraldton (e.g., Hard Rock) and several gold and base metal projects (e.g., Marshall Lake) in the region.

Limited services are available in Nakina (Photo3) but include the principal base for transportation by float plane and an airport capable of handling private airplanes and charter helicopter operations.

Photo 3. Director of Silver Spruce at Nakina air base

The city of Thunder Bay, located via a major highway about 300 kilometres to the southwest of the Property, has most of the required supplies for exploration work including drilling and geophysical survey companies, grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels and a hospital. Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

There are several lakes, rivers and creeks in and around the Melchett Lake Property area which can be used for access and as a source of potable water. There is no electrical power in the vicinity of the Property. An onsite temporary camp will be required for longer term exploration work such as drilling, geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling. Float plane or winter trail access to potential camp locations has been used for past exploration though boat or Skidoo access via Melchett Lake to the adjoining lakes may be utilized with the improved road conditions.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Exploration Work From 1959-2018

Data on file with the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) assessment library indicates that the first reported work in the Melchett Lake area was carried out in 1959. Subsequent to this time work has been ongoing albeit sporadically. Listed below in Table 2 is a summary of work on file with the OGS as it applies to the Melchett Lake property.

Table 2. Summary of Exploration History

Year	Operator	Work
1959-63	Kerr-Lund and Little Long Lac Mines Option	• discovery of zinc mineralization • trenching, geophysics (S.P.) and geochemistry • drilling 6 holes at Relf Lake
1964	Shawmin Exploration	focused on Relf Lake area (Kerr-Lund showing) • trenching main zone 45 feet wide • average results: 9.43 oz/t Ag, 13% Zn, 1.2% Pb, 0.26% Cu • best results: 16.4 oz/t Ag, 19.1% Zn, 2.2% Pb, 0.40% Cu • drilling of four holes
1967-1968	Nakina Mines Ltd.	• magnetics and EM, geochemistry • best results: 0.84 oz/t Au, 14.85% Zn
1968-1970	Chimo Gold Mines	• magnetics and EM at Relf Zone • no conductors, magnetically flat • were unable to join Nakina Mines zones and Relf Zone
1975	Falconbridge	• airborne magnetics and EM survey • numerous (40) conductors but none related to known mineralization
1978-1981	Cominco	• magnetics, I.P. and geologic mapping • drilled 10 holes on I.P. anomalies

		• intersected disseminated pyrite • did not drill known sulphide zones
1983-1987	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	• magnetics, VLF, geologic mapping, whole rock geochemistry, soil geochemistry • diamond drilling, down hole EM
1997-1998	Redbird Gold Corporation	• magnetics and HLEM (horizontal loop electromagnetics) • results indicate low mag and no conductors on the eastern part; and high mag plus multiple conductors on the west side
2000-2002	Tribute Minerals Corp.	• airborne HeliTEM (DighemV); significant number of conductors and magnetic lineaments
2002-2006	Melchett Syndicate	• limited reporting on geophysics, Max-Min, magnetics
2007-2010	Stratabound Minerals	• drilling 2 DDH, BHTEM on 1 hole
2011-2013	Anconia Resources	• BHTEM on 1 hole, core geochemistry, no records filed
2017-2019	Kuzmich Syndicate	• Recent and current work
2019-2020	Silver Spruce Resources	• Current work

Significant results from the early historical work provide the impetus for continued exploration on the Melchett Lake property.

Selected grab samples taken from the Relf Zone by Shawmin averaged 13.0% zinc (Zn), 1.2% lead (Pb), 0.26% copper (Cu) and 325g/t silver (Ag); best results received were 19.1% Zn, 2.2% Pb, 0.40% Cu, 565g/t Ag and 1.72g/t gold (Au) (Table 3).

At the Nakina 1 Zone, Nakina Mines reported (Table 3), in separate samples, 14.85% Zn and 28.8g/t Au from a pyritized felsic volcanic unit. Rock sampling of a pyritized felsic volcanic unit in the Nakina 2 Zone by Kerr Addison returned a value of 15.08 g/t Au.

Zone	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Zn (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Pb (%)**
Nakina	1.67 *	--	12	2.37	--	--
Nakina	0.61*	0.6	24	**8.25**	--	1.08
Nakina	Grab	**9.3**	29	**14.85**	0.23	--
Nakina	Grab	**26.1**	**123**	0.15	**1.65**	--
Nakina	Grab	0.9	60	2.97	0.05	**5.5**
Nakina	Grab	0.3	12	**7.65**	0.10	--
Relf	6.65*	--	**--**	**0.84**	**--**	**--**
Relf	13.71**	--	**293**	**13.0**	0.26	1.2
Relf	Grab **	--	**510**	**19.1**	0.40	**2.2**
Relf	Grab	1.7	**160**	**6.19**	0.70	1.02
Relf	Grab	0.1	58	**10.3**	0.20	0.19

Table 3. Historical Assays (* values from diamond drilling, ** values from trenching)

A selection of Relf and Nakina Zone samples collected in 1983 and 1984 by Kerr Addison geologist and current Silver Spruce director G. Davison is shown below in Table 4.

Sample No. Relf	**Zinc ppm**	**Lead ppm**	**Copper ppm**	**Silver ppm**	**Gold ppb**	**Zinc %**	**Silver g/t**
A-244	>10000	5400	1900	>100	78	**7.03**	**120.7**
A-245	>10000	5600	3500	>100	**900**	**8.65**	**133.7**
A-246	>10000	>10000	2600	>100	110	**7.97**	**181**
A-247	>10000	5500	7000	>100	**1700**	**6.19**	**160.2**
A-248	>10000	3700	3200	>100	250	**8.65**	**133.7**
A-249	>10000	1900	2100	64	97	**10.3**	
A-250	>10000	1500	620	11	34	4.23	
A-253	>10000	300	610	7	84	**5.13**	
A-923	>10000	2480	1420	62	70	NR	
A-925	>10000	645	2120	29	57	NR	

Table 4. Historical Assays – Kerr Addison

Sample No. Relf	**Zinc ppm**	**Lead ppm**	**Copper ppm**	**Silver ppm**	**Gold ppb**	**Zinc %**	**Silver g/t**
A-926	>10000	420	2500	23.2	15	NR	

Sample No. Nakina	**Zinc ppm**	**Lead ppm**	**Copper ppm**	**Silver ppm**	**Gold ppb**	**Zinc %**	**Silver g/t**
A-215	>10000	300	46	NR	**720**	2.89	
A-437	>10000	2500	420	14.2	270	NR	
A-439	>10000	2600	89	17.4	**560**	NR	
A-441	>10000	210	1950	10.6	**1000**	NR	
A-505	>10000	>10000	660	6.8	230	NR	
A-512	>10000	1900	39	3.8	42	NR	

Table 4 continued. Historical Assays – Kerr Addison

A selection of Relf Zone samples collected in 1996 and 1997 by Redbird Gold is shown in Table 5.

Sample No. Relf	**Zinc %**	**Lead %**	**Copper %**	**Silver g/t Relf**
1061	12.90	1.920	0.288	552
1064	11.60	0.866	0.507	278
1065	16.80	2.400	0.075	655
1066	8.26	0.330	0.972	170
1067	11.10	1.300	0.142	394
1068	9.88	0.558	0.154	179

Table 5. Historical Assays – Redbird Gold

Gold mineralization in the Iron Lake area, which was not examined during the current due diligence program, is traced for at least 600 metres within a sheared, sericite-silica altered felsic metavolcanic and contains 3-8% pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Grab samples reported 7.7g/t Au, 13.05g/t Au and 13.48g/t Au.

All of the above metal values were reported by past operators in the Melchett Lake area, from grab samples which may not be representative of the metal grades, and are historical in nature.

6.2 2007 Drill Program

In 2007, a single deep, 619-metre BQ drill hole (KAR-09, later SB07-01) tested the downward extension of mineralization associated with the Relf zone. The hole was begun at -75° dip, completed at -56.2° dip on a collar azimuth of 180°.Diamond drilling was performed by Boart-

Longyear of Haileybury, Ontario, between October 22 and November 10, 2007. Drilling indicated that mineralization to be continuous and open at depth. The downhole EM survey carried out by Quantec (Coulson, 2002) outlined a 'strong conductive anomaly' past the current extent of drilling. This drill hole ended in a 7metre interval of a highly silicified lithology which was interpreted as associated with the untested anomaly.

6.3 2008 Drill Program

In 2008, another BQ drill hole was drilled on the Property by Layne Christensen of Sudbury, Ontario. Hole SB08-02 (Photo 4) was terminated at 688 metres in depth and its purpose was to test the down-dip extension of an intense geochemical anomaly present in the Relf Zone and to attempt to determine the causative source of a strong BHTEM conductor identified in drill hole SB07-01. The hole was begun at -80° dip, completed at -56.1° dip on a collar azimuth of 180°.

Photo 4. Stratabound Drill Core stacked on Relf Zone taken in 2018

6.4 Geophysical and Geochemical Interpretation

The whole rock geochemistry of the felsic volcanics indicated that alteration within the was more intense than that reported in the near-surface drill hole KAR-03. Geochemically anomalous Cu mineralization was reported within the immediate footwall to the "mineralized sequence". A down the hole BHTEM survey was completed on hole SB-07-01. Reports by the geophysical contractor (Quantec, 2002) identified three in-hole and off-hole conductors in SB-07-011 though Webster (2012) indicated that there were no in-hole conductors, either related to the Zn horizons within the "mineralized sequence" nor the Cu mineralization in the immediate footwall felsic volcanics though one significant moderate intensity anomaly was detected off the bottom of hole SB-07-01 and was interpreted to be located 100m to the east.

The whole rock geochemistry of the felsic volcanics in SB-08-02 were found to be more intense indicating an increasing proximity to a source vent. The richest Zn mineralization intersected to date was reported in drill hole SB-08-02 and copper mineralization was characterized by fine interconnected veinlets of chalcopyrite, which is consistent with a stockwork zone found to underlie VMS deposits. In 2012, Anconia (Webster, 2012) completed a down the hole BHTEM survey of drill hole SB-08-02 and identified numerous conductive zones with an incidence of increased conductivity related to the Zn stratiform mineralization. Within the footwall felsic volcanics, five conductive zones were identified with four zones directly related to increased Cu mineralization (veinlets of chalcopyrite). As per SB-07-01, another off-hole conductor was identified at depth and potentially to the east. The interpretation is consistent with a plunging zone with increasing zinc and copper values and may vector to a vent stockwork zone.

Photo 5. Disseminated sulphides in historical drill core

6.5. 2018-2019 Work by Kuzmich Syndicate (Vendor)

Work on the project was carried out from March 10th, 2018 to January 14th, 2019. The completed work included prospecting, trail cutting, data compilation, core storage inventory, and infrastructure analysis. The areas of work completed is outlined in Figure 5. The prospecting completed confirmed the presence of zinc mineralization at the Relf showing. The data compilation has provided an invaluable insight into the structural and style of zinc mineralization on the Property. Table 6 lists the samples taken from both the Relf and Nakina Zones with the work area and samples shown on the map in Figure 5.

The sampling project was completed in two phases. Phase 1 focused on the Nakina Trend from August 5th to 9th 2018, while Phase 2 focused on the Relf Showing on September 25th 2018. This campaign was successful in determining the nature of mineralization and location of the Relf

Showing as indicated in the UTM coordinates in the table below. The sampling program defined a mineralized trend associated to the MDI location of the Nakina Zone. However, no historic work was discovered where the MDI coordinate is located or within a 100m radius.

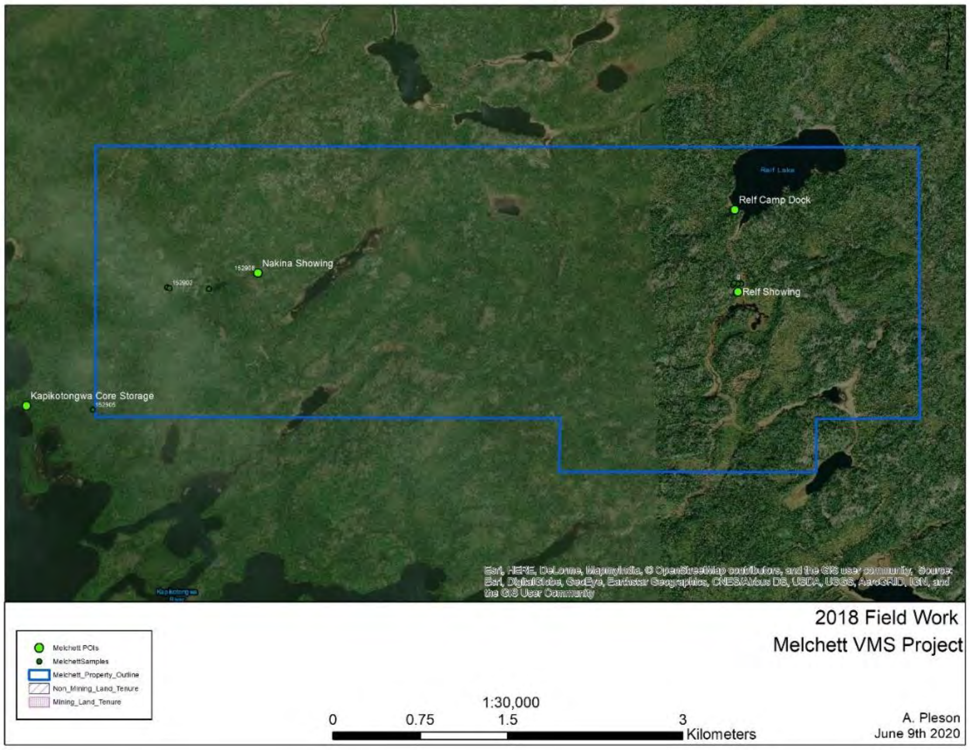


Figure 5. Location map of 2018-2019 Geological Program

Sample ID	Sampler	Location ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Description
152901	A. Pleson	West Nakina Trend	498854	5622211	Grab	4% blebby po, minor diss py, very rusty, silceous felsic volcanic, wk magnetic
152902	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	498875	5622202	Grab	50-60% quartz. Quartz flooded felsic volanic, 2% disseminated po, weakly magnetic
152903	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499212	5622197	Grab	Sercite schist, quartz flooded, mod foliation, trace biotite, 1% diss pyrite, tr po,
152904	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499212	5622197	Grab	Strong ankerite orange alteration on weather surface, with patches of pure black oxidation, felsic vol, 2% diss f.g. py.
152905	A. Pleson	Nakina South	498216	5621163	Grab	gossaned outcrop, highly siliceous biotite-serecite schist, 3% po diss, trace diss py, minor blebs of coarse grained py throughout, mod folition
152906	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499629	5622335	Grab	rusty felsic volcanic, similar to the rest of the trend, disseminated po and py (~2% combined) fine grained, weak foliation E-W trend, 10% of sample is white quartz vein, not mineralized
152907	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499629	5622335	Grab	same as previous but ~ 0.5% more po, weakly magnetic
152908	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499615	5622326	Grab	gossaned outcrop, highly siliceous biotite-serecite schist, 3% po diss, trace diss py, minor blebs of coarse grained py throughout, mod folition
294251	Afzaal Pirzada	Relf Trench	503703	5622234	Grab	Tr sulphides
294252	Afzaal Pirzada	Relf Trench	503744	5622241	Grab	serecite schist
294253	Afzaal Pirzada	Relf	503774	5622241	Grab	Zn, argillite
294254	Afzaal Pirzada	Relf	503744	5622241	Grab	Massive sulphide zone
294415	Afzaal Pirzada/Alex Pleson	Relf Core	503715	5622249	Drill Core	Serecite schist, silceous, tr cpy blebs, ~2% diss py, bands or stringers of sphalerite cross-cut foliation (5-8%)
294416	Afzaal Pirzada/Alex Pleson	Relf Core	503715	5622249	Drill Core	Serecite schist, siliceous, massive blebs of cpy + py associated to very silica flooded layer, spacradic crystals of sphalerite

Sample ID	Sampler	Location ID	Easting	Northing	Type	Description
152901	A. Pleson	West Nakina Trend	498854	5622211	Grab	4% blebby po, minor diss py, very rusty, silceous felsic volcanic, wk magnetic
152902	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	498875	5622202	Grab	50-60% quartz. Quartz flooded felsic volanic, 2% disseminated po, weakly magnetic
152903	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499212	5622197	Grab	Sercite schist, quartz flooded, mod foliation, trace biotite, 1% diss pyrite, tr po,
152904	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499212	5622197	Grab	Strong ankerite orange alteration on weather surface, with patches of pure black oxidation, felsic vol, 2% diss f.g. py.
152905	A. Pleson	Nakina South	498216	5621163	Grab	gossaned outcrop, highly siliceous biotite-serecite schist, 3% po diss, trace diss py, minor blebs of coarse grained py throughout, mod folition
152906	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499629	5622335	Grab	rusty felsic volcanic, similar to the rest of the trend, disseminated po and py (~2% combined) fine grained, weak foliation E-W trend, 10% of sample is white quartz vein, not mineralized
152907	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499629	5622335	Grab	same as previous but ~ 0.5% more po, weakly magnetic
152908	A. Pleson	Nakina Trend	499615	5622326	Grab	felsic volcanic, wk foliation E-W, minor rusty along fractures, tr diss py assciated to fractures, v.wk silica alteration, disseminated py, with odd random blebs of slightly coarser py, tr po;

Table 6. 2018-2019 Geological Program Grab and Drill Core Sampling

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Melchett Lake property (Figure 6) lies within the English River Sub province of the Superior Province, which is of Achaean age. The property comprises part of the northern metavolcanic subzone of the Melchett metasedimentary-metavolcanic belt, which is some 5 kilometres thick and extends for at least 50 kilometres in an east-west direction. The belt consists of amphibolite grade schists and gneisses flanked by several phases of acidic to mafic intrusives. The schists and gneisses represent original mafic to acidic pyroclastic tuffs and flows with associated greywackes, siltstones and argillites with local iron formations.

The Melchett Lake metavolcanic assemblage has been estimated to contain approximately 10% mafic rocks, 80% intermediate rocks and 10% acidic rocks, and was interpreted to form a northwards-younging sequence with a 500 metre thickness of massive and pillowed mafic volcanic flows grading upwards into a 1500 metre thickness of a well layered, thickly bedded sequence of intermediate tuffs and pyroclastics. Above these lies a unit of felsic tuff-breccias and flows, this is extensively mineralized with pyrite and some sphalerite. This unit is estimated to reach a thickness of 700 metres in the centre of the property but thins markedly both to the east and west to a few metres in thickness over a distance of some l5 km in each direction. A thickness of between 750 and 900 metres of intermediate tuffs, breccias and flows overlies this sequence, and marks the onset of a new volcanic cycle.

The supracrustal succession exhibits easterly trending schistosity with steeply to moderately dipping linear structures and has clearly been strongly folded. Several lineaments can be interpreted from aerial photographs, but the consistent outcrop pattern of the late diabase dykes suggest a minimum of late faulting. Many of the observed lineaments may reflect only erosion resulting from the latest glaciation.

Metamorphism in the Melchett belt ranges from middle to upper amphibolite (almandine amphibolite). Local areas of partial anatexis are developed proximal to granitoids. The supracrustals are characterized by porphyroblasts of garnet, hornblende, and biotite. Schistosity surfaces with well-developed micaceous mineralogy often contain lineated to grabenschiefer hornblende prisms. Crenulation cleavages with fine micaceous layers were developed in the pelitic horizons.

Many lineaments can be interpreted from air photographs but consistent outcrop series of diabase dykes suggests a period or more of late brittle faulting. The northeast-trending lineament through Kapikotongwa River offsets diabase dykes in a dextral sense for a distance of 300 metres. Other surficial lineaments may reflect only the latest glaciation.

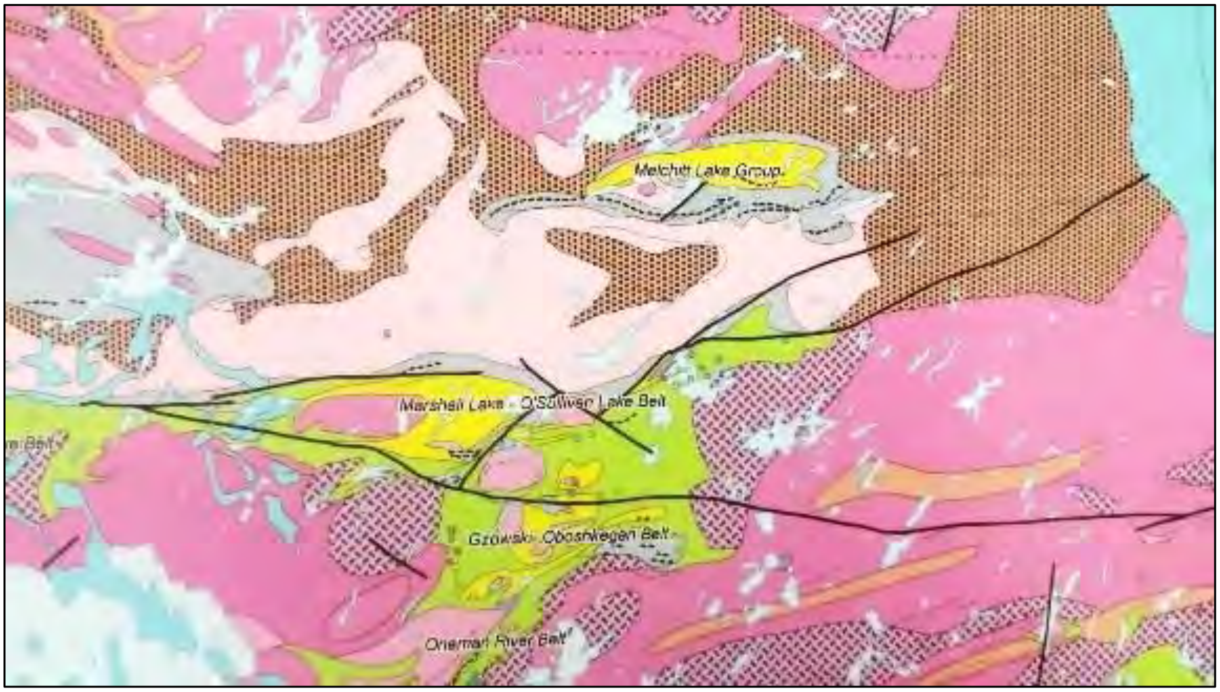


Figure 6. Regional Geological Map

7.2 Property Geology

The rocks on the Melchett Lake property (Davison and Wahl, 1984 among others) consist of an east-west trending assemblage of schists and gneisses derived from mafic to acidic volcanics and associated epiclastic deposits. The mafic to intermediate rocks are now massive to foliated hornblende- feldspar(-garnet) schists with some fragments in which clast sizes may reach 45cm x 15cm and abundances may reach between 40% and 80%. These fragments probably represent mafic lapilli tuffs. The acidic volcanics are now massive to schistose quartz - feldspar (-sericite) schists and gneisses, often with siliceous and micaceous layers alternating, and fragmental units containing quartz-feldspar-garnet clasts of up to 40cm x l0cm in size. Some presumed lapilli reach up to 100cm in length, but the degree of structural stretching is unknown.

A few strongly chloritized and schistose mafic dykes occur within the schists and gneisses at Melchett Lake. These are generally deformed, and concordant or semi-concordant to the schistosity of their hosts.

Fold axes and rare facing orientations suggest that the rocks on the Melchett Lake property young northwards and form the northern limb of a large easterly double plunging antiform. Later north-south folding and brittle fault features are indicated by crenulations and offsets of strata.

There are also pegmatitic and quartz veins up to 35cm in width intruding various lithologies on the Melchett Lake property, and late (Keweenawan?) diabase dykes of three types cut across the Archean supracrustal rocks.

Highlights of the prospective geology, alteration and mineralization (Figures 7 and 8) are as follows:

- Three known centres of coincident alteration and metal mineralization
- Multiple stratigraphic horizons
- Distal and stacked proximal sulphides
- High Zn/Cu, Zn/Pb, Ag/Au
- Extensive remobilization of major and trace elements
- Sericite-quartz-cordierite-chlorite alteration zone
- Broad phyllic-pyrite zones
- Intense Na depletion with elevated Zn, Ca and Sr depletion with elevated Zn
- Fe, Mg, Co, Cr, Cd enrichment within and below mineralization
- Continuity of alteration and anomalous Zn over large intervals in core drilling
- Extensive alteration haloes analogous to world class zinc deposits

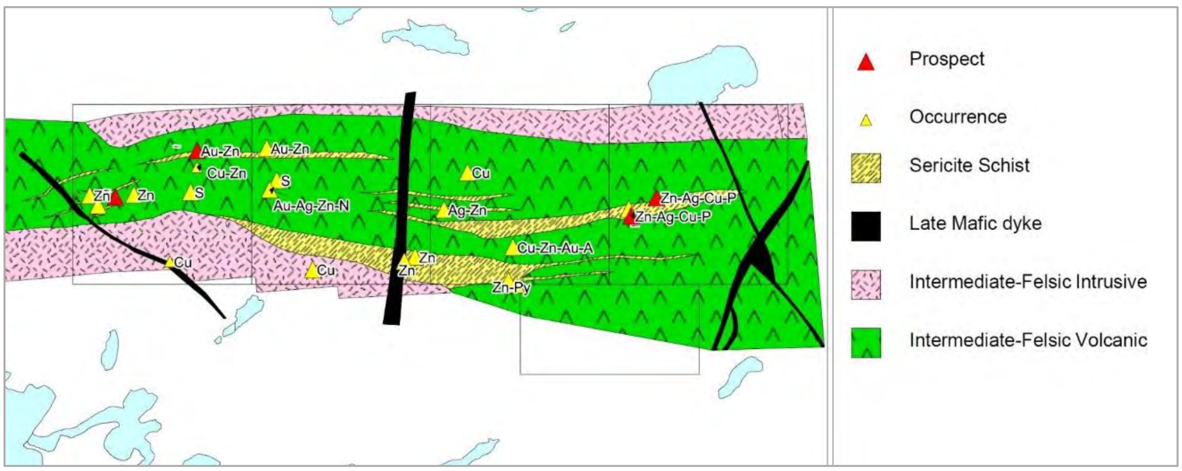


Figure 7. Property geology with historical soil geochemical anomalies

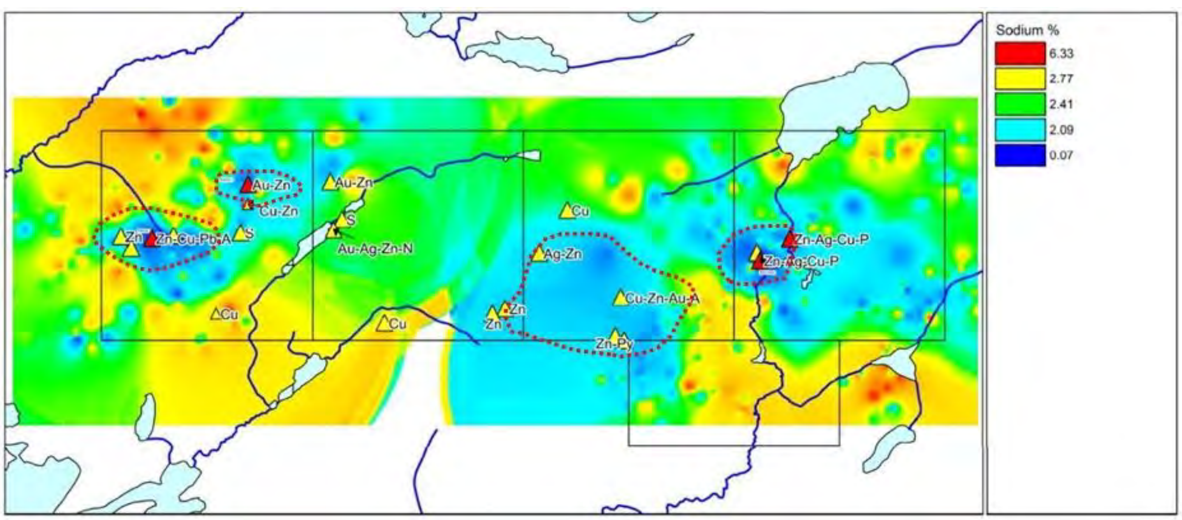


Figure 8. Sodium depletion anomalies and mineralized centres

7.3 Mineralization

The Melchett Lake belt contains several occurrences of polymetallic Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au VMS style mineralization similar in character to ore deposits exploited at Mattabi, Winston Lake, Geco and Uchi Lake. Base metal mineralization consisting of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena occurs within the felsic metavolcanic sequences of the Property. There are locally high-grade lenses of Zn & Ag with variable Cu, Au and Pb, and gold grades to 26.1 g/t Au, silver grades to 560 g/t Ag and zinc grades to 19.1%. The mineralization is interpreted to occur as paleo-topographic accumulations related to fumarolic activity forming polymetallic deposits overprinted by a later stage gold-rich event.

Three zones of sulphide mineralization have been outlined on the property to date, the Nakina 1, Nakina 2 and Relf zones. Nakina 1 extends for some 1.5 kilometres east-west, with the central 300 metres containing zinc (sphalerite) and silver mineralization and is developed in acidic to intermediate metavolcanic schists with abundant pyrite, sericite and chlorite alteration. Nakina 2 has been defined over approximately 800 metres, with primarily gold mineralization recorded in trenches, and is developed in acidic to intermediate metavolcanic schists with abundant sericite alteration, minor chloritization and disseminated pyrite. The Relf zone extends for approximately 1.3 kilometres east-west, with zinc-silver (with minor copper and lead) mineralization in intermediate metavolcanic schists occurring over the western 300 metres (Photos 6, 7 and 8).

The Relf and Nakina 1 zones, separated by approximately 5 kilometres, are believed to lie at the same stratigraphic horizon, with the Nakina 2 zone some 400 metres higher in the stratigraphy than Nakina 1. A major strike-slip fault trending NW with an interpreted dextral movement of 500 metres cuts the mineralized sequence between the Nakina 1 and Relf zones.

Photo 6. Drone aerial of the Relf (Kerr-Lund) occurrence in 2018

Photo 7. Overview of the stripped Relf (Kerr-Lund) occurrence in 2018

Photo 8. Intense oxidized sulphide mineralization in sericite schist at Relf showing in 2018

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Based on the property geology and mineralization, the most probable deposit model for the property is volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit type.

Volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits are also known as volcanic-associated, volcanic-hosted, and volcano-sedimentary-hosted massive sulphide deposits. They typically occur as lenses of polymetallic massive sulphide that form at or near the seafloor in submarine volcanic environments. They form from metal-enriched fluids associated with seafloor hydrothermal convection. Their immediate host rocks can be either volcanic or sedimentary.

VMS deposits are major sources of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag and Au, and significant sources for Co, Sn, Se, Mn, Cd, In, Bi, Te, Ga and Ge. Some also contain significant amounts of As, Sb and Hg. Historically, they account for 27% of Canada's Cu production, 49% of its Zn, 20% of its Pb, 40% of its Ag and 3% of its Au.

Because of their polymetallic content, VMS deposits continue to be one of the best deposit types for security against fluctuating prices of different metals (Galley et. al., 2007). These deposit types are also known as volcanic-exhalative deposits in contrast to the similar SEDEX (sedimentary exhalative) deposits which are formed in sedimentary sequences.

As shown in Figure 9, most VMS deposits have two components. There typically is a mound-shaped to tabular, stratabound body composed principally of massive (>40%) sulphide, quartz and subordinate phyllosilicates and iron oxide minerals and altered silicate wall rock. These stratabound bodies are typically underlain by discordant to semi-concordant stockwork veins and disseminated sulphides.

The stockwork vein systems, or "pipes", are enveloped in distinctive alteration halos, which may extend into the hanging-wall strata above the VMS deposit (Galley et al., 2007).

The most common feature among all types of VMS deposits is that they are formed in extensional tectonic settings, including both oceanic seafloor spreading and arc environment.

Modern seafloor VMS deposits are recognized in both oceanic spreading ridge and arc environments (Herzig and Hannington, 1995), but deposits that are still preserved in the geological record formed mainly in oceanic and continental nascent-arc, rifted arc and back-arc settings (Allen et al., 2002; Franklin et al., 1998).

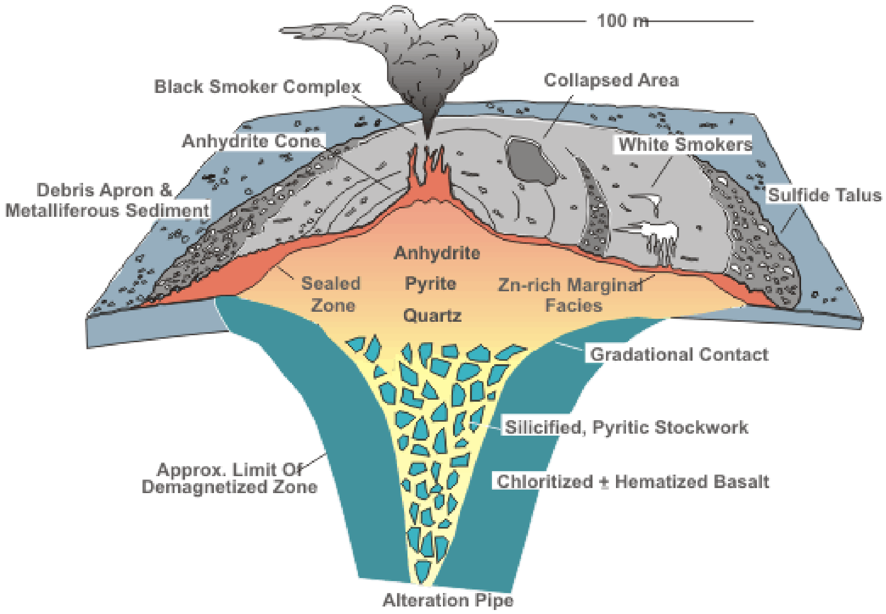


Figure 9. Typical Section of a VMS deposit (Galley 1993, 2007)

The following are the major exploration criteria for Canadian VMS deposits and key attributes of VMS-hosting volcanic complexes.

1. The deposits occur in volcanic belts from Late Archean to Eocene in which extension is indicated by relatively primitive (tholeiitic to transitional) bimodal volcanism in nascent arc, rifted arc and back-arc environments. Some obducted seafloor-spreading centers and rifted continental margins are also prospective.

2. VMS formation occurs during periods of major ocean-closing and terrane accretion. This includes the Late Archean (2.8-2.69 Ga), Paleoproterozoic (1.92-1.87 Ga), Cambro-Ordovician (500-450 Ma), Devonian-Mississippian (370-340 Ma), and Early Jurassic (200-180 Ma).

3. In effusive flow-dominated settings in oceanic arc and continental margin arcs, VMS can be associated with 15-25 km-long mafic to composite synvolcanic intrusions. These intrusions are Na-rich and depleted in low field strength elements and have low airborne radiometric responses but commonly show magnetic halos due to surrounding zones of high-temperature fluid interaction. Exploration should be focused up to 3000metres up section in the co-magmatic volcanic suites in the hanging wall of the intrusions. Rhyolites with high Zr (>300 ppm), negative chondrite-normalized Eu anomalies, $(La/Yb)_N<7$, $(Gd/Yb)_N<2$ and Y/Zr< 7 define high-temperature (>900°C) felsic volcanic environments favourable for VMS formation. The presence of synvolcanic dike swarms and exhalite horizons are indicative of areas of high paleo-heat flow.

4. In continental back arc, bimodal siliciclastic-dominated settings aeromagnetic surveys can be used to identify areally extensive Fe-formations to target hydrothermally active paleo-seafloor horizons. Variations in the mineralogy of the iron formations and varying element ratios can serve as vectors toward high-temperature hydrothermal centers. Volumetrically minor sill-dike complexes also may identify higher temperature hydrothermal centers.

5. In upper greenschist-amphibolite metamorphic terranes, distinctive, coarse-grained mineral suites commonly define VMS alteration zones. These include chloritoid, garnet, staurolite, kyanite, andalusite, phlogopite and gahnite. More aluminous mineral assemblages commonly occur closer to a high temperature alteration pipe. Metamorphic mineral chemistry, such as Fe/Zn ratio of staurolite, is also a vector to ore. These largely refractory minerals have a high survival rate in surficial sediments, and can be used through heavy mineral separation as further exploration guides in till-covered areas.

6. Mineralogy and chemistry can be used to identify large-scale hydrothermal alteration systems in which clusters of VMS deposits may form. Broad zones of semi-conformable alteration will show increases in Ca-Si (epidotisation-silicification), Ca-Si-Fe (actinolite-clinozoisite-magnetite), Na (spilitization), or K-Mg (mixed chlorite-sericite ±K-spar). Proximal alteration associated with discordant sulphide-silicate stockwork vein systems includes chlorite-quartz-sulphide or sericite-quartz-pyrite ±aluminosilicate-rich assemblages and is typically strongly depleted in Na and Ca due to high-temperature feldspar destruction. In addition to geochemical analysis, X-ray diffraction, PIMA and oxygen isotope analysis can assist in vectoring towards higher-temperature proximal alteration zones and associated VMS mineralization. Although PIMA has been used most effectively on alteration systems that contain minerals with a high reflective index, there has been some success in identifying greenschist facies minerals within Precambrian VMS hydrothermal systems (Galley et al., 2007).

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The recent project work was performed to verify the multi-kilometre strike length of the known areas of mineralization, broad intervals of mineralization, intense alteration profile similar to well-known polymetallic deposits, and presence of high-grade values of both precious metals and base metals reported from the historical exploration. The current exploration program also included data compilation, and acquisition where required for digital information unavailable via public sources, of all historical geophysical, geochemical, and geological information prior to the field program.

A key aspect of the current program was the identification and verification of GPS co-ordinates for the historical drill collars to develop an accurate plan map and 3D Leapfrog model of the target areas for future drilling plans, to confirm the distribution of geochemical anomalies downhole and relative to the surface geological and geochemical mapping, and to confirm the xyz-coordinate location of downhole EM anomalies associated with 2007-2008 drilling.

The Property was accessed via float equipped aircraft from Nakina to fly camps on both Relf Lake and Kapikotongwa Lake, the latter west of Melchett Lake, and by helicopter to camp sites and target areas from Nakina Airport and by boat to the various trails to target zones.

Photo 9. Field crew unloading gear on Kapikotongwa Lake

The team spent a total of four days at the Relf Lake showings and three days at the Nakina showings. Silver Spruce Director, Greg Davison, who worked the Melchett Lake area both for Kerr Addison Mines and Tribute Minerals, respectively, led the management oversight of the Property. In addition to the important task of georeferencing historic drill hole locations and determining the correct collar identification, the program also included five days of reconnaissance sampling, prospecting and geological investigations on both the Nakina showing and Relf showing. The field program involved Greg Davison and Luc Lepage of Silver Spruce Resources, Billy and Kevin Fields, Alex Pleson and Ben Kuzmich of Pleson Geoscience.

Consulting Geologist Luc Lepage, MSc, PGeo, was the manager of the on-site activities for the field program. Mr. Lepage has extensive international exploration experience including field work at the nearby Marshall Lake VMS project.

Photo 10. Helicopter mobilization to the Relf Zone showings

Photo 11. Helicopter mobilization to the Nakina Zone showings

Field work for the due diligence program focused on GPS location surveys of the historical drill collars to initiate and update the 2D and 3D Leapfrog model, and preservation and sampling of the diamond drill core stored on the Property, which may be required for future due diligence of alteration profiles, and geological sampling and data verification on known occurrences.

The team examined the principal showings and trenches, and drill core at the Relf and Nakina targets separated by five kilometres along the principal mineralized trend. Limited ground truthing of geochemical and geophysical targets was conducted by prospecting over areas peripheral to the known mineralization. Daily logs of activity are provided in Appendix I.

A total of seventy-two (72) rock and core samples were collected, sixty (60) of which were submitted for assay analysis of Cu, Zn, Pb and multi-element geochemical analysis and Au, and indications of mineral alteration and data verification for comparison with previous exploration.

9.2 HISTORIC DRILL HOLE GEOREFERENCE SURVEY

A key aspect of the current program was the identification and verification of GPS co-ordinates for the historical drill collars to develop an accurate plan map and build a 2D and 3D Leapfrog model of the target areas for future drilling plans, to confirm the distribution of geochemical anomalies downhole and relative to the surface geological and geochemical mapping, and to confirm the xyz-coordinate location of downhole BHPEM anomalies specifically associated with 2007-2008 drilling.

In many holes, collars were identified with clear-cut pads, drill stems protruding from the surface and some relict DDH collar markers (Photos 12, 13 and 14).

Photo 12. Collar identification in the Relf Zone

Photo 13. Collar identification in the Nakina Zone

Luc Lepage, shown above, a consultant to Silver Spruce Resources Inc. ("SSE"), led the team that conducted the georeferencing along the Relf and Nakina discovery areas to identify any potential remnants of past drilling from 1964 through 2008.

Photo 14. Collar identification in the Relf Zone – note large pad access

The georeferencing campaign proved to be invaluable. Much effort and re-tracing of steps was required as many of the drill collars were mis-located or located only via original cut grid co-ordinates prepared from the 1960's to the 1980's.

The team was able to identify enough drill collars (34) on surface to correct and confirm several of the prior operator's assessment report maps (Table 7, Figures 10 and 11).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Reference	GPS E - LL	GPS N - LL	E diff	N diff	dip	Az	Az final	Dip Test	Dip Test	Casing	Hole Length	Grid Northing	Historical Samples	
S-1	503780	5622233	Master .xls														
S-2	503768	5622225	Master .xls														
S-3	503589	5622052	Master .xls														
S-4	503723	5622295	Master .xls														
N-1	498941	5622235						45°	194°					101.8032m	026N		
N-2	498941	5622235						45°	156°					99.06m	026N		
N-3	498945	5622239						45°	165°					93.5736m	050N		
N-4	498949	5622244						45°	165°					94.1832m	077N		
N-5	498955	5622252						45°	165°					99.6696m	105N		
N-6	498965	5622251						45°	165°					103.0224m	106N		
N-7	498870	5622274						45°	180°					164.8968m	200N		
N-8	499115	5622260						45°	180°					157.5816m	1400N		
N-9	498758	5622183						45°	180°					134.112m	075N		
N-10	498870	5622274						70°	180°					89.3064m	200N		
M80-1	499575	5622635															
M80-2	500549	5622448															
M80-3	499608	5622647															
M80-4	503185	5622153						60°	177°					136m	550S		
M80-5	504418	5622281						50°	177°					154.3m	350S		
M80-6	504650	5622436						45°	177°					157.3m	175S		
M80-7	502677	5621728						45°	177°					151m	650S		
KAR-01	503737	5622311	Report no.12	503728	5622394	8.6	-83.5	70°	180°	no data	-60°	195.07m	Yes	195.07m	235S	B-100-233	234
KAR-02	503914	5622310	Report no.12	503685	5622237	228.6	72.9	70°	180°	no data	-54°	181.96m	Yes	181.96m	330S	B-234-357	124
KAR-03	503512	5622285	Report no.12	503584	5622128	-71.6	156.7	70°	180°	no data	-54°	212.44m	Yes	212.44m	430S	B-358-502	145
KAR-04	503666	5622215	Report no.12	503503	5622308	162.5	-93.1	70°	180°	no data	nil	nil	Yes	93.87m	250S		
KAR-05	503861	5622277	Report no.14					70°	180°	no data	-57°	213.06m	Yes	213.06m	300S	Sample B-567 to B-701	
KAR-06	503835	562273	Report no.14					70°	180°	no data	-59°	213.11m	Yes	213.11m	400s	Samples B-702 to B-847	
KAR-07	503427	5622075	Report no.14					70°	180°	no data	-60°	213.06m	Yes	150m	460S	Samples B-848 to B1000	
KAR-08	503729	5622394	Report no.39					70°	180°	no data	-61.5°	213.06m	Yes	213.06m	450S	Sample B-1001 to B-1142	
KAN 1-1	499093	5622286	Report April 15 1987					60°	180°	no data	-51°	121.92	Yes	233.5m	085N	Sample C100-C265	
KAN 1-2	499095	5622223	Report no.16					60°	180°	no data	-57°	75.89m	Yes	75.89m	100N	Sample C-410 to C-454	
KAN 1-3	498891	5622254	Report no.17					70°	180°	no data			Yes	*175m*	*30N*		
KAN 1-4	499292	5622280						70°	180°	no data			Yes	*175m*	*85N*		
KAN 1-5										no data			Yes	*305m*	*150N*		
KAN 2-1	499666	5622681	Report April 15 1987					70°	180°	no data	-66°	212.44m	Yes	212.44m	420N	Samples D-100 to D244	245
KAN 2-2	499472	5622668	Report no.16					60°	180°	no data	-52°	213.06m	Yes	213.06m	450N	Sample D-245 to D-382	138
KAN 2-3	499872	5622699	Report no.16					60°	180°		-52°	106.37m	Yes	106.37m	420N	Samples D-527 to D-596	
KAN 2-4			Report no.16					60°	180°		-52°	106.37m	Yes	106.37m	420N	Samples D-597 to D-661	
KAN 2-5			Report no.16					60°	180°		-52°	152.09m	Yes	152.09m	500N	Samples D-662 to D-767	
KAN 2-6			Report no.17					60°	180°		-52°	106.37m	Yes	106.37m	420N	Samples D-455-D-526	
SB07-01	503616	5622289	2007 Drilling report (2008)	503604	5622307	11.7	-18	75°	180°	199.4°	-56.2°	100, 206, 415, 622m	Yes	622m	250S	445551-645	95
SB08-02	503728	5622022	2008 drilling report (2009)	503724	5622249	4	-227	80°	180°	no data	-56.1°	50m int to 650m	Yes	688m	315S	195201-304	104

Table 7. DDH Collar Georeference Data for Relf and Nakina Zones

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Note	Core size	Company	Year	Date Drilled	Artesian	Contractor	Core storage	Logged By:	2019 Samples	
S-1	503780	5622233			Shawmine 1964 ??								
S-2	503768	5622225			Shawmine 1964 ??								
S-3	503589	5622052			Shawmine 1964 ??								
S-4	503723	5622295			Shawmine 1964 ??								
N-1	498941	5622235		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-2	498941	5622235		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-3	498945	5622239		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-4	498949	5622244		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-5	498955	5622252		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-6	498965	5622251		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-7	498870	5622274		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-8	499115	5622260		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-9	498758	5622183		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
N-10	498870	5622274		AXT	Nakina Mine - D	1968				N/A			
M80-1	499575	5622635				1980							
M80-2	500549	5622448				1980							
M80-3	499608	5622647				1980							
M80-4	503185	5622153		AQ	Cominco drilling	1980				Kap Lake			
M80-5	504418	5622281		AQ	Cominco drilling	1980				Kap Lake			
M80-6	504650	5622436		AQ	Cominco drilling	1980				Kap Lake			
M80-7	502677	5621728		AQ	Cominco drilling	1980				Kap Lake			
KAR-01	503737	5622311	twin collar? ... or AQ rod used as anchor?	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 9-12 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108112-114	3
KAR-02	503914	5622310	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ Boyle 25A	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 13-17 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108115	1
KAR-03	503512	5622285	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 17-20 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108116-118	3
KAR-04	503666	5622215	found old rotten drill pad but no collar - casing apparently left in hole	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 20-23 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAR-05	503861	5622277	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Sep 20-23 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAR-06	503835	562273	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Sep 24-28 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAR-07	503427	5622075	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Sep 30 - Oct 1 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAR-08	503729	5622394		BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 2-5 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 1-1	499093	5622286	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 25-28 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 1-2	499095	5622223	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Nov 15-19 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 1-3	498891	5622254	Grid location from Map is not reliable, verify against logs	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Nov 10-14 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 1-4	499292	5622280	never drilled ??	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987		Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 1-5			never drilled ??		Kerr Addison			Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton		
KAN 2-1	499666	5622681	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ Boyle 37A	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 13-20 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108107-109	3
KAN 2-2	499472	5622668	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 8-10 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	A Ainslie	108110-111	2
KAN 2-3	499872	5622699	casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 15-16 1987	Nil			Andrew Ainslie		
KAN 2-4			casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 16-17 1987	Nil			Andrew Ainslie		
KAN 2-5			casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 17-Nov10 1987	Nil			Andrew Ainslie		
KAN 2-6			casing left in hole as per logging geologist	BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 13-14 1987	Nil			Andrew Ainslie		
SB07-01	503616	5622289	Collar found dipping 76° azim 180°, hole also named KAR-09 in 2007 report	BQ	Stratabound	2007	Oct28-Nov4 2007	Nil	Boart Longyear	Relf Lake	JL Wahl	36126-36138	13
SB08-02	503728	5622022	Collar was found at site with core, NAD27-NAD83 conversion issue	BQ + AQ	Stratabound	2008	Aug27-Sep7 2008	Nil	Boart Longyear	Relf Lake	JL Wahl	36139-36150,36726-36735,108202-203	24

Table 7 continued. DDH Collar Georeference Data for Relf and Nakina Zones

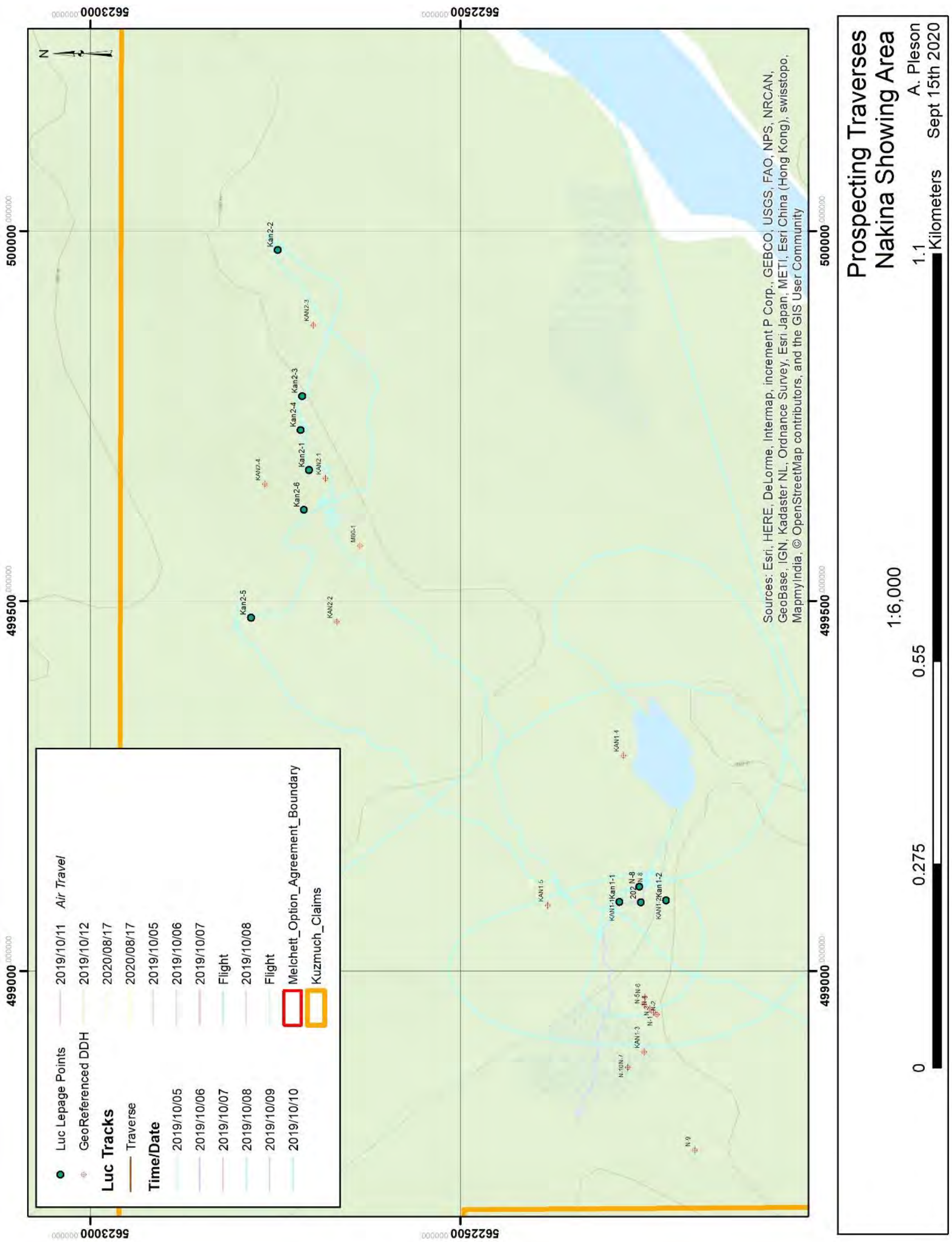


Figure 10. DDH Location at Nakina Zone Prior to and After 2019 Georeferencing

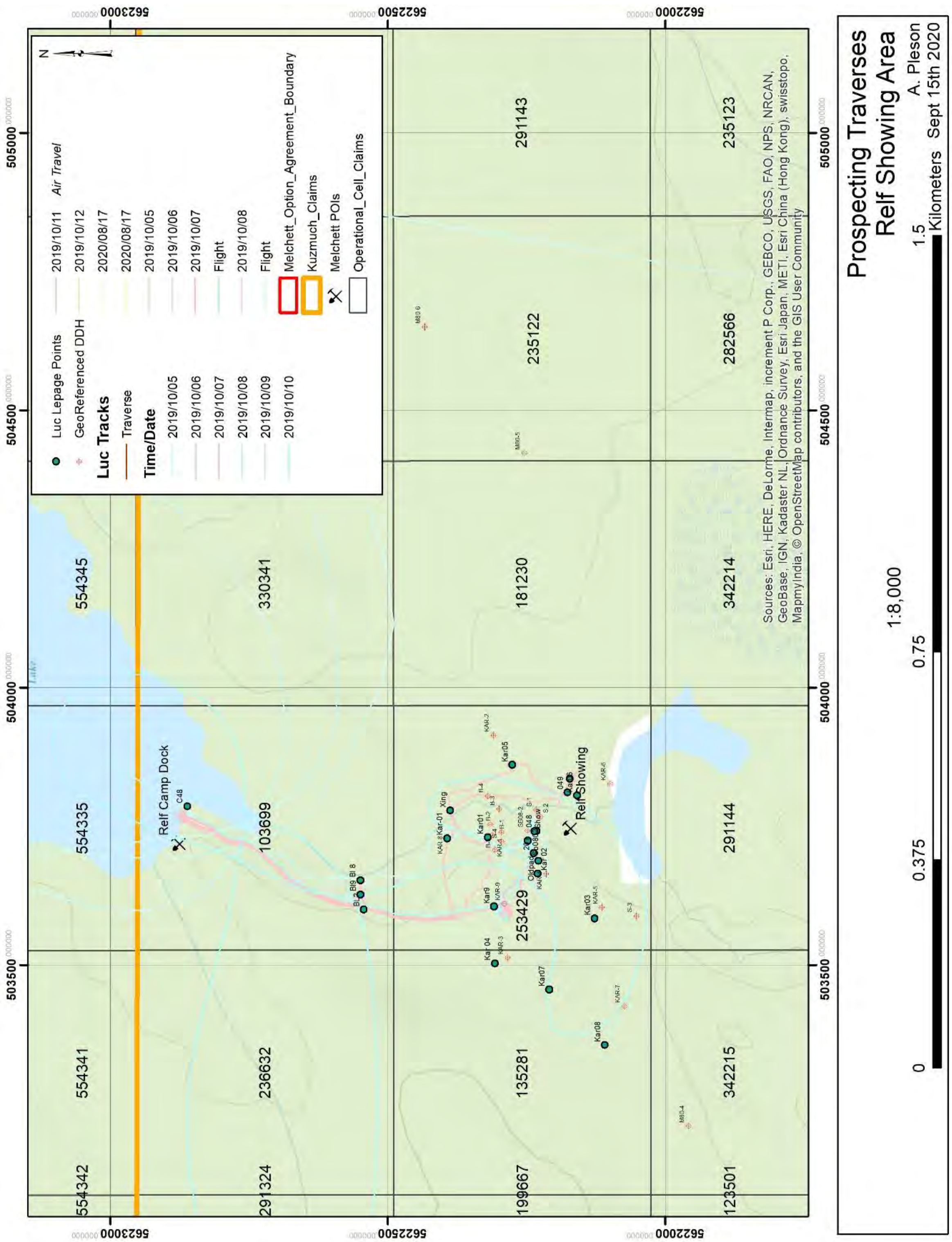


Figure 11. DDH Location at Relf Zone Prior to and After 2019 Georeferencing

The GPS survey noted that minor to major differences in the collar positions were evident and deviation of diamond drill holes from the MNDM database to the corrected position ranged to more than 225 metres (Figures 10, 11 and 12). Plans and section views confirm the importance of completing the GPS survey for both the Relf and Nakina Zones prior to data analysis and further field activity planning.

The collars for the Nakina area holes, which exhibited significant variance from the assessment literature, and the trench zones, were re-located using GPS. The collars in the Nakina Zone in the case of the older holes (pre-1987) were very difficult to locate and identify in part due the patchy nature of the forest cover, and inaccurate historical records.

Though the majority of the Kerr Addison holes drilled in 1987 were located in both the Nakina and Relf Zones, though the locations as shown in Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13 were significantly shifted from the expected sites, and explained the length of time required for the team to find the collars.

There also are holes which apparently were changed in drilling order and other holes which were not drilled at all. Errors due to changes in GPS co-ordinates systems from NAD27 to NAD83 and WGS84, and variance in different grid locations may show significant deviation in line spacing and orientation to the surveyed collars. One or more may play a role in the requirement for verification of the collar location prior to 3D modeling and planning.

A plan view of the shift in Relf Zone DDH locations and its importance to current and future exploration planning is clearly evidenced in Figure 13. A schematic cross section from the Relf Zone generated using Leapfrog software (Figure 14) clearly shows the excellent correlation of the intervals of major mineralization with consistent northerly dipping structural fabric from three diamond drill holes in the Relf Zone using the updated georeferencing data.

Additional GPS acquisition and collar surveying for the historical collars will be a requisite adjunct to the follow-up ground exploration program.

It was very apparent that 2D and 3D modelling would inherit significant diversions from the true locations had this survey not been completed prior to re-interpretation of the BHTEM, positioning of the proposed follow-up deep penetrating geophysical surveys, and Leapfrog modelling for drill holes and Maxwell plates prior to proposed follow-up diamond drilling programs.

The value of this survey will prove itself in Silver Spruce Resource's continued effort in modelling all of the historic diamond drill holes and downhole geophysics in 2D and 3D. The added success of this accuracy will provide the Company with precise target vectors and mitigate spatial errors in future exploration work.

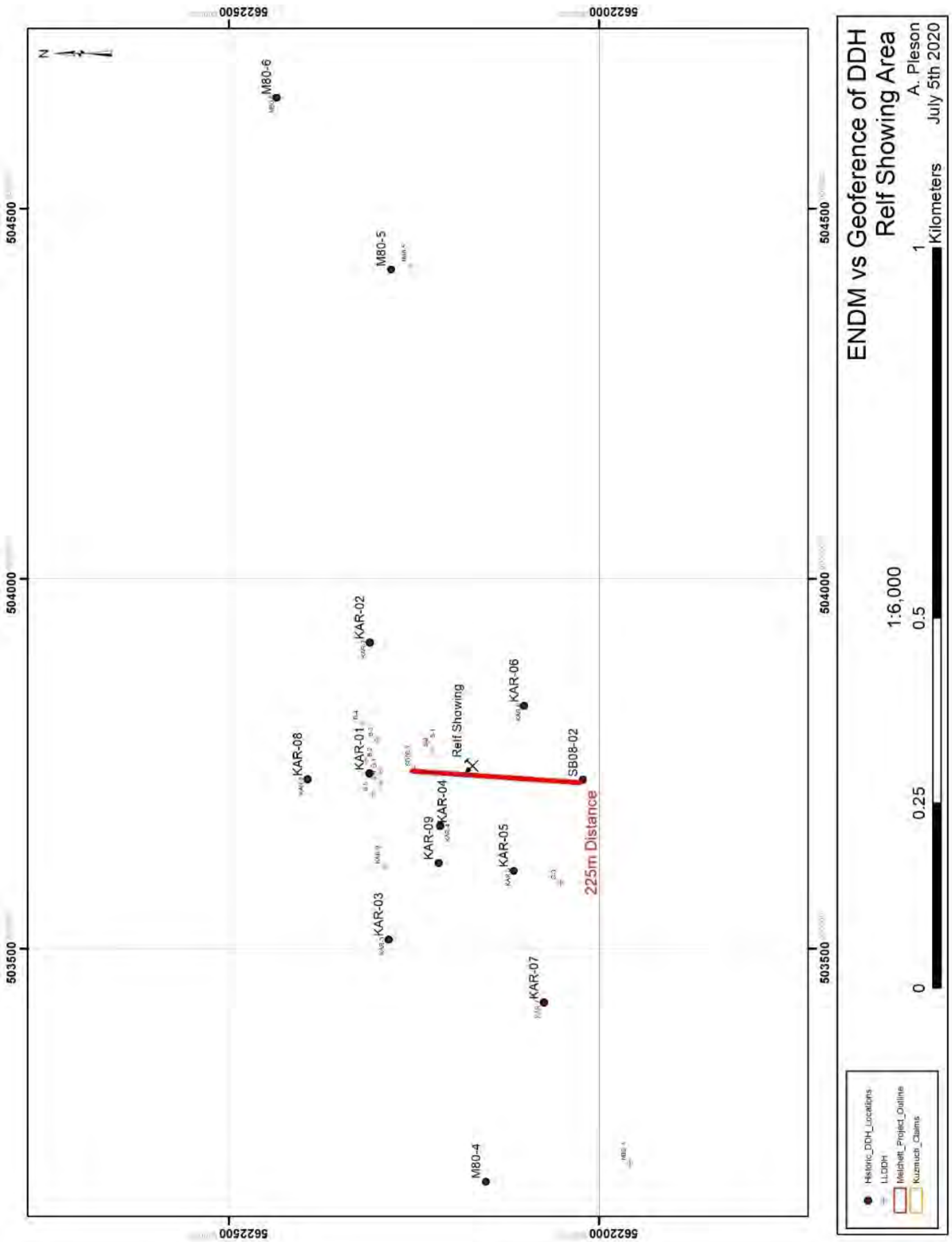


Figure 12. Georeferenced DDH Comparison from Relf Zone

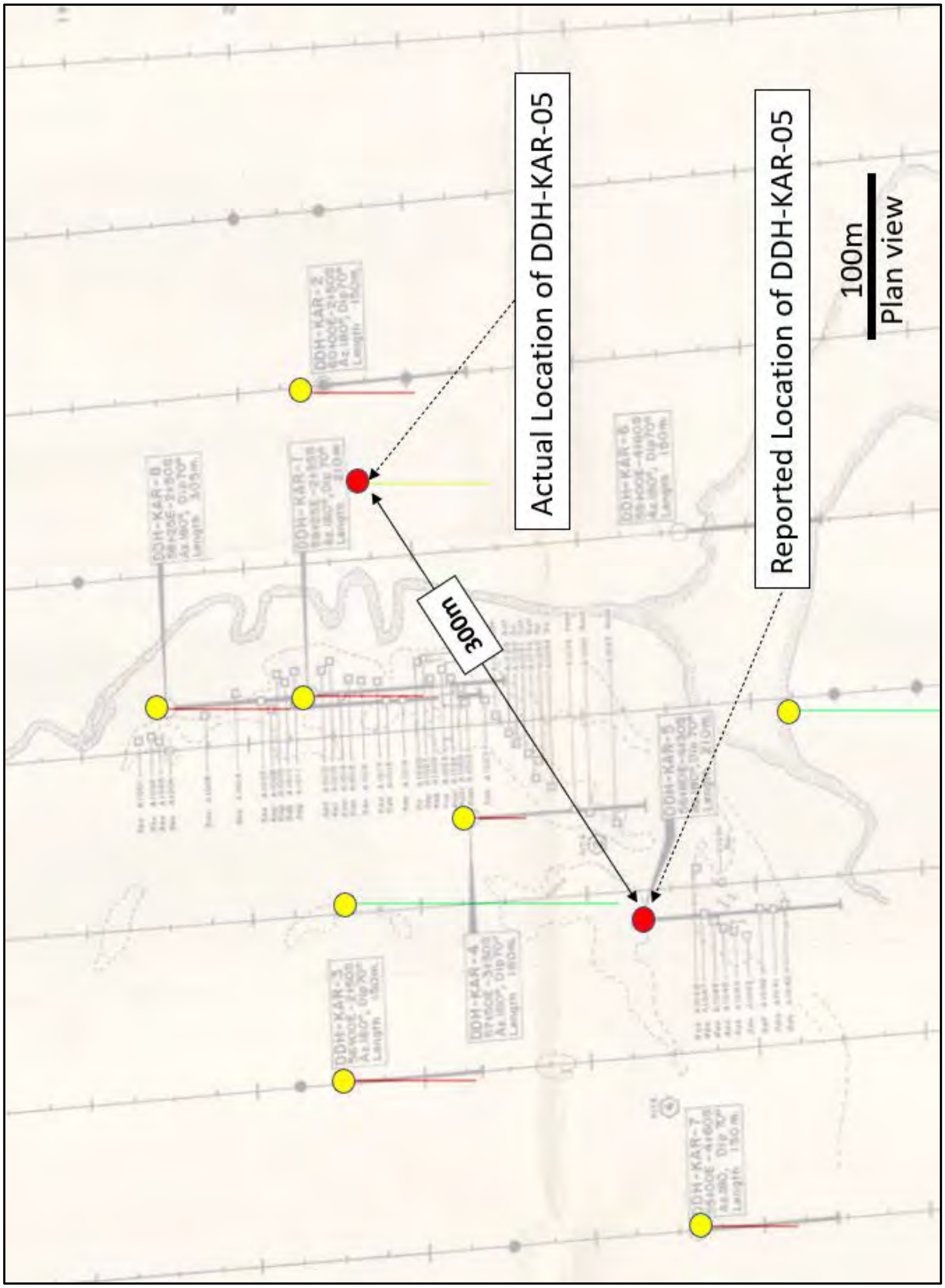


Figure 13. Plan View from Leapfrog of Georeferenced DDH at Relf Zone

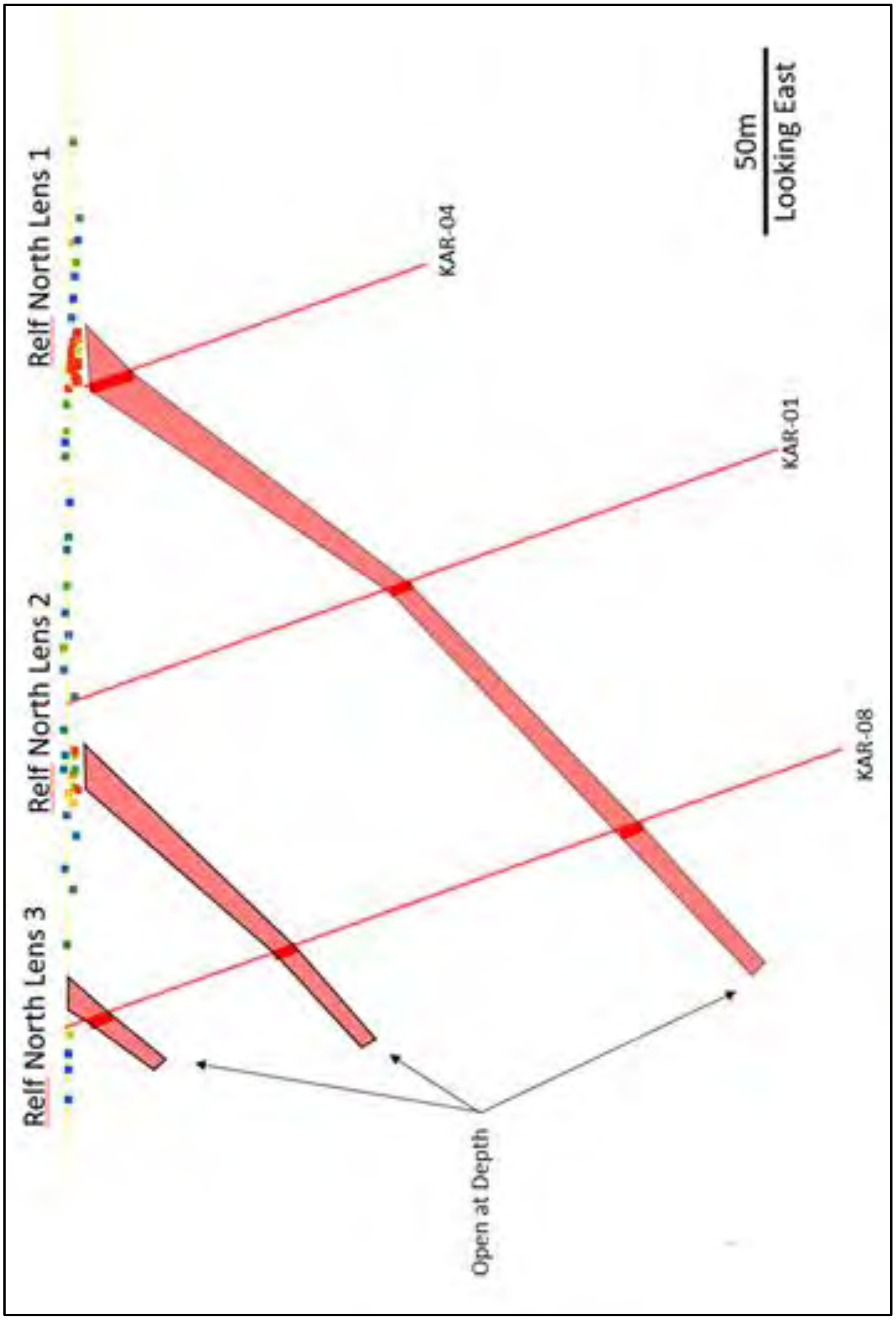


Figure 14. Schematic Leapfrog Cross Section of Georeferenced DDH at Relf Zone

9.3 CORE AND TRENCH SAMPLING, PROSPECTING AND STRIPPING

The sampling approach for this work was to collect select and representative surface grab samples, some from the known trenches and drill core samples from each of the dominant rock types for general geochemical comparison with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) patterns.

The team primarily examined the principal showings and trenches, and drill core at the Relf and Nakina targets along the principal mineralized trend.

Limited time was available for prospecting but was conducted in both Nakina and Relf Zones and included stripping of outcrops and searching for mineralized float. Of note, the area is covered by glacial debris, albeit thin in places, by outwash, esker and lacustrine deposits, much of which can be closely correlated with the vegetation and surficial geology maps (Wahl and Davison, 1984).

The data presented in this report is based on the current and historical exploration work results, published assessment and literature reports available from the Vendor, Silver Spruce Resources, Ontario MNDMF, Geological Survey of Canada, and Ontario Geological Survey.

Drill core from the Stratabound Minerals program of two holes in 2007 and 2008 was unstacked and re-stacked at the Relf Lake collar sites (Photo 15) whereas Kerr Addison core from the 1983-1987 programs were stored in moderate to poorly preserved racks near the Kapikotongwa Lake ("Kap") camp location, two kilometres west of the Nakina showings (Photos 16 and 17). The former core was well preserved, and all of the remaining core was laid out and reviewed before cross-stacking, and 10cm whole core samples were collected at several intervals principally for metal and alteration geochemistry (Photos 18 and 19). The majority of the well mineralized intervals were sampled in their entirety by programs done by one or more of Kerr Addison, Redbird, Melchett Syndicate, Stratabound and Anconia Resources.

Photo 15. Well preserved core stacks from Stratabound deep drilling in 2007/2008

Photo 16. Silver Spruce Director Davison pulling coherent tray of split core for sampling at the Kapikotongwa storage site

The core at Kap-Nakina included Kerr Addison holes from both the Nakina and Relf targets. The core racks were in very poor condition and only a small proportion of the core was readily accessible for any sampling as labels and core integrity were limited. No re-logging of the KA-R or KA-N drill core from 1987 was possible due to the poor condition and inability to view many of the core intervals either missing, collapsed, or grown over by vegetation. Limited samples, only where hole identification was verified (Photo 19), were collected from felsic metavolcanics with textures and coloration similar to the principal alteration textures known from the surface exposures at Relf and Nakina. Table 8 lists the drill holes sampled in the current program.

Photo 17. Overgrown Nakina and Relf Zone core stored at Kapikotongwa Lake

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Reference	GPS E - LL	GPS N - LL	E diff	N diff	dip	Az	Az final	Dip Test	Dip Test	Casing	Hole Length	Grid Northing	Historical Samples	
KAR-01	503737	5622311	Report no.12	503728	5622394	8.6	-83.5	70°	180°	no data	-60°	195.07m	Yes	195.07m	235S	B-100-233	234
KAR-02	503914	5622310	Report no.12	503685	5622237	228.6	72.9	70°	180°	no data	-54°	181.96m	Yes	181.96m	330S	B-234-357	124
KAR-03	503512	5622285	Report no.12	503584	5622128	-71.6	156.7	70°	180°	no data	-54°	212.44m	Yes	212.44m	430S	B-358-502	145
KAN 2-1	499666	5622681	Report April 15 1987					70°	180°	no data	-66°	212.44m	Yes	212.44m	420N	Samples D-100 to D244	245
KAN 2-2	499472	5622668	Report no.16					60°	180°	no data	-52°	213.06m	Yes	213.06m	450N	Sample D-245 to D-382	138
SB07-01	503616	5622289	2007 Drilling report (2008)	503604	5622307	11.7	-18	75°	180°	199.4°	-56.2°	100, 206, 415, 622m	Yes	622m	250S	445551-645	95
SB08-02	503728	5622022	2008 drilling report (2009)	503724	5622249	4	-227	80°	180°	no data	-56.1°	50m int to 650m	Yes	688m	315S	195201-304	104
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Note					Core size	Company	Year	Date Drilled	Artesian	Contractor	Core storage	Logged By:	2019 Samples	
KAR-01	503737	5622311	twin collar? ... or AQ rod used as anchor?					BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 9-12 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108112-114	3
KAR-02	503914	5622310	casing left in hole as per logging geologist					BQ Boyle 25A	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 13-17 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108115	1
KAR-03	503512	5622285	casing left in hole as per logging geologist					BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 17-20 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108116-118	3
KAN 2-1	499666	5622681	casing left in hole as per logging geologist					BQ Boyle 37A	Kerr Addison	1987	Feb 13-20 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	B Otton	108107-109	3
KAN 2-2	499472	5622668	casing left in hole as per logging geologist					BQ	Kerr Addison	1987	Oct 8-10 1987	Nil	Connors	Kap Lake	A Ainslie	108110-111	2
SB07-01	503616	5622289	Collar found dipping 76° azim 180°, hole also named KAR-09 in 2007 report					BQ	Stratabound	2007	Oct28-Nov4 2007	Nil	Boart Longyear	Relf Lake	JL Wahl	36126-36138	13
SB08-02	503728	5622022	Collar was found at site with core, NAD27-NAD83 conversion issue					BQ + AQ	Stratabound	2008	Aug27-Sep7 2008	Nil	Boart Longyear	Relf Lake	JL Wahl	36139-36150,36726-36735,108202-203	24

Table 8 Historical DDH sampled in 2019 program

The KAR-09 and SB-0802 drill holes were reviewed with the historical drill logs and samples were selected from intervals of interest, where available, as shown in Table 9. The sampling locations, were utilized for providing comparative geochemical and alteration data shown for 1987-2008 DDH sections, logs and assays in Appendix IV. Simplified geological logs and current sample depths for all of the selected diamond drill holes are provided in Figures 15-21.

Photo 18. Sampling newly laid out Nakina and Relf Zone core stored at Kapikotongwa Lake

Photo 19. Sampling Relf Zone core stored at drill sites

Rock sampling was carried out at both the Nakina and Relf targets at known trench locations as defined in Table 9. The Nakina targets are characterized by high silica-pyrite and a well foliated micaceous fabric. The Relf trenches are intensely altered and well oxidized with extensive gossans with friable to silicified quartz-sericite schists, and massive to spongy ferroan sphalerite with pyrite in stringers to lenses of several centimetres, now exposed over an area of forty by twenty metres (Photos 20 and 21). The schists exhibited disseminated pyrite with pinch swell textures and steep dips along an east-west fabric. Lineations in the area are steeply dipping and appear orthogonal to the principal oblate alignment of the mineralization.

Photo 20. Sampling intensely altered mineralized sericite schist at Relf Zone

Photo 21. Sample of intensely altered, ferroan sphalerite-rich sericite schist at Relf Zone

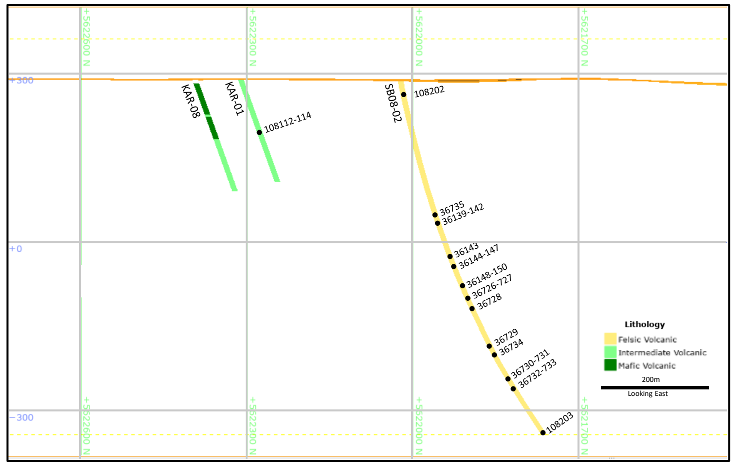
Limited prospecting and stripping of outcrops principally in Nakina Zone, and to a lesser degree in the Relf Zone, identified quartz veins and highly silicified and sulphidized felsic schist peripheral to the known areas of drilling (Photos 22 and 23). The prospecting was carried out in conjunction with the GPS survey of drill collars and was preliminary in its extent, geometry and nature. The daily traverses covered during the prospecting are shown for the Nakina and Relf Zones are shown with the drill hole locations in Figures 10 and 11 and for clarity repeated herein in Figures 22 and 23. Grab samples were collected from several outcrops but mainly adjacent to trenches.

Sample no.	Description	Project	Date	Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Easting	Northing	Old sample no.	Location	Sample type	Geol	Comments
36126	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	238 m	---	503604	5622307	445578	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36127	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	311 m	---	503604	5622307	445586	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36128	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	360 m	---	503604	5622307	445593	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36129	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	365 m	---	503604	5622307	445594	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36130	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	367 m	---	503604	5622307	445597	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36131	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	384 m	---	503604	5622307	445598	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36132	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	463 m	---	503604	5622307	445609	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36133	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	464 m	---	503604	5622307	445610	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36134	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	477 m	---	503604	5622307	445614	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36135	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	537 m	---	503604	5622307	445621	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36136	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	541 m	---	503604	5622307	445625	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36137	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	548 m	---	503604	5622307	445632	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36138	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	06-Oct	SB07-01	582 m	---	503604	5622307	445640	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36139	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	269 m	---	503724	5622249	195230	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36140	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	270 m	---	503724	5622249	195231	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36141	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	272 m	---	503724	5622249	195233	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36142	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	273 m	---	503724	5622249	195234	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36143	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	310 m	---	503724	5622249	195238	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36144	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	328 m	---	503724	5622249	195240	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36145	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	337 m	---	503724	5622249	195241	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36146	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	345 m	---	503724	5622249	195242	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36147	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	346 m	---	503724	5622249	195243	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36148	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	371 m	---	503724	5622249	195246	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36149	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	373 m	---	503724	5622249	195247	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36150	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	374 m	---	503724	5622249	195248	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36726	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	377 m	---	503724	5622249	195251	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36727	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	380 m	---	503724	5622249	195254	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36728	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	397 m	---	503724	5622249	195267	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36729	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	520 m	---	503724	5622249	195283	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36730	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	557 m	---	503724	5622249	195287	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36731	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	563 m	---	503724	5622249	195288	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36732	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	590 m	---	503724	5622249	195291	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36733	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	602 m	---	503724	5622249	195293	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36734	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	531.7 m	---	503724	5622249	n/a	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
36735	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	07-Oct	SB08-02	240.5 m	---	503724	5622249	n/a	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	Epidote, Cu-rich zone?
108202	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	SB08-02	20.9 m	---	503724	5622249		Relf Zone	Core	LdL	
108203	Core split grab (partial interval)	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	SB08-02	699 m	---	503724	5622249	195300	Relf Zone	Core	LdL	

Table 9 Rock and core sampling locations and depth of interval

Sample no.	Description	Project	Date	Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Easting	Northing	Old sample no.	Location	Sample type	Geol	Comments
108201	Grab sample from outcrop	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct		---	---	503730	5622255	195000	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108204	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108205	Assay from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108206	Assay from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108207	Display piece from 108206	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108208	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108209	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108210	Assay from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108211	Display piece from 108210	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108212	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108213	Assay from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108214	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108215	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108216	Display piece from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108217	Assay from trench	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108218	Display piece from 108217	Melchett Lake - Relf	10-Oct	trench	---	---	503740	5622250	±15m	Relf Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108101	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108102	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108103	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108104	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108105	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108106	Outcrop, trench	Melchett Lake - Nakina 1	10-Oct	trench	---	---	499150	5622275	±15m	Nakina Zone	rock	GD,LdL	
108107	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Nakina	11-Oct	Kan2-1	38.71 m	40.23 m	503503	5622308	D-125	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	dup location of D125
108108	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Nakina	11-Oct	Kan2-1	142 m	---	503503	5622308	D-200 (approx)	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	
108109	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Nakina	11-Oct	Kan2-1	147 m	---	503503	5622308	D-200 (approx)	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	Historical high Zn values
108110	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Nakina	11-Oct	Kan2-2	126.84 m	128.34 m	unconfirmed		D-324	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	re-assay D-324
108111	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Nakina	11-Oct	Kan2-2	169 m	---	unconfirmed		D-352	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	
108112	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-1	119 m	---	503728	5622394	B-180	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	Au, Zn, and Pb anomalies
108113	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-1	119 m	---	503728	5622394	B-180	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	Au, Zn, and Pb anomalies (second piece)
108114	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-1	119 m	---	503728	5622394	B-180	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	Au, Zn, and Pb anomalies (third piece)
108115	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-2	165.74 m	166 m	503685	5622237	B-345 (approx)	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	Zn-Cu anomaly, tried resampling, core missing
108116	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-3	33.8 m	34.5 m	503584	5622128	B-380	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	re-assay B-380 (Zn)
108117	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-3	135 m	---	503584	5622128	B-450 (approx)	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	re-do B446-450 but core missing
108118	sampled old 1987 core (KA)	Melchett Lake - Relf	11-Oct	KAR-3	99.5 m	100 m	503584	5622128	B-425	Kap Core Store	Core	LdL	re-do of B425 but most of box is missing

Table 9 continued Rock and core sampling locations and depth of interval



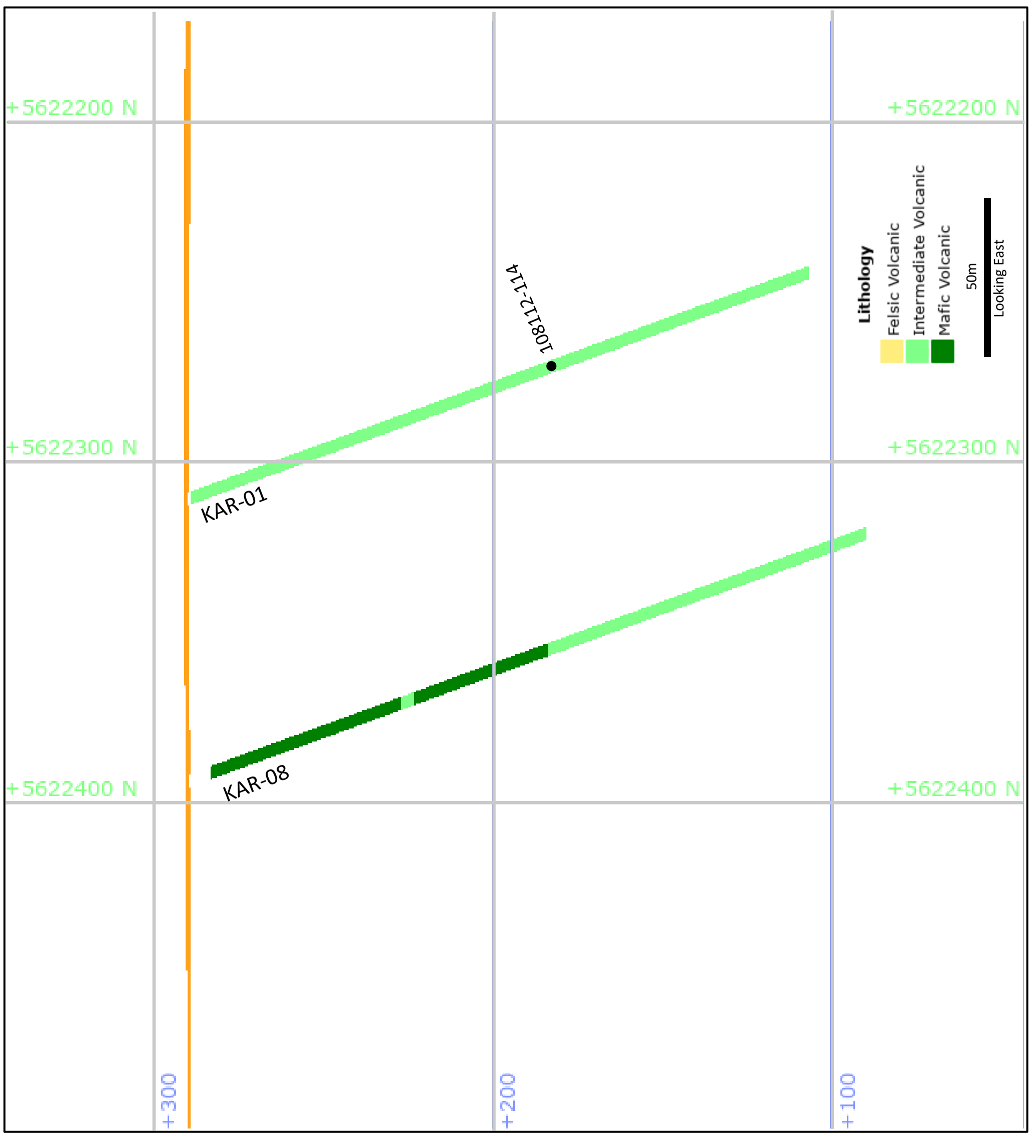


Figure 15. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAR-01

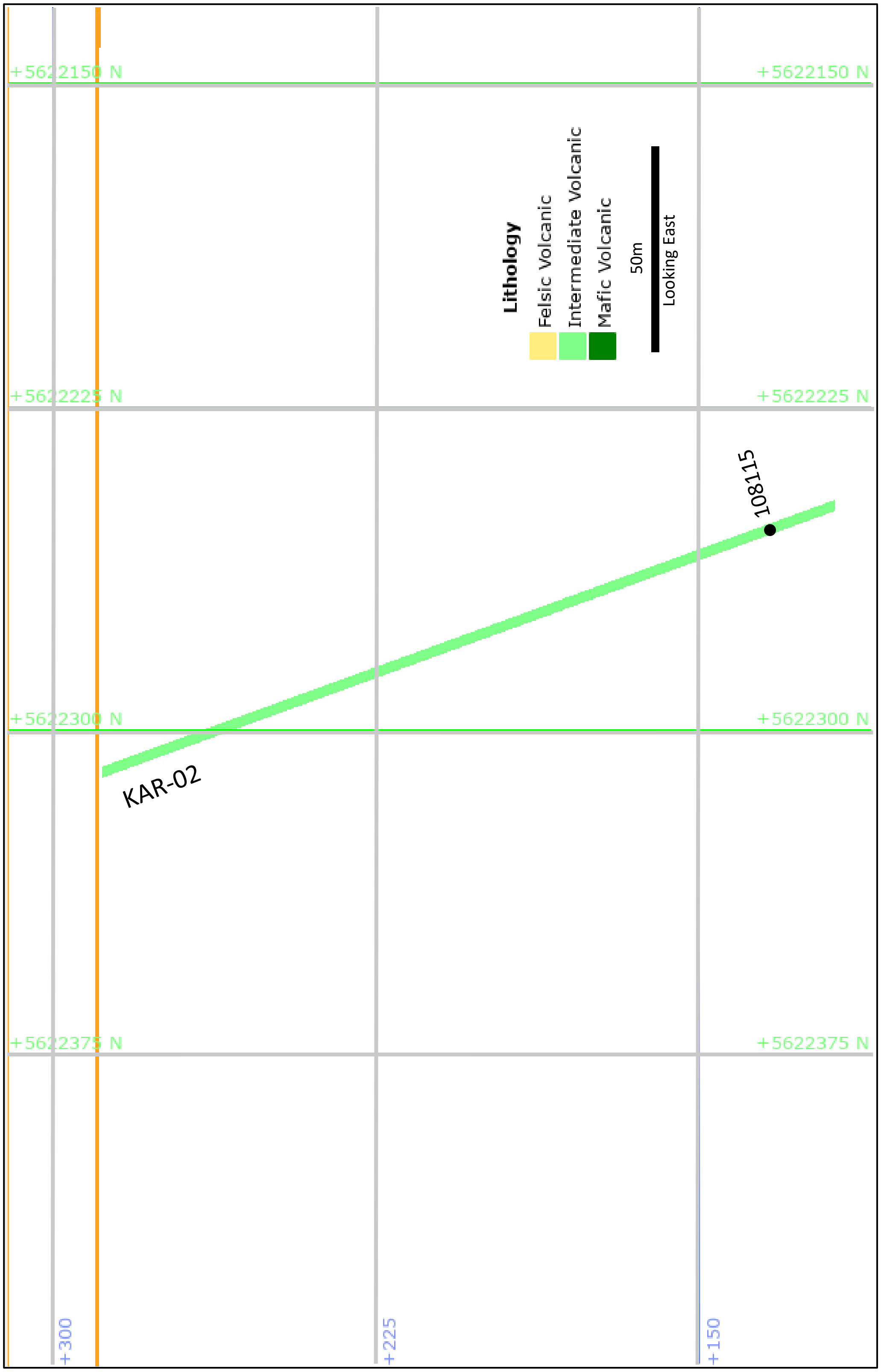


Figure 16. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAR-02

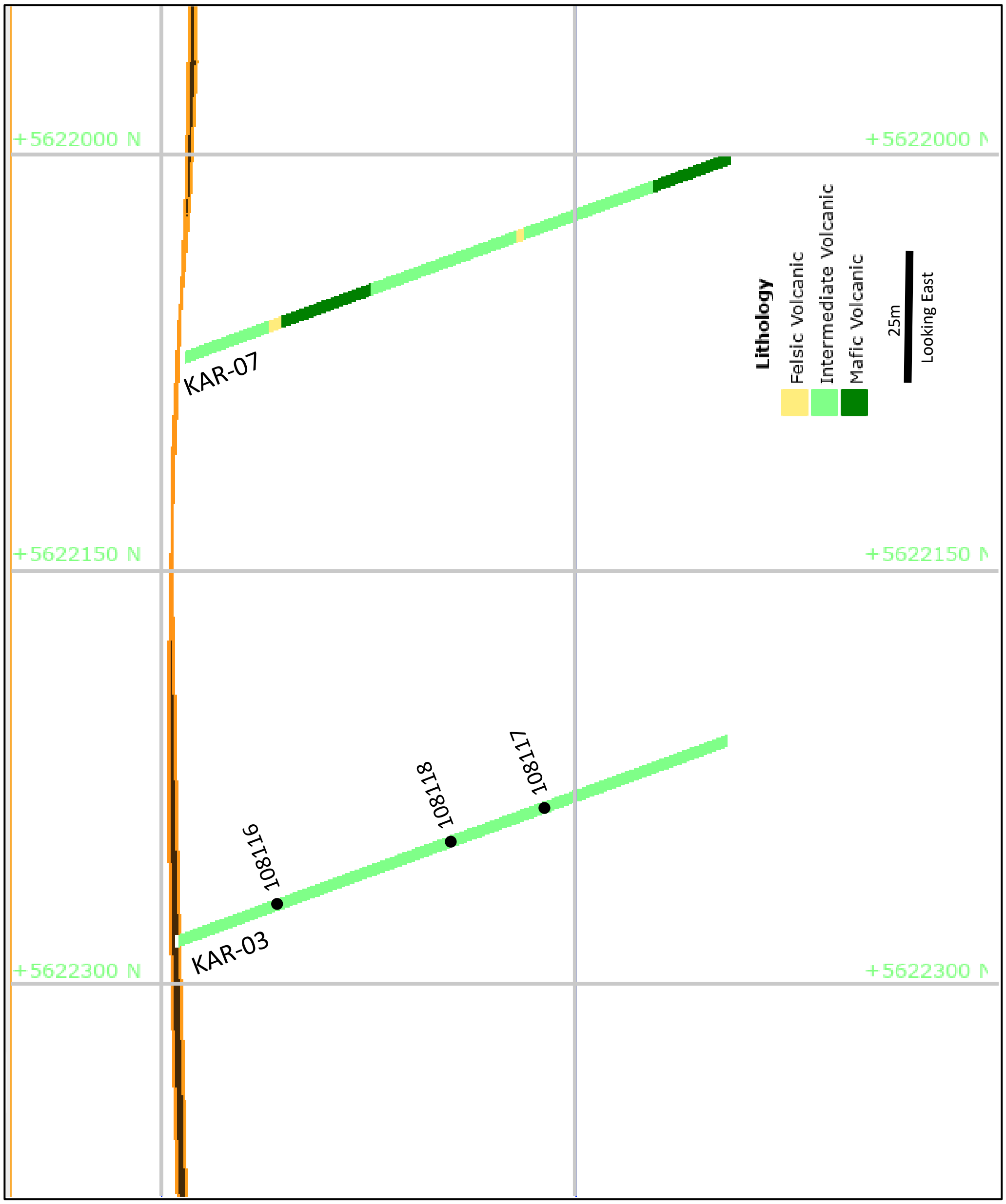


Figure 17. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAR-03

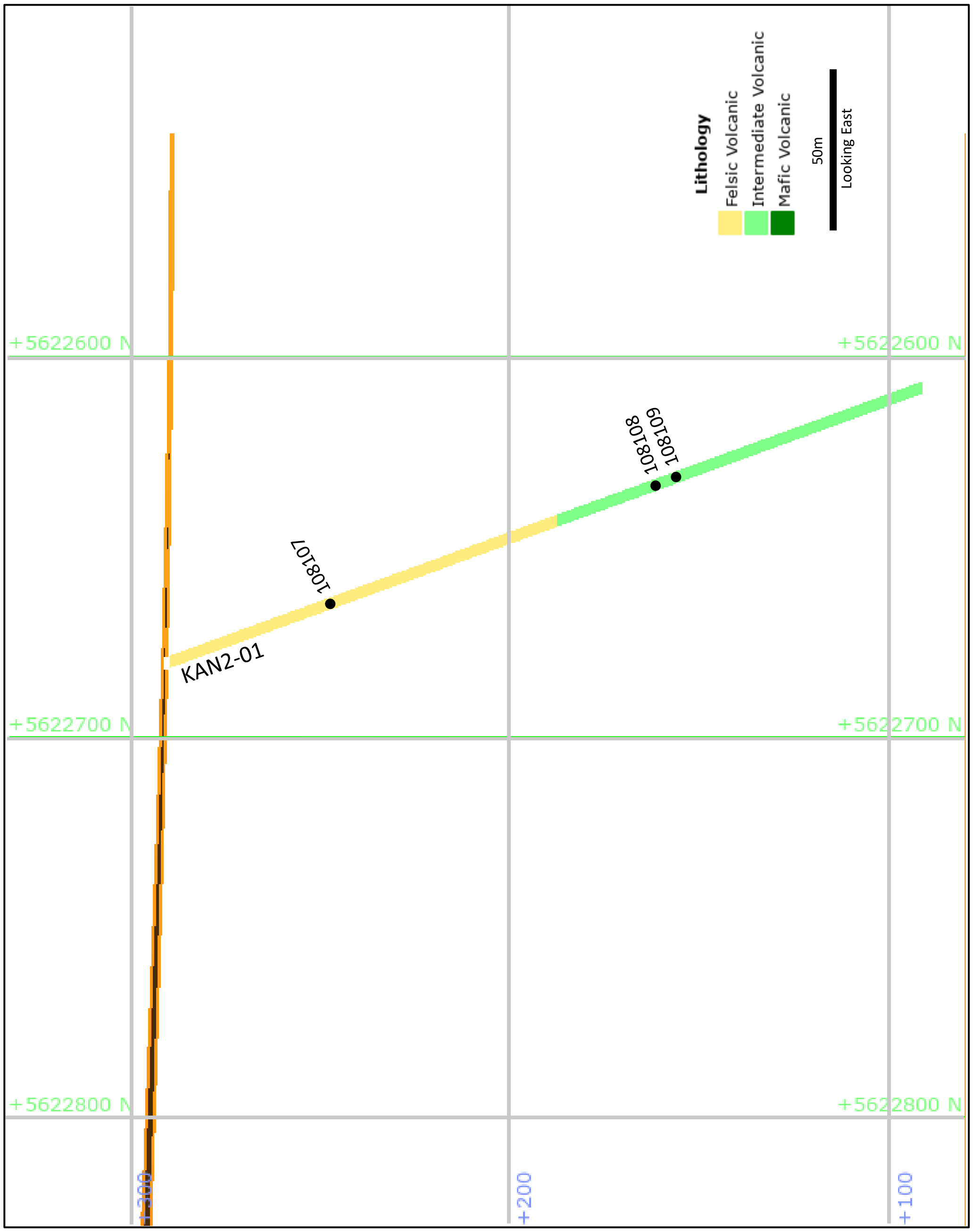


Figure 18. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAN 2-1

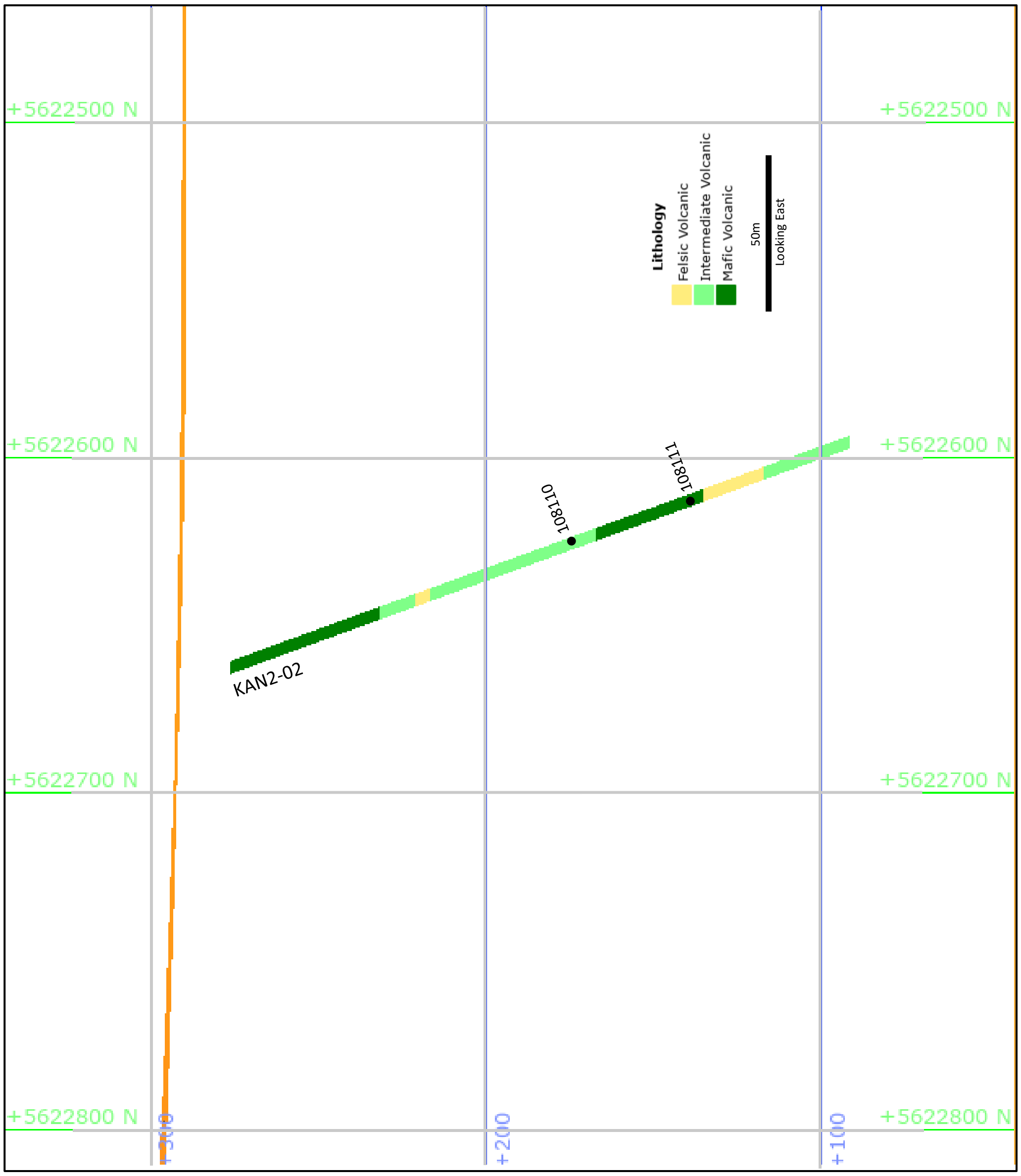


Figure 19. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAN 2-2

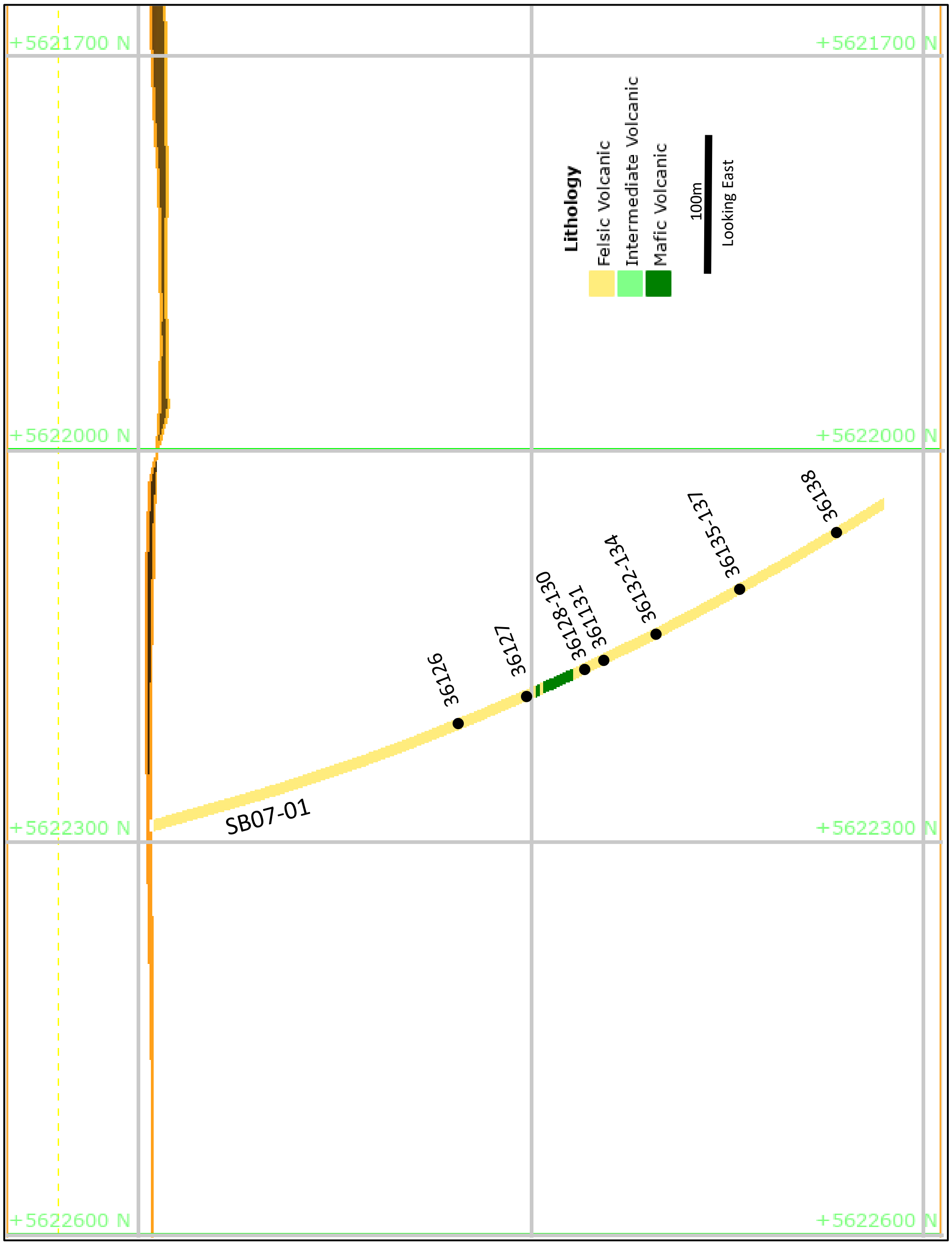


Figure 20. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths KAR-09 (SB-07-01)

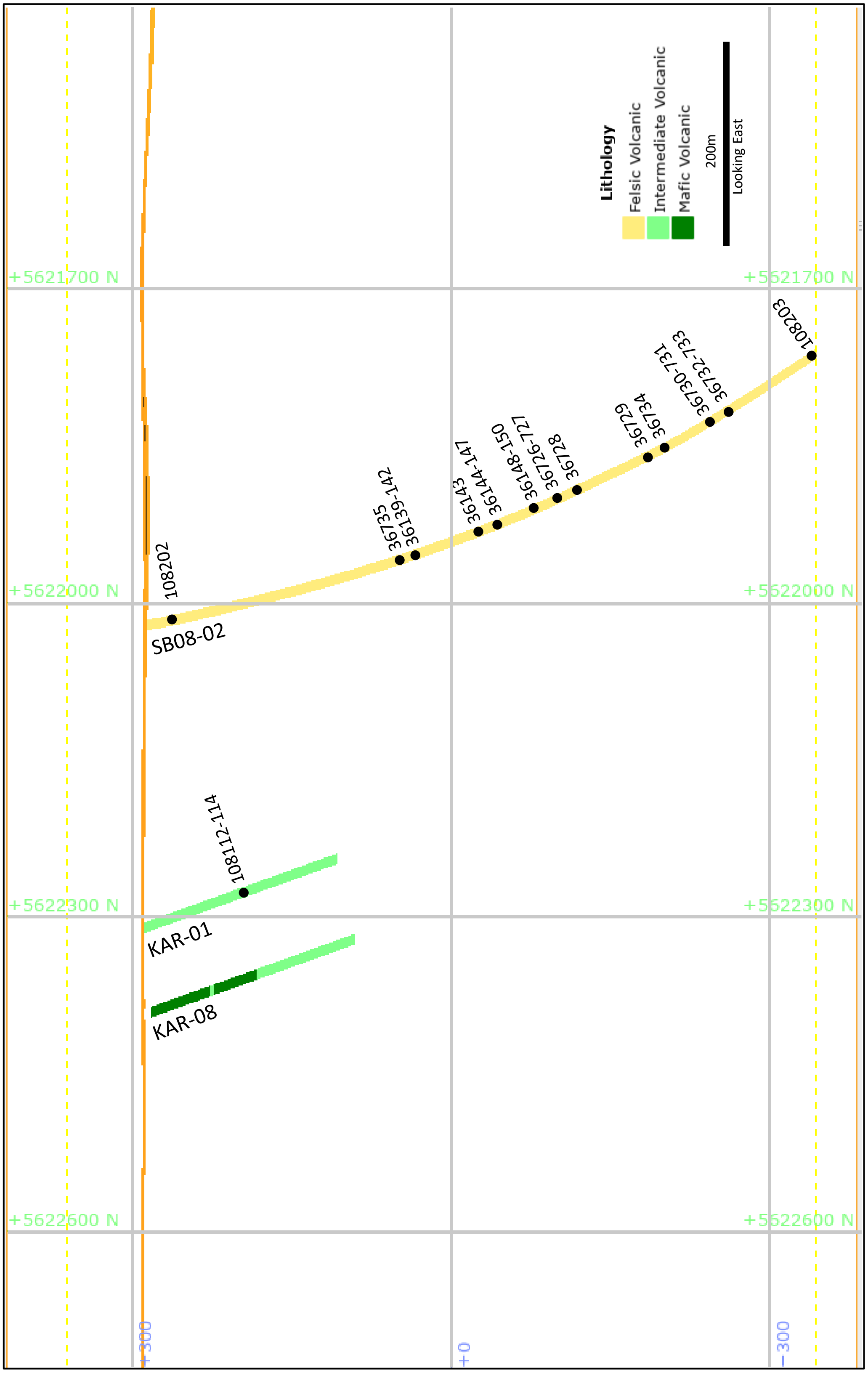


Figure 21. Schematic Section and Sampling Depths SB-08-02

Photo 22. Stripping outcrops in the Nakina Zone

Photo 23. Prospecting in Nakina Zone

The sampling locations for all core, float and outcrop material are documented in Table 9 and Appendix II. Figure 24 displays the core and sampling location maps on the Property.

The complete analytical certificates and QA/QC documents are reported in Appendix III.

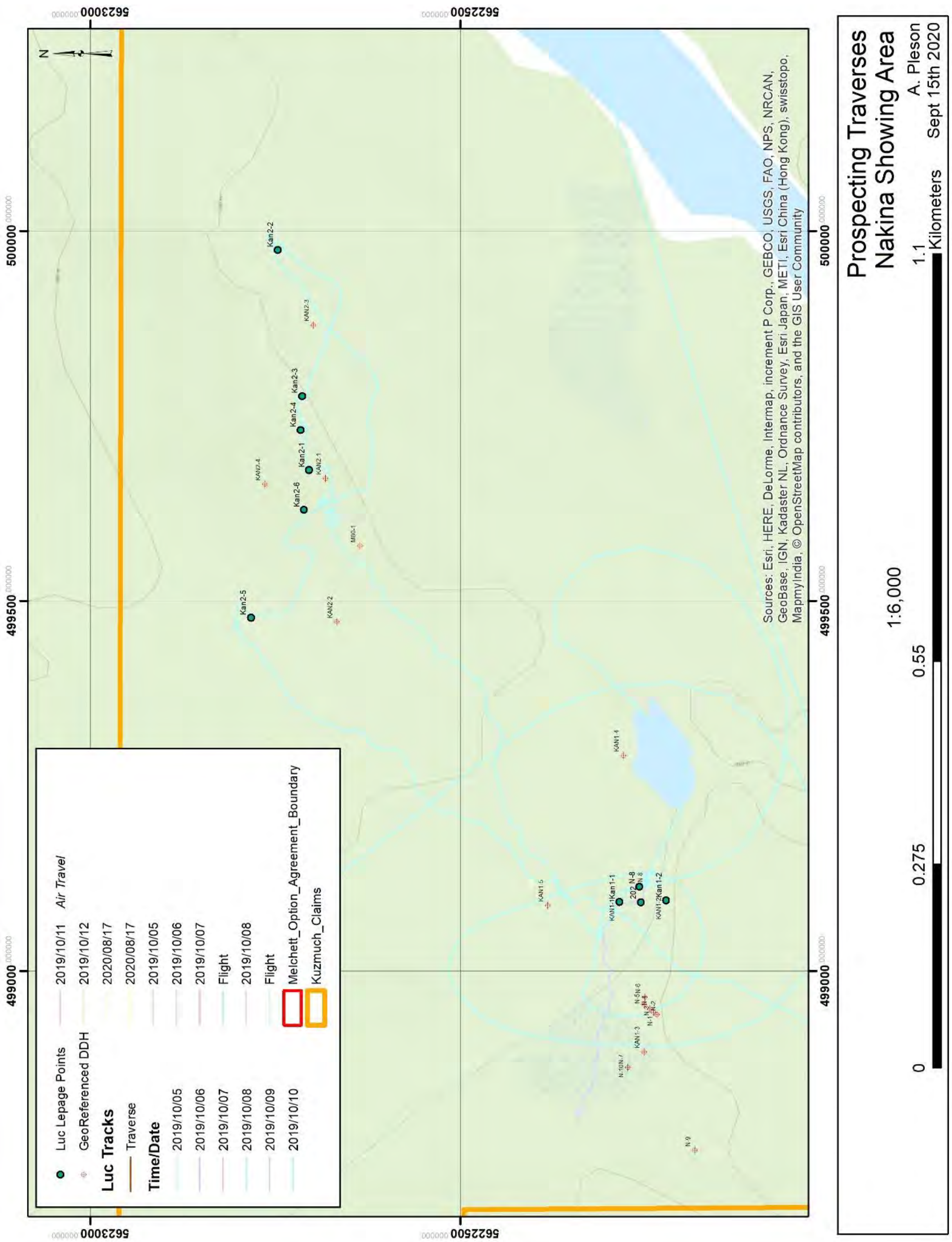


Figure 22. Prospecting Traverses Nakina Zone

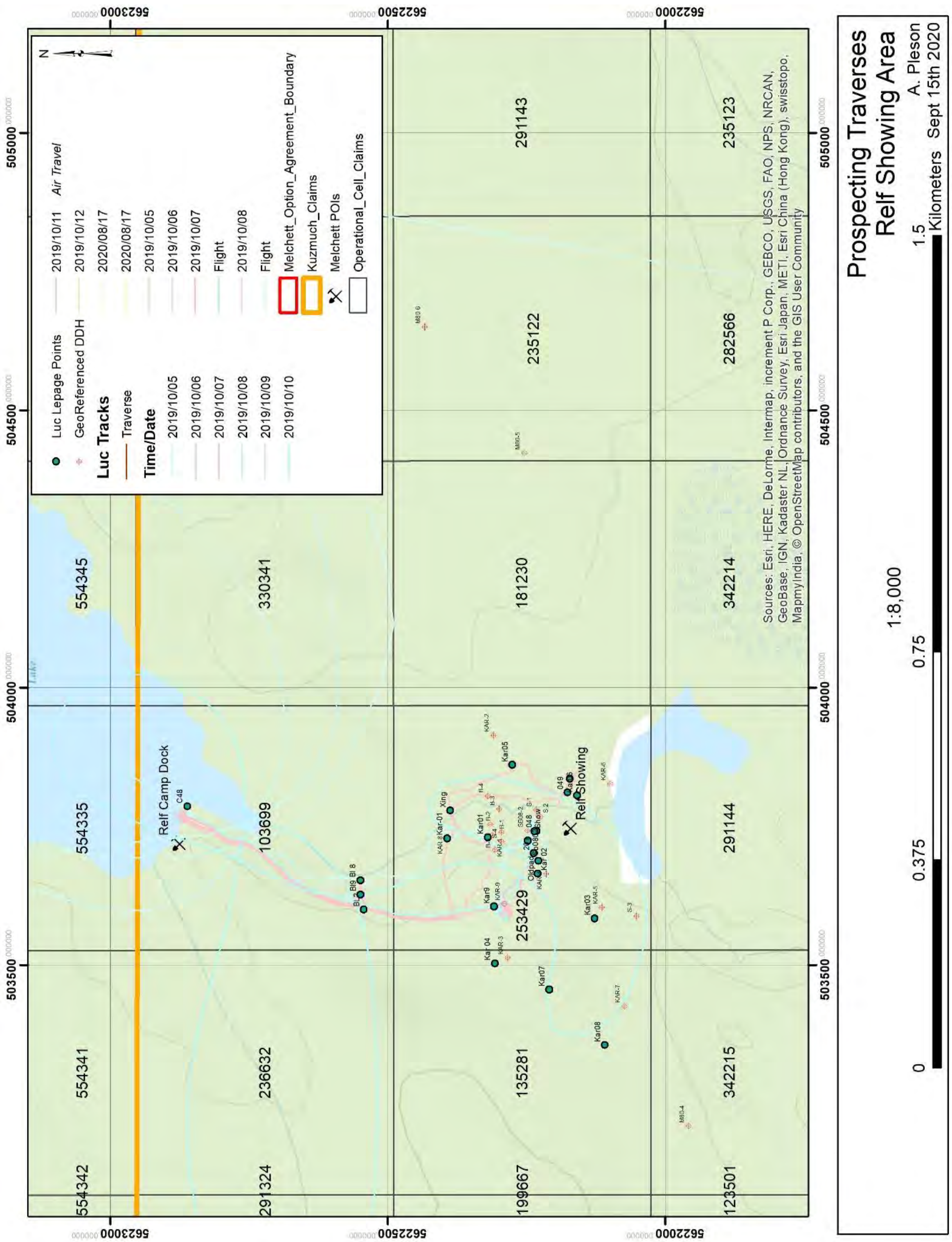


Figure 23. Prospecting Traverses Relf Zone

A total of seventy-two (72) rock and core samples were collected, sixty (60) of which were submitted for assay analysis of Cu, Zn, Pb and multi-element geochemical analysis and Au, and indications of mineral alteration and data verification for comparison with previous exploration.

Precious and base metal assay data were reported for core and rock samples collected from the Nakina and Relf Zones. Zinc values range up to 14.7%, lead to 0.96%, copper to 0.52%, silver to 301 g/t, and gold to 0.737 g/t and clearly represent the polymetallic nature of the mineralization from both targets, particularly the Relf Zone.

A selection of the significant precious and base metal assay data is tabulated below in Table 10.

Sample No. Nakina	Zinc ppm	Lead ppm	Copper ppm	Silver ppm	Gold ppm	Zinc %	Silver g/t
108101	20	10.6	16.5	1.1	0.031		
108102	2	0.4	0.7	0.02	0.002		
108103	3310	892	58.6	1.6	0.088		
108104	>10000	6690	399	4.06	0.383	3.24	
108105	108	63.8	11.8	0.31	0.022		
108106	230	22.5	52	1.04	0.012		
Relf							
108201	203	12.4	51.7	1.02	0.012		
108204	>10000	622	1465	27	0.053	3.98	
108205	>10000	634	1470	27.5	0.03	1.08	
108207	>10000	1185	2250	52.7	0.034	4.42	
108210	>10000	2740	5180	>100	0.737	9.12	131
108211	>10000	863	2050	39.1	0.054	4.89	
108217	>10000	9650	1600	>100	0.119	14.7	301

Table 10. Select Results from 2019 Sampling Program

For comparison and verification with the current samples, at the Nakina l Zone, Nakina Mines reported, in separate samples, 14.85% Zn and 28.8g/t Au from a pyritized felsic volcanic unit. Rock sampling of a pyritized felsic volcanic unit in the Nakina 2 Zone by Kerr Addison returned a value of 15.08g/t Au. Selected grab samples taken from the Relf Zone by Shawmin averaged 13.0% zinc (Zn), 1.2% lead (Pb), 0.26% copper (Cu) and 325g/t silver (Ag); best results received were 19.1% Zn, 2.2% Pb, 0.40% Cu, 565g/t Ag and 1.72g/t gold (Au).

Gold mineralization in the Iron Lake area, which was not examined during the October 2019 field program, contained similar sericite-silica altered felsic metavolcanics with 3-8% pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Grab samples reported 7.7g/t Au, 13.05g/t Au and 13.48g/t Au.

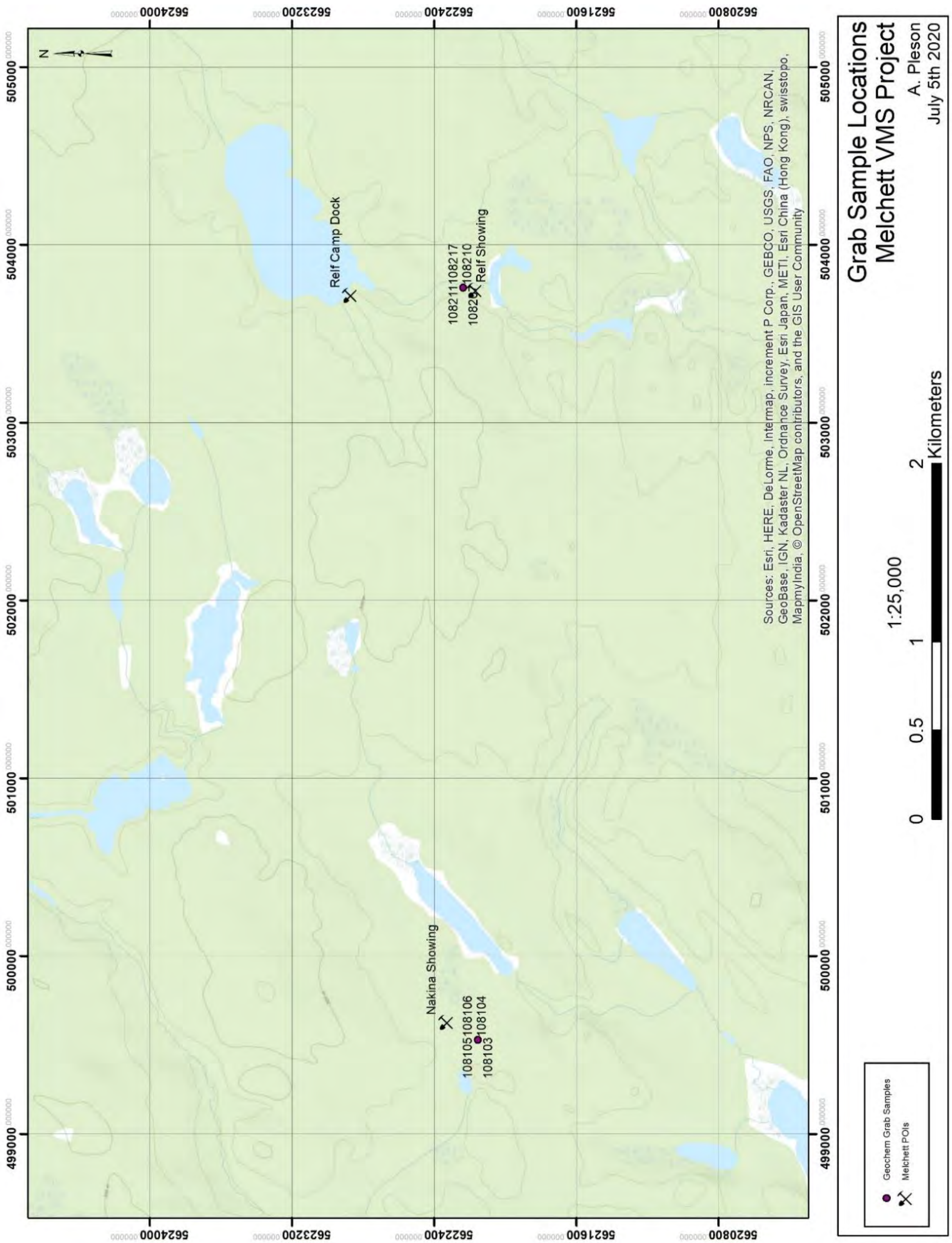


Figure 24. Location Map for 2019 Nakina and Relf Rock Sampling Program

Results of all of the current samples have undergone preliminary geochemical interpretation. The trench and core samples exhibit low alkali content, favourable pathfinder ratios, e.g., Zn/Na, and elevated values of heavy metals, including Te, Bi, Se, Sb, Hg, Cd and In, associated with sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite observed in the rock samples.

The geochemical data from the samples confirm the intense alteration in the principal mineralization with extensive major and minor element mobilization and replacement consistent with hydrothermal and metamorphic effects, the former associated with subsea potassic alteration to a very thick sericite-muscovite-silica dominant package, and accompanied by the expected sodium depletion and correlative high Zn/Na ratios.

Primary copper mineralization appears to be associated with both disseminated sulphides and possible later quartz vein hosted structurally controlled by both metamorphic fabric and remnant stockwork style mineralization. Intense alteration at depth associated with higher copper values, and the Maxwell modelled plates identified in the recently acquired BHTEM data, is consistent with vectoring toward a VMS source.

There was no local evidence observed of the high Mg enrichment associated with a chloritic vent or pipe hosting the core of the mineralization though there are units represented by felsic in mafic (FIM) breccias east of the principal Relf targets observed by the second author which may indicate amphibole-rich matrices after early hydrothermal chlorite. Given the paucity of structural and younging directions in the volcanics, and given the additional in-house interpretation of the 2002 and 2010 magnetic and EM surveys, it is entirely possible that the sequence has been repeated and thickened by folding of an isoclinal nature, and is less likely to be represented as a simple homoclinal section from south to north.

In summary, based on its favourable geological setting indicating surface and subsurface presence of base metal mineralization with gold potential, and the results of current study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses potential for discovery of economic concentration of zinc, copper, silver and gold through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling was done on the Melchett Lake Property by the Vendor. The historical drilling on the Property carried out by various operators is discussed in Sections 6 and 9 of this report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Samples were weighed on receipt (WEI-21) and logged into the global tracking system (LOG-22). The samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm (PREP-31) and a split of up to 250 grams was pulverized to 85% passing 75 micrometres (-200 mesh). The sample pulps were transferred internally to ALS Global's North Vancouver analytical facility for analysis. ALS Global in North

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, is a facility certified as ISO 9001:2008 and accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 from the Standards Council of Canada.

The first batch of thirteen rock samples was reported in the first batch. Twenty-four pulps (25gram split) were submitted for analysis by Aqua Regia Digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) multi-element analyses (ALS Code AuME-TL43, 51 elements). Thirty-six pulps also were submitted for whole rock oxide, metals and multi-element analysis. Results of forty-seven samples were reported in a second and third batch. Allll sample assays and analyses, and QA/QC documents are reported herein (Appendix III).

All precious and base metal analyses that reach the over-limits of AuME-TL43, ME-MS81d or ME-4ACD81 were re-analyzed with an Ore Grade method. Over-limit Cu (>1%), Pb (>1%), Zn (>1%) and Ag (>100ppm) samples were analyzed by Ore Grade 4 Acid Digestion followed by Ore Grade Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for Pb (ALS Code Pb-OG62) and Ag (ALS Code Ag-OG62), and by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) for Cu (ALS Code Cu-AA62) and Zn (ALS Code Zn-AA62). Gold, as required, would be analyzed using 30gram fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (ALS Code Au-AA23). Over-limit Au (>10ppm) would be conducted by 30gram fire assay with Gravimetric finish (ALS Code Au-GRA21).

All precious and base metal analyses that reached the over-limits of AuME-TL43 were re-analyzed with an Ore Grade method. Over-limit Zn (>1%) and Ag (>100ppm) samples were analyzed by Ore Grade Aqua Regia Digestion followed by Ore Grade Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for Ag (ALS Code Ag-OG46) and Zn (ALS Code Zn-OG46).

No independent or in-house quality control samples (blanks, standards, duplicates) were inserted into the sample sets. ALS Global conducts its own internal QA/QC program of blanks, standards and duplicates, and the results are provided with the Company sample certificates. The results of the ALS control samples will be reviewed by the Company's QP and evaluated for acceptable tolerances. All sample and pulp rejects will be stored at ALS Global pending full review of the analytical data, and future selection of pulps for independent third-party check analyses, as requisite.

Samples were collected by the Company's QPs (Davison, Lepage), packaged in plastic bags with Tyvek tags and shipped by contract air services to Nakina and, using the QPs’ private vehicles, delivered directly to the ALS Global sample preparation facilities in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Photographs of the individual rock and core samples were collected from each sample prior to shipment and all images will be made available on the Company web site in due course.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of the Vendor was involved directly in sample collection, preparation and analysis. Historical grades and assay data used for the present study are taken from MNDM assessment reports, company press releases and OGS geological reports which are deemed reliable. Historical geological descriptions taken from the above-mentioned sources were prepared and approved by professional geologists or engineers are deemed reliable.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The current work was performed to update and verify the multi-kilometre strike length of the known areas of mineralization, broad intervals of mineralization, intense alteration profile similar to well-known polymetallic deposits, and presence of high-grade values of both precious metals and base metals reported from the historical exploration.

One of the authors, GD, was involved on the sampling and exploration programs for three previous groups on the Melchett Lake property, and has spent the bulk of four field seasons on the historical claims prior to participating in the current program on the active claim package.

Samples were collected from the principal known targets by the Company's QPs, packaged in plastic bags with Tyvek tags and shipped by contract air services to Nakina and, using the QPs' private vehicles, delivered directly to the ALS Global sample preparation facilities in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Photographs of the individual rock and core samples were collected from each sample prior to shipment. Several select rock samples from the Nakina and Relf trenches were split as required, with a representative portion bagged and sealed in packages by the QPs for analysis.

A valid comparison of the samples collected by the author on earlier programs was presented in the previous sections. The authors believe that the contained data provides adequate verification of the historical and current sampling protocols, analytical methodologies and results.

No independent or in-house quality control samples (blanks, standards, duplicates) were inserted into the sample sets. ALS Global conducts its own internal QA/QC program of blanks, standards and duplicates, and the results are provided with the Company sample certificates. The results of the ALS control samples were reviewed by the Company's QP and evaluated and approved for acceptable tolerances.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on samples from the Property during the current program.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were carried out during the current program.

SECTIONS 15 to 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The project is located within a historically active exploration and mining region north of Geraldton including Copper Lake's Marshall Lake VMS project, Premier Gold's Hardrock-Greenstone Au mine and past-producing Anaconda-Dofasco iron mine and the Skibi Lake and Stewart Lake iron prospects, and along one of the access routes proposed northward from Nakina to the Ring of Fire Ni-Cr-Cu-PGE exploration projects.

The Ontario Geological Survey Exploration Highlights in 2016-2017 reported "The potential of discovery of economic zinc-lead-silver-gold-bearing VMS deposits in the Melchett Lake greenstone belt is high." The key prospects in the belt are shown in Table 10 and Figure 16.

Exploration for VMS deposits in the MLGB has occurred sporadically following the discovery of zinc mineralization at the Nakina Mine prospect (Nakina 1) in 1959.

The Melchett Lake banded iron formation was the focus of iron exploration in the 1960s and hosts two iron resources: Skibi Lake (335 000 000 tons of 26.2% acid-soluble Fe) and Stewart Lake (49 500 000 tons grading 30% Fe; Ontario Geological Survey 2016).

The key historical work on adjacent claims was carried out prior to the year 2000 and the area has been generally quiet in recent years other than the core Melchett Lake claims. The principal regional exploration, since the closures of the iron mining operations, was focused on gold.

Several mineral claims located nearby to the east of the Melchett Property are held by various mining companies and individual prospectors though activity is limited to nil. The closest significant base metal exploration is underway by Copper Lake in the Marshall Lake area approximately 45 kilometres to the southwest, and are located in a separate greenstone belt south of the English River boundary.

The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions.

Occurrence/Prospect and Location	Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) Number	Assay Highlights	Description of Occurrence
Nakina Mines Prospect (Nakina 1 Zone) (499534E, 5622152N)	*MDI42L14SE00005*	14.85% Zn, 0.13% Cu, 0.92 oz/ton Ag and 0.30 oz/ton Au (assay from trench; Nakina Mines Ltd., 1968) 8.25% Zn, 1.08% Pb, 0.76 oz/ton Ag and 0.20 oz/ton Au (Hole N-4, Nakina Mines Ltd., 1968)	Polymetallic pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena mineralization occurs within felsic to intermediate metavolcanic schists within abundant pyrite, sericite and chloritic alteration.
Lun-Kerr Occurrence (Relf Zone) (503908E, 5622130N)	*MDI42L15SW00003*	19.1% Zn, 0.40% Cu, 2.2% Pb and 16.4 oz/ton Ag (assay from trench, Shawmine Explorations Ltd., 1964)	Polymetallic pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena mineralization occurs within muscovite-sericite schists and quartzo-feldspathic mica schists
Aldor Exploration Gold Occurrence (512492E, 5616455N)	*MDI42L10NW00007*	0.52 oz/ton over 25 cm	Sample from quartz vein in a quartz gabbro dike (later interpreted to be a mafic metavolcanic unit)
Campbell Occurrence (506406E, 5618999N; location approximate)	n/a	1.8% Zn, 1.0% Cu and 0.06 oz/ton Au (assay from grab sample)	Disseminated copper, zinc, gold mineralization from pyritic quartz-sericite schist (altered felsic pyroclastic rocks)
Molly Lake Occurrence (508192E, 5617632N; location approximate)	n/a	1.5 % Zn and 0.17 oz/ton Au	Mineralization consists of massive pyrrhotite in a 3 m thick amphibolite schist layer

N.B., oz/ton – ounces per ton.

Table 11. Occurrences and Prospects in the Melchett Belt

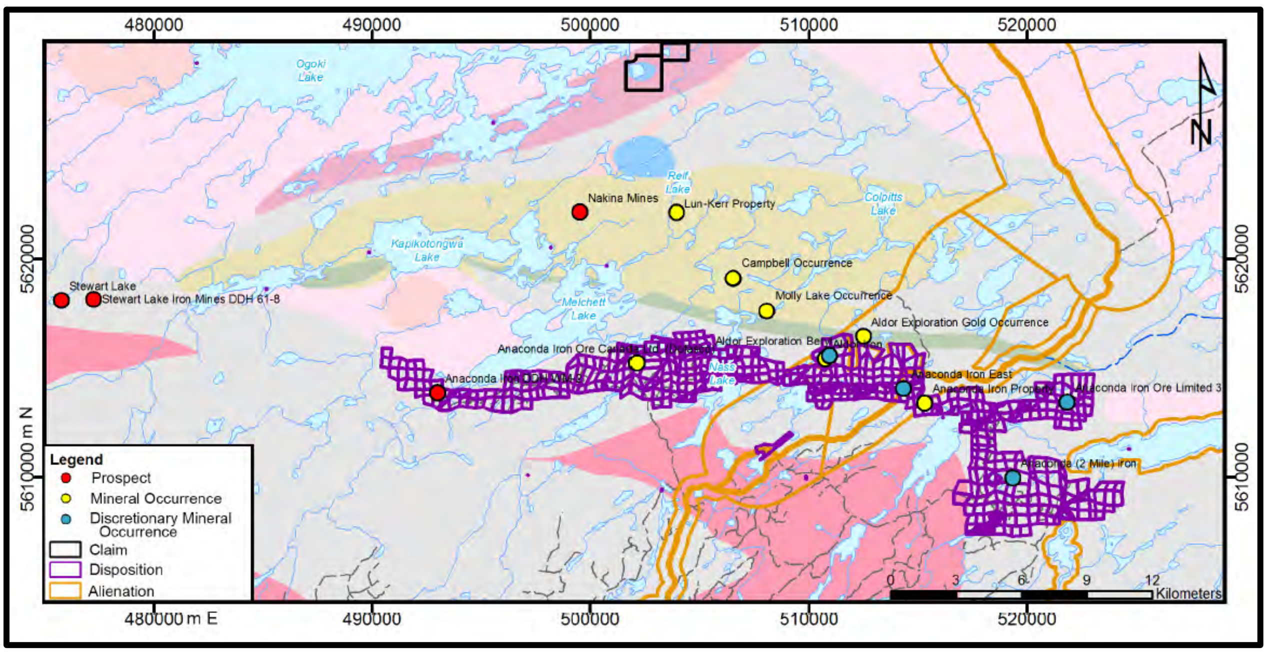


Figure 25. Regional Mineral Occurrences in the Melchett Belt

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental and Social Concerns

There is no historical mineral production from the Melchett Property, however there are remnants of a historical camp at Relf Lake which may need a clean up to remove old structures and other camp waste.

The author is not aware of any other environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

24.2 Aboriginal Issues

Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) Ontario encourages claim holders to engage with Aboriginal communities and begin developing a working relationship as early in the mining sequence as possible. Communications with the two local First Nations was conducted and documented prior to the work performed on the Melchett Lake property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The recent project work was performed to verify aspects of the multi-kilometre strike length of the known areas of mineralization, broad intervals of mineralization, intense alteration profile similar to well-known polymetallic deposits, and presence of high-grade values of both precious metals and base metals reported from the historical exploration.

The sampling approach for this work was to collect grab surface grab and drill core samples from specific areas of the property and diamond drill holes. The primary objective for data validation was to confirm the location of past DDH drill holes. The data presented in this report is based on the current and historical exploration work results, published press releases, assessment and literature reports available from the Vendor, Silver Spruce Resources, Ontario MNDMF, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Ontario Geological Survey.

A key aspect of the current program was the identification and verification of GPS co-ordinates for the historical drill collars to develop an accurate plan map and 3D Leapfrog model of the target areas for future drilling plans, to confirm the distribution of geochemical anomalies downhole and relative to the surface geological and geochemical mapping, and to confirm the xyz-coordinate location of downhole EM anomalies associated with 2007-2008 drilling.

The GPS survey noted that minor to major differences in the collar position were evident and ranged to more than 225 metres. There are holes which were apparently changed in drilling order and other holes which were not drilled at all. It was apparent that 2D and 3D modelling would inherit significant diversions from the true locations had this survey not been completed prior to re-interpretation of the BHTEM, positioning of the proposed follow-up deep penetrating geophysical surveys, and Leapfrog modelling for drill holes and Maxwell plates prior to proposed follow-up diamond drilling programs.

The team examined the principal showings and trenches, and drill core at the Relf and Nakina targets along the principal mineralized trend.

Precious and base metal assay data were reported for core and rock samples collected from the Nakina and Relf Zones. Zinc values range up to 14.7%, lead to 0.96%, copper to 0.52%, silver to 301 g/t, and gold to 0.737 g/t and clearly represent the polymetallic nature of the mineralization from both targets, particularly the Relf Zone.

Results of all samples have undergone preliminary geochemical interpretation. The trench and core samples exhibit low alkali content, favourable pathfinder ratios, e.g., Zn/Na, and elevated values of heavy metals, including Te, Bi, Se, Sb, Hg, Cd and In, associated with sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite observed in the rock samples.

The geochemical data confirmed the intense alteration in the principal mineralization with extensive major and minor element mobilization and replacement consistent with hydrothermal and metamorphic effects, the former associated with subsea potassic alteration to a very thick sericite-muscovite-silica dominant package, and accompanied by the expected sodium depletion and correlative high Zn/Na ratios.

Primary copper mineralization appears to be associated with both disseminated sulphides and possible later quartz vein hosted structurally controlled by both metamorphic fabric and remnant stockwork style mineralization. Intense alteration at depth associated with higher copper values, and the Maxwell modelled plates identified in the recently acquired BHTEM data, is consistent with vectoring toward a VMS source. There was no local evidence observed from the current sampling campaign of the high Mg enrichment associated with a chloritic vent or pipe hosting the core of the mineralization though there are units represented by felsic in mafic (FIM) breccias east of the principal Relf targets observed by the second author which may indicate amphibole-rich matrices after early hydrothermal chlorite.

Given the paucity of structural and younging directions in the volcanics, and given the additional in-house interpretation of the 2002 and 2010 magnetic and EM surveys, it is entirely possible that the sequence has been repeated and thickened by folding of an isoclinal nature, and which may prove favourable to the exploration efforts and potential focus of the target mineralization and proposed geophysical and drilling programs.

In summary, based on its promising geological setting indicating surface and subsurface presence of base metal mineralization with gold potential, and the results of current study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses potential for discovery of economic concentration of zinc, copper, silver and gold through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Qualified Persons' opinions, the character of the Melchett Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the warrant of results from Phase 1. The current project costs are shown in Appendix V.

As per current exploration data analysis, the Property clearly has significant target potential for precious and base metal mineralization, and advanced future programs in two phases are recommended and currently are in the design stage concurrent with updated 2D and 3D GIS compilation, data acquisition from previous regional and property scale geophysics, and geochemical modelling prior to ground programs and drilling. The program costs are estimated to be $300,000 for Phase 1 and $650,000 for Phase 2 as results warrant. The principal costs are centred on deep penetrating geophysics and diamond drilling.

Phase 1 – Budget $300,000

- ✓ Acquisition of 2002 HeliTEM Survey
- ✓ Acquisition of 2008 and 2012 Borehole EM Surveys
- ✓ GIS Compilation of Ground and Airborne Geophysical Surveys
- ✓ Additional Geophysical Survey – Deep Penetrating IP such as Titan or ZTEM
- ✓ Detailed Geological and Structural Maps of Principal Targets, Trenches
- ✓ Geological Evaluation of Top Indicators for Structural Correlation with Geophysically Derived Lineaments and Axial Reversals
- ✓ Target Analysis
- ✓ Ground Location of Proposed Drill Targets

Phase 2 – Budget $650,000

- ✓ Drilling to test shallow extent along strike of geochemical targets in Relf Zone (500m)
- ✓ Drilling to test Matthews modelling under Relf Zone (1,500m)
- ✓ Drilling to test depth and along strike targets in Nakina Zone (500m)
- ✓ Drilling to test other geochemical targets such as Central Zone (500m)
- ✓ Geological logging, chemical analysis
- ✓ 2D and 3D Leapfrog modelling

27.0 REFERENCES

1.0 Allen, R.L., Weihed, P., and Global VMS Research Project Team, 2002, Global comparisons of volcanic-associated massive sulphide districts, in Blundell, D.J., Neubauer, F., and Von Quadt, A., eds., The Timing and Location of Major Ore Deposits in an Evolving Orogen: Geological Society of London Special Publication 204, p. 13-37.

2.0 Coulson, W., 2002. Revised Summary Interpretation Report for Stratabound Resources Inc. over the Melchett Lake Property Hole KAR-09.

3.0 Franklin, J.M., Hannington, M.D., Jonasson, I.R., and Barrie, C.T., 1998, Arc-related volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits: Proceedings of Short Course on Metallogeny of Volcanic Arcs, January 24-25, Vancouver: British Columbia Geological Survey Open-File 1998-8, p. N1-N32.

4.0 Galley, A.G., Bailes, A.H., and Kitzler, G., 1993, Geological setting and hydrothermal evolution of the Chisel Lake and North Chisel Zn-Pb-AgAu massive sulphide deposit, Snow Lake, Manitoba: Exploration and Mining Geology, v. 2, p. 271-295.

5.0 Galley, A.G., Hannington, M.D., and Jonasson, I.R., 2007, Volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit-Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 141-161.

6.0 Herzig, P.M., and Hannington, M.D., 1995, Polymetallic massive sulfides at the modern seafloor: A review: Ore Geology Reviews, v. 10, p. 95-115.

7.0 Wahl J. and Davison G., 1984. Exploration Assessment Report on the Melchett Lake property, Kerr Addison Mines.

8.0 Webster, J., 2012. Anconia Reports Results of Downhole Geophysics at Melchett Lake and Provides Property Overview, Press Release, Anconia Resources from SEDAR.

9.0 Websites:
http://www.canadaironinc.com/66901/67301.html
http://gsabulletin.gsapubs.org/content/80/9/1725.short#
http://www.thunderbay.ca/Doing_Business/About_Thunder_Bay.htm
http://www.mnsu.edu/urc/journal/URC2007journal/Drommerhausen.pdf
http://www.thunder-bay.climatemps.com/graph.php
http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/applications/exploration-permits
http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/iron_ore/mcs-2010-feore.pdf
https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/geraldton
http://www.geocities.com/ijkuk/ik_model.htm
http://www.silverspruceresources.com

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The report signatures are provided on the authors' certificates.

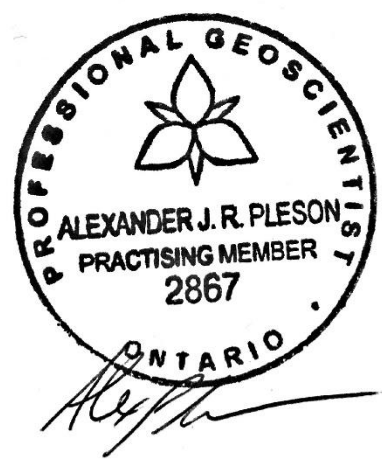
29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., as an author of this report regarding the exploration project in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist at Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON, CA P0T 2J0
2. I have B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in Ontario (License #: 2867).
4. I have been practicing as a professional since 2017, and have 11 years of experience in mineral exploration.
5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision and I was on site during mobilization of the 2019 project activities.
6. I hold a direct interest in the mining cells identified in this report.

Dated: August 1, 2020, October 22, 2020

Signed and Sealed:



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, James Gregory Davison, residing at 921-7th Street, Montrose, British Columbia, Canada, V0G 1P0 do hereby certify, regarding the exploration project in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada, that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Engineers and Professional Geologists of British Columbia. I meet the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as outlined in National Instrument 43-101.

2. I graduated from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1979 with an Honours B.Sc. in Geology and from Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada in 1984 with a M.Sc. in Geological Sciences.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1979. I am currently a self-employed contract exploration geologist, mineralogist, process mineralogist and managing director of Davison and Associates.

4. I have been actively involved in base metal and gold exploration, mine development and mining operations since 1977 in Canada, United States of America, Mexico and several countries in the Americas, Africa and Europe.

5. I acted in the role of Director with respect to the Silver Spruce Resources’ 2019 exploration project. I hold no direct interest in the Property claims.

6. I am a co-author of this report and it is based on data supplied to me by Pleson Geosciences, Silver Spruce Resources Inc. and information collected from previously published sources.

7. I have been actively involved in base metal and gold exploration, mine development and mining operations since 1977 in Canada, United States of America, Mexico and several countries in the Americas, Africa and Europe.

8. Neither I nor any affiliated entity of mine, have earned the majority of our income during the preceding three years from Pleson Geosciences or any associated or affiliated companies.

9. I have worked on the Melchett Lake property from May 1983 to August 1983, May 1984 to August 1984, May 1999 to January 2002, and October 2019 and I have been involved with the initial collection or field preparation of the samples that are the focus of this report.

10. I have read the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the technical report in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.

11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report which has not been reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.

12. This report may be utilized for the development of the property provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning that differs from that set out in the whole.

13. Consent is hereby given to Pleson Geosciences and Silver Spruce Resources to use or reproduce this report or any part of it for the purposes of development of the property, or related to the raising of funds.

Montrose, BC
August 1, 2020,
Parksville, BC
October 22, 2020

James Gregory Davison, M.Sc., P. Geo.