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TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

UTM NAD83 ZONE 9N 608,505 m E, 6,353,577 m N
LONGITUDE 127º 12' W AND LATITUDE 57º 19' N

FOR
BENCHMARK METALS INC.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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Report 398

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report, in accordance with Form 43-101F1, for Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark") by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E"). The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in P&E's services and based on:

i) information available at the time of preparation;

ii) data supplied by outside sources; and

iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this Technical Report, which is intended to be used by Benchmark, subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with P&E. This contract permits Benchmark to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Any other use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

1.0 SUMMARY

This National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia (Canada) was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") for Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark" or "the Company"), with an effective date of May 11, 2021. The Lawyers Property is 100% owned by Benchmark.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lawyers Property (the "Property") is a gold-silver exploration property located in the Golden Horseshoe area of north-central British Columbia (Canada), 450 km north-northwest of the City of Prince George, 275 km north of the Town of Smithers, and 45 km northwest of the Kemess South Mine, a past-producing open pit copper-gold operation.

The Lawyers Property consists of 46 contiguous mineral claims covering 14,392 ha. These mineral claims are 100% owned by Benchmark Metals Inc., either directly or through its wholly-owned subsidiary PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. The claims are all in good standing until year 2030.

1.2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is accessible from the Finlay Forest Service Road (Finlay FSR) south of the Town of Mackenzie, which connects to the Omineca Resource Access Road (ORAR). The ORAR continues beyond the Kemess South Mine access road, past the Sturdee River Airstrip, through Baker Mine, and the Tigers Notch Pass up to the Lawyers Camp.

The Lawyers Property is in a cool continental climate. The operating field season is generally from June to September, although weather conditions during these months can be unpredictable. Snow is a major concern, with snow fall possible in the summer months and snow depths of up to 3 m in winter. Temperatures range from -32°C in January to 26°C in June.

In terms of physiography, the Lawyers Property is located in moderate terrain with elevations in the range from 1,200 m to 1,900 m. The tree line is at 1,630 m elevation. Below the treeline, there is only sparse cover of birch and willow shrubs, with white spruce and sub-alpine fir. Grass, lichen, and dwarf shrubs are found above the treeline. Creeks and gullies are distributed throughout the Property providing good exposure of bedrock. These creeks are an excellent source of water for exploration drilling and may be sufficient for mining facilities.

Regarding established infrastructure, Mackenzie is the closest major centre accessible by road, 400 km to the southeast of the Property. Mackenzie is primarily a base for the forestry industry. There is a rail line connecting Mackenzie to the Canadian National Railway ("CNR") mainline, which provides rail access to Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Smithers is the closest major centre accessible by air, located 275 km south of the Property and lies along the Yellowhead Highway the CNR mainline. Exploration services available include contract diamond drilling, expediting/camp services and helicopter companies.

The Kemess South Mine, owned by Centerra Gold Inc. ("Centerra"), provides the closest infrastructure to the Lawyers Property and may be utilized if it is actively being explored by Centerra. The Kemess South Mine is connected to the B.C. Hydro grid via a powerline from Mackenzie and has road access via the ORAR. A large mining camp and a 1,424 m gravel airstrip is also present at Kemess South. Eleven km southeast of the Lawyers Property is the Baker Mine and process plant site, owned by TDG Gold Corp. Diesel-generated power, a 200 ton/day gold-silver processing plant, a trailer camp, mining and heavy-duty equipment are available at Baker.

1.3 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MINING

Early exploration in the Lawyers Property area began in the 1960s and mineralized prospects were identified by the 1980s, leading to the development of the Lawyers Mine. The Lawyers Mine operated from 1989 to 1992 and was focused on high-grade underground opportunities at the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge (aka Duke's Ridge) and AGB mineralized zones. Overall mine production totalled 682,353 tons processed for 171,066 ounces gold Au and 3,546,400 ounces silver.

1.4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

1.4.1 Regional Geologic Setting

Regionally, the Lawyers Property covers 140 km^2 of highly prospective rocks in the northeastern region of the prolific metal-endowed Stikine Terrane, British Columbia (Canada). Magmatic events in Stikine during the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic drove the development of mineralizing porphyry and epithermal systems in this region. On the east and west sides of the Bowser Basin, the same magmatic and mineralizing events are recognized and formed an arch of gold and polymetallic mineralization, depicted herein as the 'Golden Horseshoe', which includes the Golden Triangle.

1.4.2 Property Scale Geology

At the property scale, the Lawyers Property straddles an important stratigraphic horizon between rocks of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group that define an important geological unconformity with many of the deposits in the Golden Horseshoe concentrated along it. At the centre of the Lawyers Trend are the structurally controlled Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix, and AGB zones that are located within a large 5 km by 8 km radiometric anomaly that is coincident with potassic alteration, associated with a low-sulphidation epithermal system.

1.4.3 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphically, the Lawyers Property is predominantly underlain by a shallow northwest-dipping sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, part of the Hazelton Group that is exposed throughout the Stikine Terrane. The Toodoggone Formation is sub-divided into upper and lower volcanic cycles. The Lawyers Property is predominantly underlain by lower cycle rocks composed of thick sequences (>300 m) of dacitic and andesitic tuffs and flows. These volcanic strata erupted concurrently with the development of deeply rooted faults that focused magmatism and mineralization. Magmatism is expressed as the Black Lake intrusive suite that outcrops in the southern region of the Property. Locally Asitka and Takla Group rocks are exposed along the margins of the Black Lake Intrusive and, in part, fault bounded. Similar relationships are observed in the southern Toodoggone and spatially associated with porphyry-style mineralization, including at Kemess.

Localized conglomerates and volcaniclastics within the lower cycle are confined within blocks dropped by steeply dipping syn-volcanic faults and can potentially be used as a vector towards epithermal mineralization. The entire Toodoggone Volcanic sequence is unconformably overlain by the younger Sustut sedimentary rocks.

1.4.4 Structure

The Lawyer's Property has undergone a relatively simple brittle deformation history of syn-volcanic graben development and subsequent strike-slip deformation. The most dominant structural features on the Property are a series of NW-NNW (310º to 340°) striking faults that are subvertical to steeply SW- or NE-dipping. These faults typically show evidence of normal displacement with localized, late, strike-slip reactivation. They are the oldest structures on the Property and represent syn-volcanic growth faults formed during Lower Jurassic extension and block faulting.

The orientation and characteristics of the mineralized zones in the Lawyers Trend are consistent with the development of robust hydrothermal systems within a pre-existing NW-NNW trending fault and fracture system. This system likely reflects the original volcanic basin geometry, and these structures acted as a conduit for fluid migration and metal precipitation. The NW structures and associated mineralization are locally offset by E-W and SW-NE trending strike-slip faults, typically with <10 m displacement. The structural relationships observed in outcrop and drill core are also observed in the magnetic data, providing numerous new exploration targets.

1.4.5 Alteration

Volcanic strata on the Property are only very weakly altered and original textures generally well preserved. Narrow localized zones associated with mineralization in the main zones show intense silicification and potassic alteration. A variety of alteration facies are observed across the Property, ranging from a massive advanced argillic zone north-west of Cliff Creek to the strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration concentrated along structures in the Marmot area. The alteration, variation and zonation suggest that the epithermal mineralization on the Lawyers Property was part of a large-scale hydrothermal system.

1.4.6 Mineralization

The Lawyers Zones consist of a combination of quartz veins, stockwork zones and chalcedony breccia bodies developed along northwest and north-northwest trending fracture systems. Low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization consists of predominantly pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, native gold, native silver, electrum and acanthite in a gangue of quartz, chalcedony, amethyst, minor calcite and barite. Veins commonly display banded and crustiform textures typical of low-sulphidation epithermal systems. The three principle mineralized zones are the Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) Zone, the Cliff Creek Zone with its many sub-zones, and the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Zone. Subsidiary zones (or prospects) include Marmot Lake and M-Grid.

Low sulphidation (adularia-sericite) epithermal type alteration is characterized by core zones of intense silicification ± adularia and bleaching. At higher elevations within the AGB Zone and within Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones, adularia forms narrow, pink boundaries on vein margins, and outbound of veins replaces plagioclase phenocrysts and groundmass silicate minerals, partly obscuring the porphyritic texture of the wall rocks. At AGB, the central potassic alteration grades outward to a propylitic assemblage of epidote-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite. At Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones, adularia on vein margins occurs with sericite flanked by kaolinite. The argillic alteration, accompanied by pyrite and chlorite, forms wide envelopes on the veins and grades outward to a propylitic assemblage similar to the AGB Zone.

The Silver Pond Group of prospects, most of which lie along the Silver Pond Trend, a north-northwest trend that sub-parallels the Cliff Creek Zone, is centred approximately 3 km west of the AGB Zone and approximately 1 km to 2 km west of the Cliff Creek Zone. Two general styles of high-sulphidation (acid-sulphate) epithermal gold-silver mineralization occur along this trend: 1) vein and breccia-type shoots and pods, such as the West and Silver Creek zones; and 2) high-level stockwork-type mineralization. Gold and silver are generally absent from the areas of intense alteration, and pyrite and magnetite are the only visible metallic minerals. The Silver Pond Group of prospects is characterized by an intense central zone of quartz-dickite ± pyrite ± barite that obliterates original rock textures. This central alteration assemblage envelopes northwest-trending veins and (or) fracture fillings of microcrystalline quartz with drusy quartz-lined cavities. The central zones grade outward to dickite-quartz ± natroalunite argillic alteration and peripheral chlorite-carbonate-epidote ± montmorillonite propylitic alteration.

1.5 DEPOSIT TYPES

A number of different mineral deposit types occur in the Lawyers Property region, including low- and high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization, calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization, and uncommon iron or copper (± gold and silver) skarn mineralization. The Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge-Phoenix and AGB zones are all considered to be structurally controlled, low-sulphidation type epithermal gold-silver deposits.

1.6 EXPLORATION

Benchmark has actively explored the Lawyers Property during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 field seasons. These exploration programs included extensive soil, rock, and ground magnetic (MAG), Very Low Frequency (VLF) and induced polarization (IP) surveys, airborne geophysics (VTEM), Aerial Drone Surveys (UAV), geological mapping, Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) analysis, thin-section petrography, and biogeochemical sampling.

The sampling and geophysical programs in 2020 identified further exploration targets outside the main mineralized zones. These exploration targets have significant potential to further expand near-surface mineralization and the potential to connect the current Mineral Resource areas. Drilling is recommended in these areas.

1.7 DRILLING

Benchmark completed diamond and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programs on the Lawyers Property in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

1.7.1 2018 Drill Program

The 2018 drill program consisted of eight diamond drill holes totalling 1,493.27 m and 30 RC holes totalling 2,622.78 m, which focused along the >3 km long Lawyer's mineralization trend. The drilling successfully intercepted high grade mineralization and significantly extended the known extents of the mineralization along strike and at depth at the Cliff Creek, Phoenix and Dukes Ridge zones. The extent of the mineralization remained open along strike and at depth in all three zones. Highlight intersections of the 2018 drilling includes:

- 7.0 m grading 3.17 g/t Au and 40.8 g/t Ag in Cliff Creek hole 18CCDD004;
- 3.05 m grading 52.02 g/t Au and 846.4 g/t Ag in Dukes Ridge hole 18DRRC010; and
- 6.95 m grading 6.39 g/t Au and 469.8 g/t Ag in Phoenix hole 18PXDD002.

The 2018 program also included the initial round of sampling of previously unsampled core from 2006, 2007 and 2015 drill holes. It is this program that first recognized the consistently thick alternation zones and bulk tonnage type mineralization and potential.

1.7.2 2019 Drill Programs

The 2019 drill program conducted by Benchmark consisted of 47 diamond drill holes totalling 10,769.86 m, which focused on expanding mineralized zones within AGB, Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones. Highlight intersections of the 2019 drilling include:

- 12.97 m grading 4.39 g/t Au and 43.5 g/t Ag in Cliff Creek hole 19CCDD010;
- 3.34 m grading 7.85 g/t Au and 696.2 g/t Ag in Dukes Ridge hole 19DRDD004;
- 0.90 m grading 132.50 g/t Au and 8,560.0 g/t Ag in Phoenix hole 19PXDD001; and
- 68.00 m grading 1.15 g/t Au and 30.5 g/t Ag in AGB hole 19AGBDD002.

1.7.3 2020 Drill Programs

The 2020 diamond drill and RC program at the Lawyers Property was completed on the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge-Phoenix, and AGB zones, which collectively define the Lawyers Trend, and the Marmot Lake and Silver Pond Clay prospects to the north and south, respectively. The drill program consisted of 195 diamond drill holes totalling 58,310 m, 191 RC holes totalling 28,395 m and two holes with RC collars and diamond drilled tails totalling 599 m. A total of 47,762 samples representing 57,470 m were sampled for assay from the 195 diamond drill holes. In total 18,858 RC chip samples representing 28,743 m of RC drilling were assayed.

The 2020 program of in-fill sampling and drilling along the Lawyers Trend validated historical data and significantly expanded the known mineralized zones. The results at both AGB and Cliff Creek were very encouraging, indicating presence of a significant amount of mineralization outside the historical mined-out areas. The mineralized zones at AGB and Cliff Creek were significantly extended, and are open in multiple directions, warranting further follow up drilling in 2021. The Cliff Creek East Zone was one focus of drilling in 2020 and was extended significantly at depth and along strike. The AGB West and South zones were extended along strike and at depth. Deep drilling of the Cliff Creek South and Cliff Creek North zones intersected significant Au-Ag and base metal mineralization, which warrants further drilling to determine the extent and structural controls of mineralization. Significant infill and definition drilling of Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones was also completed. At Phoenix East, anomalous results were intersected in the drill holes that targeted the 2018 surface anomalies stepping outboard of the main Phoenix Zone. Drilling in the Connector Zone, between Dukes Ridge and Cliff Creek, intersected low-grade mineralization continuous between the two main deposits.

1.7.3.1 Interpretation of 2020 Drill Results

At Cliff Creek, significant gold and silver was intersected in all Mineral Resource drill holes. The Main Zone is confirmed to strike over 1.2 km and to be open at depth. The high-grade mineralized shoot has been extended an additional 275 m at depth in the north. A mineralized shoot, extending 125 m deeper than previous mineralization was identified and defined in Cliff Creek South. The mineralized shoots at depth change geochemically into a base metal rich zone which was intersected in 20CCDD070,71,72, and 74. In the north, the Deep Zone appears to be strongly controlled by the same structural confluence as the Cliff Creek Main Zone with the main basal fault and the Cliff Creek East/Connector Zone intersection controlling mineralization. This geochemical similarity at depth suggests that a similar structural control could be present at Cliff Creek South, which is currently interpreted as a series of steeply dipping stacked mineralized lenses. The variation in geochemistry could reflect changes in the fluid chemistry either related to multiple fluid source or pulses or spatial zoning. The 2020 drilling helped define the main zone and east zones structural orientation and continuity of mineralization between Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge in the Cliff Creek East and Connector Zone between the two main deposits. The drilling also helped identify and define several continuous sub-parallel zones present within a wedge at Cliff Creek North and South interpreted to be splays of the main fault structure.

At Dukes Ridge, 40 of the 61 holes drilled in 2020 intersected anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Results show the continuity between Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, and Phoenix with an approximate 900 m strike length. The 2020 drilling, orientated core measurements, and surface

mapping, confirmed the inferred interpretation that there are two oblique NW and NNW trending structures controlling the mineralization at Dukes Ridge. The drilling identified three of the intersections of these repeating structures along the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix trend. One at Dukes Ridge Main where the bulk of previous drilling was done, one at Phoenix representing the main Phoenix Vein, and one along the Dukes Ridge Cliff Creek Connector Zone. Each of these intersection zones has a thickening and increase of grade. There is significant potential for deeper drilling and better definition of the Dukes Ridge to Phoenix zones trend.

The Phoenix Zone vein was intersected in the 2018 and 2019 drilling below the historical underground workings. In 2020, the Phoenix drilling mainly tested the Phoenix East anomaly defined by 2018 and 2019 surface sampling. Eight of the 12 drill holes completed in 2020 at the Phoenix Zone encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. The Phoenix mineralization now extends for approximately 500 m along strike and up to 75 m depth, with a 70º dip and appears to be open to the southeast and at depth. Further drilling is required to properly define the Phoenix extension of the Dukes Ridge to Phoenix Trend.

A total of 102 drill holes were completed at AGB in 2020 and of that, 75 holes encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Mineralization was successfully intersected at depth below historical underground workings and along strike. Drilling in the main AGB Zone where the historical mine workings are located confirmed that mineralization occurs in the hanging wall of a major fault structure and is exposed at surface near the old portal. An upper zone, called the AGB West Zone, with mineralization distinct from the main hydrothermal breccia zone, was also identified in the 2020 drilling. The 2020 drill program extended the mineralization at AGB Main and AGB South by an additional 75 m at depth and AGB West is extended 200 m along strike and at depth. The style of mineralization and the host rocks of the mineralization also appear to change in the southern portion of AGB, which is separated from the main zone by a major fault structure. This occurs beyond the historical workings and at the Kaip Trench anomaly. Further drilling is recommended to the South, and at depth, particularly in the new AGB West Zone.

A total of five holes for 1,434 m were drilled in the Marmot Lake Zone. Gold and silver were encountered near surface in four of the holes drilled. Mineralized structures were tested by four holes over a strike extent of 50 m, with the fifth and most successful hole located 250 m along strike to the southeast. Drilling of Marmot Lake prospect verified the surface geochemistry anomalies from soil and grab samples. Marmot Lake has strong potential for follow up drilling and the eventual potential of Mineral Resource definition given some of the wide grade intercepts and continuation of surface anomalies along strike.

At Silver Pond, nine drill holes were completed to test surface geochemistry anomalies from the 2019 and 2020 soils and grab samples, and to test geophysical anomalies. Three of the drill holes refined the lateral extents and depth of the lithocap. There were some moderate grade intercepts, but poor connectivity. Further drilling is required to properly define and evaluate Silver Pond mineralization potential. Larger samples up to 7.3 m were collected across backfilled voids or extremely low recovery zones. These were generally underground workings and were noted as such. The limited material representing the rubble within the open space was sampled. Holes with poor recovery are reported in Table 10.1. The Silver Pond exploration drilling conditions were challenging, due to broken rock and extremely acidic conditions, which resulted in poor recovery.

1.8 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYZES AND SECURITY

The drill core sampling program was undertaken by Company personnel under the direction of APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), who are contracted by Benchmark to plan and manage exploration programs on the Lawyers Property. A secure chain of custody is maintained in transporting and storing of all samples. Drill core samples were assayed at ALS Global Laboratories (Geochemistry Division) ("ALS") in Vancouver, Canada (an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited facility). Gold was assayed using a fire assay with atomic emission spectrometry and gravimetric finish when required (i.e., samples with gold grades exceeding >10 g/t Au). Analysis by four acid digestion with 48 element ICP-MS analysis was conducted on all samples. Samples returning silver and base metal grades over-limits were re-analyzed by atomic absorption or emission spectrometry.

Verification of the assay database was performed by P&E against laboratory certificates that were independently obtained from ALS. Only a few insignificant errors were found in the assays. P&E also validated Benchmark's Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. Some errors were identified and corrected in the database.

The author of the Sample Preparation, Analyzes and Security section (Section 11) of this Technical Report considers that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Lawyers Property were adequate and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

1.9 DATA VERIFICATION

Assays of verification samples collected during an independent site visit match closely to Benchmark's data for gold and silver. The author of the Data Verification section (Section 12) of this Technical Report considers that the supplied assay database is robust and suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

1.10 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Historical mineral processing and metallurgical study results and historical processing operations are summarized in Section 6 of this Technical Report. The Lawyers Mine operated from 1989 to 1992 and focused on high-grade underground opportunities at the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and AGB zones. Overall mine production totalled 682,353 tons processed for 171,066 ounces gold and 3,546,400 ounces silver.

In 2020, Benchmark announced preliminary metallurgical results from composite samples of the Cliffs Creek, Dukes Ridge and AGB zones (see company press release dated August 13, 2020). Combined gravity and leach testing from all three (3) Zones have recoveries that range from 91% to 97% gold and 59% to 92% silver. Flotation testing (some with gravity pre-treatment) from the three Zones have recoveries that range from 85% to 98% for gold, and 39% to 97% for silver. The metallurgical recovery rate indicates what percentages of gold and silver are expected to be

recovered after the extractive process has taken place. The testwork is an indication of future mineral processing plant performance based on the selected extraction process.

Analytical and related testwork was performed at Bureau Veritas Minerals (BVMMD) Metallurgical Division, an accredited facility located in Vancouver, Canada. The initial work has been performed on three composite samples consisting of a Cliff Creek North (CN) and Cliff Creek South (CS) based on five drill holes and representing the major bulk tonnage Mineral Resource target for the project. Also tested was a drill hole interval composite from Dukes Ridge Zone (DR3 98-172) and two AGB Zone drill hole interval composites (AB4 160-214 and AB1 210-236).

Initial results indicate that whole mineralized material leaching can expect an average recovery in mid-ninety percent range for gold. Silver recovery is more variable, ranging from 59% to 93%, depending on the sample and leach conditions utilized. Cliff Creek North had the highest silver leach recoveries, ranging from 83% to 93%. Leach reagent consumption was shown to be acceptable, with generally <0.7 kg/t lime $Ca(OH_2)$ under planned process conditions to maintain a protective slurry alkalinity of pH ~10.5. Consumption of sodium cyanide was ~2.6 g/t or less in all samples. Based on initial results whole mineralized material leaching offers the most promising treatment option for the Lawyers Project. TA summary of selected results on the intervals tested is presented in Table 1.1. Typical conditions used retention times of 32 to 48 hours and at a moderate grind of product particle size 80% passing (P_{80}) 74 to 106 µm. Higher-grade intervals benefit from the longer leach retention and finer P_{80}.

TABLE 1.1
LEACH RECOVERY SUMMARY

Sample ID	Calculated Head		Tail		Recovery	
Drill Hole ID	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (%)**	**Ag (%)**
Cliff Creek Zone (5 drill hole intervals)						
CN3 176-195	2.13	86.6	0.11	15	94.7	82.6
CN6 742-125	0.73	38.4	0.07	6	90.5	84.4
CN5 113-179	0.60	51.6	0.04	4	93.4	92.2
CS10 228-330	0.89	14.4	0.05	4	94.7	77.1
CN25 127-150	3.04	132	0.06	9	97.8	93.2
AGB Zone (2 drill hole intervals)						
AB1 210-236	2.48	165	0.09	32	96.2	80.6
AB4 160-214	1.35	44.1	0.03	18	98.0	59.2
Dukes Ridge Zone (1 drill hole interval)						
DR3 98-172	1.11	34.7	0.06	5	94.3	85.6

Open cycle froth flotation response is also encouraging for the samples tested for the Cliff Creek Zone. This was supported by an initial locked cycle test. The preliminary flowsheet indicates that a moderate primary grind of approximately P_{80} 74 µm is typically sufficient. Xanthate is used as a collector and bulk concentrate can be cleaned in two stages without the need for regrind.

Dukes Ridge and AGB samples have lower sulphide content and indicated lower, more variable precious metal recoveries. A negative aspect for flotation compared to leaching will be the finer grind size required relative to leaching, resulting in increased power requirements. In addition, and importantly, there is a variable gold concentrate grade that may be challenging to market during certain periods of low-grade feed. Concentrate grade will vary, depending on the gold and silver content of the mill feed. A summary of the flotation responses to date is provided in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2
FLOTATION RESPONSE SUMMARY

Sample ID	Calculated Head		2nd Clean Conc.			Tail		Bulk Recovery	
Drill Hole ID (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Wt%	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (%)	Ag (%)
Cliff Creek Zone (5 drill hole intervals)									
CN3 176-195	2.31	90.1	4.2	46.9	1,839	0.10	8.8	96.6	91.9
CN6 742-125	0.77	40.9	2.4	25.3	1,311	0.07	5.0	92.2	89.6
CN5 113-179	0.58	51.8	4.9	11.5	992	0.01	1.7	98.9	97.2
CS10 228-330	1.03	17.6	2.2	41.1	677	0.04	2.3	96.3	88.6
CN25 127-150	testing in progress								
AGB Zone (2 drill hole intervals)									
AB1 210-236	2.53	168.0	0.42	335	21,050	0.44	53	85.6	73.7
AB4 160-214	0.97	42.0	0.23	239	3,485	0.17	31	85.4	38.9
Dukes Ridge Zone (1 drill hole interval)									
DR3 98-172	1.07	37.4	1.40	30.6	1,862	0.16	8.0	86.9	81.6

Note: *Conc. = concentrate, Wt = weight, Conc. = concentrate, Tail = tailings.*

In summary:

- Initial metallurgical testwork results support the advancement of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Project;
- Additional metallurgical testing is planned to improve, optimize and better define the process flowsheet with ongoing Property development into a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) in 2021;
- Overall recovery grades of gold and silver continue to be promising for all the target Mineral Resource zones tested; and
- Gold and silver recoveries for mineralized material are excellent with conventional processing technology.

1.11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property is summarized below in Table 1.3. A total of 696 drill holes totalling 123,101 m collectively from the Cliff Creek, AGB, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix Zones were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate, which was completed by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E").

Highlights of the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate are as follows:

- **Indicated** Mineral Resource of **2.1 million ounces** ("Moz") grading **1.62 grams per tonne** ("g/t") **gold equivalent** ("AuEq"), as per Table 1.3;

- **Inferred** Mineral Resource of **821,000 ounces** grading **1.58 g/t AuEq**;

- The Mineral Resource is amenable to **both open pit** and **underground** mining methods;
  - Pit constrained (open pit)
    - Indicated - 2.05 Moz AuEq.
    - Inferred - 595 koz AuEq.
  - Out of Pit (potential underground below the pit at Cliff Creek and AGB)
    - Indicated - 48 koz AuEq.
    - Inferred - 226 koz AuEq.

All four of the mineralized zones remain open to expansion by drilling.

TABLE 1.3
LAWYERS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-8]

Resource Zone	Classification	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	AuEq (koz)
Pit Constrained Mineral Resource @ 0.5 g/t AuEq Cut-off								
Cliff Creek	Indicated	30,008	1.18	36.6	1.58	1,134	35.4	1,525
	Inferred	12,875	0.95	24.4	1.22	393	10.1	505
Dukes Ridge -Phoenix	Indicated	2,618	0.91	34.1	1.29	77	2.9	109
	Inferred	964	0.83	25.9	1.12	26	0.8	35
AGB	Indicated	7,340	1.27	45.5	1.77	300	10.7	419
	Inferred	1,132	1.13	33.0	1.50	41	1.2	55
Total	Indicated	39,966	1.18	38.1	1.60	1,511	49.0	2,053
	Inferred	14,971	0.96	25.1	1.24	460	12.1	595
Out of Pit Mineral Resource @ 2.0 g/t AuEq Cut-off								
Cliff Creek	Indicated	274	3.57	93.1	4.60	31	0.8	41
	Inferred	1,230	4.03	152.3	5.72	160	6.0	226
AGB	Indicated	59	1.69	188.7	3.78	3	0.4	7
	Inferred	2	0.89	198.6	3.08	0	0	0
Total	Indicated	333	3.24	110.1	4.45	35	1.2	48
	Inferred	1,232	4.03	152.3	5.71	160	6.0	226
Total Mineral Resource								
All	Indicated	40,299	1.19	38.7	1.62	1,546	50.2	2,101
	Inferred	16,203	1.19	34.7	1.58	620	18.1	821

1. *Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Historical mined areas were removed from the percent of block model.*
6. *Metal prices used were US$1,600/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag and 0.80 US$/CDN$ FX with process recoveries of 90% Au and 83% Ag. A C$24/t process cost and C$5 G&A cost were used. The Au:Ag ratio was 90.5:1.*
7. *The constraining pit optimization parameters were C$3/t mineralized and waste material mining cost and 50º pit slopes with a 0.50 g/t AuEq cut-off. See constraining pit shells in Appendix J.*
8. *The out-of-pit parameters were at a C$100/t mining and $15/t sustaining development cost. The Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 2.0 g/t AuEq cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out–of-Pit Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long hole underground mining method.*

1.12 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

Several environmental studies were completed prior to construction of the Cheni Mine, with a range of water quality sampling, heritage and archaeological assessments and groundwater monitoring and seepage monitoring also conducted following the cessation of mining at Cheni Mine.

More recently, surface water quality monitoring was completed in 2011 by the previous owner, and Benchmark started collecting water quality samples in key watersheds throughout the Lawyers Property during the 2020 program. The majority of the water samples and parameters were below concentrations set forth in the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.* A few samples had concentrations of aluminum (total), copper (dissolved), and zinc (total) in exceedance of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.* Concentrations of copper in the Mine Adit and Caribou Creek samples only slightly exceeded the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. An elevated concentration of zinc was noted in the Mine Adit sample, only slightly exceeded the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. One sample in the Silver Pond area, unaffected by exploration activities, had a naturally low pH value (pH = 2.7).

Water analyzes were also performed on the groundwater discharge from the Cliff Creek portal in order to quantify the flow rates and chemistry of the groundwater discharge. Initial results indicate that the groundwater discharge is circum-neutral, low in conductivity and suspended solids, and is generally comparable to typical groundwater values. Metal concentrations in the portal discharge were generally below the short-term acute *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. Where the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life* were exceeded, the contaminant was isolated to the total fraction and the dissolved (i.e., biologically available) fraction was below the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. Water quality monitoring of the Cliff Creek portal discharge and receiving environment continues in 2021.

In addition to water, a preliminary wildlife monitoring program is being undertaken by designated qualified professionals to monitor wildlife movement and patterns in the Property area.

Mine waste and water management at the Property are residuals of the underground mining and processing at the Cheni Mine from 1989 through 1992. Approximately 620,000 t of gold and silver tailings are stored at a tailings storage facility ("TSF") located on the west bank of Attorney Creek. The TSF is approximately 700 m long and 330 m wide, and covers an area of approximately 13 ha. The TSF was reclaimed in 1996 by placement of a till cover over the tailings, and regrading of the crest and downstream face of the dam. In 2019, repair and upgrade of the spillway was conducted. The TSF is regulated under Mines Act Reclamation Permit M-174, which was initially issued to Cheni Gold Mines Inc. in 1986. In 2002, following the release of a portion of the security bond back to Cheni Gold Mines Inc., the permit, and corresponding responsibility for the TSF was transitioned to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI"). The total bond held by EMLI under M-174 is currently $1,766 (EMLI, 2021). EMLI are the responsible authority for the TSF and associated infrastructure.

There was no mine waste or wastewater generated during the 2019 to 2021 exploration programs.

Operations at the Property by Benchmark are conducted under water license C500866 for industrial camp use, and Mineral Exploration Permit MX-13-100 for exploration activities. MX-13-100 was issued in 2003 to Guardsmen Resources Inc. and subsequently transferred to PPM in 2011. The latter conducted exploration programs under this authorization until transfer to Benchmark in 2018. Benchmark submitted a permit amendment request, which was granted on July 17, 2019 to support a large-scale exploration program at the Lawyers Property. Benchmark also submitted a permit amendment request on September 11, 2020 describing a mine plan and reclamation programs for the Lawyers Property, which was granted on June 14, 2021. Following positive exploration results, an additional amendment request was submitted on November 9th, 2020 to further expand the scope of the authorized activities under MX-13-100. Financial security in the amount of $272,082 is currently held by EMLI under MX-13-100 for reclamation. The bond provides for the reclamation of drill holes, trenching, access road modification, exploration access trails and securing the Cliff Creek Portal.

Benchmark has signed agreements with local First Nations, including a trilateral Exploration Cooperation and Benefit Agreement with the Takla Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation and Kwadacha Nation, and a Communications and Engagement Agreement with the Tahltan Central Government ("TCG"). The Exploration Cooperation and Benefit Agreement resulted in the formation of several committees and sub-committees with representatives from Benchmark and each of the three First Nations to discuss and collaborate on various topics, such as permitting, environmental management, business and contracting, and employment and training. Economic benefits have also been delivered to the three nations through community funding, employment and the use of direct contractors.

Through the Communications and Engagement Agreement, Benchmark provides information regarding its ongoing and potential economic activities, in order to keep the TCG and its members informed throughout the evolution of the Property, and provides economic benefits through community funding.

1.13 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.13.1 Conclusions

Benchmark announced the Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its Lawyers Gold-Silver Property (north-central B.C.) in a Company press release dated May 14, 2021. A total of 696 drill holes totalling 123,101 m collectively from the Cliff Creek, AGB, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate completed by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E").

Total Indicated Mineral Resources are 2.1 Moz grading 1.62 g/t AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 821,000 ounces grading 1.58 g/t AuEq. The Mineral Resources are amenable to open pit and underground mining methods. The pit constrained (open pit) Indicated Mineral Resources are 2.05 Moz AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 595 koz AuEq. Out-of-pit (potential underground below the pit at the Cliff Creek and AGB zones) Indicated Mineral Resources are 48 koz AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 226 koz AuEq. All the four mineralized zones remain open to expansion by drilling along strike and at depth.

1.13.2 Recommendations

A 100,000 m drill program is recommended for 2021, of which 75,000 m is for infill and expansion drilling at the known mineralized zones and to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources. The additional 25,000 m of drilling in 2021 is recommended to test and expand existing and new discovery targets. Also recommended is metallurgical testwork plus completion of engineering and a Preliminary Economic Assessment in 2021.

In addition to drilling, recommended exploration activities include airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geological mapping and mineral prospecting programs. The geophysical surveys recommended are VTEM and ground IP, MAG and VLF. Detailed geological mapping and mineral prospecting are recommended for the eastern and northern areas of the Lawyers Property. Both infill and expansion of the soil sampling grid should be completed (~3,000 samples). Rock sampling (~1,000 samples) is recommended and should focus on, but not necessarily be limited to, areas with historical anomalies.

Overall, a significant exploration and development program is recommended for the Lawyers Property in 2021. The recommended program includes concurrent infill and expansion drilling; exploration drilling; airborne and ground geophysical surveys; rock and soil sampling geochemistry work; metallurgical testing; and engineering and a Preliminary Economic Assessment (Table 1.4). The estimated cost to complete the recommended program is approximately CDN$26.7M.

TABLE 1.3
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 2021

Item	Description	Cost ($)
Diamond Drilling - Infill	75,000 m	15,000,000
Diamond Drilling - Exploration	25,000 m	5,000,000
Geophysics - Exploration	VTEM, ground IP, MAG, VLF	1,000,000
Soil Sampling	3,000 samples	300,000
Rock Sampling	1,000 samples	100,000
Metallurgical Studies	Lab testwork	350,000
Engineering and PEA*		530,000
Contingency (20%)		4,456,000
Total		**26,736,000**

***** *PEA = Preliminary Economic Assessment*

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This Technical Report was prepared by P&E Mining consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. Jim Greig, President and Director of Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark" or the "Company"), an Alberta-registered company trading under the symbol of "TSX Venture: BNCH" on the TSX Venture Exchange with its corporate office at: Suite 300, 10545 - 45 Avenue NW, 250 Southridge, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6H 4M9. This Technical Report is considered current as of May 11, 2021, the effective date.

This Technical Report has been prepared to provide a fully compliant NI 43101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the currently defined gold-silver mineralization at the Lawyers Property (or the "Property"). The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on recent drilling results and metal pricing, and is fully conformable to the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines", as referred to in National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 and Form 43-101F, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Benchmark accepts that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence and professional reputation of P&E's Principals and Associate Geologists and Engineers are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. The Company also accepts that P&E's Principals and Associates are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Technical Report. P&E understands that this Technical Report will support the public disclosure requirements for Benchmark and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations.

2.2 SITE VISIT

Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo., a Qualified Person under the terms of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit to the Lawyers Property on September 18, 2020. As part of the site visit, confirmation samples from selected drill core intervals were taken by Mr. Ray and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. During the site visit, Mr. Ray was accompanied by Ms. Emily Laycock, a Project Geologist with APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"). APEX is contracted by Benchmark to plan and manage the exploration programs on the Lawyers Property.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

P&E carried out a study of all relevant parts of the available literature and documented results concerning the Property and held discussions with technical personnel from the Company regarding all pertinent aspects of the Lawyers Property. The reader is referred to the sources of data, citations for which are compiled in the "References" section of this Technical Report, for further detail on the Property.

This Technical Report is also based, in part, on internal company technical reports, press releases and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in the "References" section of this Technical Report. Additional details of the topic can be found in the public filings of Benchmark on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The most recent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lawyers Property was completed by Lane et al., (2018) and is titled "NI43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Lawyers Gold-Silver Project, Toodoggone Region, British Columbia, Canada", dated April 30, 2018. The Lane et al., (2018) Technical Report has been largely relied on for the History and Geology sections (Sections 6 and 7) of this current Technical Report.

For this Technical Report, principals or associates of P&E, reviewed technical documents and prepared an Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the Lawyers Property, utilizing data supplied by Benchmark and the previously filed Technical Report. All participants are Qualified Persons under NI 43-101.

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

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Employer	Sections of Technical Report
Mr. William Stone, Ph.D. P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	2 to 10, 15 to 19, 21 to 24 and Co-author 1, 25, 26
Mr. Yungang Wu, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Ms. Jarita Barry, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	11 and Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26
Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. FEC, CET	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 14, 25, 26
Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	Co-author 1, 12, 25, 26
Mr. Frank Wright, P.Eng.	F. Wright Consulting Inc.	Author 13 and Co-author 1, 17, 25, 26
Ms. Mary Mioska, P.Eng.	One-Eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Author 20 and Co-author 1, 25, 26

2.4 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated. In this Technical Report, the currency exchange rate utilized between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar is 1 US$ = 1.25 CDN$ or 1 CDN$ = 0.80 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be so noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t") for metal grades. Platinum group metal ("PGM"), gold and silver grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Copper metal values are reported in percentage ("%") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Quantities of PGM, gold and silver may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz"), and quantities of copper in avoirdupois pounds ("lb"). Abbreviations and terminology are summarized in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 9N or as latitude/longitude.

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"$"	dollar(s)
"°"	degree(s)
"°C"	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
"%"	percent
"3-D"	three-dimensional
"AA"	atomic absorption
"AAS"	atomic absorption spectrometry
"ABA"	acid base accounting
"Ag"	silver
"AG"	prefix label for AGB mineral zone
"AGB" (Zone)	Amethyst Gold Breccia (Zone)
"AGC"	Americas Gold Corp.
"AgEq"	silver equivalency
"Agnico-Eagle"	Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
"AI"	abrasion index
"AIIP"	airborne inductively induced polarization
"Al"	aluminum
"ALS"	ALS Global Laboratories
"Antares"	Antares Mining and Exploration Corp.
"APEX"	APEX Geoscience Ltd.
"asl"	above sea level
"Au"	gold
"AuEq"	gold equivalency
"BBMWi"	bond ball mill work index
"BCGS"	British Columbia Geological Survey
"Be"	beryllium
"Benchmark"	Benchmark Metals Inc.
"Bi"	bismuth

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"Bishop"	Bishop Gold Inc.
"BLAC"	Black Lake Alteration Corridor
"Bond"	Bond Gold Inc.
"BRMWi"	Bond rod mill work index
"BV"	Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories
"BVMMD"	Bureau Veritas Minerals Metallurgical Division
"°C"	degree Celsius
"Ca"	calcium
"CC"	Cliff Central
"CCD"	counter current decantation
"CB"	coarse blank
"Cd"	cadmium
"CDN$"	Canadian Dollar
"CDN"	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.
"Ce"	cerium
"Centerra"	Centerra Gold Inc.
"CET"	Centre for Exploration Targeting
"Cheni"	Cheni Gold Mines Inc.
"CIL"	carbon in leach
"CIM"	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"CN"	cyanide
"CN"	Cliff Creek North
"CNR"	Canadian National Railway
"Co"	cobalt
"Comp."	composite
"Company" the	Benchmark Metals Inc. that the report is written for
"Comp. AB4(160-214)"	AGB Zone drill hole interval composite (AB4 160-214)
"Comp. MAB"	AGB Zone composite
"Comp. MCC"	Cliff Creek Zone master composite
"CRM" or "standards"	certified reference material
"Crystal"	Crystal Exploration Inc.
"CS"	Cliff Creek South
"Cs"	caesium
"Cu"	copper
"CVR"	common voltage reference
"DCIP"	direct current electrical resistivity and induced polarization
"DDH"	diamond drill hole
"dGPS"	real-time differential GPS
"DR"	Dukes Ridge
"DSM"	digital surface model

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"$M"	dollars, millions
"EDI"	Environmental Dynamics Inc.
"EM"	electromagnetic
"EMLI"	BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation
"ENE"	east-northeast
"ENV"	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
"FA-ICP"	fire assay inductively coupled plasma
"ft"	foot
"FSR"	Forest Service Road
"g"	gram
"g/L"	grams per litre
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"Ga"	gallium
"GCP"	ground control points
"Geotech"	Geotech Ltd.
"GPS"	Global Positioning System
"Guardsmen"	Guardsmen Resources Inc.
"GWP"	Great Western Petroleum Corporation
"ha"	hectare(s)
"IC"	intense cyanidation
"ICP"	inductively coupled plasma
"ICP-MS"	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
"ID"	identification
"ID^3"	Inverse Distance Cubed
"Imperial Metals"	Imperial Metals Corp.
"IP"	induced polarization
"ISO"	International Organization for Standardization
"K"	potassium
"k"	thousand(s)
"k-feldspar"	potassium-feldspar
"Kennco"	Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd.
"kg"	kilograms(s)
"km"	kilometre(s)
"kW"	kilowatt
"kWh/t"	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne
"L"	litre(s)
"L/s"	litres per second
"La"	lanthanum
"Lakefield"	Lakefield, Ontario
"level"	mine working level referring to the nominal elevation (m RL), e.g. 4285 level (mine workings at 4285 m RL)

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"LIDAR"	Light Detection and Ranging
"LRMPs"	Land and Resource Management Plan
"M"	million(s)
"m"	metre(s)
"m^3"	cubic metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"MAG"	magnetic
"mm"	millimetre
"Moz"	million ounces
"MS"	mass spectrometer
"Mt"	mega tonne or million tonnes
"N"	north
"Na"	sodium
"NaCN"	sodium cyanide
"NaSH"	sodium sulphate
"NAD"	North American Datum
"NE"	northeast
"Nexus"	Nexus Resources Corp.
"NI"	National Instrument
"NN"	Nearest Neighbour
"NNP"	net neutralization potential
"Norecol"	Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd.
"NSR"	net smelter return
"NTS"	National Topographic Service
"NW"	northwest
"ORE"	ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd.
"ORAR"	Omineca Resource Access Road
"oz"	ounce
"P"	phosphorus
"P_{80}"	80% percent passing
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
"PAG"	potential acid generation
"PAX"	potassium amyl xanthate
"Pb"	lead
"PEA"	Preliminary Economic Assessment
"P.Eng."	Professional Engineer
"P.Geo."	Professional Geoscientist
"ppb"	parts per billion
"ppm"	parts per million
"PPM"	PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp.
"Property" the	the Lawyers Property that is the subject of this Technical Report

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"PX"	Phoenix
"Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4"	first quarter, second quarter, third quarter, fourth quarter of the year
"QA/QC"	quality assurance/quality control
"QMS"	quality management system
"QEMSCAN"	quantitative evaluation of materials by scanning electron microscopy
"QSP"	quartz-sericite-pyrite
"R^2"	Coefficient of Determination
"Rb"	rubidium
"RC"	reverse circulation
"RDI"	resistivity depth imaging
"RES"	resistivity survey
"RMI"	residual magnetic intensity
"RTP"	reduced to magnetic pole
"RQD"	rock quality determination
"S"	sulphur
"S"	south
"SAG"	semi-autogenous grinding
"Sb"	antimony
"Sc"	scandium
"SE"	southeast
"SEDAR"	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
"SEREM"	SEREM Inc.
"SGS"	SGS Canada Ltd.
"Sr"	strontium
"St. Joe"	St. Joe Canada Inc.
"standards" or "CRM"	certified reference material
"Sudbury Contact"	Sudbury Contact Mines Limited
"SW"	southwest
"SWIR"	shortwave infrared
"t"	metric tonne(s)
"t/m^3"	tonnes per cubic metre
"TCG"	Tahltan Central Government
"Te"	tellurium
"Technical Report"	this NI 43-101 Technical Report
"Tl"	thallium
"tpd"	tonnes per day
"TSF"	tailings storage facility
"UAV"	unmanned aerial vehicle
"US$"	United States dollar(s)
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
"VLF"	very low frequency

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
"VTEM™"	versatile time domain electromagnetic
"WEL"	Wright Engineers Limited
"Wi"	work index
"WMP"	Wildlife Management Plan
"WNW"	west-northwest
"XRD"	X-ray diffraction
"XRF"	X-ray fluorescence
"Y"	yttrium
"yr"	year
"Zn"	zinc

TABLE 2.3
UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
µm	microns, micrometre	m^3/s	cubic metre per second
$	dollar	m^3/y	cubic metre per year
$/t	dollar per metric tonne	mØ	metre diameter
%	percent sign	m/h	metre per hour
% w/w	percent solid by weight	m/s	metre per second
¢/kWh	cent per kilowatt hour	Mt	million tonnes
°	degree	Mtpy	million tonnes per year
°C	degree Celsius	min	minute
cm	centimetre	min/h	minute per hour
d	day	mL	millilitre
ft	feet	mm	millimetre
GWh	Gigawatt hours	MV	medium voltage
g/t	grams per tonne	MVA	mega volt-ampere
h	hour	MW	megawatts
ha	hectare	oz	ounce (troy)
hp	horsepower	Pa	Pascal
k	kilo, thousands	pH	Measure of acidity
kg	kilogram	ppb	part per billion
kg/t	kilogram per metric tonne	ppm	part per million
km	kilometre	s	second
kPa	kilopascal	t or tonne	metric tonne
kV	kilovolt	tpd	metric tonne per day
kW	kilowatt	t/h	metric tonne per hour
kWh	kilowatt-hour	t/h/m	metric tonne per hour per metre

TABLE 2.3
UNIT MEASUREMENT ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne	$t/h/m^2$	metric tonne per hour per square metre
L	litre	t/m	metric tonne per month
L/s	litres per second	t/m^2	metric tonne per square metre
lb	pound(s)	t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre
M	million	T	short ton
m	metre	tpy	metric tonnes per year
m^2	square metre	V	volt
m^3	cubic metre	W	Watt
m^3/d	cubic metre per day	wt%	weight percent
m^3/h	cubic metre per hour	yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed that all the information and technical documents listed in the Sources of Information section of this Technical Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Whereas P&E carefully reviewed all the available information presented, P&E cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. P&E reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise our Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to P&E subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

The authors have relied largely on the documents listed in the Sources of Information and the site visit for the information in this Technical Report. However, the conclusions and recommendations are exclusively those of the authors. The results and opinions outlined in this Technical Report are dependent on the aforementioned information being current, accurate and complete as of the effective date of this Technical Report, and it has been assumed that no information has been withheld that would impact the conclusions or recommendations made herein.

On the subject of mineral tenure records, the Qualified Person confirmed the status and registration of the mineral tenures on May 11, 2021 with information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Government of British Columbia:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline.

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

A draft copy of this Technical Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Benchmark management. Any changes made as a result of these reviews did not involve any alteration to the conclusions made. Hence, the statement and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the effective date of this Technical Report.

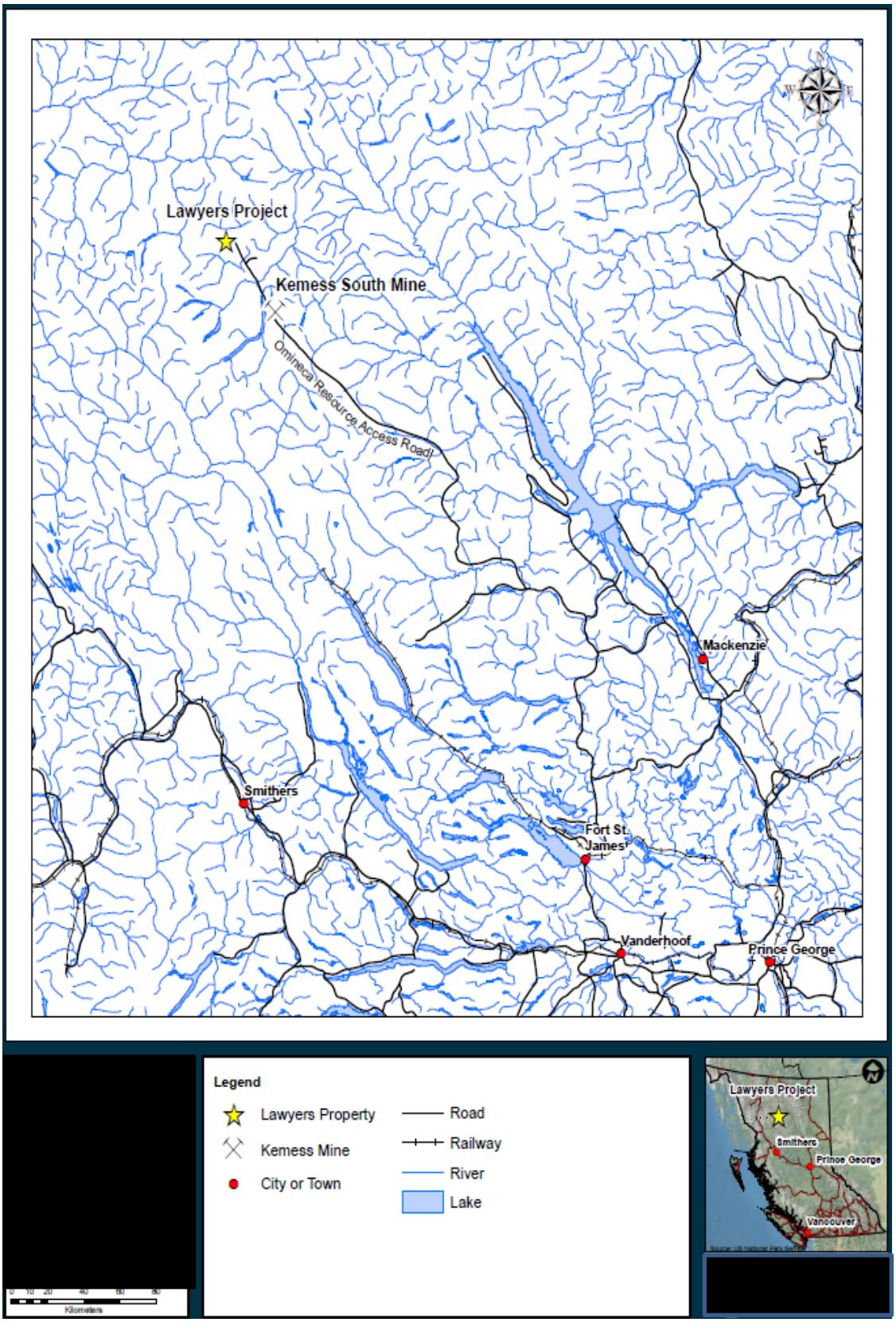
The Qualified Persons emphasize that they are Qualified Persons only in respect of the areas in this Technical Report identified in their "Certificates of Qualified Persons" submitted with this Technical Report to the Canadian Securities Administrators. The Qualified Persons are not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on issues related to legal agreements and royalties.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Lawyers Property ("Property") is located in north-central British Columbia, 450 km north-northwest of the City of Prince George and 45 km northwest of the Kemess South Mine, a past-producing copper-gold operation (Figure 4.1). The Lawyers Property is in the Omineca Mining Division and centred at Latitude 57°18'44''N and Longitude 127°11'55''W, or in the local North American Datum 83 (NAD 83) coordinate system, Zone 9N, at 608,505 m E, 6,353,577 m N. The Property overlays portions of British Columbia Geological Survey ("BCGS") map sheets: 094E.024, 094E.025, 094E.034 and 094E.035 and National Topographic Service ("NTS") Map Sheets 094E/03, 05, 06, 11 and 12.

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION OF THE LAWYERS PROPERTY IN NORTH-CENTRAL BC



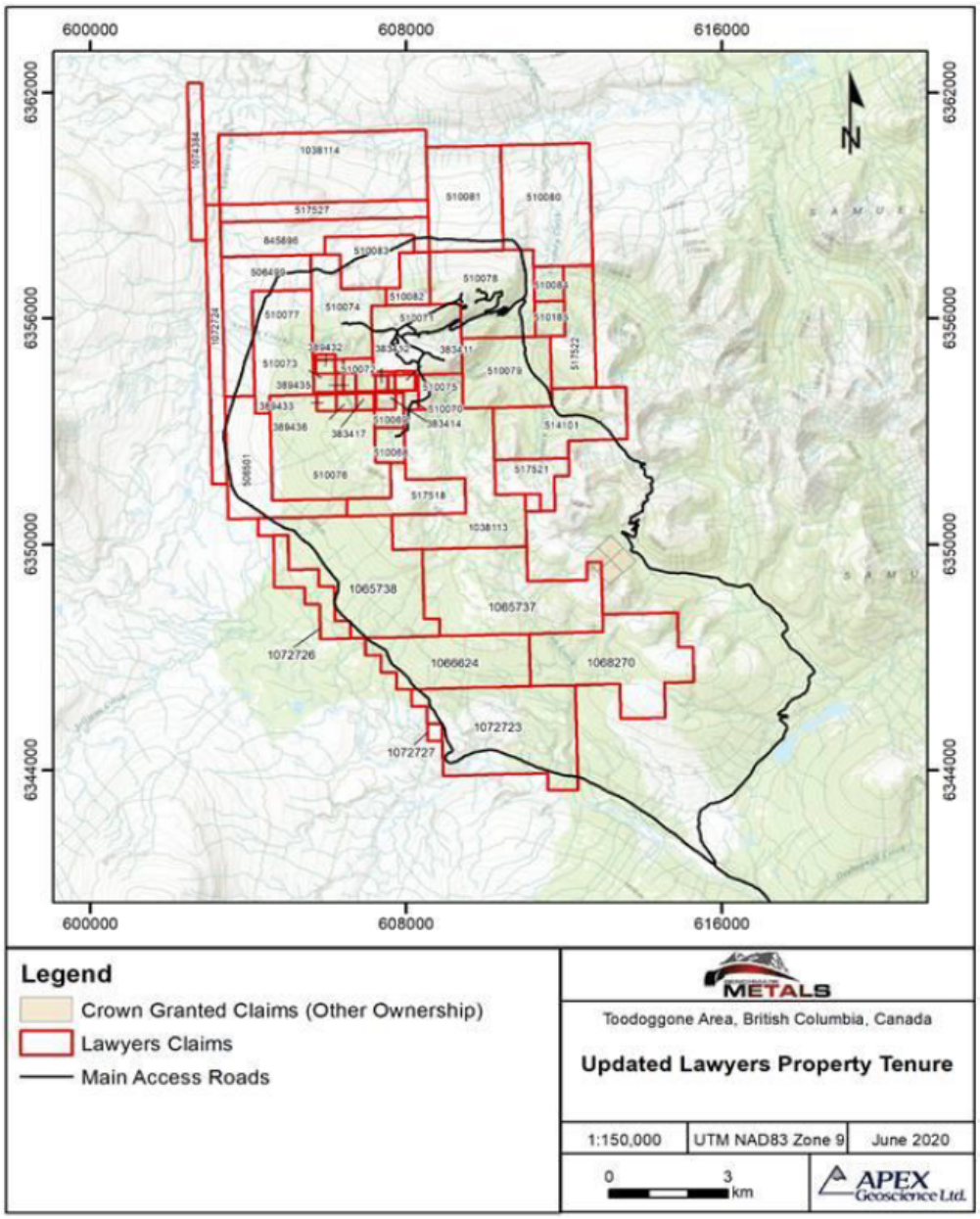
Source: *modified from Lane et al., (2018)*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LAND TENURE

The Lawyers Property encompasses 46 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 14,392 ha (Figure 4.2). These mineral claims are 100% owned by Benchmark Metals Inc., either directly or through its ownership of PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. A list of claims and ownership is presented in Appendix K. The mineral claims tenure information was verified on May 11, 2021 using the BC government website:

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline

FIGURE 4.2 LAND TENURE MAP OF THE LAWYERS PROPERTY



Source: *Benchmark (2021)*

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, forty of the mineral claims are in good standing until June 19, 2030; one is in good standing until May 2, 2030; and five are in good standing until November 15, 2030. The Mineral Resource Estimates stated in Section 14 of this Technical Report are on mineral claims 510070, 510071, 510075 and 510078, all of which are in good standing until June 19, 2030.

4.3 TENURE AGREEMENTS AND ENCUMBRANCES

Benchmark announced in a press release dated September 19, 2019 that the Company closed its business combination with PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp., thereby completing the acquisition of 100% interest in the Lawyers Property. Pursuant to a share exchange agreement, Benchmark issued the following consideration in a series of three transactions:

1) Cash payment of $250,000;

2) 12 million common shares of Benchmark issued to the former shareholders of PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp; and

3) 0.5% net smelter returns royalty from any production from the Property.

4.4 PROPERTY AND TITLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA REGULATIONS

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

Mineral Titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system that provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are $1.75 per ha. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. In order to hold the claims after the first year, the owner must complete assessment work, either physical or technical, on the Property. A report must be filed detailing the work performed and the results. Only work described in the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation is acceptable for registration as assessment credit (British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2017). These assessment reports remain confidential for one year, and then become available for public access. If assessment work or cash in lieu is not filed by the required date, the claims will automatically lapse. For year 1 and 2, the work requirement is $5/ha per year; for years 3 and 4 it is $10/ha per year; for years 5 and 6 it is $15/ha per year; and thereafter $20/ha per year. If work is not done, cash in lieu may be paid to hold the claims, but at a rate twice the cost of doing work. The value of assessment work completed on the Lawyers Property holds it in good standing until year 2030.

The Lawyers Property is not directly encumbered by any provincial or national parks, or other protected areas. The Property occurs entirely within the Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan ("LRMPs"). LRMPs provide strategic level direction for managing Crown land resources and identify ways to achieve community, economic, environmental and social objectives. The Mackenzie LRMP recognizes the importance of Mineral Resources and mining.

Specifically, the Property lies within the Toodoggone Lake/River – Special Subzone (No. 7B) of the Thutade - Mining and Wildlife Special Resource Management Zone (No. 7). The Mackenzie LRMP describes the management intent for the Thutade RMZ and provides descriptions for management guidelines for the Toodoggone Lake/River Special Subzone. The Lawyers Property is located 14 km southwest of Toodoggone Lake and 4 km south of the Toodoggone River and there is no current road access to either of them. More details about the Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan are provided in Section 20 of this Technical Report.

4.5 FIRST NATIONS COMMUNICATIONS

Benchmark has developed good communication relationships with all local First Nations people. Current agreements have been signed with the Kwadacha, Takla, Tsay Keh Dene, and Tahltan First Nations.

In a Company press release dated May 4, 2021, Benchmark announced that it had signed a detailed trilaterial exploration agreement with three partner First Nations for their support to advance the Lawyer Project. The agreement was signed with Tsay Key Dene Nation, Kwadacha Nation and Takla First Nations. The effective date of the agreement is March 25, 2021.

4.6 ENVIRONMENT AND PERMITTING

A Notice of Work and Reclamation Program, NOW 1640121-2020-01 was submitted and was received by the Chief Inspector of Mines (Chief Inspector) on September 11, 2020 in accordance with the Mines Act. NOW 16401121-2020-01 was last revised and submitted June 14, 2021. As a result, an amended Mineral Exploration Permit MX-13-100 was approved and issued by the Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources to Benchmark Metals Inc. on June 15, 2021. This permit is valid for the Lawyers Property (Mine Number 1640121), for the period June 14, 2021 to June 15, 2026.

Approval of the Notice of Work and Reclamation Program (Application) was subject to Benchmark maintaining with the Minister of Finance securities in the amount of $1,115,285 for reclamation purposes. The security is held by the Minister of Finance for the proper performance of the approved program and all conditions of the exploration permit in a manner satisfactory to the Chief Inspector.

4.7 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

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

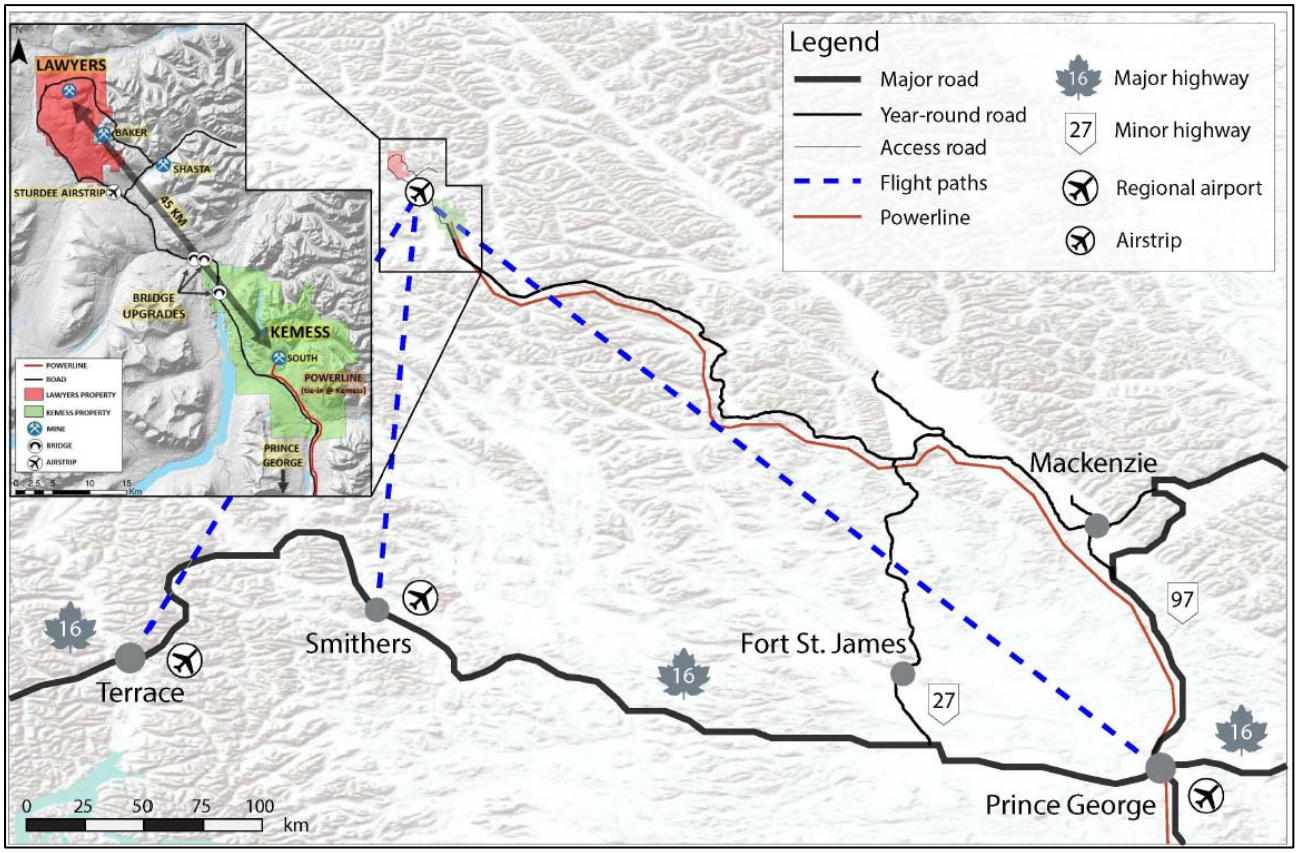
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The Lawyers Property can be accessed by following a network of Forestry Service Roads (FSR) that begin south of the Town of Mackenzie, just off the John Hart Highway (Highway 97) (Figure 5.1). The Finlay FSR heads north from Mackenzie towards the Property and is the primary access route to the Kemess South Mine. From the Finlay FSR, the access route follows the Finlay-Osilinka FSR followed by the Tenakihi FSR (Thutade FSR). From there, the ORAR (Kemess Rd) continues to the Kemess Mine, the Sturdee airstrip, and the Baker Mine, and finally to the Lawyers Camp.

Vehicle access to the Property is routed through the Baker Mine site and the 'Tigers Notch' Pass. The Lawyers Property is located 450 km NW from Prince George, which is an approximate 10-hour drive. No fuel stations are available past Highway 97. Within the Property boundaries, several historical mining and exploration roads facilitate access to large parts of the Property. Helicopter access is available year-round from Smithers or seasonally via Kemess South Mine during active exploration.

FIGURE 5.1 LAWYERS PROPERTY ACCESS AND LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Source: *Benchmark website (2021)*

5.2 CLIMATE

The Lawyers Property is in a cool continental climate. The operating field season is generally from June to September, although weather conditions during these months can be unpredictable. Snow is a major concern, with possible snow fall in the summer months and snow depths reaching up to 3 m in winter. Temperatures range from -32°C in January to 26°C in June.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

Mackenzie is the closest major centre accessible by road, 400 km to the southeast of the Property (Figure 5.1). Mackenzie is primarily a base for forestry and provides services for logging, lumber and pulp manufacturing facilities. Mackenzie also provides services for the Mt. Milligan copper-gold mine, located 95 km to the west. There is a rail line connecting Mackenzie to the Canadian National Railway ("CNR") mainline, which provides rail access to Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Mackenzie is supported by the larger centre, Prince George, located 180 km to the south.

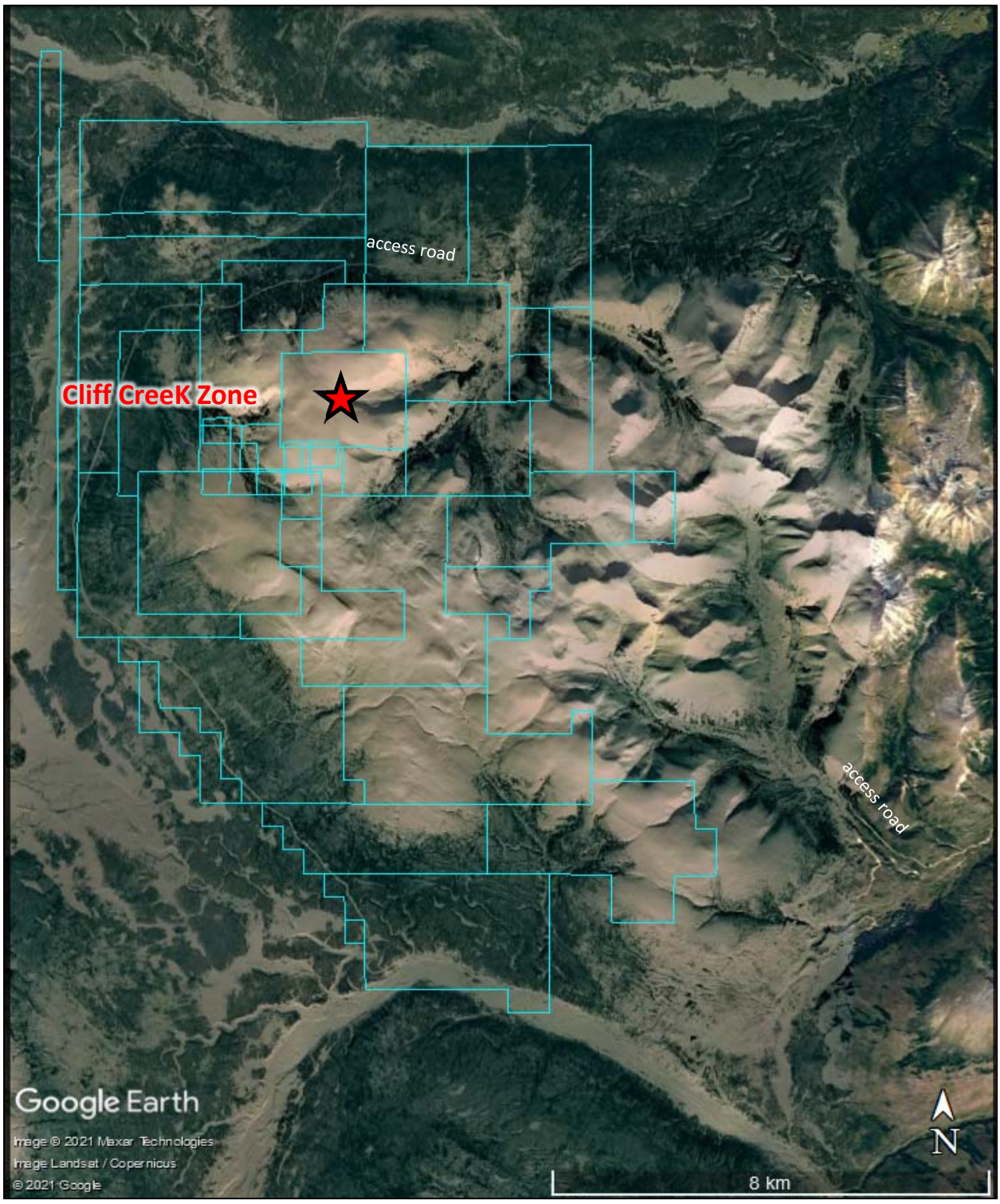
Smithers is the closest major centre accessible by air and has historically been heavily relied on by the mineral exploration industry in the area. It is located 300 km south of the Property and lies along the Yellowhead Highway and the CNR mainline. Exploration services available include contract diamond drilling, expediting/camp services, and helicopter companies.

The Kemess South Mine, owned by Centerra Gold Inc. ("Centerra"), provides the closest infrastructure to the Lawyers Property and may be utilized if it is actively being explored by Centerra. The Kemess Mine is connected to the B.C. Hydro grid via a powerline from Mackenzie and has road access via the ORAR. A large mining camp and a 1,424 m gravel airstrip is also present at Kemess South.

Eleven kilometres southeast of the Lawyers Property is the Baker Mine and process plant site, owned by TDG Gold Corp. Diesel-generated power, a 200 ton/day gold-silver processing plant, a trailer camp, mining and heavy-duty equipment are located at Baker.

The Lawyers Property itself has year-round road access (Figure 5.2) and buildings plus historical mine portals and a tailings facility (see Section 6).

FIGURE 5.2 ROAD ACCESS LAWYERS PROPERTY



Source: *Google Earth (2021)*

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lawyers Property is located in moderate terrain with elevations in the range from 1,200 m to 1,900 m. The tree line is at 1,630 m elevation. Below the tree line, there is only sparse cover of birch and willow shrubs, with white spruce and sub-alpine fir. Grass, lichen, and dwarf shrubs are found above the tree line. Creeks and gullies are distributed throughout the Property providing good exposure of bedrock. These creeks are an excellent source of water for exploration drilling and may be sufficient for mining facilities.

6.0 HISTORY

The exploration history of the Lawyers Property ("the Property") below is largely based on assessment and technical reports by Hawkins (2003), Pegg (2003), Jacob and Nordin (2006), Bowen (2007), Lane et al. (2018), and Laycock et al. (2019).

6.1 EARLY HISTORY AND EXPLORATION IN THE TOODOGGONE REGION

The first documented exploration in the Toodoggone area was in 1824 by Samuel Black, an explorer who noted gossans near the Finlay River. In 1915, Charles McClair mined for alluvial gold in a creek (McClair Creek) north of Toodoggone Lake. In 1929, Cominco explored several base metal showings in the region.

6.2 HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGB, CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE AND PHOENIX MINERALIZED ZONES

The history and exploration of the Lawyers Property extends from the 1960s to present-day and was carried out by a number of companies. Note that the AGB, Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge (aka Duke's Ridge) and Phoenix zones are included in the Mineral Resource Estimates described in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

6.2.1 1960s-1982 Kennco

In the 1960s, Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. ("Kennco") commenced exploration work in the Property area. In 1968, gold and silver mineralization was discovered from regional geochemical sampling. Kennco proceeded to stake the original Lawyers Property claims in 1970 and discover the AGB Deposit in 1973 (Gower and Grace, 1973). The first drilling on the AGB Zone occurred in 1974 and returned 43.20 g/t (1.26 oz/ton) Au and 487 g/t (14.20 oz/ton) Ag over a 3.05 m (10 ft) core length (Ryback-Hardy, 1974).

In 1979, Kennco optioned the Property and entered into agreement with SEREM Inc. ("SEREM"), who subsequently entered into a joint venture with Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico-Eagle") and Sudbury Contact Mines Limited ("Sudbury Contact"). This joint venture proceeded to conduct exploration work, which included prospecting, mapping, trenching and 684 m (2,243 feet) of underground drifting and cross cut development on the 1750 m Level of the AGB Zone. By 1982, Agnico-Eagle and Sudbury Contact's interests were diluted and SEREM explored the Property independently.

6.2.2 1982-1996 SEREM Inc. and Cheni Gold Mines Inc.

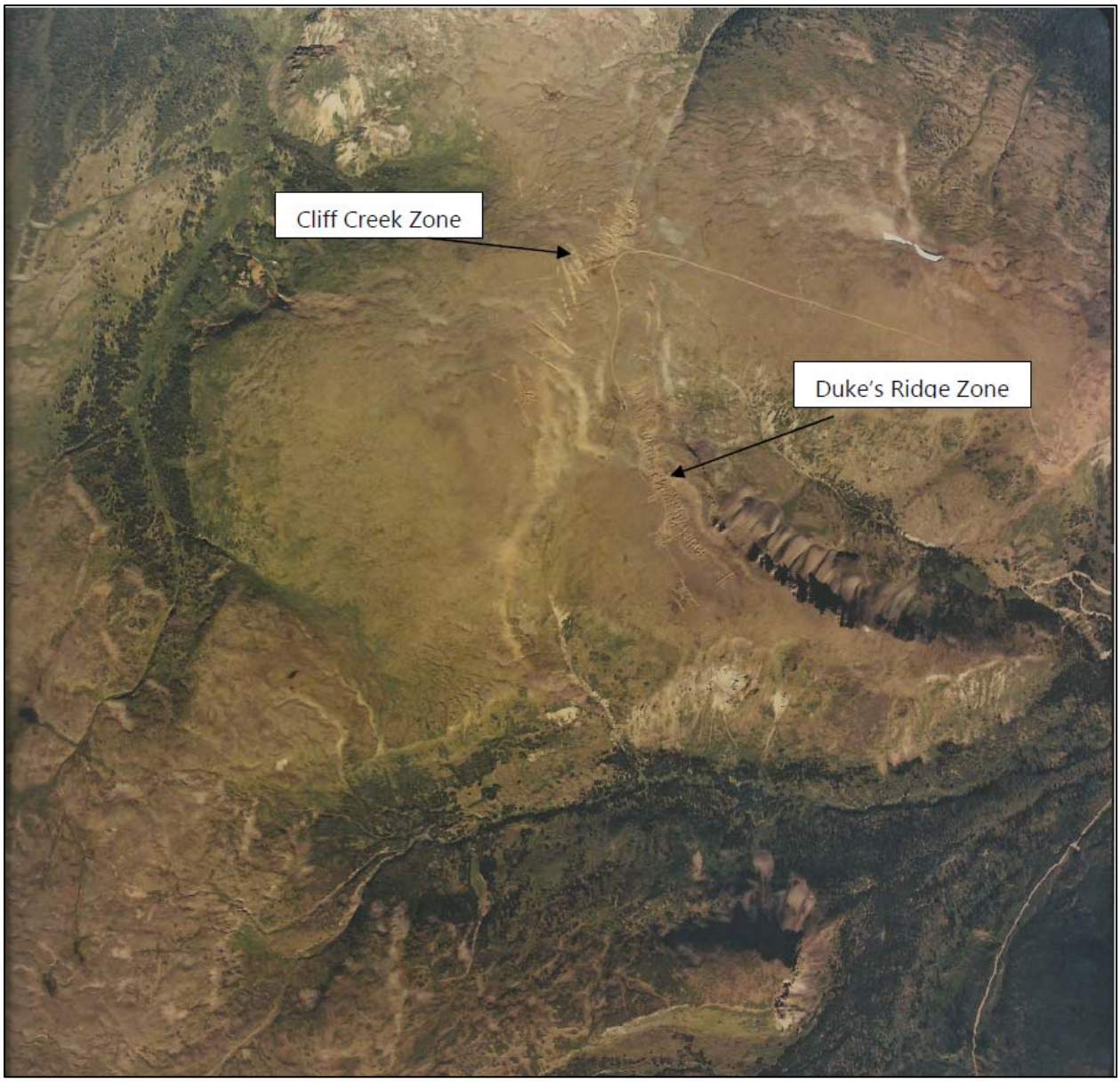
Exploration in 1982 focused on the underground development of the AGB Zone and 3,597 m of surface and underground drilling (Schroeter, 1983). In 1983, SEREM completed a total 3,054 m of surface diamond drilling in 17 holes on the AGB, Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones, and 1,800 m of trenching on the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones (B.C. Geological Survey, 1984). Aerial photographs of the Property area in 1983 show access roads, drill sites, and two portal dumps at

the AGB Zone and linear rows of tranches on the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones (Figures 6.1 and 6.2).

FIGURE 6.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AGB ZONE IN 1983

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

FIGURE 6.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CLIFF CREEK AND DUKES RIDGES ZONES IN 1983



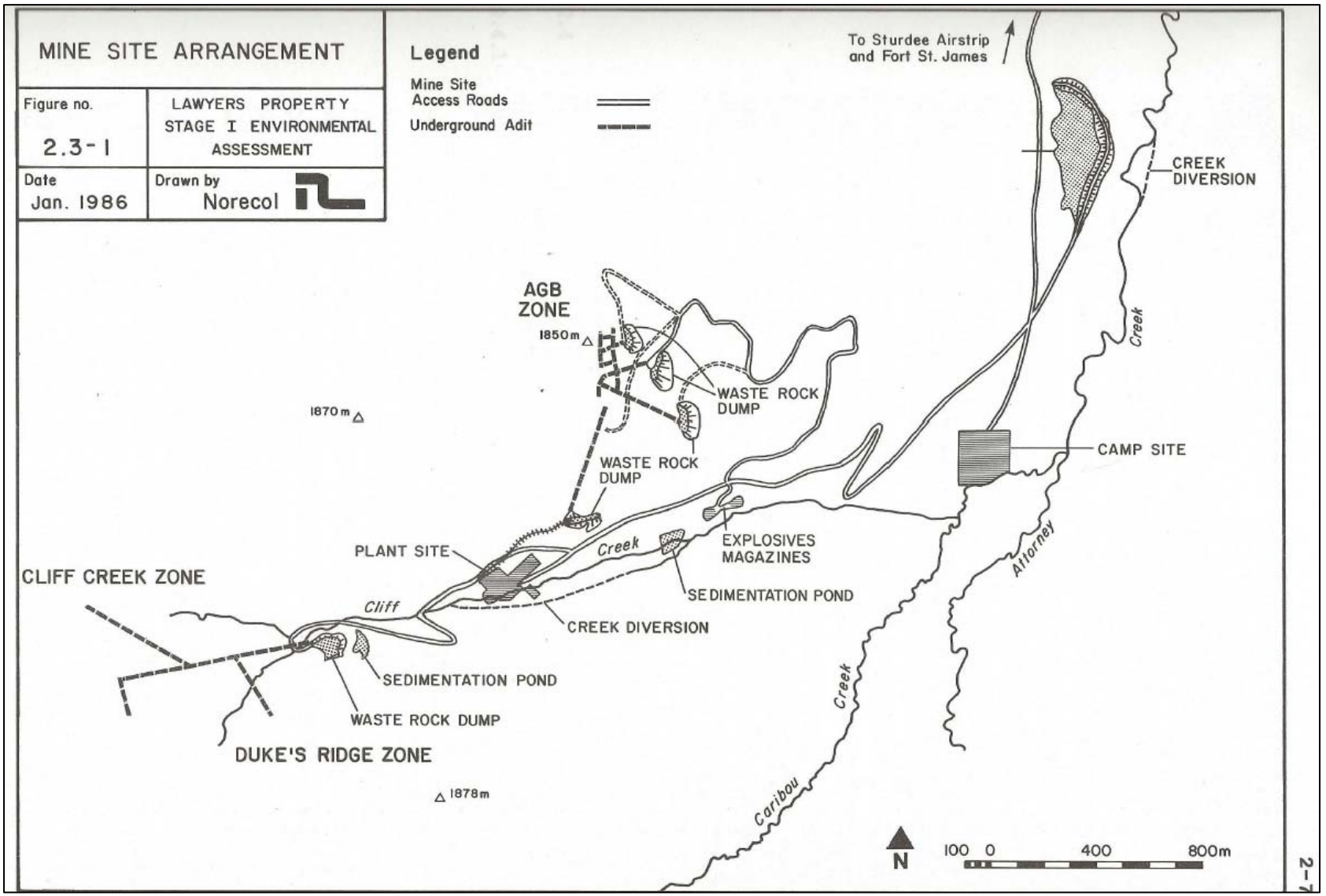
Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

In 1984, SEREM completed 7,010 m of surface and underground diamond drilling on the AGB Zone, Cliff Creek Zone and Dukes Ridge Zone (B.C. Geological Survey, 1985). These results sparked SEREM to commission a Feasibility Study for the Property by Wright Engineers Limited ("WEL"). The Feasibility Study was completed February 1985 and included an estimate of mineral reserves (Wright, 1985).

In 1986, a Technical/Economic Study was completed by WEL (Wright, 1986a, 1986b), and a Stage 1 Environmental Assessment was completed by Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd. ("Norecol") (Norecol, 1986) (Figure 6.3). A Mine Plan for the Property was completed by WEL and submitted to the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, in June 1987

(Table 6.1) (Wright, 1987). WEL reported “Cut and Diluted” Mineable Reserves (Wright, 1985; Wright, 1986a, 1986b, 1987), using 95% of the proven and probable geological reserves, a conventional shrinkage stoping mining method, and an “approximate cut-off grade” of 5.15 g/t Au equivalent, at a conversion factor of 1 oz Au = 50 oz Ag.

FIGURE 6.3 LAWYERS MINE SURFACE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1986



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

TABLE 6.1 HISTORICAL RESERVES USED IN MINE PLANNING AT LAWYERS PROJECT				
Zone	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
AGB	Proven	452,600	8.321	263.5
Cliff Creek	Probable	420,300	5.844	260.8
Dukes Ridge	Probable	68,400	7.868	226.0
Total Weighted Average		941,300	7.182	259.6

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

Underground development of the AGB Zone continued in 1985, with the addition of two cross cuts, drifting, and sampling (B.C. Geological Survey, 1986). No exploration work was completed in 1986. SEREM changed its name to Cheni Gold Mines Inc ("Cheni"). Sampling of all underground AGB Zone levels and drilling on the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge Zone in 1987 lead to a revision of the reserves in 1988. The Cliff Creek Deposit reserves were revised to 838,900 tons (761,037 t) grading 0.183 oz/ton (6.274 g/t) Au and 7.12 oz/ton (244.1 g/t) Ag as Probable and diluted and 524,500 tons (475,818 t) grading 0.170 oz/ton (5.828 g/t) Au and 6.57 oz/ton (225.3 g/t) Ag as Possible and undiluted (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1990).

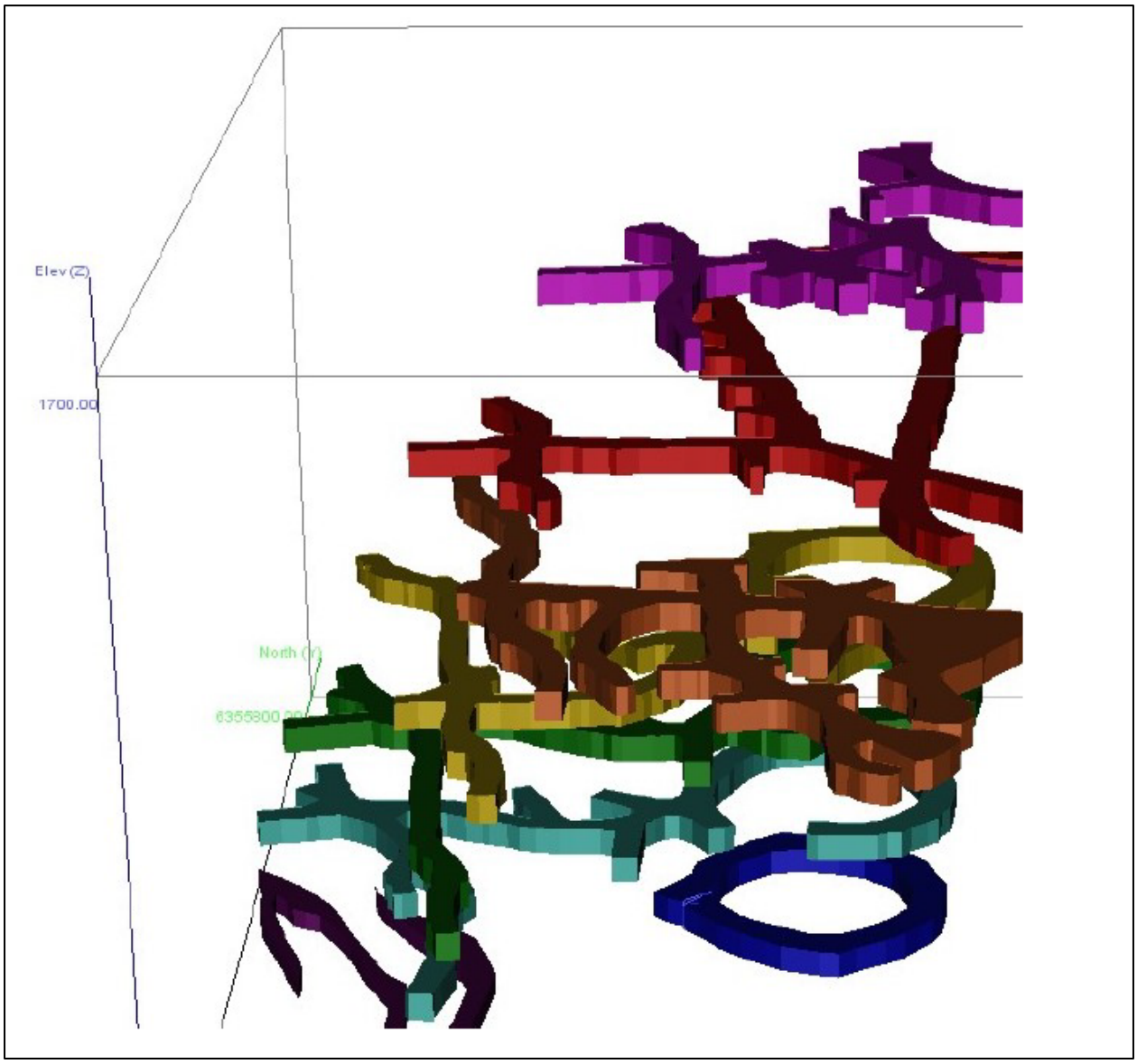
The reserve/resource classification terminology does not conform to the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the CIM Definition) Standards of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications, or Proven and Probable Reserve classifications. These historical estimates have not been sufficiently verified by a Qualified Person to classify them as current Mineral Reserves/Mineral Resources in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 qualifications and therefore should not be relied upon.

Mine development began on AGB in 1988, with production commencing in 1989 as a 500 t (550 ton) per day processing and underground mining operation, with a projected mine-life of 10 years (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1990). Overall projected recoveries were 95% for gold and 75% for silver (Wright, 1987).

The reserves were mined using blast-hole stoping and shrinkage mining, and processed using two-stage crushing, single-stage ball mill grinding, cyanidation and a Merrill-Crowe precipitation circuit. Flotation was used on the residue from the cyanide circuit to recover any unleached silver minerals, which subsequently went to a small cyanidation circuit for extraction of the silver and any remaining gold (Wright, 1987).

Work to access the Cliff Creek Deposit was initiated in 1989 (George Cross News Letter, September 7, 1989). Mining of the Cliff Creek North Zone began in 1991 when AGB was largely mined out (Hawkins, 2003) (Figure 6.4). In 1992, the Cliff Creek and the Dukes Ridge zones were determined to be uneconomic for extraction, due to a combination of high mining costs, declining metal prices, and an unfavourable CAD/USD exchange rate (Hawkins, 2003).

FIGURE 6.4 3-D MODEL VIEW OF THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS AT CLIFF CREEK NORTH ZONE



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

In 1990, a total of 13,764 m in 61 surface diamond drill holes were completed on the AGB, Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones, 13 of which (1,082 m) were underground holes drilled at AGB. Narrow high-grade intersections reported from hole 87CC76 (Central Zone) and hole 87CC42 (Cliff Creek South) included 2 m averaging 1.20 oz/ton Au and 1.09 oz/ton Ag (87CC76), and 1 m averaging 1.170 oz/ton Au and 16.33 oz/ton Ag (87CC42). Broad lower-grade intersections included 11 m averaging 0.204 oz/ton Au and 15.22 oz/ton Ag in hole 87CC71 (Cliff Creek South). Shallow drilling on the historical North Zone produced mineralized intersections, including 6.4 m averaging 0.245 oz/ton Au and 7.13 oz/ton Ag in hole 90CC110.

High-grade float samples from Dukes Ridge in 1980 (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1992) that coincided with an 'E-Scan' resistivity anomaly led to the discovery of the Phoenix Deposit in 1991. A mineable zone, 25 m long and 35 m deep, was defined in 1992 from data acquired through trenching and 950 m of surface diamond drilling in 20 holes. The initial reserve for the Phoenix Zone was 3,245 tons grading 1.69 oz/t Au and 101.7 oz/ton Ag. Mineralization was stoped from the 1,830 m level through to the surface producing 5,439 tons (4,934 t) of material to be processed, resulting in 6,713 ounces of gold and 296,084 oz of silver (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1992). An underground drill program of 19 holes produced selected high-grade intersections of 3.646 oz/ton Au and 104.7 oz/ton Ag over 1.02 m in hole PX92-10, and 5.390 oz/ton Au and 208.2 oz/ton Ag over 0.79 m in hole PX92-14 (George Cross News Letter, December 14, 1992). Cheni chose to not pursue the Phoenix Deposit any further.

Exploration of the Dukes Ridge Zone included drilling in 1993 to target high-grade gold-silver mineralization, but produced "mixed results". Results from infill drilling of Dukes Ridge Zone and a new area between the Dukes Ridge Zone and the Phoenix Zone were insufficient in size and grade for either zone to be economically viable at that time (George Cross News Letter, July 26, 1993).

This was the end of exploration on the Property by Cheni, who closed the Lawyers Mine in 1994, because they were unable to locate additional economic mineral deposits. In 1996, the plant site was decommissioned and the plant equipment sold.

6.2.3 1997 to 1999 Americas Gold Corp. and Antares Mining and Exploration Corp.

The Property was optioned by Americas Gold Corp. ("AGC") to form a joint venture with Antares Mining and Exploration Corp. ("Antares") in 1997 (Hawkins, 2003). They carried out a regional airborne EM-MAG-Radiometric survey, which included coverage of the Lawyers Property. In 1999, Antares sold their interest in the Property back to AGC and the claims and the mining lease was left to lapse.

6.2.4 2000 to 2010 Guardsmen Resources Inc. and Bishop Gold Inc.

Guardsmen Resources Inc. ("Guardsmen") acquired the Property via ground staking in 2000 and 2001, and commenced exploration in 2001. The 2001 exploration program included 49 line-km of grid construction, 43.5 line-km of VLF and MAG geophysics, prospecting, geological mapping, and collection of 34 rock samples for analyzes (Kaip and Childe, 2001). The possible southern strike extension of the AGB Zone was chip sampled and produced 12.14 g/t Au and 97.5 g/t Ag over 2 m (Kaip and Childe, 2001).

Exploration by Guardsmen continued in 2003 to evaluate two previously identified targets. Target evaluations included grid construction, trenches, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, and soil sampling. Trenching and channel sampling of the possible southern extension of the AGB Zone returned an average grade of 5.09 g/t Au and 20.8 g/t Ag over a 27.03 m sample length (Pegg, 2003). Ground geophysical surveys appear to indicate that the structure hosting the AGB Zone continued along strike.

Waste dump sampling at the Cliff Creek portal and test pitting of the tailings pond occurred in 2004. In addition, 514 soil geochemical samples were collected over 3 grids and 2,700 m of trenching were completed by excavator on the M-Grid Zone (Blann, 2005). The trenching revealed a series of 2 m to 10 m wide alteration and mineralization zones over 400 m along strike. Grab samples from the zones returned assays of up to 9.91 g/t Au and 562.0 g/t Ag.

A drill program in the southern area of the Cliff Creek Deposit conducted by Bishop Gold Inc. ("Bishop") in 2005 consisted of five (5) NQ diamond drill holes totalling 860.4 m. Four of the five holes intersected zones of quartz breccia and stockwork veining. The intersections were 12 m to 81 m wide low-grade gold-silver mineralization. Two high-grade intervals were returned: 1) hole 05-CC-03 returned 3 m grading 12.34 g/t Au and 71.9 g/t Ag; and 2) hole 05-CC-05 returned 2.03 m grading 6.69 g/t Au and 37.9 g/t Ag (Jacob and Nordin, 2006).

Exploration in 2006 was continued by Bishop and consisted of five NQ2 diamond drill holes to target the central part of the Cliff Creek Deposit. A total of 647.7 m of drilling was completed over 400 m of strike length. All holes intersected quartz stockwork, but many of the assay results were <1.0 g/t Au. Two of the best 2006 intersections include 4 m grading 2.65 g/t Au and 69.9 g/t Ag in hole 06-CC-08 and 2.65 m grading 3.79 g/t Au and 97.3 g/t Ag in hole 06-CC-10 Bowen, 2007).

In 2010, Guardsman cleared the rock and debris from the rehabilitated Cliff Creek portal to find that the decline was flooded. Any further work would require dewatering the underground workings. Samples of mineralized material and host rock were collected from the floor of the adit and from the platform/dump, assay results returned high-grade gold and silver values (Lane, 2011). On June 8, 2011, Guardsmen transferred ownership of the Property to affiliated company PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. ("PPM").

6.2.5 2011 to 2017 PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp.

PPM Phoenix Precious Metals corp. ("PPM") undertook Property development, surface exploration and drilling programs on the Lawyers Property. Each of these activities is summarized below.

6.2.5.1 Project Development

In 2011, PPM attempted to dewater the Cliff Creek underground workings, but was unsuccessful due to permit restrictions and equipment limitations. Although inspection of the portal determined that the upper part of the mine workings was structurally sound, the portal was resealed (Figure 6.5). Note that the portal continues to be sealed and work has been done in 2020, including periodic water testing, to maintain safe and secure conditions.

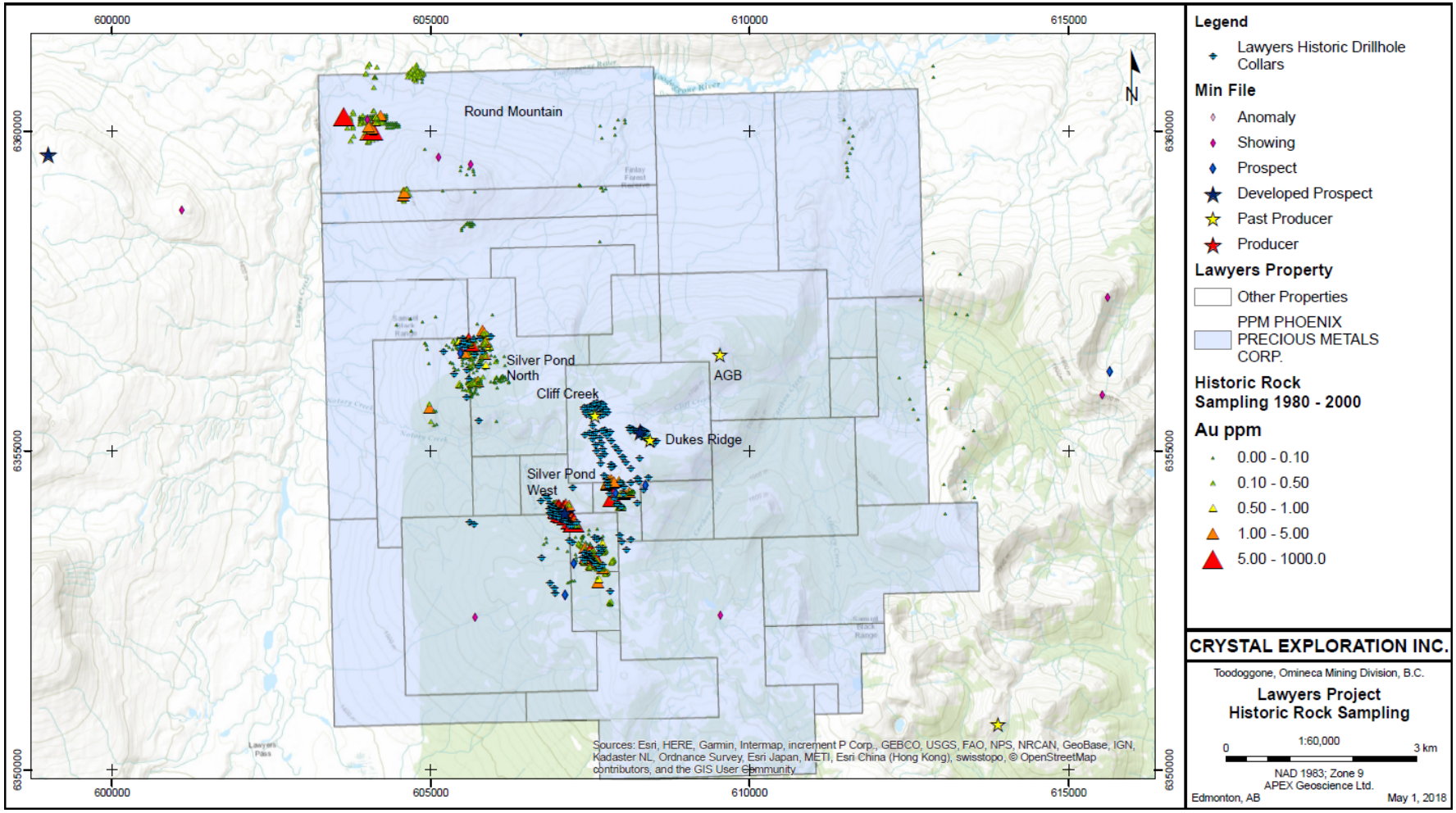
FIGURE 6.5 THE DEWATERED CLIFF CREEK NORTH PORTAL IN 2011

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

6.2.5.2 Historical Surface Exploration

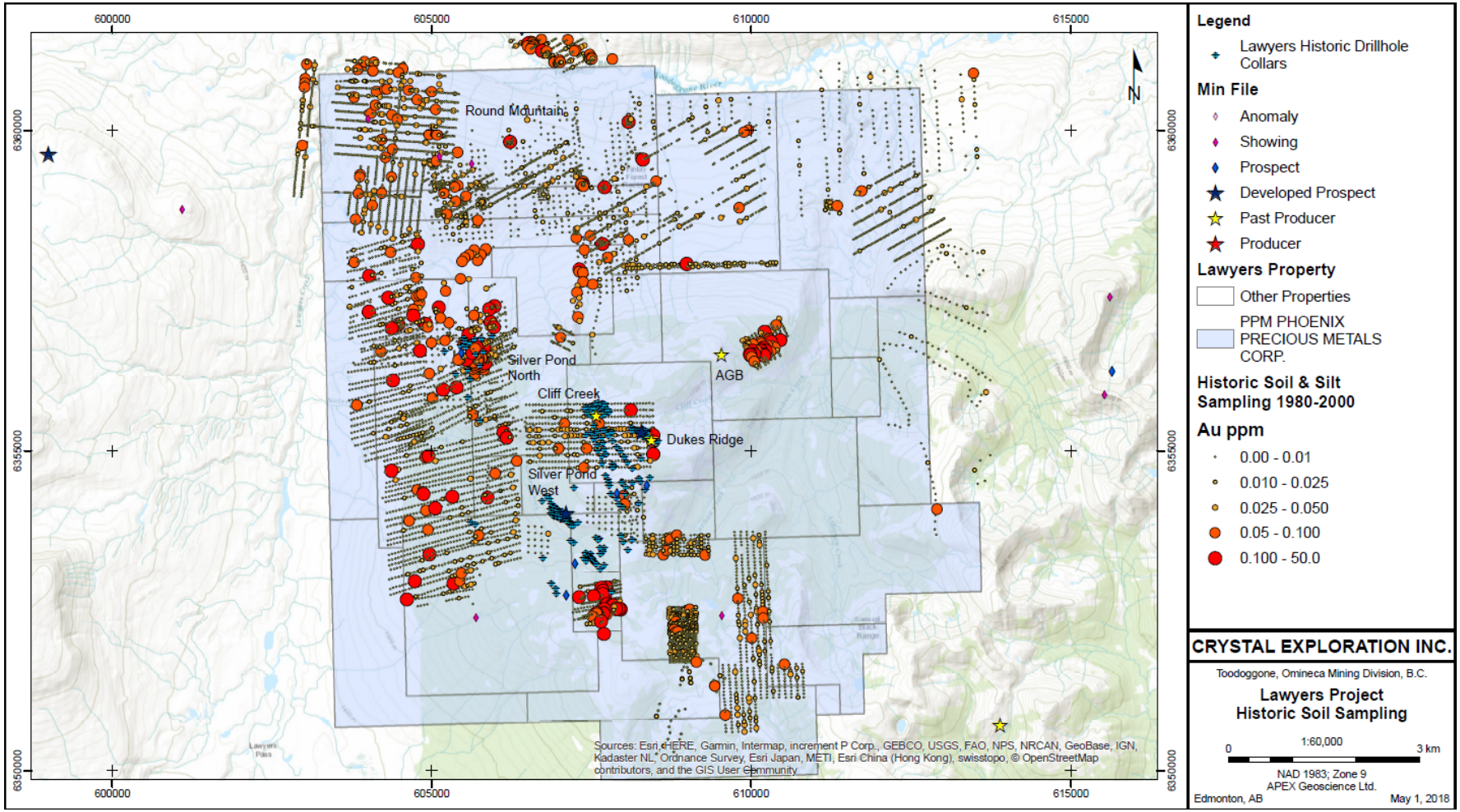
In April 2018, APEX Geoscience Ltd., on behalf of Crystal Exploration Inc. ("Crystal") as part of its due diligence on the Lawyers Project. carried out a project-wide compilation showing historical anomalous rock, soil and silt values for gold and silver. The distribution of anomalous rock samples (defined as 1.00 ppm to 2.50 ppm Au, 2.50 ppm to 5.00 ppm Au, 5.00 ppm to 10.00 ppm Au, and > 10.00 ppm Au) is shown in Figure 6.6, and the distribution of anomalous soil samples (defined as 0.1 ppm to 1.0 ppm Au and >1.0 ppm Au) and anomalous silt samples (defined as >0.1 ppm Au) is shown in Figure 6.7. Note that systematic (grid-based) soil sampling has not taken place over the entire Property area, and therefore any trends observed may only be apparent. Additionally, much of the historical surface geochemical data in the vicinity of the AGB, Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones has been lost or is missing, possibly further biasing the interpretation of observed trends.

FIGURE 6.6 HISTORICAL ROCK SAMPLING ON THE LAWYERS PROPERTY



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

FIGURE 6.7 HISTORICAL SOIL SAMPLING ON THE LAWYERS PROPERTY



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

Historical, anomalous samples tend to cluster or align along known or inferred faults or lineaments; structures considered to be important in localizing gold-silver mineralization. Anomalous rock and soil samples are widespread throughout the Property area, with stronger clustering present in the Kodah to Round Mountain showings area in the northwest part of the Project, and in the Marmot Lake showing area in the southeastern part. Anomalous samples also occur in the central part of the Property area, where some coincide with known prospects or mined areas, such as the anomalous rock samples proximal to the AGB Zone. In the northern part of the Property area, where no mineralized showings or prospects are known to exist, there are many anomalous soil sample locations.

6.2.5.3 Pre-2015 Drilling

The historical drilling information presented in this section is based on Lane et al., (2018). They gathered the information from five sources: 1) descriptions for all Minfile-recorded occurrences which fall within the current claims boundary of the Property; 2) B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines assessment reports; 3) available information sheets for B.C. Mineral Exploration Annual Reviews; 4) Hawkin (2003) Technical Report; and 5) a 2015 compilation of past drilling prepared by PPM in a Gemcom database. Lane et al., (2018) caution that the total number of drill holes and the total metres presented below are approximate estimates only. In 2019 Benchmark, went through all original historical data sources for all drilling in the current resources and compiled an accurate historical drillhole database with metadata.

Historical drilling on the Lawyers Property is summarized as follows:

- From 1973 to 2006, >68,000 m of surface diamond drilling in more than 340 drill holes were completed on the Project, including drilling in the Silver Pond West and other Silver Pond prospect areas;

- Based on the Benchmark historical drill hole database, the surface diamond drilling sub-totals for the Project, excluding Silver Pond West and other Silver Pond prospect areas are:
  i) >15,000 m in an unknown number of holes in the AGB Zone;
  ii) >26,000 m in approximately 130 drill holes in the Cliff Creek Zone;
  iii) >2400 m in 46 holes in the Dukes Ridge Zone;
  iv) 950 m in 20 holes in the Phoenix Zone; and
  v) >800 m in at least 12 holes on other prospect areas;

- From 1984 to 1988, surface diamond drilling in the Silver Pond West developed prospect area totalled approximately 9,000 m in more than 55 holes. During the same period, drilling completed in other Silver Pond prospect areas totalled >13,000 m in more than 77 drill holes; and

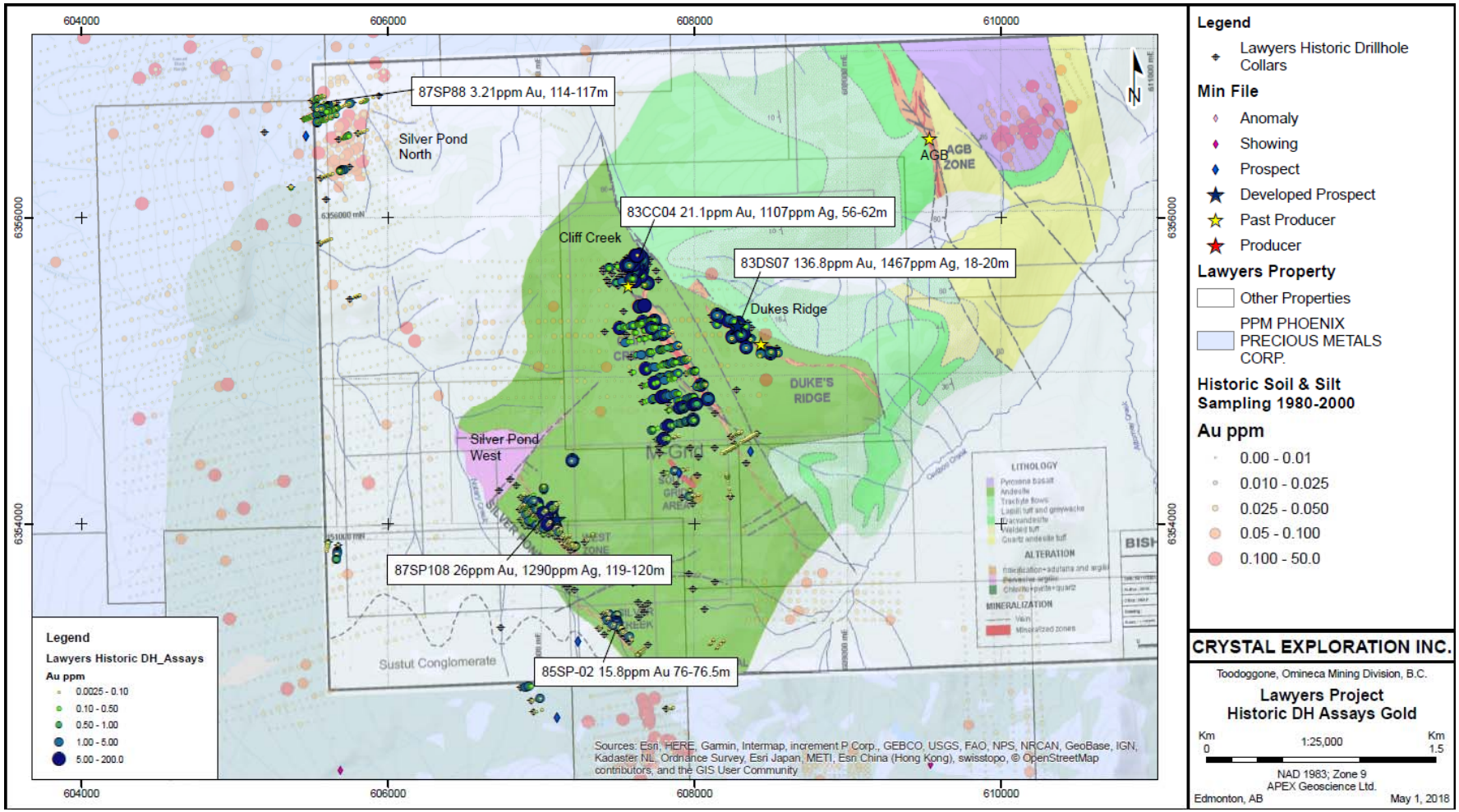
- Historical underground drilling is not well documented. In the AGB Zone. at least 3,000 m was completed in an unknown number of drill holes. In the Cliff Creek Zone, 2,500 m in 44 holes was reportedly completed in 1990. In addition, 19 underground drill holes were reportedly completed in the Phoenix Zone in 1992.

PPM's Gemcom compilation of the historical drilling in the Cliff Creek Zone includes 'header' and gold and silver assay data for 65 holes. Lane et al (2018) suggest that approximately 130 holes were drilled. The Gemcom deficiency is mainly considered in the drilling completed in 1987. In that year, it is reported that 49 holes totalling 10,432 m were drilled in the Cliff Creek Zone. In PPM's Gemcom database for this zone, only two holes totalling 517 m are compiled. Additionally, for the year 1990, it is reported that 32 holes totalling 8,921 m were drilled in the Cliff Creek Zone. In the Gemcom database for this zone, only 16 holes totalling 5,505 m are compiled.

PPM's Gemcom compilation of the historical drilling in the Dukes Ridge Zone includes 'header' and gold and silver assay data for 30 holes. An unknown number of metres in 16 holes were drilled in 1990 and partial results, but no collar information, is reported in Lennan and Frostad (1990). This information is not included in PPM's Gemcom database.

The distribution of historical surface exploration holes drilled in the past-producing Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones and in the Silver Pond prospects area is shown in Figure 6.8, with selected intersections highlighted. The distribution of holes over these parts of the Property area suggests fault-controlled continuity from the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Silver Pond zones. On the other hand, the distribution of drill holes at the Silver Pond (North) prospect does not appear to suggest any obvious structural control. This lack of control may be due to Silver Pond North's large alteration/mineralization footprint, which is more suggestive of a porphyry-style, precious ± base metals deposit setting.

FIGURE 6.8 HISTORICAL DRILL ASSAYS FOR GOLD FROM THE LAWYERS PROPERTY

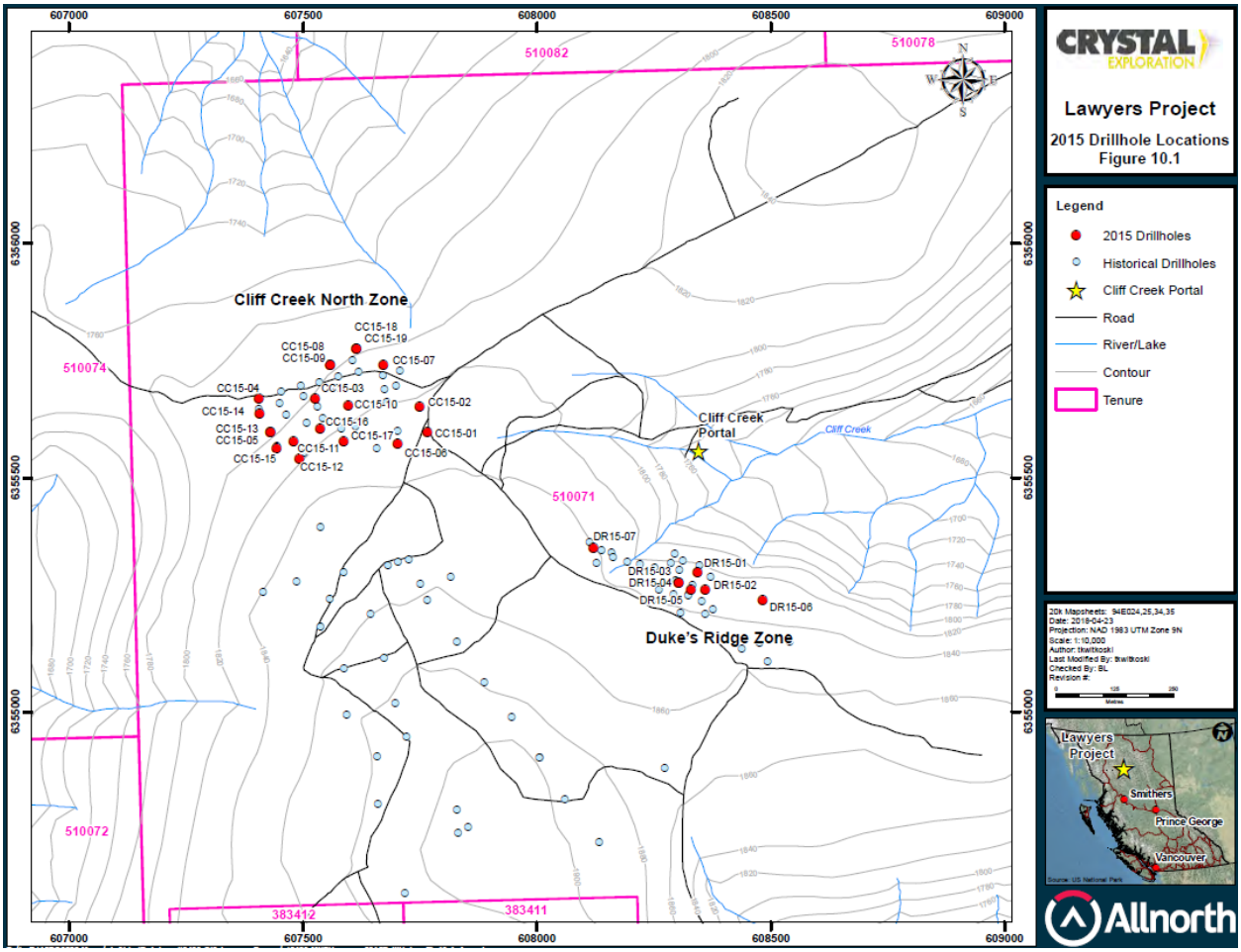


Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

6.2.5.4 2015 Drilling Program Summary

PPM drilled the Cliff Creek North Zone and the central area of Dukes Ridge Zone in 2015 to corroborate historical data and support the initial NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lawyers Project. PPM's 2015 drill program as described by Lane et al., (2018) is summarized below. In total, 26 holes were drilled totalling 4,001.62 m (see Figure 6.9 and Table 6.2).

FIGURE 6.9 COLLAR LOCATION FOR PPM'S 2015 DRILL PROGRAM



Source: *Lane et al (2018)*

TABLE 6.2
COLLAR INFORMATION FOR PPM'S 2015 DRILL HOLES

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Start (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
CC15-01	607,765	6,355,597	1831	0	61.87	-50	257
CC15-02	607,749	6,355,652	1823	0	78.64	-49	260
CC15-03	607,526	6,355,668	1808	0	164.94	-60	75
CC15-04	607,406	6,355,669	1798	0	395.73	-60	75
CC15-05	607,430	6,355,597	1802	0	279.88	-50	74
CC15-06	607,702	6,355,571	1831	0	60.37	-50	260
CC15-07	607,671	6,355,739	1806	0	60.2	-50	260
CC15-08	607,558	6,355,739	1802	0	124.36	-50	70
CC15-09	607,558	6,355,739	1802	0	126.8	-69	75
CC15-10	607,597	6,355,653	1817	0	118.26	-65	75
CC15-11	607,479	6,355,576	1811	0	224.33	-50	75
CC15-12	607,492	6,355,539	1816	0	225.61	-50	75
CC15-13	607,430	6,355,597	1802	0	322.56	-58	75
CC15-14	607,407	6,355,637	1797	0	316.18	-58	75
CC15-15	607,444	6,355,563	1809	0	327.05	-61	75
CC15-16	607,537	6,355,604	1817	0	146.91	-50	70
CC15-17	607,587	6,355,576	1819	0	118.26	-50	75
CC15-18	607,614	6,355,775	1792	0	60.35	-50	77
CC15-19	607,614	6,355,774	1792	0	69.49	-65	81
DR15-01	608,343	6,355,298	1821	0	134.72	-51	210
DR15-02	608,360	6,355,259	1822	0	112.17	-50	200
DR15-03	608,303	6,355,275	1829	0	127.41	-50	200
DR15-04	608,303	6,355,276	1829	0	63.40	-65	200
DR15-05	608,329	6,355,261	1835	0	69.49	-50	200
DR15-06	608,482	6,355,237	1825	0	158.19	-50	225
DR15-07	608,121	6,355,348	1842	0	54.25	-50	20

Source: *Lane et al (2018)*

Cliff Creek North Zone

The Cliff Creek North Zone was tested with a total of 19 drill holes, 17 of which successfully penetrated the north-to-northwest trending, moderately to steeply southwest-dipping vein system. The drilling showed that the main zone has a minimum strike length of 225 m and remained open along strike to the northwest beyond Holes CC15-18 and -19 and to the southeast beyond Holes CClS-06 and -12 (Figures 6.10 and 6.11), and at depth on some sections below the deepest levels of drilling and mine workings. The intersection of underground workings by some of the 2015 drill holes confirmed that parts of the Zone have been mined. Analysis of core recovered from the immediate hanging wall and footwall of some of the voids shows that good grades of gold-silver mineralization remain and suggests that past underground development was likely limited to narrow stoping.

FIGURE 6.10 DRILL CORE FROM AN UPPER MINERALIZED INTERSECTION IN HOLE CC15-12

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

Figure Description: typical fracture fillings, stockwork veins and breccias with silic and potassic alteration.

FIGURE 6.11 DRILL CORE FROM A LOWER MINERALIZED INTERSECTION IN HOLE CC15-12

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

Figure Description: typical fracture fillings, stockwork veins and breccias with argillic alteration.

The narrow precious metals-enriched, semi-massive sulphide vein and associated stockwork zone (the 'P2' Vein) intersected in Hole CC15-15 occurs approximately 70 m into the hanging wall of the main Cliff Creek North Zone (Figure 6.12). Hanging wall mineralization of note was also encountered in several additional 2015 and earlier drill holes.

FIGURE 6.12 P2 VEIN AND STOCKWORK ZONE INTERSECTION IN HOLE CC15-15

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

The 52.0 m-long intersection of low grade mineralization in Hole CC15-13 on Section 2300NW and the 39.0 m- and 36.0 m-long intersections of higher grade mineralization in Holes 84CS32 and 84CS36, respectively (Table 6.3; Figure 6.13) on Section 2350NW suggest that locally, in the central and deeper parts of the Cliff Creek North Zone, there may be zones of structural thickening that represent a potential bulk tonnage target.

TABLE 6.3
SELECT ASSAY RESULTS FROM 2015 DRILLING

Dill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone	Section
CC15-01	no significant results					Cliff Creek North	2225NW
CC15-02	no significant results					Cliff Creek North	2275NW
CC15-03	no significant results					Cliff Creek North	2350NW
CC15-04	244.07	299.00	54.93	1.00	27.8	Cliff Creek North	2375NW
including	244.07	250.00	5.93	3.35	21.4	Cliff Creek North	2375NW
including	283.00	287.00	4.00	3.76	316	Cliff Creek North	2375NW

TABLE 6.3
SELECT ASSAY RESULTS FROM 2015 DRILLING

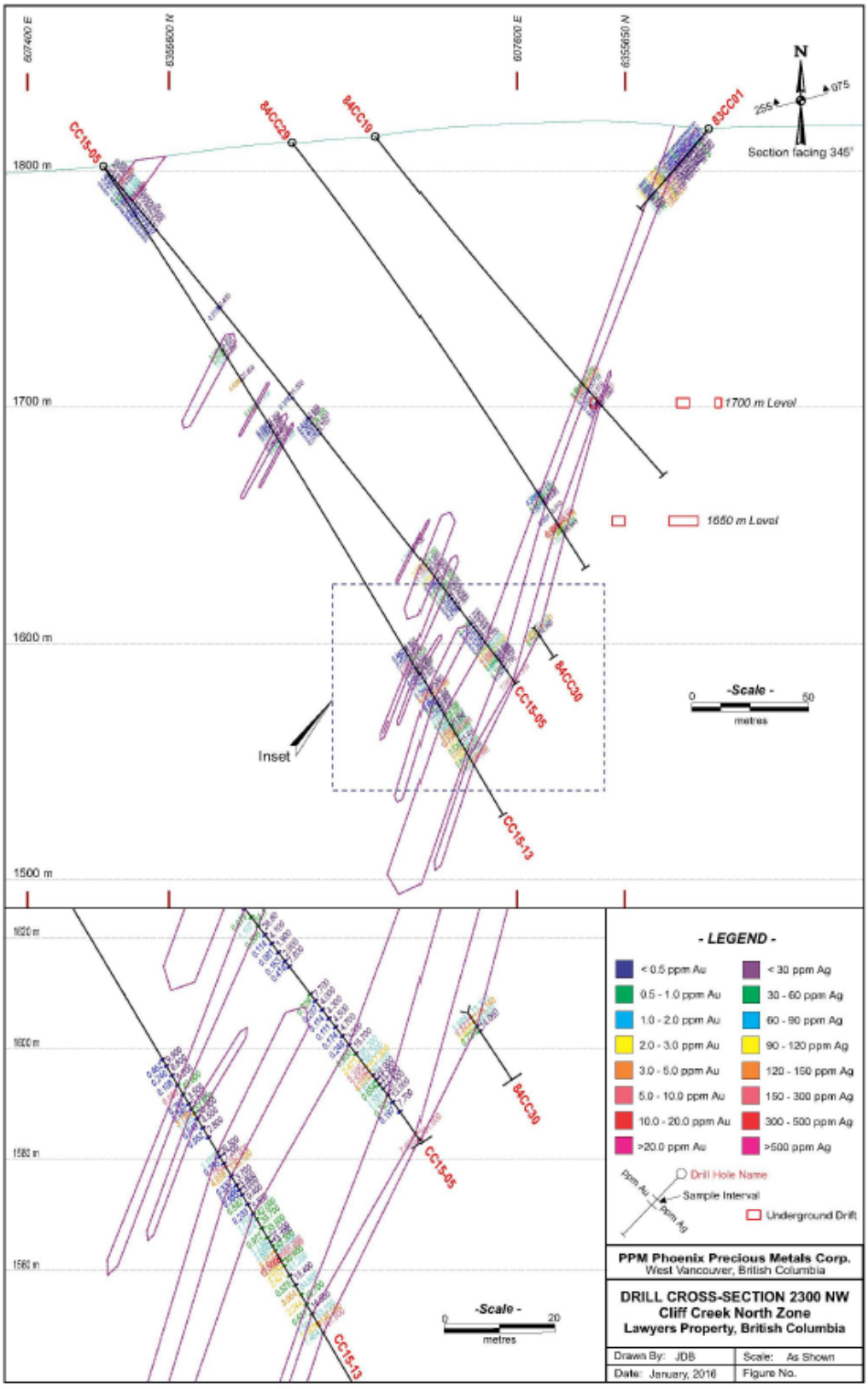
Dill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone	Section
CC15-05	2.50	23.00	20.50	0.65	72.6	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
including	9.50	19.30	9.80	1.10	137.1	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
and	215.00	223.00	8.00	2.87	19.5	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
and	258.00	271.00	13.00	2.34	44.2	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
including	261.60	265.00	3.40	5.63	89.5	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
CC15-06	10.37	19.00	8.63	9.64	307	Cliff Creek North	2200NW
including	10.37	14.55	4.18	17.75	557	Cliff Creek North	2200NW
CC15-07	59.44	60.20	0.76	15.70	622	Cliff Creek North	2375NW
CC15-08	89.00	109.65	20.65	1.81	62.8	Cliff Creek North	2400NW
including	89.00	93.50	4.50	5.23	164.5	Cliff Creek North	2400NW
CC15-09	111.00	126.80	15.80	1.01	24.6	Cliff Creek North	2400NW
including	115.00	117.00	2.00	4.49	49.8	Cliff Creek North	2400NW
CC15-10	83.00	98.45	15.45	2.95	110.9	Cliff Creek North	2325NW
including	93.60	98.45	5.45	5.29	231.9	Cliff Creek North	2325NW
including	94.71	98.45	0.74	12.80	654	Cliff Creek North	2325NW
and	101.80	103.12	1.32	10.40	272	Cliff Creek North	2325NW
and	109.00	110.00	1.00	6.21	58.8	Cliff Creek North	2325NW
CC15-11	31.60	332.50	0.90	1.12	332	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
CC15-12	70.00	75.86	5.86	5.12	252.3	Cliff Creek North	2225NW
including	71.00	75.86	4.86	7.74	355.1	Cliff Creek North	2225NW
and	198.90	203.00	4.10	5.98	246.3	Cliff Creek North	2225NW
including	200.00	202.00	2.00	10.83	445.8	Cliff Creek North	2225NW
CC15-13	133.54	140.80	5.65	2.60	21.2	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
and	246.01	298.00	51.99	1.71	42.3	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
including	246.01	248.00	1.99	6.08	49.6	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
including	262.50	265.10	2.60	5.50	164.1	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
including	280.79	282.93	2.14	6.86	154.9	Cliff Creek North	2300NW
CC15-14	264.00	302.60	38.60	1.20	59.9	Cliff Creek North	2350NW
including	266.20	269.20	3.00	3.45	136.1	Cliff Creek North	2350NW
including	300.00	302.60	2.60	5.96	182.4	Cliff Creek North	2350NW
CC15-15	87.00	89.00	2.00	6.63	191	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
and	125.20	126.20	1.00	2.76	173.4	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
and	141.15	142.65	1.50	2.31	424	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
and	169.80	172.20	2.40	87.04	2407	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
including	171.50	172.20	0.70	293.40	7622	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
and	218.40	296.50	78.10	0.68	18.2	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
including	238.00	242.00	4.00	2.60	116.9	Cliff Creek North	2275NW
including	287.00	289.00	2.00	6.08	25.3	Cliff Creek North	2275NW

TABLE 6.3
SELECT ASSAY RESULTS FROM 2015 DRILLING

Dill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zone	Section
CC15-16	anomalous, but sub-economic gold and silver grades					Cliff Creek North	2275NW
CC15-17	anomalous, but sub-economic gold and silver grades					Cliff Creek North	2275NW
CC15-18	38.49	45.20	6.71	2.73	152.7	Cliff Creek North	2425NW
CC15-19	14.38	15.28	0.90	20.00	229	Cliff Creek North	2425NW
and	49.70	54.25	4.55	3.84	166.2	Cliff Creek North	2425NW
DR15-01	98.45	104.35	5.86	1.56	57.7	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
DR15-02	72.70	85.05	12.35	0.63	24	Dukes Ridge	5575NW
including	72.70	74.98	2.28	1.51	49.7	Dukes Ridge	5575NW
including	84.73	85.05	0.32	9.15	278	Dukes Ridge	5575NW
and	97.47	98.76	1.29	1.76	119.1	Dukes Ridge	5575NW
DR15-03	1.21	23.50	22.29	0.72	24.8	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
including	19.00	21.00	2.00	3.09	34.4	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
and	119.52	119.77	0.25	2.37	103.7	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
DR15-04	2.10	38.00	35.90	2.09	51.2	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
including	24.00	36.00	12.00	5.30	112.7	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
including	27.00	31.00	4.00	8.54	171.8	Dukes Ridge	5625NW
DR15-05	1.25	52.00	50.75	1.41	42.3	Dukes Ridge	5600NW
including	7.00	8.53	1.53	8.22	11.2	Dukes Ridge	5600NW
including	33.50	42.06	8.56	3.85	106.5	Dukes Ridge	5600NW
including	37.75	39.25	1.50	6.14	127.3	Dukes Ridge	5600NW
DR15-06	70.58	72.48	1.90	2.10	17.7	Dukes Ridge	5500NW
DR15-07	24.77	25.27	0.50	7.59	33	Dukes Ridge	5825NW
and	34.02	39.10	5.08	1.24	21.9	Dukes Ridge	5825NW

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

FIGURE 6.13 CLIFF CREEK NORTH ZONE CROSS-SECTION PROJECTION 2300NW



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

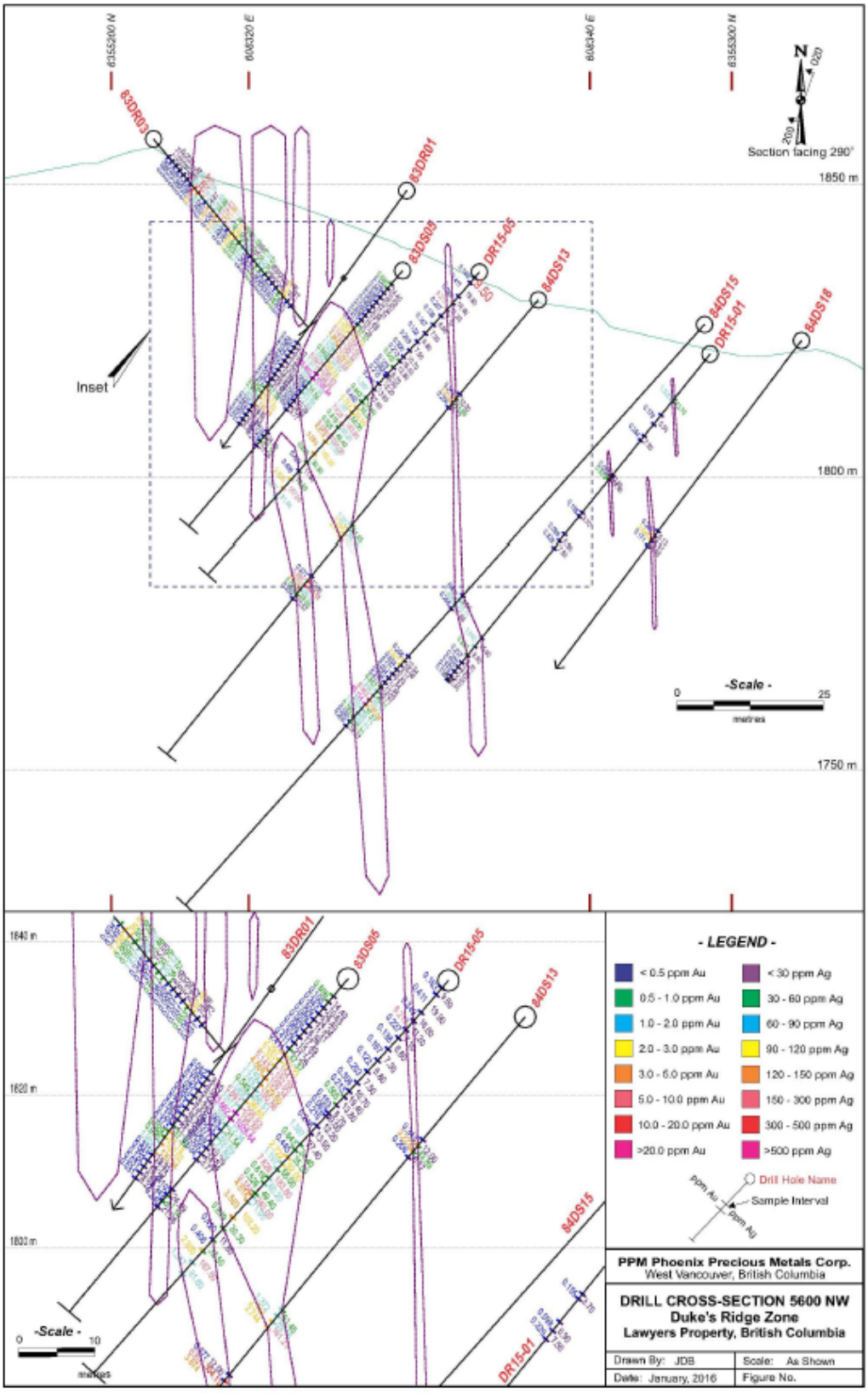
Dukes Ridge Zone (aka Duke's Ridge)

The Dukes Ridge Zone was tested with a total of seven drill holes, all of which intersected the sinuous northwest-trending sub-vertical vein and stockwork system (Figure 6.14). The majority of holes targeted the central, higher-grade part of the Zone. Although this drilling did not reproduce some of the highest assay values encountered in historical drill holes, it did confirm a near-surface zone of mineralization with low to moderate gold and silver grades. Intercepts in Holes DR15-04 and -05 returned some of the better gold and silver grades encountered in the 2015 drilling program here (Table 6.3; Figure 6.15).

FIGURE 6.14 INTERSECTED MINERALIZATION CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DUKES RIDGE ZONE

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

FIGURE 6.15 CROSS SECTION PROJECTION 5600NW OF THE DUKES RIDGE ZONE



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

Holes DR15-06 and -07 evaluated the southeastern and northwestern parts of the Zone, respectively, and encountered narrow. low-grade intercepts within broader weakly anomalous zones (Table 6.3). These two holes determined that the Dukes Ridge Zone has a minimum strike length of 380 m.

In 2018, PPM optioned the Property to Benchmark Metals (Benchmark Metals Inc., 2018b).

6.2.6 2018 Crystal Exploration Inc.

On March 21, 2018 Crystal Exploration Inc. ("Crystal") entered into a binding letter of intent with PPM wherein Crystal was granted a series of options to acquire up to 75% interest in the Lawyers Project. In a press release dated May 25, 2018, Crystal announced that it changed its name to Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark"). Exploration programs completed by Benchmark in 2018 to 2021 are described in Sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report.

6.3 HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SILVER POND ZONE(S)

6.3.1 1979 to 1983

Silver Pond is located in the west portion of the Property, was first staked by Chuck Kowall in 1979 and 1980, and also includes some drilling and work to the south of the Cliff Creek Zone (Lane et al., 2018; Kowall, 1980). Zones of alteration and mineralization sub-parallel the Cliff Creek Zone, running southeast to northwest. In 1981, the Silver Pond claims were optioned to Great Western Petroleum Corporation ("GWP"), who performed soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping (Caira, 1982; Eccles, 1982). The claims changed hands again in 1983, optioned to St. Joe Canada Inc ("St. Joe"), who created a joint venture with Imperial Metals Corp. ("Imperial Metals") (Kennedy and Weston, 1986).

6.3.2 1983 to 1986 St. Joe

Work by St. Joe discovered the Silver Pond West Zone. Samples of the mineralization graded up to 17.8 g/t Au and 252 g/t Ag. Further exploration led to identification of a 600 m long gold soil anomaly trending northwest that is coincident with a MAG low and partly coincident with a resistivity high (Kennedy et al., 1984; Weston, 1984). Trenching of the resistivity high uncovered a zone of quartz breccia that averaged 9 g/t Au and 24.2 g/t Ag over a width of 5 m.

In 1984, grab samples by St. Joe from the Silver Creek Zone returned values of up to 45 g/t Au and 3,610 g/t Ag. Trenching and outcrop samples returned values ranging from 1.99 g/t Au and 41.4 g/t Ag to 6.26 g/t Au and 288.0 g/t Ag over 5 m (Kennedy and Weston, 1985). That same year, the Silver Pond North Zone (marked by a gossan) underwent soil geochemical sampling, resulting in an 800 m north-northwest trending gold soil anomaly coincident with the margin of a silica cap (Kennedy, 1988).

St. Joe took conducted a trenching and drilling exploration program in 1985, drilling 29 holes totalling 3,003 m. Nineteen of the holes were drilled on the Silver Creek Zone (Kennedy and Weston, 1985). Thirteen holes returned at least 1 m of gold-silver mineralization.

Highlights include hole SP-85-08, which graded 5.38 g/t Au and 255.0 g/t Ag over 2 m (Kennedy and Weston, 1985). Four holes were drilled into the West Zone and each intersected multiple intervals of silicification, most notably hole SP-85-26 with 2 m averaging 8.07 g/t Au and 9.9 g/t Ag (Kennedy and Weston, 1985). Three holes were drilled on Silver Pond South Zone. Hole SP-85-22 returned 1 m grading 0.89 g/t Au and 3.9 g/t Ag). Two holes were drilled into the Amethyst Zone, which produced weakly anomalous results and chalcedonic breccia similar to that at the Cliff Creek Zone.

6.3.3 1987 to 1991 Bond Gold Inc. and Nexus Resources Corp.

Bond Gold Inc. ("Bond") (formerly St. Joe) and joint venture partner Nexus Resources Corp. ("Nexus") undertook a drill program in 1987 that consisted of 98 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 12,936 m. The holes encountered weak grade mineralization and alteration up to 200 m vertical depth. Sixty-two holes were drilled on the Silver Pond West Zone, with a maximum intersection of 2.3 g/t Au and 324.4 g/t Ag over a true width of 2.12 m (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987). Lane et al., (2018) state that in 1987 the Property consisted of 128 contiguous claim units immediately west and adjacent to the Lawyers claims.

Trenching was also done by Bond and Nexus in 1987 with an excavator on the North Zone, which exposed low-grade gold mineralization in the area. Trench TR 18.75 N averaged 1.20 g/t Au, and local high grades ranging up to 28.8 g/t Au over 1 m (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987). Trenching also revealed argillic alteration and disseminated pyrite correlating with IP chargeability anomalies. Nineteen follow-up holes were drilled, totalling 2,860 m, which defined low-grade quartz stockwork mineralization in the area. Intersection results ranged from 2.1 g/t Au over a true width of 3 m including 5.98 g/t Au over a true width of 0.5 m in hole SP87-88 (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987).

Drilling in 1988 by Bond and Nexus consisted of 17 holes (3,729 m) distributed between the Silver Pond Amethyst, Creek, West and North zones (Kennedy, 1988). Drilling at the Silver Creek Zone was the most successful, as it intersected a mineralized felsic dyke that graded 28.75 g/t Au over 1 m. Holes at the Amethyst Zone only returned "sub-economic" gold and silver values. The West Zone drilling was unable to extend the zone any further northwest. Hole SP-88-145 was drilled to test the North Zone at depth, but only reached 405 m and was terminated due to technical difficulties.

6.3.4 1992 to 2017

Even Resources Ltd. optioned the Property in 1992 and performed excavator trenching and blasting in the northeast of the North Zone grid that resulted in the discovery of two barren quartz veins (Smith, 1993).

An area southeast of the North Zone and northwest of the West Zone was undertaken for exploration in 1994 by Ocean Crystal Resources Ltd. The work included grid rehabilitation, IP survey, mapping, excavator trenching and nine drill holes (522.8 m) (Figure 6.16). Results were poor, with 12 quartz veins and argillic alteration found in trenching that did not return any anomalous gold values with drilling (Symonds, 1997). The mineral claims were allowed to lapse. Silver Pond was acquired by Guardsmen and exploration work in 2001 maintained the claims,

but no recent drilling (prior to 2020) has been completed on any of the historical Silver Pond Zones (Hawkins, 2003).

FIGURE 6.16 EXCAVATOR TRENCHING ON THE SILVER POND NORTH ZONE IN 1994

Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

6.3.5 2018 Crystal Exploration Inc.

On March 21, 2018 Crystal entered into a binding letter of intent with PPM, wherein Crystal was granted a series of options to acquire up to 75% interest in the Lawyers Project. In a press release dated May 25, 2018, Crystal announced a name change to Benchmark Metals Inc ("Benchmark"). Exploration programs completed by Benchmark in 2019 to 2021 are described in Sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report.

6.4 HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARMOT ZONE

6.4.1 1969 to 1970

Little is known on early exploration efforts on the Marmot Zone. In 1969 to 1970, five holes were drilled and trenching by an unknown operator do not have assay results recorded. It appears that the primary target was porphyry copper (Renning, 2007).

6.4.2 1971 to 1972 Kennco

In 1971, Kennco collected soils and rocks on a N-S grid that encountered anomalous Au and Ag, base metals and Mo over the Marmot Zone (Gower and Stevenson, 1971). In 1972, Kennco collected 81 rock samples in a 30 m x 30 m grid over a 350 m^2 area covering anomalies from 1971 and the historical trench and drilling area (Hegge and Grace, 1972). The results of the rock grid revealed a NW trending anomaly with grades of up to 6.6 g/t Au and 870.0 g/t Ag.

6.4.3 2007 Guardsmen Resources

In 2007, when Guardsmen Resources collected rock samples within and around the historical trenches (Renning, 2007). There were 59 rock samples collected from the Marmot area, but only two samples from the historical trenching area returned high grades. Sample GR9 returned 12.3 g/t Au and 996 g/t Ag and sample MA6 returned 8.86 g/t Au and 1020.0 g/t Ag.

6.4.4 2018 Crystal Exploration Inc.

On March 21, 2018 Crystal Exploration Inc. ("Crystal") entered into a binding letter of intent with PPM wherein Crystal was granted a series of options to acquire up to 75% interest in the Lawyers Project. In a press release dated May 25, 2018, Crystal announced a name change to Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark"). Exploration programs completed by Benchmark in 2018 to 2021 are described in Sections 9 and 10 of this Technical Report.

6.5 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates for the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones were presented by Hawkins (2003) and a preliminary mineral inventory estimate for the Silver Pond West Zone was provided by Kennedy and Vogt (1987). Those estimates are summarized below.

As the initial and previous NI 43-101 Mineral Resource, the 2015 Mineral Resource Estimate for Crystal Exploration Inc. is summarized in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

6.5.1 Cliff Creek Zone

The estimated Inferred Mineral Resource from Hawkins (2003) at the Cliff Creek Zone is 69,981 tons at 0.225 oz Au per ton and 6.91 oz Ag per ton (63,500 t at 7.71 g/t Au and 237.0 g/t Ag) using a gold-equivalent (AuEq) cut-off grade of 0.20 oz per ton (6.86 g/t) and a conversion factor for gold equivalency of 1 oz Au = 93 oz Ag.

6.5.2 Dukes Ridge Zone

The estimated Inferred Mineral Resource from Hawkins (2003) at the Dukes Ridge Zone is 23,991 tons at 0.232 oz Au per ton and 6.3 oz Ag per ton (21,764 t at 7.95 g/t Au and 217.0 g/t Ag) using a gold equivalent (AuEq) cut-off grade of 0.20 oz per ton (6.86 g/t) and price conversion factor of 1 oz Au = 93 oz Ag.

6.5.3 Silver Pond West Zone

Kennedy and Vogt (1987) reported a "drill-indicated" mineral resource for combined Subzones A, B, and C of 62,101 t at 5.85 g/t Au, undiluted. Calculations were conducted using Geostat software and the polygonal method in longitudinal section. Polygons were determined by the mid-point between holes. Cut-off grade was 2.4 g/t Au over a true width of 1.2 m and the specific gravity used was 2.88 t/m^3. Note that the Kennedy and Vogt (1987) estimates predate NI 43-101 regulations and Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the CIM Definition Standards) of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource classifications.

The tonnage and grade estimates for the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Silver Pond zones summarized above are historical estimates. The historical estimates do not use classifications that conform to current CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as outlined in NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and have not been redefined to conform to current CIM Definition Standards. The historical estimates were prepared in the 1980s prior to the adoption and implementation of NI 43-101. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources and Benchmark are not treating the historical estimates as current Mineral Resources.

6.6 HISTORICAL MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL STUDIES

The historical technical reports primarily focused on reserve estimates, although some authors provided abbreviated statements relating to the metallurgical response. These statements are of limited benefit, as sample source and specific laboratory procedures were not provided at the time. In addition, historical metallurgical testing was performed on samples that had gold and silver grades that could be an order of magnitude or higher than for the current processing concept.

Among the technical reports cited are Hawkins (2003) covering the Lawyers and AL Properties for Bishop Resources, which included the following statement on metallurgical response:

> *"several process routes pointed to the considerable variability in metallurgical responses for [mineralized material] types on the properties. Some [mineralized material] close to surface is fully oxidized with clean sulphides at depth following a transition zone. Variable amounts of copper are present and will cause problems with a cyanidation circuit like that used at the previous Lawyers mill. For possible heap leaching, the exfoliation of some [mineralized material] types will most likely cause plugging of the pile and disintegration of pellets if agglomeration, which it appears will be essential for some material. Freezing during the winter months will also probably cause disintegration of agglomerates."*

The reference of Mineral Resource variability, copper as a cyanicide, and challenges to heap leaching are worthy to note. Unfortunately, the corresponding sample origin for supporting these statements was not available. The copper content has not been shown to be a significant factor for the 2020 metallurgical samples provided.

Pegg Geological indicated in their December 2003 technical report (Pegg, 2003) that during 1982 to 1986, Cheni Mines Ltd. ("Cheni") had metallurgical testwork carried out by Lakefield Research, of Lakefield, Ontario ("Lakefield"). This testwork was performed on samples from the AGB and Cliff Creek zones, although no specific information on head grades or sample location was provided. It was also reported that Lakefield stated that the results indicated that the optimum grind would be 80% minus 90 microns. Gold recovery increased slightly at finer grinds, whereas silver recovery increased more rapidly. Lakefield testing indicated that cyanidation of the mineralized material, and a subsequent cyanidation of the flotation concentrate resulted in total recoveries of approximately 95% Au and 82% Ag.

In another summary of the Lakefield studies by Lane et al., (2018) for Crystal Exploration Inc, it was noted (as in the Pegg, 2003), that Lakefield had performed periodic testing between 1982 to 1986, primarily on the AGB, and with one sample from Cliff Creek. It was also noted that the sample origins are not known, although the AGB material is considered to have been collected from underground workings. Overall head grades are not provided, although it is stated from a reference that *"the samples being tested were too rich in gold and silver to be representative"*. The work index (believed to be Bond Ball Work Index) was given as 19.2 kWh/t for the Cliff Creek sample and range from 16.7 to 19.2 kWh/t for the AGB samples. The summary indicates that the optimum grind for cyanide leaching was 80% passing 90 µm. The optimum leach time was 48 hours for gold and considerably longer for silver. The overall recovery during the 48-hour primary leach was 93.4% Au and 46.6% Ag, although there was no distinguishing between Cliff Creek and AGB samples. Flotation and intense leaching of the concentrate from primary leach residue added a further 1.6% to recovered gold and 35.4% to the silver recovery. This resulted in total reported recoveries of 95% Au and 82% Ag, matching the Pegg report data.

A January 1986 report issued by SEREM Inc. (SEREM, 1986), was provided in April 2021. This report consisted of two sections, with the first section focusing on geotechnical and infrastructure issues. The second section provided metallurgical data generated from Lakefield Research. In the initial Lakefield test program six samples with head grades ranging from ~3.5 g/t Au up to ~60 g/t Au, and ~220 g/t Ag up to 1600 g/t Ag were submitted for cyanide bottle roll tests. Standard bottle roll conditions maintained 1 g/L NaCN, at pH 11 to 11.5, with a leach retention time of 48 hours. The grind was varied from ~70% -200 Tyler mesh (mesh) to ~92% passing 200 mesh on each sample. The best response was from finer grinding and higher-grade material. Apart from the lowest grade sample (3.5 g/t Au and 219 g/t Ag), the recoveries averaged approximately 95% to 96% for gold at the coarser grind and improving to a 97% to 98% range with the finer grind. For the lower grade sample, the gold recovery was 91.6% at the coarser grind, and 94.2% at the finer grind. For silver, the lowest grade sample provided a recovery of 59.9% Ag at the coarser grind, improving to 64.5% at the finer grind. Silver recovery on the other samples was variable from 69% to 87% at ~70% passing 200 mesh; and 75% to 91% at ~92% passing 200 mesh. Decreasing retention time or cyanide addition adversely affected precious metal recovery.

A 2012 laboratory report by Inspectorate Services, of Richmond BC (Inspectorate Services, 2012) for Mountainside Exploration, was obtained for review. This was a limited test program focused on a single composite sample from the Cliff Creek Zone, grading 13.1 g/t Au 762 g/t Ag, and 1.42% total S. A series of three conventional flotation test procedures were completed by Inspectorate varying grind of the flotation feed. Using a primary grind product size of 80% particle passing (P_{80}) of 108 microns, provided for a recovery of 89% Au and 83% Ag. The corresponding sulphide concentrate had a grade 318 g/t Au and 18,500 g/t Ag. Inspectorate indicated that further

improvements to flotation cleaning performance might be accomplished with regrind of the rougher concentrate.

In March 2021, the historical Lakefield Reports (Lakefield, 1987, 1988, 1989) issued for Cheni were sourced directly from SGS Canada Ltd., Burnaby BC (SGS). The earliest of these reports (Lakefield, 1987) has the highest composite sample head analyzes with progressively lower heads as testwork proceeded. Lakefield (1987, 1988) generally corroborate the summaries from the technical reports referenced above. Lakefield (1989) is the most pertinent, building on the previous laboratory studies and having slightly better recovery than the earlier work. This final Lakefield report also used samples of a lower more representative head grades that was more in line with the then projected process plant feed.

Three composite samples were provided for the 1989 study, with the sample sources identified simply as from Cliff Creek. The composites were described as Comp. 1, being close to projected mill feed grade; Comp. 2 of a higher grade and having a high work index; and Comp. 3 as having elevated clay content.

A mineralogy examination did not identify native gold in any of the three samples, rather as electrum inclusions in pyrite or in one instance in goethite in Comp. 1. Native and electrum silver appeared generally as inclusions in pyrite, and the silver minerals argentite and (or) acanthite were noted.

Only Comp. 1 and 3 were submitted for cyanide bottle roll studies. Comp. 2 was used for grinding evaluation and Comp. 3 for liquid/solid separation studies. The leach procedures used 72 hours of retention at pH 11 maintaining 1 g/L NaCN and indicated most of the precious metal dissolution occurred within the first 48 hours, although silver lagged gold. There is no indication in the reporting if gravity pre-treatment was incorporated. A summary of the Progress 3 report results including from the Bond Ball Mill Work Index ("BBMWi") and cyanide leach results is provided in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4
LAKEFIELD (1989) PROGRESS 3 REPORT - SUMMARY OF 1989 TEST RESULTS

Comp. ID	Head Analyzes			BBMWi	72-hour CN Recovery		CN Tailing Grade	
	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	SG	kWh/ton	% Au	% Ag	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
1	4.4	210	2.69	17.2	93.6	67.8	0.3	61.4
2	39	1484	2.76	19.1	not avail.	not avail.	not avail.	not avail.
3	7.2	339	2.66	17.3	94.1	61	0.45	125

The Lakefield Progress 3 report conclusions indicated an expected leach recovery of 94% gold and 64% silver. Cyanide was maintained at 1 g/L, and consumption was given at approximately 0.7 g/t. Flotation of the leach residue recovered an additional 3% gold and 13% silver into a low-grade concentrate that might be subjected to further processing, such as high intensity leaching (IC). The estimated thickener area was calculated at 0.08 m^2/t/day at pH 11 with using 40 g/t

Percol™ 156. From this a vacuum filter cake could be produced with a moisture content of 18%. The full-scale filtration rate for the anticipated process plant feed was given as 212 kg/m^2 – h.

In summary, all of the historical laboratory studies had been performed on samples representing mineralized material from high grade intervals. Gold recoveries were shown to be consistently >90%, whereas silver recoveries trended significantly lower. The findings of the testwork, including those in subsequent historical technical reporting, indicates that the mineralization is suitable to conventional precious metal processing, including both froth flotation and cyanide leaching.

6.7 PAST PRODUCTION

6.7.1 Historical Operations

The Lawyers Property was reported by Hawkins (2003) to be put into production in 1989 at a design rate of 550 tons/day, as an underground operation, with a projected life of ten years. Proven and probable mineral reserves at opening were 1,037,600 tons @ 0.209 oz. Au/ton (7.2 g/t) and 7.57 oz. Ag/ton (Wright, 1986). Mineralization was hosted in a quartz vein stockwork and breccia zones. Although there are no process plant data available from the operating period, the historical technical reports indicated no major issues with the processing circuits. Operations were closed in 1992 due to considerations of mineable grades and economics. Between 1989 and 1992, Cheni produced 171,177 oz. Au and 3,548,459 oz Ag. During the mid-1990s, Cheni removed the process plant equipment, reclaimed the mine site and subsequently allowed the mineral tenures covering the area to lapse.

Information such as metallurgical balances and operating reports from historical production at the Cheni operation were not able to be sourced. There is some design data provided through a document by Wright Engineers of Vancouver BC that was issued in 1987 (Wright, 1987). This document outlined that mining would commence in the AGB Zone, and then proceed to the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones. In commissioning the plant, it appears likely some changes were made to this design, although the information still provides insight into the metallurgical response. The proposed process was for 500 tpd using cyanidation with Merrill Crowe. The product grind size was given as 70% passing 200 mesh, with a work index of 19.5 kWh/t. Unfortunately, the primary cyanide circuit retention time was not provided, but the projected reagent requirements were for 0.7 kg/t NaCN at pH 11, using 2.15 kg/t lime.

This leach circuit recovered most of the gold and some of the silver. Whole mineralized material leaching was to be followed by flotation (20 minutes rougher retention with cleaning) of the cyanide residues to recover additional silver. The float concentrate was to be subjected to a strong cyanide leach using 10 g/L NaCN with a 96-hour leach retention time. The plant process design criteria suggested 95% gold recovery and 75% silver recovery on head grades of 7.2 g/t Au and 260 g/t Ag.

6.7.2 Historical Production

The Lawyers Mine was operated by Cheni Gold Mines Inc. from 1989 to 1992. Mine production per year of operation is summarized below in Table 6.5.

TABLE 6.5
HISTORICAL LAWYERS MINE PRODUCTION

Year	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Tons Processed	Information Source
Pre-Production to Feb 28, 1989	3,045	37,467	11,220	George Cross News Letter, No.47 (March 8, 1989)
March 1 to December 31, 1989	45,524	878,474	154,960	Cheni Gold Mines Inc. 1990 Annual Report for 1989
1990	52,630	1,160,426	203,097	Cheni Gold Mines Inc. 1991 Annual Report for 1990
1991	38,350	720,706	193,086	Cheni Gold Mines Inc. 1992 Annual Report 1991
1992	31,517	749,327	119,990	Cheni Gold Mines Inc. 1993 Annual Report for 1992
Total*	**171,066**	**3,546,400**	**682,353**	

Source: *Lane et al, (2018)*

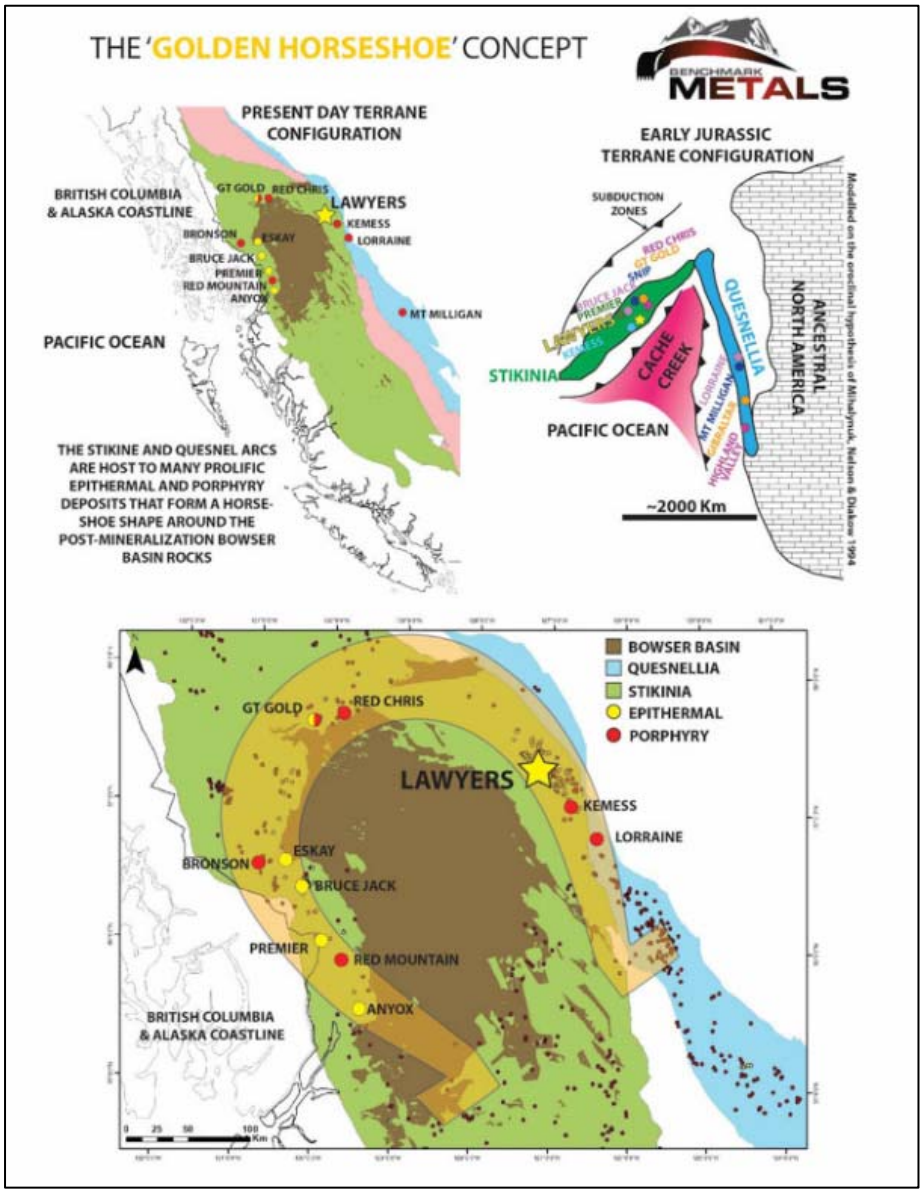
******* *Totals include estimated 10,000 ounces gold recovered from an estimated 45,400 tons that Cheni mined from the nearby Al Property and processed at Lawyers in 1991 and 1992 (Hawkins, 2003).*

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally, the Lawyers Property covers 140 km^2 of highly prospective rocks in the northeastern region of the prolific metal-endowed Stikine Terrane, British Columbia (Canada). Magmatic events in Stikine during the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic drove the development of mineralizing porphyry and epithermal systems in this region. On the east and west sides of the Bowser Basin, the same magmatic and mineralizing events are recognized and formed an arch of gold and polymetallic mineralization, depicted herein as the 'Golden Horseshoe', which includes the Golden Triangle (Figure 7.1).

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF THE LAWYERS PROJECT



Source: *Benchmark website (April 2021)*

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following description of the Toodoggone Formation is based largely on Lane et al., (2018) and was compiled from several reports on the Property area. These reports include past Assessment Reports, publications of the B.C. Geological Survey, internal and external reports by PPM, including the WEL 1985 Feasibility Study, 1986 Technical/Economic Study and 1987 Mine Plan, and a Technical Report Covering the Lawyers and Al (Ranch) Properties written by Paul Hawkins, P.Eng.

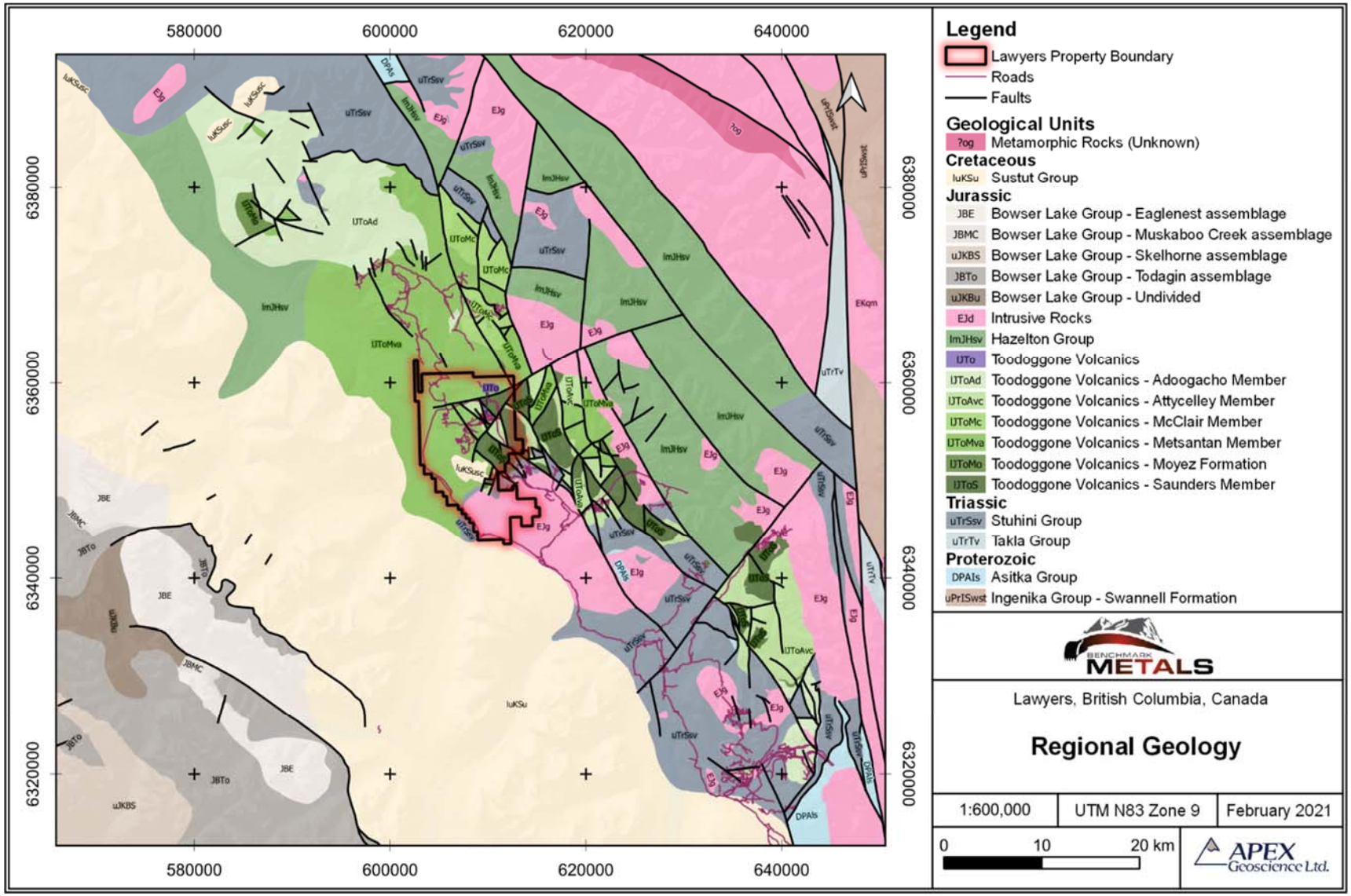
The Lawyers Property geology is primarily Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Toodoggone Formation. The Toodoggone Formation is a compositionally uniform subaerial volcanic succession, which consists of six lithostratigraphic Members divided into Lower and Upper Eruptive Cycles (Table 7.1). The Members are comprised of high potassium, calc-alkaline latite and dacite volcanic strata emplaced along a north-northwest trending, elongate volcano-tectonic depression (Diakow et al., 1993).

TABLE 7.1
TOODOGGONE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY (AFTER DIAKOW ET AL., 1993)

Formation	Member	Eruptive Cycle	Age (Ma)	Description
Toodoggone	Saunders	Upper	192.9 to 194	Trachyandesite tuff
	Attycelley		193.8	Dacite tuffs and related feeder dykes and sub-volcanic domes
	McClair			Heterogeneous lithic tuff, andesite flows and sub-volcanic dykes and plugs
	Metsantan	Lower	197 to 200	Trachyandesite tuff
	Moyez			Well-layered crystal and ash tuff
	Adoogacho		197.6	Trachyandesite ash flows to lapilli tuff and reworked equivalents

The Lower Eruptive Cycle rocks at Lawyers consist of a lower quartz andesite overlain by a sequence of trachyandesites (Vulimiri et al., 1986). A sequence of welded tuffs overlies the ash tuffs that compose the Adoogacho Member. The Metsantan Member, which overlies large sections of the Lawyers Property, is composed predominantly of trachyandesite tuffs that contains block-sized trachyte porphyry (Lane et al., 2018). Following the first period of volcanism that produced the units of the Lower Eruptive Cycle, K-Ar dates indicate an 8 Ma intercycle hiatus in volcanism, which resulted in the partial erosion of earlier volcanic and plutonic rock sequences. After the intervolcanic cycle hiatus, resurgent volcanism produced the pyroclastic Attycelley and Saunders Members of the Upper Eruptive Cycle (Table 7.1), which are composed mainly of bedded lapilli tuffs, dacitic ash and lava flows (Diakow et al., 1991). Historical mapping by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines identified the volcanic Attycelly, Metsantan and Saunders members as the largest components of the eruptive cycles present on the Lawyers Property (Figure 7.2).

FIGURE 7.2 GEOLOGY OF THE LAWYERS AREA (GEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM BC GEOFILE 2005-2)



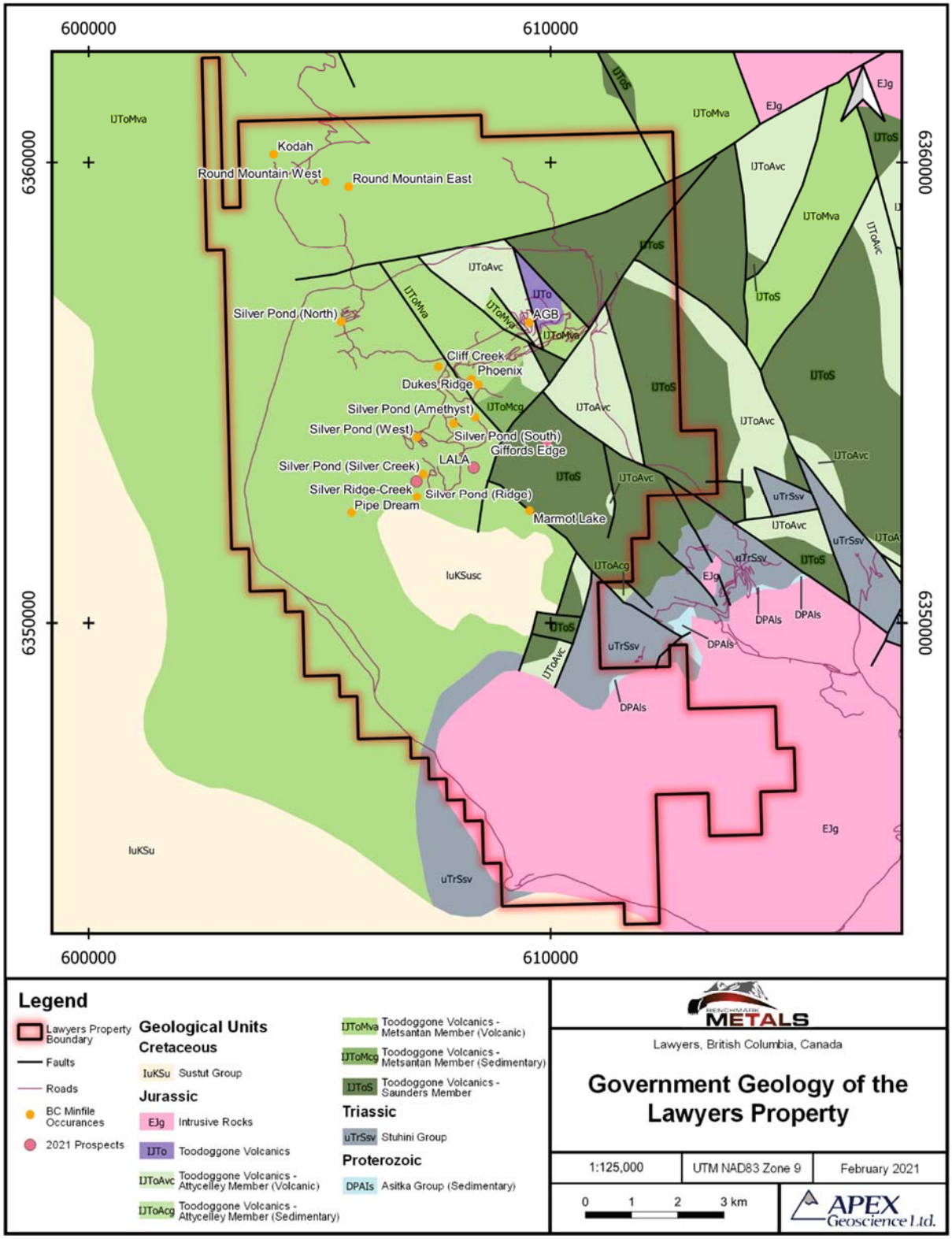
Source: *APEX (2021)*

A majority of known mineralization on the Lawyers Property is hosted in a sequence of intermediate porphyritic rocks, which are divided into mappable units based on volcanic textures and phenocryst mineralogy (Figure 7.2). Key mineralogical identifiers in units of the 2019 mapping program include quartz eye, hornblende with variable modal abundance, fine-medium grained k-feldspar, and rare biotite. Previous workers have interpreted these mineralized units as being part of the Metsantan Member of the Lower Eruptive Cycle, described as a thick sequence of trachytic, k-feldspar megacrystic ash falls and flows (Lane et al., 2018). This sequence is overlain by hornblende-bearing andesite crystal tuffs and breccias (Vulimiri et al., 1986). A thick package of flood basalts overlies the trachyandesites and marks the base of the Upper Eruptive Cycle (Figure 7.3). Additional surface mineralization hosted in lapilli tuffs of the Saunders Member, in the east-central portion of the Lawyers Property, was identified by historical work and in 2019 mapping (Figures 7.2, 7.4 and 7.5).

The south-central portion of the Lawyers Property is unconformably capped by a younger early to late Cretaceous package of continental clastic conglomerates that are part of the sedimentary Sustut Group. The horizontal overlying sedimentary strata of the Sustut Group formed due to sedimentation in the post-volcanic Toodoggone Depression and are likely responsible for the preservation of the underlying epithermal systems by protecting them from erosion following regional uplift (Diakow et al., 1991).

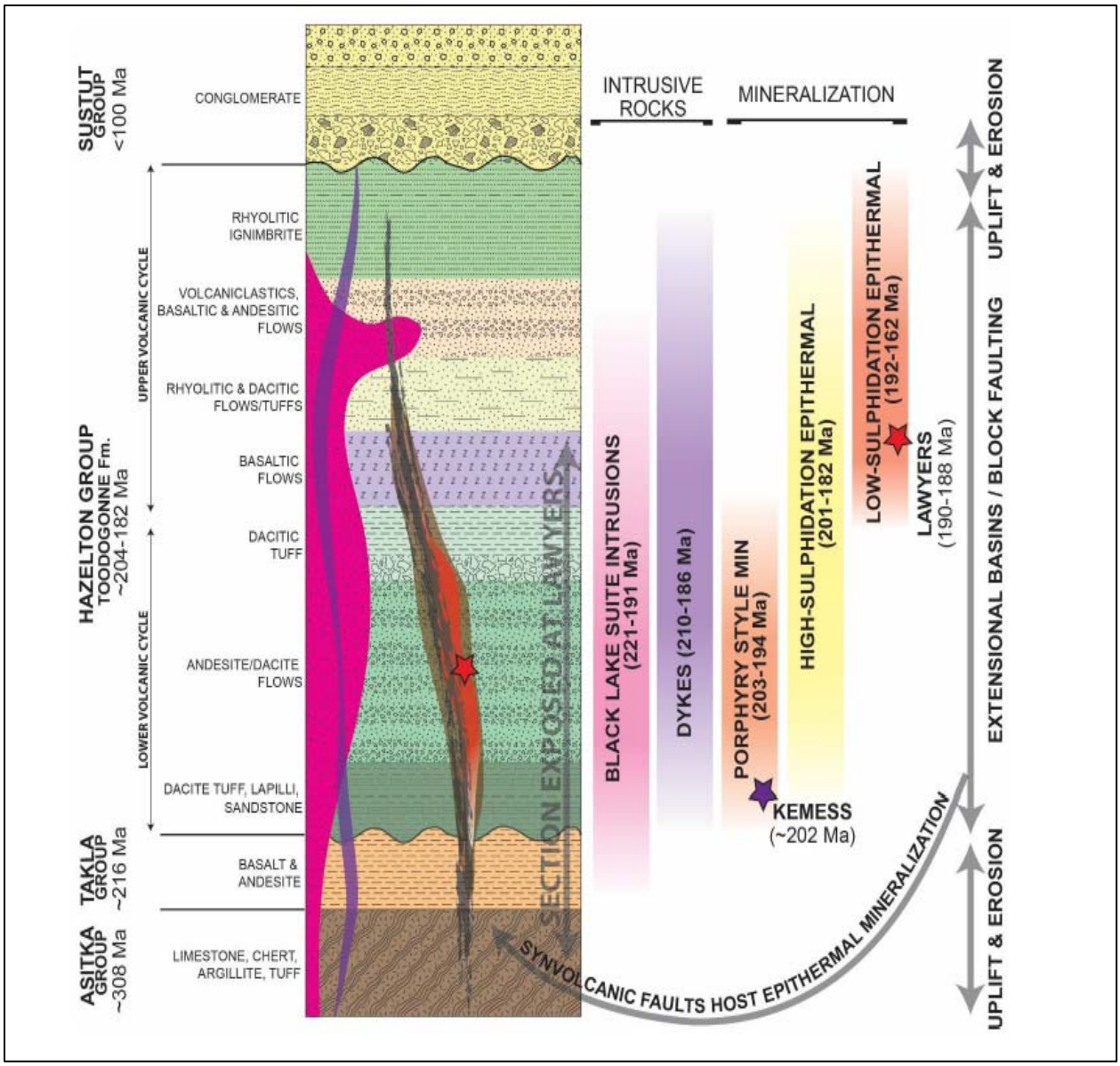
Locally, mafic dykes, which typically strike northwest with sub-vertical dips, are unaltered and cut mineralization (Vulimiri et al., 1986). These dykes may be feeder dykes to pyroxene basalts of the Attycelley Member located east of the Attorney Fault (Diakow et al, 1993). In the western part of the Property, a series of northwest-striking rhyolite dykes occur along the same structures that host mineralization at the M-Grid Zone (Blann, 2005) and at some of the Silver Pond Zones (Caira, 1982; Kennedy and Weston, 1985). The southern portion of the Lawyers Property contains the Black Lake Intrusive Suite, which is comprised of granodiorite to quartz monzonite and cogenetic intermediate dykes. Magmatism was likely focused by deep rooted fault systems formed during extension as a result of earlier volcanic cycles (Figure 7.3), as indicated by the general NW elongation of plutons along major regional faults. Late-stage dykes with compositions ranging from rhyolite to basalt cross cut the intrusive pluton (Benchmark Metals 2020 Internal Report).

FIGURE 7.3 LAWYERS PROPERTY GEOLOGY (GEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM BC GEOFILE 2005-2)



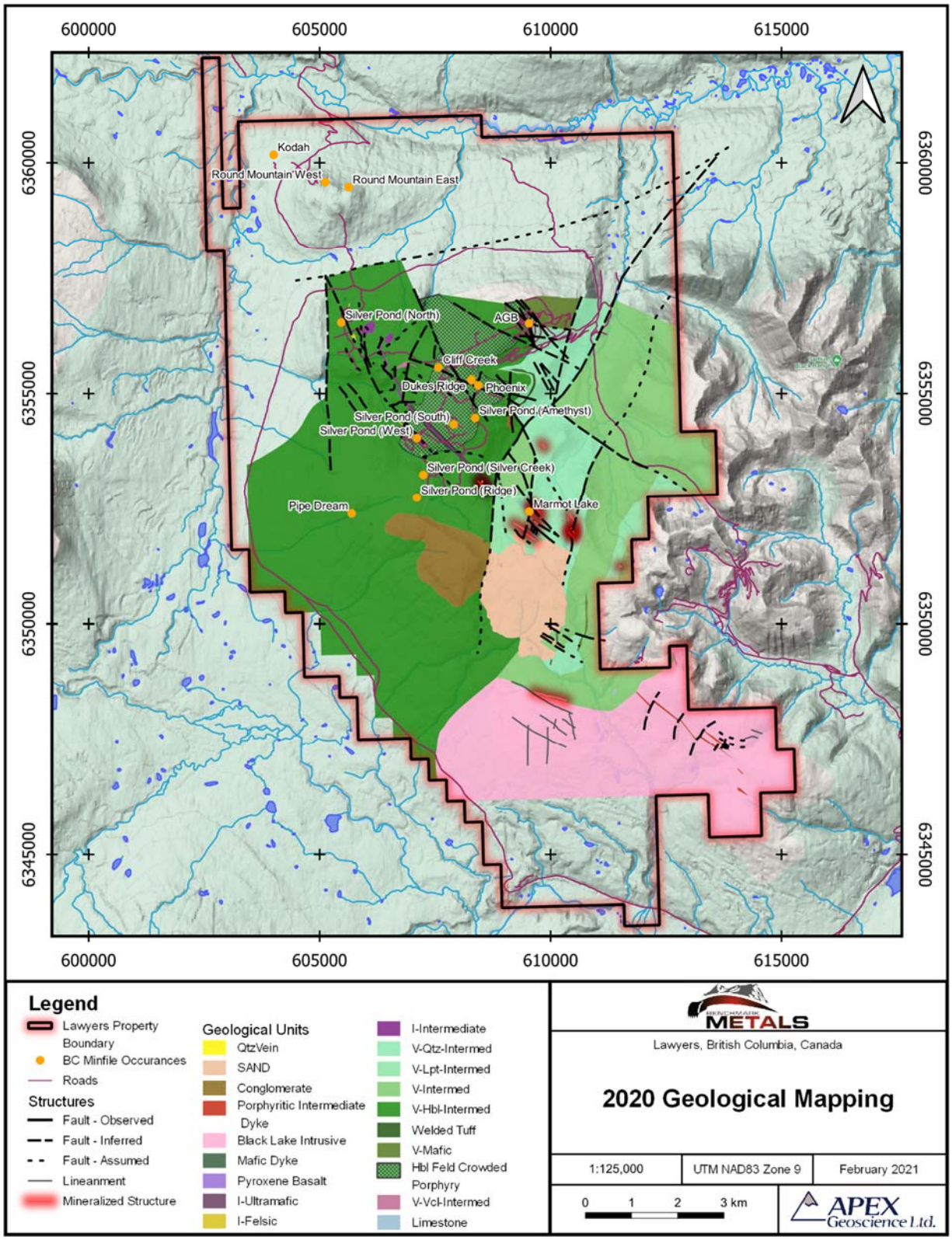
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 7.4 SIMPLIFIED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION OF THE LAWYERS PROPERTY AND THE TOODOGGONE REGION



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 7.5 LAWYERS PROPERTY 2020 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING



Source: *Apex (2021)*

7.3 STRUCTURE

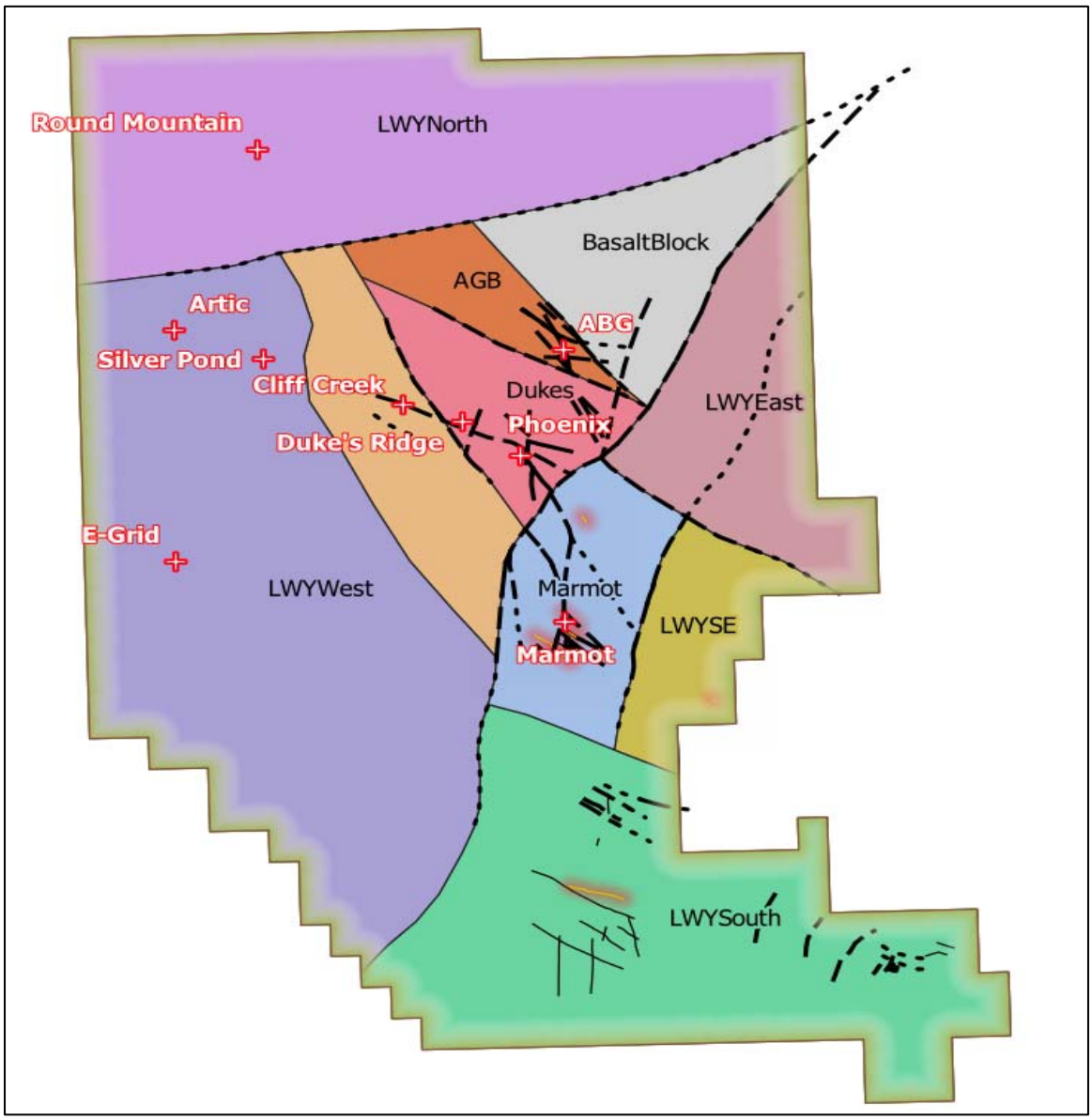
The distribution of map units and the dominant structures that are significant to mineralization on the Property originated as a result of broad scale intra-arc extensional faults that formed within a broader magmatic arc (Diakow et al., 1993). The Lawyers Property's structural geometry is described by a simple brittle deformation history with syn-volcanic graben development and a minor degree of subsequent strike-slip deformation (Benchmark Metals 2020 Internal Report).

Historical mapping on the Lawyers Property (Kennedy et al., 1985; Vulimiri et al., 1986; Diakow, et al., 1993), and elsewhere in the Toodoggone region, identified a series of steeply-dipping, northwest- to north-northwest striking normal faults, which are interpreted to be extensional faults related to graben development during the formation of the Toodoggone Depression. Volcanic strata within the fault blocks generally dip shallowly to the west (Lane et al., 2018) and were later tilted within rotational blocks of the large graben features that characterize the structural domains of the Lawyers Property. The sedimentary packages of the Sustut that overlay the volcanics of the Toodoggone Formation (Figure 7.3) were deposited within an extensional basin, and commonly contain volcanic breccia clasts.

The 2019 mapping of the Property defined ten (10) major structural domains (Figure 7.6) that are delineated by major fault bound blocks formed during extension. There are four main fault orientations identified on the Property with varying relationships to mineralization and related alteration. The first major structural feature is a series of steep to subvertical, 310º to 340º striking faults that dip SW or NW. This fault system exhibits normal displacement with minimal strike-slip movement likely as a result of reactivation. The 310º to 340º faults are syn-post mineralization and generally have a similar orientation as the mineralized zones at Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix and AGB, and could be related to mineralization forming hydrothermal processes of the main Lawyers trend. Localized sections of the stratigraphy contain conglomerates adjacent to major fault zones are associated with infill of extensional basins that occurred concurrently with the Toodoggone eruptive cycles (Figure 7.3). A younger post-mineralization north-dipping, E- to W-trending fault system offsets NW-NNW trending structures and stratigraphy.

The Marmot area of the Property has another series of subvertical north-trending fault structures that are likely syn-post mineralization. The north trending faults have associated mineralized fracture zones and returned several anomalous grab samples. Another series of steeply dipping, SW-SE (~205º) faults transect the Marmot Zone and separate it from the main Lawyers trend. The timing of the 205º faults is unknown, but they do not have any observable mineralization or alteration at surface. The later stage fault series that occurred after the initial N-NW trending 310º to 340º extensional faults are responsible for the geometry and subsequent variable rotation of the graben blocks that constitute the identified structural domains of Lawyers Property. Variable reactivation and minimal displacement of the different fault systems is indicated by kinematic indicators (conjugate riedel structures, lineations) identified in the mapping program, and common macro- to micro-scale fault gouge and fault breccia zones in drill core.

FIGURE 7.6 LAWYERS PROPERTY STRUCTURAL DOMAINS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

Results of the 2020 geological mapping program indicated that the Silver Pond Zone, though more structurally complex, has undergone similar structural controls to the remainder of the Property. Silver Pond is dominated by steeply-dipping NW structures and secondary N-S and SW-NE structures. Kinematic indicators show that the NW structures rotated into N-S orientations and, where structures of different orientations intersect, offset is minimal.

7.4 ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Volcanic strata on the Property are typically very weakly altered and the primary depositional textures are generally well preserved. Narrow, localized zones associated with mineralization in the main zones do show intense silicification and potassic alteration. A variety of alterations is

observed across the Property, ranging from a massive advanced argillic zone at Silver Pond, northwest of Cliff Creek, to the strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration concentrated along structures in the Marmot area. The alteration, variation and zonation suggest that the epithermal mineralization on the Property was part of a large-scale hydrothermal system.

With proximity to mineralized zones, a range of different alteration assemblages are recognized, which from distal to proximal are:

- Propylitic – epidote, chlorite, albite
- Hematite – pervasive alteration and replacement of mafic minerals
- Argillic – kaolinite, smectite, illite, sericite
- Advanced Argillic – pyrophyllite, dickite, alunite
- Phyllic – quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration
- Silicic – microcrystalline quartz, silica flooding
- Potassic – fine-grained potassium feldspar as adularia ± sericite.

The style of alteration and associated mineralization on the Lawyers Property is predominantly low sulphidation epithermal systems. Low sulphidation systems appear restricted to the central and eastern parts of the Property, referred to here as the Lawyers Group of prospects. A km-scale advanced argillic alteration zone known as the Silver Pond Clay Zone, occurs to the NW of the Cliff Creek, amongst historical work areas Silver Pond North and Silver Pond West. No mineralization is observed in the clay at surface. However, zonation of the clays could indicate presence of a possible porphyry intrusion centre or potential for high sulphidation mineralization at depth (Laycock et al., 2018).

The low sulphidation style mineralization present in the Lawyers Trend is structurally-controlled, with the main N-NW faults acting as fluid conduits and eventual localities of deposition. Dilation as a result of extension and displacement along fault structures resulted in the targeted high-grade mineralized vein shoots, such as those seen in Dukes Ridge, Cliff Creek and Phoenix zones, with intersecting fault planes resulting in convergence of fluid conduits that appear to concentrate high-grade mineralization zones. Deposits are occasionally truncated and offset likely due to a series of post mineralization faults. Observations made during mapping and core logging identified sections of the hanging wall that contain higher degrees of mineralization and related alteration, which could be due to it being a preferred fluid pathway (microfractures, strain induced permeability?), or as a function of displacement causing the juxtaposition of mineralized zones over relatively unaltered host rock.

High grade mineralization on the Property is commonly associated with hydrothermal breccia zones composed of translucent to milky/opaque quartz-chalcedony veins and veinlets with varying concentrations of sooty metallic grey fine-grained sulphides (acanthite and pyrite). The hydrothermal breccia zones typically display intense pervasive potassic alteration that commonly resulted in complete replacement of visible phenocrysts. Multiphasic veining and hydrothermal brecciation as well as alteration that overprint volcanic textures indicates that multiple fluid pulses occurred. Variations in the textures and composition of the breccia zones on the Property indicate multiple fluid sources. Mineralization at Marmot Lake does not appear to be controlled by hydrothermal breccia zones but rather in intervals of strong propylitic and/or potassic alteration often with increased epidote veining and in the groundmass. Mineralization at Silver

Pond has been observed in highly sericitized/QSP altered zones with significant 10% to 20% disseminated pyrite.

The 2019 and 2020 logging program utilized a fluid pathway classification scheme that determines the degree of intensity fluids responsible for mineralization have on the host rock. The domains of the fluid pathway model illustrate the degree of influence as well as the geometry of the epithermal system along key structural features and host rocks. Zones that contain mineralization are usually held within a domain (CC1) that is characterized by a high degree of intense pervasive alteration, multiphasic brecciation and stockwork veining, and intense silicification. These sections typically range from high degree to complete replacement of the host rock. Sections with a smaller degree of veining and alteration (CC2) typically form an envelope around CC1 and contain smaller amounts of mineralization features associated with high grade zones. The distal portions of epithermal system are classified as CC3 and only contain minor amounts of patchy alteration and rare veining. Both CC2 and CC3 can occur as variably zoned gradients surrounding mineralized shoot veins, or as isolated occurrences that could have formed as a result of minor offshoots of the main epithermal zone.

The age of epithermal mineralization on the Property is constrained by Ar-Ar and K-Ar age dating techniques on adularia. The age of potassic alteration at the AGB Zone and Cliff Creek Zone, determined by Ar-Ar dating is 188.0±2.3 Ma and 189.7±2.6 Ma, respectively (Clark and Williams-Jones, 1991). A K-Ar age on adularia collected from Stage 2 vein envelopes exposed in the 0+75N cross cut on the 1750 m level of the AGB Zone is 180±6 Ma (Diakow et al., 1993). None of the Silver Pond Group of prospects have been dated.

7.4.1 7.4.1 Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) Zone (094E 066)

From Lane et al., (2018);

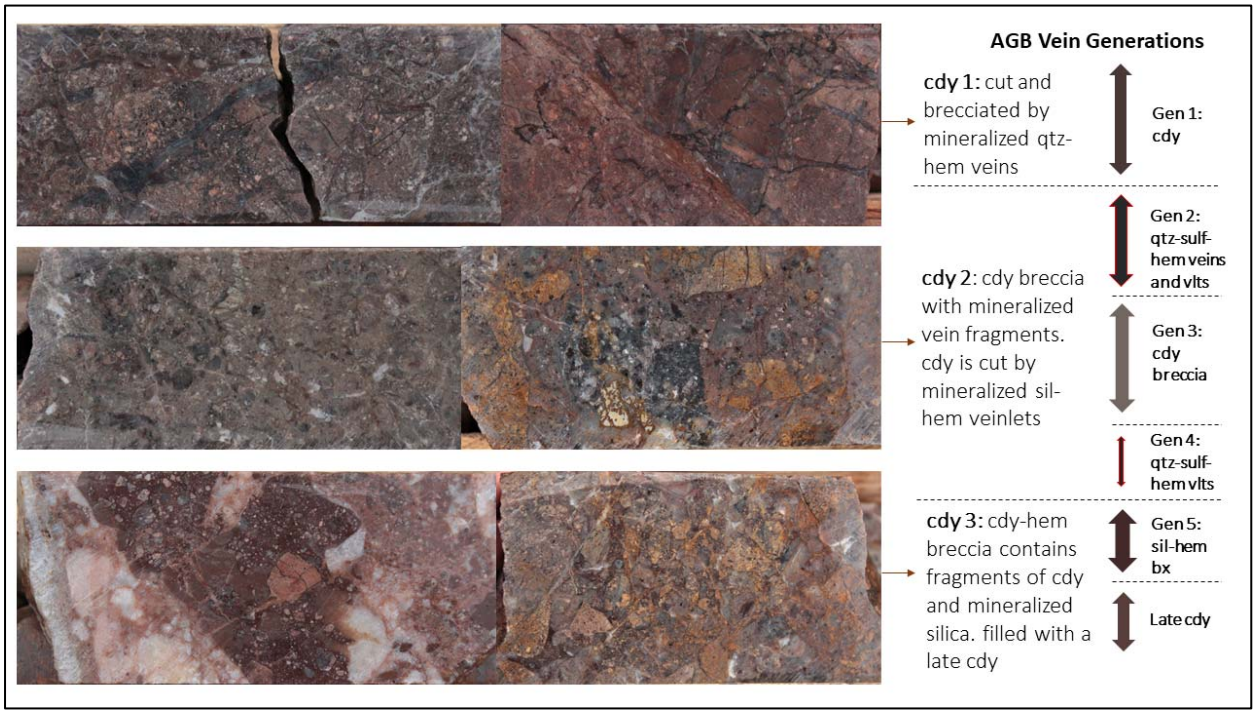
> *"The AGB deposit is a north-northwest striking, steeply west-dipping zone that occupies a topographic high situated immediately west of the Attorney fault. The zone has been traced for more than 500 m along strike, greater than 225 m vertically, and is up to 75 m wide. To the north, the AGB Zone appears to be terminated by the Attorney fault, but reconnaissance mapping conducted beyond the fault in 2001 identified chalcedonic quartz veining in outcrop and float (Kaip and Childe, 2001). The [AGB] one has been traced to the south of the mine downward to Cliff Creek and across the valley towards Dukes Ridge. Detailed surface and underground mapping and sampling by SEREM/Cheni determined that the AGB Zone forms a discrete vein system at depth that flares upwards forming distinct hanging wall and footwall zones (Vulimiri et al., 1986). The hanging wall zone, which dips steeply to the east, is regarded to be a splay from the footwall zone. Approximately 100 m below surface, the two zones coalesce to form a shoot 20 m wide.*
>
> *The high-grade portion of the deposit is enveloped by a potassic alteration zone; the age of the potassic alteration, constrained by an Ar-Ar adularia date, was determined to be 188.0±1.8 Ma (Clark and Williams-Jones, 1991).*

The deposit consists of fracture-controlled, elongate breccia bodies and stockwork veins. The principle economic minerals are fine-grained electrum, acanthite ('argentite'), native gold and native silver accompanied by minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Silver to gold ratios average 20:1.

The highest grades are associated with chalcedony and hematite which, along with crystalline quartz, are the main gangue minerals. Minor, and late stage, gangue minerals include amethyst, calcite and barite."

The 2019 exploration program by Benchmark identified at least five generations of veining (Figure 7.7) identified by textural relationships with chalcedony events in the mineralized hydrothermal breccia zone at AGB (Figure 7.7). Banded quartz-hematite-sulphosalt veins and mm scale veinlets with variable cross cutting relationships (early-late) occur associated with increased sulphidation within hydrothermal breccia zones. Late-stage amethyst infill of banded veins and cross cutting calcite veins are common in mineralized zones and host rock. Intervals with intense silica flooding and hydrothermal brecciation are accompanied by localized potassic alteration and hematite alteration of the matrix. Evidence for multiple generations of fluid pulses includes cross cutting relationships of the chalcedony and mineralized veins. Other evidence includes zoned K-feldspar and hematite alteration rims, which occur on relict phenocrysts and intensely silicified breccia clasts composed of earlier veins and (or) host rock. Typical low sulphidation epithermal characteristics, such as open space filling, vuggy and banded vein textures, are observed in AGB.

FIGURE 7.7 AGB VEIN GENERATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

"Alteration assemblages display weak spatial zonation with argillic at higher elevations, silica-adularia-sericite at intermediate levels and silica-adularia at lower elevations. These alteration assemblages are enveloped laterally by zones of propylitic alteration which consist of chlorite and minor epidote, calcite and hematite.

The AGB Zone is cut by a number of post-mineral faults thought to be related to the Attorney fault system. Principle among them is the D1 fault, a northwest trending 60° southwest-dipping structure with demonstrated left lateral and normal displacement. Where the fault cuts the AGB Zone, mineralization is re-brecciated, containing angular clasts of vein material in a matrix of limonite and hematite.

The AGB Zone was tested historically by over 15000 m of surface diamond drilling and at least 3000 m (likely considerably more) of underground drilling and as well, it was explored by 1,481 m of underground workings. AGB was the first deposit to be discovered, drilled, developed and mined at Lawyers, ultimately contributing approximately 75% of the ore milled. Underground and surface drilling in 1990 failed to expand the zone and reserves were exhausted in 1991."

Multi-element analysis results from Benchmark's 2018 to 2020 drill programs confirm a geochemical relationship of alteration, veining and mineralization. Relative enrichments in Cu, K, Zn, Sr, Rb, Pb and Cd, and relative depletions in S, Na, Al, Be and Fe, have been recognized in the Au- and Ag-bearing zones at the AGB Zone.

7.4.2 Cliff Creek Zone

From Lane et al., (2018);

"The Cliff Creek Zone, a north-northwest trending zone located 1930 m west of the AGB Zone, has a strike length of at least 1600 m, has been explored to a depth of greater than 300 m and has widths ranging from 9 – 30 m. It is comprised of the Cliff Creek North, Cliff Creek Central and Cliff Creek South subzones that form a continuous band of alteration and mineralization primarily contained in dilational structures along the West fault, located between the northwest-trending Cliff Creek fault and the Ptarmigan fault.

Mineralization at the Cliff Creek Zone, in contrast to the AGB Zone, consists primarily of discrete banded quartz-chalcedony±amethyst veins, fracture-fillings and vein stockworks, and minor silicified breccia bodies with narrow mineralized clay gouge zones. Adularia occurs adjacent to the veins and is commonly accompanied by sericite. Argillically-altered wall rock, comprising kaolinite and minor illite, forms symmetrical envelopes that extend for up to 10 m from vein margins beyond which propylitic alteration, consisting of chlorite, epidote, calcite and hematite, prevails. A supergene alteration assemblage of clays and limonite is superimposed on the zone and penetrates to depths of up to 30 m from surface."

The 2018 drill program by Benchmark indicated that hydrothermal breccia zones are commonly demarcated by fault boundaries mainly composed of gouge and breccia. Veining generations at Cliff Creek are comparable to AGB, with multiple generations of cross cutting chalcedony-quartz and frequent re-brecciation upon subsequent silica flooding events, followed by late stage calcite veining. Higher grade intervals are strongly correlated with mm scale metallic grey fine-grained sulphide veinlets, with rare occurrences of native silver and gold. Mineralized breccia zones have a strong association with pervasive potassic (potassium feldspar and sericite) alteration and to a lesser degree patchy hematite overprinting of the matrix.

> *"The P2 vein, a massive sulphide, precious metals-bearing vein and stockwork zone located in the hangingwall of the main Cliff Creek North Zone, is distinct from the typical Cliff Creek mineralization. It appears to have been emplaced in a single mineralizing event and sealed from later episodes. The vein was intersected in 2015 (CC15-15) at a depth of 171.5 m and extended 0.7 m in length. It yielded spectacular grades of 293.4 g/t Au and 7,622.0 g/t Ag over 0.7 m and is reminiscent of the high-grade vein mined at the Phoenix Zone. Silver to gold ratios in Cliff Creek mineralized material are extremely variable, ranging from <1 to more than 100, but are typically in the 25 - 40 range.*
>
> *Of the three sub-zones, Cliff Creek North received most of the early exploration (up to 1984), including extensive surface trenching and 5,515 m of surface diamond drilling over 207 m of strike length. The work provided sufficient data for calculation of reserves in 1985 that were included in feasibility studies and mine planning.*
>
> *An extensive 1987 surface drilling program totalling 10,432 m in 49 drill holes covered the three subzones and resulted in more than doubling the zones' reserves. Development of a 750 m ramp to access the Cliff Creek North Zone began in 1990 and was followed with development of a spiral decline and an incline in preparation for underground mining. In 1990, additional surface exploration drilling, completed mainly on the Central and South sub-zones, totaled 8,921 m in 32 holes. The program determined that precious metal values in the Central Zone were erratic and hosted by a relatively tight structure (Lennan, 1990). This resulted in a downgrading of overall reserves for the Cliff Creek Zone.*
>
> *Underground development continued in 1990-1991 with advancement on seven levels in the footwall of the Cliff Creek North Zone. It became apparent that mineralization there was also erratic and discontinuous, and that repeated episodes of late-stage brecciation, silica flooding and veining resulted in the overall dilution of precious metal grades locally. However, drifting on the 1700, 1633 and 1616 levels encountered encouraging grades and thicknesses (e.g. 5.0 m averaging 0.324 oz/ton Au and 8.0 oz/ton Ag on the 1700 Level; 10.0 m averaging 0.317 oz/ton Au and 8.2 oz/ton Ag on the 1633 Level; and 7.5 m averaging 0.217 oz/ton Au and 10.2 oz/ton Ag on the 1616 Level). Also, 2500 m of underground drilling (44 holes on sections spaced at 15 m intervals) in a proposed stope development block indicated that mineable grades would improve by 20% to 25% (George Cross Newsletter, Jan. 11, 1991).*

Ultimately, reserves for the entire zone were recalculated using the new data and a much higher cut-off grade than that previously used. The necessity of using a higher cut-off grade was in part as a consequence of falling precious metal prices. The revised reserves were dramatically reduced and by the end of 1991, Cheni concluded that most of the zone, given the weak metal prices and high mining costs at the time, was uneconomic. Only limited development continued targeting select areas in the upper levels of the Cliff Creek North Zone. In 1992, Cheni extracted the remaining broken [mineralized material] from several stopes, and determined that most of the previously reported reserves were uneconomic. Low grade surface stockpiles were also written off. The mine entrance and vent raise were sealed in 1993 and 1994 during early phases of site reclamation."

A 2020 analysis of the soil data from the Cliff Creek Zone indicates that the ratios of Au/Al, S/Al, and P/Al have the highest median enrichments relative to the background values. Similarly, Ag/Al shows a relatively high mean enrichment. The base metals (Cu, Zn and Pb) normalized to Al are all moderately depleted in soils, along with Ca, Bi, Cd and Te. All other trace and major elements analyzed in the Cliff Creek Zone show no significant relative enrichments or depletions.

Correlations between analyzed elements in the Cliff Creek Zone shows strong positive correlation of Au with Ag, Tl, and Rb, and negative correlation with Sr. Silver has strong positive correlations with Au, Ce, La, U, Cs, Rb, Y, P and Be, and negative correlations with Sr, Te, Ti and V. The pathfinder ratios Ce/La, Sr/Ca, and Tl/Rb, which are all correlated with Au and Ag at Cliff Creek, are identified as possible indicators of mineralization. The 2020 drilling of the Cliff Creek Zone revealed a new mineralization style. This mineralization is base metal-rich relative to the main mineralization and occurs deeper in the deposit, at approximately 300 m depth. This deep zone is associated with the conjunction of the Dukes Ridge and Cliff Creek fault/vein systems. Similarities between the deep zone in Cliff Creek South and Cliff Creek North indicated a possible structural intersection comparable to the intersection between Dukes Ridge and the main basal fault which controls much of Cliff Creek. This base metal rich mineralization is associated with increased alteration intensity and less significantly an increase in vein density. Higher grade intervals are correlated to the presence of sooty-sulphide stringers and stockwork quartz veinlets with visible base metal sulphides. The deep Cliff Creek Zone produced encouraging grades of gold, silver and base metal mineralization. Drill hole 20CCDD070 returned grades of 19.85 g/t Au and 1,620.0 g/t Ag from 436 m to 437 m and 0.108 g/t Au, 21.9 g/t Ag, 549 ppm Cu, 3,300 ppm Pb, and 4,240 ppm Zn from 453.15 m to 454 m. Drill hole 20CCDD074 returned grades of 12.55 g/t Au, 597 g/t Ag, 309 ppm Cu, 3,480 ppm Pb and 5,170 ppm Zn. The deep Au mineralization has a strong correlation with base metals, specifically Pb, Sb, Zn and Cu.

7.4.3 Dukes Ridge Zone

From Lane et al., (2018);

"The Dukes Ridge Zone is located just southeast of the Cliff Creek Zone on the east side of the Cliff Creek fault. The zone was discovered in 1982 and explored by extensive trenching and surface diamond drilling in 1983 to 1984 that defined a 1200 m long, northwest-trending zone. The zone is sub-vertical to steeply west-dipping and typically 2 m to 4 m wide.

Mineralization consists mainly of banded quartz-chalcedony-amethyst stockwork veining and breccias with traces of pyrite, base metal sulphides and local, fine-grained electrum and acanthite. The bulk of the exploration work targeted a 430 m-long central segment of the zone where better grades and widths encountered in trenching and shallow drilling were encouraging. The zone's reserve was also located in the central area of the structure, where narrow zones of higher-grade gold-silver mineralization are flanked by broad lower-grade zones, suggesting bulk tonnage potential. Several splays from the main Dukes Ridge trend have been recognized, one of which may be the high-grade Phoenix Zone discussed below.

In 1990, six trenches and sixteen drill holes tested the north extension of the Dukes Ridge Zone, an area between Dukes Ridge 'proper' and the Cliff Creek Central subzone, and where the Cliff Creek decline (ramp) is located. One of the trenches, TR-90-DR-4 discovered an east-trending fault, thought to be a splay of the Cliff Creek fault, along which a 1 to 2 m thick chalcedony vein and vein breccia zone occurs.

The fault is exposed in the decline, but not associated with any mineralization. Trench chip samples across the zone ranged up to 1.07 oz/ton Au and >15 oz/ton Ag over 1.0 m (Lennan, 1990). Follow-up drilling included hole 90-DR-35A that intersected the vein at a position approximately 75 m above the decline and returned 2.0 m grading 0.264 oz/ton Au and 12.9 oz/ton Ag. In 1993, in-fill drilling (number of holes, meterage and locations unknown) on the Dukes Ridge Zone confirmed additional mineralization, but not of sufficient size and grade to warrant development.

Unfortunately, data from several programs conducted on the Dukes Ridge Zone is incomplete or lacking altogether. Therefore, the total amount of work completed on the zone is unknown. Encouraging grades encountered in surface trenching and drilling in several areas of the Dukes Ridge Zone and a lack of deep drill testing provide exploration targets worthy of consideration."

The 2019 drill program by Benchmark revealed the Dukes Ridge Zone mineralization most commonly occurs in intervals of potassic alteration whether pervasive or vein halos. Unlike Cliff Creek, increased alteration intensity is linked to increased vein density. Veining is dominated by multiple phases of stockwork and cross cutting quartz, and lesser extent of sulphides, these quartz stockwork zones are surrounded by well-defined intense potassic alteration envelopes.

A 2020 geochemical analysis conducted on soil sample results determined the elemental ratios that are significantly enriched in Dukes Ridge soils relative to selected background samples outside the Lawyers Property prospect areas are, in order of decreasing median, Au/Al, Sb/Al, and Ag/Al. The ratios of K/Al, Rb/Al, and Tl/Al also show weak to moderate enrichments relative to the background values. Conversely, the ratios of Cu/Al, Cd/Al, Bi/Al, S/Al, Mo/Al, and Te/Al are median depleted relative to the background. All other trace and major elements analysed at Dukes Ridge show no significant relative enrichments or depletions.

Gold at Dukes Ridge has strong positive correlations with Ag, Cu and Tl, weak positive correlations with Co, Sb, Sc, K, and Rb, and a weak negative correlation with Ga. Silver is strongly correlated with Au, weakly correlated with Cu, Pb, Tl and Sb, and shows a weak negative correlated with Na. The enrichments in Tl, Rb and K at Dukes Ridge, combined with their positive correlations with Au and Ag, are used to identify the pathfinder ratios Tl/K, which is unique to the zone, and Tl/Rb as possible indicators of Dukes Ridge-style mineralization in surface samples.

Modelling of the 2020 drilling in conjunction with past drilling and structural models appears to show Dukes Ridge as a repeating set of WNW-trending mineralized structures cut by NW-trending structures. At the junction of these mineralized structures are the higher-grade intervals in the Zone. This may be a smaller scale example of the main Cliff Creek North mineralization trend.

7.4.4 Phoenix Zone

From Lane et al., (2018);

> *"The Phoenix Zone is located approximately 75 m south of the east end of the Dukes Ridge Zone, at an elevation of 1,865 m on the crest of Dukes Ridge itself. The northwest trending, near-vertical zone has a strike length of approximately 60 m and extends from surface to a depth of at least 80 m. The zone consists of a precious metals-bearing quartz ± chalcedony vein hosted by siliceous orthoclase megacrystic tuffs. Pervasive hematite with abundant sulphides form an alteration envelope 0.5 m to 2.0 m wide; it gives way to epidote-dominated, propylitically-altered wall rock. Large feldspars are typically altered to kaolinite and calcite, and late calcite stringers cut the vein and altered wall rock. The mineralized zone is narrow, ranging up to 0.5 m in true width and averaging 0.3 m. The principle economic minerals are acanthite (argentite), electrum, and leaf and wire silver (Cheni Gold Mines Inc., 1992).*
>
> *In 1992, a 20-hole, 950 m grid drilling program was conducted on a 1991 'E-Scan' resistivity anomaly in an area of high-grade float. The program encountered weakly anomalous to locally spectacular grades of mineralization including a 1.75 m interval in Hole DR-92-47 that averaged 78.5 oz/ton Au and 1,330 oz/ton Ag.*
>
> *The drilling outlined an upper mineable zone, measuring 25 m in length and 35 m in depth, that could be mined to a minimum width of 1.2 m. The initial reserve for the Phoenix Zone was 3,245 tons grading 1.69 oz/t Au and 101.7 oz/ton Ag. It was accessed by a 90 m decline and mined to a depth of 30 m below surface in several stopes. Milling took place in November, 1992, prior to shutdown of the operations. A total of 5,439 tons (4,934 tonnes) was ultimately extracted from the zone and milled to produce 6,713 ounces of gold and 296,084 ounces of silver. A 19-hole underground diamond drilling program, completed in 1992, indicated that the zone remains open to depth and to the east. The Phoenix workings were backfilled and reclaimed in the mid-1990s."*

Benchmark's 2019 and 2020 drilling of the Phoenix Zone intersected the high-grade Phoenix Vein below the historical mining and drilling, extending the Zone to 100 m vertical depth. This result confirmed that high-grade gold and silver mineralization is present beyond the historical workings.

7.5 OTHER PROSPECTS AND OCCURRENCES

Lane et al. (2018) provided an extensive summary of all the prospects and associated Minfile occurrences for the Lawyers Property. Descriptions of these occurrences from Lane et al. (2018) are provided below in italics. The 2018 to 2019 program undertaken by Benchmark provided additional information on the targeted Lawyers Group prospects.

7.5.1 M-Grid Zone and Marmot Lake Zone Prospects

7.5.1.1 M-Grid Zone

> *"The M-Grid Zone lies west, and in the hanging wall of the Cliff Creek Central subzone. It is 300 m to 400 m northwest and along strike from the original Silver Pond South Zone of similar description, and 400 m to 500 m northeast of the heavily drilled Silver Pond West Zone. The M-Grid Zone consists of four principal zones of clear to white, massive, comb and druse quartz, quartz-chalcedony veining, brecciation and silicification with local mm-scale vein selvages of pale pink adularia, trace to 5% pyrite, and local traces of fine-grained acanthite. The zones, exposed by trenching in 2004, are from 1 m to 10 m wide and have been traced for 400 m along their northwest strike. Just 50 m to the northeast of the trenches is the collar for Hole 90-CC-107; it encountered multiple vein intersections, including 0.5 m grading 0.184 oz/ton Au and 23.85 oz/ton Ag from 37.2 m (Lennan, 1990). Enveloping the mineralization are zones of argillic alteration that consist of kaolinite, smectite and illite with locally abundant, partly oxidized pyrite, and iron and manganese oxides. A northwest-trending 2 m to 3 m wide pink-orange feldspar porphyry dyke was also encountered in a number of the trenches, but did not appear to have a genetic relationship to mineralization. Results from channel sampling in Trench 11 include: 4.02 g/t Au and 291.0 g/t Ag over 1.0 m; 7.06 g/t Au and 66.0 g/t Ag over 1.5 m; 0.79 g/t Au and 131.7 g/t Ag over 4.0 m; 1.47 g/t Au and 20.2 g/t Ag over 5.0 m; 0.11 g/t Au and 3.4 g/t Ag over 12.0 m, and 1.82 g/t Au and 241.0 g/t Ag over 3.0 m (Blann, 2005). Gold soil geochemical anomalies to the northwest and southeast of the M-Grid trenches outline an additional 600 m of potential strike-length that remain unexplored."*

Several RC and diamond drill holes were completed by Benchmark in 2020 over M-Grid, some of which were extended at depth to intersect the deep Cliff Creek South mineralization. Anomalous gold and silver was intersected in all M-Grid holes, with the best results returning 12 m at 5.6 g/t Au and 24.8 g/t Ag in hole 20CCRC019.

7.5.1.2 Marmot Lake (094E 073)

"The Marmot Lake gold-silver prospect is located about 4 km southeast of the Cliff Creek North deposit area. It is underlain by Toodoggone Formation volcanic and interbedded epiclastic rocks assigned to both the Attycelley and Metsantan Members. An outlier of Sustut Group sedimentary rocks crops out less than one kilometre to the southwest of the prospect area.

Several major structures disrupt the moderately-dipping volcanic strata which underlie the occurrence. These structures are thought to be the southeastward extensions of major NW-NNW (310-340) faults related to epithermal gold-silver mineralization in the Silver Pond and Cliff Creek Zones.

In 2007, Christopher James Gold Corp. carried out a prospecting and rock geochemical sampling program in and around the Marmot Lake showings area, which had been hand trenched and drilled by earlier operators in the 1960s to early 1970's. A series of east-southeast oriented trenches were excavated at an oblique angle to a zone of narrow, en echelon mineralized structures containing quartz stringers and silicified andesite breccia over a northerly distance of about 200 m. The altered and mineralized structures contain minor amounts of pyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and malachite.

A Christopher James' sample location plan of the showings area (Assessment Report 29529) shows five historic drill hole collars immediately to the west of the trenched area. It's likely that the historic drill holes were inclined easterly to test the mineralized structures at depth. No results from the historic drilling are available.

Four of Christopher James' 2007 rock samples returned significant gold and silver values from samples collected in the northern half of the historically trenched area. These samples were taken from variably altered (silica ± clay ± carbonate) and brecciated rhyodacite; they returned values ranging from 2.87 ppm to 50.6 ppm Au and 24.8 ppm to 1,020 ppm Ag. The 50.6 ppm Au value, accompanied by a value of 24.8 ppm Ag, was from a 1.0 m x 1.0 m panel-chip sample of brecciated rhyodacite exhibiting intense argillic alteration. The 1,020 ppm Ag value, accompanied by a value of 8.88 ppm Au, was from a 1.0 m chip sample of brecciated rhyodacite containing argillically-altered fragments. Tetrahedrite rims the fragments and is also present as disseminations."

The 2019 exploration program by Benchmark confirmed historic anomalies and identified additional areas ~500 m east of the Marmot Lake occurrences with significant mineralization and alteration along N-NW trending faults in the Marmot East Prospect (Figure 7.3). A high degree of silicification, intense potassic alteration, and sulphosalt bearing mineralization was observed, which is analogous to other high-grade drill targets in the targeted prospects on the Lawyers Property. The highest-grade samples occurred along fault intersections that truncate the major N-NW structures of the Property that are associated with other key mineralized zones.

The drilling conducted in Benchmark's 2020 exploration program returned several intervals of gold and silver mineralization. Though data are limited, few observations can be made about the Marmot Lake Mineralization. Mineralization is captured within moderate to strong propylitic or potassic alteration and there is an association with epidote veining and increased epidote and sericite in the groundmass. Mineralization appears related to structure. Alteration zones are fault bounded and mineralization occurs proximal to fault gauge and breccias. Marmot does not appear to show the same trend as Cliff Creek, AGB, Dukes Ridge, and Phoenix where an increase in veining is related to an increase in silica. At Marmot, increasing vein density occurs with increased sulphidation and sulphide mineralization (dominantly pyrite). Higher grade intervals are strongly correlated with mm-scale metallic grey sulphide veinlets and quartz and chalcedony veins. Unlike Cliff Creek and AGB, hydrothermal breccia intervals seldom host mineralization. Rock grab samples taken from outcrops returned values of up to 61.3 g/t gold and 3,890 g/t silver.

7.5.2 Silver Pond Group of Prospects

"Most of the Silver Pond Group of prospects is underlain by a sequence of gently northwest-dipping green porphyritic trachyandesite lavas and tuffs of the Metsantan Member. The southern part of the Silver Pond trend is capped by horizontal conglomerates of the Cretaceous Sustut Group. Steeply-dipping, quartz-bearing rhyolite to rhyodacite dykes cut the volcanic rocks and occur in association with regional north-northwest trending, steeply dipping faults that are locally offset by younger east trending faults. The north-northwest trending faults are considered to be the conduits along which mineralizing fluids were channeled and coincide with the Silver Pond North (North), Silver Pond West (West), Silver Creek, Heavy Mineral and Amethyst Zones (Kennedy, 1988), which comprise the Silver Pond trend. The North, West, Silver Creek and Heavy Mineral Zones are more or less aligned along a north-northwest trending structure that has been traced for about 6.8 km. It is centered about 1.3 km southwest of the Cliff Creek Fault, whereas the Amethyst Zone is likely the southern continuation of the Cliff Creek Zone and the Silver Pond South (South) Zone lies in the hanging wall of the Cliff Creek Zone. The Silver Pond trend is cut by an east-northeast striking fault between the West and Silver Creek Zones.

Two general styles of high-sulphidation (acid-sulphate) epithermal gold-silver mineralization characterize the Silver Pond Group of prospects. These consist of vein and breccia-type shoots and pods, such as the West and Silver Creek Zones, and high-level stockwork-type mineralization such as the North Zone. Gold and silver are generally absent from areas of intense alteration, with pyrite and magnetite being the only visible metallic minerals (Forster, 1984). Low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization is represented by the Amethyst Zone."

7.5.2.1 Silver Pond West (094E 163)

"The West Zone is located on relatively steep west-facing slopes on the east side of Cloud Creek. The zone was discovered as the result of prospecting by St. Joe in 1984 and is outlined by a 600 m northwest-trending gold soil geochemical anomaly

that is coincident with linear magnetic lows and a 700 m long resistivity high anomaly.

Two main styles of mineralization and alteration are present: 1) stockwork zones consisting of a dense network of narrow multi-stage stringers composed of silica, calcite, epidote, chlorite, pyrite, laumontite, rare amethystine quartz, and traces of galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, electrum, native silver and acanthite; and 2) zones of intense to pervasive silicification typically associated with hydrothermal brecciation and intense veining that form a complex system of gold-silver bearing subzones separated by barren, weakly propylitically-altered andesite. Mineralization was found to be erratic both vertically and horizontally.

In 1984, trenching of the resistivity high anomaly discovered a zone of hydrothermally altered volcanic rocks that averaged 9.0 g/t Au and 24.2 g/t Ag over 5.0 m. In 1985, an initial four-hole drill program evaluated the zone and returned encouraging results including 8.07 g/t Au and 9.9 g/t Ag over 2.0 m in Hole SP85-26. The holes were drilled 200 m southeast and along strike from the above-mentioned high-grade trench suggesting that the zone may have a meaningful strike length. In 1987, the West Zone was systematically drilled to test continuity along strike and at depth and provide sufficient data for the calculation of a resource. That year a total of 6011 m in 55 holes evaluated the zone over 400 m of strike length and to a 200 m vertical depth below surface (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987).

A total of 6,565 m of drilling in 59 holes tested the West Zone during the period 1984-1987. The mineralized body is characterized by a 30 m to 40 m wide alteration zone that envelopes at least three 1 m to 3 m wide tabular bodies (named A, B and C) of intense silicification, stockwork veining and brecciation that carry minor amounts of sulphides, and erratic gold and silver grades. The three bodies are separated by 10 m to 20 m of altered wall rock, are sub-parallel, trend 320°, and have sub-vertical dips. The alteration and mineralization occur in both the hanging wall and footwall of a rhyolitic dyke that has the same orientation as the mineralization. The dyke is weakly altered at its contacts and is in places cut by stockwork veining. The significance of the dyke and its possible genetic relationship to gold-silver mineralization in the West Zone is uncertain.

Each of the A, B and C zones, with an average true width of 1.34 m, contributed tonnage to the overall drill indicated reserve for the West Zone of 62,100 t grading 5.86 g/t Au using a cut-off grade of 2.4 g/t Au (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987). Silver values rarely exceed 100 g/t; most values are in the 3 g/t to 10 g/t Ag range. The cut-off grade used excluded a number of wider, lower grade intersections including 9.0 m grading 1.57 g/t Au and 6.6 g/t Ag in Hole SP87-80.

The [Silver Pond West] deposit remains open along strike and at depth, and additional well-mineralized tabular bodies have also been identified. A gold soil geochemical anomaly located along strike to the northwest of the West Zone has not been thoroughly tested."

7.5.2.2 Silver Pond North (094E 069)

"The [Silver Pond] North Zone is located 2.4 km north-northwest of the [Silver Pond] West Zone and occurs along the same regional structure. This Zone is marked by a pronounced wide-spread gossan and silicic-argillic hydrothermal alteration more than 2 km wide. The central part of the zone consists of pervasive silicification grading outward into weaker silicic, sericitic, argillic and propylitic alteration. Quartz, alunite, kaolinite, montmorillonite, dickite, illite, sericite, and minor amounts of barite, fluorite, limonite and pyrite comprise secondary minerals in intermediate to advanced argillic alteration zones (Forster, 1984). Peripheral propylitic alteration consists of calcite-epidote-chlorite-pyrite (-hematite). Mineralization is sporadic. It consists of multistage silica stockwork veining with variable amounts of pyrite, epidote, chlorite, barite and laumontite, and occasional traces of chalcopyrite and galena.

An 800 m-long, north-northwest trending gold soil geochemical anomaly was outlined in 1984 (Kennedy and Weston, 1984). It is coincident with the margin of a silica cap, the strongest area of alteration observed at the [Silver Pond] North Zone (Kennedy, 1988). Gold mineralization is most commonly associated with multistage silica stringers and veinlets and not associated with disseminated pyrite. Locally, gold mineralization is spatially associated with rhyolite dykes, suggesting a possible genetic relationship between the two.

About 3000 m of backhoe trenching was excavated on the [Silver Pond] North Zone in 1987. Trenching of coincident gold soil geochemical/resistivity high anomaly revealed the presence of widespread low-grade gold mineralization, including a 38 m interval averaging 1.20 g/t Au in TR 18.75 N, as well as sporadic high-grades ranging up to 28.8 g/t Au over 1 m (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987). Trenching of several IP chargeability anomalies encountered wide zones of strong argillic alteration with abundant disseminated pyrite, but no gold-silver mineralization.

Follow-up drilling in 1987 (2,860 m in 19 holes) outlined an area of widespread, low-grade quartz stockwork mineralization. A total of 23 holes with an aggregate length of 3,460 m have been drilled on the [Silver Pond] North Zone (Kennedy, 1988). Gold values range up to 2.05 g/t Au over a true width of 3.0 m (Hole SP87-88), including 5.98 g/t Au over a true width of 0.5 m (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987). Silver to gold ratios range from <1 to about 20, but are typically in the 0.5 to 3.0 range. The 1987 drilling program encountered weak grades of mineralization and alteration to vertical depths of about 200 m. Hole SP- 88-145, drilled to assess the roots of the alteration system, reached a depth of 405 m before being terminated because of technical difficulties. It encountered strong silicification and argillic alteration throughout, but gold and silver values were only weakly anomalous.

The depth potential of the [Silver Pond] North Zone has not been adequately tested. Its large surface alteration footprint and its high-sulphidation epithermal style of mineralization warrant further studies and follow-up work, particularly in light of the deep drilling successes at Kemess Underground and Kemess East and also in

light of the fact that world-wide, many high sulphidation epithermal districts have associated with them porphyry-style mineralization."

The Silver Pond North Trend in soils displays elemental ratios characteristic of both epithermal-style and porphyry style, based on recent the results of 2018 to 2020 soils sampling programs (for details, see Section 9). Silver Pond North soils are enriched in Cu/Al and Mo/Al, which suggests porphyry style mineralization along the north trend. The soils are also enriched in Te/Al and Ag/Al, which suggests epithermal style mineralization extending northward to the limits of the Zone. This Zone has a high Au/Al ratio and low Au/S ratio, which suggests that Au present in this area is related to sulphidation.

7.5.2.3 Silver Creek Zone (094E 075)

"The Silver Creek Zone is located 450 m southeast of the [Silver Pond] West Zone and interpreted to be the southern extension of a splay off of the [Silver Pond] West Zone (Demczuk, 1995). Mineralization consists of hydrothermal breccias and banded and stockwork veins within intensely altered andesite consisting mainly of quartz, calcite, epidote and pyrite.

The [Silver Creek] zone has been tested by a total of 31 drill holes with an aggregate length of 3,123 m. The holes tested the zone for 350 m along its northwesterly strike length and to a vertical depth of 166 m (Kennedy, 1988). Drilling mainly targeted the down-plunge extension of mineralization. The best grades encountered were in well-developed breccias and include 3.90 g/t Au and 189.1 g/t Ag over 3.0 m in Hole SP-85-8 (Kennedy and Weston, 1986). Anomalous gold and silver values were encountered in 13 of 19 holes drilled in 1985."

7.5.2.4 Silver Pond Amethyst (094E 160)

"The [Silver Pond] Amethyst Zone is regarded to be the southern extension of the Cliff Creek South subzone. It is described as a siliceous multi-phase, weakly pyritic, hydrothermal breccia emplaced along the footwall contact of the Cliff Creek fault. The hydrothermal breccia consists of angular to sub-rounded clasts of andesite and vein or stockwork silica in a gangue comprising quartz, chalcedony, amethyst and calcite, with up to 3% disseminated pyrite. Stockwork veining with the same mineralogy occurs in both the hangingwall and footwall of the breccia (Kennedy, 1988).

Twelve holes totalling 3,231 m have been drilled on the zone to a maximum vertical depth of 290 m; eleven of the holes intersected hydrothermal breccia, its associated fault, and hangingwall and footwall stockwork mineralization. Several holes drilled within 200 m of the former Lawyers-Silver Pond claim boundary produced interesting results including Hole SP-88-129 that returned a hangingwall stockwork zone grading 4.46 g/t Au and 10.3 g/t Ag over 2.0 m and two intervals of hydrothermal breccia grading 0.778 g/t Au and 6.1 g/t Ag over 5.0 m and 0.460 g/t Au and 8.6 g/t Ag over 15.0 m. The Amethyst Zone may add significantly to the

strike length of the Cliff Creek Zone. It and any untested ground between it and the Cliff Creek South subzone warrant further investigation."

7.5.2.5 Silver Pond South (094E 161)

"The [Silver Pond] South Zone is located southwest of the Cliff Creek South subzone and occurs in a structure subparallel to the Cliff Creek fault. The Zone was identified by a northwest-trending magnetic low, a coincident VLF conductor, and an 850 m long gold soil geochemical anomaly (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987).

The area was trenched in 1984 with only one trench reaching bedrock. Chip sampling of it returned two 1.0 m-long gold intervals, the first grading 2.40 g/t Au and the second grading 1.37 g/t Au (Kennedy and Weston, 1986). A total of 10 holes with an aggregate length of 2,139 m were drilled in 1985 and 1987.

It was determined that gold mineralization is confined to mm to cm-scale silica veins. The veins were commonly subparallel to the core axis; intersections were typically <1 m in length and carried grades of 1 g/t to 5 g/t Au. A re-evaluation of the [Silver Pond South] Zone is warranted."

7.5.2.6 Heavy Mineral Zone

"The Heavy Mineral Zone is located south of the [Silver Pond West] West Zone at the headwaters of Cloud (Silver) Creek where heavy mineral stream sediment geochemical sampling returned a number of high gold values. A resistivity high anomaly is present in the target area which is underlain by weakly altered to unaltered volcanics of the Metsantan Member. Topographically, the area is characterized by a relatively flat plateau.

Two 1987 drill holes which tested the resistivity high anomaly encountered no significant silicification and only narrow zones containing weakly anomalous gold values, including a 0.57 m interval in Hole SP87-55 grading 0.62 g/t Au. A satisfactory explanation of the geochemical anomalies and the resistivity high anomaly has not been determined from the historic drill results."

7.5.3 Additional Prospects and Occurrences

7.5.3.1 Ridge Zone (094E 162)

"The Ridge Zone is located 800 m southwest of the Silver Creek Zone. The zone was identified by prospecting where sampling of mineralized float returned encouraging gold values. It is characterized by a linear resistivity high, the occurrence of gold-mineralized float and a partially coincident gold soil anomaly. These surveys were carried out to follow-up prospecting that discovered siliceous float assaying 5.28 g/t Au and 5.34 g/t Au (Kennedy et al., 1984). Mineralized float collected 125 m along strike returned 2.40 g/t Ag and 3.40 g/t Au (Kennedy and

Weston,1986). The [Ridge] zone as currently outlined is 220 m long by 20 m wide and consists of mm to cm scale quartz veinlets, and a stockwork of quartz stringers.

Three drill holes tested the [Ridge] zone in 1987. The highest grades encountered were 1.29 g/t Au over a true width of 0.71 m in Hole SP-87-57 and 3.96 g/t Au over 0.34 m in Hole SP-87-59 (Kennedy and Vogt, 1987)."

7.5.3.2 Kodah Prospect (094E 068)

"The Kodah gold-silver prospect is located about 6 km northwest of the Cliff Creek North deposit area. It is underlain by Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks assigned to the Metsantan Member. Intermittent past work during the period 1971 to 2006 by various operators identified a coincident, northwest-trending gold-silver soil anomaly within which three rock grab samples collected in 1982 returned significant values of 27.73 g/t Au and 2,134.3 g/t Ag, 19.72 g/t Au and 1,241.1 g/t Ag, and 1.78 g/t Au and 1,426.3 g/t Ag. These specimens reportedly contained re-brecciated grey chalcedony, in contrast to the white quartz veinlets and "bleached" pyritic and altered pale-green tuffs in the area which yielded only low precious metals values. A trenching program completed in 1990 partially exposed bedrock over a distance of about 250 m along a fault zone, in a north-northwesterly direction coincident with the gold-silver soil anomaly. The highest assay from trench samples was 2.22 g/t Au and 4.6 g/t Ag over a 1.0 m-long chip sample taken from grey, pyritic quartz vein material within fault gouge.

Only one shallow drill hole is reported to have been completed in the Kodah prospect area. It was drilled by Kennco in 1973 and tested a massive white quartz vein 0.5 m thick. Results of this drill hole are not known."

Nine grab rock samples were collected by Benchmark from the Kodah [Prospect] Zone in 2020, with several returning anomalous gold and silver including a sample with 3.11 g/t Au and 57.8 g/t Ag.

7.5.3.3 Round Mountain East (094E 158) and West (094E 159) Prospects

"The Round Mountain East and West prospects are located about 4.5 km northwest of the Cliff Creek North deposit area, on the east and west slopes of a locally-named topographic high, Round Mountain.

They are underlain by Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks assigned to the Metsantan Member. Host rocks are cut by the assumed projection of, or splays off of, the Cliff Creek fault, along which the showings areas lie.

At Round Mountain East, an area of advanced argillic alteration with minor quartz veining strikes NNW and is exposed over a length of about 200 m and a width of about 150 m. Within the alteration zone, one to two metre-long chip samples, collected in 1987, returned generally low gold and silver values. One sample taken within an area of quartz veining returned values of 2.59 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag. Also,

in 1987, approximately 10 km of IP surveys were completed in the prospect area. The survey identified several zones of high resistivity 100 m to 200 m in length; it was concluded that all resistivity anomalies warranted further investigation. To the author's knowledge, no drilling has been carried out in the Round Mountain East area.

At Round Mountain West, the showing consists of a northerly-trending zone of quartz-chalcedony veins, stockworks and replacement masses exposed intermittently over a 500 m length and over irregular widths, from a few m to 50 m. The zone of silicification follows a possible splay off of the assumed projection of the Cliff Creek fault which passes through the nearby Round Mountain East showings area a few hundred metres to the east. Several rock samples taken from this zone in 1986 yielded mostly background or weakly anomalous gold and silver values. One sample taken from the northern end of the silicified zone returned values of 0.80 g/t Au and 6.8 g/t Ag."

Twenty-three rock grab samples were collected by Benchmark from Round Mountain Prospect in 2020, but none showed significant Au and Ag grades.

7.5.3.4 Dream Silver Prospect (094E 191)

"The Dream silver prospect is located about 4 km southwest of the Cliff Creek North deposit area. It is underlain by Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks assigned to the Metsantan Member. An outlier of Sustut Group sedimentary rocks crops out less than one km to the east of the [Dream] prospect area.

At Dream, a northwest-trending zone of intense pervasive silicification ± quartz veining is enveloped by a zone of kaolinite alteration outwards from which propylitic (carbonate-epidote) alteration is present.

The silicified zone is 150 m long and a few centimetres to about one metre wide. A total of eight rock samples were taken from this showing in 1983; all consisted of quartz-veined and/or intensely silicified country rocks. Assay results from these samples were weakly to moderately anomalous in silver. Two samples taken about 75 m apart along the strike of the silicified zone returned values of 8.1 g/t Ag and 0.03 g/t Au and 8.9 g/t Ag and 0.30 g/t Au."

7.5.3.5 LaLa Occurrence (094E, new)

The LaLa Occurrence is located 1.25 km to the northwest of the Marmot Lake Zone and occurs along strike of the major NW-SE Lawyers Trend. Grab samples returning grades up to 8.22 g/t Au and 897.0 g/t Ag were taken from north-northeast structures, which control and host fine-grain sulphide mineralization.

7.5.3.6 Gifford's Edge Occurrence (094E, new)

The Gifford's Edge Occurrence is located 1 km north of the Marmot Lake East Zone. Host rock contains pervasive propylitic alteration with disseminated pyrite throughout and mapped northwest-southeast structures show strong potassic alteration silica and pyrite veining. Grab samples returned up to 27.9 g/t Au and 378 g/t Ag. The 2020 soil sampling program by Benchmark identified a 250 m by 250 m size soil anomaly.

7.5.3.7 Black Lake Alteration Corridor Occurrence (094E, new)

The Black Lake Alteration Corridor ("BLAC") Occurrence is new and was discovered by Benchmark in 2019. BLAC is a zone of strong, silica-pyrite alteration following the contact between intermediate volcanics and the Black Lake Intrusion on the southern part of the Lawyers Property. Benchmark's sampling defined a gold-silver soil anomaly over the area. A few rock samples from the area contained anomalous gold and silver, including one with 1.36 g/t Au and 31.2 g/t Ag. Limited sampling has been completed in this area; additional prospecting is recommended.

7.5.3.8 Silicon Valley North Occurrence (094E, new)

Silicon Valley North Occurrence is new and was discovered by Benchmark in 2019. Metre-scale massive quartz veins were mapped in this area hosted in intermediate volcanics near the contact with the Black Lake Intrusion, to the east of the BLAC occurrence. Rafts of limestone, assumed to be the Asitka Group, also occur in this area. Rock and soil samples with weak to moderate gold and silver mineralization were collected in 2019. Limited sampling has been completed in this area; additional prospecting is recommended.

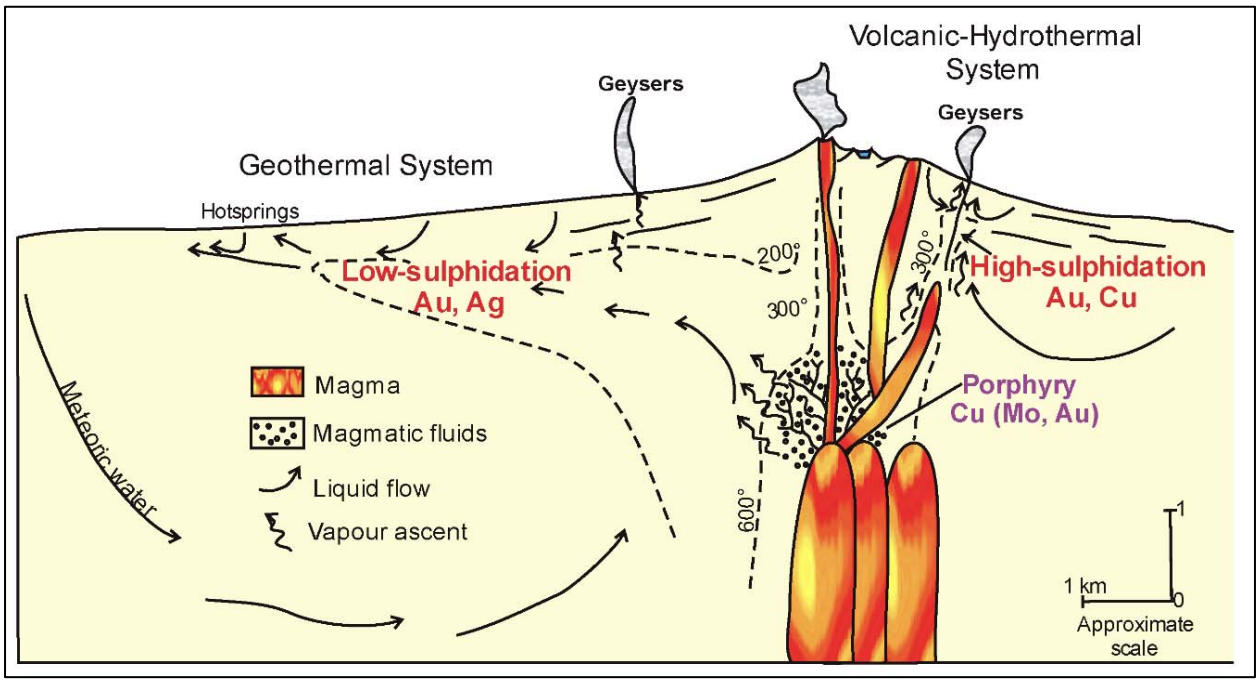
7.5.3.9 Lawyers South East Occurrence (094E, new)

The Lawyers South East Occurrence is new and was discovered by Benchmark in 2019. Weakly mineralized quartz vein float was found in this area. However, the source of the float was never established. Lawyers South East occurs within the Black Lake Intrusion, and several NW- trending intermediate intrusions cross cut the Black Lake Intrusion, showing minor along a SW-NE trend.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

A number of different mineral deposit types occur in the Toodoggone region, including low- and high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization, calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization, and uncommon iron or copper (± gold and silver) skarn mineralization. A simplified schematic shows the relationship between these different types of deposits in Figure 8.1.

FIGURE 8.1 SCHEMATIC MODEL FOR LOW- AND HIGH-SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL MINERALIZATION AND PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION



Source: *Modified after Hedenquist and Lowenstern (1994)*

A detailed synthesis of the mineral deposit types in the Toodoggone region was completed by Lane et al., (2018), based on the work of Diakow et al., (1991 and 1993), Duuring et al., (2009), and Bowen (2014). Descriptions of specific deposit types in the region are based largely on a technical report by Hawkins (2003) and by observations made by Bowen during his on-site core logging and supervision of diamond drilling programs on the Lawyers Property in July 2006 and on the Ranch Property in September 2006 and May, June and September 2007, and by Lane during his on-site core logging and supervision of a diamond drilling program on the Lawyers Property in August to September 2015.

Diakow et al., (1993) concluded that all the mineralization styles at Lawyers are genetically related to Early Jurassic volcanic and intrusive activity in an extensional setting. Epithermal gold-silver mineralization is hosted primarily by strata of the Toodoggone Formation, to a lesser degree by coeval intrusions, and locally within strata of the Takla Group. Panteleyev (1986) noted that the epithermal mineralization is structurally controlled, and the mineralization is vertically and laterally zoned with alteration being common. High-sulphidation epithermal mineralization systems formed at about 201 Ma to 182 Ma and coincide with district-wide plutonism and

porphyry copper–gold ± molybdenum mineralization, whereas low-sulphidation systems formed later at 192 Ma to 162 Ma, commonly coinciding with the emplacement of felsic dykes and Toodoggone Formation volcanism (Duuring et al., 2009).

Three different deposit models are described in detail by Lane et al. (2018), included here in italics below, with an additional updated model (Webster, 2019) and discussion of the Lawyers Property.

8.1 LOW SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL DEPOSITS

The following text is taken from Lane et al. (2018):

> *"Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits are also called adularia-sericite or quartz-adularia types which form in high-level (epizonal) to near-surface environments. They consist of quartz veins, stockworks and breccias commonly exhibiting open-space filling textures and are associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal or geothermal systems. The deposits occur within volcanic island and continent-margin magmatic arcs and/or continental volcanic fields in an extensional structural setting.*
>
> *The depth of formation of these high-level deposits is from surface (in hot springs systems) to about 1 km below surface along regional-scale fracture zones related to grabens, resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Settings also include extensional structures (normal and splay faults, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) in volcanic fields; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level, subvolcanic stocks and/or dykes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas.*
>
> *Locally resurgent or domal structures are present and are related to underlying intrusive bodies.*
>
> *The age of this type of epithermal mineralization varies. Tertiary deposits are most abundant world-wide but in B.C. Jurassic deposits are important. Mineralization appears closely related in time to the host volcanic rocks but invariably it is slightly younger in age.*
>
> *Mineralized zones are typically localized in fault or fracture systems, but also may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring mineralized zones centered on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (>1 m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but shoots have relatively restricted vertical extents. Significant zones of mineralization may form where dilational openings and cymoid loops develop, typically where the strike or dip of veins change. Hangingwall fractures adjacent to mineralized structures are particularly favourable for the development of high-grade shoots.*

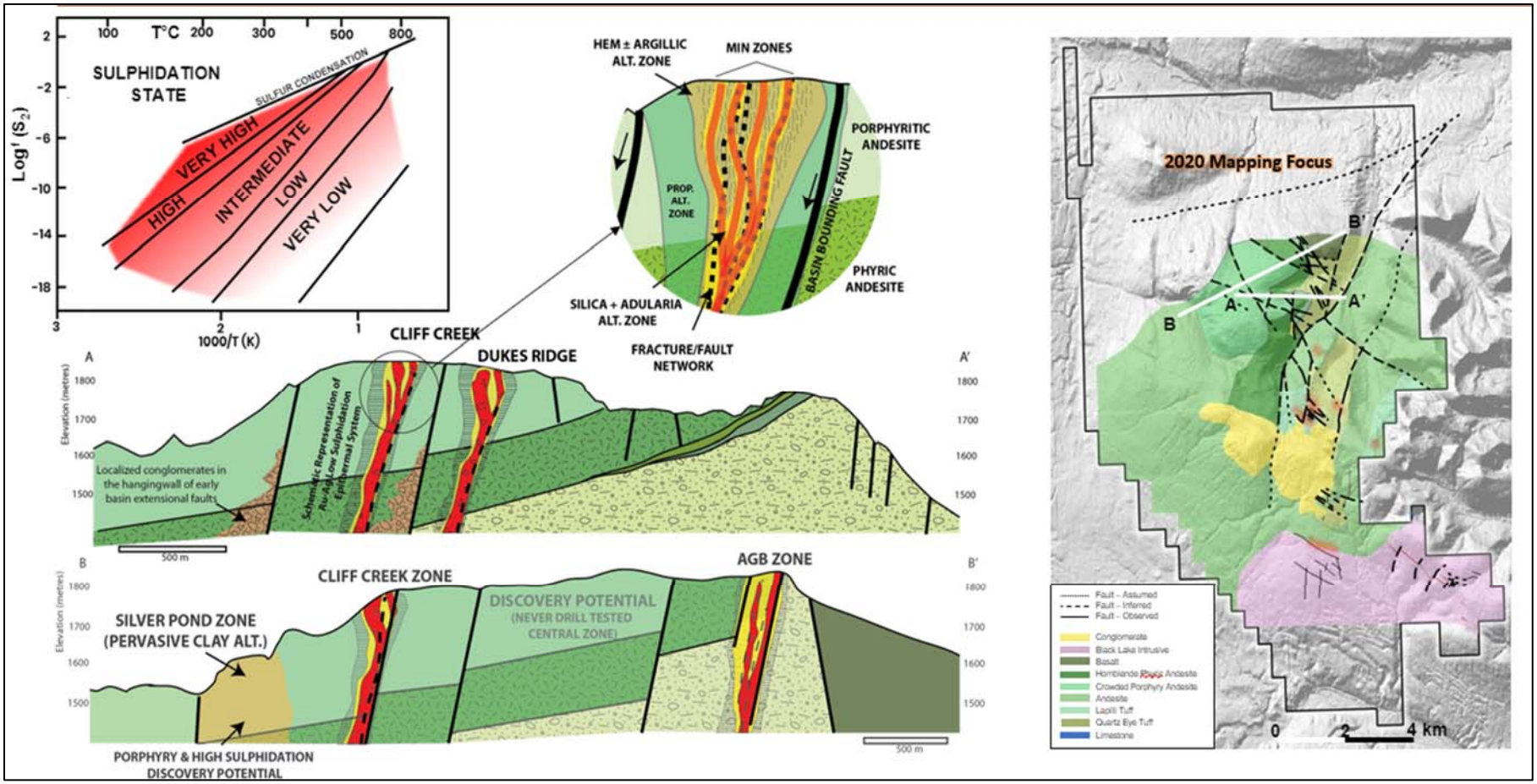
Textural features associated with mineralization include open-space filling, symmetrical layering, crustification, comb structures, colloform banding and multi-phase breccias. Metallic minerals present include pyrite, electrum, gold, silver, acanthite (argentite) and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, silver sulphosalts and/or selenide minerals. Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite, with lesser amounts of adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite, Ca-Mg-Mn-Fe carbonate minerals (such as rhodochrosite), hematite and chlorite. Epithermal silver deposits generally have higher base metals contents than do gold or gold-silver types.

Deposits can be strongly zoned horizontally and vertically. Downward vertical zonation occurs over a 250 to 350 m interval, from a base metals-poor, gold and silver-rich top to a relatively silver-rich base metals intermediate zone, to an underlying base metals-rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metals-bearing pyritic zone. At depth, deposits can be postulated to occur above or peripheral to porphyry and possibly skarn-type mineralization.

Silicification of host rocks is extensive, occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite [smectite]) forms adjacent to some veins and advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form at the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' flanked by extensive bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and limonite."

The epithermal system(s) present on the Lawyers Property are structurally related. Much of the significant epithermal-style mineralization occurs associated with a series of deep-rooted, subvertical N-NW trending faults with pervasive variably zoned alteration of the wall rock. The Lawyers Group prospects generally exhibit low-sulphidation characteristics with intense quartz-adularia-sericite alteration within the mineralized zone and variably contain a narrow argillic zonation halo (Figure 8.2). Hematite alteration is common within and surrounding the main mineralized zones, particularly at the Dukes Ridge and AGB zones. The Lawyers Group Zones, however, do not exhibit certain low sulphidation features, such as the base metal-Au-Ag zonation pattern described by Lane et al., (2018). The alteration patterns of epithermal veins also do not show regular broad-scale chlorite-calcite, smectite, sericite/illite alteration zonation patterns. Additionally, there is a notable absence of the "chalcedonic blanket" that is typically present in classic low-sulphidation deposits, although this could be due to post-mineralization erosion.

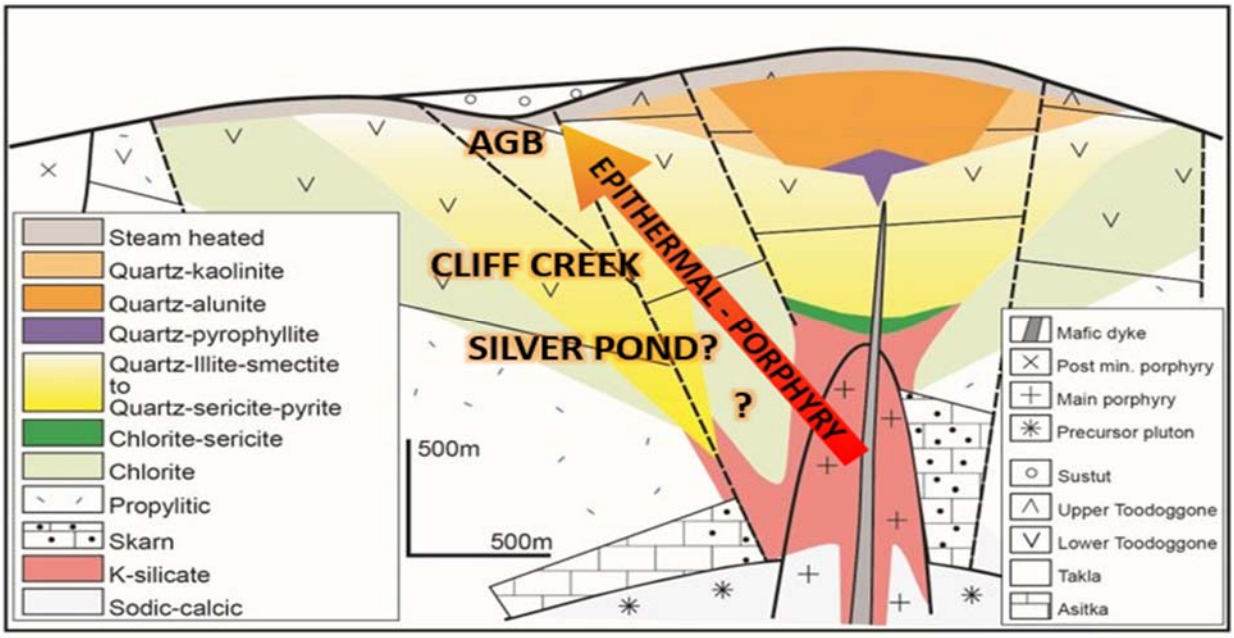
FIGURE 8.2 LAWYERS LOW-SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL GEOLOGIC MODEL (WEBSTER, UNPUBLISHED)



Source: *APEX (2021)*

A prominent clay alteration zone with advanced argillic alteration and local quartz-alunite occurs in the Silver Pond Prospect area, located northwest of the Lawyers Group prospects. The presence and distribution of the clay alteration zone at Silver Pond, and high temperature quartz-sericite-pyrite assemblages in the deeper zone of Cliff Creek (Figure 8.3), indicate that these hydrothermal systems could be the expression of a porphyry-epithermal transition zone.

FIGURE 8.3 GENERALIZED CROSS SECTION OF SUGGESTED EPITHERMAL-PORPHYRY SYSTEM IN THE TOODOGGONE DISTRICT



Source: *APEX (2021)*

Fluid inclusion analysis completed by T.J. Reynolds in an unpublished report for DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd.,1983, 9 p. referenced by Duuring et al., (2009) on the low sulphidation systems at the Lawyers Property, indicate that there is no demonstrable genetic association with magmatic fluid, due to the low temperature (175º to 335 ºC) and low salinity (1 to 11 equiv. wt% NaCl) character of the fluids responsible for metal deposition. Isotopic data suggests that the source of the fluids in the hydrothermal system is likely meteoric and (or) metamorphic, as the Property experienced low-grade burial metamorphism (Duuring et al., 2009). Past studies on the Silver Pond Group of prospects indicated involvement of relatively low-temperature (180º to 200 ºC) and low salinity (<3 equiv. wt% NaCl) fluids (Clarks and Williams-Jones, 1986), which does not point to any obvious connection to magmatic fluids or typical high sulphidation characteristics. Limited conclusive research has been completed to provide insight as to whether there is a clear magmatic link to the hydrothermal fluids responsible for mineralization of the different prospects at the Lawyers Property.

8.2 HIGH SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL DEPOSITS

The following text is taken from Lane et al. (2018):

> *"High sulphidation epithermal deposits are also called acid-sulphate, quartz-alunite, alunite-kaolinite-pyrophyllite or advanced argillic types. They occur as veins, vuggy breccias and sulphide-silica replacement pods to massive lenses within volcanic host rocks associated with high level hydrothermal systems marked by acid-leached, advanced argillic and silicic alteration. Their setting is usually within extensional and trans-tensional environments, commonly in volcano-plutonic continent-margin and oceanic arc and back-arc settings. They occur in zones with high-level magmatic emplacements, where strato-volcanoes and other volcanic edifices are constructed above plutons.*
>
> *Deposits are commonly irregular in shape, controlled in part by host rock permeability and the geometry of controlling structures. Multiple, cross-cutting composite veins are common; texturally the mineralization is characterized by vuggy, porous silica derived as a residual product of acid leaching.*
>
> *Hydrothermal breccias and massive wall rock replacements associated with fine-grained quartz are also common features associated with high sulphidation deposits.*
>
> *Mineralization consists of pyrite, enargite/luzonite, chalcocite, covellite, bornite, gold, electrum, and less commonly chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite/tennantite, galena, marcasite, arsenopyrite, silver sulphosalts and tellurides including goldfieldite. Two types of mineralization are commonly present: (i) massive enargite-pyrite and/or (ii) quartz-alunite-gold. Gangue mineralogy consists principally of quartz-pyrite or quartz-barite; carbonate minerals are absent.*
>
> *Alteration minerals consist principally of: quartz, kaolinite/dickite, alunite, barite, hematite, sericite/illite, amorphous clays, pyrophyllite, andalusite, diaspore, corundum, tourmaline and native sulphur with subordinate amounts of dumortierite, topaz, zunyite and jarosite. Advanced argillic alteration is a common alteration type and can be aerially extensive and visually prominent. Quartz occurs as fine-grained replacements and as vuggy, residual silica in acid-leached rocks. Weathered rocks may contain abundant limonite, jarosite, goethite and/or hematite, generally in a groundmass of kaolinite and quartz. Fine-grained supergene alunite veins and nodules are common.*
>
> *Structural controls in volcanic edifices are commonly caldera ring and radial fractures, (particularly at their intersections), fracture sets in resurgent domes and flow-dome complexes, and hydrothermal breccia pipes and diatremes. Faults and breccias in and around intrusive centers appear to be important controls. Permeable lithologies can also be favourable host rocks, capped in some deposits by less permeable, hydrothermally altered silica, clay and alunite-bearing 'lithocaps'. The deposits can occur over considerable depths, ranging from*

high-temperature solfataras (sulfurous fumaroles) at the paleosurface down into cupolas of intrusive bodies at depth.

Recent research into the high sulphidation genetic model, mainly in the southwest Pacific and in the Andes of South America, has shown that these deposits are commonly genetically related to high-level intrusions and at several locales, they tend to overlie and flank porphyry copper-gold deposits. Multiple stages of mineralization are common, presumably related to periodic tectonism with associated intrusive activity and magmatic hydrothermal fluid generation.

The high sulphidation deposit type has become a focus for exploration throughout the circum-Pacific region because of the economically important gold and copper grades in some deposits."

The Silver Pond Prospects had generally been considered to be high sulphidation-style mineralization. However, based on current mapping and prospecting by Benchmark, clear evidence of high sulphidation mineralization has not been observed to date. The mineralization in the Silver Pond North and Silver Pond West Prospect areas appears to be restricted to narrow translucent and banded grey silica veinlets, similar to those at Cliff Creek. Extensive advanced argillic and high sulphidation-style alteration and gangue minerals occur over Silver Pond, including alunite, pyrophyllite, vuggy quartz, and bladed barite. This could suggest potential for future discovery of high sulphidation mineralization in this area. A leach zone that corresponds to extensive clay alteration at surface appears to be transported down paleo-surface. At lower elevations, the advanced argillic zones occur as discrete NW-trending subparallel zones. Discrete m-scale secondary silica lineaments defined by pervasive secondary silica, breccias and goethite/jarosite stockworks and stringers also occur in NW-trending zones through the Silver Pond Clay Prospect. On the Ranch Property to the north of the Lawyers Property, extensive high sulphidation mineralization is described. This style of mineralization exists in the region and should be considered for Property-scale exploration.

8.3 PORPHYRY DEPOSITS

Although the primary exploration target is low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits, a secondary target type on the Lawyers Property is porphyry style of mineralization. Many epithermal districts worldwide are associated with porphyry-style mineralization. A descriptive geological model showing the possible spatial relationship between epithermal and porphyry deposits is provided above in Figure 8.1. The Lawyers Group Zones (Cliff Creek, AGB and Dukes Ridge) would plot in the upper left part of Figure 8.1, labelled "Low sulphidation Au, Ag".

The Lawyers deposits are characterized by low sulphidation bulk-tonnage style mineralization, as exemplified by the long mineralized intercepts in both historical and 2015-2019 drill holes in the central and deeper parts of the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge Zones, where structural thickening appears to have occurred along the Cliff Creek fault and Dukes Ridge faults. It is unclear if the bulk-tonnage style of gold-silver mineralization is related to an underlying or adjacent porphyry style system at Lawyers, but it is possible.

The depth potential of the Silver Pond Trend remains under-tested. Its large surface alteration footprint of advanced argillic clay minerals (alunite, pyrophyllite, kaolinite), which occurs in close proximity to a magnetic anomaly at depth, warrants further investigation and follow-up work. The style of alteration could be indicative of some spatial and (or) genetic relationship to a porphyry style hydrothermal system.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Benchmark actively explored the Lawyers Property during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 field seasons. These exploration programs included soil, rock, and ground geophysical surveys (MAG, VLF and IP), airborne geophysics (VTEM), Aerial Drone Surveys (UAV), geological mapping, Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) Analysis, petrography, biogeochemical sampling, and water sampling.

9.1 SOIL SAMPLING

The 2018 soil sampling program aimed to verify anomalies identified from historical data compilation and to extend known occurrences of mineralization. The 2019 and 2020 soil sampling program aimed to constrain anomalies identified from the previous year and to extend known anomalies and occurrences of mineralization. Soil grid lines ran approximately NE-SW perpendicular to major structural and mineralization trends on the Property. Both broad-spaced, property-scale regional grids, and tighter spaced local grids over areas of interest, have been development and sampled, as described below.

9.1.1 Sampling Parameters

The soil sampling medium was the C Horizon or, wherever possible, frost boils. Areas of the proposed soil grids that were composed of glacially derived sediments or fluvial sediments were not sampled because of the dominance of transported material and they are not geochemically representative of the local underlying geology and not useful for the applied exploration strategy.

9.1.2 Sampling Methods and Quality

Soil sampling pits were dug using a tree planting shovel to a minimum depth of 30 cm in order to access the C horizon. The organic layer and rock fragments were removed, and up to 500 g of soil material was placed in a Kraft bag. The Kraft bag was labelled with a unique sample number and a corresponding tag was placed inside the bag with the soil sample. The sample site and hole were photographed with the Kraft bag visible to verify the sample ID.

All soil samples were dried for up to three days in a heated tent. Sample Kraft bags were then tied closed using flagging tape or zip ties and placed into a large rice bag weighing approximately 15 kg. The rice bags were secured with a zip tie and security tag. The samples were shipped via truck or small plane to ALS Global Laboratories (“ALS”) in Kamloops, British Columba for standard soil sample preparation prior to being shipped to ALS in North Vancouver, British Columbia for geochemical analysis.

9.1.3 Sample Coverage

A total of 1,038 soils samples were collected for assay in 2018 at AGB, Cliff Creek, Marmot, M-Grid, Phoenix-Dukes Ridge, Silver Pond North and Silver Pond West. In 2019, a total of 1,467 soil samples were collected for assay, at AGB, Cliff Creek, Lawyers South and Marmot.

A total of 2,222 soil samples were collected for assay in 2020, including 112 duplicate samples. In 2020, samples were collected from Silver Pond, Arctic and E-Grid, AGB, LaLa, Gifford's Edge, Marmot Lake, Cliff Creek, and Round Mountain.

9.1.4 Results and Interpretation

The 2018 soil sample results reveal anomalous Au, Ag and Cu values across all the target areas. Of the 1,038 soil samples collected, 141 samples returned gold values >0.05 ppm, 164 samples returned silver values >1 ppm and 13 samples returned copper values >50 ppm. Table 9.1 summarizes the number of samples for each zone with anomalous results. The results of the 2018 soil sampling program confirm the historical results at AGB, Marmot Lake, Silver Pond North, and South. Soil samples collected at Cliff Creek and Phoenix identified mineralization in those areas lacking historical soil samples.

The 2019 soil sample results also revealed anomalous Au values across all the target areas and anomalous Cu and Ag at AGB, Lawyers South and Marmot Lake. Of the 1,467 soil samples collected, 73 samples returned Au values >0.05 ppm, 154 samples returned Ag values >1 ppm and 250 samples returned Cu values >50 ppm. Table 9.1 summarizes the number of samples for each zone with anomalous results. A linear N-NW trending Au anomaly in the Marmot Lake East grid, and a cluster of six samples in the Marmot Lake grid all returned >0.05 ppm Au in areas and orientations, which correspond with mapped mineralized fault structures.

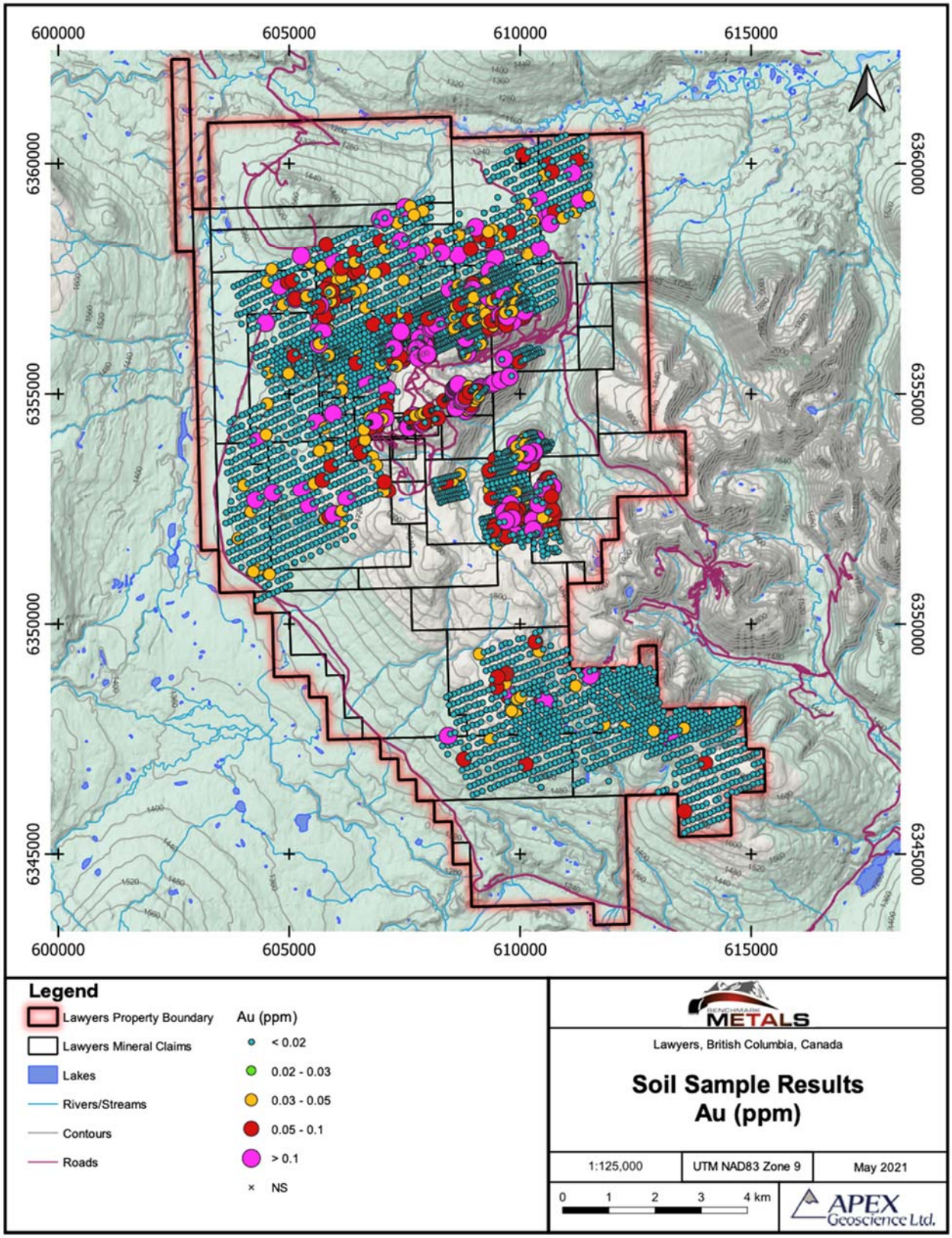
The 2020 soil sample results also revealed anomalous Au values across all the target areas and Cu and Ag at AGB, Arctic and E-Grid, Silver Pond Clay, Phoenix, LaLa and Gifford's Edge prospects (Figures 9.1 to 9.3). Of the 2,110 non-duplicate soil samples collected, 103 samples returned Au values >0.05 ppm, 135 samples returned Ag values >1 ppm, and 37 samples returned Cu values >50 ppm. Table 9.1 summarizes the number of samples for each zone with anomalous results.

TABLE 9.1
NUMBER OF SOIL SAMPLES EXCEEDING THRESHOLD GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY VALUES BY YEAR AND AREA

Zone	Year	Au (>0.05 ppm)	Ag (>1 ppm)	Cu (>50 ppm)
AGB	2018	11	35	3
Cliff Creek	2018	38	23	0
Marmot	2018	29	50	4
M-Grid	2018	11	6	0
Phoenix-Dukes Ridge	2018	44	37	0
Silver Pond North	2018	6	13	6
Silver Pond West	2018	6	8	0
AGB	2019	35	61	2
Cliff Creek	2019	3	1	0
Lawyers South	2019	16	72	245
Marmot Lake	2019	18	20	3
AGB Exp	2020	4	2	3
Arctic & E-grid	2020	9	15	2
Cliff Creek Exp North	2020	1	0	0
Gifford's Edge	2020	17	24	0
LaLa	2020	1	2	0
Marmot Lake	2020	0	0	0
M-Grid	2020	2	2	0
Pipe Dream	2020	3	15	3
Round Mountain	2020	2	0	0
Silver Pond North	2020	16	27	6
Silver Pond West	2020	1	0	0
Silver Ridge-Creek	2020	2	1	0
Silver Pond Clay	2020	4	4	0

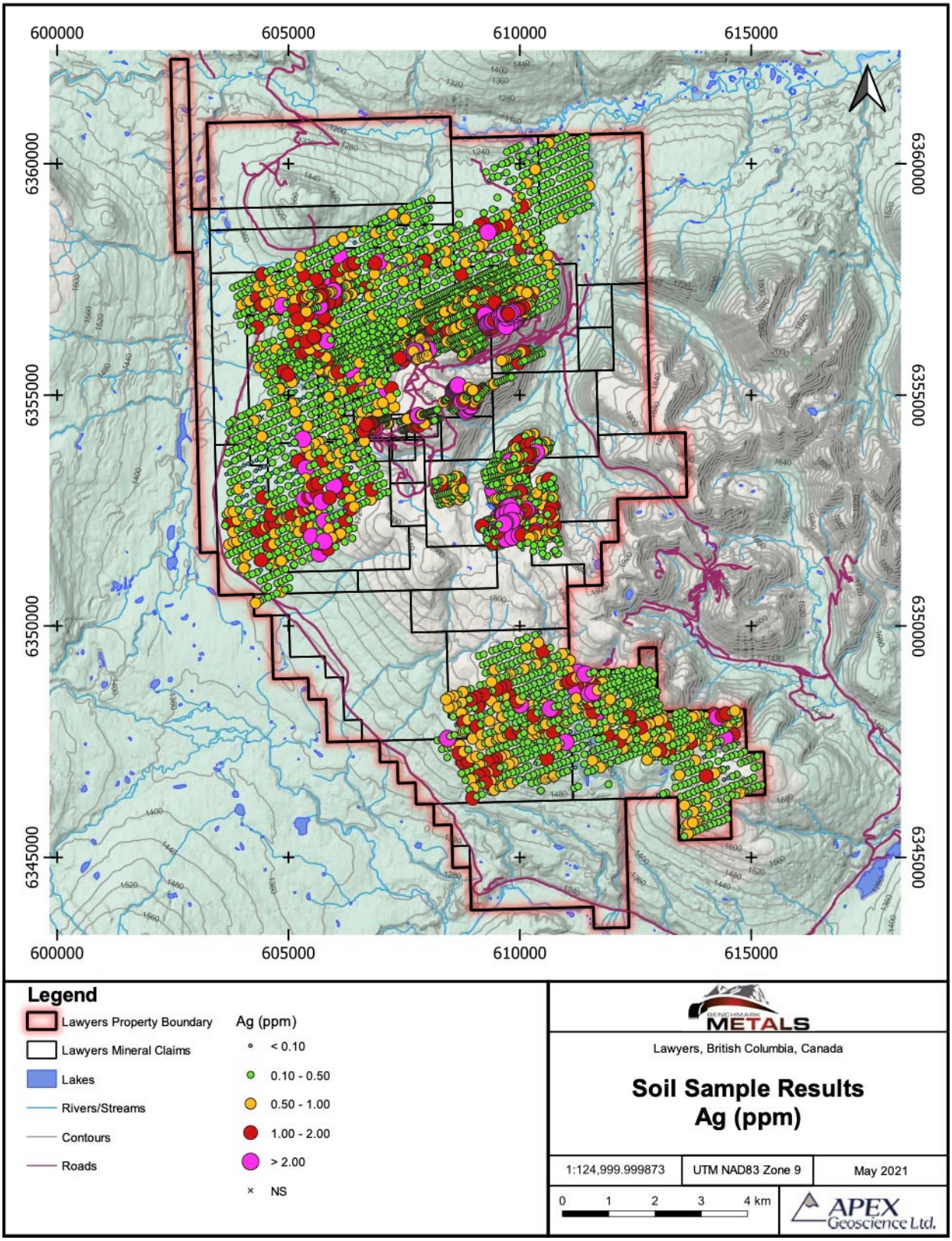
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.1 2018 TO 2020 SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS FOR GOLD



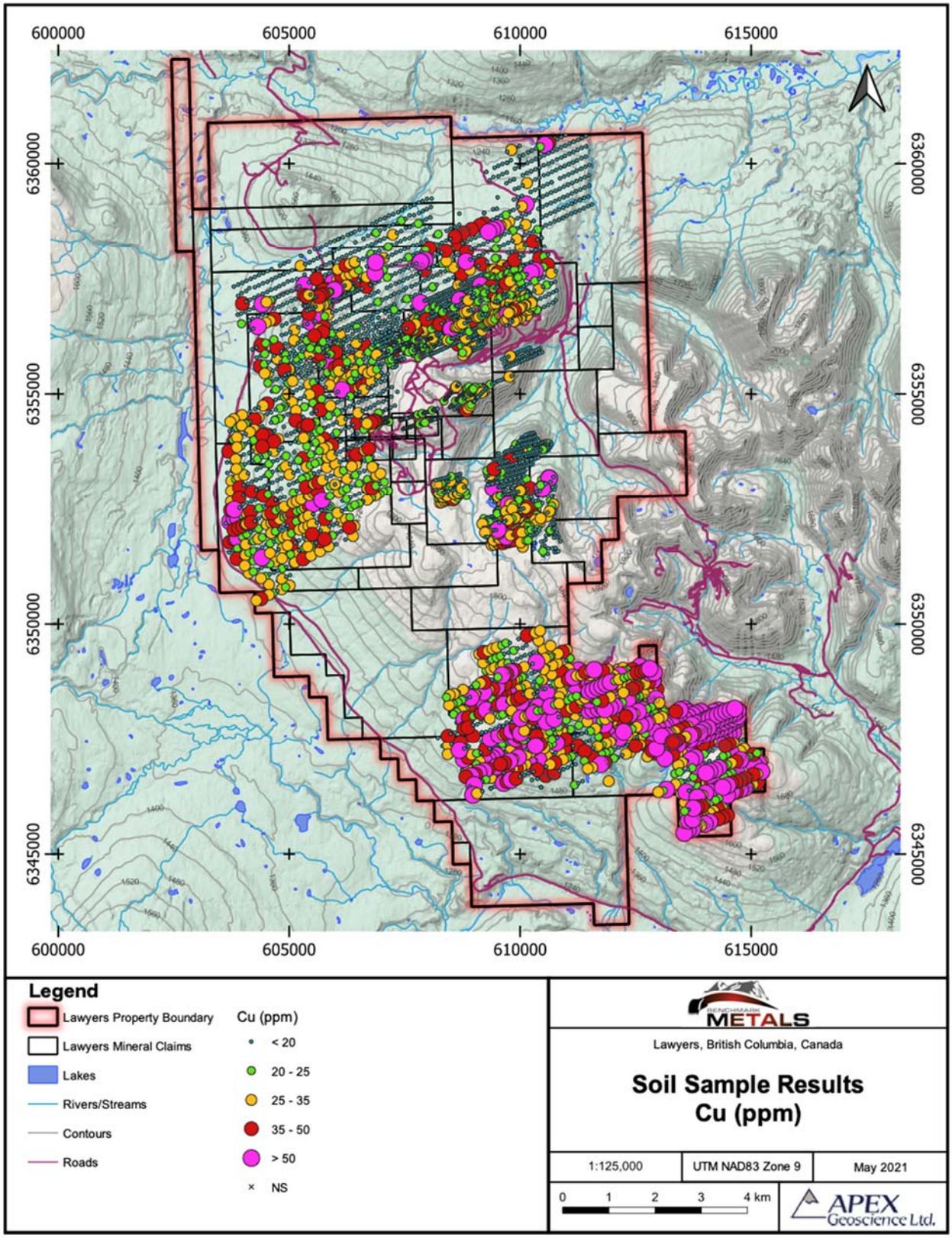
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.2 2018 TO 2020 SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS FOR SILVER



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.3 2018 TO 2020 SOIL SAMPLE ASSAY RESULTS FOR COPPER



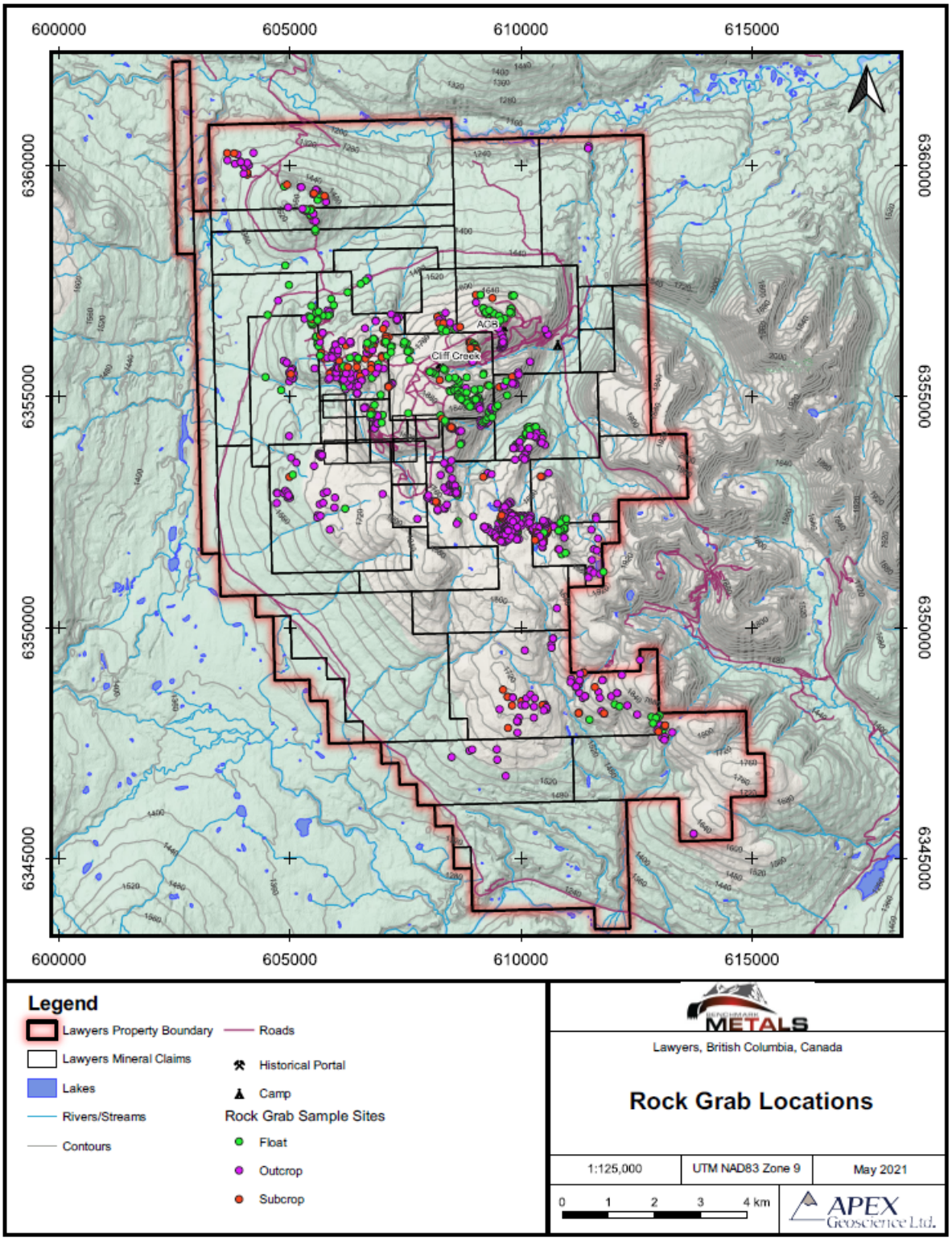
Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.2 ROCK SAMPLING

9.2.1 Sampling Overview

Benchmark has collected a total of 1,541 rock samples for assay across the Lawyers Property (Figure 9.4). During the 2018 exploration program, 315 grab samples were collected. Five samples were also collected for whole-rock analysis and geochronology to gain a better understanding of the stratigraphy. In total, 575 grab samples were collected during the 2019 field season. This total was comprised of 42 channel samples, 213 trench samples, and 320 grab samples. Samples for whole-rock analysis were also collected at 20 locations to gain a better understanding of the stratigraphy and host rock composition. During the 2020 exploration program 651 rock grab samples were collected. The intent of the rock sampling program was to follow-up on and verify samples identified from the historical data compilation, identify and better define mineralization identified in 2018 and 2019, and to extend known mineralization in preparation for drilling.

FIGURE 9.4 2018 TO 2020 ROCK GRAB SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.2.2 Sample Methods and Quality

Individual rock grab samples were selected based on the presence of alteration, veining, or mineralization, and known structural features related to the epithermal-style mineralization. Where no indicators of potential mineralization were present, rock samples were still regularly collected as background reference. Rock grab samples were approximately 1 kg to 2 kg in size and collected using a geological hammer. The location, material type, and a brief geological description were recorded.

The rock samples were dried, crushed to 2 mm (70% passing mesh), riffle split (250 g), and pulverized to 75 µm (85% passing mesh). Assays for gold were conducted using a 50 g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. This method has a lower detection limit of 0.001 ppm and an upper limit of 10 ppm. Any sample that exceeded the upper limit was re-assayed using a fire assay and a gravimetric finished, which has an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm. Silver and 48 other elements were assayed using four-acid digestion and finished with ICP-MS. In 2020, the analysis method was modified to an ICP-AES finish and the suite of elements was adjusted slightly for cost savings. These changes did not affect the data quality for exploration purposes. Samples with silver exceeding 1,500 ppm were re-assayed using a fire assay and gravimetric finish with an upper detection limit of 10,000 ppm. Blind QA/QC samples were not inserted for the rock sampling programs, because the sampling was conducted for prospecting and exploratory purposes.

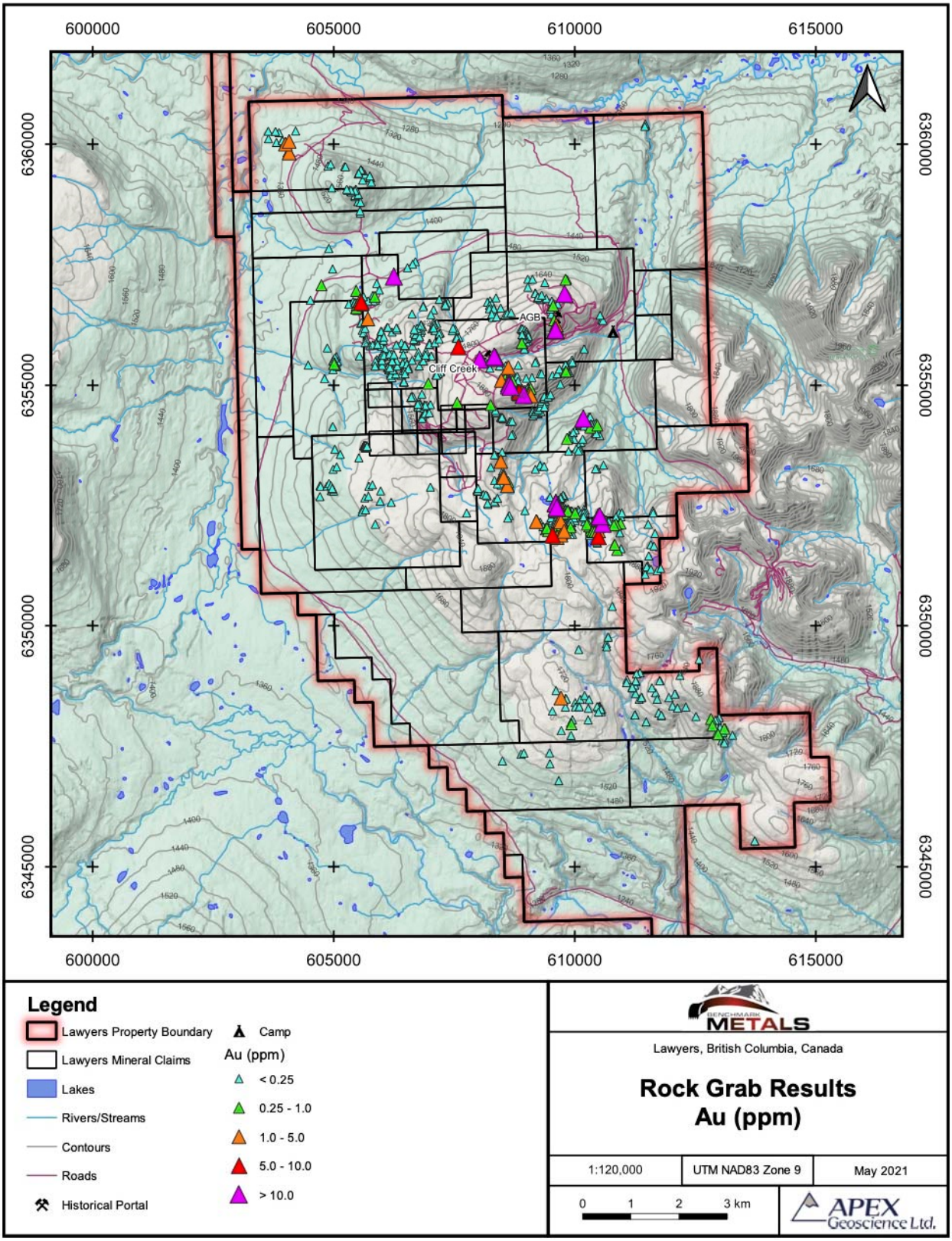
9.2.3 Sample Coverage

The rock sampling programs focused on the central area of the Property with few samples in the northwest and off prospect in the northeast, and the 2019 program had a focus on Lawyers South. Samples were collected from AGB, Cliff Creek, Silver Pond, Marmot Lake, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix, Arctic and E-Grid, Round Mountain, Kodah, LaLa, Lawyers South and Gifford's Edge.

9.2.4 Results and Interpretation

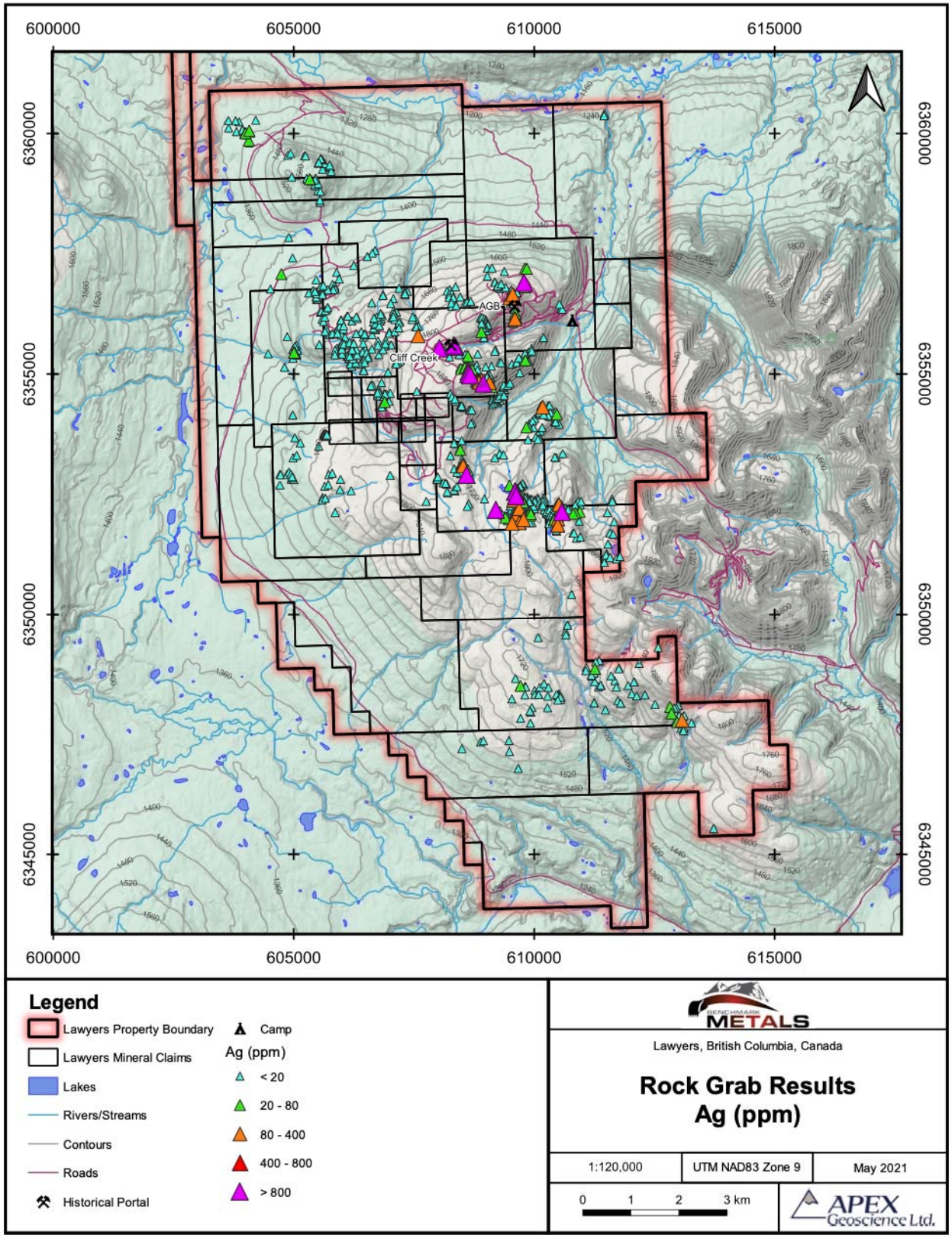
The rock sampling program was successful in defining areas of interest and confirming known occurrences of mineralization. Results from Benchmark's rock grab samples are shown in Figures 9.5 to 9.6 and Table 9.2.

FIGURE 9.5 2018 TO 2020 ROCK GRAB SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GOLD



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.6 2018 TO 2020 ROCK GRAB SAMPLE RESULTS FOR SILVER



Source: *APEX (2021)*

TABLE 9.2
SELECTED GEOCHEMISTRY FOR BENCHMARK ROCK GRAB SAMPLES BY YEAR WITH AUEQ >5 G/T

Zone	Year	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	*AuEq (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
AGB	2018	16.15	107	17	37	104	1.71	13.95	<0.05	650	309
AGB	2018	17.7	62	18	7	133	1.01	3.54	<0.05	85	291
AGB	2018	22.2	81	23	4	43	1.37	6.12	<0.05	52	102
AGB	2018	7.94	1,265	23	9	125	3.79	45.6	<0.05	469	573
Cliff Creek	2018	5.77	128	7	24	15	3.97	3.86	<0.05	9	12
Dukes Ridge	2018	23.1	5,370	88	5	382	3.19	25.1	<0.05	3,480	2,360
Marmot	2018	6.26	472	12	82	176	11.55	2.53	0.38	761	148
Marmot	2018	5.86	716	15	49	64	458	21.8	1.04	1,425	248
Marmot	2018	4.97	872	16	524	60	14.95	6.72	<0.05	226	102
Marmot	2018	23.1	67	24	210	11	0.21	1.53	<0.05	15	52
Marmot	2018	31.8	1,590	51	53	333	142	7.72	1.11	967	204
Marmot	2018	61.3	3,890	108	75	2,080	114.5	5.45	0.69	2,290	1,020
M-grid	2018	6.61	53	7	111	10	4.62	1.93	<0.05	118	14
M-grid	2018	6.77	141	9	68	14	2.65	3.71	<0.05	16	32
Marmot	2018	8.22	897	19	132	22	13.3	1.32	<0.05	193	159
Phoenix	2018	160	1,440	177	8	294	20.7	10.75	0.2	72	328
Phoenix	2018	220	10,000	341	22	237	42.5	18.65	0.24	198	56
Phoenix East	2018	2.76	209	5	8	23	1.41	9.33	<0.05	32	15
Silver Pond North	2018	5.33	3	5	11	1,205	3.11	0.61	0.63	26	66
Silver Pond North	2018	12.05	8	12	37	57	137.5	15.85	2.55	32	8
Marmot Lake	2019	8.28	100	10	143	12	78.4	4.97	<0.05	104	62
Marmot East	2019	4.51	556	12	47	37	5.19	1.91	<0.05	324	64
Marmot East	2019	6	318	10	756	42	246	21.5	<0.05	113	13
Marmot East	2019	3.63	656	12	32	119	183.5	4.79	<0.05	294	67
Marmot East	2019	16.1	1,425	34	62	289	159	8.19	0.05	437	72
Marmot East	2019	24.2	129	26	44	13	15.95	5.74	0.09	116	51
Phoenix	2019	5.13	309	9	27	42	4.53	15.35	<0.05	33	22

TABLE 9.2
SELECTED GEOCHEMISTRY FOR BENCHMARK ROCK GRAB SAMPLES BY YEAR WITH AUEQ >5 G/T

Zone	Year	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	*AuEq (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Phoenix	2019	149	1,375	166	38	63	10.9	10.95	0.46	224	74
Phoenix	2019	19.3	1,115	33	23	80	7.86	9.46	0.07	48	24
AGB	2020	18.75	1,550	38	5	146	3	14	n/a	245	490
Marmot Lake	2020	25	2,330	54	195	208	33	2.5	n/a	2,180	130
Marmot Lake	2020	25.9	2,610	59	207	144	37	5	n/a	3,510	705
Marmot Lake	2020	1.09	342	5	111	50	3	2.5	n/a	140	139
Marmot Lake	2020	2.07	257	5	143	28	3	2.5	n/a	236	127
Marmot East	2020	3.37	159	5	309	41	157	18	n/a	93	28
Off Prospect	2020	27.9	378	33	105	22	207	16	n/a	216	19
Off Prospect	2020	0.82	1,090	14	179	60	7	2.5	n/a	632	249

Note: *n/a = not analyzed.*

The 2018 rock sampling program defined and confirmed historical anomalies at Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix, Silver Pond North and Marmot Lake. Only weak localized mineralization was identified at Kodah and Round Mountain, failing to confirm historical anomalies. Additional follow up sampling in these areas was recommended.

In 2019, samples from Marmot Lake, Marmot East and Phoenix returned values >5 g/t AuEq (AuEq calculated using 80:1 Ag:Au ratio). Highlights include a grab sample from Phoenix that returned 166.19 g/t AuEq and a grab sample from Marmot Lake East that returned 33.91 g/t AuEq. A total of 36 grab samples graded >1.0 g/t AuEq, with 12 above 4.0 g/t AuEq. The 2019 trench sampling was unsuccessful in identifying any significant surficial mineralization along the VLF anomalies and inferred fault. Only 4 grab samples at Cliff Creek, and 1 grab sample at AGB returned values >0.1 g/t AuEq. A large interval of clay fault gouge was intersected in the trench confirming the inferred fault along the AGB Trench. However, no mineralization was observed.

The 2019 channel sampling at Marmot was successful in identifying anomalous mineralization, with 10 of 42 channel samples returning>0.2 g/t AuEq. The Marmot channel samples helped to define the extent of mineralization along altered structural features. Marmot Lake and Marmot East (a new discovery to the East of the historical Marmot Lake Prospect), returned the highest number of high-grade samples, with six samples returning >1 g/t Au and >50 g/t Ag. Rock samples collected from different prospects show unique geochemical signatures, such as elevated Pb, Zn and Cu at Cliff Creek compared to samples at AGB and Marmot. This could suggest distinct mineralized deposition events at the different Zones, and (or) metal zonation indicating different levels or erosional depths within the mineralized system.

In 2020, rock samples from AGB, Marmot Lake, Marmot Lake East, Gifford's Edge and Lala returned values >5 g/t AuEq (AuEq calculated using 80:1 Ag:Au ratio). Highlights include a sample from Marmot Lake that returned 58.5 g/t AuEq and a sample from Gifford's Edge that returned 32.6 g/t AuEq. A total of 24 samples graded >1.0 g/t AuEq and 10 graded >4.0 g/t AuEq.

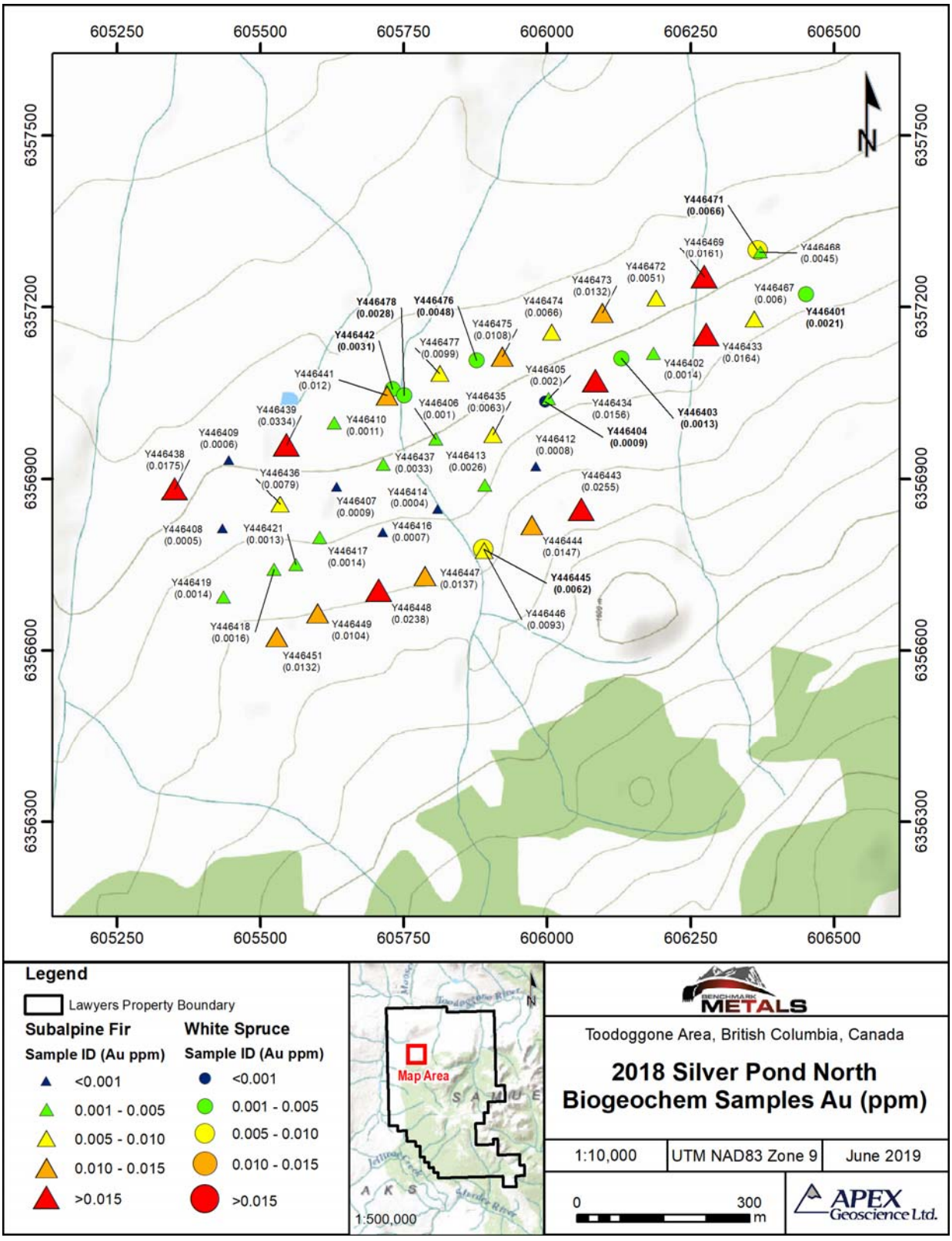
In 2020, Marmot Lake, AGB, LaLa and Gifford's Edge prospects all returned rock samples with anomalous Au values; specifically, 11 samples from AGB, 13 samples from Gifford's Edge, 75 samples in Marmot Lake zones, and 20 samples in LaLa returned >0.1 g/t AuEq. The anomalous samples exhibited alteration and mineralization styles congruent with those observed in the main Zones. Marmot Lake and Marmot Lake East returned the highest number of high-grade samples, with six samples containing >1 g/t Au and >50 g/t Ag.

9.3 BIOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

9.3.1 Sampling Overview

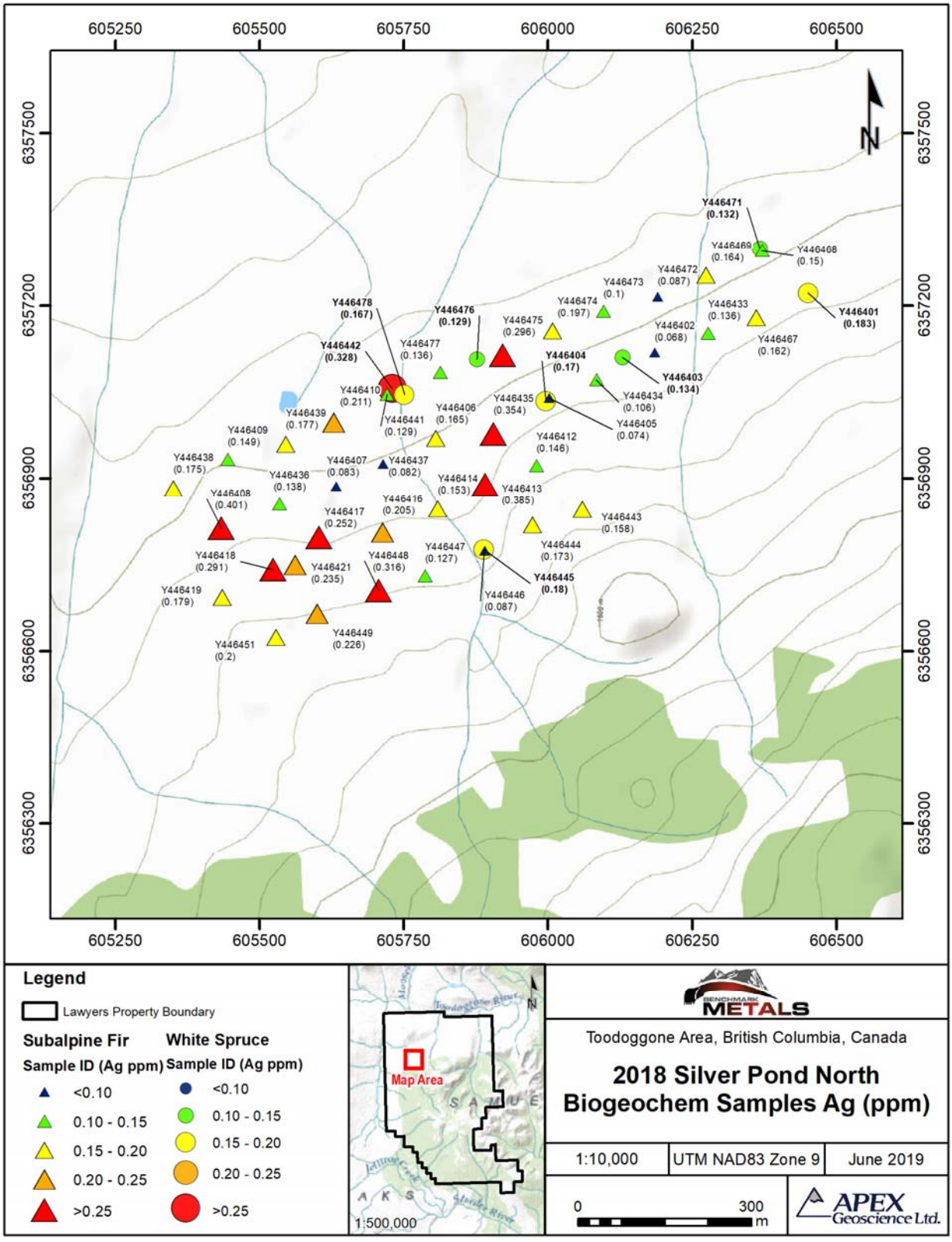
During the 2018 exploration program, a pilot biogeochemistry sampling study was conducted to test the value of biogeochemical sampling for the Lawyers Property. Biogeochemical sampling has the potential to identify mineralization missed by soil or rock sampling. A total of 46 tree samples were collected over known mineralization occurrences. The location and results of the 2018 biogeochemical sampling and results are illustrated in Figures 9.7 to 9.9.

FIGURE 9.7 2018 BIOGEOCHEMISTRY GOLD RESULTS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



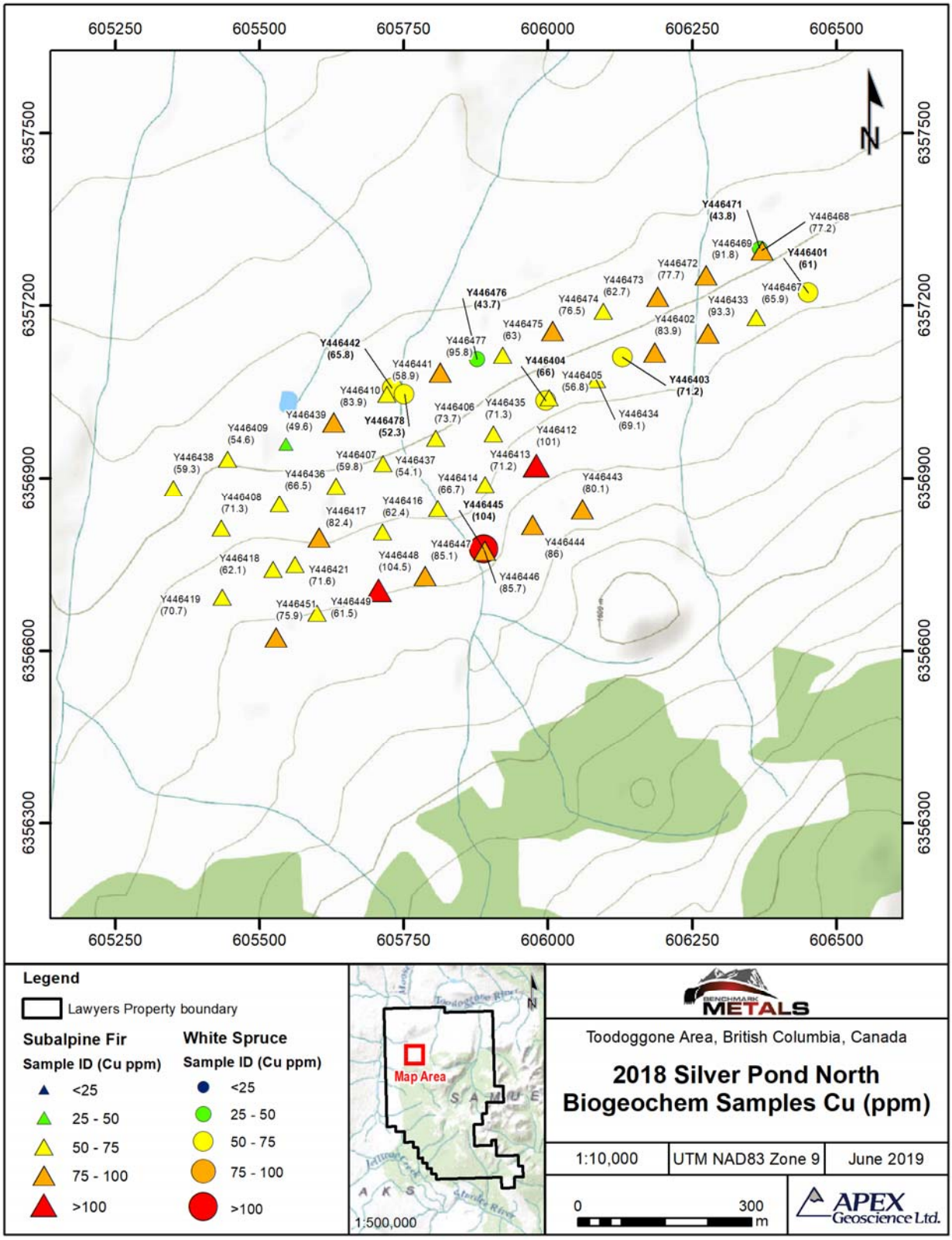
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.8 2018 BIOGEOCHEMISTRY SILVER RESULTS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.9 2018 BIOGEOCHEMISTRY COPPER RESULTS AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.3.2 Sampling Methods and Quality

Samples of crown twigs with their needles were collected from 1 to 2 trees of the same species in a 5 m^2 area for a single sample site. An effort was made to sample from trees with similar heights and diameters for a representative dataset. Samples were taken from branches growing from the trunk at chest height for consistency. Clean gloves were worn or bare hands to ensure no contamination occurred. Ten twigs broken at exactly 25 cm length from the crown were gathered from 1 to 2 trees at each site. They were placed in a HUBCO Sentry cloth bag with a unique sample number tag inside and the same unique sample number written on the exterior of the bag. A brief description of the area, tree species, growth rings etc. were noted in a smartphone using the fulcrum application.

All samples were dried in a heated tent, then individual samples were placed in a larger rice bag, zip tied closed and secured with a security tag. The samples were trucked to ALS Global Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columba for preparation, before being transported to ALS Global Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis.

9.3.3 Sample Coverage

From the historical data compilation, the Silver Pond North area was selected for the pilot biogeochemical project. The area contains historical Au mineralization confirmed through trench, rock, and soil samples and it is covered by trees. Tree species over the area include Subalpine Fir (abundant) and White Spruce (rare). Tree species were kept separate to identify if a specific species performs better. A sampling grid was chosen with 100 m line and station spacing with the same orientation as the historical soil grids in the area.

9.3.4 Results and Interpretation

The Silver Pond North area was dominated by Subalpine Fir. Only eight White Spruce samples were collected and 38 Subalpine Fir. Due to the unequal sampling of the different tree types, no determination could be made if one species performed better in identifying an anomaly over the mineralized zone.

From the limited dataset, the biogeochemical samples show anomalous silver values (Figure 9.8) that correlate with anomalous silver samples in the historical data and 2018 soil and rock samples. However, comparing the three datasets is difficult because of the small biogeochemical dataset, and because the 2018 rock and soil samples did not completely cover the extent of the biogeochemical program. From the limited overlap in datasets, the gold and copper values of the biogeochemical sampling (Figures 9.7 and 9.9) did not correlate with the 2018 soil or rock samples.

In summary, the biogeochemical pilot study proved that it is a useful technique across the Property if there is adequate tree cover to produce consistent sampling material. Future biogeochemical sampling will be reserved to the periphery of the Property where tree cover exists and there is poor or no soil development.

9.4 PETROGRAPHIC STUDY

In 2018, 28 rock samples displaying veining and mineralization were sent to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. for preparation of petrographic thin-sections. Of these samples, 21 were collected from diamond drill core and seven from rock samples. Additionally, three samples (At-9a/fi, At-10a/fi and At-15a/fi) had a duplicate thin section made for use in fluid inclusion analysis. The samples were collected from a variety of prospects, in order to evaluate the mineralization style across the Property. A petrographic study by APEX geologists focusing on vein paragenesis, alteration style and time of mineralization is currently in progress and results are pending. A set of six thin sections (including four from the 2018 set and two from 2019) were sent to Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. in 2019, and a detailed petrographic report was completed by Craig H.B Leitch. Additional samples from 2020 drilling have been selected for petrography, but at this time no work has been done on them.

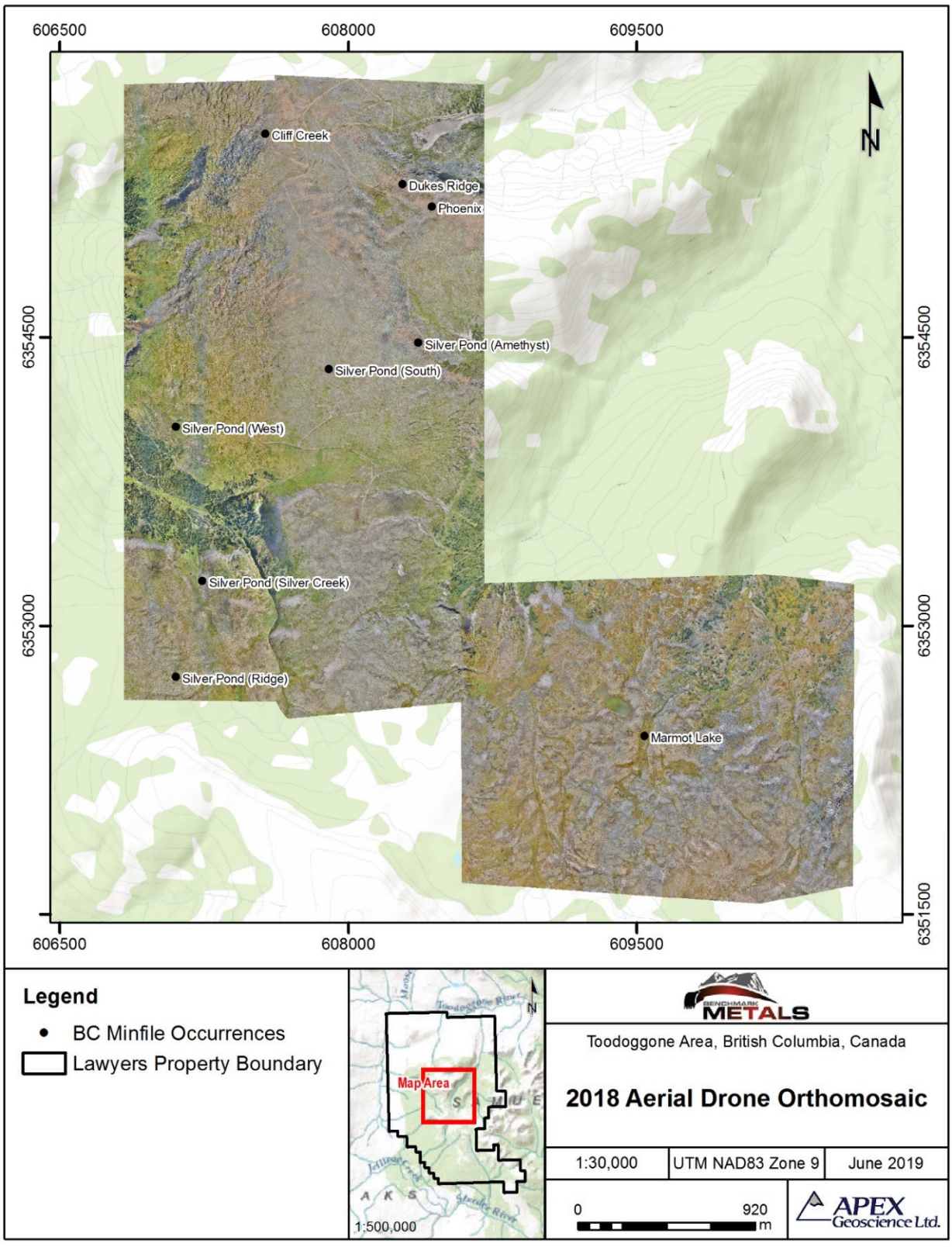
9.5 AERIAL DRONE SURVEY (UAV)

Aerial drone surveys were completed in 2018 and 2019 using hand launched senseFly eBee Plus drones. Four surveys were conducted to cover Dukes Ridge and Marmot Lake area in 2018, and AGB and the claims in the southern part of the Lawyers Property in 2019, including the new prospects; Black Lake Alteration Corridor, Lawyers South East and Silicon Valley North. In 2018, approximately 1,112 ha of combined area was covered by the surveys. A total of 10,330 images were captured during the 2018 surveys. In 2019, approximately 3,425 ha of combined area was covered by the surveys. A total of 28,454 images were captured during the 2019 surveys. Imagery resolution of <5 cm per pixel was maintained throughout. The drone imagery was collected at high resolution to guide interpretation of surficial geology and reconnaissance for future exploration programs.

The 2019 AGB survey covered areas of active drilling. For this reason, ground control points ("GCP") were utilized to increase the absolute accuracy of the final products, in order to develop a more accuracy dataset for drilling. This involved setting out targets on the ground ahead of the aerial survey. When the survey was complete, those same targets were surveyed using RTK Trimble R10 GNSS System for highly accurate coordinates. During post-processing, the targets visible in the aerial imagery were assigned the specific coordinates captured by the RTK survey equipment. This assignment forces the software to honor those coordinates and extrapolate that data to all other data points, such as the individual images, for a higher degree of absolute accuracy of the coordinates for the final products (DSM and Orthomosaic). The 2019 AGB survey was merged with the partially overlapping 2018 Cliff Creek imagery to create a single dataset. The increased level of accuracy from the 2019 survey was applied to the 2018 to 2019 merged product based on the GCP coordinates.

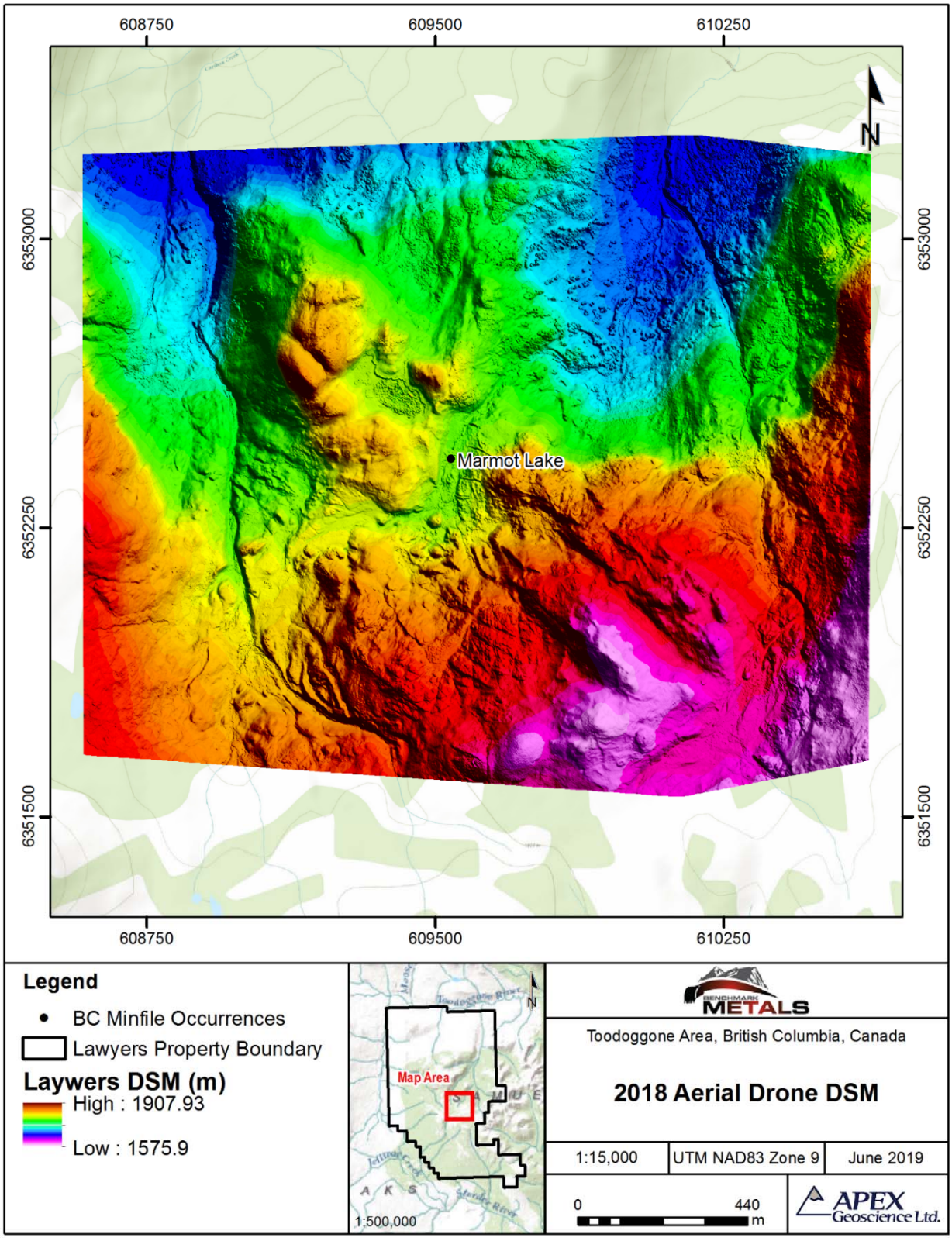
The drone imagery was post processed using Correlator 3-D software. The final products of the aerial drone survey were completed after the 2019 exploration program finished (Figures 9.10 to 9.12). The aerial drone products included the digital surface model (DSM) and an orthomosaic color image.

FIGURE 9.10 2018 AERIAL DRONE SURVEY ORTHOMOSAIC



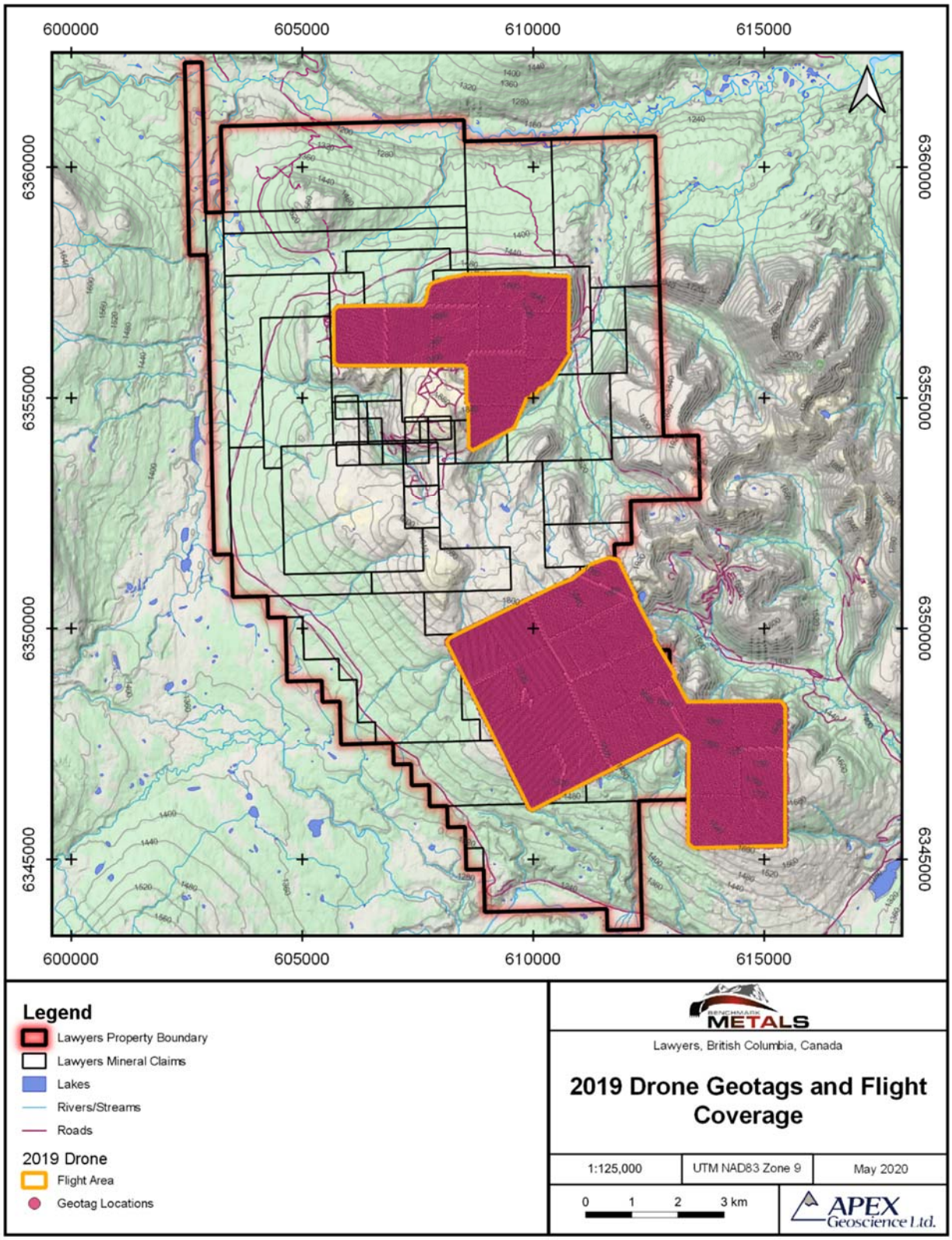
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.11 2018 AERIAL DRONE SURVEY DSM OVER MARMOT LAKE AREA



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.12 2019 DRONE FLIGHT COVERAGE



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.6 GROUND GEOPHYSICS

9.6.1 Survey Parameters

Benchmark completed ground magnetic ("MAG") and Very Low Frequency ("VLF") surveying during the 2019 and 2020 field seasons. Surveys were completed over portions of the AGB, Cliff Creek, Phoenix, and Dukes Ridge, Marmot and Silver Pond Prospects at the Lawyers Property. The MAG and VLF surveys were completed over areas prospective for gold and silver mineralization, based on historical and recent work. The AGB, Cliff Creek, Phoenix, and Dukes Ridge zones surveying was completed from June 27 to July 24, 2019 (Table 9.3). The MAG and VLF surveying for the Silver Pond Zone and Marmot Prospects was completed from June 28 to August 15, 2020 (Table 9.4). Results for Cliff Creek to AGB Zones are shown in Figures 9.13 and 9.14, and for Silver Pond and Marmot are shown in Figures 9.15 and 9.16.

TABLE 9.3
2019 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL GRID STATISTICS FOR CLIFF CREEK, AGB, PHOENIX AND DUKES RIDGE ZONES

Method	Line Spacing (m)	Line Lengths (m)	Measurements	Nominal Spacing (m)	Total Line-km
MAG	25 to 50	1,600 to 3,500	212,975	0.72	143.3
VLF	25 to 50	1,600 to 3,500	16,275	25	143.3

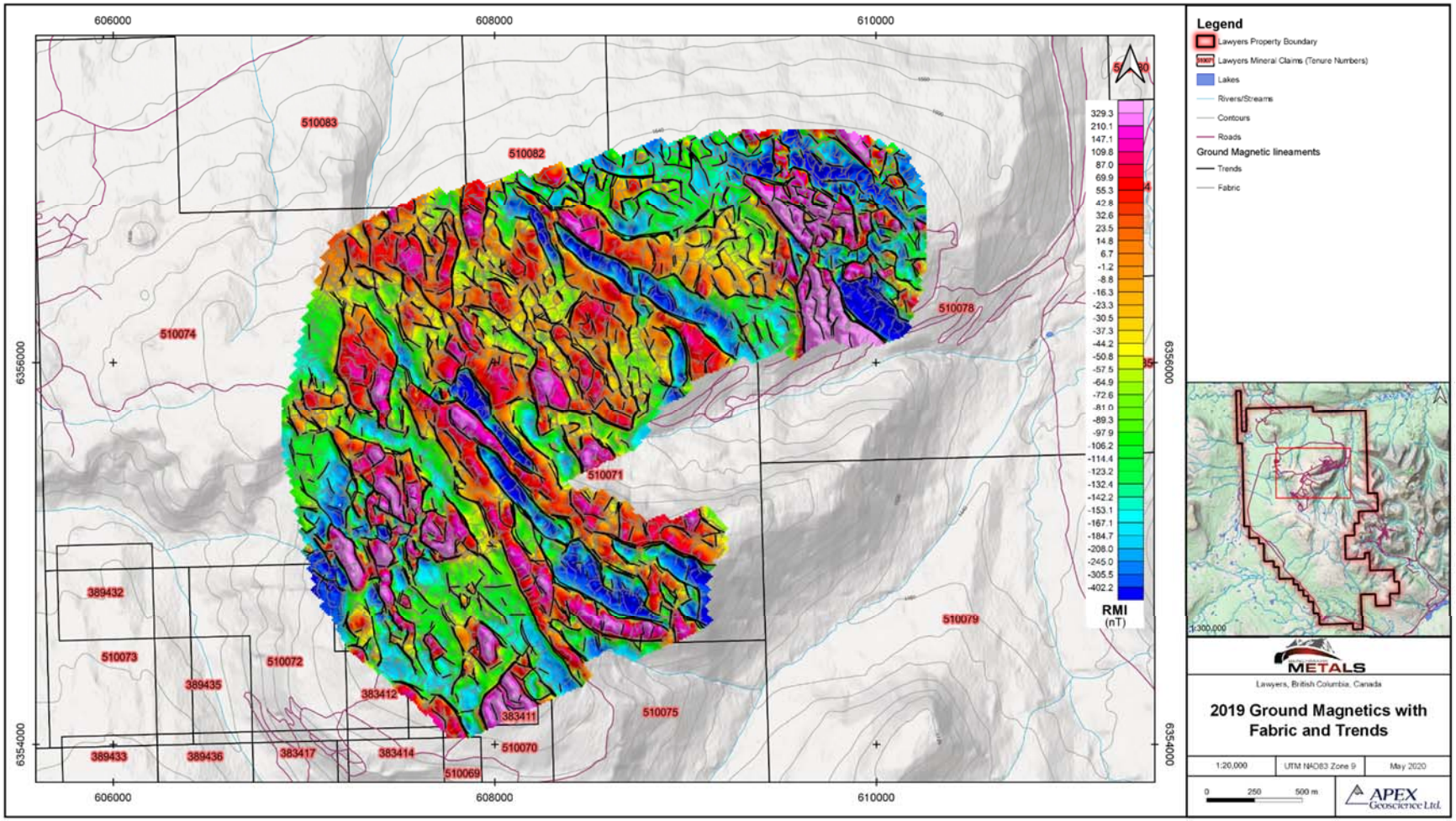
Source: *APEX (2021)*

TABLE 9.4
2020 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL GRID SUMMARY STATISTICS

Zone	MAG Lines	MAG Line-km	VLF Lines	VLF Line-km	VLF Stations	DCIP Receiver Line-km	DCIP Transmitter Line-km	DCIP Lines
Marmot	35	63.39	35	63.39	3,333	0	0	0
Silver Pond	87	171.16	38	122.68	6,708	42.2	23.8	21

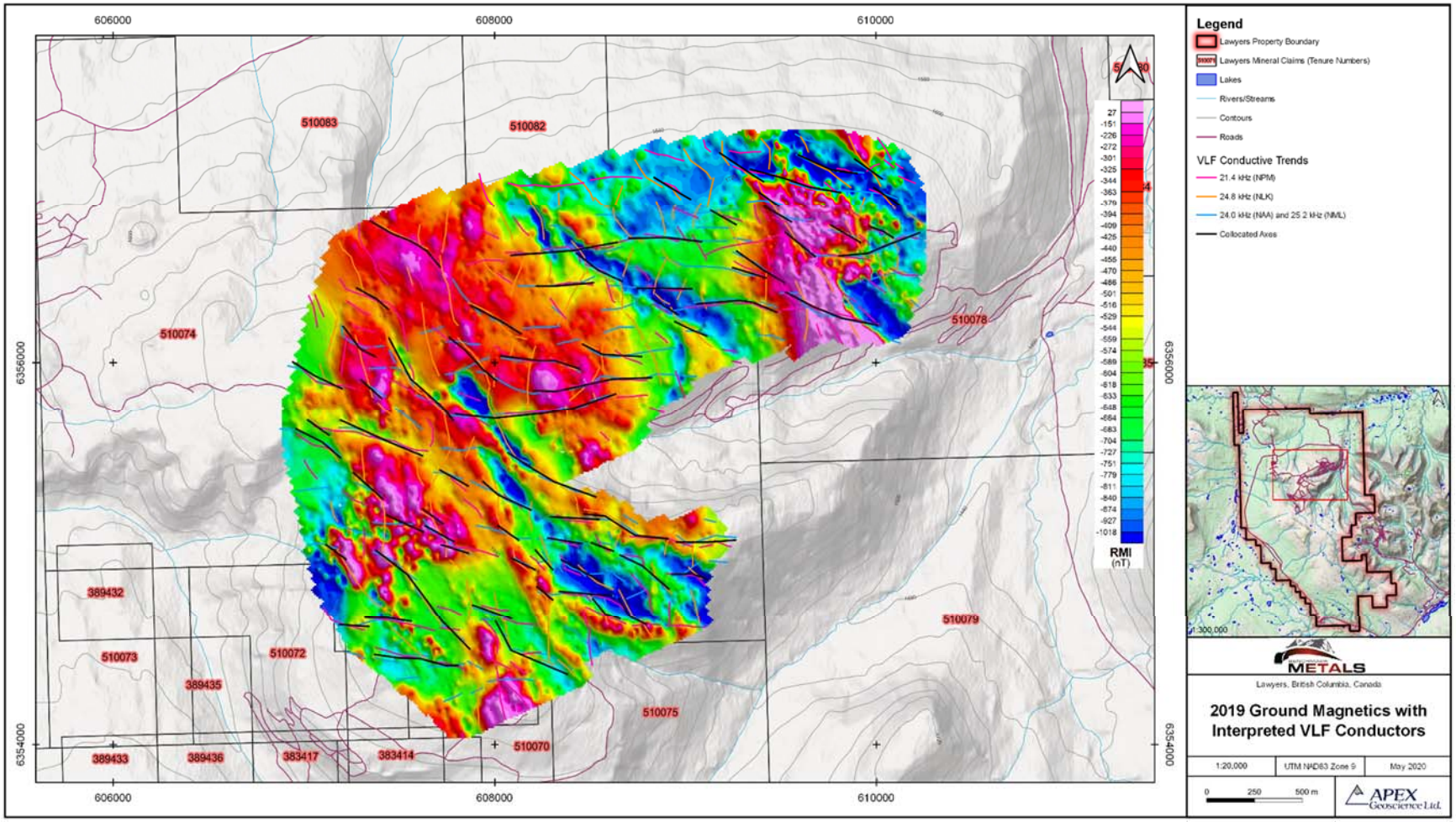
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.13 2019 GROUND MAGNETIC LINEAMENTS OVERLAYING THE RMI GRID – LAWYERS RESOURCE AREA



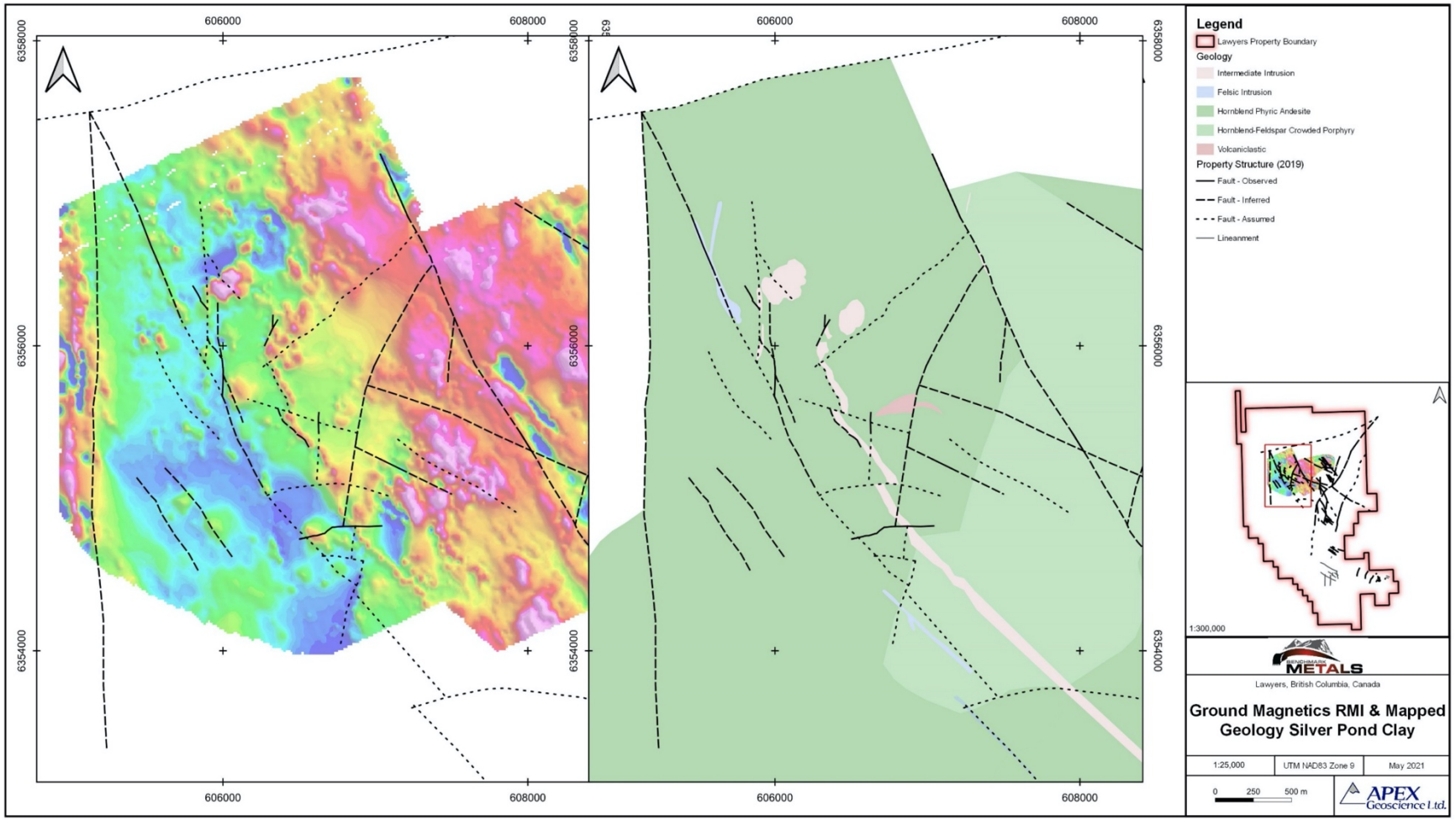
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.14 2019 VLF CONDUCTIVE TRENDS OVERLAYING THE RMI MAGNETIC GRID – LAWYERS RESOURCE AREA



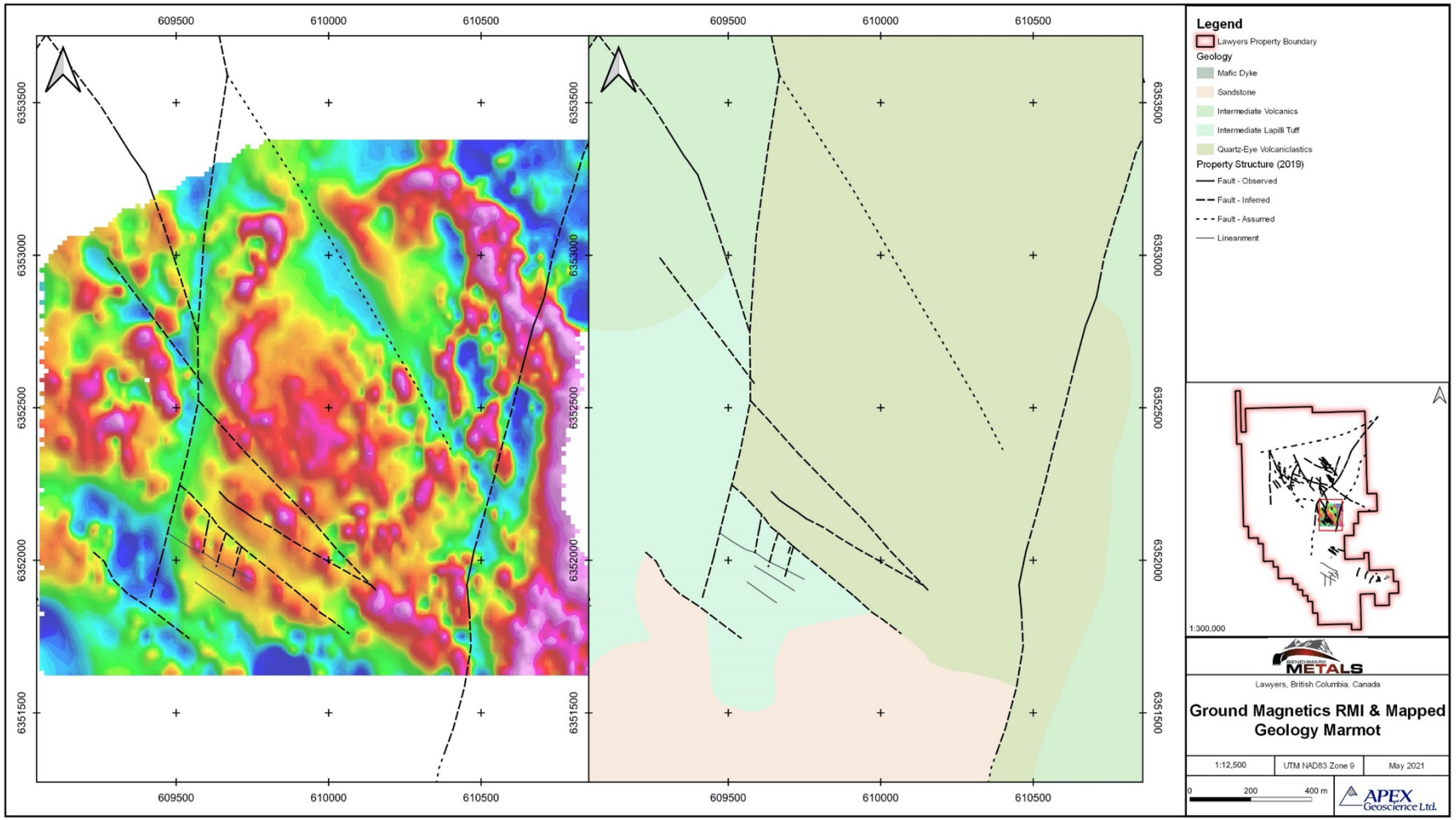
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.15 2020 GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY COVERAGE OVER SILVER POND



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.16 2020 GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY OVER MARMOT LAKE



Source: *APEX (2021)*

Benchmark commissioned Dias Geophysical Limited to conduct a 3-D DC-resistivity and induced polarization (DCIP) geophysical survey over the Silver Pond Prospect at the Lawyers Property. The survey used a rolling distributed partial 3-D DCIP array with a pole-dipole transmitter configuration and was designed to detect electrical resistivity and chargeability signatures associated with prospective target areas. The DCIP survey was completed from July 6 to July 23, 2020. Apparent resistivity and chargeability data over the grid and 3-D inversion models were generated (Figures 9.17 to 9.22).

9.6.2 Sampling Methods

APEX used a GEM GSM-19V Overhauser magnetometer/VLF with an integrated GNSS receiver to collect both the ground magnetic and VLF survey measurements. The MAG data is recorded as total magnetic intensity readings at a cycle time of 1 second, while the GEM unit was in walk mode and collecting continuous measurements along the traverse lines. The VLF data is recorded as the in-phase and out-of-phase components of the secondary electromagnetic field, recorded as percentage of the primary field, along with X and Y components of the horizontal field amplitude and total field strength of the primary field. The VLF measurements are recorded while the GEM unit is held stationary every 25 m along the traverse lines and measurements are taken from up to three VLF transmitter (Tx) frequencies.

The VLF surveying utilized primary field signals generated by four unique transmitters located throughout the United States. The VLF transmitters undergo regular shut-down for maintenance and repairs, and the GEM system records signal from up to three transmitters during each measurement, so VLF datasets may contain gaps in recordings due to the Tx shutdowns. The transmitters located in Cutler, Maine and LaMoure, North Dakota are in similar directions from the survey grid, and their signals will maximally couple with the same bodies, so data measured using 24.0 kHz and 25.2 kHz frequencies are compiled into a common dataset.

The Silver Pond 3-D DC-resistivity and induced polarization (DCIP) survey used a rolling distributed partial 3-D DCIP array with a pole-dipole transmitter configuration and was designed to detect electrical resistivity and chargeability signatures associated with prospective target areas.

9.6.3 Survey Coverage

The 2019 survey grid over the main Mineral Resource area prospects (Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix and AGB) encompassed an area covering approximately 650 ha and consisted of 53 traverse lines oriented at 065°/245° and spaced 50 m apart. The survey line lengths were nominally 3,500 m in the northern area and 1,600 m in the southern area. Infill lines were added over the AGB Mineral Resource area at 25 m line-spacing and nominally 550 m. Six tie lines were additionally completed at various orientations to acquire responses across larger structures and to facilitate data levelling procedures. The MAG surveying totalled 143.3 line-km of survey data (Table 9.3 and Figure 9.13) and the VLF measurements were collected at 16,275 station locations along the survey grid lines (Table 9.3 and Figure 9.14).

The Silver Pond MAG and VLF survey grid encompassed an area covering approximately 714 ha and consisted of 87 traverse lines oriented at 065°/245° and spaced 50 m apart. The total line-km of the Silver Pond MAG survey grid is 171.16 km and the VLF measurements were

collected at 6,708 station locations along the survey grid lines. MAG infill lines were added over areas of interest at 25 m line spacing and nominally 600 m.

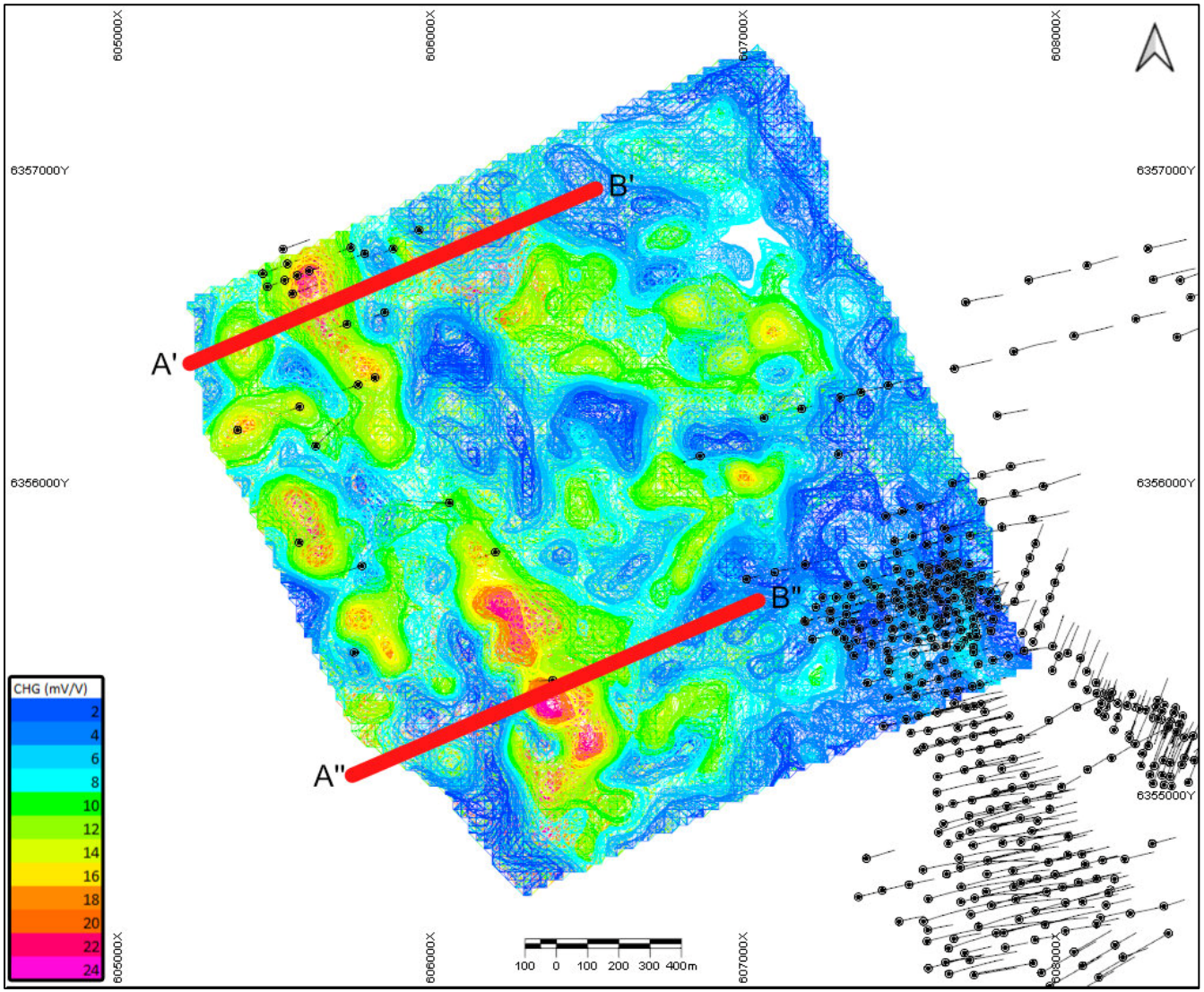
The Marmot MAG and VLF survey grid encompassed an area covering approximately 322 ha and consisted of 35 traverse lines oriented east-west and spaced 50 m apart. The total line-km of the Marmot MAG survey grid is 63.39 km and the VLF measurements were collected at 3,333 station locations along the survey grid lines.

The Silver Pond DCIP survey grid encompassed an area covering approximately 2.5 km^2 and consisted of 21 lines oriented at 065°/245° and spaced 100 m apart. The total line-km of the receivers and transmitters is 42.2 km and 23.8 km, respectively. Receiver line-spacing and current line-spacing was 100 m for lines 800N to 2400N and 150 m for lines 2400N to 3000N, with a receiver sampling interval of 150 samples per second. A 3-D Rolling Distributed Pole-Dipole array with CVR was used. The current injection spacing for the transmitter was 100 m, and transmitter injection locations were at the midpoint between receiver stations along every second line.

9.6.4 Results and Interpretation

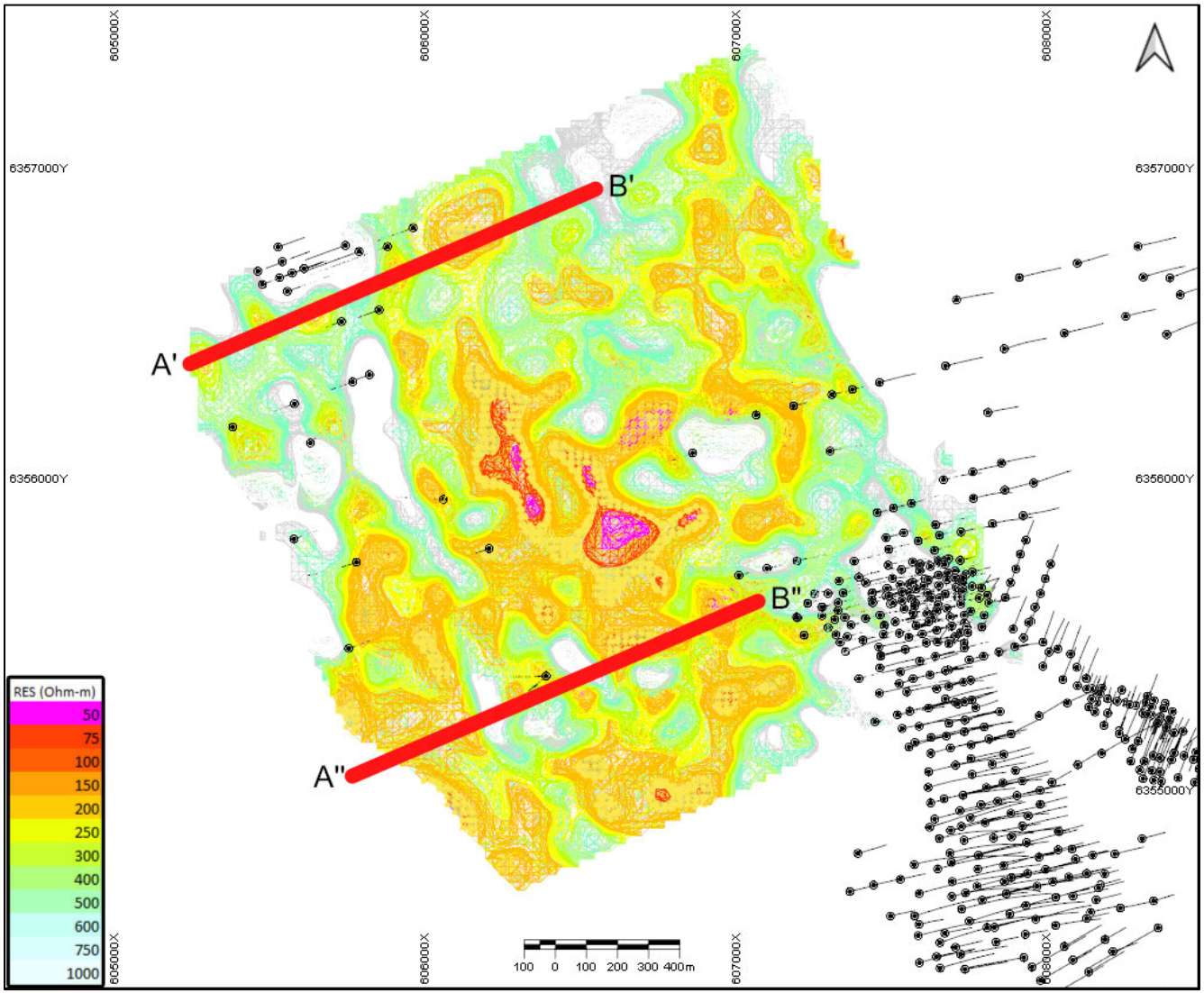
At Silver Pond, several trends and anomalies were identified in the DCIP survey and characterized in relation to mapped geology (Figures 9.17 to Figure 9.22). Anomalies identified were used to plan exploration drilling, completed in late August and early September. Areas where chargeability highs corresponded to resistivity lows, and sharp transitions between the highs and lows, were targeted, especially when they corresponded to mapped structures. Chargeability highs can represent massive sulphides, which have been observed locally in the Silver Pond, both at surface and in drill core. Resistivity highs can be useful for identifying pervasive massive secondary silica alteration commonly associated with Au-Ag±Cu mineralization.

FIGURE 9.17 PLAN VIEW OF CHARGEABILITY OVER SILVER POND - SHOWING DRILL TRACES AND SELECTED CROSS-SECTION ORIENTATION



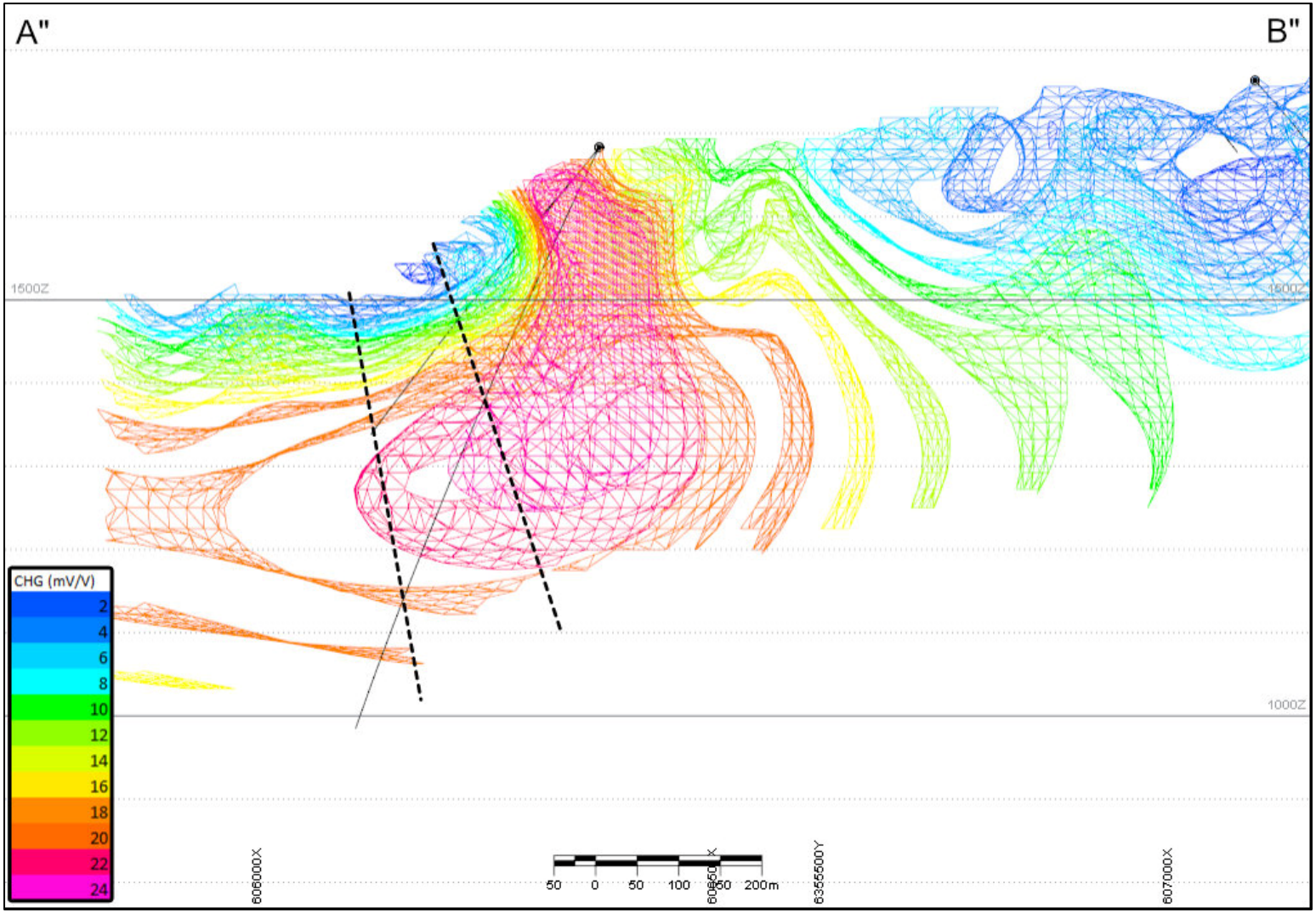
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.18 PLAN VIEW OF RESISTIVITY OVER SILVER POND - SHOWING DRILL TRACES AND SELECTED CROSS-SECTION



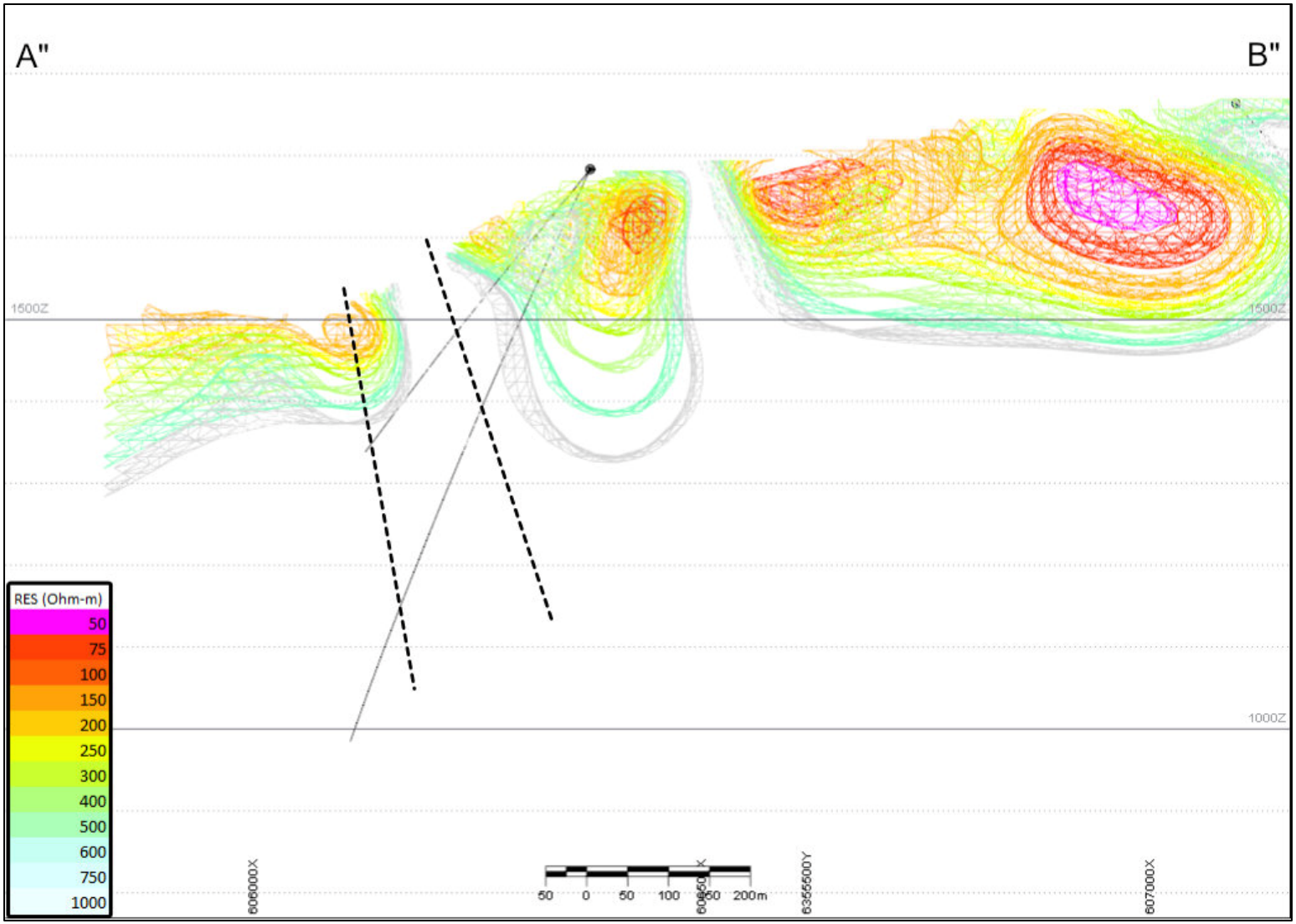
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.19 CROSS-SECTION A"-B" SHOWING CHARGEABILITY, PROJECTED MAP STRUCTURES (DOTTED MINES), AND DRILL TRACES, LOOKING NW WITH A 100 M WINDOW



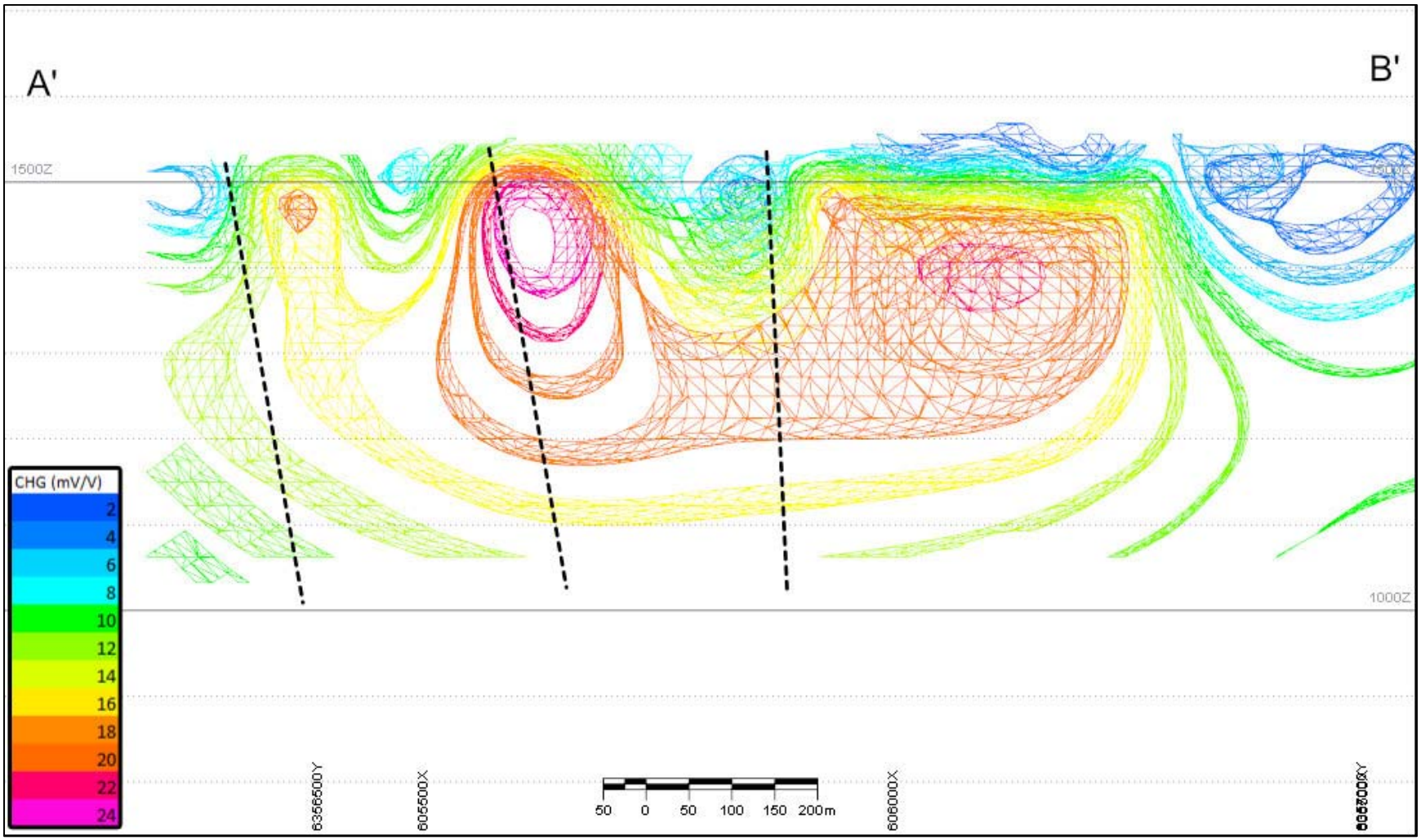
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.20 CROSS-SECTION A”-B” SHOWING RESISTIVITY, PROJECTED MAP STRUCTURES (DOTTED LINES), AND DRILL TRACES, LOOKING NW WITH A 100 M WINDOW



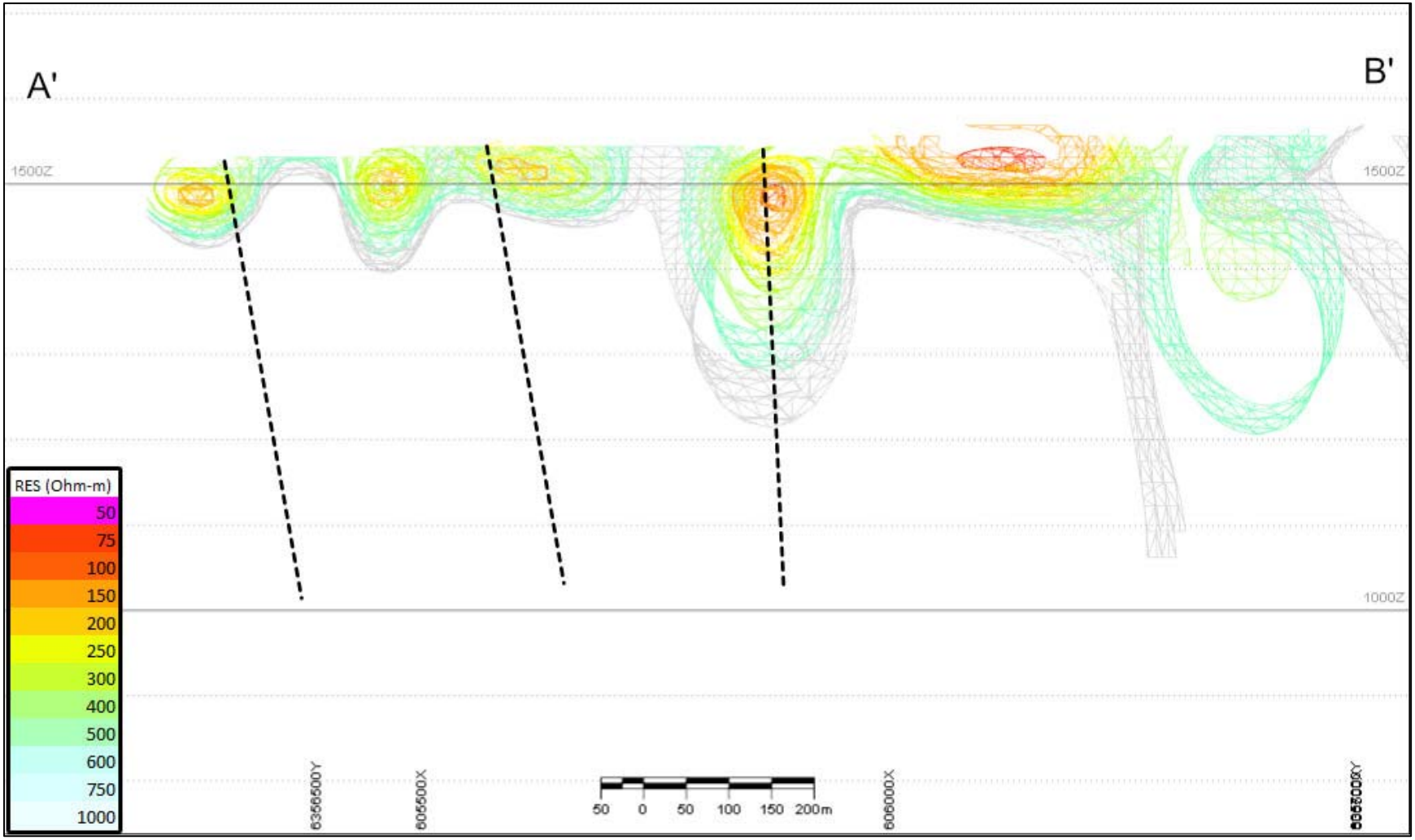
Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.21 CROSS-SECTION A'-B' SHOWING CHARGEABILITY, PROJECTED MAP STRUCTURES (DOTTED LINES), LOOKING NW WITH A 100 M WINDOW



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.22 CROSS-SECTION A"-B" SHOWING RESISTIVITY, PROJECTED MAP STRUCTURES (DOTTED LINES), LOOKING NW WITH A 100 M WINDOW



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.7 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

9.7.1 Airborne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey

Benchmark contracted Geotech Ltd. ("Geotech") of Aurora, Ontario to complete a helicopter-borne time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) survey over the central and northern part of the Benchmark claim block in 2018 (Figure 9.23).

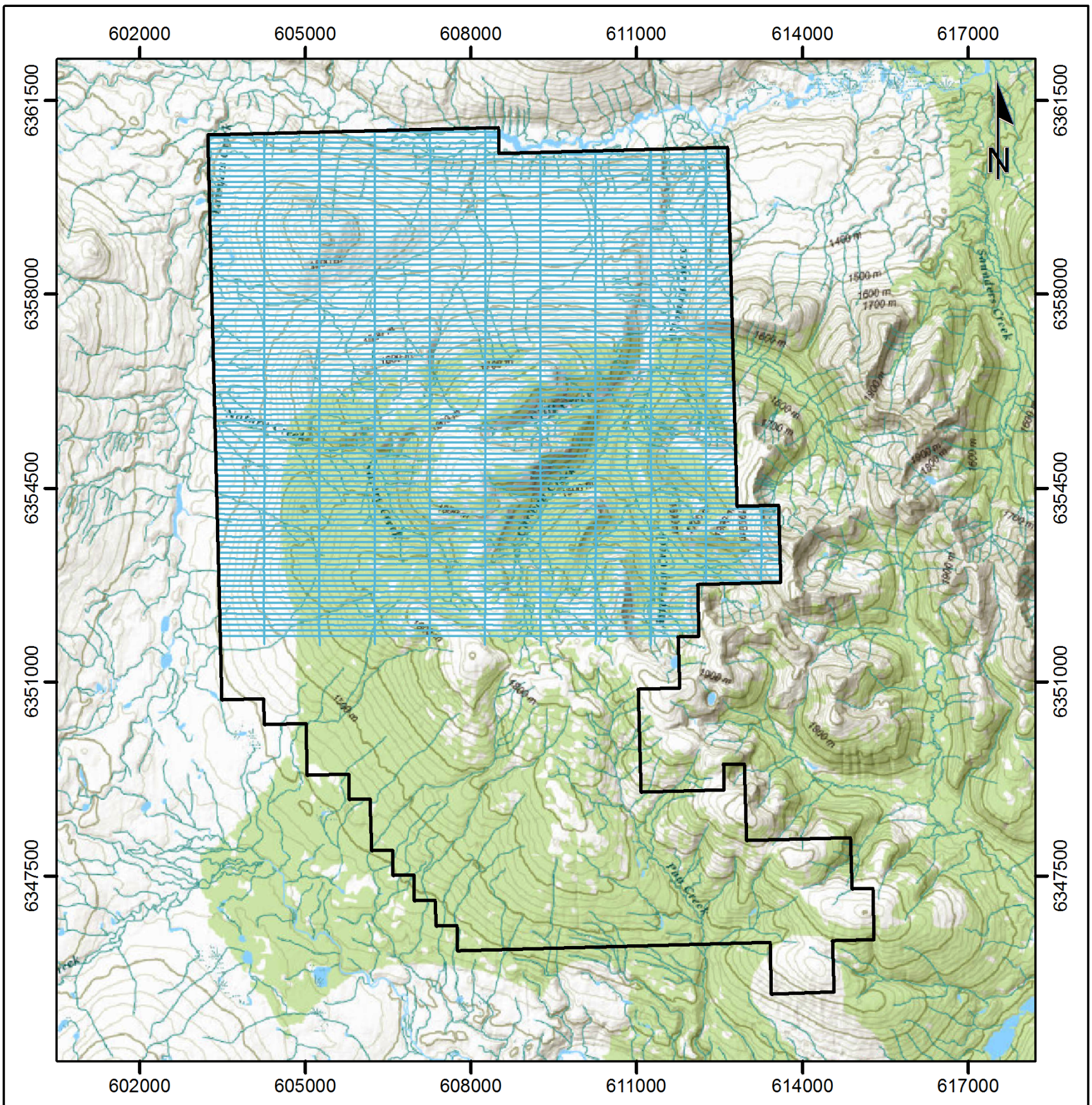
Geotech used an Eurocopter Aerospatiale ("Astar") 350 B3 helicopter, owned and operated by Access Helicopters. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by the Geotech Ltd. crew. The electromagnetic system was a Geotech Time Domain EM (VTEM™) full receiver-waveform streamed data recorded system, a caesium magnetometer, an RSI AGRS RSX-5 spectrometer with GPS navigation systems and radar altimeter as ancillary equipment. During the survey the average transmitter-receiver lop terrain clearance was 54 m and the magnetic sensor clearance was 75 m. The helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 88 m above the ground with an average survey speed of 80 km/h.

The helicopter and crew were based at the Lawyers camp and completed the survey from September 8 to September 18, 2018. A total of 1,272 line-km was flown, covering an area of approximately 115 km^2. Survey lines were spaced at 100 m, whereas the tie lines were spaced at 1,000 m. Survey lines were flown at 90°/270° orientation and tie lines were flown at 0°/180° (Figure 9.23).

The VTEM data was compiled and processed by Geotech using Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to Geotech. Geotech carried out airborne inductively induced polarization ("AIIP") chargeability mapping and EM anomaly picking of the EM data, and the interpretation of the magnetic and radiometric data.

Five potential exploration target zones, for possible epithermal Au-Ag mineralization at the Property were identified. The targets were selected based on a combination of airborne inductively induced polarization product of apparent resistivity (RES) and Cole-Cole time-constant (Tau), and the radioelement ratio of potassium thorium measured in percentage and equivalent ppm, respectively.

FIGURE 9.23 2018 VTEM SURVEY COVERAGE



Legend

Lawyers Property Boundary

Airborne Geophysics

VTEM Linepaths

Toodoggone Area, British Columbia, Canada

2018 Airborne Geophysics Flight linepath

1:120,000	UTM NAD83 Zone 9	June 2019

0 3 km

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.7.1.1 Magnetic Data Interpretation

The magnetic interpretation of the 2018 VTEM data showing known faults and thrusts and interpreted lithological contacts is presented as Figure 9.24. Geotech ran the Centre for Exploration Targeting ("CET") analysis tool from the University of Western Australia to produce the magnetic edge and ridge vectors (CET Ridges and CET Edges) shown in Figure 9.24.

In the Lawyers Mineral Resource area, there appeared to be a strong spatial relationship between knife sharp magnetic lineaments and mineralization. This spatial relationship was the impetus for completing the detailed ground MAG and VLF survey. This survey revealed a strong relationship mineralization to structure and particularly structural intersections and high-grade shoots.

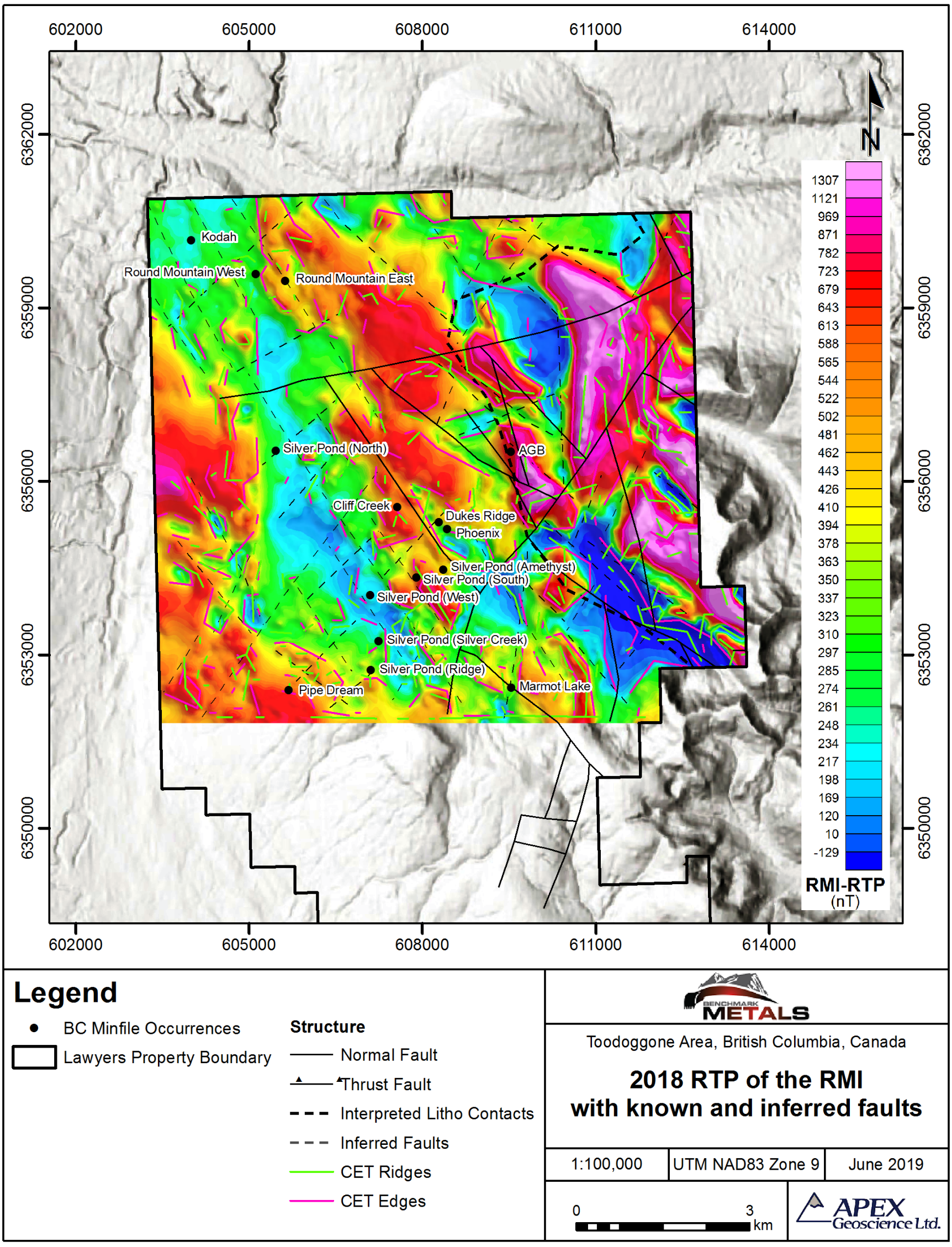
The strong magnetics in the eastern portion of the VTEM survey are interpreted to represent the Upper members of the Toodoggone Formation, i.e., Saunders, Attycelley and McClair. The moderate magnetics in the central and western regions of the Lawyers Property are interpreted to correspond to the Lower members of the Toodoggone Formation, i.e., Metsantan, Moyez and Adoogacho.

9.7.1.2 Electromagnetic Anomalies

Geotech identified local electromagnetic ("EM") anomalies representing both discrete and structural conductors. All time domain geophysical channels for the B-Field and dB/dt profiles were used for anomaly recognition which resulted in the selection of 298 discrete anomalies. The ranked anomalies based on their conductance (>2 Siemens to >6 Siemens) are shown in Figure 9.25. None of the picked EM anomalies making up the conductive zones in the south, southeast, central west and northwestern parts of the Property were coincident with the known epithermal Au-Ag showings or occurrences. Geotech has stated that silicification or disseminated pyrite associated with epithermal mineralization may be identified in VTEM data that has been processed to highlight AIIP responses. Based on the analysis of Cole-Cole forward modelling results of selected VTEM decays, the AIIP depth of investigation was found to be up to 100 m below surface.

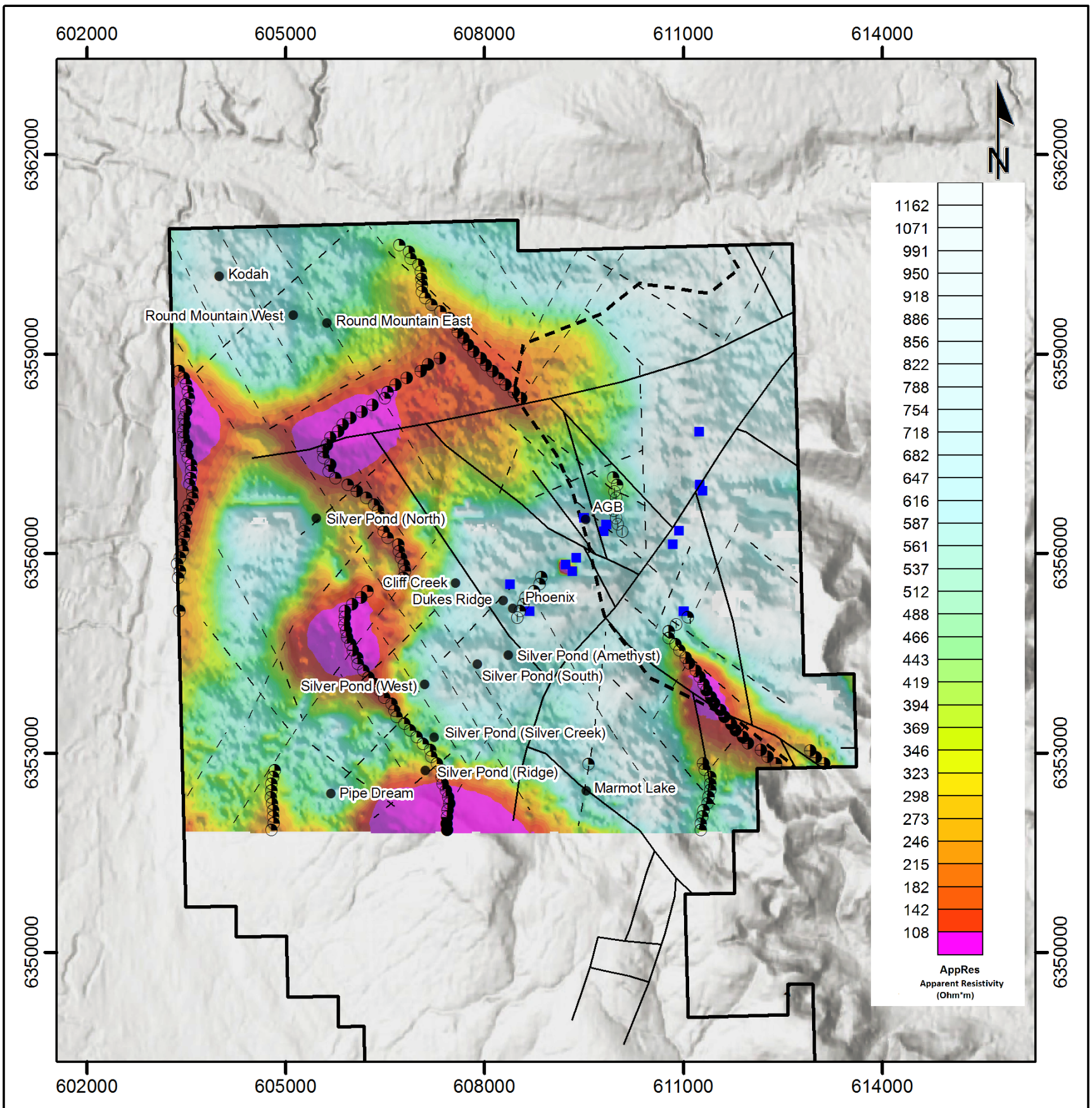
Analysis of the 150 m resistivity depth imaging ("RDI") depth slice shows that the known epithermal Au-Ag deposits and occurrences are located within zones of high apparent resistivity (Figure 9.25).

FIGURE 9.24 **REDUCED TO MAGNETIC POLE ("RTP") TRANSFORMATION OF RESIDUAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY ("RMI") RESPONSE WITH KNOWN AND INFERRED STRUCTURES**



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.25 ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES AND INTERPRETED STRUCTURES OVER THE 150 M DEPTH SLICE OF THE RESISTIVITY DEPTH IMAGING



Legend

- BC Minfile Occurrences
- Lawyers Property Boundary

Structure

- Normal fault
- Thrust fault
- Interpreted Litho Contacts
- Inferred Faults

Grade of EM Anom (conductance)

- 2 (2S < conductance < 3S)
- 3 (3S < conductance < 4S)
- 4 (4S < conductance < 5S)
- 5 (5S < conductance < 6S)
- 6 (conductance > 6S)
- EM Culture

BENCHMARK METALS

Toodoggone Area, British Columbia, Canada

2018 Electromagnetic Anomalies and interpreted structures over 150 m depth slicing of the RDI

1:100,000	UTM NAD83 Zone 9	June 2019

0 3 km

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Source: *APEX (2021)*

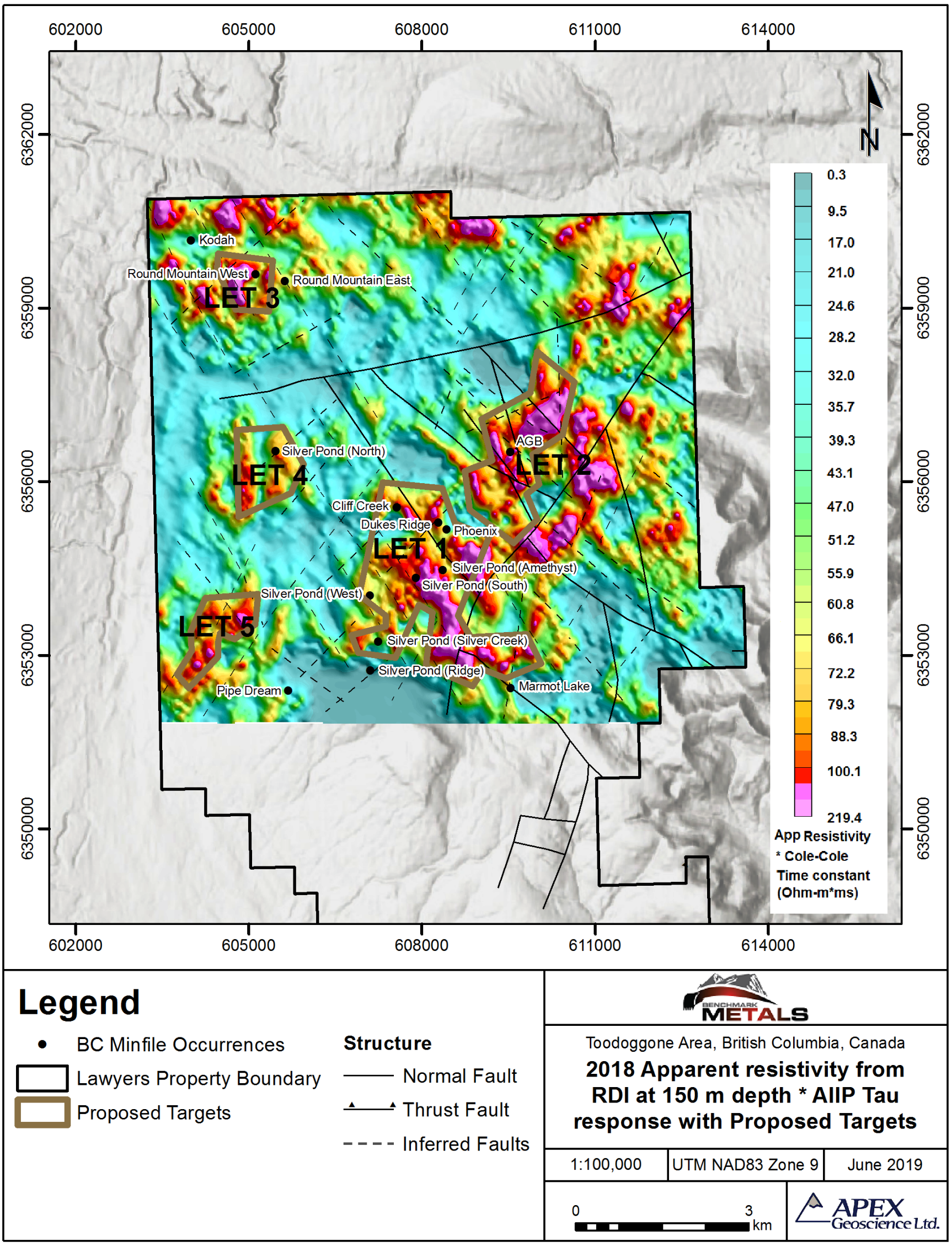
9.7.1.3 AIIP Chargeability Mapping Results

The known epithermal Au-Ag deposits and occurrences on the Property are located at relatively higher ground, where AIIP responses are less likely to correspond to responses due to clays or fine-grained sediments found in drainages and low-lying areas.

When the AIIP Cole-Cole time constant is calculated, higher Cole-Cole time-constants correspond to relatively coarse-grained polarizable material such as disseminated sulphides or hydrothermally altered clays. Cole-Cole time-constant highs coincide with known Au-Ag mineralization, i.e., Round Mountain W and E, Silver Pond N, whereas the Cliff Creek group of deposits have moderate Cole-Cole time-constant responses. The Cliff Creek, Silver Pond and AGB Deposits are also surrounded by Cole-Cole time-constant highs.

Weak to moderate Cole-Cole time-constant responses are observed close to the known mineralization on the Property. The main EM signature of the known epithermal Au-Ag deposits and occurrences are due to silicification. The product of the AIIP apparent resistivity and the Cole-Cole time-constant (RES*Tau) may be a useful targeting tool for identifying possible epithermal Au-Ag mineralization located with depths up to 100 m below surface (Figure 9.26).

FIGURE 9.26 AIRBORNE INDUCTIVELY INDUCED POLARIZATION MAPPING OF VTEM DATA WITH RESISTIVITY * COLE-COLE TIME CONSTANT (RES*TAU)



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.7.1.4 Radiometric Data Interpretation

The Au-Ag epithermal style of mineralization present at the Lawyers Property is characterized by hydrothermal alteration resulting in potassium enrichment. Potassic alteration zones commonly manifest as K/Th highs (Shives et al., 2000).

Airborne gamma ray spectrometry and systematic ground truthing have been shown to be effective in more than thirty examples of geological mapping and mineral deposit characterization (Shives et al., 1995 and Shives et al., 2000).

Two areas with strong K/Th highs, namely targets LET_01 and 02, were identified by Geotech (Figure 9.27). The remainder of the targets (LET_03 to 05) have low to moderate K/Th responses.

Proposed Exploration Targets

Geotech based their selection of potential exploration targets for Au-Ag mineralization on the following criteria:

1) The targets should have moderate to high Resistivity * Cole-Cole Time constant (RES*Tau) responses;

2) The targets should be in or close to known or inferred faults;

3) The targets should be located at elevated ground (non-drainage areas) with less erosion thus better chances for mineral preservation; and

4) The targets should have moderate to high K/Th ratios (indicating strong potassic alteration).

Figure 9.28 depicts the five on-Property targets proposed by Geotech draped over the RES*Tau product.

1) ***LET_01:*** This target zone covers all the Cliff Creek, Marmot Lake and Silver Pond areas of mineralization, excluding Silver Pond North.

2) ***LET_02:*** The AGB Zone is covered by Target LET_02.

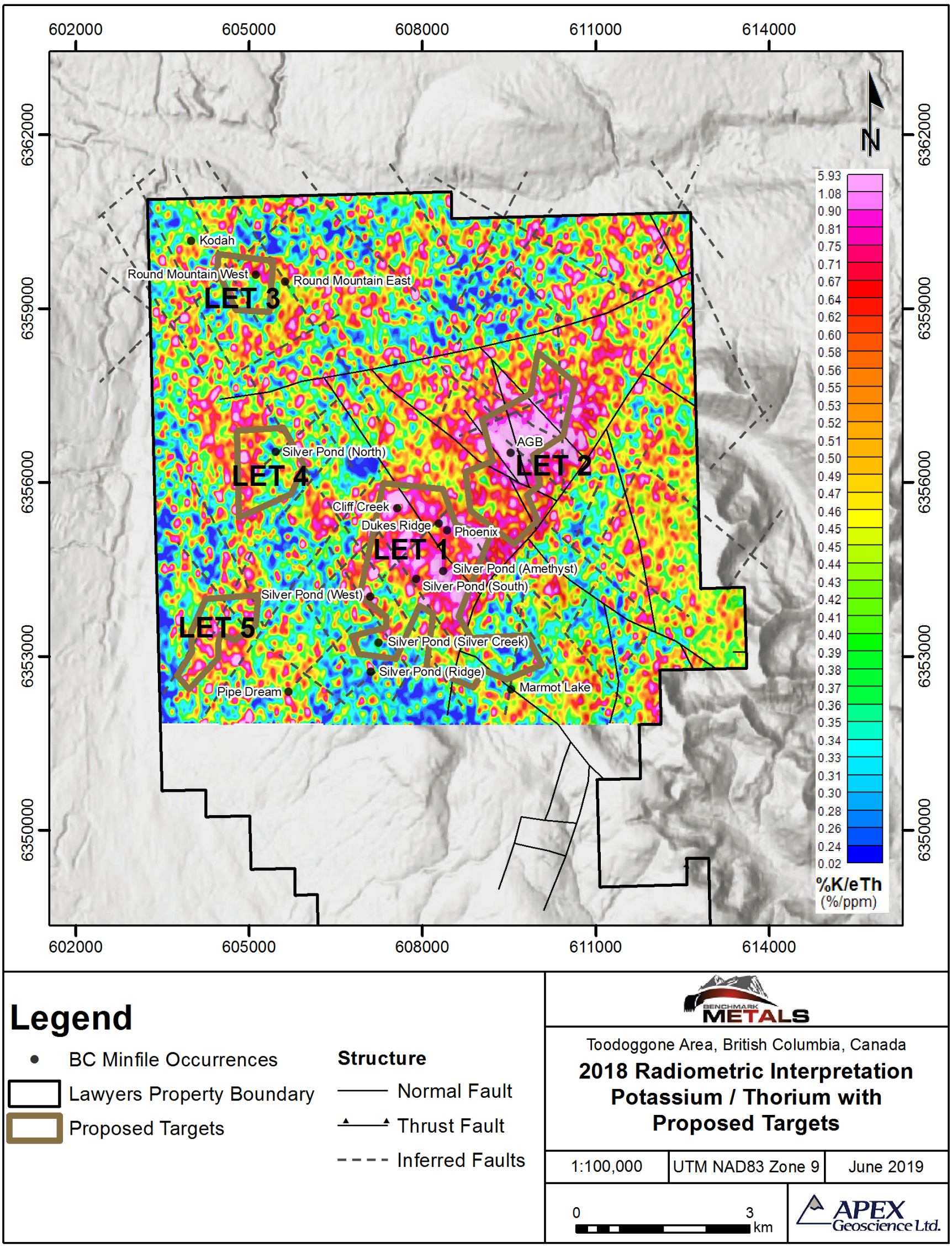
3) Geotech suggests that these two targets could belong to the same mineral system, which is divided by major NW-SE striking faults.

4) ***LET_03:*** This target covers the Round Mountain showing in the northwest part of the Property, excluding the Kodah Prospect.

5) ***LET_04:*** The Silver Pond North showing is covered by this target, which is situated on a northwest facing slope; and

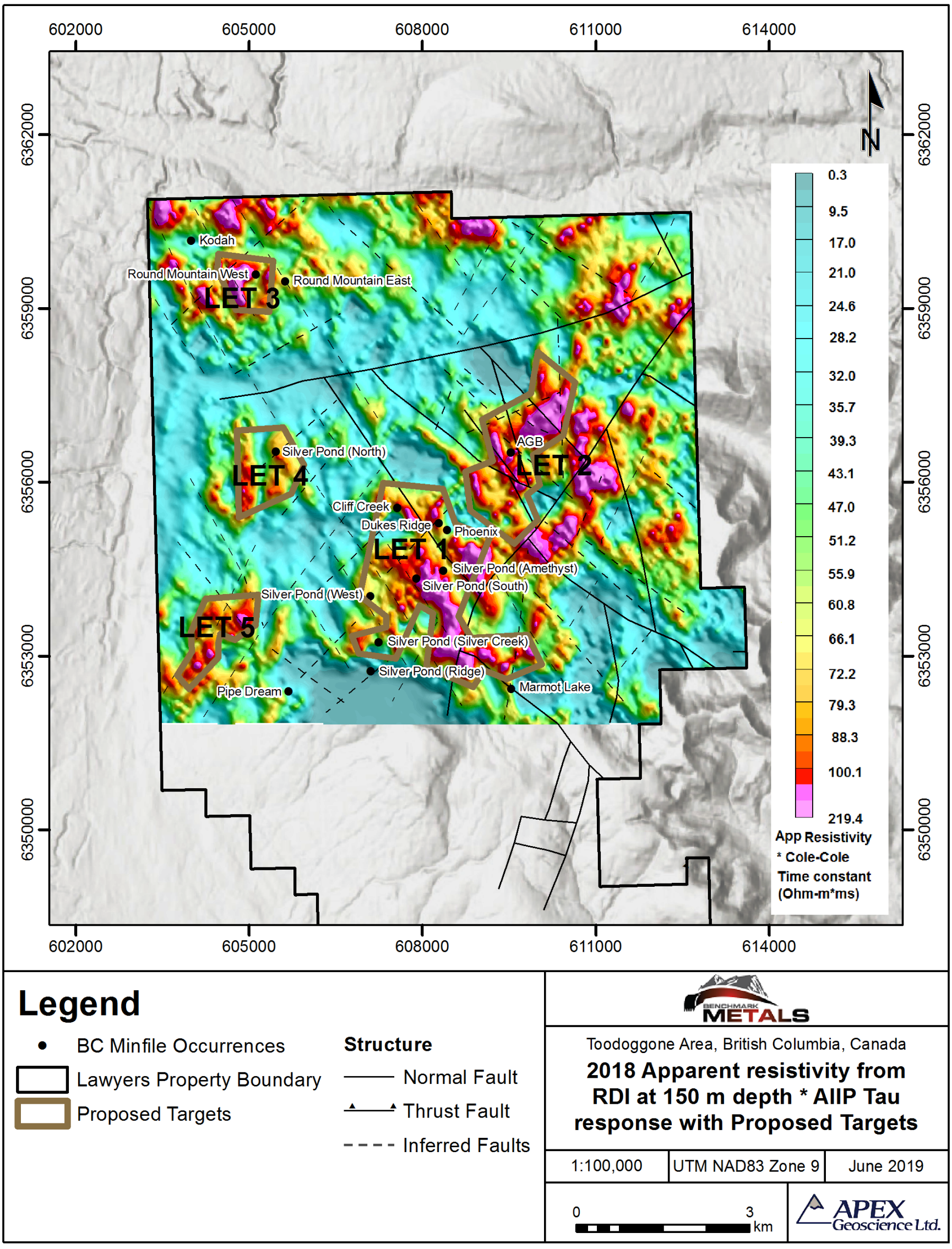
6) ***LET_05:*** Similarly, this target is also situated on a northwest facing slope with no known mineralization associated to date. Geotech thinks it could be situated along the LET_01/02 trend.

FIGURE 9.27 K/TH RATIO VALUES WITH PROPOSED EXPLORATION TARGETS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 9.28 APPARENT RESISTIVITY FROM RDI AT 150 M DEPTH * AIIP TAU RESPONSE WITH PROPOSED EXPLORATION TARGETS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

9.8 SHORTWAVE INFRARED (SWIR) PROGRAM

9.8.1 Introduction

A shortwave infrared (SWIR) or hyperspectral identification program was conducted on samples over the Silver Pond Zone (both rock/clay surface samples and drill core) in 2018 and 2020. This was carried out to determine alteration assemblages and large-scale zonation patterns in clay-rich rock sample which can help indicate proximity to porphyry or high-sulphidation mineralization. Mineral assemblages and crystallinity were examined. Downhole drill core samples were also scanned in a few of the drill holes from Cliff Creek and AGB.

9.8.2 Sample Methods

All samples were cleaned and left to dry at room temperature. The samples must be dry as any water will absorb critical SWIR wavelengths. The lens is cleaned, and the instrument is calibrated when turned on and every five samples. Analysis of samples was conducted using the ASD Terraspec 4 in 2020 and the Terraspec Halo in 2018, and the spectra were exported into The Spectral Geologist (TSG) software and aiSIRIS software for mineral identification and interpretation. The calculations in this study were based on recommendations by Halley (2008) and GMEX (2008). These calculations determine the crystallinity of white mica focused on 2200 nm, the solid solution change in white micas (from paragonite at 2180 nm to phengite at 2280 nm), the crystallinity of kaolinite (the crystallinity is calculated by looking at the ratio between the bottom of the 2161 nm doublet and the 2181 nm reflectance values >1 having higher crystallinity), the solid solution of chlorite (the 2250 nm feature with Mg-chlorite at 2240 nm to Fechlorite at 2270 nm), and the solid solution in alunite (Na-alunite at 1474 nm to K-alunite at 1496 nm). These calculations are not reliable if the desired mineral is of mixed composition, thus the spectra cannot be used where there is overlap. Once the overlapping spectra is removed the scalar can be used.

9.8.3 Sample Coverage

Data was collected on 14 grab samples, nine drill holes from the Silver Pond Zone, two holes from AGB, and four holes from Cliff Creek. In 2018, a total of 519 surface clay samples were analyzed, 370 drill core samples (average 3 m spacing), 220 surface rock samples and 142 soils samples. In 2020, a total of 1,412 intervals were analyzed, at an average spacing of three m throughout the drill holes and 14 grab samples were collected.

9.8.4 Results and Interpretations

At Silver Pond, three distinct alteration assemblages have been identified (Argillic, Advanced Argillic, and Propylitic) through SWIR analysis. In addition to alteration assemblages, variance in mineral chemistry identifiable and are useful in determining the system extent and proximity to hydrothermal fluid conduits. The SWIR analysis confirmed the vertical and lateral extents of the lithocap. Clay minerals indicative of Advanced Argillic alteration are seen at surface and shallow in the core zone, surrounded by Propylitic-Argillic alteration. An increase of white mica crystallinity commonly occurs with depth and increases proximal to major faults structures

suggesting high temperature fluid conduits in those areas. An increase in Mg-Chl occurs with depth and in zones proximal to alteration fluids and is likely an indication of higher temperatures.

The AGB drill holes analyzed indicate an increase in kaolinite crystallinity. The Cliff Creek drill holes analyzed show weak trends of increasing white mica and kaolinite crystallinity and good trends of increasing Mg-Chl crystallinity. Kaolinite crystallinity is commonly seen in intervals logged as propylitic alteration.

9.9 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

9.9.1 Introduction

The 2018-2020 mapping program conducted by APEX focused on characterizing lithology, alteration, structure and mineralization and veining (where applicable). Descriptions and measurements from rock sampling and prospecting were also used for the final geological maps and interpretations.

9.9.2 Sampling Methods

Geologist were sent to the field and focused on characterizing lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, and veining. Observations were recorded on a variety of applications and in notebooks, and compiled in QGIS and mapping journals at the end of the field day. Geological mapping stations were uploaded to the cloud-based database. When initial reconnaissance mapping was completed in an area, traverses over areas of interest were designed to cross major stratigraphic and structural boundaries.

9.9.3 Sample Coverage

The 2019 geological mapping program covered ~8,130 ha and focused on three main areas; 1) The Lawyers Group of Prospects, which define the main Lawyers Trend and includes Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix and AGB; 2) Marmot prospect area, which includes the Marmot Lake and Marmot East Prospects; and 3) the newly acquired southern claims, which includes the new Black Lake Alteration Corridor, Silicon Valley North and Lawyers Southeast Prospects. The 2020 geological mapping program covered ~435 ha and focused on the Silver Pond Zone. Basic mapping and geological observations were also completed in 2018 during the rock sampling program.

9.9.4 Results and Interpretation

The 2019 geological mapping of the Lawyers Property defined 10 major structural domains delineated by major fault bound blocks formed during extension (see Figure 7.6). Four main fault orientations were identified on the Property. The first major structural feature is a series of steep to sub-vertical, 310° to 340° striking faults that dip SW or NW. This fault system exhibits normal displacement with minimal strike-slip movement likely as a result of reactivation. The 310° to 340° faults are syn-post mineralization and generally have a similar orientation as the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix and AGB zones. These faults could be related to ore-forming hydrothermal

processes of the main Lawyers Trend. Localized sections of the stratigraphy contain conglomerates adjacent to major fault zones, which are associated with infill of extensional basins that occurred concurrently with the Toodoggone eruptive cycles. A younger, post-mineralization, north-dipping, E-W (~90°) trending fault system offsets the NW-NNW trending structures and stratigraphy.

The Marmot area of the Property has another series of subvertical north (010°) trending fault structures, which are likely syn-post mineralization. The north-trending faults have associated mineralized fracture zones and returned several anomalous grab samples. Another series of steeply dipping, SW to SE (~205°) faults transect the Marmot Zone and separate it from the main Lawyers Trend. The timing of the 205° faults is unknown, but they mineralization or alteration are not apparent at surface. The later stage fault series that occurred after the initial N-NW trending 310° to 340° extensional faults are responsible for the geometry and subsequent variable rotation of the graben blocks of the structural domains. Variable reactivation and minimal displacement of the different fault systems is indicated by kinematic indicators (conjugate riedel structures, lineations) identified in the mapping program, and common macro-micro scale fault gouge and fault breccia zones visible in core.

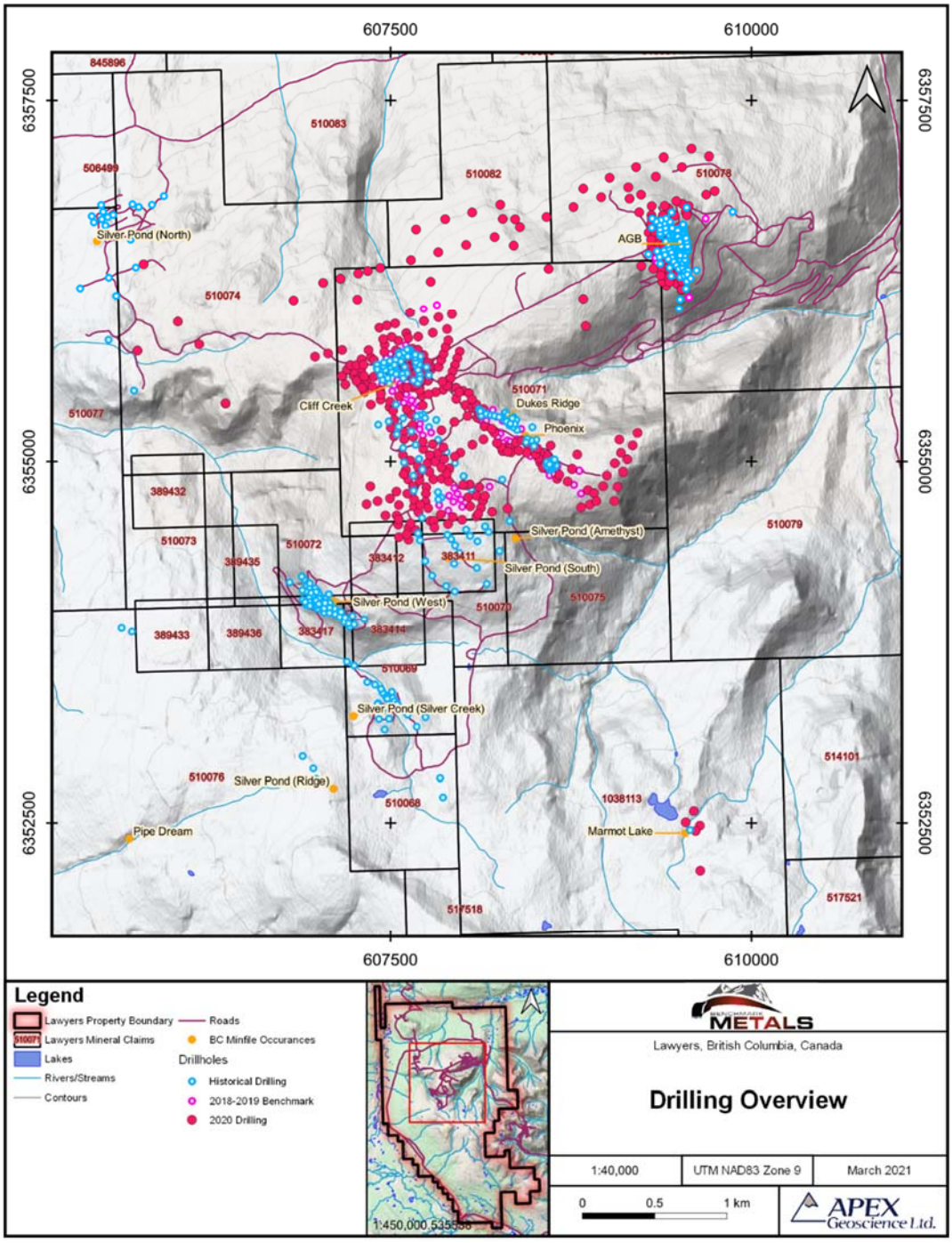
The Silver Pond area is mapped as crystal tuffs, flows, epiclastics and volcanic breccias of the Toodoggone Volcanics, which are cut by intermediate to felsic dykes. Stratigraphic horizons can be traced up to 500 m along strike and generally terminate in gullys or incised valleys. Relict quartz grains are observed in the North-Eastern part of the zone in the leach cap. Dominant structural orientations at Silver Pond are NW-trending and steeply-dipping, with secondary N-S and SW-NE orientations. Relative timing relationships remain unclear and are assumed to be similar to relationships observed in the South (AGB, Lawyers South and Marmot). The NW structures are the oldest and appear to have been the main conduit for hydrothermal fluids for quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) and argillic to advanced argillic alteration zones. The N-S structures appear to be associated with sericite-quartz-pyrite alteration. Dykes preferentially intrude the NW and N-S trending structures, and movement was dextral.

The leach zone at Silver Pond occurs over a 2 km x 3 km area bounded by a major fault and remains to be mapped in detail. The extensive clay alteration at surface appears to be leached and transported down the paleo-surface. The NE portion of the leach cap is the highest elevation and covers 10 ha. At lower elevations, argillic and advanced argillic alteration zones occur as 5 m to 30 m wide discrete NW and possibly N trending sub-vertical zones. The argillic and advanced argillic alteration is well defined by low Ca, Na, and Mg in soils and bound sharply to the East by the ELF fault. The western boundary is more diffuse.

10.0 DRILLING

Benchmark completed several diamond and reverse circulation ("RC") drilling programs in 2018, 2019 and 2020. Collar locations for the drill holes are shown in Figure 10.1. Collar location and orientation data are listed in Appendix L. Intersection assay highlights are tabulated in the sub-Sections below.

FIGURE 10.1 2018 TO 2020 DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.1 2018 DRILL PROGRAM

The 2018 drill program consisted of eight diamond drill holes totalling 1,493.27 m and 30 RC holes totalling 2,622.78 m, which focused along the >3 km long Lawyer's mineralization trend. AGB was not drill tested in 2018. The 2018 drill program resulted in the collection of 2,605 core and (or) RC chip samples.

The drilling successfully intercepted high-grade and bulk tonnage style mineralization and significantly extended the known extents of the mineralization along strike and at depth at the Cliff Creek, Phoenix and Dukes Ridge zones. The extent of the mineralization remained open along strike and at depth in all three zones. Highlight intersections of the 2018 drilling include:

- 7.00 m grading 3.17 g/t Au and 40.8 g/t Ag in Cliff Creek Zone hole 18CCDD004;
- 3.05 m grading 52.02 g/t Au and 846.4 g/t Ag in Dukes Ridge Zone hole 18DRRC010;
- 6.95 m grading 6.39 g/t Au and 469.8 g/t Ag in Phoenix Zone hole 18PXDD002.

10.1.1 Drill Hole Location and Downhole Deviation Surveys in 2018

For the 2018 drill program, the drill holes were spotted (located) and aligned using hand-held GPS and compass. There was no downhole surveying of the 2018 RC drill holes. However, the holes were generally shallow and thus no significant deviation was likely (the 2018 RC holes varied in depth from 22.9 m to 181.0 m, with most being <130 m). The diamond holes were surveyed downhole using the Reflex EZ shot. The collars for the 2018 drill holes were subsequently picked up in 2019 using the RTK dGPS (real-time differential GPS) survey instrument with cm-scale accuracy relative to an established base point on top of the AGB Zone hill.

10.1.2 Cliffs Creek Zone Drilling in 2018

Drilling at Cliff Creek was designed to confirm mineralization, delineate the mineralized structure, and expand the Mineral Resource area. Anomalous gold and silver mineralization were encountered in all 18 (4 DDH and 14 RC) drill holes. Drilling results indicate that there is significant mineralization present that extends an additional 350 m to the southeast outside the current Mineral Resource area, for a total strike length of 550 m. The zone remains open along strike to the northeast and southeast as well as at depth. Drilling highlights from the Cliff Creek Zone are summarized in Table 10.1.

TABLE 10.1
2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Type
18CCDD001	27	32.4	5.4	0.72	68.0	DDH
Including	28	28.3	0.3	9.31	1,160.0	
18CCDD002	178	183	4.93	0.51	16.3	DDH
18CCDD003	101	102	1	5.36	334.0	DDH
18CCDD003	110	112	2	1.76	91.9	DDH

TABLE 10.1
2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Type
18CCDD003	186	209	23	0.47	19.3	DDH
Including	186	192	6	1.2	56.2	
18CCDD004	111	128	17	1.45	21.9	DDH
Including	112	119	7	3.17	40.8	
and	118	119	1	9.68	64.6	
18CCDD004	141	175	34	0.49	18.9	DDH
including	160	166	6	1.93	58.8	
18CCRC001	42.67	80.8	38.1	0.73	24.9	RC
Including	60.96	65.5	4.57	4.08	158.4	
18CCRC002	24.38	25.9	3.01	4.84	16.7	RC
18CCRC002	30.48	32	2.74	1.76	2	RC
18CCRC002	97.54	99.1	2.39	1.09	1.2	RC
18CCRC003	10.67	12.2	1.52	0.69	0.7	RC
18CCRC004	15.24	16.8	1.52	1.86	7.9	RC
18CCRC004	33.53	93	59.43	0.65	12.6	RC
Including	48.77	50.3	1.52	4.24	106	
18CCRC005	24.38	77.7	53.34	0.41	12.6	RC
Including	24.38	35.1	10.67	0.89	6.3	
and	64.01	65.5	1.52	2.55	121	
18CCRC006	7.62	9.14	1.52	0.68	51.4	RC
18CCRC006	41.15	77.7	36.57	0.56	6.9	RC
Including	50.29	59.4	9.14	1.11	4.5	
18CCRC007	0	3.05	3.05	1.11	11.9	RC
18CCRC007	39.62	42.7	3.05	0.66	12.3	RC
18CCRC007	68.58	77.7	9.14	0.67	2.86	RC
Including	74.68	77.7	3.04	1.2	2.5	
18CCRC007	100.58	102	1.524	3.14	10.3	RC
18CCRC008	13.72	15.2	1.52	5.36	120	RC
18CCRC008A	19.81	30.5	10.67	0.8	9.4	RC
18CCRC008A	41.15	50.3	9.14	1.86	71.5	RC
Including	44.2	47.2	3.04	2.45	116.9	
18CCRC09	6.1	35.1	28.95	1.79	103.31	RC
Including	9.14	12.2	3.05	5.62	292.31	
and	22.86	24.4	1.52	8.52	455	
18CCRC010	83.82	122	38.09	1.1	16.7	RC
Including	103.63	105	1.52	10.45	78.1	
and	109.73	111	1.52	4.17	88.3	
18CCRC011	94.49	96	1.52	0.88	3.7	RC

TABLE 10.1 2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CLIFF CREEK ZONE						
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Type**
18CCRC011	105.16	107	1.52	0.78	3.3	RC
18CCRC011	144.78	178	33.52	0.59	8.1	RC
18CCRC012	13.72	15.2	1.52	6.06	76.5	RC
18CCRC012	33.53	38.1	4.57	0.76	11.7	RC
18CCRC013	0	1.52	1.52	1.88	1.9	RC
18CCRC013	35.05	39.6	4.57	0.52	30.3	RC

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.1.3 Dukes Ridge Zone Drilling in 2018

Drilling at Dukes Ridge was intended to confirm mineralization and expand the Mineral Resource area defined in the 2018 Technical Report. Anomalous gold and silver mineralization were encountered in 11 (2 DDH and 9 RC) of 13 drill holes, extending the strike length of the Deposit 400 m to the southeast toward the Phoenix Zone for a total strike length of 600 m. The Deposit is also open at depth below 80 m. Results in 2018 indicated that the Dukes Ridge Zone has potential to extend to the southeast potentially connecting it with the Phoenix Zone. Drilling highlights from the Dukes Ridge Zone are summarized in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2 2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM DUKES RIDGE						
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Type**
18DRDD01	58	60	2	0.61	12.3	DDH
18DRDD01	80	154	74	0.57	21.9	DDH
including	92	95	3	2.43	117.8	
and	133	134	1	5.78	5.5	
18DRDD02	23.85	25	1.08	0.50	13.3	DDH
18DRDD02	82	83	1	0.66	10.8	DDH
18DRDD02	91	125	34	0.32	25.7	DDH
including	113	115	1.63	1.42	82.5	
18DRRC001	39.62	87	47.25	0.70	29.5	RC
including	48.77	66	16.76	1.10	46.0	
and	62.48	64	1.53	3.60	154.0	
18DRRC002	0	117	117.34	0.59	9.2	RC
including	47.72	47	1.52	5.55	7.4	
and	114.3	116	1.52	7.35	29.9	
18DRRC004	67.06	69	1.52	0.92	33.4	RC
18DRRC004	83.82	88	4.57	0.83	42.9	RC

TABLE 10.2 2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM DUKES RIDGE						
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Type**
18DRRC005	92.96	101	7.62	0.57	13.9	RC
18DRRC005	120.4	122	1.52	1.08	4.4	RC
18DRRC006	48.77	61	12.19	2.22	82.8	RC
including	59.43	61	1.53	7.86	188.0	
18DRRC007	12.19	49	36.58	0.37	12.2	RC
including	19.81	21	1.52	2.00	38.3	
and	59.44	61	1.52	2.66	49.3	
18DRRC008	12.19	20	7.62	0.54	18.2	RC
18DRRC008	35.05	47	12.19	0.41	9.2	RC
18DRRC010	0	34	33.52	5.76	128.7	RC
including	10.67	14	3.05	52.02	846.4	
18DRRC011	7.62	53	45.72	0.80	33.0	RC
including	19.81	37	16.77	1.69	70.4	

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.1.4 Phoenix Zone Drilling in 2018

Drilling at Phoenix was designed to follow up on surface mineralization encountered during the 2018 geochemical sampling program and to delineate the structure of the mineralization. All seven holes drilled (2 DDH, 5 RC) encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Results indicate that intersected mineralization has a strike length of at leas 175 m and is open at depth below 50 m. Drilling highlights from the 2018 drilling at the Phoenix Zone are presented in Table 10.3.

TABLE 10.3 2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM PHOENIX ZONE						
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Type**
18PXDD001	60	64.36	4.36	6.15	124.4	DDH
Including	63.22	64.36	1.14	21.80	340.0	
18PXDD002	27	29	2	0.52	77.9	DDH
18PXDD002	66	72.95	6.95	6.39	469.8	DDH
Including	70.19	72.95	2.76	15.09	1030.9	
18PXRC001	9.14	13.72	4.58	1.36	173.3	RC
Including	12.19	13.71	1.52	2.70	273.0	
18PXRC002	41.15	45.72	4.57	0.71	103.6	RC
18PXRC003	44.2	48.77	4.57	0.43	23.4	RC
18PXRC003	71.63	80.77	9.14	1.39	32.8	RC

TABLE 10.3 2018 DRILL HIGHLIGHTS FROM PHOENIX ZONE						
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Type**
Including	74.68	76.2	1.52	6.74	106.0	
18PXRC004	18.29	21.34	3.05	0.67	9.1	RC
18PXRC004	45.72	53.34	7.62	0.75	46.4	RC
18PXRC004	76.2	79.24	3.05	0.79	13.6	RC

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.2 2019 DRILL PROGRAM

The 2019 drill program conducted by Benchmark consisted of 47 diamond drill holes totalling 10,769.86 m. The drill program focused on expanding mineralized zones within AGB, Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones.

10.2.1 Drill Hole Location and Downhole Deviation Surveys in 2019

All 2019 drill holes were initially located using hand-held GPS. Pad construction and drill alignment were conducted according to siting pickets normally established by hand-held GPS (or datalogger with built-in GPS functionality) and compass. However, final drill alignment prior to the initiation of drilling was conducted using a Devico DeviSight twin-GPS receiver drill hole siting instrument, rented from SurveyTech Instruments & Services in Timmins, ON. Tests were conducted on the DeviSight instruments and supported the claims of the instrument's manufacturer in that azimuths were found to agree within ~0.5° relative to RTK dGPS surveying. All the 2019 drill holes have at least one successful (no magnetic interference) downhole survey.

Collar information, including the initial drill hole (collar) azimuth and dip, were entered into digital dataloggers in the field by the attending drill geologist. The dataloggers ran an application with data entry fields specifically designed for the Lawyers drill program. When the field data were checked against proposed location and orientation information, approval was given to commence drilling. Following the completion of each hole, a picket marked with the drill hole name and orientation was placed in the hole and final drill hole collar locations were determined by RTK dGPS (real-time differential GPS) surveying with cm-scale accuracy relative to an established base point on top of the AGB Zone hill.

A total of 7,043 core and (or) RC chip samples were collected during the 2019 drill program. The drilling successfully intercepted high-grade and bulk tonnage style mineralization in many holes at the targeted zones. Highlight intersections of the 2019 drilling include:

- 12.97 m grading 4.39 g/t Au and 43.5 g/t Ag in Cliff Creek Zone hole 19CCDD010;
- 3.34 m grading 7.85 g/t Au and 696.2 g/t Ag in Dukes Ridge Zone hole 19DRDD004;
- 0.90 m grading 132.5 g/t Au and 8,560 g/t Ag in Phoenix Zone hole 19PXDD001; and
- 68.00 m grading 1.15 g/t Au and 30.5 g/t Ag in AGB Zone hole 19AGBDD002.

10.2.2 Cliff Creek Zone Drilling in 2019

Drilling in 2019 at Cliff Creek was designed to confirm mineralization in historically drilled zones, around old workings, and to delineate and expand the Mineral Resource area through infill and step outs. It was also designed to locate and confirm the orientation of new mineralized structures and new mineralized zones. Significant anomalous gold and silver mineralization was encountered in 24 out of the 26 drill holes completed. Drilling results indicate that there is significant mineralization present that extends to the southeast an additional 100 m. The total strike of the delineated mineralized body at the time was over 1 km. Infill drilling successfully intercepted mineralization along the mineralized bodies where expected. The mineralized bodies remained open along strike to the northwest and southeast as well as at depth. There was also an upper zone intersected in two holes, which was not previously modeled. The new zone, not previously drilled, was intersected in 19CCDD025 and returned grades of 3.51 g/t Au and 150.8 g/t Ag over 20 m, occurring to the east of the main mineralized body. Drilling highlights from the 2019 Cliff Creek Zone are summarized in Table 10.4.

TABLE 10.4
2019 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
19CCDD001	3.35	5.27	1.92	2.67	90.2
19CCDD001	146	150.4	4.4	10.40	419.6
including	147	148	1	27.30	864.0
19CCDD002	89	96	7	2.01	46.7
19CCDD002	125	129.22	4.22	5.75	48.7
including	125	126	1	20.50	93.3
19CCDD002	143.37	165.3	21.93	1.27	44.4
including	143.37	145	1.63	3.20	133.2
including	161	165.3	4.3	2.07	113.3
19CCDD003	171	195	24	1.98	73.2
including	182.24	187.45	5.21	4.19	190.5
including	193	194.17	1.17	18.06	460.7
19CCDD004	55.78	56.82	1.04	2.15	78.7
19CCDD004	103.1	105	1.9	6.08	240.7
including	103.1	104	0.9	11.00	410.0
19CCDD005	115.7	119	3.3	3.14	283.6
including	115.7	116.3	0.6	13.50	1290.0
19CCDD005	133.97	141	7.03	1.30	118.5
including	133.97	134.26	0.29	5.70	425.0
including	140	141	1	5.78	502.0
19CCDD005	172	179	7	2.24	224.7
including	174.9	175.5	0.6	19.75	1950.0
19CCDD006	36	38.15	2.15	2.32	17.6
19CCDD006	90	91.93	1.93	2.26	111.6

TABLE 10.4
2019 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
19CCDD006	107.21	124.46	17.25	1.68	75.9
including	123	124.46	1.46	8.82	431.0
19CCDD007	121	125	4	2.05	53.2
19CCDD009	157	175	18	1.18	77.6
including	159	160	1	9.20	243.0
19CCDD009	220	229	9	1.02	8.3
19CCDD010	24	25	1	2.36	189.0
19CCDD010	228	231	3	2.02	37.1
19CCDD010	257	259	2	3.56	63.7
19CCDD010	268.98	281.95	12.97	4.39	43.5
including	270.9	271.3	0.4	41.80	817.0
19CCDD010	312	330	18	1.21	52.8
19CCDD011	204	208	4	2.49	6.4
19CCDD012	149	154.24	5.24	1.48	11.7
19CCDD014	257	263	6	1.03	18.3
19CCDD014	268	275.29	7.29	1.22	19.5
19CCDD015	109	111.1	2.1	7.03	22.9
19CCDD015	116	124.6	8.6	1.22	14.4
19CCDD015	177	182	5	2.30	23.1
including	181	182	1	7.67	52.7
19CCDD016	106	109	3	3.14	87.5
19CCDD017	109	111	2	1.71	64.3
19CCDD019	90.78	99	8.22	2.61	44.5
including	91.44	93	1.56	4.91	30.5
19CCDD020	42.05	43	0.95	3.65	2.3
19CCDD021	30	33	3	2.48	118.8
19CCDD021	54	57	3	5.74	238.4
19CCDD021	72	73	1	2.93	40.9
19CCDD021	89	93	4	5.35	148.2
including	91	92	1	17.25	473.0
19CCDD022	47	54	7	2.11	54.7
including	49	50	1	8.36	223.0
19CCDD022	122	124	2	6.02	60.1
19CCDD022	187.5	189	1.5	5.13	131.1
19CCDD023	30.8	35	4.2	2.44	62.8
19CCDD025	18	34	16	1.13	35.0
19CCDD025	129	149	20	3.51	150.8
including	142.4	147.23	4.83	9.90	439.3

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.2.3 Dukes Ridge Zone Drilling in 2019

Drilling at Dukes Ridge was planned to test mineralization below the high-grade zone and expand the Mineral Resource area. It was also intended to test the mineralized extension to the east southeast of the main Dukes Ridge Zone. Anomalous gold and silver mineralization were encountered in all five drill holes. The drilling completed on Dukes Ridge identified mineralization at depth and extended the depth of the mineralization by up to 50 m. Mineralization remained open to the northwest and southeast along strike. Results continue to indicate that the Dukes Ridge Zone has potential to extend and connect with the Phoenix Zone, and possibly the Cliff Creek Zone to the northwest. Drilling highlights from the 2019 Dukes Ridge Zone are summarized in Table 10.5.

TABLE 10.5
2019 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM DUKES RIDGE ZONE

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
19DRDD002	164	174	10	1.62	53.0
19DRDD002	190.94	192.1	1.16	6.66	25.2
19DRDD003	98.73	99.72	0.99	47.40	1,110.0
19DRDD003	143	145	2	1.74	37.2
19DRDD003	156	167	11	1.57	21.9
including	164.36	165.05	0.69	13.10	73.2
19DRDD004	83.54	92	8.46	3.63	318.1
including	86.88	90.22	3.34	7.85	696.2
19DRDD005	17	23	6	0.77	49.8

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.2.4 Phoenix Zone Drilling in 2019

Drilling at Phoenix was designed to follow up on surface geochemical anomalies (rock grab and soils at Phoenix East) and expand and define the high-grade Phoenix Vein at depth and to the east. All six holes drilled at the Phoenix Zone encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization, though only two intersected the strong mineralization associated with the Phoenix Vein. At the time the Phoenix drilling continued to represent the furthest step out drilling along strike to the southeast of the Lawyers Trend. Results extended the mineralized zone by approximately 25 m to the southeast and to a further 25 m depth along a 100 m strike.

This extended the modelled mineralized body for approximately 200 m along strike and up to 75 m depth with a 70º dip. The mineralized zone is open to the southeast and at depth. Drilling highlights from the 2019 drilling at the Phoenix Zone are presented in Table 10.6.

TABLE 10.6 2019 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM PHOENIX ZONE					
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**A (g/t)**
19PXDD001	88	89	1	3.05	38.1
19PXDD001	131	131.9	0.9	132.50	8,560.0
19PXDD001	163.75	167	3.25	1.66	10.0
19PXDD002	83	84.63	1.63	0.78	109.3
19PXDD004	130.22	130.86	0.64	11.25	2.4
19PXDD006	55.16	55.49	0.33	3.02	96.0

Source: *APEX (2021)*

10.2.5 AGB Zone Drilling in 2019

Drilling at AGB was designed to test the mineralization at the AGB Zone. This was the first drilling conducted by Benchmark on this Zone. Drilling also targeted continued mineralization at upper levels of the historical mine that were not exploited previously and at depth below the historical drilling and mining. Additionally, two holes targeted the Kaip Trench, a surface anomaly confirmed during the 2018 and 2019 field programs. All ten drill holes completed at the AGB Zone encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization, including both high grade and bulk tonnage style intercepts. The AGB drilling results indicate that mineralization present is consistent with what was anticipated. The drilling extended the main mineralized bodies an additional 50 m vertically. The farthest south holes at AGB tested the previously undrilled Kaip Trench, where 19AGBDD009 collared on mineralization and returned grades of 1.41 g/t Au and 27.49 g/t Ag over 22 m. Highlights from the 2019 drilling at the AGB Zone are presented in Table 10.7.

TABLE 10.7 2019 DRILL ASSAYS HIGHLIGHTS FROM AGB ZONE					
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
19AGBDD001	210	226	16	2.96	161.7
Including	216	219	3	7.49	330.7
19AGBDD001	232.9	235	2.1	10.02	654.4
19AGBDD001	232.9	233.9	1	18.65	1250.0
19AGBDD002	51	119	68	1.15	30.5
19AGBDD004	164	214	50	1.38	50.8
Including	164	167	3	3.77	81.6
Including	204	208	4	3.74	27.0
19AGBDD004	252.65	256.15	3.5	3.49	743.4
including	253.7	254.7	1	11.30	2360.0
19AGBDD005	266	267	1	0.09	279.0
19AGBDD005	276.85	280	3.15	0.51	110.5
19AGBDD006	209	218	9	2.67	19.3

TABLE 10.7 2019 DRILL ASSAYS HIGHLIGHTS FROM AGB ZONE					
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**
including	212.1	213.3	1.2	12.20	27.2
19AGBDD006	244.37	271.62	27.25	1.02	82.0
including	244.37	251	6.63	2.86	187.4
including	266	271.62	5.62	1.39	114.9
19AGBDD007	122	130	8	3.61	26.8
including	122	126	4	6.03	26.5
19AGBDD007	158	164.15	6.15	1.62	85.9
19AGBDD007	230.05	233	2.95	30.20	1,361.4
including	230.05	231	0.95	73.90	2,920.0
19AGBDD008	139	149	10	1.34	35.2
19AGBDD008	173	175	2	1.16	112.9
19AGBDD008	249	251.97	2.97	1.97	205.4
19AGBDD009	3	25	22	1.41	27.5
including	15.65	18	2.35	4.35	39.6

10.3 2020 DRILL PROGRAMS

The 2020 diamond drill and RC program at the Lawyers Property was completed on the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix, and AGB zones, which collectively define the Lawyers Trend, and the Marmot Lake and Silver Pond Clay prospects to the south and north, respectively. The drill program consisted of 195 diamond drill holes totalling 58,309.78 m, 191 RC holes totalling 28,395.37 m and two holes with RC upper portions and diamond drilling at depth totalling 599.2 m. A total of 47,762 samples were collected for assay from the 195 diamond drill holes. From the RC holes, a total of 18,858 RC chip samples were collected for assay.

10.3.1 Drill Hole Location and Downhole Deviation Surveys in 2020

All 2020 drill holes were initially located using hand-held GPS. Pad construction and drill alignment was conducted according to siting pickets normally established by hand-held GPS (or datalogger with built-in GPS functionality) and compass. However, final drill alignment prior to the initiation of drilling was conducted using a Devico DeviSight twin-GPS receiver drill hole siting instrument, rented from SurveyTech Instruments & Services in Timmins, ON. Tests were conducted on the DeviSight instruments and supported the claims of the manufacturer, in that azimuths were found to agree within ~0.5° relative to RTK dGPS surveying.

Collar information, including the initial drill hole (collar) azimuth and dip, were entered into digital dataloggers in the field by the attending drill geologist. The dataloggers ran an application with data entry fields specifically designed for the Lawyers drill program. When the field data was checked against prosed location and orientation information, approval was given to commence drilling. Following the completion of each hole, a picket marked with the drill hole name and

orientation was placed in the hole and final drill hole collar locations were determined by RTK dGPS (real-time differential GPS) surveying with cm-scale accuracy relative to an established base point on top of the AGB hill.

During the 2020 drill program, the core drillers were instructed to complete downhole deviation (orientation) measurements on every hole using a Reflex single-shot (magnetic) hole orientation instrument at ~15 m (50 foot) increments starting at 50 ft (~15 m), or a reasonable depth beyond the end of casing. There were five (5) holes late in the program which were also surveyed with a Champ Gyro (north seeking downhole gyro tool) to check the Reflex single shot results. For the RC drill holes, down-hole deviation (orientation) surveys were completed at the conclusion of each hole (prior to the removal of drill rods) using a specialized survey instrument.

Minor technical issues were encountered during the 2020 drill program with the downhole survey instruments for the core and RC drill rigs. These issues resulted in 15 holes with no downhole surveys collected and an additional 22 holes with rejected downhole surveys, representing 9.5% of all 2020 drill holes. Average deviation values based on statistical analysis of the 2020 down holes survey data for core drilling based on prospect area, were assigned to core drill holes missing survey data. These values are recorded as "calculated" in the database.

10.3.2 Summary of 2020 Drilling Results

The 2020 program of in-fill sampling and drilling along the Lawyers Trend validated historical data and significantly expanded the known mineralized zones. High grade and bulk tonnage style mineralization was intersected at almost every target zone. The results at both AGB and Cliff Creek were very encouraging, indicating a significant amount of mineralization is present beyond the mined-out areas. The mineralized zones at AGB and Cliff Creek were significantly extended, and are open in multiple directions, warranting further follow-up drilling. The Cliff Creek East Zone was one focus of the 2020 drilling and was extended significantly at depth and along strike. The AGB West and South zones were extended along strike and at depth. Deep drilling of the Cliff Creek South and Cliff Creek North zones intersected significant Au-Ag and base metal mineralization, which warrants further drilling to determine the extent and structural controls of mineralization. Significant infill and definition drilling of Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones was also completed. At Phoenix East, anomalous results were intersected in the drill holes that targeted the 2018 surface anomalies stepping outboard of the main Phoenix Zone. Drilling in the Connector Zone, between Dukes Ridge and Cliff Creek, intersected low grade mineralization continuous between the two main deposits.

10.3.3 Interpretation of 2020 Drilling Results

At Cliff Creek, significant gold and silver was intersected in all Mineral Resource drilling holes (Table 10.8). The Cliff Creek Main Zone is confirmed to strike over 1.2 km and to be open at depth. The high-grade mineralized shoot was extended an additional 275 m at depth in the north. A mineralized shoot, extending 125 m deeper than previous mineralization was identified and defined in Cliff Creek South. The mineralized shoots at depth change geochemically into a base-metal rich zone, which was intersected in 20CCDD070, 71, 72 and 74. In the north, the Cliff Creek Deep Zone appears to be strongly controlled by the same structural confluence as Cliff Creek Main Zone, with the main basal fault and the Cliff Creek East/Connector Zone intersection controlling

mineralization. This geochemical similarity at depth suggests that a similar structural control could be present at Cliff Creek South, which is currently interpreted as a series of steeply dipping stacked mineralized lenses. The variation in geochemistry could reflect changes in the fluid chemistry either related to multiple fluid source or pulses or spatial zoning. The 2020 drilling helped define the Main Zone and East zones structural orientation and continuity of mineralization between Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge in the Cliff Creek East and Connector Zone between the two main deposits. The drilling also helped identify and define several continuous sub-parallel zones present within a wedge at Cliff Creek North and South interpreted to be splays of the main fault structure.

TABLE 10.8
2020 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)**	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)*
20CCRC003	0	57.91	57.91	1.90	92.0	3.1
Including	24.38	57.91	33.53	3.17	152.3	5.1
Including	35.05	47.24	12.19	6.33	329.0	10.4
20CCDD001	45	58.8	13.8	2.57	114.2	4.0
Including	55.3	56.95	1.65	11.07	593.3	18.5
20CCDD002	230	232	2	1.01	62.5	1.8
20CCDD002	274	275.22	1.22	9.87	289.0	13.5
20CCDD002	325	363	38	0.70	28.4	1.1
Including	349	353.08	4.08	2.01	50.4	2.6
20CCDD003	54.9	55.7	0.8	6.90	111.0	8.3
20CCDD003	67.74	72	4.26	0.97	20.7	1.2
20CCDD004	51.63	52.2	0.57	3.06	224.0	5.9
20CCDD004	77.38	94.64	17.26	1.19	42.2	1.7
Including	93.5	94.18	0.68	8.01	435.0	13.5
20CCDD005	134	178.12	44.12	0.53	15.8	0.7
Including	160.69	161.36	0.67	5.87	29.3	6.2
20CCDD005	176.45	177	0.55	4.13	526.0	10.7
Including	268.58	270	1.42	23.16	1,013.0	35.8
20CCDD011	20	51	31	2.98	72.8	3.9
20CCDD011	65	71	6	6.95	280.7	10.5
20CCDD011	89.28	154.37	65.09	0.87	27.7	1.2
Including	140.6	153.45	12.85	2.20	67.2	3.0
Including	151.45	152.45	1	7.31	265.0	10.6
20CCRC004	4.57	111.25	106.68	0.53	18.4	0.8
Including	4.57	13.72	9.15	0.91	16.9	1.1
20CCRC004	27.43	32	4.57	0.95	70.9	1.8
20CCRC004	67.06	96.01	28.95	1.09	35.5	1.5
20CCDD006	11	13.7	2.7	0.87	56.0	1.1
20CCDD006	130	154.5	24.5	0.67	22.8	1.0
20CCDD008	345.67	376.3	30.63	2.05	107.1	3.4
Including	348.5	351	2.5	6.26	398.5	11.2

TABLE 10.8
2020 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE CLIFF CREEK ZONE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)**	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)*
Including	349.5	350	0.5	25.60	1730.0	47.2
And	353	355	2	4.95	202.5	7.5
And	374.4	376.3	1.9	10.32	299.9	14.1
20CCDD015	318	363.86	45.86	1.17	30.1	1.6
Including	361.64	363.86	2.22	11.90	304.8	15.7
20CCRC009	67.06	71.63	4.57	7.59	14.3	7.8
And	204.22	231.65	27.43	0.87	30.1	1.3
20CCRD002	250	261	11	1.85	7.7	1.9
Including	258	259	1	13.40	12.2	13.6
20CCRD002	292.19	314	27.81	0.75	17.7	1.0
20CCRC005	9.14	13.72	4.58	1.22	78.1	2.2
20CCDD070	435	450	15	7.02	307.9	10.9
Including	437.48	437.96	0.48	113.50	5,290.0	179.6
20CCDD096	339	400	61	1.44	82.8	2.5
20CCDD098	371.95	410	38.05	5.71	7.8	5.8
Including	371.95	373	1.05	185.00	104.0	186.3
20CCDD104	331.2	439	107.8	2.00	46.8	2.6
and	416.79	426.8	10.01	12.06	310.6	16.0
20CCDD089	429.18	491	61.82	1.00	75.2	1.9

At Dukes Ridge in 2020, 61 holes were drilled, of which 40 intersected anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Results show the continuity between Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, and Phoenix Zones with an approximately 900 m strike length. The 2020 drilling, orientated core measurements, and surface mapping, confirmed the inferred interpretation that there are two oblique NW and NNW trending structures controlling the mineralization at Dukes Ridge. The drilling identified three of the intersections of these repeating structures along the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix trend; 1) Dukes Ridge main where the bulk of previous drilling was done; 2) Phoenix representing the main Phoenix Vein; and 3) Dukes Ridge-Cliff Creek Connector Zone. Each of these intersection zones has a thickening and increase of grade. There is significant potential for deeper drilling and better definition of the Dukes Ridge to Phoenix Zones Trend.

The Phoenix Zone vein was intersected in the 2018 and 2019 drilling below the historical underground workings. In 2020, the Phoenix drilling mainly tested the Phoenix East anomaly defined by 2018 and 2019 surface sampling. Eight of the 12 drill holes completed in 2020 at the Phoenix Zone encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. The Phoenix mineralization now extends for approximately 500 m along strike and up to 75 m depth, with a 70º dip and appears to be open to the southeast and at depth. Further drilling is required to properly define the Phoenix extension of the Dukes Ridge to Phoenix Trend.

A total of 102 drill holes were completed at AGB Zone in 2020 and 75 of these holes encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization (Table 10.9). Mineralization was successfully intersected at depth below historical underground workings and along strike. Drilling in the main AGB Zone where the historical mine workings are located confirmed that mineralization occurs in the hanging wall of a major fault structure and is exposed at surface near the old portal. An upper zone, called the AGB West Zone, with mineralization distinct from the main hydrothermal breccia zone, was also identified in the 2020 drilling. The 2020 drill program extended the mineralization at AGB Main and AGB South by an additional 75 m at depth and AGB West is extended 200 m along strike and at depth. The style of mineralization and the host rocks of the mineralization also appear to change in the southern portion of AGB, which is separated from the AGB Main Zone by a major fault structure. This occurs beyond the historical workings and at the Kaip Trench anomaly. Further drilling is recommended to the South, and at depth, especially in the new AGB West Zone.

TABLE 10.9
2020 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM AGB ZONE

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)
20AGBRC007	51.82	53.34	1.52	0.67	93.9	1.9
20AGBRC012	227.08	230.12	3.04	1.10	175.1	3.3
20AGBRC008	160.02	167.64	7.62	1.55	44.8	2.1
20AGBRC005	38.1	65.53	27.43	0.85	52.7	1.5
20AGBRC005	48.77	62.48	13.71	1.58	75.9	2.5
including	54.86	56.39	1.53	9.04	257.0	12.3
20AGBRC005	231.65	236.22	4.57	0.63	55.9	1.3
20AGBDD004	55.56	97.5	41.94	1.49	106.8	2.8
including	55.56	57.7	2.14	5.53	496.4	11.7
including	90.64	98.5	7.86	6.02	3535.4	10.4
20AGBDD028	54.56	123.13	68.57	0.90	50.4	1.5
20ABGDD060	28.09	81	52.91	5.95	130.9	7.6
20AGBDD035	14	57	43	1.92	55.8	2.6
20AGBDD039	17	83	66	2.34	51.5	3.0
including	37	42	5	15.31	180.8	17.6
20AGBDD046	3	125	122	1.30	32.2	1.7
including	35	89	54	2.22	42.1	2.7

A total of five holes for 1,434 m were drilled in the Marmot Lake Zone. Gold and silver were encountered near surface in four of the holes drilled (Table 10.10). Mineralized structures were tested by four holes over a strike extent of 50 m, with the fifth and most successful hole located 250 m along strike to the southeast. Drilling of Marmot Lake prospect verified the surface geochemistry anomalies from soil and grab samples. Marmot Lake has strong potential for follow up drilling and the eventual potential of Mineral Resource definition given some of the wide grade intercepts and continuation of surface anomalies along strike.

TABLE 10.10 2020 DRILL ASSAY HIGHLIGHTS FROM MARMOT LAKE PROSPECT						
Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**AuEq (g/t)**
20MLDD002	19.8	38	18.2	0.55	25.9	0.9
including	28	29	1	2.62	115.0	4.1
20MLDD003	97.95	101	13.05	0.57	16.1	0.8
20MLDD005	146	247	101	0.55	21.8	0.8
including	146	148	2	9.83	375.0	14.5
and	162	164	2	3.31	266.0	6.6
and	215	216	1	8.43	98.9	9.7

At Silver Pond, nine drill holes were completed to test surface geochemistry anomalies from the 2019 and 2020 soils and grab samples, and to test geophysical anomalies. Three of the drill holes refined the lateral extents and depth of the lithocap. There were some moderate grade, but widely spaced intercepts. Further drilling is required to properly define and evaluate Silver Pond mineralization potential.

The Silver Pond exploration drilling conditions were challenging, due to broken rock and extremely acidic conditions, which resulted in poor recovery. A total of seven 2019 holes and 56 2020 holes had intervals of <50% recovery. The limited material representing the rubble within the open space was sampled. Larger samples up to 7.3 m were collected across backfilled voids or extremely low recovery zones. These were generally underground workings and were recorded as such.

10.4 INFILL SAMPLING

In addition to the new drilling completed by Benchmark during the 2018 to 2020 field seasons, a program of "infill sampling" was completed on the archived drill core remaining primarily from the 2015 drill program, which was previously sampled by PPM (Phoenix Precious Metals Corp.). The infill sampling program was initiated by Benchmark due to the fact that the original sampling of most of the Project's historical drill holes was selective, being focused on obvious mineralized, veined and brecciated zones. However, the more complete sampling of the 2018 drill holes identified a number of anomalous to mineralized gold and silver samples and zones in sections of drill holes that visually appeared to be only weakly altered or veined.

A total of 1,822 infill samples were collected from forty 2005, 2006 and 2015 drill holes, from the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and AGB zones. In addition, 292 infill samples were collected from previously unsampled section within eight 2018 and 2019 drill holes. The infill samples were collected, handled, shipped, secured, prepared and analysed according to the same procedures as the regular Lawyers drill program samples, including the application of QC sampling procedures as described in Section 11 of this Technical Report.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 HISTORICAL SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION AND SECURITY

Little is known about the sample preparation, analyzes and security procedures used during historical drill programs carried out at the Lawyers Property prior to 2015. Previous efforts to verify historical Property drill hole data are discussed in Section 12.1 of this Technical Report.

Sample preparation, analyzes and security procedures undertaken during the historical drilling carried out at Lawyers by PPM in 2015 is reported in Lane et al., (2018) and the following is a summary of this discussion.

> *"All 2015 drill core was transported from the drill site by one of the drillers or by a representative of PPM and securely stacked outside of the core logging facility until being brought inside for logging. Onsite core sample security was not a concern because of the remote location of the project.*
>
> ***DRILL CORE HANDLING PROCEDURES***
>
> *Drill core handling procedures from drill to laboratory consisted of the following:*
>
> - *HQ core was transferred from the core tube to four-foot long wooden core boxes by a member of the drill crew;*
> - *The drillers labelled the core boxes with drill hole number and box number, and placed a wooden block marked with the depth in feet at the end of each run of core;*
> - *At the end of each drill shift, filled core boxes were transported to the core logging facility;*
> - *At the core logging facility, core boxes were laid out in order to ensure all boxes were present and to ensure markers were correctly located and labelled;*
> - *A PPM technician or geologist then converted block measurements from feet to metres and core recovery measurements were determined and recorded for each run;*
> - *Core was geologically logged using hard copy forms designed for the Project; data was later entered into an electronic database;*
> - *The geologist determined the core to be sampled by marking it with bright coloured wax crayons to indicate the start and end of each sample interval. Each sample interval was tagged with a unique identification number, and the data was recorded on a Sample Record form. Each sample interval was also marked with a centre-line;*
> - *The geologist marked samples for density measurements approximately every 10 m; measurements were taken on-site and recorded; and*
> - *Core was photographed sequentially from collar to 'End of Hole' in wet conditions prior to being moved to an adjacent core cutting shack for halving using a water-cooled diamond saw.*

Drill core sampling procedures were as follows:

- *Core boxes to be sampled were laid out in numerical order and lids removed;*
- *Sections of competent core were halved using a diamond saw, with half of the core for each sample placed in its own pre-numbered bag with matching pre-numbered sample tag; the other half of the core was returned to the core box;*
- *Sections of badly fractured core and gouge were carefully halved using a square-nosed cement trowel, and bagged as per the procedure listed above;*
- *All bagged samples were closed tightly with zip ties and packed together with QA/QC samples (that were inserted into the core sample stream at a prescribed frequency) into large rice bags at a rate of 3-7 per rice bag; each rice bag was labelled with the project name, drill hole ID and sample number range and then sealed with a zip tie;*
- *Once sampling was complete, core boxes were carefully stacked on wooden pallets, covered with plywood lids, shrink wrapped and secured with steel banding.*

Sample Shipping:

- *Each shipment consisted of: a) multiple packed rice bags representing one or more drill hole's worth of core samples, b) a Sample Record form, and c) a laboratory requisition form;*
- *Core sample shipments were made from site to a private secure location in Prince George by staff, and subsequently delivered directly to Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories ("BV") in Vancouver, British Columbia, by a bonded commercial carrier; and*
- *BV's receiver logged receipt of the rice bags into the company's tracking system.*

ANALYTICAL METHODS

PPM selected Bureau Veritas Minerals Laboratories ("BV") in Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct its analysis of core from the 2015 drill program. BV maintains ISO 9001:2015 accreditation for quality management system certification.

There is no relationship between PPM and the BV or between Crystal and BV.

The Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program described in the following sections was designed to allow for verification of the analytical results from historical exploration conducted on the Cliff Creek North and Duke's Ridge Zones for which there were tabulated analytical data for gold and silver in the WEL reports, but no laboratory analytical certificates.

Sample Preparation

- *Each sample received by BV lab staff was dried and individually crushed and pulverized following preparation procedure PRP70-250 whereby samples are jaw crushed until 80% of the sample material passes through a 10 mesh screen.*
- *From this material a 250 g riffle split sample is collected and then pulverized in a mild steel ring-and-puck mill until 85% passes through a 200 mesh screen.*
- *A 0.25 g split of each milled sample is collected for multi-element analysis and a 30 g split of each milled sample is collected for gold assay.*

Sample Analytical Procedures

- *The following laboratory procedures were used to analyse 2015 drill core samples and associated QA/QC samples. There were no third-party lab analyses performed on the 2015 samples. Laboratory certificates of analysis for all of the analyses completed in 2015 are in the possession of PPM and its geological consultants, and are provided in an Appendix in Lane (2016).*

Multi-element and Silver Analyses

- *A 0.25 g split of each milled sample was evaluated for 45 elements, including silver, by a four-acid digestion in which the sample split is heated in HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF to fuming and then taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl and analysed using ICP-ES/MS analysis (method MA200). Samples returning more than 200 ppm Ag were re-analysed using a 1g/100 mL aqua regia digestion by AAS (method AR401).*

Gold Analysis

- *A 30 g split of each milled sample was evaluated for gold by lead collection fire assay fusion with an AAS finish (method FA430). Samples returning >10 ppm Au were re-analysed utilizing lead collection fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30 g sample (method FA530).*

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

A systematic QA/QC program was instituted by PPM that included the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicate core samples into the regular core sample stream. A total of 757 core interval samples (excluding duplicates) were collected and a total of 114 quality control samples (41 blanks, 42 standards and 31 core duplicates) were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of at least one blank, one standard and one duplicate for every 24 core interval samples.

Blank Analysis

A total of 40 blanks were submitted to BV as part of the project's total sample shipment. The blank material used was a commercially available pulp (CDN-BL-10) purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. ("CDN"). For gold, 24 of the blanks assayed at or below the detection limit (0.005 g/t Au) and for plotting purposes have been assigned a value of 0.0025 ppm Au, 12 assayed from 0.006 to 0.008 g/t Au and four assayed 0.010 to 0.012 g/t Au. The 4 highest values may indicate that the lab was enduring some level of procedural inadequacy, but because the values are still considered to be very low, it is more likely that there was some minor variability in the blank material itself. For silver, 32 of 40 blanks returned a value of 0.2 to 0.3 ppm Ag, 4 blanks returned values of 0.1 ppm Ag or less, and 4 blanks returned values of 0.4 to 0.5 ppm Ag). The results form a tight cluster just above detection in the 0.2 to 0.3 ppm Ag range. Overall, the results indicate acceptable sample preparation at BV.

Standards Analysis

A total of 42 gold or multi-element certified reference standards ("CRS"), also purchased from CDN, were submitted to BV as part of the project's total sample shipment. There were eight different CRS used during the program; they cover a range of gold values from 0.799 to 35.25 ppm Au. Two of the CRS provide reference values for silver; however, CRS pulps were not analysed for over-limit silver values, and therefore only one of the silver CRS was of use. ...

The gold values for the CRS … typically plot within (or very close to within) the "between lab" 2 standard deviations … indicating that adequate care and proper procedures were implemented during sample preparation and analysis.

The silver values for standard CDN-GS-5H show a slight positive bias; most results plot above the certified reference value and four results plot higher than the "between lab" 2 standard deviations. …

Drill Core Sample Duplicates Comparison

Drill core duplicates are used to monitor sample submissions for switched samples, data variability due to laboratory error, homogeneity of sample preparation and/or natural inhomogeneity of sampled mineralization. A total of 31 core sample duplicate pairs were made by quarter-splitting the second half of the core. Duplicate samples were analysed at the same time as the original sample. ... For gold, two-thirds (21 of 31) of the duplicate pairs have a difference of >25% between the original and the duplicate assay. These samples have a range of gold values from just above detection limit to about 6 g/t Au. The results indicate that there is significant variance in gold at all grades. This is most likely due to the irregular distribution of gold in epithermal systems, and the difficulty in taking duplicate samples in vein and breccia mineralization that inherently has an erratic distribution of values. For silver, however, this appears not to be the case, especially when the highest-grade result is removed (resulting in a very strong

correlation of the remaining duplicate pairs). This suggests that silver values are more evenly distributed, at least at lower concentrations, and that there may be more than one mineral species controlling the distribution of silver.

ADEQUACY OF SAMPLE PREPARATION, SECURITY AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The authors conclude that security, sample collection, sample preparation and analytical procedures employed during the 2015 drill program meet or exceed current best management practices. Continued use of a comprehensive QA/QC program is recommended to ensure that all analytical data can be confirmed to be reliable. There were eight certified reference standards used in 2015; in future programs the number of certified reference standards should be reduced to 3 or 4 and cover a range of gold and silver values that coincide with the range of grades typically observed at the Lawyers Project.

Overall, adequate care and proper procedures were used to obtain reliable gold and silver results in the 2015 diamond drilling program at the Lawyers Project."

The author of this section of this Technical Report agrees with the conclusions made regarding the adequacy of the Lawyers Property 2015 drill hole data. The author concludes that the sample preparation, analytical and security procedures used by PPM during the 2015 drill program were adequate and the 2015 drill data is of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

11.2 BENCHMARK SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION AND SECURITY

The following section describes the surface sampling procedures employed at the Lawyers Property by Benchmark's geological consultants, APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX"), since 2018. All sampling is performed by geologists or sampling technicians trained by APEX.

11.2.1 Drill Samples

11.2.1.1 RC Chip Samples

All RC chip sampling during the 2018 to 2020 field seasons was conducted by geologists and technicians trained by APEX. Sample information (principally sample IDs and "from/to" data) is recorded by the samplers in digital dataloggers running applications specifically designed for RC sample collection, including barcode scanning to allow linking of Sample ID numbers with drill hole and sample interval (from and to) data. RC drill holes were sampled at 5 ft (1.52 m) intervals from collar to TD (Total Depth or End of Hole).

Sample collection for an individual RC drill run is achieved by the placement of a five-gallon pail beneath the RC rig cyclone beside the drill. At the completion of a run, the full bucket is removed and a second empty bucket is placed beneath the cyclone for the next drill run. The contents of the full sample bucket are run through a portable riffle splitter that collects a ¼ split. The ¼ split sample is collected in a poly-bag marked on both sides with the appropriate sample ID in

permanent marker. The sample ID bar code is scanned into the digital datalogger and some basic sample information is recorded, including the sample interval. The Tyvek sample tag is placed inside the split sample bag, and then sealed with a plastic zip tie and set aside a safe distance from the drill rig.

The remaining sample material passes through the splitter and is collected in a large poly bag, also marked with the respective sample ID, and "R" for Retention. A hand-full of material from the retention bag is placed into a 4-inch x 6-inch paper Kraft (soil sample) bag, which is then placed in a plastic tray. The large retention sample bags are sealed and also set aside a safe distance from the drill in a second pile beside the ¼ split samples selected for laboratory analysis. At the end of every shift, the RC samplers transport the Kraft bag sample trays to the core shack, where RC geologists utilize the samples to conduct RC chip logging.

Periodically, sample techs are assigned to retrieve all of the retention sample bags from completed RC drill holes by truck and trailer. The retention bags are transported to the core shack, where they are placed in large "mega-bags" and set aside in the Project's RC and core storage area, adjacent to the core shack area (at the former Cheni Mine process plant site). The sample techs also collect all of the completed RC analytical samples, which are then catalogued, placed into poly-woven rice sacks along with company-inserted QC samples, and the sealed rice sacks are then loaded into "mega-bags" in preparation for shipment to the laboratory. The first bag in each shipment is left open until delivery, which is when a laboratory submittal form is inserted. The sample submittal form details the sequence of the respective shipment samples and the preparation and analyzes to be performed. Each "mega-bag" used to store the smaller rice bags, is sealed by a single steel cable security seal, the details of which are recorded prior to shipment.

11.2.1.2 Diamond Drill Samples

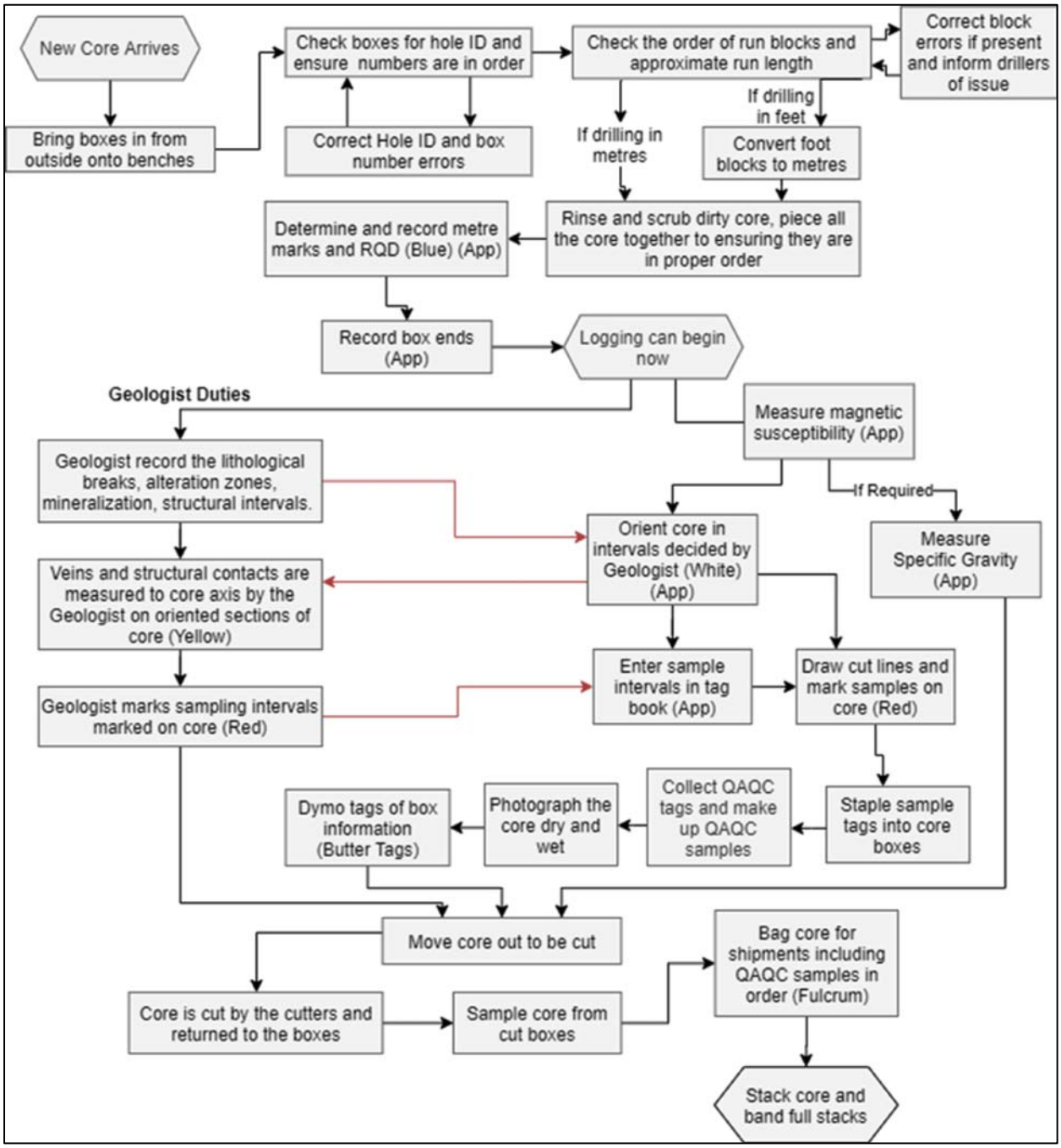
Core Processing

The drill contractor delivers the drill core to the core shack. When newly delivered core is laid out, hole IDs, box numbers and block depths are immediately checked and any issues encountered are reported to the drill contractor. When issues are resolved to the satisfaction of the drill geologist, the box start and end depths are written on the core boxes and recorded. The core is then washed and, where possible, all broken core pieces re-aligned and pieced back together. Basic geotechnical data, including recovery (as a percentage of each run distance), Rock Quality Designation (RQD) and magnetic susceptibility, is subsequently measured and recorded. Scintillometer data was collected on select holes in 2019 only.

The 2019 and 2020 core drilling at the Property involves oriented core. Following the collection of the basic Geotech data, the 'end of run' core orientation marks made by the drillers are checked and, where possible, orientation lines are drawn on the core up-hole and down-hole from the mark and structural measurements are made and recorded using the alpha-beta method by the logging geologist and Geotech assistants. Bulk density measurements are also made at regular intervals using the wet and dry weight (Archimedes) method.

The core is then (geologically) logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining and other lithological and structural data, which is recorded in a computer-based logging program. The core was marked for sampling, photographed wet and dry, and palletized for transport to the adjacent core cutting facility. All core logging procedures conform to industry standard practices and are appropriate for the intended use of the data. A flow chart, illustrating the details of the core shack workflow, is presented in Figure 11.1.

FIGURE 11.1 2020 CORE SHACK WORKFLOW



Core Sample Methodology

Core is logged by APEX personnel and stored on site after sampling at a new storage area established adjacent to the core logging and cutting facilities at the former Cheni Mine processing plant site, which is located approximately half-way up Cliff Creek, between the camp and historical Cliff Creek portal.

Core is examined and marked for sampling by the logging geologist in intervals adhering to geological boundaries (including lithology, alteration, veining, etc.), with guidance that sample intervals should be no smaller than 30 cm and no longer than 2 m. Core sample intervals in 2020 range from 14 cm to 4 m, with the average sample interval calculated at 1.2 m. A sample tag with the sample meterage is placed at the start of each sample and attached to the core box with staples. The sample ID and interval are recorded in the logging template and in the sample tag booklet. When marked with sample tags and cut lines, and photographed (dry and wet), the core is palletized and transported to the core-cutting facility.

The core being sampled is cut in half with a diamond saw. One-half of the core from each sample interval is placed into a plastic sample bag, along with the corresponding Tyvek sample tag. The other half of the core is returned to the core box for on-site archival. Each plastic sample bag is also labelled with the sample ID (with a permanent marker). A sample tag is placed in the polybag and the bag sealed with a zip tie. Sealed samples are placed in rice bags. Groups of from 15 to 35 rice bags are placed into "mega-bags" and designated as a shipment. A sample submittal form is made up for each shipment, including the sample sequence comprising the shipment and the desired analyzes to be performed by the laboratory. The sample submittal form is inserted into the first rice bag of each shipment and the mega-bag is subsequently closed and secured with a pre-numbered steel cable seal and the seal number recorded.

11.2.1.3 Drill Sample Shipping and Handling

Sample shipments comprising groups of sealed rice bags are flown as backhauls from camp to Smithers, BC., by the Project's fixed wing aviation charter company, Tsayta Aviation Ltd., (based in Smithers, BC). The samples are then collected from Tsayta at the Smithers Airport by the Project's expediting company, Rugged Edge Holdings Ltd., of Smithers, and are taken to Bandstra Trucking (Smithers) for shipment to ALS. Some samples, particularly at the end of the program in 2019, are trucked by expeditors or Property staff, to Prince George, BC., where they are dropped off at Bandstra Trucking (Prince George) for shipment to ALS in Kamloops, BC. Throughout the 2018 and 2019 field seasons, there were no significant issues with sample security and (or) chain of custody between camp and the ALS laboratory sample preparation facility in Kamloops, BC.

Mega-bags comprising drill sample shipments (RC and core drilling samples) were transported by APEX personnel to the Kemess Mine warehouse, located approximately 60 km south from the Lawyers Project, for a large part of the 2020 field season. Bandstra Trucking delivers supplies to Kemess weekly, on a Friday, and the Project's security-sealed mega-bags are trucked from Kemess to Prince George on the delivery truck's return trip. Bandstra then continue trucking the samples to the ALS sample preparation facility in Kamloops, BC. On receipt at the ALS facility, security seal numbers and sample condition are reported to camp by the receiving staff at ALS.

The drill sample mega-bags were trucked, primarily by one of the Project's expeditors, directly from camp to Bandstra Trucking in Prince George, during the winter period when the Kemess Mine was closed. Bandstra Trucking completed sample shipment to the ALS preparation facility in Kamloops.

In the late fall of 2020, ALS began to experience a significant backlog due to excessive numbers of samples being delivered to their Kamloops sample preparation facility. As a result, some Lawyers Property drilling samples were re-routed to other ALS sample preparation facilities, including their facility in Yellowknife, NWT. Regardless, a secure chain of custody was maintained and there were no issues reported by ALS regarding the drilling sample security seals.

11.3 BENCHMARK SAMPLE ANALYZES

11.3.1 Drill Samples

The 2018, 2019 and 2020 Lawyers drill samples (RC and Core) were prepared for analysis at the ALS facilities in Kamloops, BC. Due to excessive sample volumes, some of the 2020 Lawyers drilling samples were redirected by ALS to their lab facility in Yellowknife, NWT, for sample preparation only. On initial receipt at the 'preparation' facility, samples are logged into the ALS computer-based tracking system, and then weighed and dried. Preparation of the 2020 drilling samples involved ALS prep-code PREP-31A, whereby the entire sample is crushed to 70% passing -2 mm, homogenized and a 250 g split then pulverized to >85% passing 75 µm. An aliquot of the resulting pulp from each sample is then shipped for analysis to ALS' main (analytical) laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. Due to excessive sample volumes, ALS sent a small number (2,538 or ~3.5%) of the 2020 drill samples for analysis to their laboratory in Lima, Peru. An examination of the Company-inserted QC samples within the Lima-analyzed sample set, shows no significant differences relative to those within the Vancouver-analyzed sample set.

The analytical package for the 2020 Lawyers drill samples is the same as that for the soil samples described above in section 11.3.1.

ALS Minerals has developed and implemented strategically designed processes and a global quality management system at each of its locations that meets all requirements of International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures and ALS is fully independent of APEX and Benchmark.

11.4 BENCHMARK QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW

A comprehensive quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") program was employed during the 2018 to 2020 Lawyers Property drill programs, including a significant analytical QC program to help evaluate accuracy, precision and contamination of analyzes conducted by ALS. The QA/QC programs included the routine insertion of Certified Reference Material ("CRM" or "standards"), coarse blank samples and certified blank (pulp) samples, and the collection of field duplicate (RC chip and quartered core) samples. A summary of the QC sampling completed during the 2018, 2019 and 2020 Lawyers drill programs is provided in Table 11.1.

TABLE 11.1
SUMMARY OF 2018 TO 2020 LAWYERS PROPERTY DRILL PROGRAM
QC SAMPLING

QC Sampling	2018	2019	2020
Total Drilling Samples	2,605	7,043	66,620
Total QC Samples (total QC sample ratio)	590 1:4.4	1,294 1:5.4	9,143 1:7.3
Duplicates	192	464	629
Coarse Blanks	0	204	543
Blanks (pulps)	201	220	2,365
Standards	197	406	5,606
Total CRMs (CRM insertion ratio)	398 1:6.5	626 1:11.3	7,971 1:8.4

During the 2018 and 2019 drilling programs, the QC sample protocol involved alternating the insertion of blanks and standards at every sample number ending in a multiple of 10. Coarse blanks were not used during 2018, but were alternated with blank pulps during the 2019 program. The ratio of QC samples (blanks + standards) to drill samples is 1:6.5 in 2018 and 1:8.5 in 2019. Two different CRMs were used in 2018 and four in 2019. RC chip and ¼ core duplicate samples were collected at a rate of one in twenty samples (sample numbers ending with 05, 25, 45, 65 and 85). There were 192 duplicates collected in 2018 and 464 in 2019, representing collection rates of 1:13.5 in 2018 and 1:15.2 in 2019.

QC sampling protocol was modified slightly in 2020 to optimize the use of coarse blanks and duplicate samples relative to zones of visible mineralization. Modified 2020 protocol involved the reclassification of blank pulps to a very low-grade CRM and, as such, they were inserted into the sample sequence every tenth sample (in rotation with the regular higher-grade CRMs). The logging geologists were also instructed to insert coarse blank and select duplicate samples within or immediately following visibly mineralized intervals (at a rate of no more than 1:50). Coarse blank and duplicate samples were inserted/collected at a rate of 1:50 for the 2020 RC chip samples, on samples ending in "45" and "95" and "25" and "75", respectively. The ratio of QC samples (blanks + standards) to drill samples was 1:8.4 in 2020, with 13 different CRMs utilized. In addition, 629 duplicate samples were also collected as part of the 2020 drilling QC program.

11.4.1 2018 Drill Program QAQC Sampling

11.4.1.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

CRMs were inserted into the analytical stream approximately every 13 samples and represented 7.6% of the samples sent for analysis (198 out of 2,605 samples). CRMs used during the 2018 drill program to monitor for gold and silver performance were CDN-GS-1V and CDN-GS-5T. Both CRMs were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories ("CDN") in Vancouver, BC., a commercial supplier of CRMs that is fully independent of APEX and Benchmark, and are certified for Au and Ag.

Criteria for assessing CRM performance are as follows: 1) data falling within ±2 standard deviations from the accepted mean value pass; and 2) data falling outside ±3 standard deviations from the accepted mean value, or two consecutive data points falling between ±2 and ±3 standard deviations on the same side of the mean, fail. A summary of CRM results is presented in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2
Summary of CRM Samples used at Lawyers in 2018

CRM	Au							Ag						
	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)
CDN-GS-1V	1.02	0.098	4.8	102	4	3.9	1.01	71.7	5	3.5	102	1	1.0	72.1
CDN-GS-5T	4.76	0.21	2.2	96	1	1.0	4.81	126	10	4.0	96	0	0.0	127.8
TOTAL				198				TOTAL			198			

The majority of results for gold and silver analyzes fall within acceptable limits, except for four gold samples and one silver sample for the CDN-GS-1V standard and one silver sample for the CN-GS-5T standard. The graphed results are presented in Appendix M and do not indicate any significant issues with accuracy for either element.

11.4.1.2 Performance of Blanks

BL-10 Pulp Blanks

Blank pulp samples were routinely inserted into the sample stream during 2018 drilling at the Project. The BL-10 CRM, purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories ("CDN") in Langley, BC, is certified to contain <10 ppb Au, by standard fire assay with an instrumental (ICP or AA) finish. The BL-10 CRM is not certified for Ag.

All blank data for Au and Ag were graphed (Figures 11.2 and 11.3). If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of one-half the detection limit for data treatment purposes (0.5 ppb for Au and 0.005 ppm for Ag). A warning limit of five times the certified recommended value of 10 ppb was set at 50 ppb for gold and 0.5 ppm for silver. There were 201 data points to examine.

All gold data plot below the set warning limit of 50 ppb (Figure 11.2), with a maximum value of 22 ppb Au returned and an average of 1.2 ppb Au. All 2018 blank pulp analyzes for silver (illustrated in Figure 11.3) plot below the set warning limit of 0.5 ppm, with a maximum value of only 0.37 ppm Ag and an average result of only 0.087 ppm Ag.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue in the 2018 BL-10 data.

FIGURE 11.2 2018 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AU RESULTS (FA-ICP)

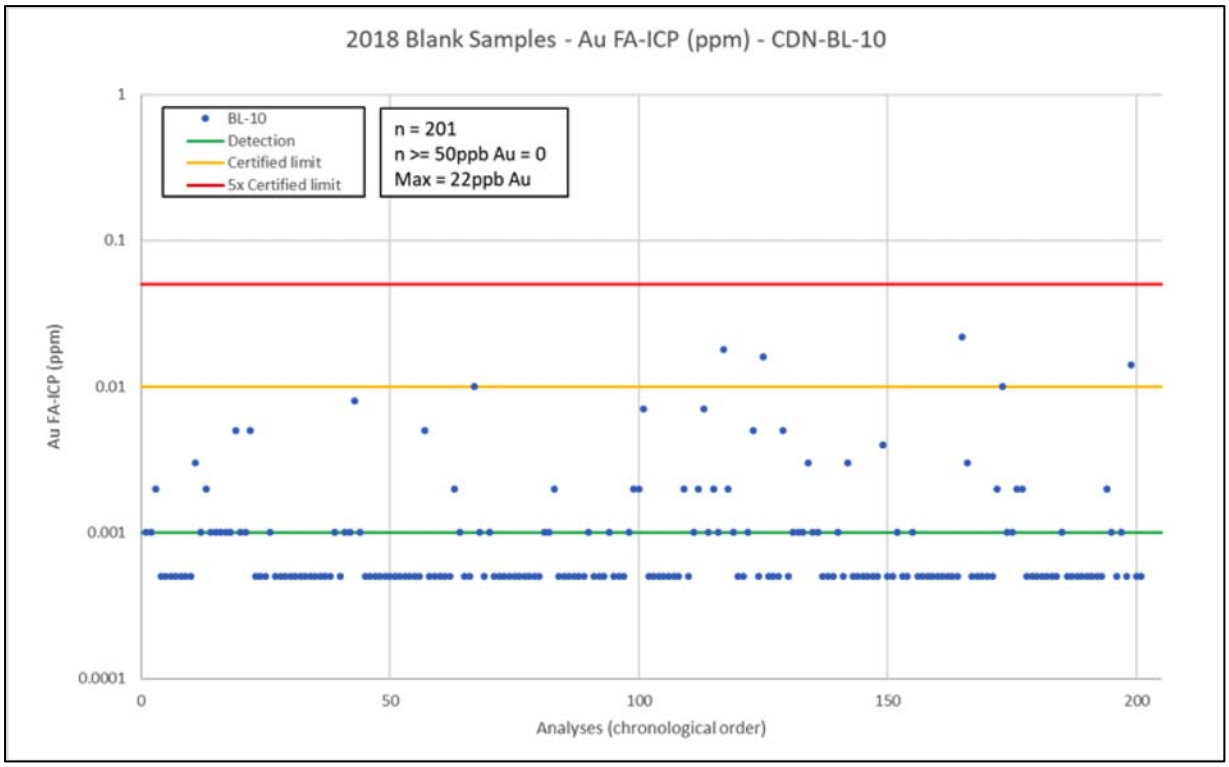
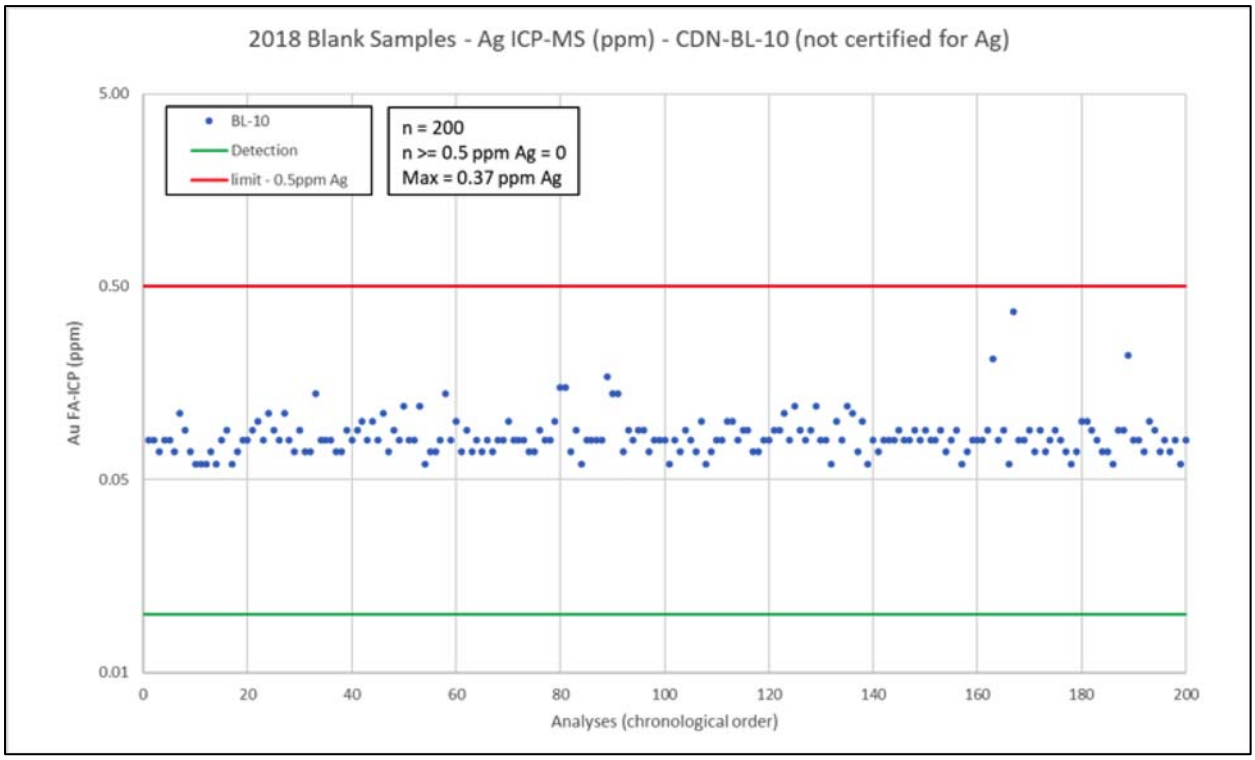


FIGURE 11.3 2018 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AG RESULTS (ICP-MS)



11.4.1.3 Performance of Duplicates

Duplicate data for gold and silver were examined for the 2018 drilling program at the Lawyers Project. There are 192 duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data were graphed (Figures 11.4 and 11.5) and found to have acceptable precision with no significant bias indicated.

FIGURE 11.4 2018 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AU – FIRE ASSAY)

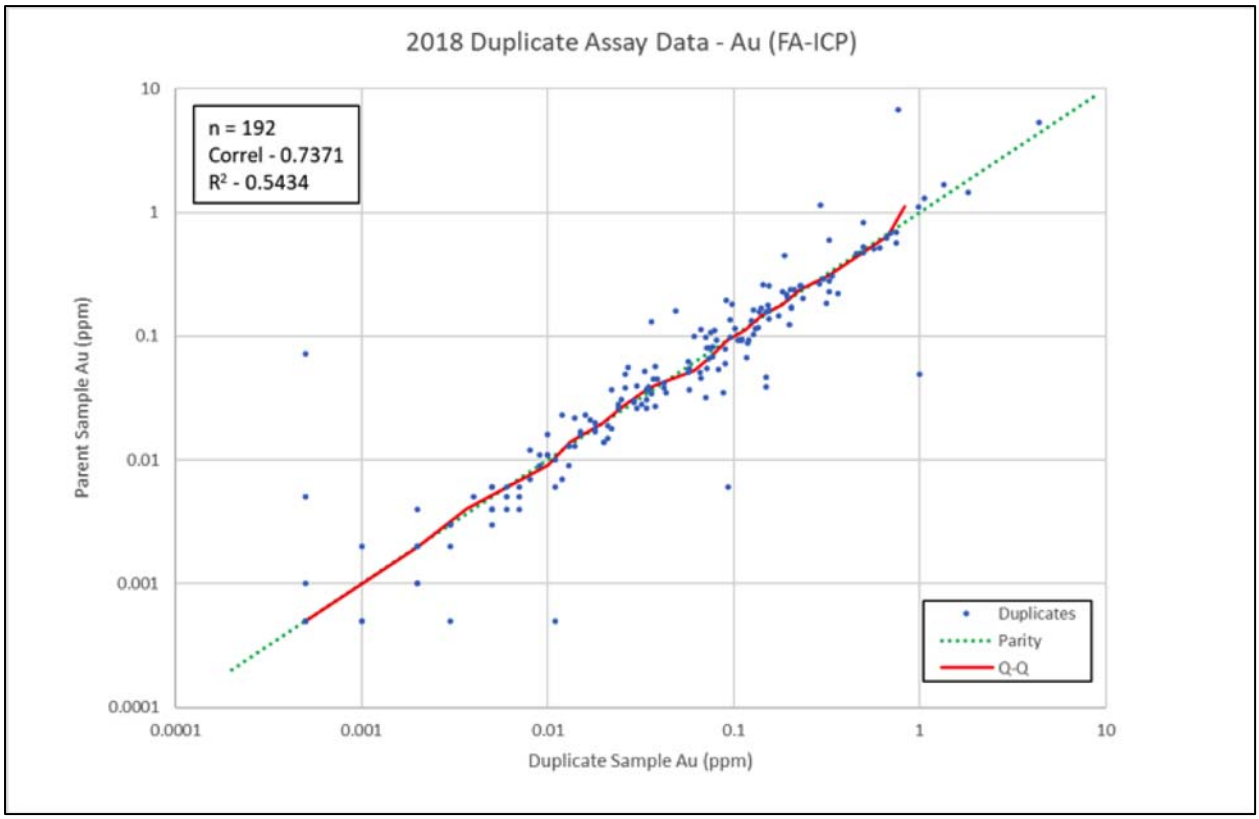
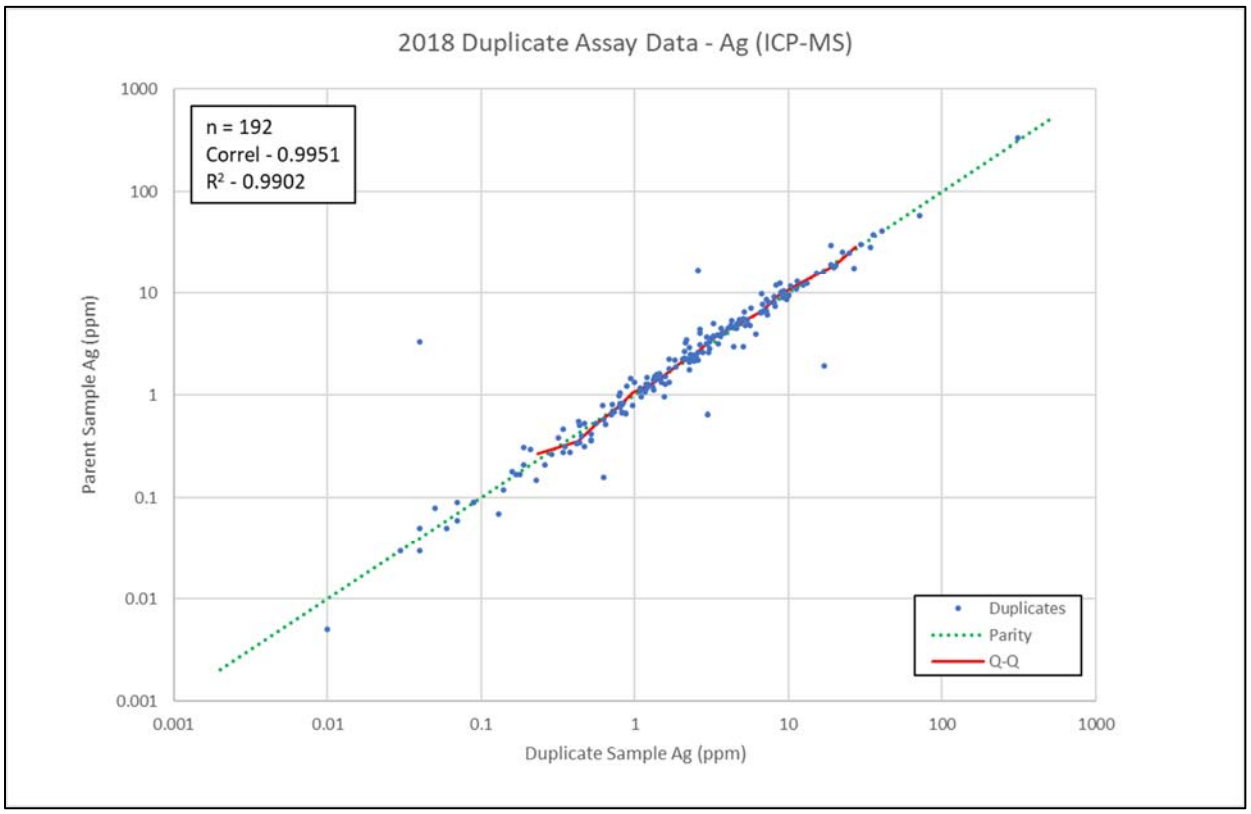


FIGURE 11.5 2018 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AG – ICP-MS)



11.4.1 2019 Drill Program QAQC Sampling

11.4.1.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

CRMs were inserted into the analytical stream approximately every 17 samples and represent 5.8% of the samples sent for analysis (408 out of 7,043 samples). Four CRMs were used during the 2019 drill program to monitor for gold and silver performance; CDN-GS-1V, CDN-GS-1Z, CDN-GS-5T and CDN-GS-6E. All the CRMs were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories ("CDN") in Vancouver, BC., and are certified for Au and all except CDN-GS-6E are also certified for Ag. Criteria for assessing CRM performance is described in section 11.4.3.1. A summary of CRM results is presented in Table 11.3.

The majority of results for the gold and silver analyzes fall within acceptable limits, except for two gold failures and one silver failure for the CDN-GS-1V CRM; four gold failures and 11 silver failures for the CDN-GS-1Z CRM; one gold failure for the CDN-GS-5T CRM; and four gold failures for the CDN-GS-6E CRM. The graphed results are presented in Appendix M and do not indicate any significant issues with accuracy for either element.

Table 11.3 Summary of CRM Samples used at Lawyers in 2019														
CRM	Au							Ag						
	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)
CDN-GS-1V	1.02	0.098	4.8	92	2	2.2	1.02	71.7	5	3.5	93	1	1.1	72.1
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	0.095	4.1	132	4	3.0	1.15	89.5	4.4	2.5	138	11	8.0	91.6
CDN-GS-5T	4.76	0.21	2.2	86	1	1.2	4.81	126	10	4.0	86	0	0.0	127.4
CDN-GS-6E	6.06	0.30	2.5	98	4	4.1	6.11							
TOTAL				408				TOTAL			317			

11.4.1.2 Performance of Blanks

BL-10 Pulp Blanks

The same BL-10 blank was again routinely inserted into the sample stream during 2019 drilling at Lawyers and the data treated in the same fashion as described in Section 11.4.3.2. All blank data for Au and Ag were graphed (Figures 11.6 and 11.7) and there are 220 data points to examine.

All gold data plot below the set warning limit of 50 ppb (Figure 11.6), with a maximum value of 23 ppb Au returned and an average of 1.6 ppb Au. All 2019 blank pulp analyzes for silver (illustrated in Figure 11.7) plot below the set warning limit of 0.5 ppm, with a maximum value of only 0.45 ppm Ag and an average result of only 0.059 ppm Ag. Figure 11.7 illustrates a distinct change in returned silver analyzes approximately half-way through the 2019 program, worthy of follow-up with the lab.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue in the 2019 BL-10 data.

FIGURE 11.6 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AU RESULTS (FA-ICP)

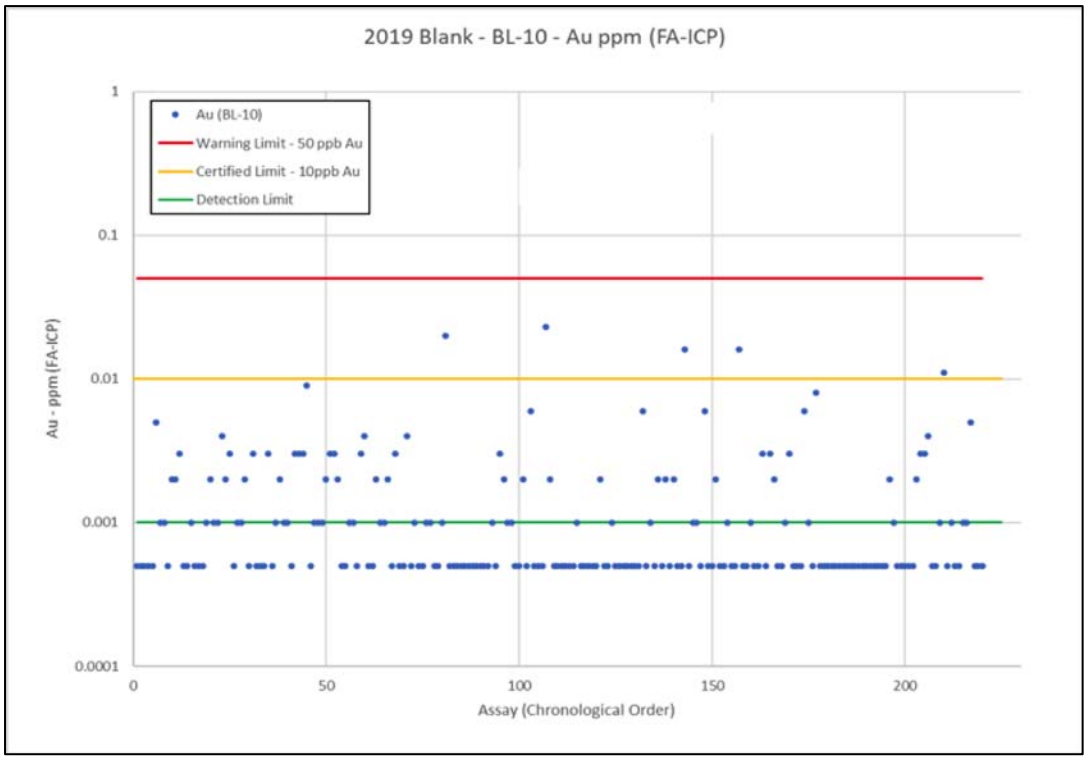
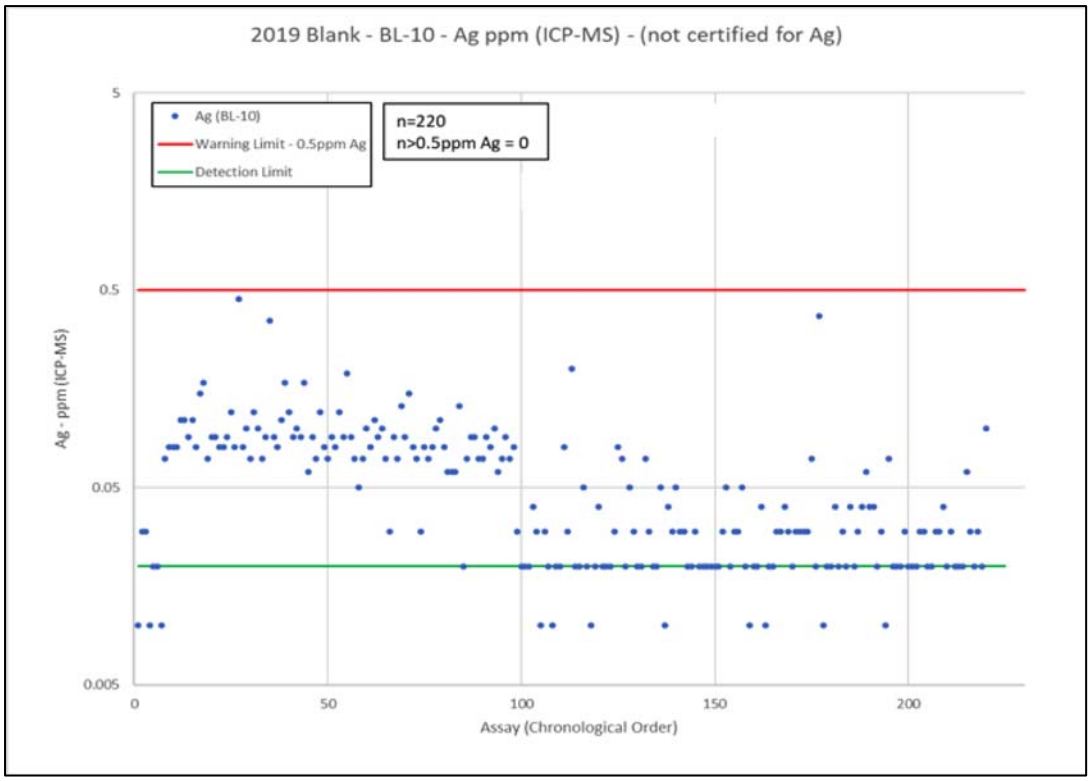


FIGURE 11.7 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AG RESULTS (ICP-MS)



Coarse Blanks

Coarse Blank ("CB") material is sufficiently coarse to undergo identical crushing and pulverization procedures as the drill samples. Unlike pre-packaged pulp blank material, CBs allow for contamination to be monitored throughout the earliest stages of sample preparation at the laboratory, including crushing and pulverization, and can check for possible inter-sample contamination due to poor between-sample cleaning procedures of equipment and/or general lack of cleanliness.

There were no coarse blanks inserted into the 2018 Lawyers drill program sample stream. The CB material used during the 2019 and 2020 Lawyers drill programs was prepared by APEX in advance and consisted of Athabasca quartzite cobbles that were collected from a gravel pit west of Edmonton. The quartzite cobbles were submitted to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK (an accredited analytical laboratory that is fully independent of APEX and Benchmark Metals), where they were coarsely crushed to produce -1" (<2.54 cm) material. The coarse-crushed quartzite material was homogenized (mixed), and then ten (10) ~250 g samples were collected from the material at random, which were then finely crushed and pulverized. A standard 30 g fire assay with an AA finish was then conducted on each of the 10 samples and all returned values below detectable limits (<5 ppb Au). The coarse reject test samples were not analyzed for silver.

During the 2019 drill program, CBs were inserted into the analytical stream approximately every 35 samples, representing 2.9% of the total number of samples. There were 204 data points to examine. If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit the value was assigned the value of half the detection limit for data treatment purposes (e.g. <1 ppb Au = 0.5 ppb Au). An upper warning threshold of 25 ppb Au was chosen, based on the bulk analyzes carried out at TSL, indicating an expected value of < 5 ppb Au. All blank data for gold and silver were graphed (Figures 11.8 and 11.9) and all results plot below the set warning thresholds. The average CB gold fire assay and silver ICP-MS results are calculated at 1.1 ppb Au and 0.12 ppm Ag, respectively.

Figure 11.8 does not demonstrate any significant relationship between the CB assay results for gold and their respective preceding sample assays and the slope of the y=0.0008x trend line indicates that, on average, a 1 g/t Au sample might be expected to contribute 0.8 ppb of Au to the following sample. The Ag ICP-MS data for the 2019 coarse blank samples varies between the detection limit of 0.01 ppm and 1.82 ppm. The CB results for silver, demonstrating a slope of y=0.0014x in Figure 11.9, also do not appear to exhibit a significant relationship between the CB values and their preceding samples, with a weak trend only detectable at grades exceeding ~50 ppm Ag. The y=0.0014x trend line indicates that a sample returning a grade of 100 ppm Ag might be expected to contribute 0.14 ppm Ag to the following sample.

Examination of the 2019 CB Au and Ag results, relative to their respective preceding sample results, does not yield evidence of any significant sample-to-sample contamination issues during sample preparation stages. The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue in the 2019 CB data.

FIGURE 11.8 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM COARSE BLANK AU RESULTS (FA-ICP)

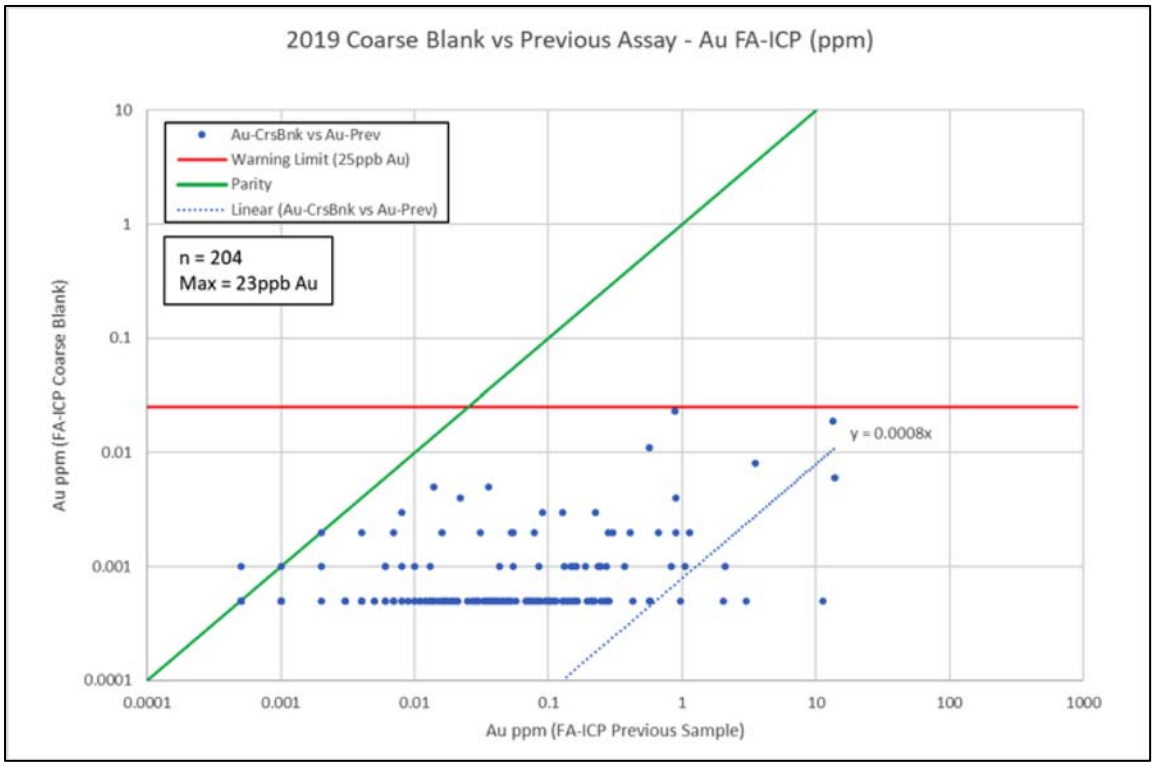
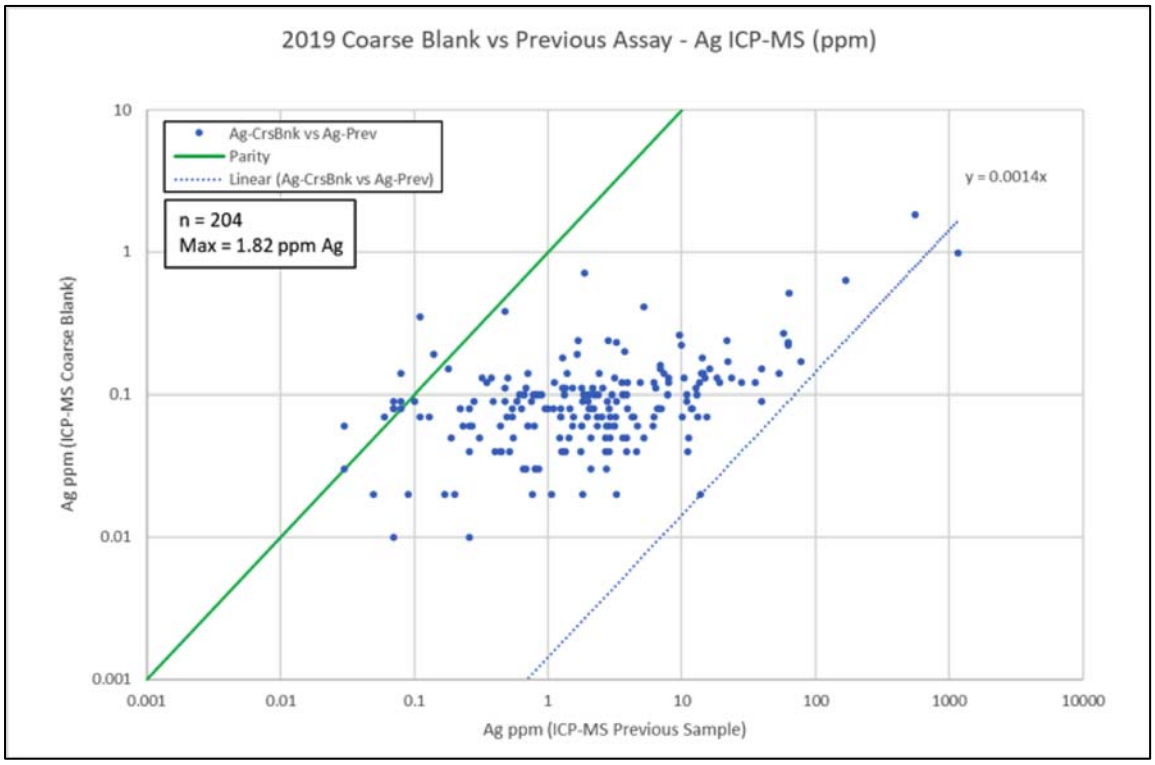


FIGURE 11.9 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM COARSE BLANK AG RESULTS (ICP-MS)



11.4.1.3 Performance of Duplicates

Duplicate data for gold and silver were examined for the 2019 drilling program at the Lawyers Project. There were 464 duplicate pairs in the dataset. The data were graphed (Figures 11.10 and 11.11) and found to have acceptable precision with no significant bias indicated.

FIGURE 11.10 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AU – FIRE ASSAY)

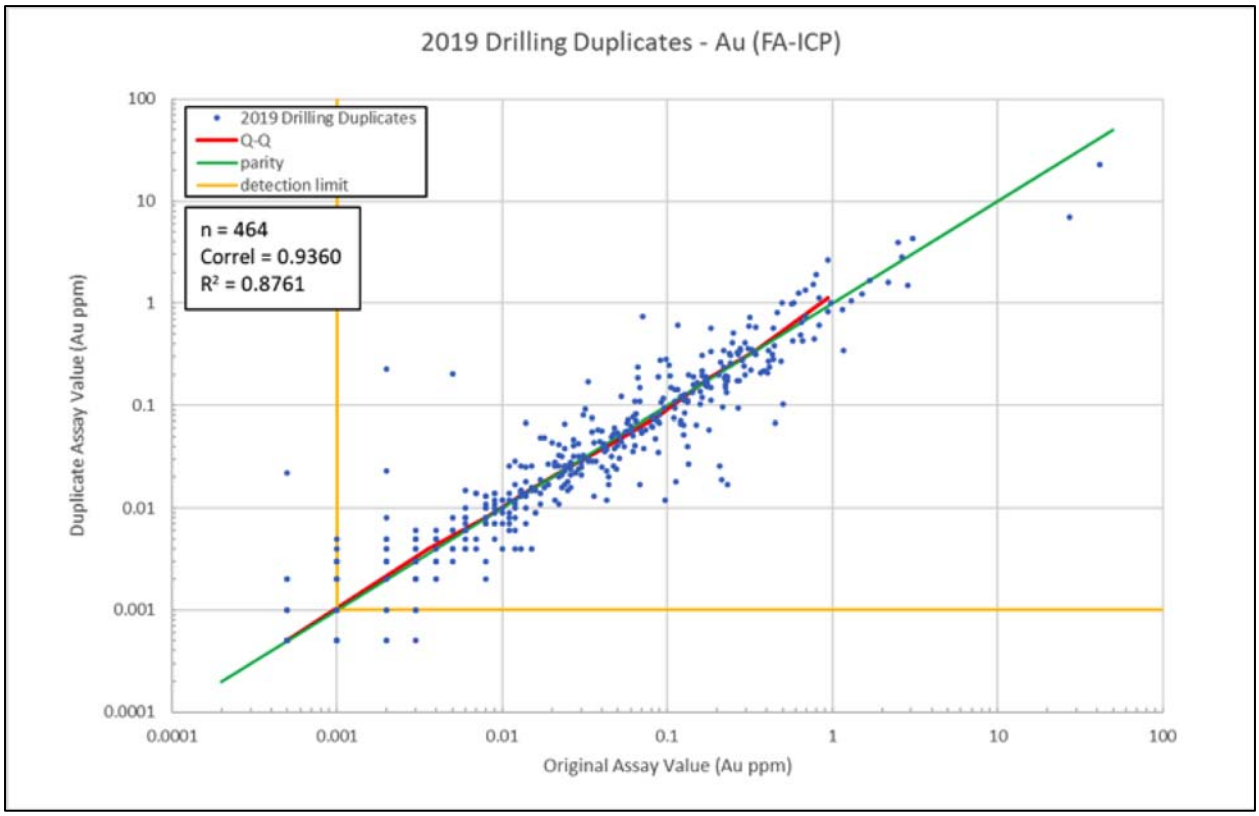
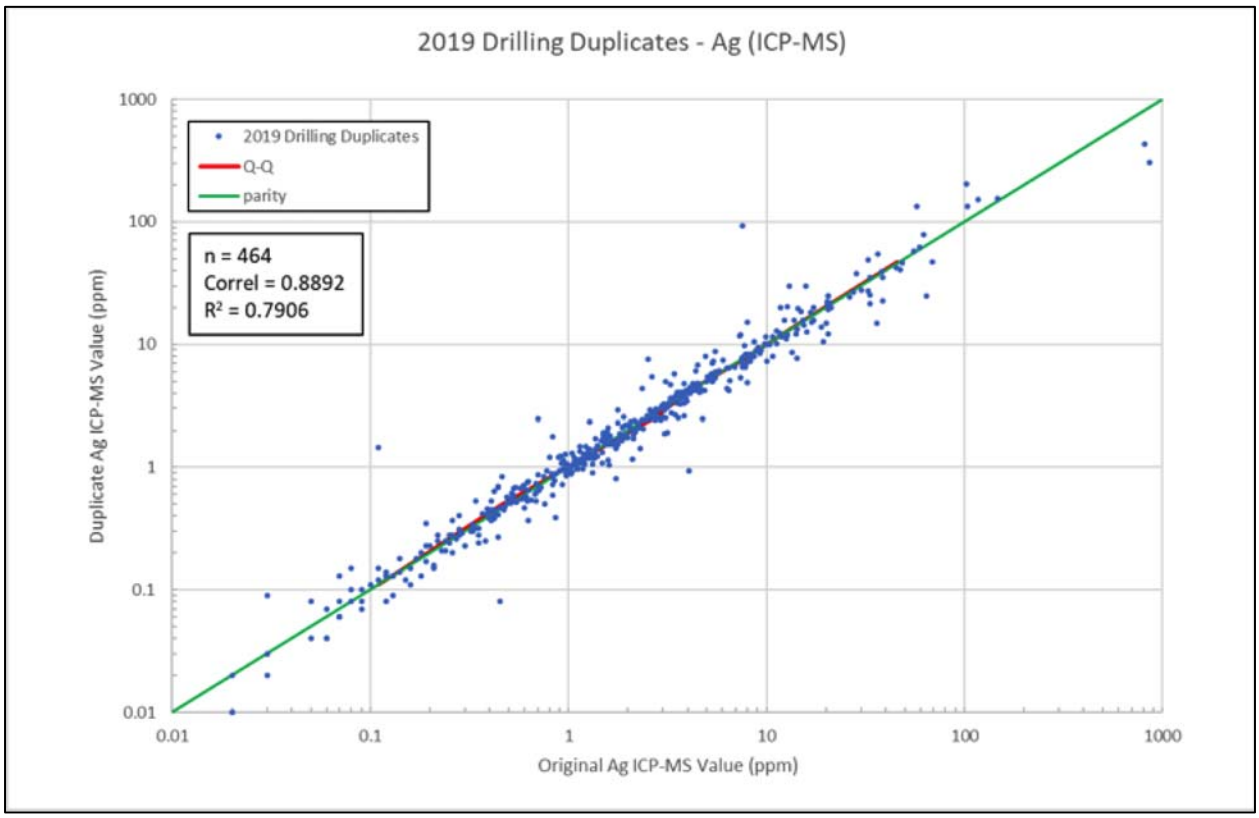


FIGURE 11.11 2019 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AG – ICP-MS)



11.4.2 2020 Drill Program QAQC Sampling

11.4.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

CRM standards were inserted into the drilling sample stream at a frequency of 1 in 12 samples in 2020, giving a total of 5,606 CRMs and representing 8.4% of the actual sample stream (total of 66,620 samples). There were 13 different CRMs used during the 2020 drilling and a summary of the CRMs used and their performance is given in Table 11.4. Criteria for assessing CRM performance is described in section 11.4.3.1.

QC protocol for drill samples at the Lawyers Property commenced in the beginning of July 2020 and included the use of the first seven CDN CRMs listed in Table 11.4, which were purchased from CDN in Langley, BC. The four OREAS CRMs listed in Table 11.4 were purchased from ORE Research & Exploration Pty Ltd ("ORE") in Australia.

Table 11.4

Summary of CRM Samples used at Lawyers in 2020

CRM	Au							Ag						
	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)	Certified Mean Value (ppm)	2X Standard Deviation	% RSD	n	No. Failures	% Failures	Average of Results (ppm)
CDN-GS-P6C	0.767	0.078	5.1	840	117	13.9	0.812	66	5.5	4.2	840	103	12.3	67.3
CDN-GS-1X	1.299	0.132	5.1	215	19	8.8	1.299							
CDN-GS-1Z	1.155	0.095	4.1	807	14	1.7	1.168	89.5	4.4	2.5	807	81	10.0	92.1
CDN-GS-1P5T	1.75	0.17	4.9	1338	138	10.3	1.80	92	5.1	2.8	1338	26	1.9	94.1
CDN-GS-3U	3.29	0.26	4.0	1270	104	8.2	3.38							
CDN-CM-29	0.72	0.068	4.7	150	6	4.0	0.72							
CDN-CM-19	2.11	0.22	5.2	197	0	0.0	2.15							
OREAS 232	0.902	0.046	2.5	218	0	0.0	0.903							
OREAS 237	2.21	0.108	2.4	226	1	0.4	2.22							
OREAS 601B	0.775	0.042	2.7	220	1	0.5	0.793	50.1	3.48	3.5	220	0	0.0	50.2
OREAS 603B	5.21	0.418	4.0	73	0	0.0	5.31	301	20	3.3	73	0	0.0	301.7
CDN-GS-5T	4.76	0.21	2.2	6	1	16.7	4.97	126	10	4.0	6	0	0.0	131
CDN-GS-6F	6.87	0.28	2.0	46	2	4.3	6.77							
TOTAL				5,606							3,284			

The first analytical results were received from ALS approximately one month later and, by the end of August, sufficient data had been received indicating potential inhomogeneity issues with several of the CDN-GS CRMs. No issues were found with the field duplicate or blank data for this time period. The early analytical data received for several of the CDN-GS CRMs, including the CDN-GS-1Z CRM, were also indicating less variance and acceptable accuracy. Figure 11.12 charts an example of the initial data collected for the CDN-GS-1Z CRM, which had four isolated failures only within the first ~200 samples assayed (2%) and concluded with 14 failures in a total of 807 assay results (1.7%).

Figure 11.13 illustrates a plot of the entire Au fire assay dataset received for the CDN-GS-P6C CRM and demonstrates an example of the variance issues detected with some of the CDN-GS CRMs. Significant variance within the data is evident, with multiple high and low "failures" plotting outside three times the standard deviation from the certified mean.

Benchmark carried out discussions with both ALS and CDN, with no resolution reached as to the cause of the large number of failures. A limited Round Robin check on the CDN CRMs pointed to issues with the standards themselves and a decision was made to re-assay (or "check assay") related samples at ALS. Further to the re-assaying program, an umpire assaying program was undertaken on the pulp aliquots at Bureau Veritas to further verify the ALS analyzes. Both the re-assaying and umpire assaying programs are discussed in section 11.4.6 of this Technical Report.

FIGURE 11.12 AU DATA FOR "ACCEPTABLE" STANDARD CDN-GS-1Z

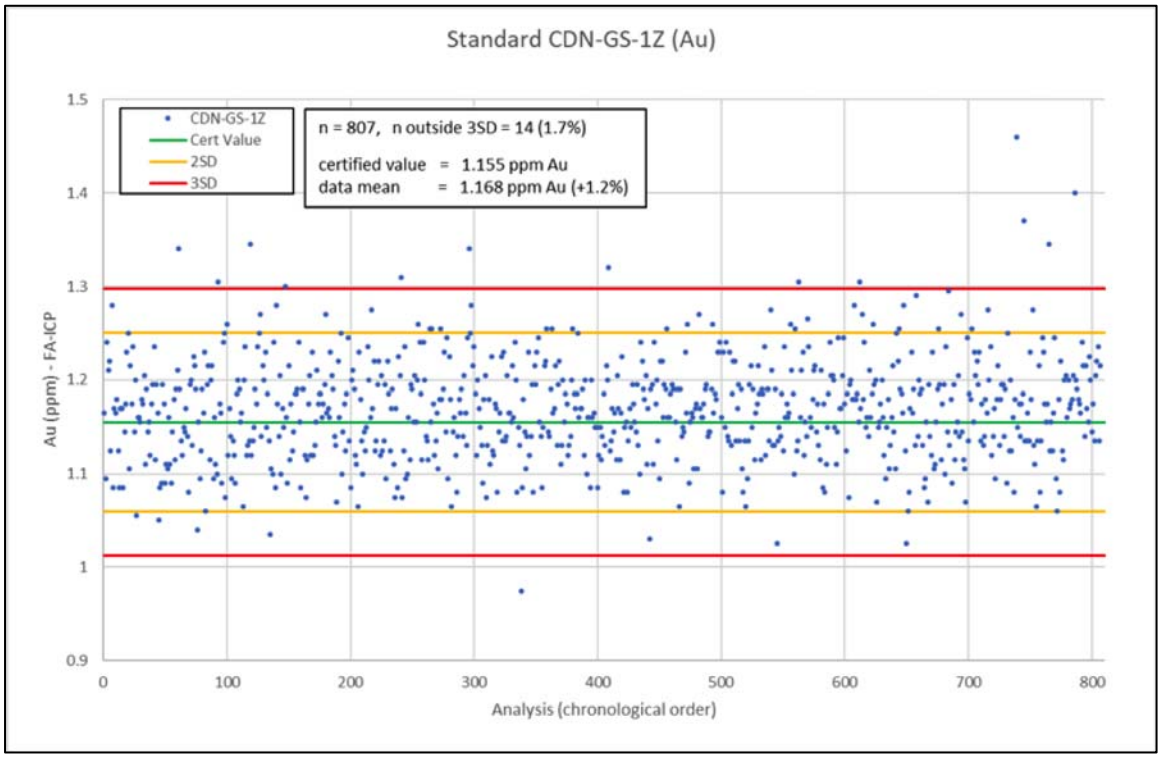
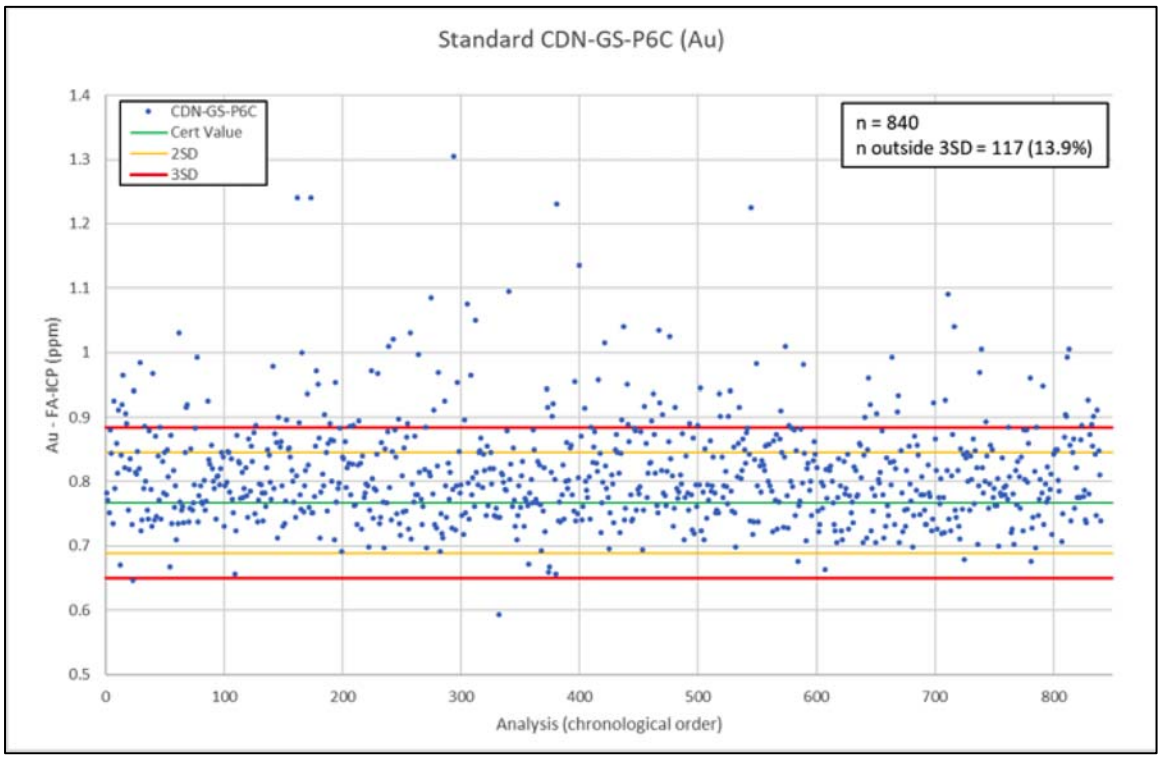


FIGURE 11.13 AU DATA FOR "PROBLEMATIC" STANDARD CDN-GS-P6C



Note: given the large amount of CRM data for the 2020 program, a complete set of charts illustrating the Au and Ag data for all CRMs is presented in Appendix M.

As a result of the initial variance issues identified in some CRMs at the start of the 2020 Lawyers drill program, the range of CRMs used for the remainder of the program was modified. A number of the CDN-GS CRMs were discontinued part-way through the drilling program for various reasons:

- CDN-GS-P6C CRM: Au and Ag data exhibited a high degree of variance with a high number of failures returned;
- CDN-GS-5T and CDN-GS-6F CRMs: supplies for these CRMs were not replenished as their grades were not considered ideal; and
- CDN-GS-1X CRM: CDN's supply ceased and this CRM was replaced with the CDN-GS-1Z CRM.

The CDN-GS-3U, CDN-GS-1Z and CDN-GS-1P5T CRMs were continued, due to their acceptable early analytical results, and the Ag certification for the latter two CRMs. Four new CRMs were also added to the program; two new CDN CRMs (CDN-CM-19 and CDN-CM-29) and two OREAS CRMs (OREAS 232 and OREAS 237). Two additional OREAS CRMs (OREAS 601b and OREAS 603b) were included later in the program, due to their higher-grade silver contents.

Gold and silver analyzes returned by the lab for the six additional CRMs (CM-19 and -29 and OREAS 232, 237, 601b and 603b) generally display limited variance and plot within acceptable limits. A complete set of graphs showing the Au and Ag data for all CRMs used in the 2020 Lawyers Property are presented in Appendix M.

11.4.2.2 Performance of Blanks

BL-10 Pulp Blanks

The same BL-10 blank was again routinely inserted into the sample stream during 2020 drilling at Lawyers and the data treated in the same fashion as described in section 11.4.3.2. All blank data for Au and Ag were graphed (Figures 11.14 and 11.15) and there are 2,365 data points to examine, representing 3.5% of the drilling samples and an insertion rate of approximately 1 in 30.

All gold data plot below the set warning limit of 50 ppb (Figure 11.14), with a maximum value of 42 ppb Au returned and an average of 1.2 ppb Au. The majority of 2020 blank pulp analyzes for silver (illustrated in Figure 11.15) plot below the set warning limit of 0.5 ppm, with only 12 samples returning results >0.5 ppm. An average of 0.102 ppm Ag is calculated from all 2,365 blank samples and a maximum blank result of 6.58 ppm Ag is noted.

The author of this Technical Report section does not consider the 12 silver samples that returned values of >0.5 ppm Ag to be of material concern to the current Mineral Resource Estimate and does not consider contamination to be an issue in the 2020 BL-10 data.

FIGURE 11.14 2020 DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AU RESULTS (FA-ICP)

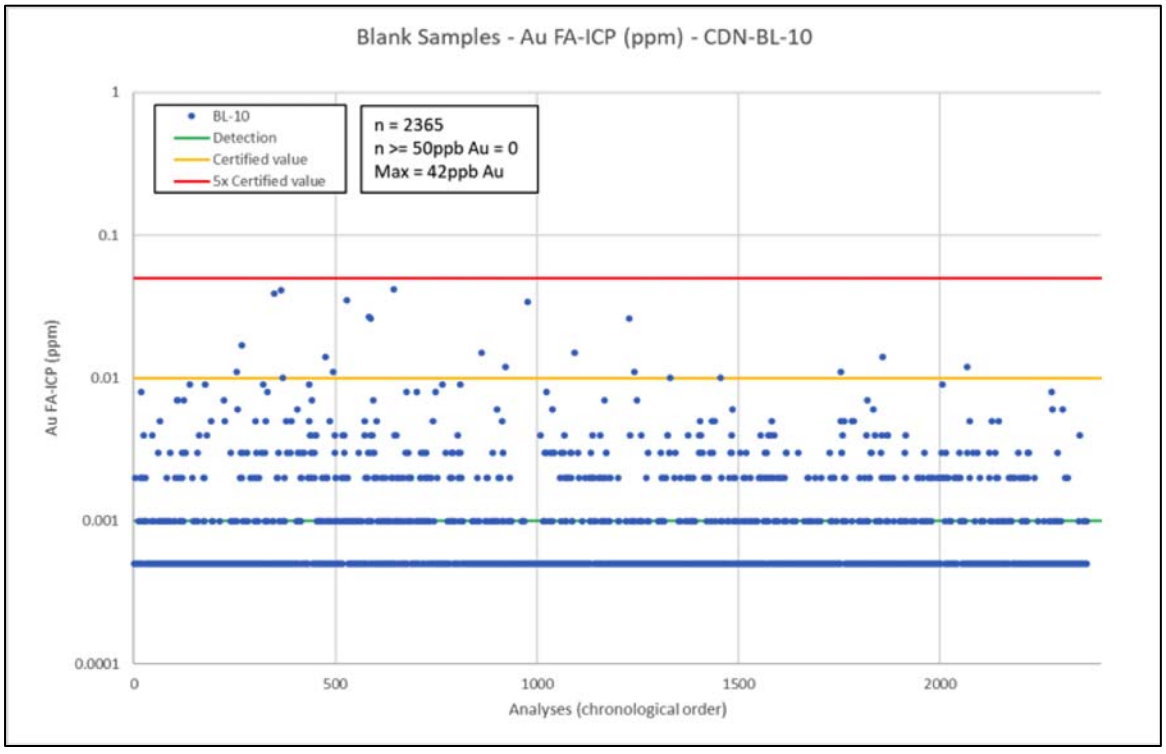
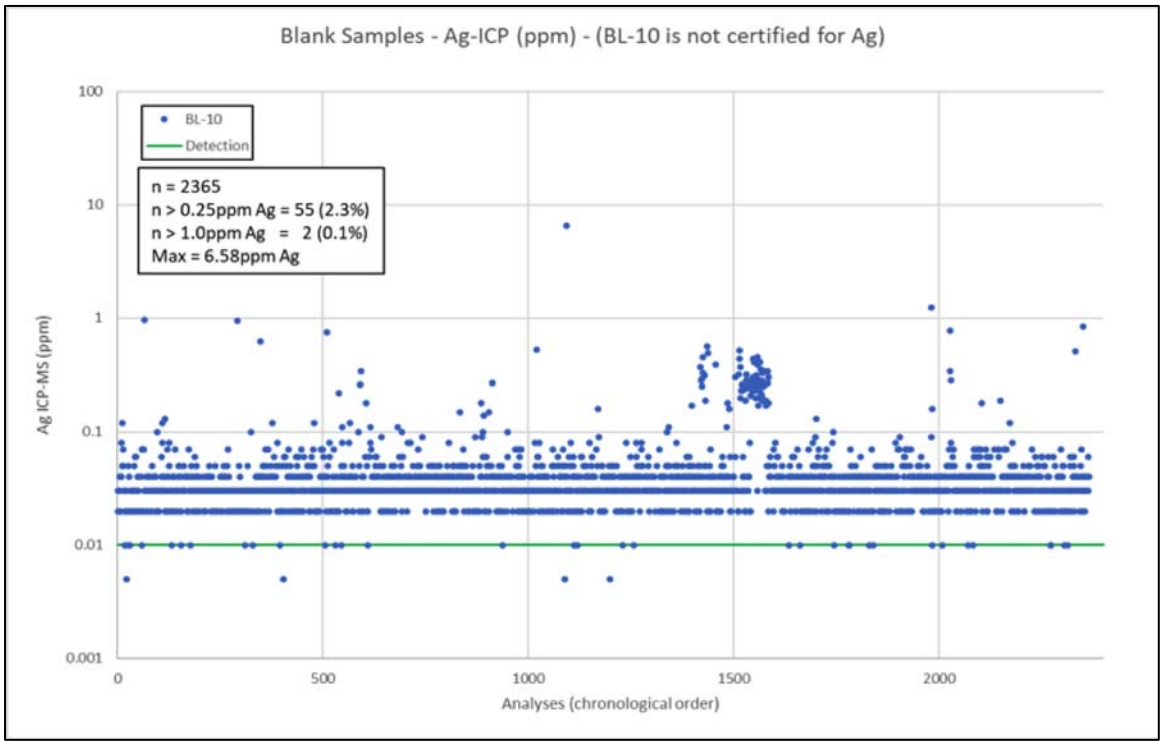


FIGURE 11.15 2020 DRILL PROGRAM BL-10 PULP BLANK AG RESULTS (ICP-MS)



Coarse Blanks

During the 2020 drill program, CBs were inserted into the analysis stream approximately every 125 samples, representing 0.8% of the total number of samples. There are 543 data points to examine and results were assessed and charted in the same fashion as for the 2019 program (refer to section 11.4.4.2). All blank data for gold and silver were graphed (Figures 11.16 and 11.17) and all but five gold and ten silver results plot below the set warning thresholds of 25 ppb Au and 0.5 ppm Ag. The average CB gold fire assay and silver ICP-MS results are calculated at 1.7 ppb Au and 84 ppb Ag, respectively.

The charted data in Figure 11.16 does not demonstrate any significant relationship between the CB assay results for gold and their respective preceding sample assays and the slope of the y=0.0011x trend line indicates that, on average, a 1 g/t Au sample might be expected to contribute 1.1 ppb of Au to the following sample. The Ag ICP-MS data for the 2020 coarse blank samples (Figure 11.17) demonstrates a weak correlation between the CB Ag result and that of the respective preceding samples. However, the slope of the y=0.0017x trend line indicates that, on average, a 100 ppm Ag sample might be expected to contribute 0.17 ppm only of Ag to the following sample. The maximum values exceeding the 25 ppb threshold for gold and 0.5 ppm threshold for silver, were 66 ppb Au and 4.4 ppm Ag.

Examination of the 2020 CB Au and Ag results, relative to their respective preceding sample results, does not yield evidence of any significant sample-to-sample contamination issues during sample preparation stages. The author of this Technical Report section does not consider contamination to be an issue in the 2020 CB data.

FIGURE 11.16 2020 DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AU – FIRE ASSAY)

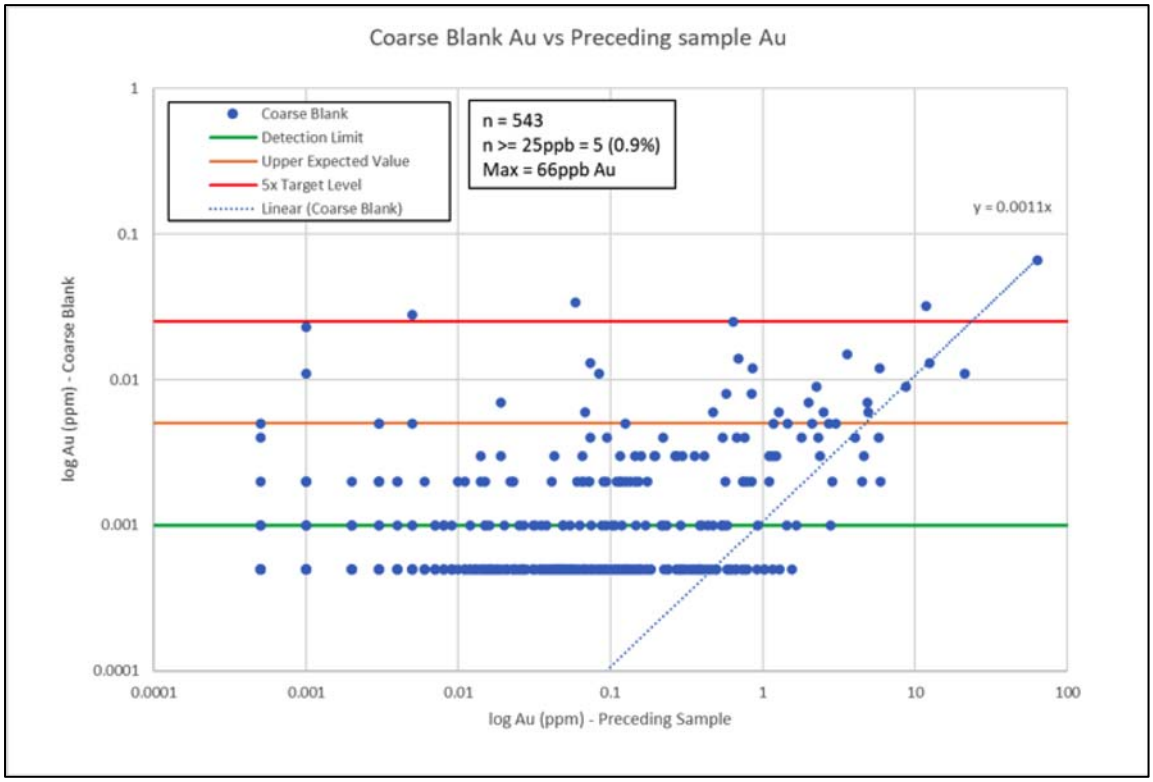
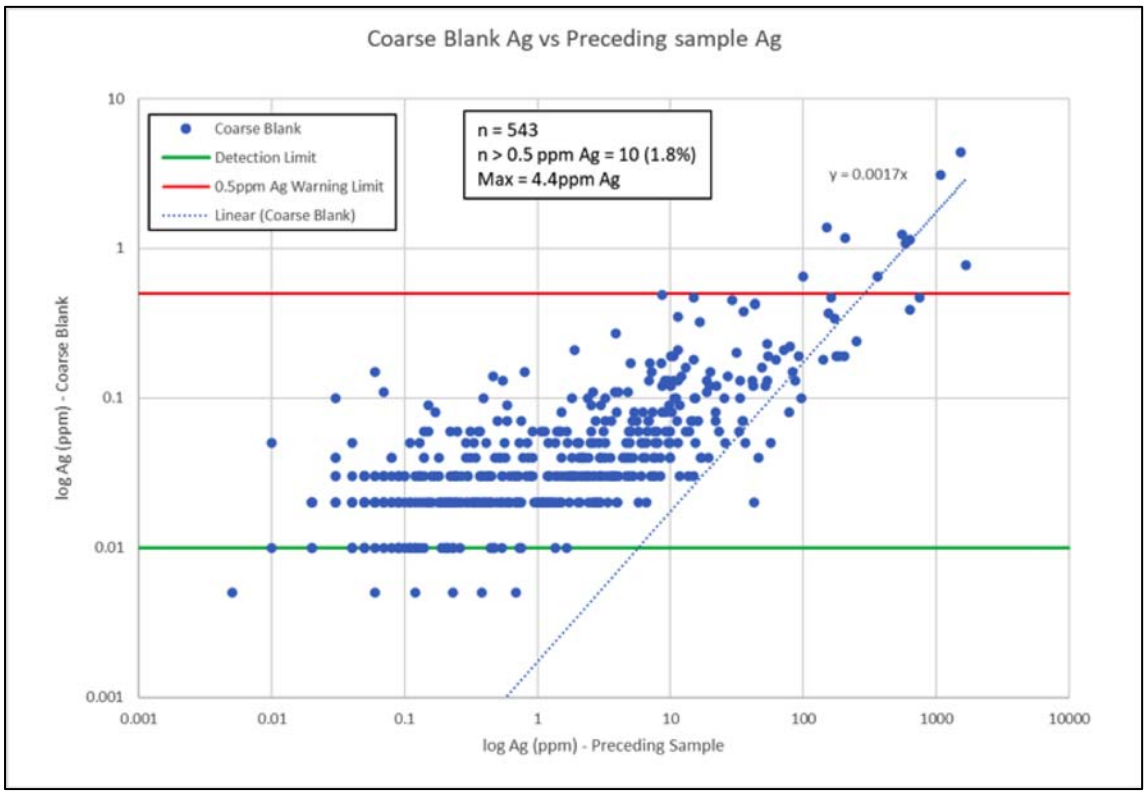


FIGURE 11.17 2020 LAWYERS DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AG – ICP-MS)



11.4.2.3 Performance of Duplicates

Duplicate data for gold and silver were examined for the 2020 drilling program at the Lawyers Property. There were 629 core duplicate pairs in the dataset. This total comprises approximately 1% of the total number of samples. RC duplicates were collected as an additional split from the retention material and duplicate core samples comprise two quarter-core splits of the parent sample, with the remaining half-core portion archived in a core box on site.

The 2020 Au (Fire Assay) and Ag (ICP-MS) drill data were graphed in Figures 11.18 and 11.19. The Correlation Coefficient and R^2 values (Coefficient of Determination) for the Au duplicate assays are 0.9271 and 0.8596, respectively. The Correlation Coefficient and R^2 values for the Ag duplicate analyzes are 0.8845 and 0.7823, respectively. It is the opinion of this Technical Report section author that the sampling methods and analyzes employed for both the RC and drill core samples during the 2020 Lawyers drill program are appropriate and have not introduced significant bias into the data.

FIGURE 11.18 2020 DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AU – FIRE ASSAY)

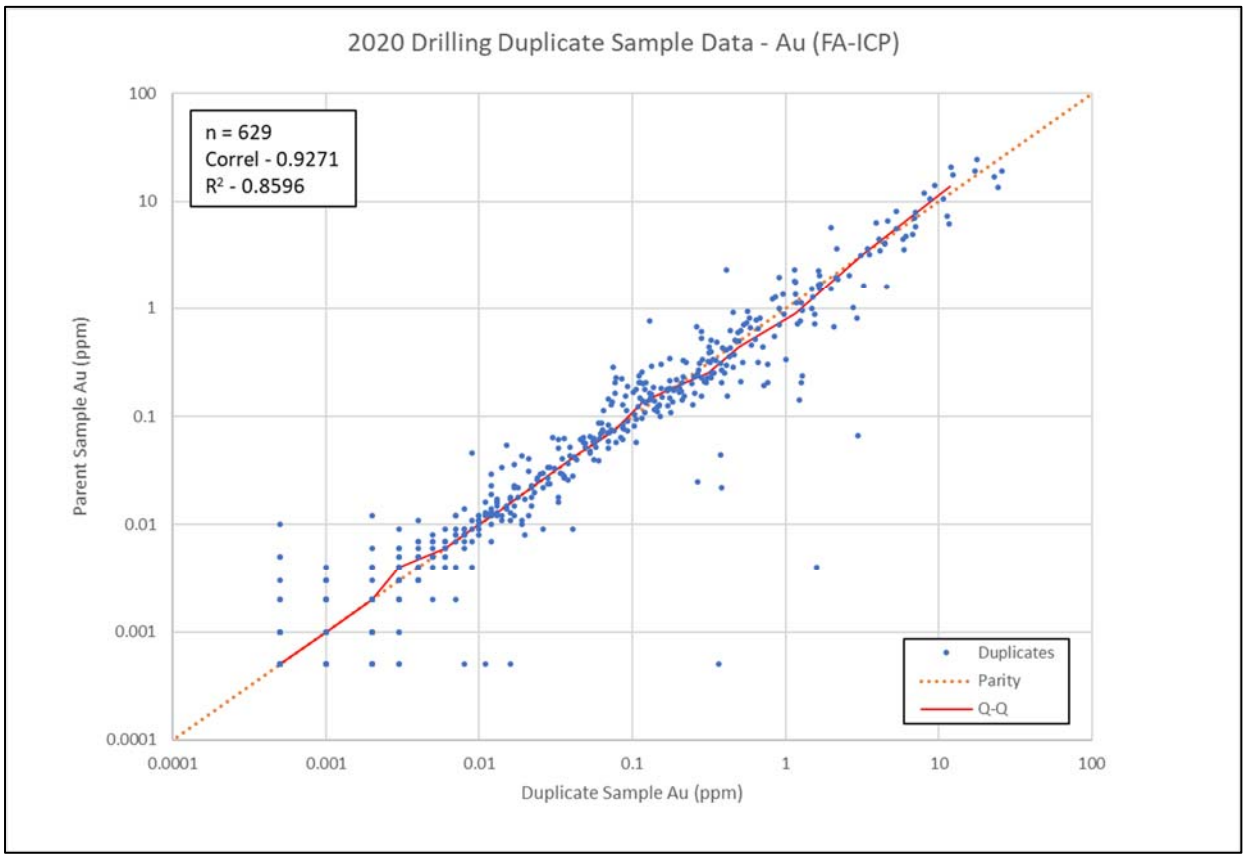
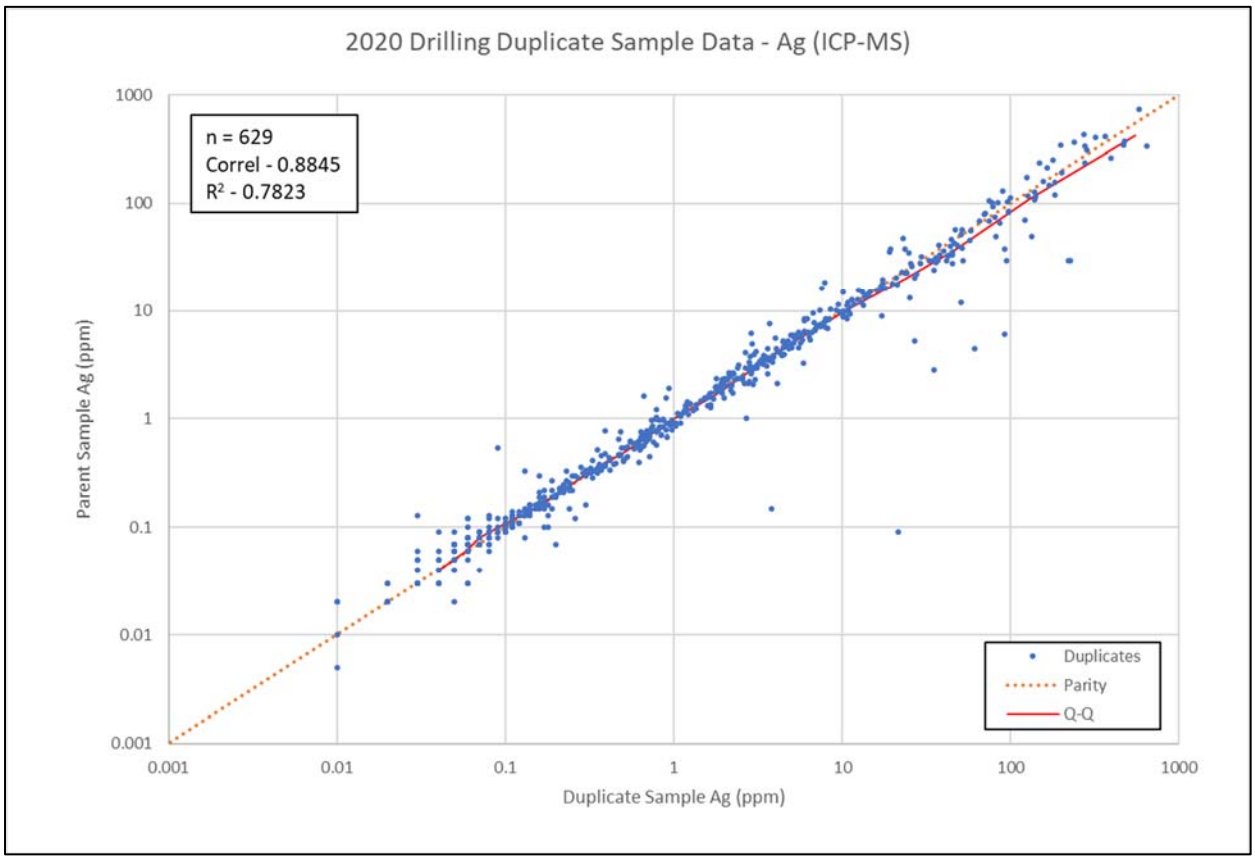


FIGURE 11.19 2020 DRILL PROGRAM DUPLICATE SAMPLES (AG – ICP-MS)



11.4.3 2020 Benchmark Check Assaying

11.4.3.1 2020 Check Assays – ALS Laboratories

A "check assay" program was conducted on duplicate pulp aliquots from 281 samples that were selected from a geographically well-distributed set of mineralized intervals at Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and AGB from the 2020 Lawyers drill program, as a further check on samples already analyzed by ALS.

Insufficient pulp material was encountered for eight of the 281 check assay samples and a second pulp was generated from the coarse reject material of these samples. A total of 28 QC samples, comprising standards and blank pulps, were submitted to ALS for insertion into the sequence of check analyzes. All QC sample results fell within acceptable limits.

All 281 check samples were analyzed by the Project's primary assay technique (Au-ICP21), which is a standard 30 g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish. There are 21 samples that returned results greater than the upper limit of this technique (>10 ppm Au), and thus required follow-up assaying with a gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21). The data presented in Figure 11.20 is a compilation of gold results from both assay techniques.

The check samples were also analyzed for silver by the Project's primary "geochemical" technique (ME-MS61). This technique comprises ICP-AES and ICP-MS analyzes, following a 4-acid (near total) digestion of a 0.25 g sample aliquot. A number of samples (74 in total) returned results greater than the upper limit for this technique (>100 ppm Ag), which required follow-up ICP analysis by the OG-62 technique. A further five samples required further follow-up assaying by the Ag-GRA21 technique. Silver data presented in Figure 11.21 is a compilation of the results from these three techniques.

The 2020 gold and silver "check assay" data are presented in Figures 11.20 and 11.21. Both charts show excellent correlation and very low variance between the original and the "check" analyzes, with correlation coefficients of 0.9914 and 0.9990 for Au and Ag respectively. The check analyzes provide further confidence in the accuracy and precision of the 2020 data and reaffirm the homogeneity issues encountered with particular CRMs in the early stages of the program (refer to discussion in Section 11.4.5.1).

The check assay data further demonstrate that the sample preparation and analytical procedures employed by ALS are adequate to create reasonably well-homogenized pulps that yield consistent (repeatable) analytical results. The author of this Technical Report section concludes that the data is suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

FIGURE 11.20 AU FIRE ASSAY DATA FOR THE 2020 ALS CHECK ASSAY SAMPLES

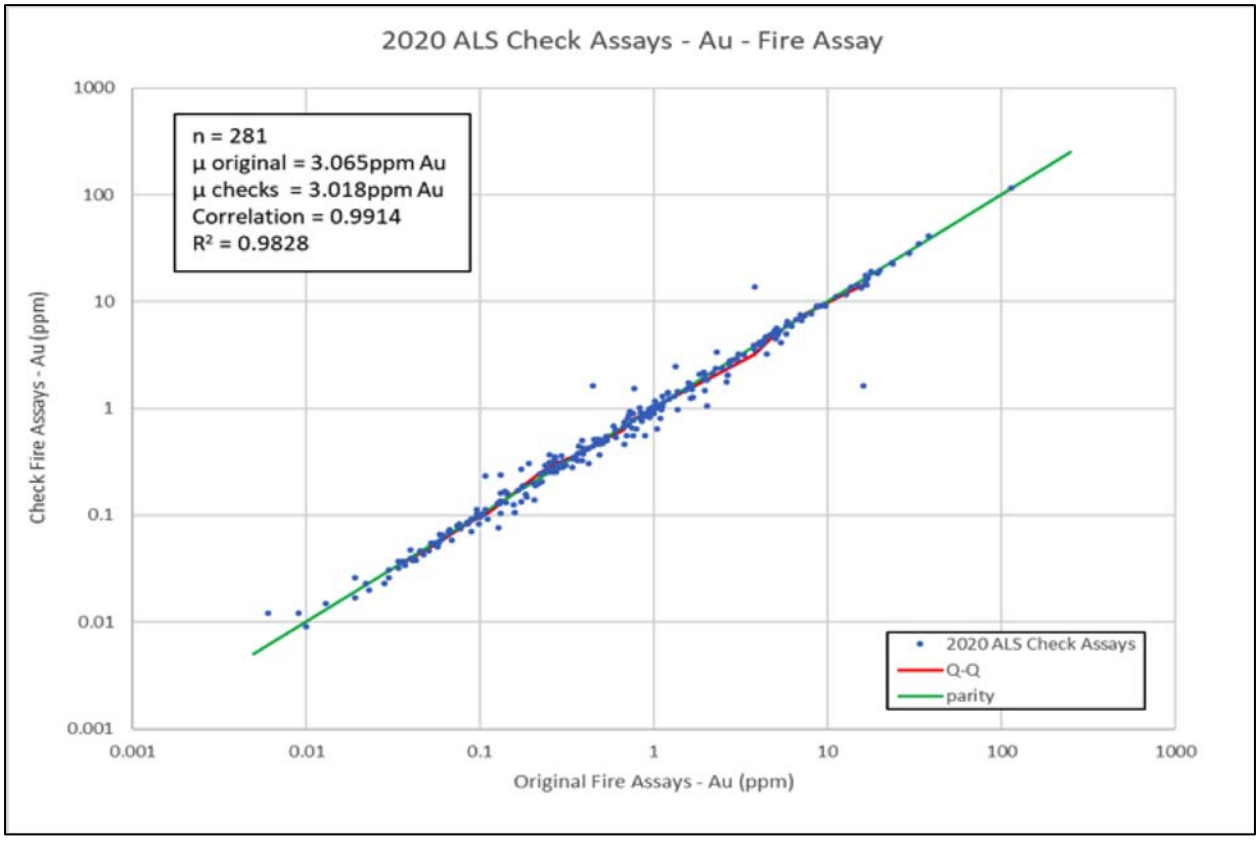
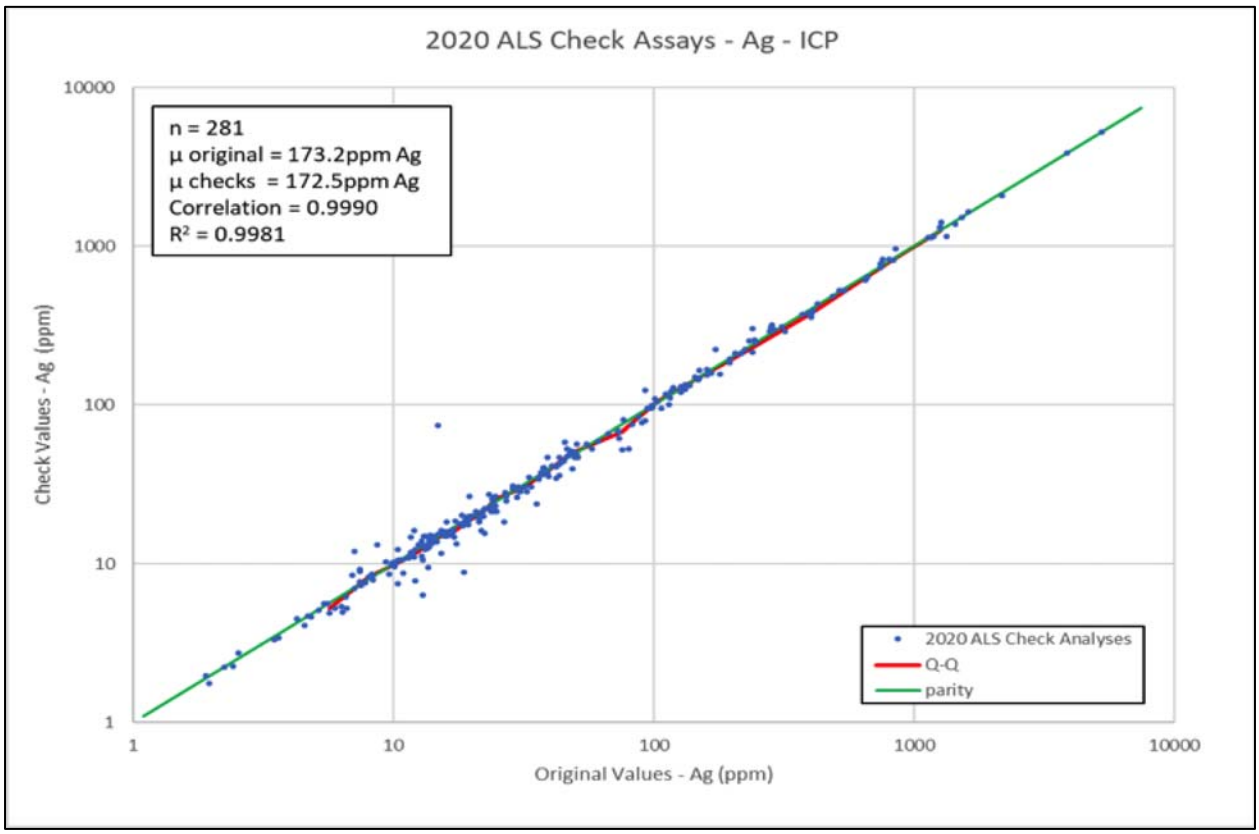


FIGURE 11.21 AG ICP-MS DATA FOR THE 2020 ALS CHECK ASSAY SAMPLES



11.4.3.2 2020 Umpire Assays – Bureau Veritas

Benchmark carried out a comprehensive umpire-sampling program to confirm the integrity of the analytical results from the 2020 drilling at the Lawyers Property. Select pulverized pulp samples were submitted for check analyzes at a secondary laboratory (umpire lab), to check original analyzes performed at the primary laboratory (ALS). The check analyzes were conducted at Bureau Veritas ("BV"), Vancouver, with a total of 436 samples, spanning the entire 2020 drill program, shipped from ALS to BV for analysis. Samples were selected from mineralized intervals within the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and AGB zones, to ensure adequate geographical distribution across the three main deposit areas.

A total of 47 QC samples, comprising standards and blank pulps, were submitted to BV for insertion into the sequence of check analyzes. All QC sample results fell within acceptable limits.

The samples were analyzed at BV using equivalent techniques to those used by ALS, including a 30 g fire assay with ICP finish (BV lab code FA330) and trace-level ICP-AES/MS analysis following a 4-acid (near total) digestion (BV lab code MA250). Similar overlimits apply to the techniques used by both ALS and BV.

BV is a leading provider of laboratory testing, inspection, and certification, operating in 1,430 offices and laboratories in 140 countries. BV is ISO 9001 compliant and, for selected methods, ISO 17025 compliant and has an extensive QA/QC program to ensure that clients receive consistently high-quality data. BV is fully independent of both APEX and Benchmark.

The 2020 BV umpire assay data, for gold and silver, are shown in Figures 11.22 and 11.23 and demonstrate excellent correlation and acceptable variance. The correlation coefficients for Au and Ag are calculated at 0.9962 for both elements. The 2020 umpire assay data provides additional support of an overall high level of accuracy and precision in the original 2020 fire assay (gold) and ICP (silver) analyzes undertaken at ALS and the author of this Technical Report section concludes that the data is suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

FIGURE 11.22 AU FIRE ASSAY DATA FOR THE 2020 BUREAU VERITAS UMPIRE ASSAYS

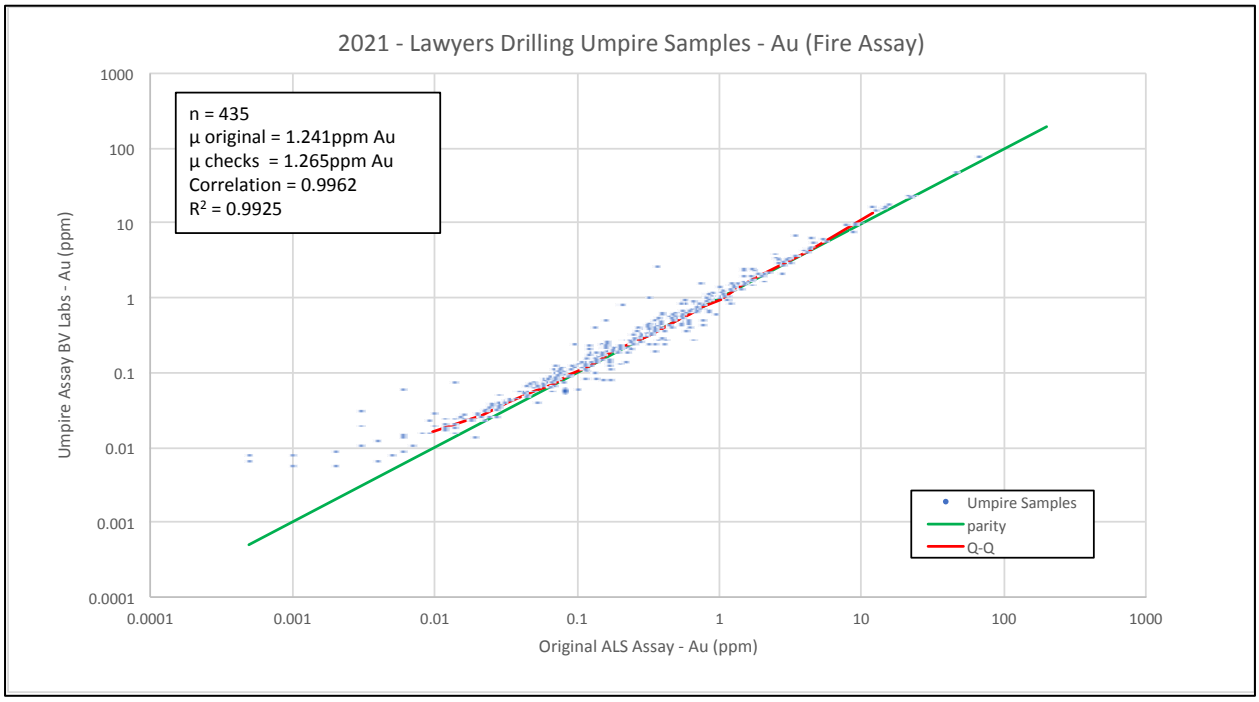
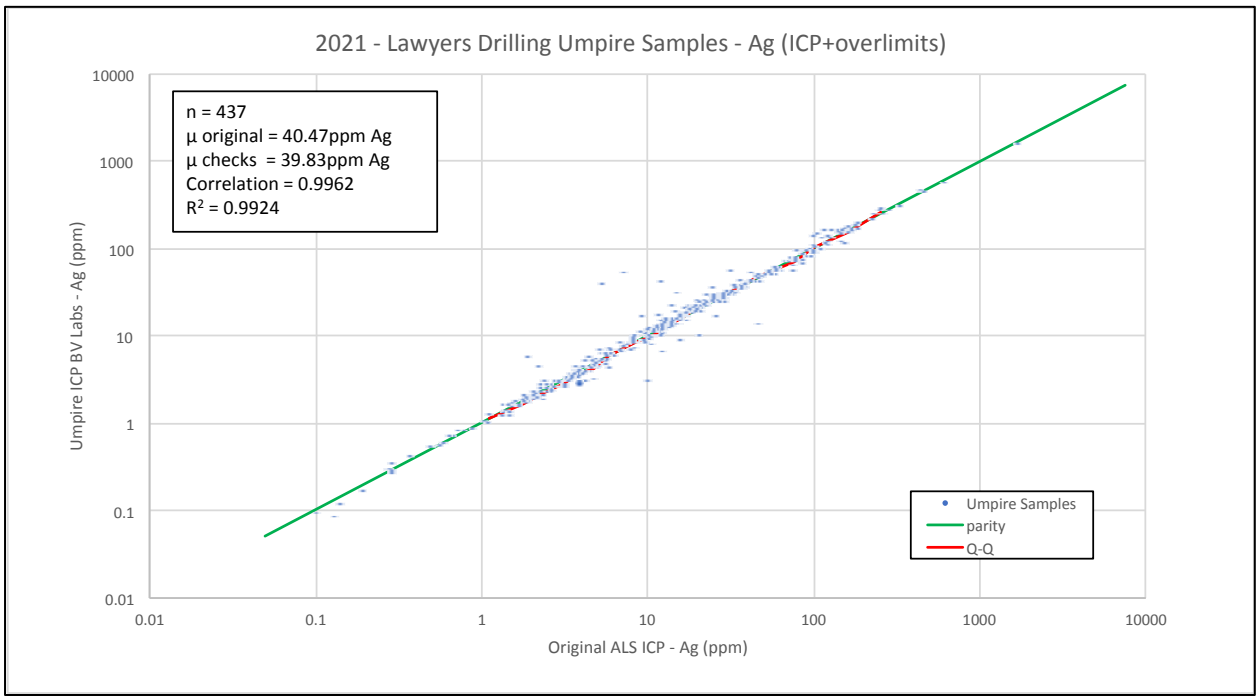


FIGURE 11.23 AG ICP-MS DATA FOR THE 2020 BUREAU VERITAS UMPIRE ANALYZES



11.5 CONCLUSION

Benchmark have implemented and monitored a thorough QAQC program for the drilling undertaken at the Lawyers Property over the 2018 to 2020 period and have also undertaken check/umpire assaying to further confirm the integrity of the Property data. Variance issues were encountered with several of the CRMs used during the early stages of the 2020 drill program and, after discussions with ALS and CDN and a subsequent limited Round Robin check on the problematic CRMs, it was concluded that there were inhomogeneity issues with the CRMs themselves and their use was discontinued. No further significant QAQC issues were encountered during the remainder of the 2020 drill program and examination of all QAQC results for all recent 2018 to 2020 sampling, presents no indication of material issues with accuracy, contamination or precision in the data. Check assaying carried out by ALS and umpire assaying carried out by BV also confirm the quality of the original data.

It is the opinion of the author of this Technical Report section that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Lawyers Property were adequate and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 APEX DATA VERIFICATION

The following summarizes the data verification efforts completed by APEX prior to the initiation of the Mineral Resource Estimate discussed in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

12.1.1 "Pre-2018" Historical Database Verification

In early 2018, Benchmark (or Crystal Exploration Inc. at that time) initially entered into an option agreement with respect to the Lawyers Property (see Benchmark News Release dated March 22, 2018) and, shortly thereafter, initiated a Technical Report to summarize then-recent and historical exploration work at the Property and an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones. The following summarizes the data verification work completed by the authors of the 2018 Technical Report (i.e., Lane et al., 2018), which involved an evaluation of drilling conducted at the Property in 2015 and historical drilling completed in the late 1980s and 1990s.

> *"PPM's [Phoenix Precious Metals Corp.] 2015 exploration program of infill, step-out and step-down drilling and twinning of selected historic holes was designed to provide a modern data set that could be compared with, and used to verify, the historic drilling results. In order to provide a resource estimate for the Lawyers Project, it was necessary to verify and integrate as much of the historic data as possible.*
>
> *Unfortunately, drill core, sample rejects and pulps from past work on the Cliff Creek North and Duke's Ridge Zones are no longer available; reclamation of the mine site, completed during the mid-1990s, included the burying of all pre-2005 drill core. Original or copies of historical trench and drill logs are also rare, as are original or copies of laboratory certificates. Fortunately, exploration conducted by SEREM [Serem Ltd., which later became Cheni Gold Mines], up to and including 1984, was captured and systematically described in several key WEL reports (Wright, 1985; Wright, 1986). Incomplete data exists for drilling conducted by Cheni in 1987, 1990 and 1992; it is available in several private reports and in assessment reports required by the B.C. government to maintain the company's mineral claims. No hard data exists for drilling conducted by Cheni in 1993 in the Duke's Ridge area (including the high-grade Phoenix Zone).*
>
> *An audit of the historic exploration data, captured from extensive files assembled by PPM, was completed. This included a review of all available information provided in the form of electronic scans of historic records, and hard copy reports and documents that provide trench and drill hole locations in mine or exploration grid coordinates, geological descriptions and analytical results for trenches, and drill hole logs with analytical results. Also reviewed were large format drafted mine plans for all levels of the Cliff Creek North underground workings, as well as several cross-sections and long-sections of the zone, and surface plans and cross-sections for the Phoenix Zone.*

In order to verify the historical drill hole data, select original drill holes were 'twinned' on the Cliff Creek North and Duke's Ridge Zones. The holes selected for 'twinning' were those for which drill hole collars were positively located and for which complete assay data exists."

12.2 TWIN DRILL HOLE COMPARISONS

12.2.1 Cliff Creek North Twin Drill Holes

"Three historic holes on the Cliff Creek North Zone for which complete data exists were twinned in 2015. A comparison of weighted averages for mineralized intervals of similar length was made for each original hole-twin hole pair (Table 12.1).

TABLE 12.1
COMPARISON OF WEIGHTED AVERAGES BETWEEN ORIGINAL DRILL HOLES AND 2015 TWIN DRILL HOLES

Drill Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Comment
Original Twin	84CC-14	9	15	6	7.19	298.3	footwall hole
	CC15-16	10.37	16.75	6.38	12.56	400	footwall hole
Original Twin	83CC-04	20	22	2	11.66	1	footwall hole
	and	56	70	14	14.62	779	footwall hole
	CC15-07	20	22	2	<1.00	5.4	footwall hole
	and	54.86	59.44	4.58	void - no core		footwall hole
	and	59.44	60.2	0.76	15.70	622	footwall hole
Original Twin	84CC-38	90	105	15	4.63	215.4	hanging wall hole
	CC15-08	89	105	16	2.06	69.6	hanging wall hole

Twin Hole CC15-06 was drilled from the same collar location and with the same azimuth and dip as original Hole 84CC-14. Both holes intersected a well-mineralized interval of about the same length and at approximately the same shallow depth, although gold grades in the twin hole are 42% higher than those reported for the original hole. This difference is likely due to the erratic distribution of gold and silver mineralization that is typical of epithermal systems and not due to sampling or analytical errors. Twin Hole CC15-06 is an adequate representation of original Hole 84CC-14. ... Note that sample lengths of an even 1.0 m or 2.0 m were used in the original hole while variable sample lengths were used in the twin hole as a result of poor to moderate core recovery.

Twin Hole CC15-07 was drilled from the same collar location and with the same azimuth and dip as original Hole 83CC-04. The original hole intersected one shallow, well-mineralized interval and one deeper well-mineralized interval.

The twin hole did not repeat the upper mineralized interval (although it did intersect stockwork veining and weakly anomalous gold grades) and encountered a void where part of the deeper interval has been removed by mining development. The twin hole 'traversed' the void and cored 0.76 m of mineralization in its footwall before being shut down because of binding rods; the grades in the short footwall section of core compare favourably with that of the original hole and indicate that the footwall portion of the lower mineralized interval is likely still intact. Despite the removed (mined) mineralized section, twin hole CC15-07 provides a good correlation of grades and core lengths for the lower mineralized interval.

Twin Hole CC15-08 was drilled from the same collar location and with the same dip as original Hole 84CC-38, but on a slightly different azimuth (see Table 12.1). The original hole intersected a 15.0 m interval of fairly consistent, moderate grade mineralization, whereas the twin hole cut a 16.0 m interval at similar depths, but at a gold grade which is less than half that of the original hole. The significantly lower average grade in the twin hole may be as a result of its deviation relative to the original hole. Both holes also intersected one or more deeper, narrow zones of low to moderate gold grades. Although there is a difference in grades between the main mineralized intervals encountered in the two holes, their intercept lengths, and the presence of footwall veins are consistent from hole to hole. A comparison of gold grade with depth for the two holes differs primarily in the middle of the mineralized interval;"

12.3 OTHER DRILLING TO VERIFY HISTORICAL RESULTS

12.3.1 Dukes Ridge Verification Drilling

"There were no twin holes drilled at the Duke's Ridge Zone, but a total of five holes were drilled to intercept and confirm previously identified intersections in the central portion of the Duke's Ridge Zone. ... Two holes in particular served to validate past results from the core area of the Duke's Ridge Zone.

Hole DR15-05 was collared between Holes 84DS13 and 83D505 to verify the mineralized intervals in the historic holes. DR15-05 encountered a 50.75 m interval from surface to 52.00 m averaging 1.41 g/t Au and 42.3 g/t Ag that included an 8.56 m intersection grading 3.85 g/t Au and 106.5 g/t Ag from 33.50-42.06 m. The latter intersection correlates well with the position and tenor of a similar intersection in 83DS05 (12.0 m grading 4.37 g/t Au and 218.5 g/t Ag from 13.00-25.00 m).

Hole DR15-03 was collared near Hole 83DS07 to verify the high-grade intersections encountered in the historic hole, and to test the depth potential in the central part of the Duke's Ridge Zone. DR15- 03 intersected a 22.29 m low-grade interval from 1.21-23.50 m grading 0.72 g/t Au and 24.8 g/t Ag, including a 2.00 m interval from 19.00-21.00 m grading 3.09 g/t Au and 34.4 g/t Ag. The longer interval in Hole DR15-03 correlates well with a 19.0 m near-surface intersection encountered in Hole 83DS07. However, the new hole did not replicate the high-

grade gold-silver values (23.73, 206.91 and 66.69 g/t Au, and 672.0, 2040.0 and 894.8 g/t Ag) in three 1.00 m samples taken between 15.00 - 20.00 m in the old hole."

12.4 ADEQUACY OF DATA

"The verification program determined that the historical data captured from hard-copy reports, drill hole logs, cross-sections and maps is valid and generally representative of the Cliff Creek North and Dukes Ridge Zones. Results from 2015 drilling, despite encountering narrow underground workings (raises or stopes) in six Cliff Creek North holes, correlated reasonably well with the historic data. Core from past exploration drilling programs is not available for either of the zones drilled in 2015, so no re-analysis of old core could be performed.

The drill hole twinning program, consisting of three twin pairs of holes at the Cliff Creek North Zone, the verification drilling at the Dukes Ridge Zone, and infill, step-out and step-down drilling on both zones contributed to the validation of the integrity of the historic drill hole data set.

Higher gold and silver grades were found to generally occur within narrow discrete veins, zones of dense stockwork veining and brecciation accompanied by moderate to intense potassic and silicic alteration. They occur within broad low-grade gold-silver zones characterized by argillic alteration and stockwork veining. Higher grades are typically inconsistent to erratic along strike and down-dip, a feature typical of many epithermal precious metals systems.

The authors of this Report conclude that the historic drill hole data for which complete assay and location information is known is suitable for use in the calculation of a mineral resource estimate for the Cliff Creek North and Dukes Ridge Zones."

The authors of this Technical Report section agree with the Lane et al., (2018) assessment of the verification drilling undertaken at the Lawyers Property, and are of the opinion that the comparison drilling described in Section 12.1.1 confirms the tenor of historical drill data at Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge. The authors of this Technical Report section conclude that the historical drill hole data, for which complete assay and location information is known, is suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.5 P&E DRILL HOLE DATABASE VERIFICATION

P&E conducted verification of the Lawyers Property drill hole assay database for gold and silver, by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates, downloaded directly by P&E from ALS Webtrieve. Assay certificates were downloaded in comma-separated values (csv) format. Assay data ranging from 2018 through 2021 were verified by P&E.

Approximately 29% (14,628 out of 50,604 samples) of the entire Cliff Creek Zone database were verified for gold and silver and approximately 80% (14,628 out of 18,235 samples) of the constrained database for gold and silver were verified. Approximately 29% (7,629 out of 26,702 samples) of the entire Dukes Ridge-Phoenix-AGB zones database were verified for gold and silver, and approximately 68% (7,629 out of 11,253 samples) of the constrained database for gold and silver were verified. Very few minor discrepancies were encountered in the data, which are not material to the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.6 P&E SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

The Lawyers Property was visited by Mr. Brian Ray, P.Geo., of P&E, from September 16 to 19, 2020, for the purpose of completing a site visit that included drilling sites, outcrops, GPS location verifications, discussions and due diligence sampling. Mr. Ray collected 32 samples from ten diamond drill holes during the site visit. Samples were selected from holes drilled at the Cliff Creek, AGB and Dukes Ridge zones, over the 2018 to 2020 period. A range of high-, medium- and low-grade samples were selected from the stored drill core. Samples were collected by taking a quarter cut of the core with the other quarter core remaining in the core box. Individual samples were placed in plastic bags with a uniquely numbered tag, after which all samples were collectively placed in a larger bag and delivered by Mr. Ray to the ALS Global laboratory in Vancouver for analysis.

Samples at ALS were analyzed for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption finish, with results >10 g/t Au further analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish. Samples were analyzed for silver by means of 4-acid digestion with atomic absorption finish. Bulk densities were determined by water displacement method on all 32 samples. ALS developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. ALS maintains ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provides independent verification that a QMS is in operation which meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

P&E inserted 12 QC samples into the sample stream of 32 verification samples: four CDN-CM-18 CRMs, with a certified mean of 5.28 g/t Au, to monitor gold; four CDN-CM-40 standards, with means of 1.31 g/t Au and 18 g/t Ag, to monitor both gold and silver; and four CDN-BL-10 blanks to monitor contamination. All CRM results plotted within two standard deviations from their respective certified mean value and all blank results plotted below three times the lower detection limit, for both gold and silver.

Results of the Lawyers Property site visit verification samples for both gold and silver are presented in Figures 12.1 and 12.2.

FIGURE 12.1 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2020 AU VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY P&E

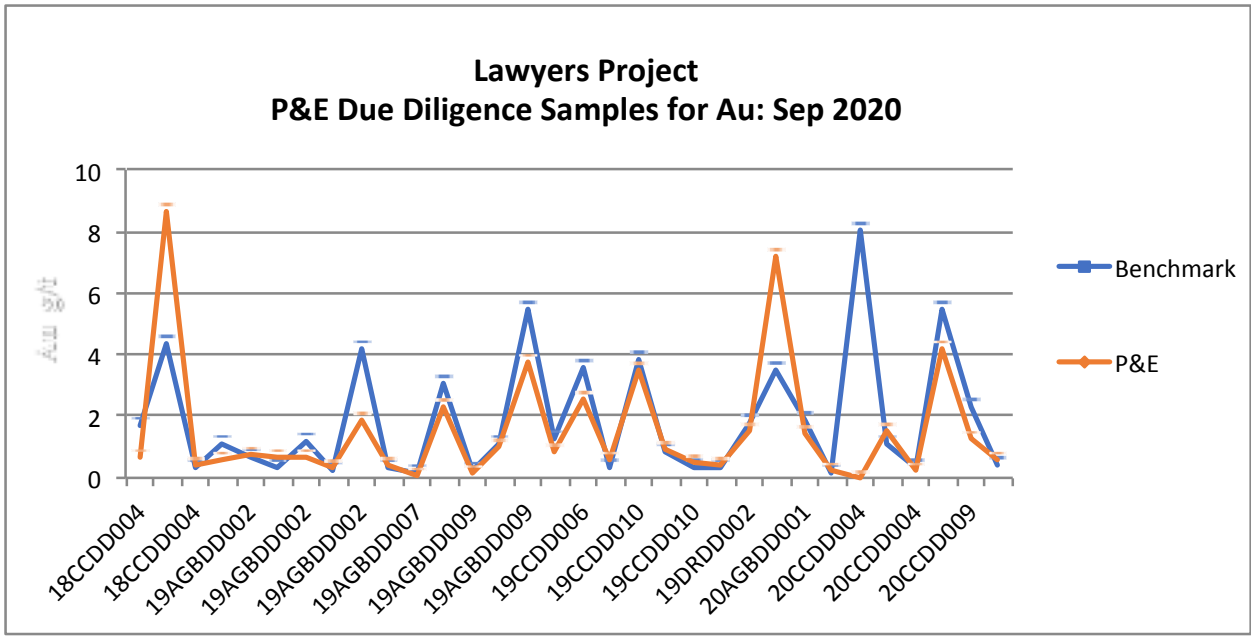
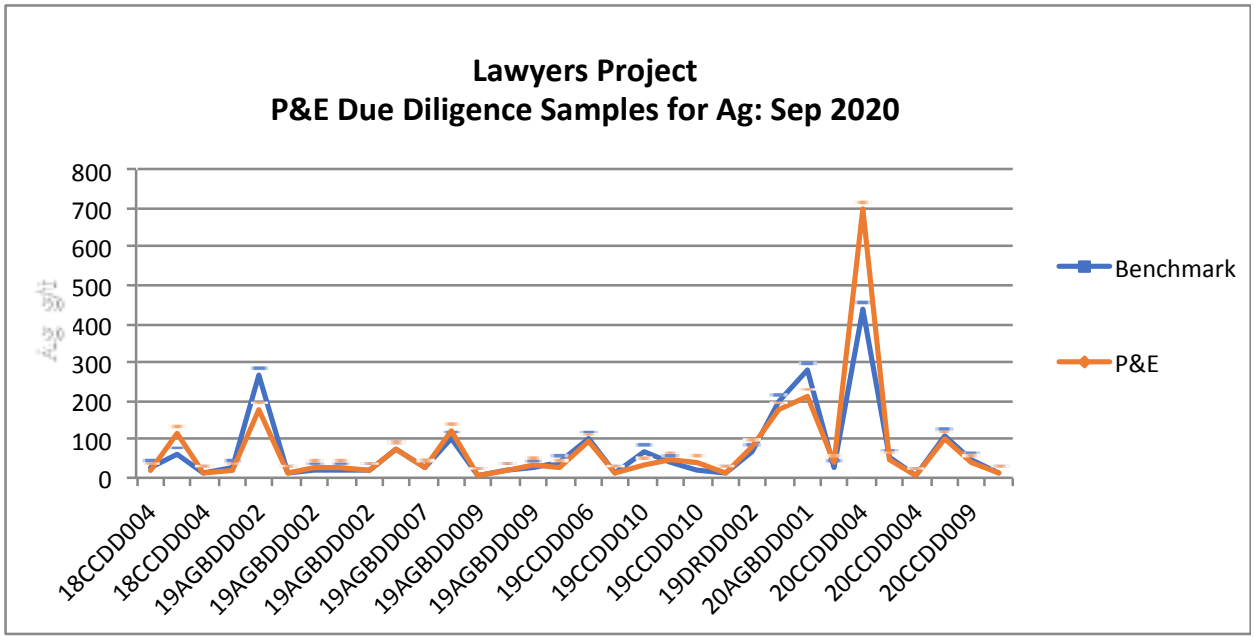


FIGURE 12.2 RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER 2020 AU VERIFICATION SAMPLING BY P&E



The presence of a nugget effect in the gold data is evident. However, the author considers that there is acceptable correlation between the Au and Ag assay values in Benchmark's database and the independent verification samples collected by P&E and analyzed at ALS. It is the opinion of this Technical Report section author that the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Metallurgical testing has historically been directed at higher grade, underground mining scenarios for the Lawyers Property. This historical information would therefore have limited applicability to an open pitable, lower-grade process approach currently being evaluated for the Property. Beginning in 2020, more comprehensive metallurgical investigations into bulk tonnage processing were initiated. However, the current Mineral Resource Estimate (see Section 14) includes out-of-pit Mineral Resources potentially amenable to higher-grade underground mining and may be subject to future metallurgical testing work.

13.1 2020 TO 2021 LABORATORY TEST PROGRAMS

Two separate laboratory test programs were initiated in 2020, continuing into the second quarter 2021. These were performed in support of a Preliminary Economic Assessment for operating the Lawyers Property as a bulk tonnage, open pit mineral processing scenario. This approach is markedly different from the higher-grade lower-tonnage underground mining methods undertaken with previous evaluations, as well as compared to the past operations that took place on the Property.

In April 2020, a laboratory test program was initiated at Bureau Veritas Minerals Metallurgical Division ("BVMMD"), located in Richmond, BC. This program investigated the process response of metallurgical composites generated from the Cliff Creek, AGB and Dukes Ridge Mineral Resource Zones. There were no metallurgical samples obtained from the Phoenix Zone. Most of the testwork focused on Cliff Creek Zone samples. The testwork included gravity, flotation, and cyanide leach optimization procedures, along with providing additional data on tailing, and an initial Bond ball mill work index for each of the three zones. BVMMD issued their principal report (BVMMD, 2020) on August 28, 2020, and a then a supplementary leach testing report on May 5, 2021 (BVMMD, 2021). These reports provide the details on the procedures and results from this testwork, which are summarized and discussed, below.

Later in 2020 and continuing into 2021 a test program was undertaken focusing on comminution of whole rock obtained from split drill core. This work was performed by ALS Metallurgical Laboratory ("ALS"), located in Kamloops, BC. Basic leach response and solid settling characterization were also undertaken. This program was performed on material from three drill core intervals from the Cliff Creek Zone. The comminution work did not include crushing or SAG mill test procedures as the sample provided was limited by the upper particle size available from the split NQ/HQ core. The results are discussed below and were provided in detail by ALS in an April 27, 2021 report (ALS, 2021).

13.1.1 Sample Origin, Compositing, and Head Analyzes

The BVMMD metallurgical test program was performed on assay reject samples totalling 976 kg that were received on April 6, 2020, from the ALS Geochemistry Laboratory, located in North Vancouver BC. These 416 samples originated from the 2019 Lawyers Property exploration program. An additional three samples of split drill core weighing 57 kg from the 2020 exploration program were sent from site core storage to ALS Metallurgical Laboratory in Kamloops BC,

in early December 2020, for additional test procedures. The detailed sample list sent to both the BVMMD and ALS Laboratories is provided in Appendices N and O.

Compositing of the assay reject samples was undertaken by BVMMD to generate material for bench scale process evaluation. This consisted of five composites for the Cliff Creek Zone, two composites for Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) Zone and one composite for the Dukes Ridge (DR) Zone. Each composite was generated from contiguous drill hole intervals. Labelling for the metallurgical identification had a prefix for the Mineral Resource Zones; Cliff North (CN), Cliff South (CS), AGB (AB), and Dukes Ridge (DR). This was followed sequentially by the drill hole number, and drill hole depth interval in metres from which the composite material was selected. Each composite was thoroughly blended and split into 2 kg test charges for bench scale studies. A list of the composites generated by BVMMD for the laboratory testing is provided in Table 13.1 below.

TABLE 13.1
BVMMD LABS - 2020 SAMPLE COMPOSITING LIST

Metallurgical Comp. ID	Drill Hole ID Depth (m)	Length (m)	Sample ID		Zone Location / Description
			From	To	
AB1 210-236	DH1 210-236	26	Y746058	Y746088	Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) West Zone
AB4 160-214	DH4 160-214	54	A0803323	A0803382	AGB West Zone
CN3 176-195	DH3 176-195	19	Y745147	Y745168	Cliff Creek (CC) North Main Zone Deep
CN5 113-179	DH5 113-179	66	Y745494	Y745575	CC North Low Grade West Zone
CN6 72-125	DH6 72-125	52.5	Y745777	Y745838	CC North East Connector Zone
CS10 228-330	DH10 228-330	102	Y746584	Y747555	CC South Wide Low-Grade Main Zone
CN25 127-150	DH25 127-150	22.6	A0799215	A0799227	CC North East Connector Zone High Grade
DR3 98-172	DH3 98-172	74	A0798918	A0798992	Dukes Ridge (DR) Low Grade Main Zone

ALS was supplied with three separate lengths of contiguous diamond drill core from the 2020 exploration program. The sample consisting of either half split HQ or NQ diamond drill core was initially used for work index testing and rock abrasion procedures, followed up with additional process studies. The composite sample identifications with the abbreviations provided previously, along with the Cliff Central (CC), was also used to identify the metallurgical sample as shown in Table 13.2.

TABLE 13.2 ALS LABS - 2020 SAMPLE COMPOSITING LIST					
Met. Sample ID	**Geo. Sample ID**	**Drill Hole ID* Depth (m)**	**Split Core**		**Zone - Location**
			Diameter (Type)	**Length (m)**	
CS32 (30-36)	119833	DH32 (30-36)	NQ	6	Cliff Creek - South Zone
CC44 (126-134)	119834	DH44 (126-134)	NQ	8	Cliff Creek - Mid Zone
CC6 (124-130)	119835	DH6 (124-130)	HQ	6	Cliff Creek - Main Zone

***** *2020 drill program.*

Initial process optimization testing was performed at BVMMD on a master composite from the primary 2019 exploration target of Cliff Creek. This master composite was labelled Comp. MCC and was blended using varying portions of the individual Cliff Creek composites as provided in Table 13.3.

TABLE 13.3 BVMMD LABS – COMP. MCC, MASTER COMPOSITE MAKEUP			
Metallurgical Comp. ID	**Location Zone**	**Weight**	
		Used (kg)	**% Dist.**
CN6 72-125	Cliff Creek North	30.0	20.8
CN5 113-179	Cliff Creek North	46.0	31.9
CS10 228-330	Cliff Creek South	56.0	38.9
CN25 127-150	Cliff Creek North	6.0	4.2
CN3 176-195	Cliff Creek North	6.0	4.2
Total		**144**	**100.0**

Note: *Comp. MCC is the Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*
Comp. ID = composite ID, Dist. = distribution.

The head assay for Comp. MCC gave 1.50 g/t Au, 39 g/t Ag and 1.18% total S. Chemical analyzes of the individual composites were performed in more detail including, precious metal analyzes, ICP, and sulphur speciation as summarized in Table 13.4.

TABLE 13.4
BVMMD LABS - CHEMICAL ANALYZES OF HEAD SAMPLE COMPOSITES

Analyte	Unit	Composite Sample ID							
		CN6 72-125	CN5 113-179	CS10 228-330	DR3 98-172	AB4 160-214	CN25 127-150	CN3 176-195	AB1 210-236
Au (dup. FA)	g/t	0.845	0.602	0.986	0.743	0.965	3.19	2.21	2.35
Ag	ppm	41	62	18	33	44	129	81	165
S (tot)	%	0.90	2.02	0.74	0.54	<0.02	0.39	1.30	0.03
S/S-	%	0.70	1.71	0.58	0.35	<0.05	0.25	1.06	<0.05
S/SO4	%	0.21	0.31	0.16	0.19	<0.05	0.14	0.24	0.02
S (elem)	%	-	-	-	<0.01	<0.01	-	-	-
C (tot)	%	0.65	0.60	0.49	1.00	0.58	0.93	0.88	0.62
C/ORG	%	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.07
ICP (Multi-acid)									
Mo	ppm	11.6	15.4	2.8	<0.5	<0.5	2.2	3.9	<0.5
Cu	ppm	50	92.8	42.3	39.9	55.9	58.8	72	119
Pb	ppm	58.6	137.3	24.5	26.8	96.3	57	94.7	392.7
Zn	ppm	148	236	99	91	161	159	132	401
Ag	ppm	37.8	51.5	17.8	36.3	42.6	130.6	128.7	168.7
Ni	ppm	7	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.6	4	3.1	3.9
Mn	ppm	2,230	1,439	998	1,103	1,012	1,554	1,908	527
Fe	%	3.05	3.53	3.31	3.58	3.46	2.83	2.86	2.53
As	ppm	31	20	38	28	16	14	40	20
Cd	ppm	1	1.3	<0.5	<0.5	1.9	1	1.3	1.9
Sb	ppm	2	1.8	2.8	2.8	5.5	2.3	3.4	10.9
Ca	%	1.75	0.82	1.08	1.76	1.57	2.3	1.05	0.69
Mg	%	1.34	1.07	1.33	1.22	1.02	1.08	0.91	0.52
Ba	ppm	1,299	1,360	1,389	1,287	1,517	1,135	1,409	1,177
Al	%	6.58	7.09	6.83	7.27	7.05	5.91	6.33	5.23
Na	%	0.26	1.39	0.82	1.23	0.88	0.29	0.57	0.34
Se	ppm	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	6	<5	<5

The XRF analyzes of the same BVMMD composites is provided in Table 13.5.

TABLE 13.5
BVMMD LABS - XRF ANALYZES OF HEAD SAMPLE COMPOSITES

Analyte (%)	Composite Sample ID							
	CN6 72-125	CN5 113-179	CS10 228-330	DR3 98-172	AB4 160-214	CN25 127-150	CN3 176-195	AB1 210-236
SiO_2	63.77	61.16	65.21	58.82	63.41	65.61	65.69	72.75
Al_2O_3	12.51	14.68	13.01	14.25	13.29	10.95	11.74	9.68
Fe_2O_3	4.46	5.23	4.86	5.28	5.16	4.15	4.06	3.66
CaO	2.48	1.29	1.51	2.51	2.24	3.23	1.44	0.96
MgO	2.37	1.91	2.35	2.18	1.82	1.91	1.58	0.90
Na_2O	0.34	1.85	1.04	1.64	1.14	0.38	0.73	0.45
K_2O	7.84	6.82	7.14	7.03	7.85	6.79	6.89	6.19
MnO	0.29	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.2	0.24	0.07
TiO_2	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.54	0.52	0.4	0.37	0.35
P_2O_5	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13
Cr_2O_3	0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Ba	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11
LOI	4.39	4.92	3.91	5.77	3.84	4.81	4.87	3.39
Sum	99.19	98.91	99.96	98.51	99.74	98.72	97.91	98.68

The three Cliff Creek composites delivered to ALS had head assays to include precious metal and multi-element head assays. The precious metal and total sulphur assays are provided in Table 13.6.

TABLE 13.6
ALS LABS - ANALYZES OF HEAD SAMPLE COMPOSITES

Met. Sample ID	Geo. Sample ID	Duplic. FA Average		Fe (%)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	%S ICP	%S Leco	%S by diff. SO_4
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)						
CS32 (30-36)	119833	0.72	22.5	2.85	24.6	84	0.04	0.05	0.05
CC44 (126-134)	119834	0.49	3.0	2.61	18.2	74	0.87	0.79	0.79
CC6 (124-130)	119835	0.095	7.5	2.61	18.4	58	1.58	1.59	1.57

Note: *Duplic. FA = duplicate, diff. = differential*

The results show that whereas these samples were intended primarily for comminution testing, the precious metal content are generally below average expected process plant head grades. Total sulphur content, while variable between the composites, the analyzes agreed well between ALS Leco and ICP methods, with virtually all occurring as sulphide sulphur. Other elements of potential concern were more consistent within the samples showing 5 ppm to 16 ppm Pb, 16 ppm to 22 ppm As, whereas Sb and Se were <0.5 ppm in all three samples.

13.1.2 Mineralogy and Petrography

Core logging information providing a description of mineralization, lithology and alterations was provided by APEX GeoScience Ltd., for the samples that were submitted. This information along with precious metal grade and sample location was taken into consideration when compositing the samples.

As part of the initial study, petrographic analyzes was sub-contracted by BVMMD to Hummingbird Geological Services, of Langley BC, on two metallurgical samples from the Cliff Creek Zone. These consisted of one composite CN5 113-179 from Cliff Creek North, and a drill interval DH10 321-322 (Sample No. Y74546) originating from Cliff Creek South. The results are provided in Hummingbird's report dated June 6, 2020 (Hummingbird, 2020).

Among the finding were that both samples appear to be altered felsic volcanic, with DH10 321-322 having significantly more quartz veining. In addition, each of the samples had undergone significant hydrothermal alteration. Alteration phases within CN5 113-179 were mostly comprised of sericite and chlorite, whereas DH10 321-322 were more complex and greater variety of alteration, suggesting two alteration events at this location. Pyrite was observed in both samples as subhedral to euhedral grains. For CN5 113-179 pyrite grains showed little or no alteration, where CN10 321-322 indicated two alteration phases, with infilling fractures and the other disseminated throughout the pyrite fragments. The mineralization showed minor chalcopyrite and galena present, although samples were visually lacking sulphosalts. No free gold, silver or electrum was observed, with most particles likely being of a size, and (or) too widely dispersed to readily identify optically.

BVMMD reporting included a QEMSCAN mineralogical assessment on three of the composite samples, one from each of the Mineral Resource targets, to identify and quantify minerals present. The three composites selected consisted of CN6 72-125, described as from the Cliff Creek east connector zone, DR3 98-172 from the Dukes Ridge Main Zone, and AB4 160-214 from the AGB West Zone. The non-sulphide mineral compositions are presented in Table 13.7.

TABLE 13.7
QEMSCAN DATA (WT %)

Mineral	Sample ID		
	AB4 16-214	CN6 72-125	DR3 98-172
Iron Oxides*	2.71	0.51	1.25
K-Feldspars	61.2	59.1	57.0
Quartz	19.5	24.7	16.9
Plagioclase Feldspar	5.69	1.04	9.31
Chlorite	2.98	4.05	3.34
Biotite/Phlogopite	1.99	2.73	2.68
Muscovite	0.94	1.11	0.98
Calcite	1.07	1.55	0.85
Amphibole/Pyroxene	0.55	0.48	0.92
Muskoxite (Mg_7Fe_4Ox)?	0.14	0.26	1.34

TABLE 13.7 QEMSCAN DATA (WT %)			
Mineral	**Sample ID**		
	AB4 16-214	**CN6 72-125**	**DR3 98-172**
Epidote	0.40	0.13	0.54
Ankerite/Dolomite	1.41	0.69	1.75
Kaolinite	0.26	0.21	0.47
Others**	1.10	1.06	1.48
Non-Sulphide Total	100	97.6	98.8

***** *Iron Oxides include limonite, goethite, siderite, jarosite, ilmenite and iron metals.*

****** *Others include trace amounts of apatite, rutile/anatase, Ca-sulphate, zircon and cassiterite.*

Primary minerals are K-feldspars and quartz, with a low volume of clay minerals is indicated for these samples. The sulphide content is low, with the highest being at 2.39% from CN6 72-125, followed by 1.16% in DR3 98-172. Pyrite is the principal sulphide present, with the remaining noted as sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite that were each at levels of ≤0.02%. For AB4 160-214 there was only 0.02 wt.% sulphides detected, of which chalcopyrite made up a more substantial portion at 22%, followed by 14% sphalerite. This compares to <2% as non-pyrite sulphides in the remaining two composites.

ALS performed XRD analyzes to determine the relative portion of crystalline material on sample CS32 (30-36). The major minerals on a mass weighted basis consisted of 61% quartz, 34% K-feldspar, 2% kaolinite, 2% siderite-type carbonate, and 1% pyrite plus hematite.

13.1.3 Comminution Study

The comminution study was limited in scope by the particle size available from the 2020 exploration campaign. Consequently, there was no crushing work index or SAG mill evaluation testing which was conducted. Bond ball mill work index (BBMWi), Bond rod mill work index (BRMWi), and abrasion testing were performed by ALS to the extent where sample availability permitted. BVMMD labs also performed a single BBMWi on individual composites from each of the Cliff Creek, AGB, and Dukes Ridge zones. The BVMMD scoping data shows that the composited materials are relatively hard with a Bond Ball Mill Work Index range of 16.0 to 17.2 kWh/t.

The more comprehensive comminution testing was performed by ALS on specific depth intervals from within the Cliff Creek Zone as provided in Table 13.8.

TABLE 13.8
CLIFF CREEK ZONE COMMINUTION TEST RESULTS

Met. Sample ID	BBMWi (kWh/tonne)	BRMWi (kWh/tonne)	Abrasion Index (Ai)	Abrasion (kg/kWh)			Abbreviated Lithological Description
				Crusher	Balls*	BM Liner*	
CS32 (30-36)	14.9	13.8	0.153	0.015	0.083	0.014	(V-Hbl) intermed volcanic with weak prop alteration
CC44 (126-134)	20.4	18.5	0.435	0.027	0.119	0.009	(HBX) multiphase hydrothermal breccia/strong pot alter.
CC6 (124-130)	18.8	19.0	0.415	0.026	0.117	0.009	(V-Hbl) intermed volcanic mod to strong PV alteration

The limited ALS data suggests that the rock is softer and generally less abrasive in the shallower interval tested, as compared to the two deeper intervals. Overall, the rock, and depending on the sample, would be considered to have a moderately hard to hard work index.

13.1.4 Gravity Treatment

Gravity treatment procedures were incorporated prior to most of the leaching, and some of the flotation tests. The gravity pre-treatment used a Knelson centrifugal concentrator in single stage operated at 120 G force at 1 psi fluidization water pressure. The resulting Knelson concentrate was then cleaned by hand panning with the pan concentrate assayed to extinction. The weight limitations for the panned concentrate (typically 20 g to 30 g) inhibits further cleaning in bench scale work. Higher-grade gravity concentrates would typically be required in plant operations, decreasing recovery as compared to bench scale testing data. The pan tailing and Knelson tailing are then combined as gravity tailing for downstream treatment.

A metallic analysis was conducted on each of the BVMMD composites as a potential indicator of gravity response. The results suggested that a low to modest gravity response could be expected in the bench scale testing based on the percent gold reporting to the coarse fraction. The metallics analyzes were performed with ~1 kg of sample at 100 µm (150 mesh) sieve size. The data as provided in Table 13.9, suggests that the higher-grade composites might only provide moderate gold reporting to the coarse particle fraction, with most of the composites providing little or no significant coarse gold.

TABLE 13.9
PRECIOUS METAL METALLICS HEAD ASSAYS

Sample ID	Screen Tyler Mesh	Wt. (g)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Distribution, %		
					Au	Ag	Wt.
CN6 72-125	+150	24.6	3.70	57	11.2	3.3	2.5
	-150	976	0.74	42	88.8	96.7	97.5
Calculated Head	Total	1000	0.81	42	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			0.84	41			
CN5 113-179	+150	28.6	0.83	126	3.8	6.6	2.8
	-150	987	0.62	52	96.2	93.4	97.2
Calculated Head	Total	1016	0.62	54	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			0.60	62			
CS10 228-330	+150	24.9	1.61	25	5.2	3.2	2.5
	-150	955	0.76	20	94.8	96.8	97.5
Calculated Head	Total	980	0.78	20	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			0.99	18			
DR3 98-172	+150	29.4	2.79	54	9.3	4.4	3.0
	-150	960	0.829	36	90.7	95.6	97.0
Calculated Head	Total	990	0.887	37	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			0.743	33			
AB4 160-214	+150	27.0	3.25	49	7.8	3.1	2.7
	-150	977	1.07	43	92.2	96.9	97.3
Calculated Head	Total	1004	1.13	43	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			0.965	44			
CN25 127-150	+150	22.1	4.13	104	2.9	1.8	2.2
	-150	987	3.08	129	97.1	98.2	97.8
Calculated Head	Total	1009	3.11	128	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			3.19	129			
CN3 176-195	+150	29.5	22.6	101	29.8	3.3	2.9
	-150	980	1.60	89	70.2	96.7	97.1
Calculated Head	Total	1010	2.21	89	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			2.21	81			
AB1 210-236	+150	27.0	2.63	152	2.7	2.4	2.7
	-150	987	2.63	171	97.3	97.6	97.3
Calculated Head	Total	1014	2.63	170	100.0	100.0	100.0
Measured Head			2.35	165			

Note: *Wt. = weight.*

The relatively low coarse gold content as exhibited by the metallics analyzes translated into 2% to 30% gold and <7% silver on the plus fraction of the 100 µm sieve. Final gravity recovery would be dependent on the amount of gravity cleaning subsequently performed. The cleaning requirement and corresponding additional precious metal losses during cleaning would depend on if tabling or

intense cyanidation (IC) is used for upgrade treatment prior to Doré production. IC should result in higher recovery and would likely be used in conjunction with a downstream leach circuit. If downstream processing is flotation, then the use of IC would be dependent in part on permitting.

The relatively low coarse gold content as exhibited by the metallics analyzes translated into 2% to 30% gold and <7% silver on the plus fraction of the 100 µm sieve. Final gravity recovery would be dependent on the amount of gravity cleaning subsequently performed. The cleaning requirement and corresponding additional precious metal losses during cleaning would depend on if tabling or intense cyanidation (IC) is used for upgrade treatment prior to Doré production. IC should result in higher recovery and would likely be used in conjunction with a downstream leach circuit. If downstream processing is flotation, then the use of IC would be dependent in part on permitting.

Generally, if centrifugal gravity concentration was incorporated prior to flotation the overall recovery does not appear to be improved, nor was final tailing-grades decreased as compared to if no gravity pre-treatment was included. This is summarized in greater detail in the following section discussing flotation results. For leaching, comparison testing with and without gravity pre-treatment was not performed as often for the BVMMD study, since any removal of coarse precious metal content would reduce the leach retention time. For ALS with lower grade feed for bottle roll testing, no prior gravity treatment was performed. The resulting recovery or leach retention time did not appear to be adversely affected.

Given that some high-grade horizons are known to be present in the Mineral Resource, it is assumed that gravity pre-treatment would be included into the flowsheet prior to either downstream leaching or flotation. Prior to flotation, if tabling is used to clean the centrifugal concentrate for Doré production, then gravity treatment is expected to contribute to approximately 5% to 10% of the overall gold production, with <2% silver. If cyanidation is pursued, then intense leaching of the centrifugal concentrate is available requiring no further physical cleaning, and therefore a higher gravity portion of precious metal recovery can be expected. For a leaching circuit, the potential for gravity recovery should be in a range of 10% to 25% of the total gold production, and 2% to 5% for silver. This would be dependent on feed mineralogy and head grade, with periods of high-grade feed offering increased gravity recovery potential.

13.1.5 Flotation

Froth flotation was evaluated on the samples composited by BVMMD. The initial optimization work focused on the Cliff Creek Zone master composite (Comp. MCC), and a composite from the Dukes Ridge Zone and from the AGB Zone. Initial rougher flotation response focused on particle size of the feed and some variation in the float reagents. The principal kinetic procedure used timed intervals, with a DF250 frother and potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) as collector. The use of gold specific collectors and sodium sulphate (NaSH) as a sulphidizing agent was also tested. The initial rougher flotation data is summarized in Tables 13.10 and 13.11 for the three zones.

TABLE 13.10
COMP. MCC (CLIFF CREEK ZONE) ROUGHER FLOAT RESPONSE VERSUS GRIND

Test No.	Feed P_{80} Size (µm)	Gold Grade, g/t Au				Gold Recovery %		Total Recovery	
		Calc. Fd.	Grav. **	Ro. Con.	Tail	Grav. **	Float	Mass %	Au %
GF9	199	0.84	255	6.17	0.11	12.2	75.6	10.3	88
GF10	136	0.76	316	4.88	0.09	19.5	70.0	10.9	90
GF11	93	0.84	406	4.87	0.07	21.3	70.9	12.3	92
GF12	69	0.90	701	5.49	0.06	30.6	63.2	10.4	94
GF19 (mod)*	70	0.98	602	6.18	0.07	24.4	69.5	11.0	94
Test No.	**Feed Size (µm)**	**Silver Grade, g/t Ag**				**Silver Recovery, %**		**Total Recovery**	
		Calc. Fd.	Grav. **	Ro. Con.	Tail	Grav. **	Float	Mass, %	Ag, %
GF9	199	40	1451	322	7.0	1.5	82.8	10.3	84
GF10	136	44	3481	341	6.0	3.7	84.1	10.9	88
GF11	93	42	4438	288	5.0	4.7	84.7	12.3	89
GF12	69	40	6268	325	4.0	6.2	84.8	10.4	91
GF19 (mod)*	70	41	5605	319	4.0	5.4	85.9	11.0	91

Notes: *Comp. MCC is the Cliff Creek Zone master composite, Calc Fd = calculated feed, Grav. = gravity, Ro. Con. = rougher concentrate, Tail = tailings.*

***** *GF19 use modified flotation procedures that incorporated higher collector dose and use of sulphidization.*

****** *Gravity Knelson concentrate is only partially cleaned due to concentrate mass limitations in hand panning.*

TABLE 13.11
DUKES RIDGE (DR) AND AGB (AB) ZONES ROUGHER FLOAT RESPONSE VERSUS GRIND

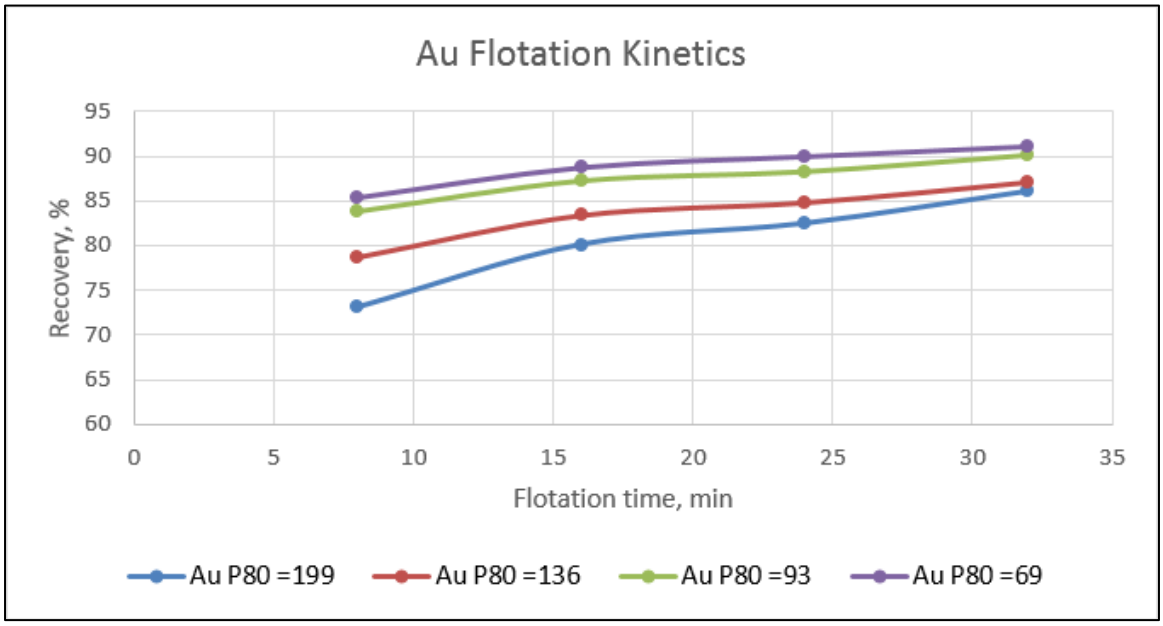
Comp. ID	Test No.	Feed P_{80} Size (µm)	Au Grade (g/t)				Au Recovery (%)		Total Recovery (%)		
			Calc. Fd.	Grav. *	Ro. Con.	Tail	Grav. *	Float	Mass	Ag	Au
DR3 (98-172)	GF2	146	0.91	512	5.7	0.25	31.6	43.2	7.0	71.9	75
DR3 (98-172)	GF4	72	0.90	562	4.0	0.19	35.1	46.2	10.4	78.9	81
AB (160-214)	GF8	73	1.09	352	8.2	0.25	21.2	59.1	12.1	35.3	80
AB (160-214)	GF15	50	0.97	624	3.1	0.18	29.0	56.2	17.6	43.4	85

Notes: *Comp. = composite, Calc. Fd. = calculated feed, Grav. = gravity, Ro. Con. = rougher concentrate, Tail = tailings.*

** Gravity Knelson concentrate is only partially cleaned due to concentrate mass limitations in hand panning.*

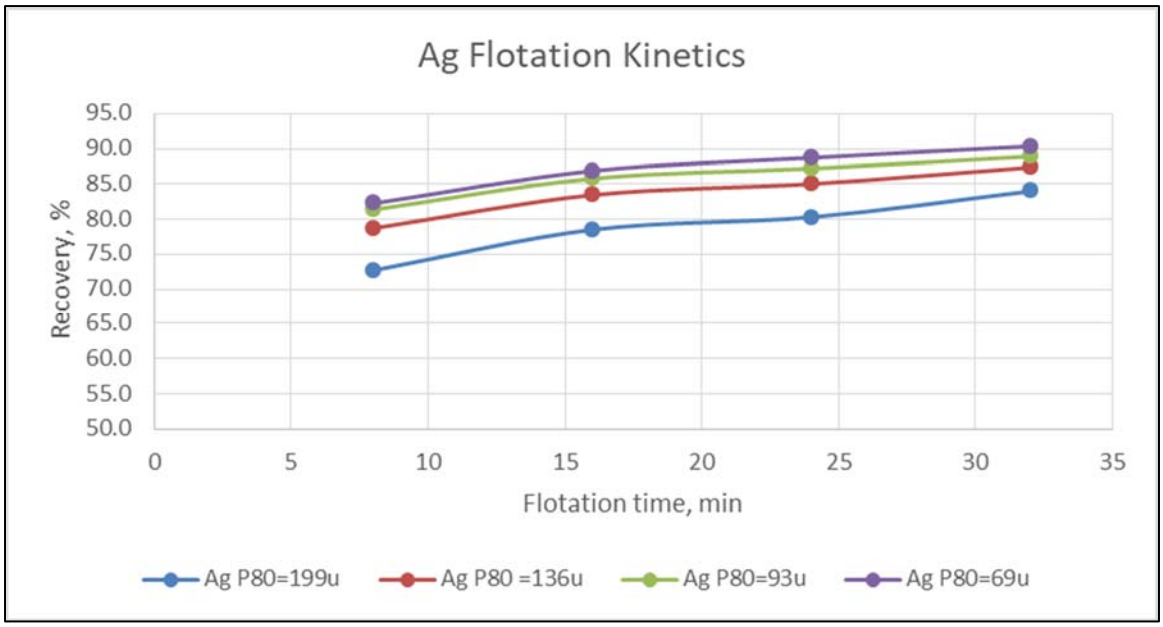
Aggressive conditions including extended retention time, finer grinding, and the use of more powerful, less selective reagents such as DF250 and PAX showed the most benefit. Addition of more selective precious metal collectors, or the use NaSH either decreased the float recoveries or kinetics. Alternately, finer primary grinding both improved metal recovery and increased flotation kinetics. The precious metal recovery verses grind is plotted for Comp. MCC, AB (160-214), and DR (98-172), respectively in the Figures 13.1 to 13.5. The plotted data also shows that a significant portion of the precious metals have slow recovery kinetics during rougher flotation for all three zones.

FIGURE 13.1 CLIFF CREEK ZONE – COMP. MCC GOLD ROUGHER FLOAT KINETICS VERSUS GRIND



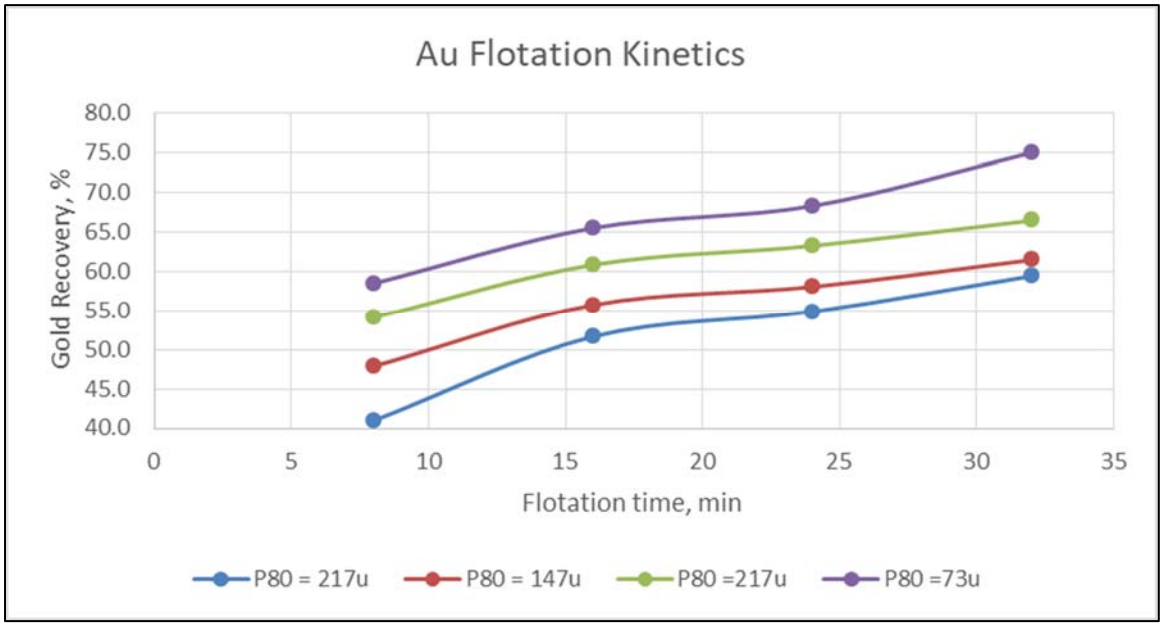
Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

FIGURE 13.2 CLIFF CREEK ZONE – COMP. MCC SILVER ROUGHER FLOAT KINETICS VERSUS GRIND



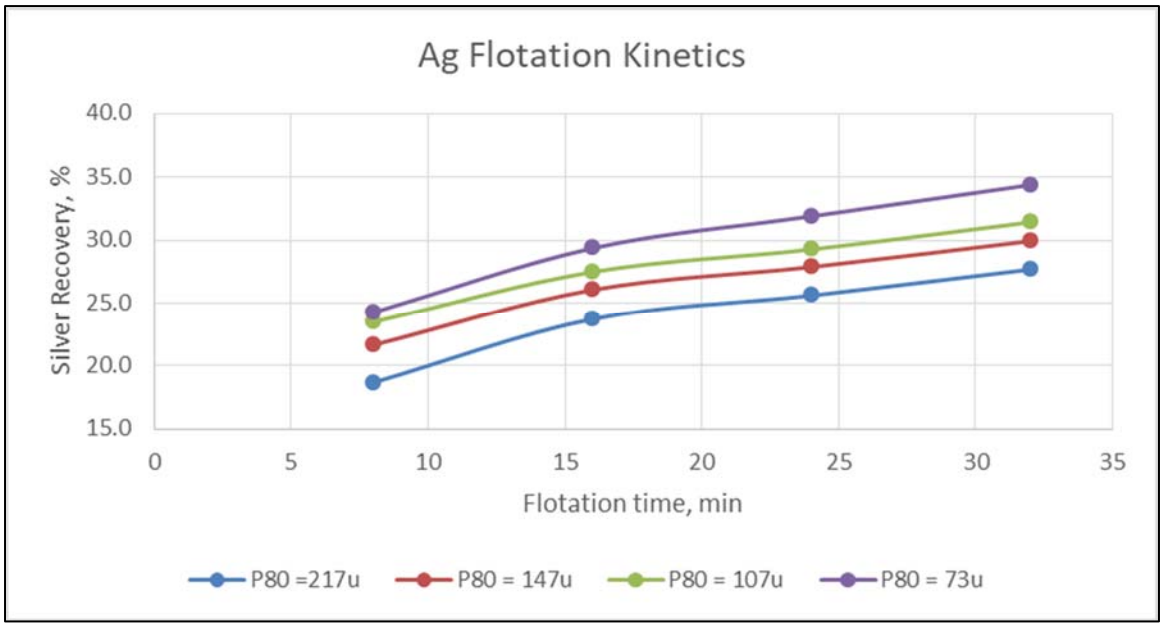
Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

FIGURE 13.3 AGB ZONE – COMP. AB4(160-214) GOLD ROUGHER FLOAT KINETICS VERSUS GRIND



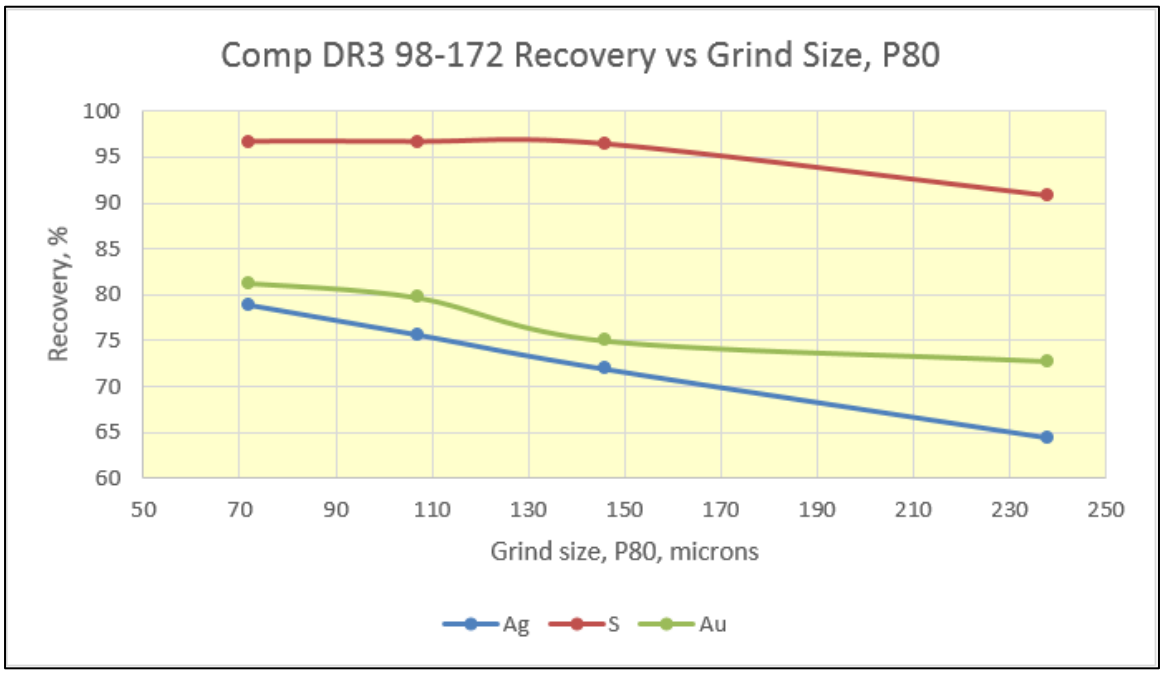
Note: *Comp. AB4(160-214) is the AGB Zone drill hole interval composite (AB4 160-214).*

FIGURE 13.4 AGB ZONE – COMP. AB4(160-214) SILVER ROUGHER FLOAT KINETICS VERSUS GRIND



Note: *Comp. AB4(160-214) is the AGB Zone drill hole interval composite (AB4 160-214).*

FIGURE 13.5 DUKES RIDGE ZONE – METAL FLOAT FINAL RECOVERY VERSUS GRIND



There appears to be a minor benefit in going to a lower P_{80} of ~74 µm for Cliff Creek Zone material, although for the Dukes Ridge and AGB zones composites it is more significant. Given the relatively low bulk flotation tailing grades (<0.08 g/t Au) already achieved for the Cliff Creek

Zone at 74 µm, further investigation to continue to lower tailing loses with additional grinding is challenging to support on an economic basis. Since ball mill efficiency begins to decrease at particle sizes below ~50 to 70 µm, then tertiary milling might need to be considered if pursuing ultrafine primary grinding. Adding to this cost is that the Lawyers process plant feed materials have been shown to be relatively hard and abrasive. Further minor improvements to precious metal yield with fine grinding would require additional power, and potentially tertiary grinding procedures with such equipment as a tower mill. For Dukes Ridge and AGB this may be more easily justified for further study. Continued investigation into grind is recommended if flotation is forwarded as a processing option and this would be dependent on source (Mineral Resource zone) and the expected grade range.

There is minor additional recovery evident even following 32 minutes for bench scale cell retention time for the Cliff Creek Zone master composite, and this is even more evident in the AGB Zone. Finer grinding assists to some degree with reducing the necessary retention time. When evaluating the detailed data, the correlation between head grade and precious metal recovery is weak. There is a loose correlation to increasing precious metal recovery with higher sulphur content and recovery. Although this relationship is temporary and continues after maximum sulphur recovery is achieved. This is exhibited in Figure 13.5, above for the Dukes Ridge Zone that shows the bulk sulphur recovery plateaued at approximately 150 µm, whereas gold and silver recovery continued to improve almost linearly with finer grinding to beyond 70 µm. Sulphur float kinetics are also faster than that of precious metals.

In referring to the head assays previously provided there is variable but considerable oxidation of the sulphides exhibited in the various composites, which also is a factor. For Cliff Creek Zone composites, which had the higher total sulphur grades and lower sulphide oxidation this resulted in >95% sulphur recovery even at the coarsest grinds. Correspondingly, Comp. MCC and other individual Cliff Creek Zone composites had higher precious metal recovery than the other two zones tested. For the AGB Zone, the sulphur grade was extremely low at ~0.01% total sulphur, and almost fully oxidized. Correspondingly the AGB Zone material required a finer grind and longer float retention time, while exhibiting lower precious metal recoveries.

Based on the rougher float data, the open cycle cleaning procedures were operated with similar reagent schemes and included some further optimization work. Gravity pre-treatment, extending the bulk float time, and use of regrinding did not appear to significantly benefit the Cliff Creek Zone master composite (Comp. MCC), therefore these procedures were not applied to the corresponding Cliff Creek Zone sub-composites. The master composite also showed limited benefit from adding a third cleaning stage, so this was not incorporated into the sub-composites, but may be justified depending on head grade.

The composite samples with the lower sulphur content such as those from the AGB Zone, appeared to benefit to a greater extent from enhanced procedures. Consequently, the use of gravity pre-treatment, longer float retention time, additional cleaning, a finer primary grind, and the use of ultrafine regrinding were evaluated. The Dukes Ridge Zone composite incorporated gravity treatment and regrinding, although optimization work on this sample was more limited. Whereas flotation optimization is preliminary, the most applicable procedures with corresponding bulk float results of the individual composites are provided in Table 13.12. A comparison of the second and third cleaner concentrates is provided in Table 13.13.

TABLE 13.12
BULK FLOTATION RESPONSE

Test ID	Sample ID	Feed P_{80} (µm)	Calc. Hd. %S	Au Grade (g/t)		Ag Grade (g/t)		Bulk Recovery %	
				Calc. Hd.	Tail	Calc. Hd.	Tail	Au	Ag
GF20*	Comp. MCC	~75	1.19	0.91	0.07	42.2	4.9	93*	90*
F29	CN6 72-125	72	0.99	0.77	0.07	40.9	5.0	92	90
F30	CN5 113-179	67	2.17	0.58	0.01	51.8	1.7	98	97
F31	CS10 228-330	72	0.79	1.03	0.04	17.6	2.3	96	89
F35	CN25 127-150	43	0.41	2.98	0.27	130	14.7	93	91
F33	CN3 176-195	83	1.39	2.31	0.10	90.1	8.8	97	92
GF25**	AB4 160-214	48	<0.02	0.97	0.17	42.0	31	85*	39*
GF26**	AB1 210-236	59	0.04	2.41	0.42	168	51	86*	75*
GF23***	DR3 98-172	73	0.52	1.07	0.19	37.5	8.0	85*	81*

Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite, Calc. Hd = calculated head grade, Tail = tailings.

Default conditions are no gravity pretreatment with 32 min rougher flotation time and regrind or scavenging.

** includes gravity pretreatment*

*** AB includes gravity pretreat, extended bulk flt to 40 min (incl 10 min scav.) & used ultrafine regrind of rougher conc.*

**** DR includes gravity pretreatment, & used ultrafine regrind (P80~20u) of rougher concentrate prior to cleaning*

TABLE 13.13
CLEANER FLOTATION RESPONSE

Test ID	Sample ID	Regrind P_{80} µm	2nd Cl Conc.				3rd Cl Conc.			
			Mass (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)	Mass (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	S (%)
GF20*	Comp. MCC	n/a	2.7	20.3	1,203	47.4	2.6	20.8	1236	49.3
F29	CN6 72-125	n/a	2.4	25.3	1,311	36.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F30	CN5 113-179	n/a	4.9	11.5	992	42.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F31	CS10 228-330	n/a	2.2	41.1	677	34.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F35	CN25 127-150	n/a	1.4	189.5	6,209	26.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
F33	CN3 176-195	n/a	4.2	46.9	1839	31.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GF25*	AB4 160-214	12	0.23	238.8	3,485	4.37	0.08	623	8,884	11.5
GF26*	AB1 210-236	14	0.25	640.8	~41,420	9.7	0.16	941	not avail	14.1
GF23*	DR3 98-172	20	1.2	38.3	1,951	40.7	1.04	40.3	2047.0	43.3

Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

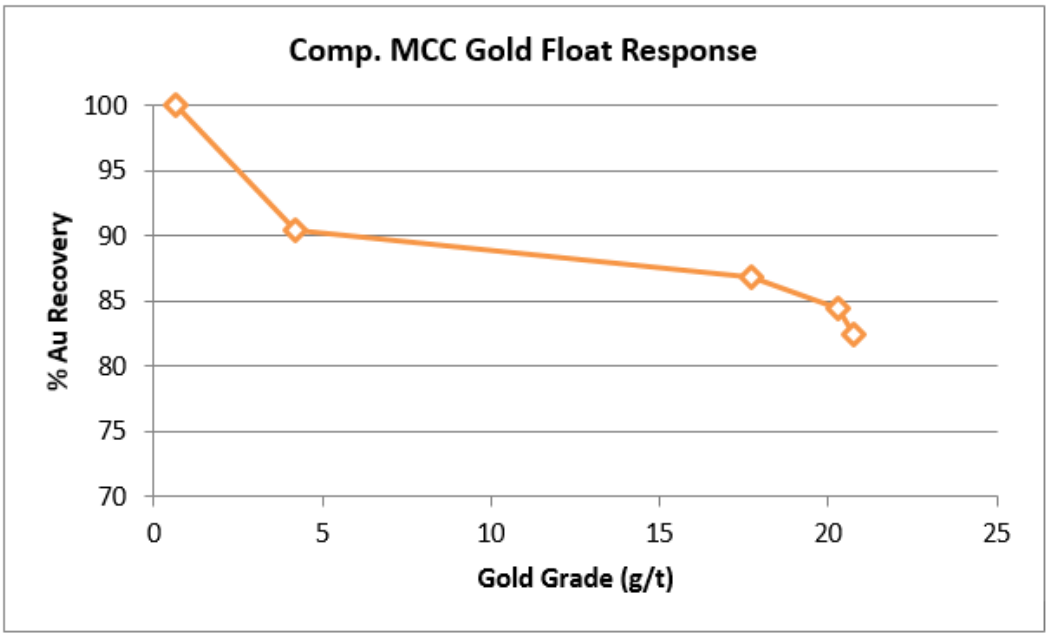
** includes gravity pre-treatment.*

n/a = not applicable procedure (procedure not performed).

Two stages of cleaning are likely appropriate with the Comp. MCC, although individual intervals at Cliff Creek can benefit from a third stage of cleaning. Both AGB and Dukes Ridge Zone interval composites appear to benefit more from a third cleaning stage in improving precious metal concentrate grade.

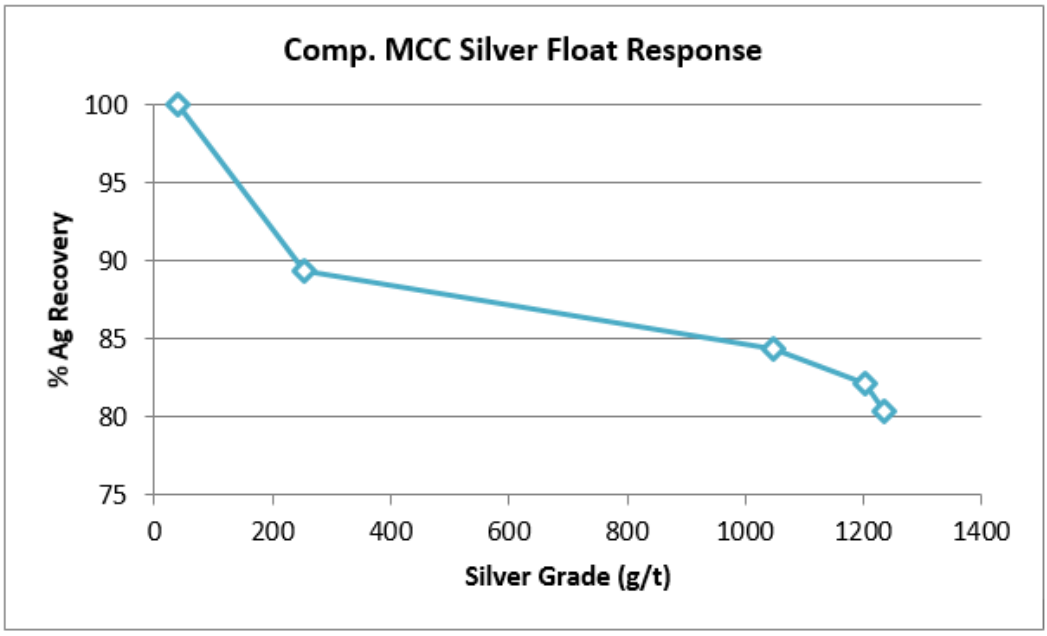
The upgrading of the precious metal content into the final float concentrate is significant owing to the low sulphide content of the feed. Open cycle mass upgrade ratio of >100:1 was experienced for the AGB Zone, although considerably lower for the higher sulphide composites. The grade verses recovery curve has been provided for Comp. MCC (test G20), which had a calculated feed grade of 0.65 g/t Au and 39.5 g/t Ag on the float feed (gravity tailing). The response is plotted in Figures 13.6 and 13.7, respectively for gold and silver.

FIGURE 13.6 COMP. MCC – FLOAT GOLD RECOVERY VERSUS CONCENTRATE GRADE



Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

FIGURE 13.7 COMP. MCC - FLOAT SILVER RECOVERY VERSUS CONCENTRATE GRADE



Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

For the Cliff Creek Zone master composite (Comp. MCC) the data shows precious metal recovery holds up well with minimal flotation cleaning, and recovery drops off quickly in upgrading past second stage. For gold this may be critical to the process as it will be difficult to upgrade a similar gravity tailing (0.65 g/t) past 20 g/t in a final concentrate. Higher grade feeds will produce higher grade concentrate, but sulphur content also plays a role. Examination of the response from the single composite obtained from Dukes Ridge Zone (test GF23) with a similar float feed grade has twice the gold grade to the final concentrate. This is in large part due to a significantly lower sulphur content (or higher Au:S ratio) in the feed material.

The upgrade ratio is most impressive in the AGB Zone, which has higher gold grades with the lower sulphur content. However, sulphides are also a more effective carrier in precious metals floatation. The AGB Zone has shown more significant precious metal losses than either Cliff Creek or Dukes Ridge Zones, during the rougher float. When floated into the bulk concentrate, the cleaning losses appear to be minimal. This relationship is shown in Figure 13.8 and 13.9.

FIGURE 13.8 AGB ZONE – FLOAT GOLD RECOVERY VERSUS CONCENTRATE GRADE

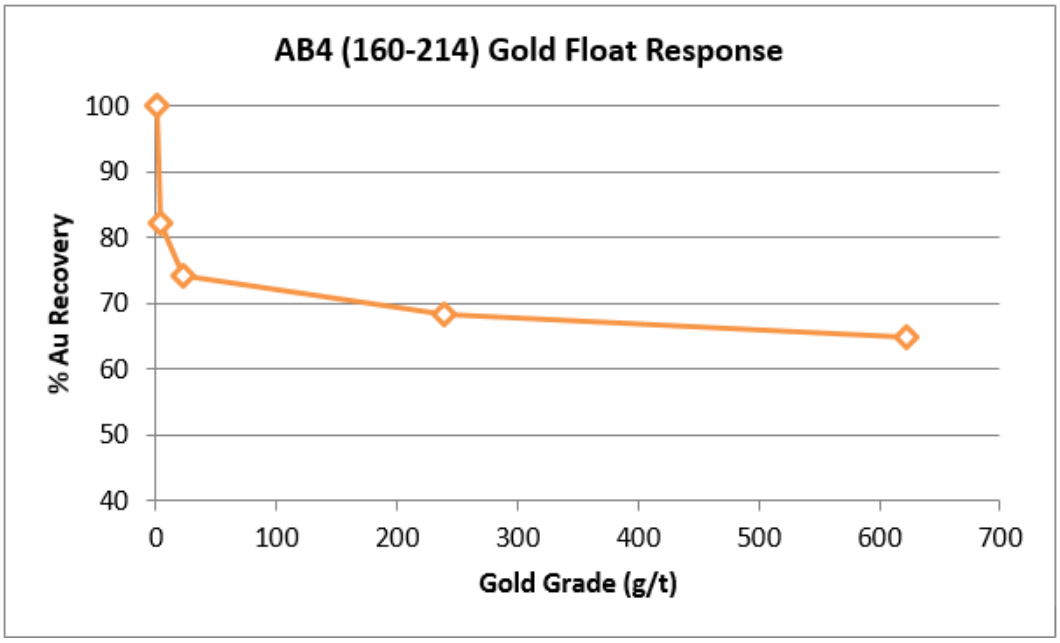
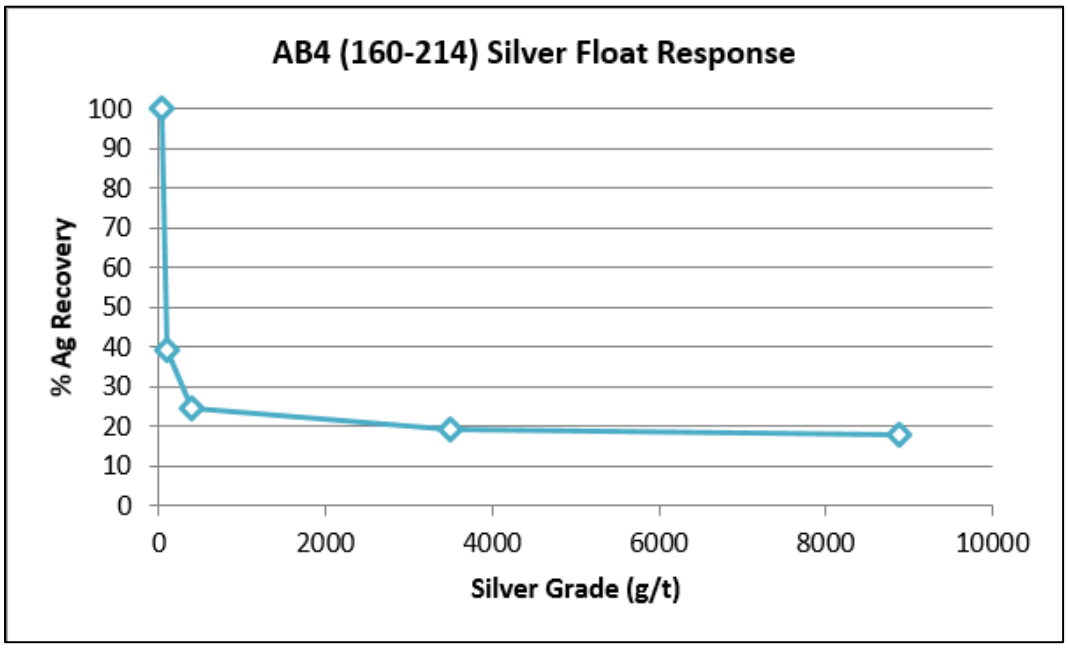


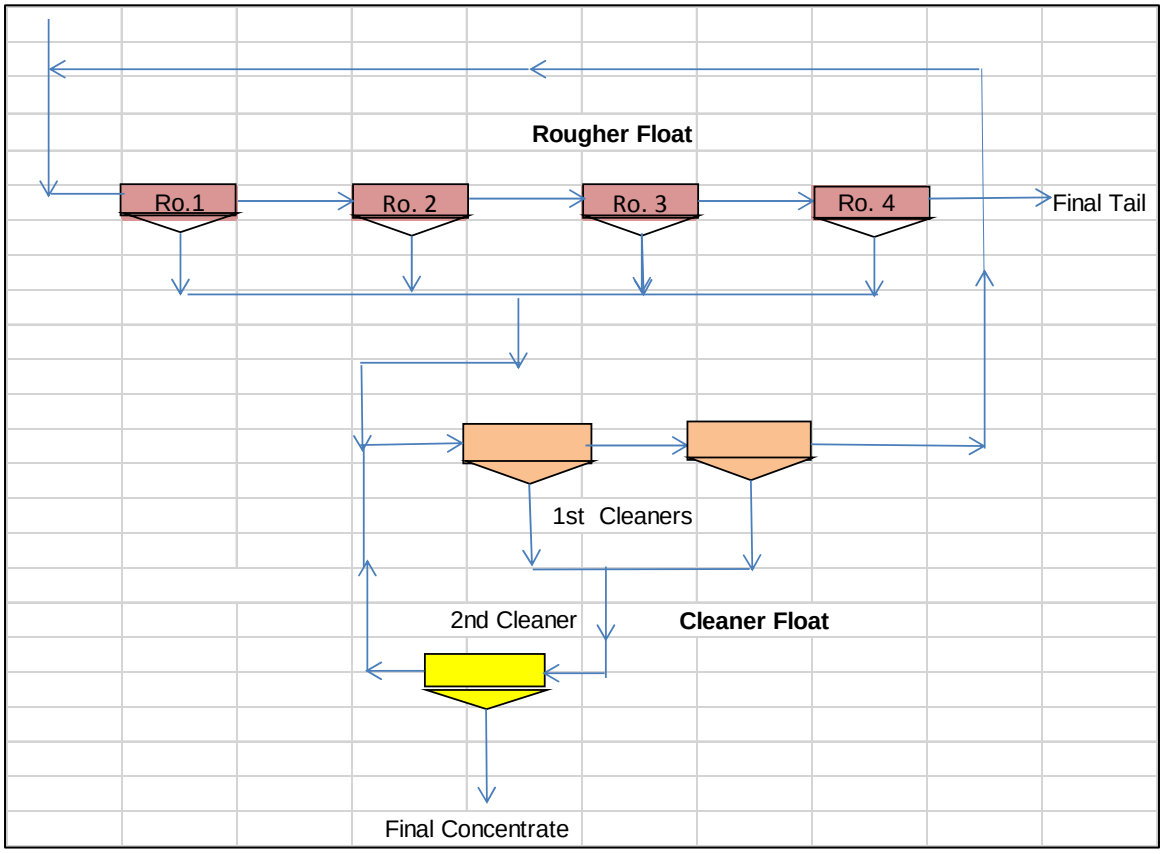
FIGURE 13.9 AGB ZONE – FLOAT SILVER RECOVERY VERSUS CONCENTRATE GRADE



Upgrading of the AGB Zone material show a significantly higher concentrate grade, but with lower flotation recovery as compared to the other two zones, particularly for silver. A locked cycle test would be required to determine the flotation response of the AGB Zone more accurately in a continuous cleaning circuit.

Confirmation of recovery and final grade to the cleaned concentrate was evaluated with a locked cycle test on the Cliff Creek Zone master composite. The locked cycle test consisted of six cycles with each cycle using a 4 kg batch of feed ground to a targeted P_{80} of 74 µm. Based on the open cycle data no gravity pre-treatment was incorporated, although it would likely be included in a commercial circuit as higher-grade zones can be expected for some operating periods. The open cycle procedures also suggested recycling of scavenger concentrates could result in losses due to the already extended retention time required. The low sulphide content and resulting mass recovery supported a decision not to recycle a scavenger concentrate, but rather extend the rougher and first cleaner retention times. This procedure did not appear to significantly imped final concentrate grade. Whereas a finer primary grind may slightly improve rougher recovery, the use of regrinding in the open cycle work did not appear to significantly improve the cleaning response, as most precious metal losses were in the bulk float. A schematic of the locked cycle circuit used is provided in Figure 13.10.

FIGURE 13.10 LOCKED CYCLE FLOTATION SCHEMATIC



The results of the locked cycle test are provided in Table 13.14.

TABLE 13.14 COMP. MCC LOCKED CYCLE FLOTATION RESULTS							
Stream Cycle 6	**Mass**	**Gold**		**Silver**		**Sulphur**	
	%Distr.	**g/t**	**%Distr.**	**g/t**	**%Distr.**	**% S**	**%Distr.**
Calculated Head	100.0	0.79	100.0	43.8	100.0	1.21	100.0
Final Tailing	96.2	0.06	7.7	3.6	8.0	0.03	2.1
Final (2nd Cl.) Conc.	3.8	19.1	92.3	1054	92.0	31.0	97.9

Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite, Distr. = distribution.*

The locked cycle results agreed well with the open cycle test data for Comp. MCC, achieving a second cleaner concentrate grade of 19.1 g/t Au and 1,054 g/t Au, representing recoveries of 92.3% for gold, and 92.0% silver. The sulphur recovery was 97.8%, with a grade of 31% S_T into the final concentrate. The sulphur concentrate grade, suggests a third cleaner stage might be considered, despite an already low mass pull of <4%.

Potential detrimental elements present in the final concentrate assayed 679 ppm As, 17 ppm Sb, 25 ppm Cd, 22 ppm Se, 0.148 ppm Hg, 0.04% F and <0.08% Cl. The analyzes suggest these elements would not normally be in a penalty range, although that would need to be confirmed with smelter terms. Platinum and palladium were below the detection limit, and base metal elements of Pb, Zn and Cu were each present in the final concentrate at less than 0.2%.

13.1.6 Leaching

The response of the various whole rock composites, and that of the flotation concentrate produced from the Cliff Creek Zone master composite was subjected to cyanide leaching by bottle roll testing. The standard procedures used 1-2 kg of ground solids at ~40 wt.% pulp density. Gravity pre-treatment was usually incorporated prior to leaching for the BVMMD laboratory program, which utilized one stage Knelson™ centrifugal concentration. Some of the bottle rolls focused on timed kinetic response at various feed particle size distributions, whereas others used carbon in leach (CIL) procedures. However, owing to the high silver to gold ratio of the feed, CIL would likely not be considered for a commercial leach operation. In comparing the data, there was also no indication of a preg robbing effect, or a need to justify the use of activated carbon.

Initially bottle roll retention times were up to 96 hours. The test results indicated that near complete gold dissolution occurred within 24 to 48 hours, with silver leaching lagging depending on the sample and conditions used. Based on this initial data, bottle roll retention time was then later decreased to a range of 32 to 48 hours.

Cyanide concentration at the start of bottle roll testing was conducted at between 1.0 g/L to 2.5 g/L NaCN unless intense cyanidation (IC) procedures were evaluated. Free cyanide concentration was monitored for the duration of the bottle roll test and at its conclusion to determine consumption. The program conditions often initially used the higher cyanide dosage to determine the maximum leach profile, and extraction especially relating to more challenged silver recovery at the AGB Zone. These dosages were lowered in the latter stages of testwork, resulting in consumption of 1 to 2 kg/t NaCN. Protective alkalinity was usually maintained at pH 10.0 to 11.0 with hydrated lime, with some tests evaluating higher pH, occasionally with the use of sodium

hydroxide. Lime consumption ranged from 0.1 kg/t to 1.5 kg/t $Ca(OH)_2$, depending on the sample and test conditions. Typically, lime consumption averaged toward the lower end of this range, under moderate conditions of pH ~10.5. Dissolved oxygen was monitored and was typically in a range of 7.5 to 8.5 mg/L, making leaching response unlikely to benefit from pre-oxidation. A set of tests by ALS at a targeted P_{80} of 90 µm included supplemental oxygen sparging and a slightly higher initial NaCN concentration of 2.5 g/L, which did not appear to significantly improve precious metal recovery. Air sparged leach tanks would not be expected to achieve above standard saturation for dissolved oxygen, so the standard test conditions for bottle roll testing did not use supplemental air or O_2 sparging.

Owing to the relatively low head grade and hardness of the material, the optimization testing was usually performed in a range of P_{80} of 90 to 150 µm. Finer grinding to below P_{80} ~125 µm generally showed only a modest benefit to decreasing final tailing losses, again depending on the composite sample. Adjustments to the leach feed particle size will depend on the grade and mineralogy (zone) of a particular sample. More detailed economic evaluation will be required to determine the optimum grind based on these considerations.

A summary of some of the BVMMD Cliff Creek Zone data using CIL with a moderate grind, with a leach retention time of between 32 to 48 hours is summarized in Table 13.15.

TABLE 13.15
CLIFF CREEK ZONE COMPOSITES - RESPONSE TO BVMMD BOTTLE ROLL LEACHING

Composite ID	Test ID	Grind P_{80} (µm)	Time (hr)	Calc Hd		Tail (g/t)		Grav. Rec. (%)		Total Rec. (%)	
				Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Comp. MCC	GCIL1	73	48	0.88	43	0.05	5	34.2	6.8	94.4	88
Comp. MCC	GCIL2	132	32	0.80	40	0.06	5	13.6	4.1	92.9	85
CN6 72-125	GCIL7	96	32	0.73	38	0.07	6	10.9	2.3	90.5	84
CN5 113-179	GCIL8	89	32	0.60	52	0.04	4	28.2	12.5	93.4	92
CS10 228-330	GCIL 9	97	32	0.89	14	0.05	4	40.6	4.3	94.7	77
CN25 127-150	GCIL10	124	32	2.06	88	0.12	15	22.5	3.4	94.2	83
CN25 127-150	GCIL12	63	48	3.04	132	0.06	9	21.7	3.8	97.8	93
CN3 176-195	CCIL11	112	32	2.13	87	0.11	15	26.5	2.5	94.7	83

Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite, Calc Hd = calculated head grade, Tail = tailings, Grav. Rec. = gravimetric recovery, Total Rec. = total recovery.*

Three lower-grade Cliff Creek Zone samples were evaluated by ALS without the use of gravity pre-treatment with the results provided in Table 13.16. This includes evaluation of two samples of larger particle size that was fine crushed and then leached for seven days.

TABLE 13.16
CLIFF CREEK ZONE LOW-GRADE COMPOSITES - RESPONSE TO ALS BOTTLE ROLL LEACHING VERSUS GRIND

Composite ID	Test ID 6147-	Grind K80 (µm)	Time (hr)	CN Cons. (kg/t)	Calc Hd		Tail (g/t)		Diss. Rec. (%)	
					Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
CC6 (124-130)	03CN*	87	48	1.2	0.11	6.9	0.01	1.9	91.2	73
CC44 (126-134)	02CN*	93	48	1.1	0.46	3.8	0.01	1.9	97.8	50
CC44 (126-134)	07CN**	136	48	0.52	0.47	2.9	0.01	1.2	97.9	59
CC44 (126-134)	05CN	1874	168	1.2	0.51	2.9	0.09	1.5	82.5	48
CS32 (30-36)	01CN*	90	48	not avail.	1.17	22.8	0.01	2.2	99.1	90
CS32 (30-36)	06CN**	134	48	0.68	1.05	20.8	0.04	2.5	96.7	88
CS32 (30-36)	04CN	1158	168	0.84	1.03	27.0	0.17	13	84.0	51

Note: *CN Cons. = cyanide concentration, Calc Hd = calculated head grade, Tail = tailings, Diss. Rec. = distributed recovery.*

***** *tests 1,2,3 used more aggressive leach conditions including supplemental oxygen sparging, finer grind, and higher initial NaCN (2.5 g/L).*

****** *tests 6,7 used less aggressive leach conditions no oxygen addition, coarser grind, and initial NaCN 1.5 g/L.*

The ALS results confirm a gold leach recovery in the mid to upper ninety percent range can be expected for average and even lower grade Cliff Creek Zone composites. Sample CC6 (124-130), which is below anticipated cut-off grades, still had a gold recovery of over 90%. Silver recovery was more variable between the samples likely owing to the larger variation in head grade and mineralogy. More aggressive leach conditions including use of sparged oxygen and a finer grind did not improve recovery for CC44 (126-134), although a minor improvement was noted for CS32 (30-36). Going to a fine crush size of ~10 mesh began to show significant decreases, particularly in gold recovery, which may impact potential for heap or dump leaching of below process plant head cut-off grades, although significantly more testing would be required to determine response.

The ALS data which did not use gravity pre-treatment and achieved very low tailing grades, suggests gold recovery holds up well at low grades. It also indicates the final gold recovery does not significantly benefit from gravity pre-treatment, at least for lower grade materials.

A final set of tests on Comp. MCC was conducted by BVMMD at close to the expected optimized conditions, of pH 10.5, P_{80}~108 um, 48-hour leach retention, after gravity treatment. Variation was for noting the effect of cyanide concentration on leach kinetics, and reagent consumptions. A confirmatory test (GC21) on the use of lead nitrate was also included. Results are presented in Table 13.17.

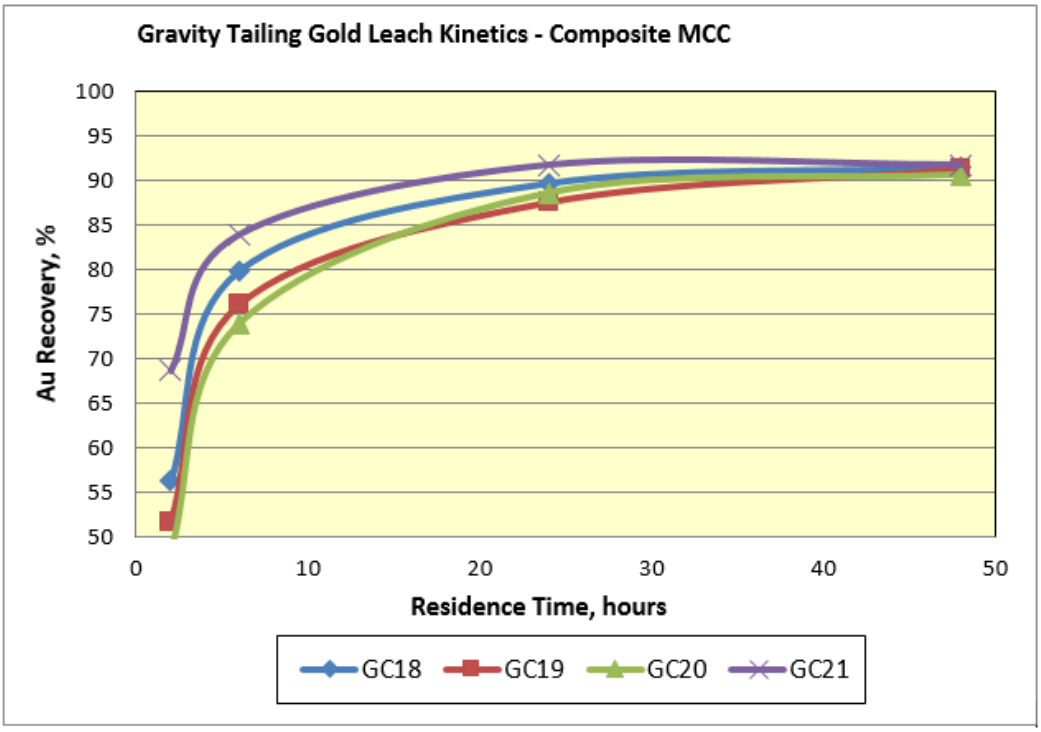
TABLE 13.17
COMP. MCC - PRECIOUS METAL RECOVERY VERSUS CYANIDE CONCENTRATION

Test No.	NaCN (g/L)	Calc. Head		Recovery						Residue Grade		Consumption	
				Gravity	Leach	Overall	Gravity	Leach	Overall			NaCN (kg/t)	$Ca(OH)_2$ (kg/t)
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (%)	Au (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Ag (%)	Ag (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)		
GC18	2.0	0.96	45.4	17.8	75.3	93.0	5.0	77.4	82.4	0.07	8.0	1.69	0.10
GC19	1.5	0.97	46.1	15.6	77.1	92.7	5.0	72.2	77.2	0.07	10.5	1.40	0.12
GC20	1.0	1.04	43.3	18.4	74.0	92.4	4.6	67.6	72.3	0.08	12.0	1.12	0.08
GC21	1.5	0.95	45.2	14.2	78.7	92.9	4.6	77.7	82.3	0.07	8.0	1.36	0.08

Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite. Calc. Head = calculated head grade.*
******* *G21 similar to GC19 except use 500 g/t $Pb(NO_3)_2$ (lead nitrate).*

Under the conditions tested on the Cliff Creek Zone master composites, the use of increased cyanide concentration appears to decrease silver losses by ~4 g/t Ag in leached tailing, and potentially gold losses by 0.01 g/t Au. Further confirmatory work would be required. Along with some earlier data there appears to be no benefit in the use of lead nitrate on final recovery, although leach kinetics somewhat improve. Looking at the leach kinetic curves most of the precious metals were recovered in 36 hr., as shown in the following figure (Figure 13.11). Test numbers provided in the key can be coordinated on Table 13.17.

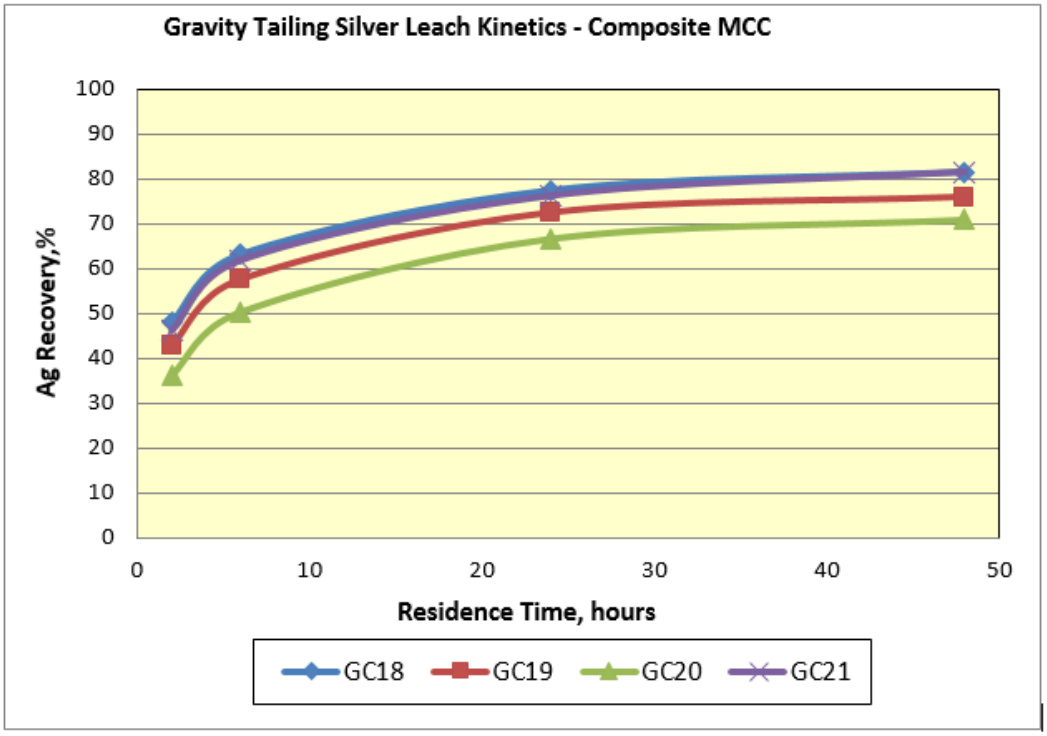
FIGURE 13.11 CLIFF CREEK ZONE - GOLD LEACH KINETICS VERSUS CN CONCENTRATION (@ P_{80} ~106 µM)



For the Cliff Creek Zone as represented by the master composite the higher cyanide concentration did not improve gold recovery at 48 hr., although there appears to be improved gold leach kinetics within the first 30 hr. by doubling the cyanide concentration from 1 g/L (in test GC20) to 2 g/L (in Test GC18), although this also increases consumption of NaCN. The lead nitrate (Tests GC21) also improved gold dissolution kinetics for the first half of the leach, although any benefit appeared negated by the end of the test.

The benefits of higher cyanide concentration were more pronounced with silver, with ~10% improvement in recovery by increasing cyanide concentration from 1 g/L to 2 g/L NaCN, as shown in Figure 13.12.

FIGURE 13.12 CLIFF CREEK ZONE - SILVER LEACH KINETICS VERSUS CN CONCENTRATION (@ P_{80} ~106 µM)



Grind verses leach recovery were also incorporated into the single Dukes Ridge Zone composite. The results are presented in Table 13.18.

TABLE 13.18
DUKES RIDGE ZONE COMPOSITE (DR3 98-172) - LEACH RESPONSE VERSUS GRAVITY

Test ID	Grind P_{80} (µm)	Time (hr/ type)	Calc. Hd. (g/t)		Tail (g/t)		Grav. Rec. (%)		Total Rec. (%)	
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
GC2	145	96 CN	0.79	36.6	0.05	4	13.4	4.6	94.3	89
GC3	104	96 CN	0.84	39.5	0.04	4	15.6	6.0	95.1	90
GC4	70	96 CN	0.84	36.6	0.03	3	23.8	7.1	96.1	92
GCIL3	139	32 CIL	1.11	34.7	0.06	5	38.1	6.0	94.3	86

Notes: *Calc. Hd = calculated head grade, Tail = tailings, Grav. Rec. = gravity recovery, Rec. = recovery.*

The results show a similar recovery to that of the Cliff Creek Zone master composite with slightly lower losses in the leached tailing for both gold and silver. This provides for a gold recovery in the mid ninety percent range, and silver recovery of approximately 90% dissolution being achieved at a somewhat coarser grind than for the Cliff Creek Zone. The use of CIL verses whole mineralized material leach was similar indicating preg robbing is also not evident for this composite. However, these data only represent a single composite sample for the entire zone and further variability testing is required.

For the two AGB Zone composites most optimization work was performed on AB4 (160-214), with two tests performed on AB1 (210-236). An investigation into grind, leach time and reagent conditions were undertaken. The results are provided in Table 13.19.

TABLE 13.19
AGB ZONE COMPOSITES BOTTLE ROLE LEACH RESPONSE

Sample	Test ID	Grind P_{80} (µm)	Time (hr/type)	Calc Hd		Tail (g/t)		Grav. Rec. (%)		Total Rec. (%)	
				Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
AB4 160-214	GC6	150	96 CN	1.20	44.7	0.04	21	15.8	0.9	97.0	53.0
AB4 160-214	GC7	108	96 CN	1.04	45.3	0.04	20	15.1	0.9	96.6	55.9
AB4 160-214	GC8	71	96 CN	1.35	44.1	0.03	18	20.5	0.9	98.0	59.2
AB4 160-214	GC14	52	96 CN	1.12	45.8	0.03	18	18.2	1.5	97.5	60.7
AB4 160-214	GC15	52	96 CN + $Pb(NO_3)_2$	1.17	45.9	0.04	19	20.7	1.2	96.7	58.6
AB4 160-214	GC16	72	24 IC	1.08	44.6	0.04	19	20.2	1.4	96.8	57.5
AB4 160-214	C17	34	48 CN high pH+NaCN	1.14	43.3	0.02	16	n/a	n/a	98.6	63.0
AB4 160-214	GCIL4	141	32 CIL	0.89	44.3	0.05	21	6.1	0.9	94.0	52.6
AB1 210-236	GCIL5	200	32 CIL	2.19	165	0.17	50	8.5	2.6	92.3	67.9
AB1 210-236	GCIL6	96	48 CIL	2.48	165	0.09	32	13.8	2.6	96.2	80.6

Notes: *Calc. Hd = calculated head grade, Tail = tailings, Grav. Rec. = gravity recovery, Rec. = recovery.*

The data indicate the two AGB Zone samples have a variable response. For AB4 (160-214), the gold recovery is fairly forgiving to various leach conditions, including the feed grind. Tailing grades are consistently between 0.03 and 0.05 g/t Au. From the kinetic data most of the dissolution is within 24 to 48 hours resulting in excellent gold recoveries of 96% to 98%. More aggressive conditions did not appear to significantly improve recovery. For AB1 (210-236) the material is higher grade and appears harder as the initial grind was coarser than targeted. At P_{80} 96 µm, the gold recovery was 96%, after 48 hr. of leaching.

For the AGB Zone, the silver recovery is lower and more variable than either the Cliff Creek or Dukes Ridge zones. For AB1 (210-236) the silver recovery was the higher of the two AGB Zone samples tested. Much of this might be attributed to the higher head grade, as leach tailing losses remained elevated. Historically the laboratory testwork focused on flotation of the leach residues to use aggressive leach procedures on the resulting concentrate. However, those historical feed materials had significantly higher silver grades from underground operations that can more readily justify the additional treatment.

For a lower-grade bulk mining of the AGB Zone, the kinetic leach curves show the majority of the silver dissolution is within 36 hours, although continues to increase on a diminished basis. The primary grind appears to have a limited effect within a typical ball mill product particle size range. For composite AB4 (160-214) if using 32-hour leach test GCIL4 80% passing particle size

of 141 µm as a base line, the silver recovery is 53%, with 21 g/t Ag tailing. Several scoping procedures at BVMMD were undertaken to attempt to improve silver recovery on this sample, although these showed limited improvement. The use of lead nitrate, finer grinding, or extended leach time resulted in minimally lowering tailing grade to ~18-20 g/t Ag in leach tailing. Test (GC16) used a combination of intense cyanidation (IC) with 20 g/L NaCN and an oxidative leach aid (GoldiLOX^{TM}) at a finer grind (P_{80} ~74 µm) for 24 hours, resulted in a tailing grade of 19 g/t Ag. Test (GC17) used a combination of higher cyanide concentration (5 g/L), ultrafine grinding (P_{80} ~34 µm), use of lead nitrate, with high lime (pH>12) for 48 hours, providing for silver tailing grade of 16 g/t Ag. The most aggressive of these procedures can at best be expected to give a potential 5% to 20% improvement to silver recovery, and less than 2% to gold recovery. Design details such as Mineral Resource life, blended grade (between zones) in the process plant feed would be required to determine if any of these procedures, including more aggressive treatment of a flotation concentrate is worthy of further investigation as related to improving the potential economic benefit of the Property.

As with Table 13.18 above for Comp. MCC, a follow-up study was conducted by BVMMD, which investigated the role of initial cyanide concentration for the AGB Zone gravity treated material. This study was performed on a 50:50 blend ratio of two original AGB Zone composited materials received for the test program. Test conditions were pH 10.5, targeted P_{80}~106 µm, with 48 hours leach retention. This new master composite was labelled as Comp. MAB and resulted in a head grade~2 g/t Au & 105 g/t Ag. This study was to better determine reagent consumption, precious metal recovery, and future effluent detoxification parameters under the preliminary proposed leach conditions for the AGB Zone. An auxiliary test looked at the effect of high pH using sodium hydroxide. Results are presented in Table 13.20.

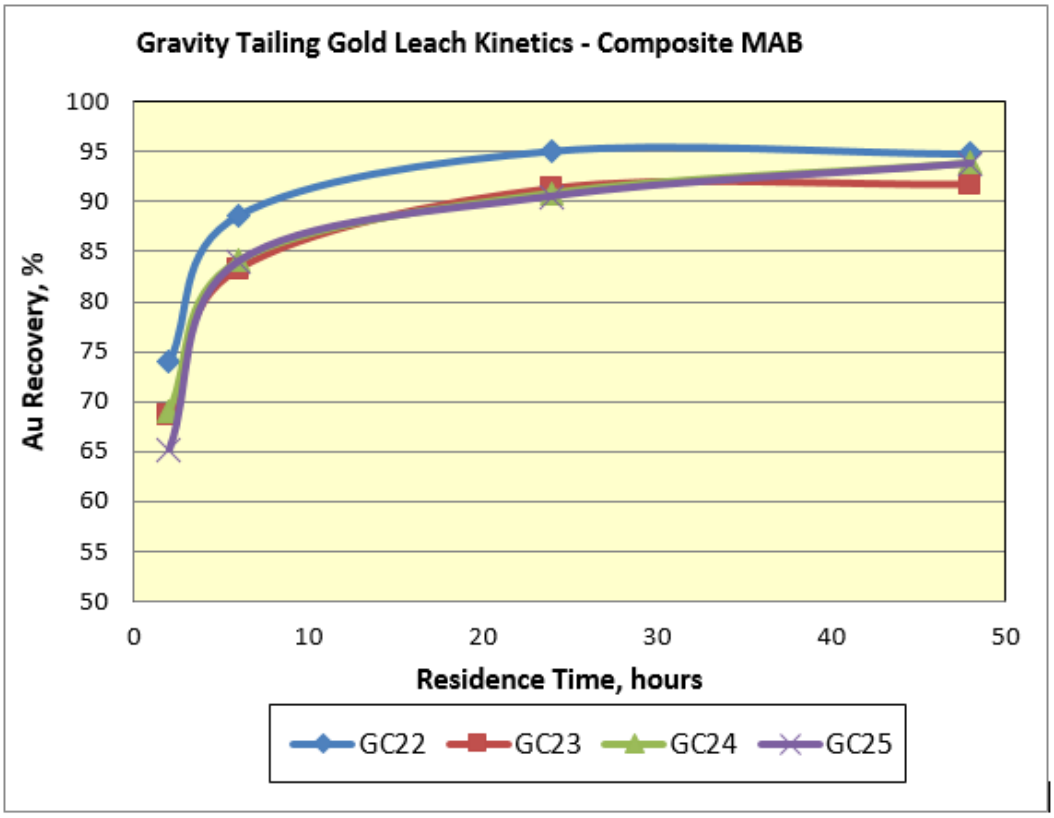
TABLE 13.20
COMP. MAB (AGB ZONE) - LEACH RESPONSE TO CYANIDE CONCENTRATION

Test No.	NaCN (g/L)	Calc. Head		Recovery						Residue Grade		Consumption	
				Gravity	Leach	Overall	Gravity	Leach	Overall			NaCN (kg/t)	$Ca(OH)_2$ (kg/t)
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Au (%)	Au (%)	Au (%)	Ag (%)	Ag (%)	Ag (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)		
GC22	2.0	1.87	107	10.4	84.9	95.3	3.4	61.6	65.1	0.09	37.5	1.81	0.10
GC23	1.5	2.00	108	11.1	81.5	92.6	3.2	57.6	60.8	0.15	42.5	1.50	0.10
GC24	1.0	1.93	110	13.5	81.2	94.7	3.3	50.0	53.3	0.10	51.5	1.11	0.09
GC25 at pH >12.5 with NaOH	1.5	1.90	116	9.9	84.5	94.4	3.0	65.8	68.8	0.11	36.0	0.40	3.03 (NaOH)

Notes: *Comp. MAB is the AGB Zone composite, Calc. Head = calculated head grade.*

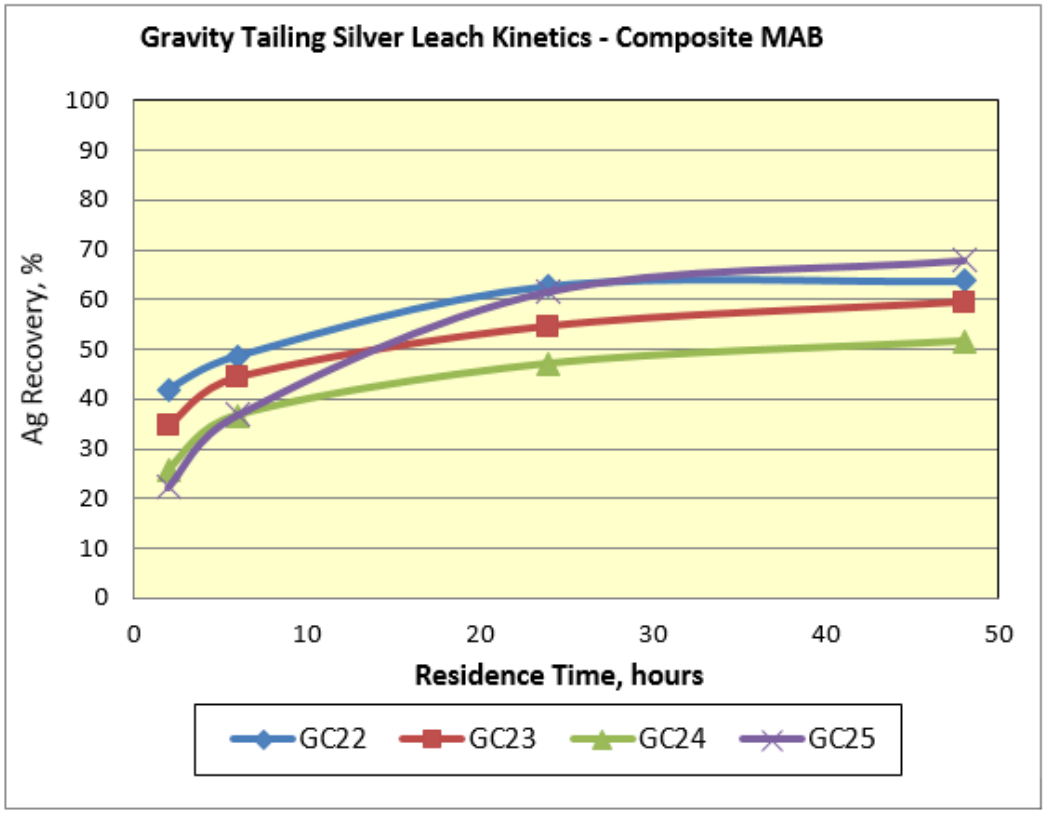
As with the testing on separate AGB Zone samples, the gold recovery was shown to be excellent, while the silver is more challenged. The use of higher pH with NaOH appear to benefit silver extraction and reduce cyanide consumption. With the test numbers correlated to the cyanide concentration from Table 13.20 the dissolution rates are provided in the following two charts for gold and silver, respectively (Figures 13.13 and 13.14).

FIGURE 13.13 AGB ZONE - GOLD LEACH KINETICS VERSUS CN CONCENTRATION (@ P_{80} ~106 µM)



The gold leach curves for the AGB Zone suggest that the higher cyanide dose of 2 g/L (Test GC22) improved leach kinetics, as compared to lower doses, although by 48 hours retention time the final recovery was similar. The use of caustic at a higher pH showed no appreciable difference to gold dissolution.

FIGURE 13.14 AGB ZONE - SILVER LEACH KINETICS VERSUS CN CONCENTRATION (@ P_{80} ~106 µM)



For silver, the AGB Zone response showed leaching rates and final recovery could be improved with higher cyanide concentration during the leach. Results indicated that for the Comp. MAB sample approximately 12% improvement in silver recovery was obtained by doubling NaCN from 1 g/L (test GC24) to 2 g/L (test GC22). Depending on silver head grade to the process plant, a higher initial cyanide concentration during the leach may therefore be warranted. Test GC25 using caustic soda with an elevated pH showed lower silver tailing losses, which may warrant further investigation.

Gold leach recoveries are good to excellent on a wide range of head grades, whereas silver recovery is more variable. Trends for establishing precious metal leach recovery on a preliminary level are difficult to establish, due to the limited number of variability tests performed based on available samples, and mineralogical differences between Mineral Resource zones. Using the testwork from most of the composite samples available (which are primarily from the Cliff Creek Zone) and assuming moderate leaching conditions for reagents, grind, and retention time the gold and silver recovery obtained were plotted against respective head grades. These are presented in Figures 13.15 and 13.16.

FIGURE 13.15 GOLD LEACH RECOVERY VERSUS HEAD GRADE

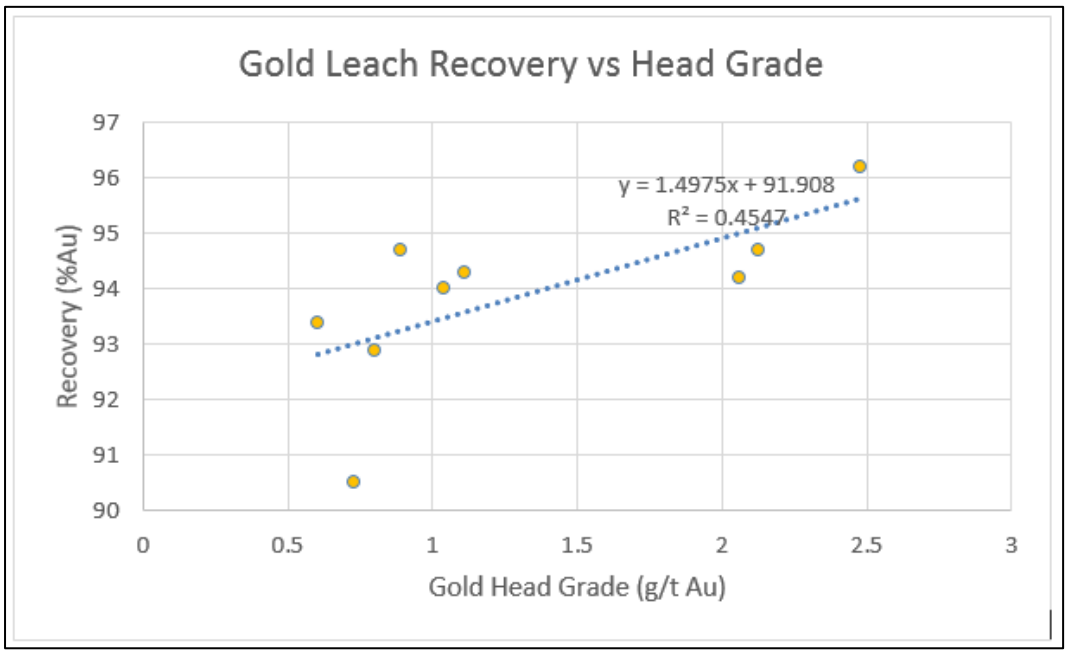
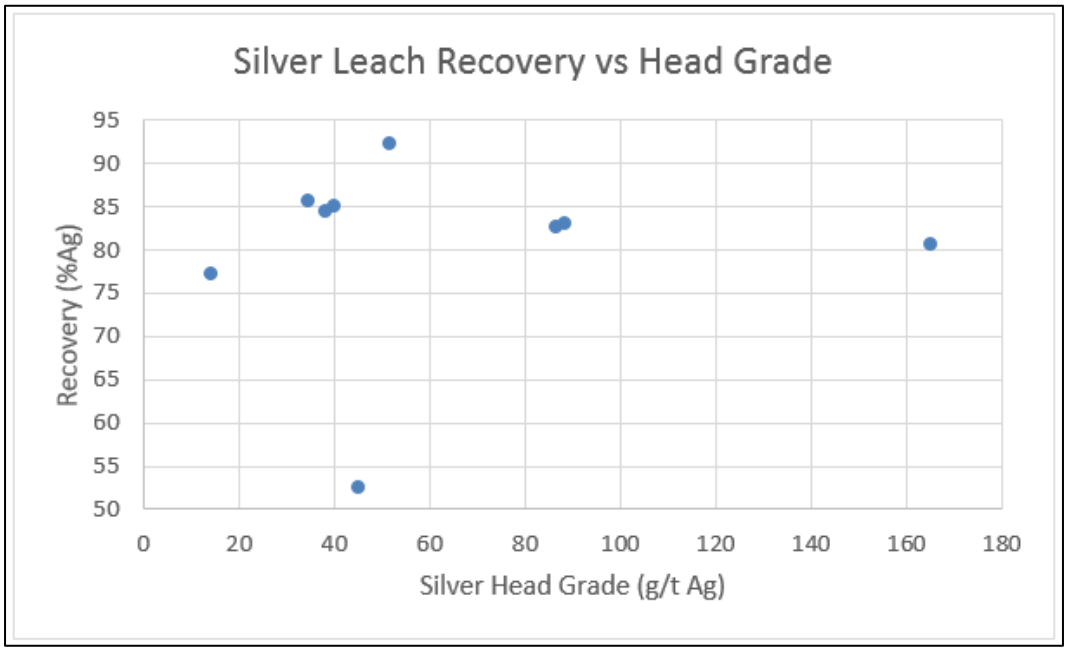


FIGURE 13.16 SILVER LEACH RECOVERY VERSUS HEAD GRADE



Whereas there is a weak correlation to gold recovery verses the gold content in the feed sample, the same is not indicated for silver. Additional mineralogical evaluation along with leach testing on zone specific samples should provide enhanced correlations of silver recovery to head characteristics. A better, although still poor correlation for silver recovery is traced to total sulphur in the feed, although this is not valid for AGB, since sulphur content is consistently exceptionally

low. The sulphur content verses silver recovery for the BVMMD Cliff Creek Zone and Dukes Ridge Zone composites is plotted in Figure 13.17.

FIGURE 13.17 SILVER LEACH RECOVERY VERSUS TOTAL SULPHUR CONTENT IN FEED

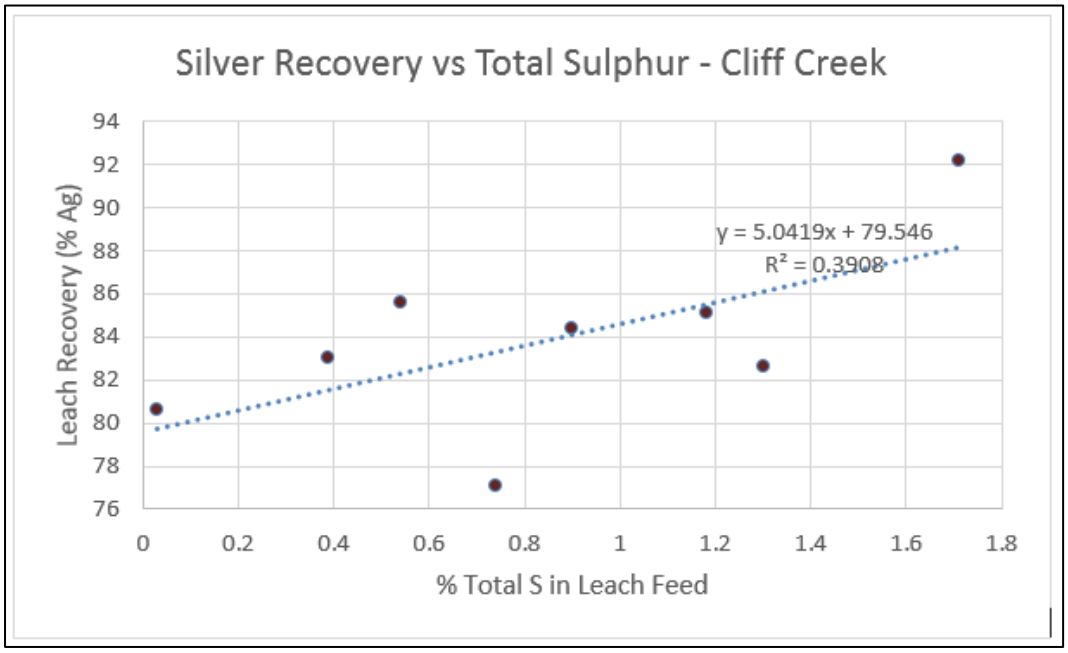


Figure 13.7 indicates silver recovery improves with increased total sulphur content in the feed. A cursory review of sulphide oxidation did not show a meaningful trend with the recovery of metal values. More data at optimized leach conditions for specific Mineral Resource zones, metal grades, and mineralogy are required for establishing precious metal recovery trends.

13.1.7 Solid/Liquid, Rheology, ABA

ALS performed some basic physical testing on the whole rock pulp from Cliff Creek Zone material including settling, vacuum leaf filtration and viscosity measurements as detailed in their report (ALS, 2021). Vacuum filtration was performed with a Whatmann No. 1 filter at 30 wt.% solids in the feed. This resulted in a filtration rate of 10.2 ml/sec on a filter area of 74.6 cm^2. The resulting filter cake after 49 minutes had a thickness of 1.8 cm and a moisture content of 23%. Cylinder settling tests (unraked) at pH 10.5 followed beaker scoping studies. The best performing settling aid evaluated was indicated to be an anionic flocculant, Superfloc™ A130, which was added at 10 g/t. This produced rapidly settling solids, although with cloudy supernatant. The solid liquid interface inflection point occurred at about 5 minutes, with a final solids content of 57 wt.%, after 30 minutes.

BVMMD performed an initial static settling test and acid base accounting (ABA) on the final cycle tailing from the locked cycle flotation test performed on Comp. MCC. After flocculant beaker evaluation a combination of synthetic settling aids was used for preliminary settling evaluation. The 2 L raked settling test was done at the natural pH of ~8.8 with 40 g/t of the flocculant AF303, in conjunction with 20 g/t of the coagulant Hyperfloc CD 650. Reagent dosage was not optimized,

but showed good floc characteristics, although the supernatant retained some turbidity. The initial settling rate was 14.2 m/h, and resulted in a calculated thickener area of 0.07 m^2/tpd solids based on the modified Coe and Clevenger method for thickener area analyzes.

This was followed up during supplemental evaluation by BVMMD for settling of the whole-rock from Comp. MCC (Table 13.21). Details are provided in the BVMMD reporting (BVMMD, 2021), which describes material ground to P_{80} ~106 µm, and the slurry adjusted to pH 10.5 with lime. Addition of settling aids was similar to what had been used for the flotation tailing. After 24 hours the results provide for an ultimate underflow density of 59 wt.% solids at a calculated thickener area (Coe and Clevenger) of 0.04 m^2/tpd.

TABLE 13.21
COMP. MCC VACUUM (LEAF) FILTER TEST RESPONSE
(P_{80} ~106 µM)

Test ID	Filter Cloth Type	Solids Capacity ($kg/m^2/hr$)	Filter Capacity ($kg/m^2/hr$)	% Cake Moisture
VF1	PROPR-854F	218	183	21.6
VF2	NY330	148	148	25.7

Note: *Comp. MCC is Cliff Creek Zone master composite.*

Both filtrates were shown to be turbid and further evaluation is required to improve filtrate quality. The results show that the NY330 cloth provided a higher filter rate, but with a higher resulting cake moisture content.

Acid base accounting ("ABA") tests were performed by BVMMD using the modified Sobek procedure, with a single test performed on each of the float tailing and whole rock. Material for both tests were generated from Comp. MCC, with ABA on float tailing reported in the BV August 2020 reporting, and with second ABA on whole rock filter cake in the April 2021 BVMMD report. ABA on the float tailing showed low potential acid generation (PAG) due to virtually all sulphides reporting to the flotation concentrate. No fizz rating was reported, and the net neutralization potential (NNP) was calculated at 39.2 kg $CaCO_3$ per tonne of sample equivalent. For the whole rock filter cake with pH adjusted to 8.5 to simulate detox leach tailing, the NNP = 14.8 kg $CaCO_3$ per tonne.

13.2 INTERPRETATION AND RECOVERY ESTIMATE

Interpretations and Conclusions regarding Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing are made in Section 25 of this Technical Report.

13.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for further Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing are made in Section 26 of this Technical Report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report section is to update the Lawyers Property 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate with the 2018 to 2020 drilling programs. The Mineral Resource Estimate includes Cliff Creek ("CC"), Dukes Ridge ("DR"), Phoenix ("PX"), and Amethyst Gold Breccia ("AGB") gold and silver mineralization zones at Benchmark's Lawyers Property. The wireframes of the mineralization domains and mined voids were created by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX").

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

This Mineral Resource Estimate was based on information and data supplied by Benchmark, and was undertaken by Yungang Wu, P.Geo. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario. Messrs Wu, Yassa and Puritch are independent Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is May 11, 2021.

14.2 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The previous public Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lawyers Property was dated April 30, 2018 (Lane et al., 2018). The Mineral Resource Estimate at a cut-off value of 4.0 g/t gold equivalent (AuEq) is presented in Table 14.1. This previous Mineral Resource Estimate is superseded by the Mineral Resource Estimate reported herein.

TABLE 14.1
LAWYERS INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES EFFECTIVE DATE APRIL 30, 2018, AT CUT-OFF 4.0 G/T AUEQ

Zone	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AgEq (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ag (koz)
Cliff Creek North	550	4.51	209.15	6.69	80	3,700
Dukes Ridge	58	4.30	139.13	5.75	8	260
Total	**608**	**4.50**	**202.58**	**6.60**	**88**	**3,960**

14.3 DATABASE

All drilling and assay data were provided by Benchmark in the form of Excel data files. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 database for this Mineral Resource Estimate consisted of surface and underground drill holes (see Table 14.2). A total of 396 (totalling 86,925 m) surface holes were drilled in 2018 to 2020, after the previous Mineral Resource Estimate. Drill hole plans are shown in Appendix A.

TABLE 14.2
LAWYERS PROPERTY DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Zone Name	Data Type	Year Drilled	Number	Total Metres
Cliff Creek	Surface drill holes	2018-2020	234	56,937
	Surface drill holes	1975-2015	87	16,481
	Total drill holes	1975-2020	321	73,418
Dukes Ridge - Phoenix	Surface drill holes	2018-2020	75	11,995
	Surface drill holes	1983-2015	61	4,163
	Underground drill holes	1992	12	470
	Total drill holes	1983-2020	148	16,628
AGB	Surface drill holes	2019-2020	89	18,234
	Surface drill holes	1974-1983	81	11,225
	Underground drill holes	1982-1985	57	3,476
	Total drill holes	1974-2020	227	32,935
Overall	Surface drill holes	2018-2020	398	87,165
	Surface drill holes	1974-2015	229	31,869
	Underground drill holes	1982-1992	69	3,946
	Total drill holes	1974-2020	696	122,981

The database contains assays for gold and silver and other elements of non-economic importance. The basic gold and silver raw assay statistics and sample lengths are presented in Table 14.3.

TABLE 14.3
LAWYERS ASSAY DATABASE SUMMARY

Dataset	Variable	Au	Ag	Length
Cliff Creek Drill Holes	Number of samples	50,577	50,575	50,577
	Minimum value *	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Maximum value *	293.40	7,622.00	5.45
	Mean *	0.29	9.53	1.25
	Median *	0.03	1.24	1.00
	Variance	4.93	6,104.07	0.19
	Standard deviation	2.22	78.13	0.44
	Coefficient of variation	7.73	8.20	0.35
DR-PX Drill Holes	Number of samples	9,402	9,481	9,481
	Minimum value *	0.00	0.01	0.05
	Maximum value *	219.14	8,560.00	4.00
	Mean *	0.33	12.20	1.34
	Median *	0.03	1.60	1.52
	Variance	16.18	14,974.92	0.15
	Standard deviation	4.02	122.37	0.39
	Coefficient of variation	12.15	10.03	0.29
AGB Drill Holes	Number of samples	17,117	17,117	17,117
	Minimum value *	0.00	0.01	0.20
	Maximum value *	682.28	8,170.00	8.00
	Mean *	0.66	27.83	1.24
	Median *	0.03	7.20	1.00
	Variance	84.35	21,105.04	0.22
	Standard deviation	9.18	145.28	0.47
	Coefficient of variation	13.93	5.22	0.37

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

All drill hole survey and assay values are expressed in metric units, with grid coordinates reported using the UTM WGS84 Zone 9N system.

14.4 DATA VERIFICATION

P&E validated the Mineral Resource database in GEMS™ by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. A few errors were identified and corrected in the database. The authors of this Technical Report section are of the opinion that the supplied database is suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. Recommendations for assaying non-sampled intervals and replacement drilling of historical pre-2000 drill holes have been made in order to enable higher confidence in the database.

14.5 DOMAIN INTERPRETATION

The mineralization and void wireframes were interpreted and constructed by APEX and the P&E authors reviewed the wireframes and noticed that some mineralization wireframes were extrapolated too far down dip and along strike, and some low-grade intervals were included. P&E considers the wireframes suitable for Mineral Resource estimation with truncated wireframes to limit the extension of drill hole data to <30 m into untested areas down-dip and along strike.

Areas with historical mining excavations from historical mining were wireframed by APEX and block volumes were excluded from the Mineral Resource Estimate. Topographic and overburden surfaces were created by APEX. All mineralization wireframes were clipped above the overburden surface. The 3-D domain wireframes are presented in Appendix B.

14.6 ROCK CODE MODEL DETERMINATION

A unique rock code was assigned to each mineralization domain for the Mineral Resource Estimate as presented in (Table 14.4).

TABLE 14.4
ROCK CODES USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Zone	Domain	Rock Code
Cliff Creek	CCM1	1100
	CCM2	1200
	CCE1	2100
	CCE2	2200
	CCE3	2300
	CCE32	2320
	CCN1N	3100
	CCN1S	3150
	CCN2	3200
	CCN3	3300
	CCN4	3400
	CCN45	3450
	CCN5	3500
	CCN6	3600
	CCN7	3700
	CCS10	4000
	CCS1	4100
	CCS2	4200
	CCS3	4300
	CCS4	4400
	CCS5	4500
	CCS6	4600

TABLE 14.4
ROCK CODES USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Zone	Domain	Rock Code
	CCS7	4700
	CCS8	4800
	CCS9	4900
	CCW1	5100
	CCW2	5200
	CCW3	5300
	CCW5	5500
	CCW7	5700
Dukes Ridge	DR1	6100
	DR11	6110
	DR12	6120
	DR2	6200
	DR6	6600
	DR61	6610
	DR62	6620
	DR8	6800
	DR81	6810
	DR82	6820
	DR83	6830
	DR84	6840
Phoenix	PX1	7100
	PX2	7200
	PX3	7300
	PX31	7310
	PX37	7370
	PX38	7380
	PX39	7390
	PX4	7400
	PX44	7440
	PX45	7450
	PX5	7500
AGB	AGB_M1	8100
	AGB_M2	8200
	AGB_N1	8310
	AGB_N2	8320
	AGB_N3	8330
	AGB_S1	8410
	AGB_S2	8420

TABLE 14.4 ROCK CODES USED FOR THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE		
Zone	**Domain**	**Rock Code**
	AGB_S3	8430
	AGB_W1	8510
	AGB_W2	8520
	AGB_W3	8530
	AGB_7D	8700
Other	Air	0
	Overburden	10
	Waste	99
	Voids	999

14.7 WIREFRAME CONSTRAINED ASSAYS

Wireframe constrained assays were back coded in the assay database with rock codes that were derived from intersections of the mineralization solids and drill holes. The basic statistics of mineralization wireframe constrained assays are presented in Table 14.5.

TABLE 14.5 BASIC STATISTICS OF ASSAYS CONSTRAINED WITHIN THE WIREFRAMES				
Zone	**Variable**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Length**
Cliff Creek	Number of samples	18,169	18,169	18,169
	Minimum value*	0.00	0.01	0.05
	Maximum value*	293.40	7,622.00	3.14
	Mean*	0.73	24.17	1.10
	Median*	0.17	4.24	1.00
	Geometric mean*	0.17	5.07	1.04
	Variance	13.37	16,606.58	0.12
	Standard deviation	3.66	128.87	0.35
	Coefficient of variation	5.04	5.33	0.32
Dukes Ridge-Phoenix	Number of samples	2,994	3,027	3,027
	Minimum value*	0.00	0.02	0.10
	Maximum value*	219.14	8,560.00	3.75
	Mean*	0.96	34.53	1.20
	Median*	0.24	9.54	1.00
	Geometric mean*	0.23	9.63	1.13
	Variance	50.18	46,139.51	0.14
	Standard deviation	7.08	214.80	0.37
	Coefficient of variation	7.39	6.22	0.31
AGB	Number of samples	8,220	8,225	8,225

TABLE 14.5 BASIC STATISTICS OF ASSAYS CONSTRAINED WITHIN THE WIREFRAMES				
Zone	**Variable**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Length**
	Minimum value*	0.00	0.01	0.20
	Maximum value*	682.28	8,170.00	8.00
	Mean*	1.35	54.11	1.12
	Median*	0.17	19.70	1.00
	Geometric mean	0.16	21.57	1.06
	Variance	174.73	42,569.49	0.18
	Standard deviation	13.22	206.32	0.42
	Coefficient of variation	9.78	3.81	0.38

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

14.8 COMPOSITING

In order to regularize the assay sampling intervals for grade interpolation, a 1.0 m compositing length was selected for the drill hole intervals that fell within the constraints of the above-mentioned Mineral Resource wireframes. The composites were calculated for gold and silver over 1.0 m lengths starting at the first point of intersection between assay data hole and hanging wall of the 3-D zonal constraint. The compositing process was halted on exit from the footwall of the 3-D wireframe constraint. Un-assayed intervals were set to 0.12 g/t for Au and 3.3 g/t for Ag, which were derived from the median value of constrained interval assay results selected from sampling programs for un-sampled and un-assayed intervals of historical holes drilled from 2006 to 2015. If the last composite interval was <0.25 m, the composite lengths were discarded so as to not to introduce any short sample bias in the grade interpolation process. The constrained composite data were extracted to a point area file for a grade capping analysis. The composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.6.

TABLE 14.6 BASIC STATISTICS OF COMPOSITES AND CAPPED COMPOSITES						
Zone	**Variable**	**Au_ Comp (g/t)**	**Au_Cap (g/t)**	**Ag_ Comp (g/t)**	**Ag_Cap (g/t)**	**Length (m)**
Cliff Creek	Number of samples	22,734	22,734	22,734	22,734	22,734
	Minimum value*	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.25
	Maximum value*	185.00	18.00	3,941.00	900.00	1.00
	Mean*	0.60	0.55	19.55	17.77	0.99
	Median*	0.15	0.15	3.51	3.51	1.00
	Geometric mean*	0.16	0.16	4.79	4.78	0.99
	Variance	6.41	2.00	8,078.12	3,586.55	0.00
	Standard deviation	2.53	1.41	89.88	59.89	0.06
	Coefficient of variation	4.21	2.57	4.60	3.37	0.06

TABLE 14.6
BASIC STATISTICS OF COMPOSITES AND CAPPED COMPOSITES

Zone	Variable	Au_ Comp (g/t)	Au_Cap (g/t)	Ag_ Comp (g/t)	Ag_Cap (g/t)	Length (m)
Dukes Ridge-Phoenix	Number of samples	4,539	4,539	4,539	4,539	4,539
	Minimum value*	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.25
	Maximum value*	206.91	12.00	6,793.27	585.00	1.00
	Mean*	0.66	0.50	23.75	19.68	0.98
	Median*	0.18	0.18	7.44	7.44	1.00
	Geometric mean*	0.22	0.22	8.30	8.24	0.98
	Variance	19.13	1.31	16,354.88	2,309.62	0.01
	Standard deviation	4.37	1.15	127.89	48.06	0.09
	Coefficient of variation	6.59	2.28	5.38	2.44	0.09
AGB	Number of samples	12,794	12,794	12,794	12,794	12,794
	Minimum value *	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.25
	Maximum value *	682.28	45.00	7,165.61	1,000.00	1.00
	Mean *	0.93	0.75	35.80	32.07	0.99
	Median *	0.12	0.12	12.10	12.10	1.00
	Geometric mean	0.16	0.16	12.24	12.21	0.99
	Variance	108.27	8.32	20,891.77	6,017.78	0.00
	Standard deviation	10.41	2.88	144.54	77.57	0.06
	Coefficient of variation	11.19	3.86	4.04	2.42	0.06

Note: * *Au_Comp: gold composites; Au_Cap: gold capped composites; Ag_Comp: silver composites; Ag_Cap: silver capped composites.*

14.9 GRADE CAPPING

Grade capping were undertaken on the 1.0 m composite values in the database within the constraining domains to control the possible bias resulting from erratic high-grade composite values in the database. Log-normal histograms and log-probability plots for gold and silver composites were generated for each mineralization domain. Selected histograms and log-probability plots are respectively presented in Appendices C and D. The grade capping values for gold and silver are detailed in Tables 14.7 and 14.8. The capped composite statistics are summarized in Table 14.6. The capped composites were utilized to develop variograms and for block model grade interpolation.

TABLE 14.7
GOLD GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
CCM1	2,610	17	8	0.81	0.70	5.35	2.39	99.7
CCM2	10,249	18	29	0.72	0.68	3.29	2.54	99.7
CCE1	949	10	6	0.73	0.70	2.29	1.94	99.4
CCE2	479	No Cap	0	0.30	0.30	2.02	2.02	100
CCE3	355	5	1	0.30	0.30	2.01	1.75	99.7
CCE32	40	No Cap	0	0.51	0.51	2.55	2.55	100
CCN1N	166	No Cap	0	0.29	0.29	2.35	2.35	100
CCN1S	245	No Cap	0	0.39	0.39	2.52	2.52	100
CCN2	75	No Cap	0	0.28	0.28	1.63	1.63	100.0
CCN3	731	9	3	0.700	0.44	8.45	2.33	99.6
CCN4	940	7	7	0.360	0.33	3.23	2.50	99.3
CCN45	29	No Cap	0	0.310	0.310	2.54	2.54	100.0
CCN5	323	No Cap	0	0.28	0.28	2.00	2.00	100
CCN6	112	No Cap	0	0.39	0.39	2.13	2.13	100
CCN7	13	3	1	1.06	0.58	2.24	1.26	92.3
CCS10	108	No Cap	0	0.36	0.36	1.37	1.37	100
CCS1	147	No Cap	0	0.32	0.32	2.11	2.11	100
CCS2	394	5	1	0.41	0.36	3.24	1.85	99.7
CCS3	936	8	2	0.35	0.33	3.03	2.33	99.8
CCS4	692	No Cap	0	0.41	0.41	2.23	2.23	100
CCS5	382	6	2	0.38	0.34	3.23	2.40	99.5
CCS6	501	5	1	0.36	0.33	3.04	1.94	99.8
CCS7	269	5	1	0.28	0.26	2.83	2.13	99.6
CCS8	114	No Cap	0	0.35	0.35	1.54	1.54	100
CCS9	214	7	2	0.67	0.50	4.04	1.96	99.1
CCW1	1336	8	5	0.37	0.35	2.91	2.57	99.6

TABLE 14.7
GOLD GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
CCW2	260	No Cap	0	0.22	0.22	2.10	2.10	100
CCW3	26	5	1	1.39	0.76	2.98	1.85	96.2
CCW5	24	No Cap	0	0.71	0.71	1.49	1.49	100
CCW7	15	No Cap	0	0.51	0.51	1.62	1.62	100
DR1	336	5.5	2	0.50	0.49	1.81	1.73	99.4
DR11	66	8	2	1.49	1.02	3.03	1.79	97.0
DR12	62	No Cap	0	0.34	0.34	1.19	1.19	100
DR2	2,083	12	12	0.80	0.60	6.71	2.30	99.4
DR6	367	No Cap	0	0.28	0.28	1.12	1.12	100
DR61	85	No Cap	0	0.41	0.41	1.34	1.34	100
DR62	185	5	2	0.29	0.25	3.21	2.25	98.9
DR8	396	6	1	0.49	0.49	1.59	1.55	99.7
DR81	98	No Cap	0	0.46	0.46	1.09	1.09	100
DR82	90	No Cap	0	0.29	0.29	1.06	1.06	100
DR83	91	No Cap	0	0.17	0.17	0.82	0.82	100
DR84	36	No Cap	0	0.34	0.34	1.78	1.78	100
PX1	68	No Cap	0	0.30	0.30	1.48	1.48	100
PX2	25	No Cap	0	0.18	0.18	0.90	0.90	100
PX3	315	10	8	1.48	0.64	5.89	2.76	97.5
PX31	111	No Cap	0	0.34	0.34	1.37	1.37	100
PX37	36	No Cap	0	0.63	0.63	1.44	1.44	100
PX38	13	No Cap	0	0.20	0.20	0.84	0.84	100
PX39	13	No Cap	0	0.21	0.21	0.68	0.68	100
PX4	7	No Cap	0	0.18	0.18	0.29	0.29	100
PX44	7	No Cap	0	0.24	0.24	1.20	1.20	100
PX45	6	No Cap	0	0.23	0.23	1.17	1.17	100

TABLE 14.7
GOLD GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
PX5	43	No Cap	0	0.26	0.26	0.93	0.93	100
AGB_M1	6,451	45	15	1.27	0.93	11.39	3.86	99.8
AGB_M2	195	No Cap	0	0.11	0.11	0.98	0.98	100
AGB_N1	188	3	1	0.27	0.24	2.96	1.88	99.5
AGB_N2	68	3	1	0.35	0.30	2.28	1.45	98.5
AGB_N3	25	No Cap	0	0.38	0.38	1.65	1.65	100
AGB_S1	2,598	26	1	0.75	0.75	2.73	2.70	100.
AGB_S2	183	No Cap	0	0.19	0.19	1.68	1.68	100
AGB_S3	37	No Cap	0	0.20	0.20	1.32	1.32	100
AGB_W1	2,097	13	8	0.40	0.38	3.76	3.37	99.6
AGB_W2	295	No Cap	0	0.12	0.12	1.48	1.48	100.
AGB_W3	36	No Cap	0	0.55	0.55	2.26	2.26	100
AGB_7D	624	35	2	1.11	1.02	4.26	3.62	99.7

TABLE 14.8
SILVER GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
CCM1	2,610	570	16	22.77	18.94	5.22	3.41	99.4
CCM2	10,249	900	23	24.57	23.07	4.16	3.25	99.8
CCE1	949	485	5	28.51	26.80	2.86	2.40	99.5
CCE2	479	175	1	11.06	10.39	2.76	2.15	99.8
CCE3	355	180	1	12.92	12.65	1.94	1.78	99.7

TABLE 14.8
SILVER GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
CCE32	40	No Cap	0	12.98	12.98	1.46	1.46	100
CCN1N	166	55	2	5.99	5.40	2.25	1.80	98.8
CCN1S	245	170	4	13.18	10.66	3.54	2.72	98.4
CCN2	75	No Cap	0	6.72	6.72	1.08	1.08	100
CCN3	731	535	2	19.40	13.32	8.34	3.79	99.7
CCN4	940	165	3	8.93	8.33	3.03	2.46	99.7
CCN45	29	15	1	6.16	4.26	2.02	0.86	96.6
CCN5	323	85	2	6.50	6.37	2.05	1.96	99.4
CCN6	112	No Cap	0	8.49	8.49	1.80	1.80	100
CCN7	13	No Cap	0	12.10	12.10	1.96	1.96	100
CCS10	108	60	2	7.13	6.19	2.34	1.82	98.1
CCS1	147	40	1	5.43	5.22	1.46	1.24	99.3
CCS2	394	100	3	8.04	7.53	2.31	1.91	99.2
CCS3	936	200	5	9.60	9.18	2.78	2.45	99.5
CCS4	692	200	10	16.37	14.65	2.80	2.34	98.6
CCS5	382	200	3	16.31	12.72	4.52	2.31	99.2
CCS6	501	190	2	12.82	11.73	3.12	2.38	99.6
CCS7	269	170	1	12.57	9.48	5.06	2.34	99.6
CCS8	114	No Cap	0	4.56	4.56	1.25	1.25	100
CCS9	214	80	2	5.95	5.30	2.80	2.20	99.1
CCW1	1,336	410	5	14.41	13.56	3.88	3.40	99.6
CCW2	260	110	1	6.78	5.13	5.18	2.59	99.6
CCW3	26	20	1	25.89	3.86	4.38	1.09	96.2
CCW5	24	No Cap	0	5.46	5.46	1.25	1.25	100
CCW7	15	20	1	19.46	5.39	2.92	1.27	93.3
DR1	336	100	7	13.78	12.38	1.85	1.38	97.9

TABLE 14.8
SILVER GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
DR11	66	320	1	51.66	44.34	2.20	1.66	98.5
DR12	62	90	1	11.92	11.26	1.78	1.58	98.4
DR2	2,083	585	9	25.69	23.51	3.48	2.54	99.6
DR6	367	No Cap	0	8.67	8.67	0.78	0.78	100
DR61	85	No Cap	0	12.99	12.99	1.42	1.42	100
DR62	185	No Cap	0	5.31	5.31	1.03	1.03	100
DR8	396	200	4	26.10	24.72	1.75	1.49	99.0
DR81	98	70	2	18.25	17.75	0.99	0.91	98.0
DR82	90	No Cap	0	13.50	13.50	0.94	0.94	100
DR83	91	No Cap	0	6.15	6.15	1.11	1.11	100
DR84	36	50	2	11.54	9.14	1.87	1.42	94.4
PX1	68	75	3	20.20	17.82	1.40	1.11	95.6
PX2	25	No Cap	0	16.24	16.24	0.87	0.87	100
PX3	315	355	9	67.21	29.58	6.19	2.44	97.1
PX31	111	50	3	10.83	10.45	1.01	0.87	97.3
PX37	36	No Cap	0	13.20	13.20	1.31	1.31	100
PX38	13	No Cap	0	5.88	5.88	0.77	0.77	100
PX39	13	No Cap	0	9.46	9.46	0.61	0.61	100
PX4	7	No Cap	0	13.63	13.63	0.80	0.80	100
PX44	7	50	2	51.51	25.01	1.12	0.64	71.4
PX45	6	50	1	24.29	22.53	0.72	0.62	83.3
PX5	43	No Cap	0	11.90	11.90	0.98	0.98	100
AGB_M1	6,451	1,000	20	43.59	39.99	3.80	2.35	99.7
AGB_M2	195	75	3	11.21	10.87	1.49	1.38	98.5
AGB_N1	188	70	1	11.92	11.72	1.15	1.07	99.5
AGB_N2	68	95	1	18.76	18.09	1.38	1.29	98.5

TABLE 14.8
SILVER GRADE CAPPING VALUES

Domains	Total No. of Composites	Capping Value Au (g/t)	No. of Capped Composites	Mean of Composites	Mean of Capped Composites	CoV of Composites	CoV of Capped Composites	Capping Percentile
AGB_N3	25	No Cap	0	16.98	16.98	1.35	1.35	100
AGB_S1	2,598	295	3	20.01	19.80	1.50	1.36	99.9
AGB_S2	183	No Cap	0	9.70	9.70	0.90	0.90	100
AGB_S3	37	No Cap	0	10.78	10.78	0.65	0.65	100
AGB_W1	2,097	505	11	32.17	25.90	5.05	2.18	99.5
AGB_W2	295	No Cap	0	9.08	9.08	1.15	1.15	100
AGB_W3	36	No Cap	0	25.87	25.87	0.88	0.88	100
AGB_7D	624	590	19	72.91	55.81	3.02	2.21	97.0

14.10 VARIOGRAPHY

A variography analysis was attempted using the gold and silver composites within individual domain as a guide to determining a grade interpolation search distance and ellipse orientation strategy. Variograms are presented in Appendix E. Search ellipse orientations for grade interpolation are presented in Table 14.9.

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

TABLE 14.9
LAWYERS SEARCH ELLIPSE ORIENTATION

Zone	Domain	Principal Azimuth	Principal Dip	Intermediate Azimuth	Notes
Cliff Creek	CCM1	332	-19	36	
	CCM2	260	-58	350	
	CCE1	346	46	291	
	CCE2	-40	-35	0	rotation ZXZ
	CCE3	-35	-45	0	rotation ZXZ
	CCE32	-35	40	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCN1N	355	-70	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN1S	355	-70	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN2	355	-75	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCN3	319	-76	351	
	CCN4	355	-80	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN45	355	-80	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN5	355	-80	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN6	355	-80	10	rotation ZYZ
	CCN7	15	-55	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCS10	320	-20	15	
	CCS1	335	-21	15	
	CCS2	335	-21	15	
	CCS3	327	-21	15	
	CCS4	328	-22	2	
	CCS5	328	-22	2	
	CCS6	355	-77	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCS7	355	-77	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCS8	0	-77	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCS9	0	-90	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCW1	0	-90	-45	
	CCW2	-5	5	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCW3	-8	8	0	rotation ZYZ

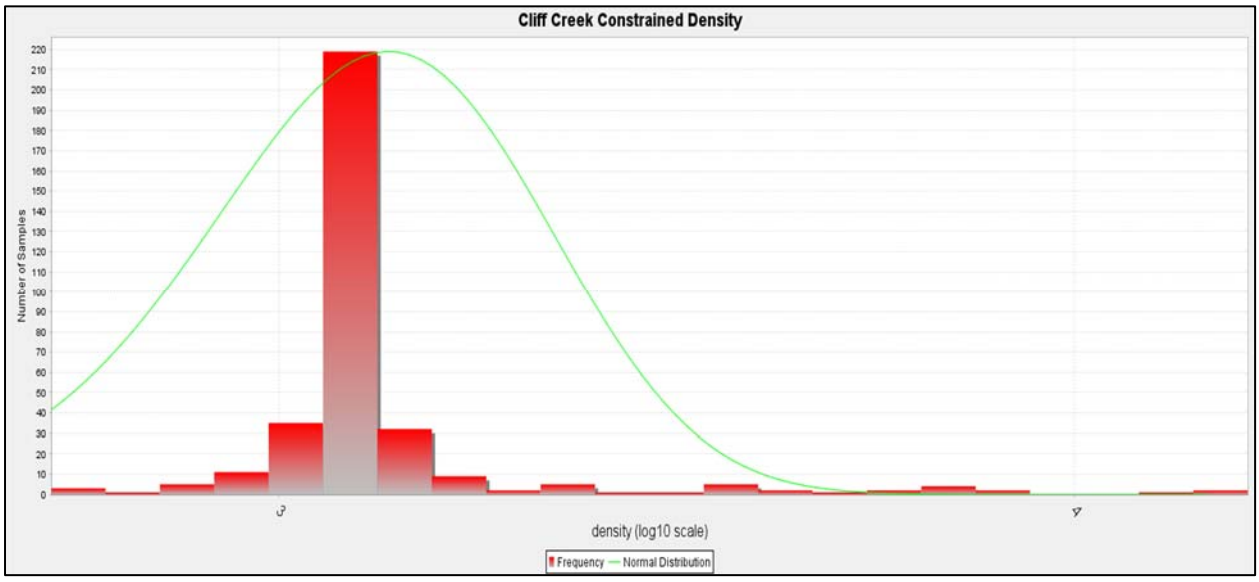
TABLE 14.9
LAWYERS SEARCH ELLIPSE ORIENTATION

Zone	Domain	Principal Azimuth	Principal Dip	Intermediate Azimuth	Notes
	CCW5	-3	18	0	rotation ZYZ
	CCW7	-8	28	0	rotation ZYZ
Dukes Ridge	DR1	225	-78	315	
	DR11	225	-70	315	
	DR12	25	30	25	rotation ZYZ
	DR2	225	-78	315	
	DR6	32	71	302	
	DR61	32	71	302	
	DR62	32	71	302	
	DR8	287	10	217	
	DR81	295	10	220	
	DR82	318	10	225	
	DR83	293	10	240	
	DR84	280	10	230	
Phoenix	PX1	170	-75	80	
	PX2	170	-70	85	
	PX3	225	-80	315	
	PX31	330	73	302	
	PX37	190	-55	280	
	PX38	190	-65	280	
	PX39	165	20	0	rotation ZXZ
	PX4	165	20	0	rotation ZXZ
	PX44	165	20	0	rotation ZXZ
	PX45	165	20	0	rotation ZXZ
	PX5	165	20	0	rotation ZXZ
AGB	AGB_M1	260	-85	350	
	AGB_M2	260	-55	345	
	AGB_N1	260	-58	345	
	AGB_N2	30	-57	35	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_N3	30	-75	35	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_S1	345	-80	0	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_S2	353	-65	0	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_S3	353	-65	0	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_W1	349	42	288	
	AGB_W2	355	42	288	
	AGB_W3	35	-50	230	Rotation ZYZ
	AGB_7D	260	-85	350	

14.11 BULK DENSITY

A total of 704 bulk density measurements were provided, all of which were from 2019 and 2020 drill holes at the Cliff Creek Zone. A total of 343 bulk density data were located within the mineralization domains of Cliff Creek Zone. The wireframe constrained bulk density ranged from 2.20 t/m^3 to 4.30 t/m^3 and averaged 2.67 t/m^3 with capping at 3.85 t/m^3 (see Figure 14.1). A uniform bulk density value of 2.67 t/m^3 was applied for all mineralization zones in the Mineral Resource models. The average of unconstrained (waste) bulk density was 2.65 t/m^3 with range from 2.10 t/m^3 to 4.00 t/m^3.

FIGURE 14.1 CONSTRAINED BULK DENSITY FOR CLIFF CREEK FROM 2019-2020 DRILL HOLES



14.12 BLOCK MODELLING

The Lawyers block model was constructed using GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8.4 modelling software. The block model origin and block size are presented in Table 14.10. The block model consists of separate model attributes for estimated gold and silver grades, rock type (mineralization domains), volume percent, bulk density, AuEq value and classification.

TABLE 14.10 LAWYERS BLOCK MODEL DEFINITION			
Direction	**Origin***	**No. of Blocks**	**Block Size (m)**
X	607,210	780	5
Y	6,353,335	680	5
Z	2,000	220	5
Rotation	Counter-clockwise 20º		

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

All blocks in the rock type block model were initially assigned a waste rock code of 99, corresponding to the surrounding country rocks. The mineralization domains were used to code all blocks within the rock type block model that contain 0.01% or greater volume within the wireframe domain. These blocks were assigned individual rock codes as presented in Table 14.4. The overburden and topography surfaces were subsequently utilized to assign rock code 10 and 0, corresponding to overburden and air, respectively, to all blocks 50% or greater above the respective surfaces.

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

Historical mined areas were depleted from the volume percent model.

The gold and silver grades were interpolated into the blocks using Inverse Distance weighting to the third power (ID^3). Nearest Neighbour (NN) was run for validation purposes. Multiple passes with larger search ranges were executed for the grade interpolation to progressively capture the sample points, to avoid over-smoothing and preserve local grade variability. Grade blocks were interpolated using the parameters in Table 14.11.

AuEq was manipulated into the block model using the formula AuEq = Au + (Ag/90.5).

TABLE 14.11 LAWYERS BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS							
Zone	**Pass**	**No. of Composites**			**Search Range (m)**		
		Min	**Max**	**Max per Hole**	**Major**	**Semi-Major**	**Minor**
Cliff Creek	I*	5	12	2	30	20	10
	II	3	12	2	40	30	10
	III	1	12	2	120	90	30
Dukes Ridge	II	3	12	2	40	25	15

TABLE 14.11 LAWYERS BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS							
Zone	**Pass**	**No. of Composites**			**Search Range (m)**		
		Min	**Max**	**Max per Hole**	**Major**	**Semi-Major**	**Minor**
	III	1	12	2	120	75	45
Phoenix	II	3	12	2	40	25	10
	III	1	12	2	120	75	30
AGB	II	3	12	2	40	25	15
	III	1	12	2	120	75	45

***Note: *** *Pass I was run for domain CCM1 and CCM2 only.*

Selected vertical cross-sections and plans of gold, silver, and AuEq blocks are presented in Appendices F to H.

14.1 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

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

Indicated Mineral Resources were classified for model blocks interpolated with the Pass I and II in Table 14.11, which used at least two holes within a 35 m of mean distance. Inferred Mineral Resources were classified for the blocks interpolated with the Pass III in Table 14.11, which used at least one hole within a 65 m of mean distance. The classifications were manually adjusted to remove spotted dog and ragged edge effects and orphaned blocks on a longitudinal projection to reasonably reflect the distribution of each classification. Selected classification block vertical cross sections and plans are found in Appendix I.

14.2 AUEQ CUT-OFF VALUE CALCULATION

The Lawyers Mineral Resource Estimate was derived from applying AuEq cut-off values to the block models and reporting the resulting tonnes and grades for potentially mineable areas.

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

- Au price: US$1,600/oz (approximate two-year trailing average at March 31, 2021);
- Ag price: US$20/oz (approximate two-year trailing average at March 31, 2021);
- Currency exchange rate: C$/US$ = 0.8;
- Au process recovery: 90%;
- Ag process recovery: 83%;

- Open pit marginal mining cost: C$3/t;
- Underground mining cost: C$100/t;
- Underground sustaining development cost: C$15/t
- Processing cost: C$24/t; and
- G&A: C$5/t.

The AuEq cut-off value of the open pit Mineral Resource is 0.5 g/t AuEq.

The AuEq cut-off value of the underground Mineral Resource is 2 g/t AuEq.

14.1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported with an effective date of May 1, 2021, and is tabulated in Table 14.12. The authors of this Technical Report section consider the mineralization of the Lawyers Property to be potentially amenable to open pit and underground mining methods.

TABLE 14.12
LAWYERS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE [1-8]

Resource Zone	Classification	Tonnes (k)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)	AuEq (koz)
Pit Constrained Mineral Resource @ 0.5 g/t AuEq Cut-off								
Cliff Creek	Indicated	30,008	1.18	36.6	1.58	1,134	35.4	1,525
	Inferred	12,875	0.95	24.4	1.22	393	10.1	505
Dukes Ridge -Phoenix	Indicated	2,618	0.91	34.1	1.29	77	2.9	109
	Inferred	964	0.83	25.9	1.12	26	0.8	35
AGB	Indicated	7,340	1.27	45.5	1.77	300	10.7	419
	Inferred	1,132	1.13	33.0	1.50	41	1.2	55
Total	Indicated	39,966	1.18	38.1	1.60	1,511	49.0	2,053
	Inferred	14,971	0.96	25.1	1.24	460	12.1	595
Out of Pit Mineral Resource @ 2.0 g/t AuEq Cut-off								
Cliff Creek	Indicated	274	3.57	93.1	4.60	31	0.8	41
	Inferred	1,230	4.03	152.3	5.72	160	6.0	226
AGB	Indicated	59	1.69	188.7	3.78	3	0.4	7
	Inferred	2	0.89	198.6	3.08	0	0	0
Total	Indicated	333	3.24	110.1	4.45	35	1.2	48
	Inferred	1,232	4.03	152.3	5.71	160	6.0	226
Total Mineral Resource								
All	Indicated	40,299	1.19	38.7	1.62	1,546	50.2	2,101
	Inferred	16,203	1.19	34.7	1.58	620	18.1	821

1. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could potentially be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources were estimated in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Historical mined areas were removed from the percent of block model.*
6. *Metal prices used were US$1,600/oz Au and US$20/oz Ag and 0.80 US$/CDN$ FX with process recoveries of 90% Au and 83% Ag. A C$24/t process cost and C$5 G&A cost were used. The Au:Ag ratio was 90.5:1.*
7. *The constraining pit optimization parameters were C$3/t mineralized and waste material mining cost and 50º pit slopes with a 0.50 g/t AuEq cut-off. See constraining pit shells in Appendix J.*
8. *The out-of-pit parameters were at a C$100/t mining and $15/t sustaining development cost. The Out-of-Pit Mineral Resource grade blocks were quantified above the 2.0 g/t AuEq cut-off, below the constraining pit shell and within the constraining mineralized wireframes. Out–of-Pit Mineral Resources selected exhibited continuity and reasonable potential for extraction by the long hole underground mining method.*

14.1 MINERAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

Mineral Resources are sensitive to the selection of a reporting AuEq cut-off value and are demonstrated in Tables 14.13 and 14.14 for In-pit and Out-of-pit Mineral Resources, respectively.

TABLE 14.13
SENSITIVITIES OF IN-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Zone	Class	Cut-off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
Cliff Creek	Indicated	1.0	14,742	1.82	863	60.45	28.6	2.49	1,179
		0.90	16,666	1.70	908	55.63	29.8	2.31	1,238
		0.80	19,004	1.57	958	50.86	31.1	2.13	1,302
		0.70	21,841	1.44	1,012	46.13	32.4	1.95	1,370
		0.60	25,380	1.31	1,070	41.44	33.8	1.77	1,444
		0.50	30,008	1.18	1,134	36.64	35.4	1.58	1,525
		0.40	36,274	1.03	1,206	31.78	37.1	1.38	1,615
		0.30	44,853	0.89	1,281	27.01	38.9	1.19	1,711
		0.20	55,950	0.75	1,348	22.69	40.8	1.00	1,799
	Inferred	1.0	5,355	1.51	260	40.02	6.9	1.95	336
		0.90	6,219	1.40	280	37.00	7.4	1.81	362
		0.80	7,312	1.29	304	33.97	8.0	1.67	392
		0.70	8,738	1.18	331	30.77	8.6	1.52	426
		0.60	10,470	1.07	359	27.71	9.3	1.37	462
		0.50	12,875	0.95	393	24.41	10.1	1.22	505
		0.40	16,376	0.82	433	20.94	11.0	1.05	555
		0.30	20,848	0.70	472	17.91	12.0	0.90	605
		0.20	26,438	0.60	506	15.27	13.0	0.76	650
DR_PX	Indicated	1.0	1,123	1.48	53	54.71	2.0	2.08	75

TABLE 14.13
SENSITIVITIES OF IN-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Zone	Class	Cut-off AuEq (g/t)	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	AuEq (g/t)	AuEq (koz)
AGB		0.90	1,292	1.37	57	50.88	2.1	1.94	80
		0.80	1,501	1.26	61	47.01	2.3	1.78	86
		0.70	1,773	1.15	66	42.92	2.4	1.63	93
		0.60	2,146	1.03	71	38.40	2.6	1.46	100
		0.50	2,618	0.91	77	34.10	2.9	1.29	109
		0.40	3,238	0.80	83	29.91	3.1	1.13	118
		0.30	4,084	0.68	90	25.75	3.4	0.97	127
		0.20	5,144	0.58	95	21.93	3.6	0.82	136
	Inferred	1.0	427	1.23	17	36.47	0.5	1.63	22
		0.90	495	1.15	18	34.70	0.6	1.54	24
		0.80	579	1.08	20	32.75	0.6	1.44	27
		0.70	683	1.00	22	30.43	0.7	1.33	29
		0.60	814	0.91	24	28.33	0.7	1.22	32
		0.50	964	0.83	26	25.86	0.8	1.12	35
		0.40	1,148	0.75	28	23.51	0.9	1.01	37
		0.30	1,397	0.66	30	21.06	0.9	0.89	40
		0.20	1,703	0.57	31	18.53	1.0	0.78	43
	Indicated	1.0	3,892	2.02	253	62.94	7.9	2.72	340
		0.90	4,355	1.87	262	59.58	8.3	2.53	354
		0.80	4,906	1.72	272	56.06	8.8	2.34	369
		0.70	5,533	1.58	281	52.72	9.4	2.16	384
		0.60	6,320	1.43	290	49.20	10.0	1.97	401
		0.50	7,340	1.27	300	45.51	10.7	1.77	419
		0.40	8,621	1.12	310	41.58	11.5	1.58	437
		0.30	10,489	0.95	320	37.01	12.5	1.36	458
		0.20	13,464	0.76	331	31.46	13.6	1.11	481
	Inferred	1.0	541	1.89	33	41.82	0.7	2.35	41
		0.90	613	1.74	34	40.57	0.8	2.18	43
		0.80	707	1.57	36	39.07	0.9	2.01	46
		0.70	854	1.38	38	37.14	1.0	1.79	49
		0.60	988	1.25	40	35.17	1.1	1.64	52
		0.50	1,132	1.13	41	33.02	1.2	1.50	55
		0.40	1,311	1.02	43	30.69	1.3	1.35	57
		0.30	1,560	0.88	44	28.10	1.4	1.19	60
		0.20	1,934	0.74	46	24.94	1.6	1.01	63

Note: *Class = classification.*

TABLE 14.14
SENSITIVITIES OF OUT-OF-PIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Zone	Class	**Cut-off AuEq** (g/t)	**Tonnage** (k)	**Au** (g/t)	**Au** (koz)	**Ag** (g/t)	**Ag** (Moz)	**AuEq** (g/t)	**AuEq** (koz)
CC	Indicated	3	132	5.39	22.9	142.8	0.7	6.97	29.6
		2.5	180	4.52	26.2	119.4	0.7	5.84	33.8
		2.0	274	3.57	31.5	93.1	0.8	4.60	40.5
		1.5	434	2.76	38.6	70.4	1.0	3.54	49.4
		1.0	741	2.01	48.0	51.2	1.2	2.58	61.4
	Inferred	3	832	5.04	134.8	202.6	5.4	7.28	194.7
		2.5	1,004	4.55	146.9	176.5	5.7	6.50	209.9
		2.0	1,230	4.03	159.5	152.3	6.0	5.72	226.1
		1.5	1,533	3.50	172.5	129.2	6.4	4.93	242.9
		1.0	2,217	2.72	194.0	96.3	6.9	3.79	269.8
AGB	Indicated	3	36	1.96	2.2	241.0	0.3	4.62	5.3
		2.5	47	1.84	2.8	210.9	0.3	4.17	6.3
		2.0	59	1.69	3.2	188.7	0.4	3.78	7.2
		1.5	75	1.53	3.7	166.1	0.4	3.36	8.1
		1.0	100	1.30	4.2	138.0	0.4	2.83	9.1
	Inferred	3	1	0.91	0.0	250. 4	0	3.67	0.1
		2.5	1	0.91	0.0	226.4	0	3.41	0.1
		2.0	2	0.89	0.1	198.6	0	3.08	0.2
		1.5	3	0.80	0.1	153.2	0	2.49	0.3
		1.0	8	0.63	0.2	105.2	0	1.79	0.4

Note: *Class = classification.*

14.2 MODEL VALIDATION

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods. Visual examination of composites and block grades on successive plans and cross sections were performed on-screen to confirm that the block models correctly reflect the distribution of composite grades (see Appendices F to H). The review of grade estimation parameters included:

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

The Inverse Distance Cubed (ID^3) grade estimate was compared to a Nearest-Neighbour (NN) grade estimate along with the composites. A comparison of mean composite grades with the block model at a zero-grade cut-off is presented in Table 14.15.

TABLE 14.15
AVERAGE GRADE COMPARISON OF COMPOSITES WITH BLOCK MODEL

Vein Name	Data Type	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CC	Composites	0.60	19.6
	Capped composites	0.55	17.8
	Block model interpolated with ID^3	0.54	15.4
	Block model interpolated with NN	0.55	15.8
DR-PX	Composites	0.66	23.8
	Capped composites	0.50	19.7
	Block model interpolated with ID^3	0.45	16.6
	Block model interpolated with NN	0.46	16.9
AGB	Composites	0.93	35.8
	Capped composites	0.75	32.1
	Block model interpolated with ID^3	0.52	23.6
	Block model interpolated with NN	0.53	23.9

Notes: *ID^3 = Au and Ag interpolated with Inverse Distance Cubed.*
NN = Au and Ag interpolated with Nearest Neighbour.

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

A comparison of the grade-tonnage curves of the gold and silver grade model interpolated with ID^3 and NN on a global mineralization basis. The grade-tonnage curves for Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge-Phoenix and AGB zones are presented in Figures 14.2 to 14.7.

FIGURE 14.2 GRADE–TONNAGE CURVE FOR CLIFF CREEK

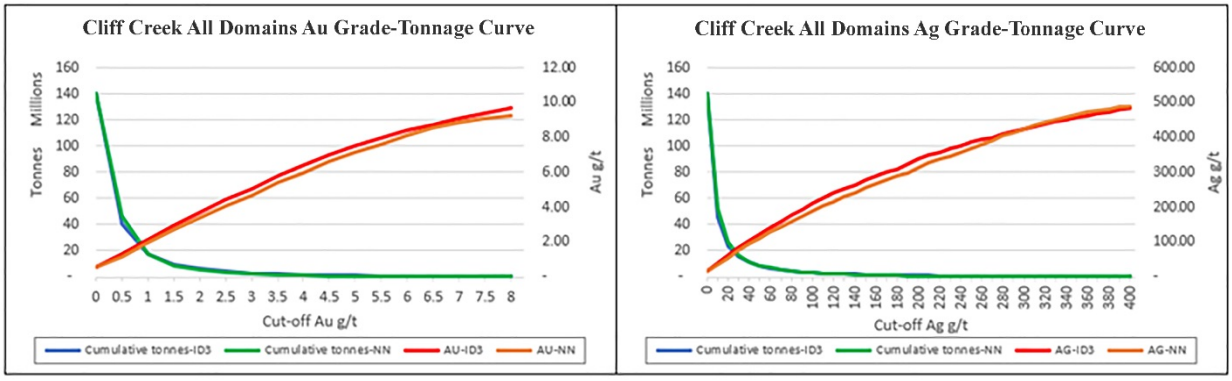


FIGURE 14.3 GRADE–TONNAGE CURVE FOR DUKES RIDGE-PHOENIX

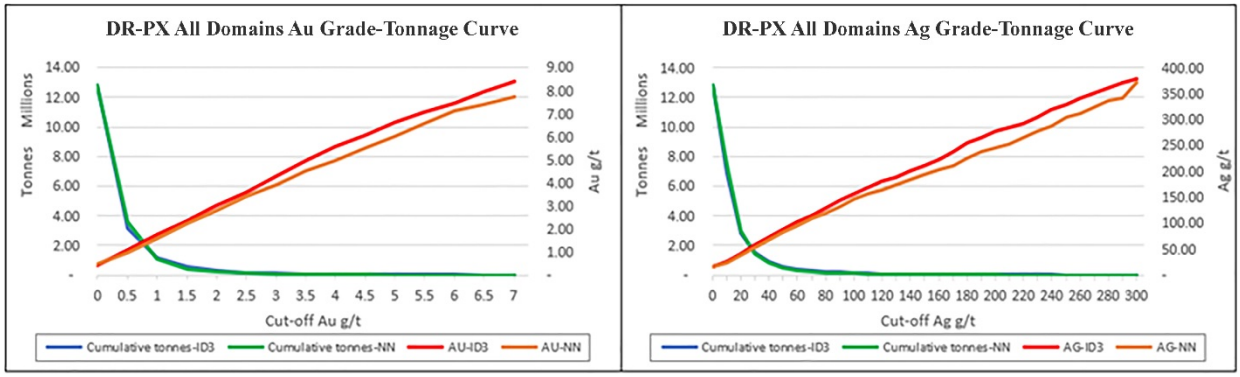
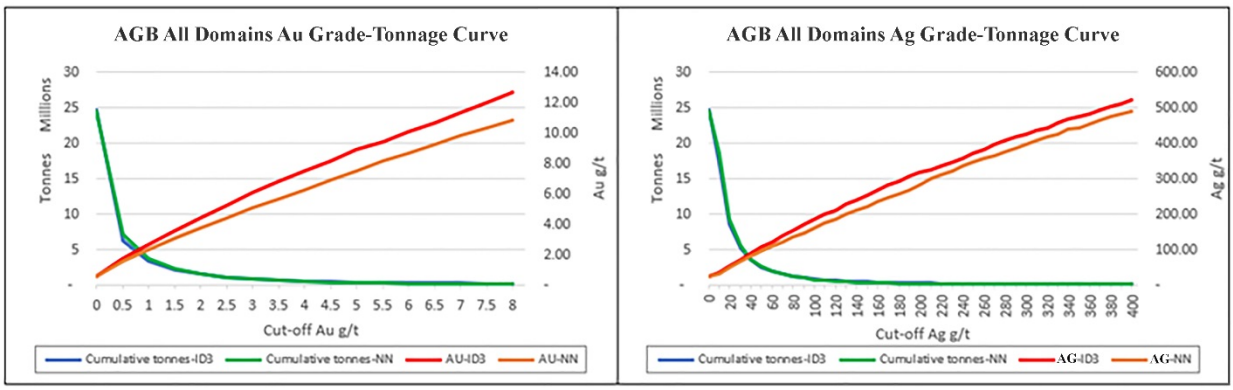


FIGURE 14.4 GRADE–TONNAGE CURVE FOR AGB



Local trends for gold and silver were evaluated by comparing the ID^3 and NN grade estimate against the composites. The special swath plots of three zones are shown in Figures 14.5 to 14.7.

FIGURE 14.5 CLIFF CREEK AU AND AG GRADE SWATH PLOT

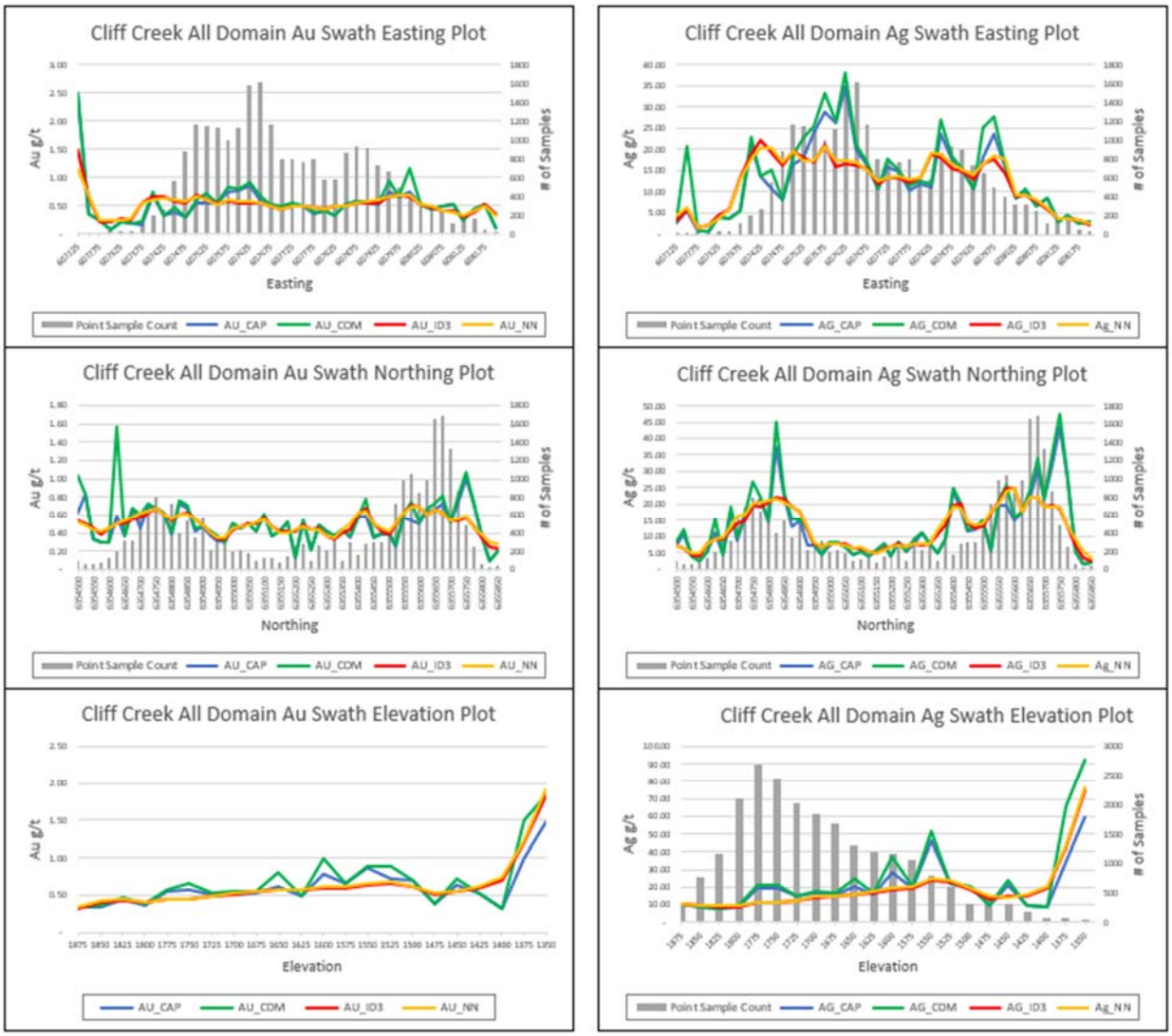


FIGURE 14.6 DUKES RIDGE - PHOENIX AU AND AG GRADE SWATH PLOT

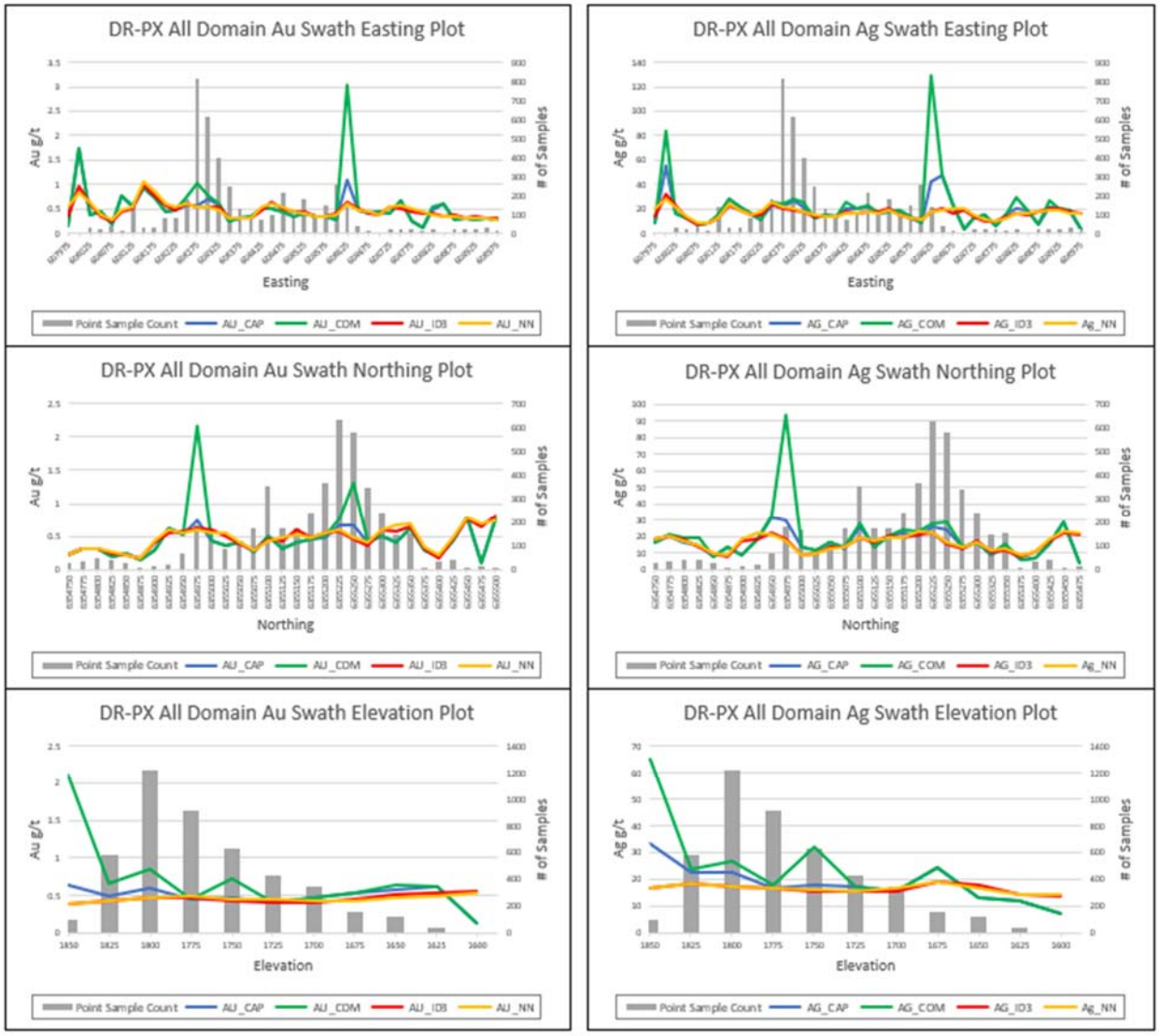
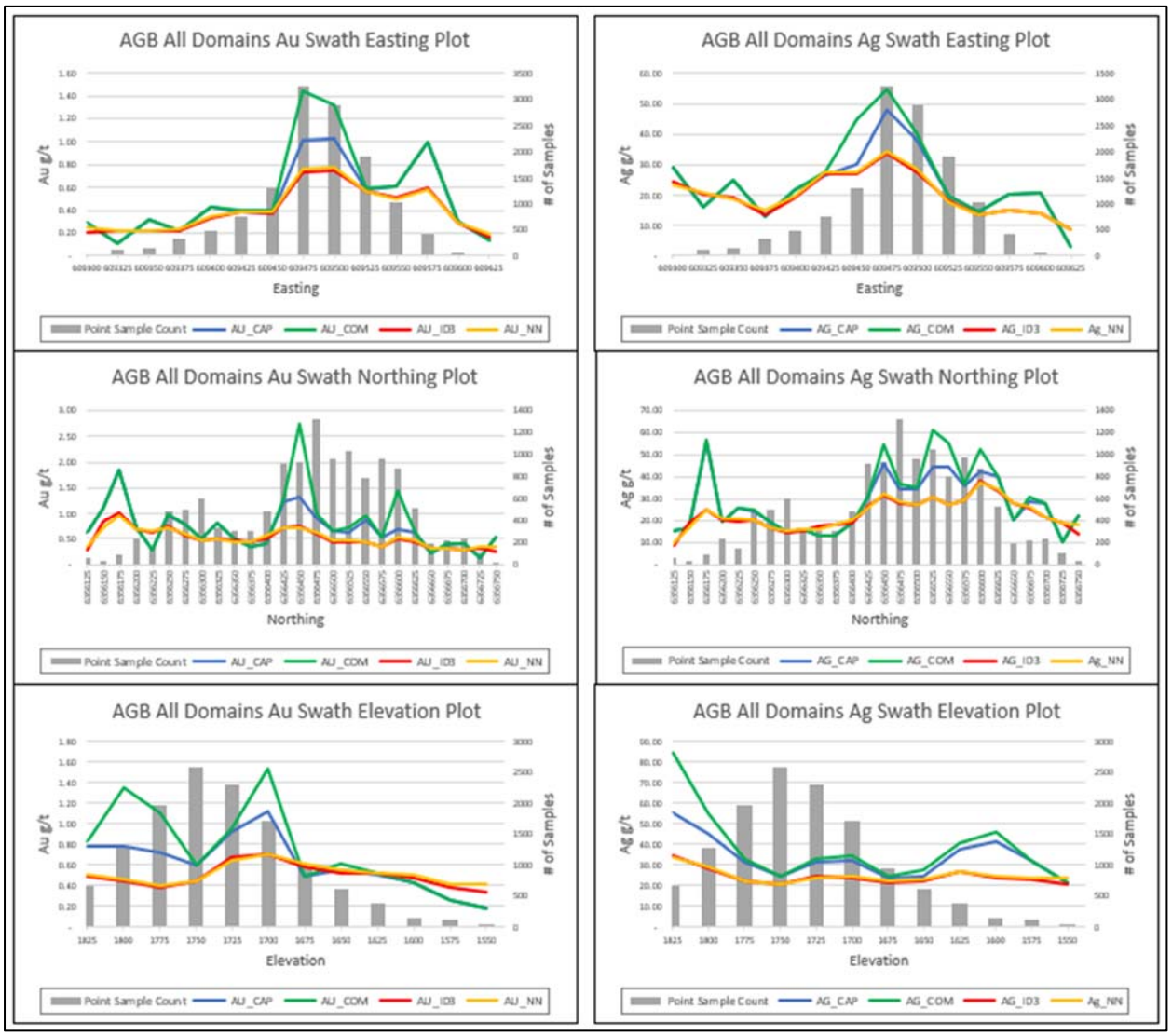


FIGURE 14.7 AGB AU AND AG GRADE SWATH PLOT



15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Based on the preliminary metallurgical testwork outlined in Section 13, the anticipated process recovery method will use Merrill Crowe (zinc precipitation) to produce Doré on-site.

The flowsheet is likely to utilize crushing and grinding to a particle size of 80% passing 196 µm. Tank cyanide leaching would be performed following pre-treatment by gravity recovery, before being forwarded to counter-current decantation to recover the gold and silver in the pregnant solution. The washed slurry will be detoxified by the SO_2-air procedure before being sent to the tailing storage facility (TSF).

The flowsheet to forward this process method, along with the design criteria, will be developed with the next phase of metallurgical testwork.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Project infrastructure on the Lawyers Property includes roads, camp, helipad, core shack, buildings, historical and sealed mine portals, and historical reclaimed tailings facility.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

20.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Historically, a series of environmental studies were performed prior to the construction of Cheni Mine, including a Stage 1 Environmental Assessment Report compiled by Norecol in 1986 (Norecol, 1986). Water quality sampling in the Property area was conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy ("ENV") from 1985 to 1990 when the Cheni Mine was operating (ENV, 2021). Several heritage and archaeological assessments were also conducted in 1987. Groundwater monitoring and seepage monitoring have been conducted in the area of the historical tailings facility, under purview of the management of that impoundment by the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation ("EMLI").

More recently, water quality monitoring was performed by Environmental Dynamics Inc. ("EDI") for Guardsmen in 2011 during their dewatering program of the Cliff Creek Mine portal. EDI has also directly the collection of surface water quality samples in key watersheds throughout the Lawyers Property by Benchmark for the 2019-2020 program, as follows:

a) Sampling Methods:

The procedure and water sample locations were pre-determined by EDI. A total of 27 samples were analyzed throughout 2019 to 2020, including 2 duplicates and 3 blanks for QA/QC purposes. All necessary equipment was provided by EDI including nitrile gloves, sample bottles, filters, syringes, acid preservatives, de-ionized water, coolers, and icepacks, in addition to an Oakton pH Water Tester meter and calibration solutions. Prior to sampling, the pH meter was calibrated using the provided solutions.

At every sample location the coordinates, water pH, and temperature were recorded. Seven bottles were filled at each sample location. Sample bottles collected for analysis of dissolved components required water to be taken from the stream via a syringe and filtered as it was placed in the bottle. Filtering was accomplished by pushing the sample through a 45 µm filter attached to the end of a syringe. A new syringe and filter were used for each sample site. Water collected for all other analyzes required the bottle to be fully submerged, cap on, beneath the water's surface avoiding all debris and the stream bottom. The cap was then removed allowing the water to flow in. All bottles were re-capped, an acid preservative was added to all samples, and were inverted twice to mix.

The duplicate and blank samples followed the above procedure, the blank sample using the pre-provided de-ionized water.

The collected water samples were analyzed for the following parameters:

I. Physical Tests: conductivity, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and turbidity;
II. Anions: full suite;
III. Nutrients: ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite;
IV. Metals: full suite for total and dissolved metals; and
V. Carbon: dissolved organic fraction.

b) Sample Coverage:

Sample sites were selected by EDI across the Property with a focus on streams affected by the mine adit and Mineral Resource area, and exploration camp. Locations are shown on Figures 20.1 and 20.2; in 2019 three sites were sampled, and in 2020 an additional 19 locations were added.

c) Results and Interpretation:

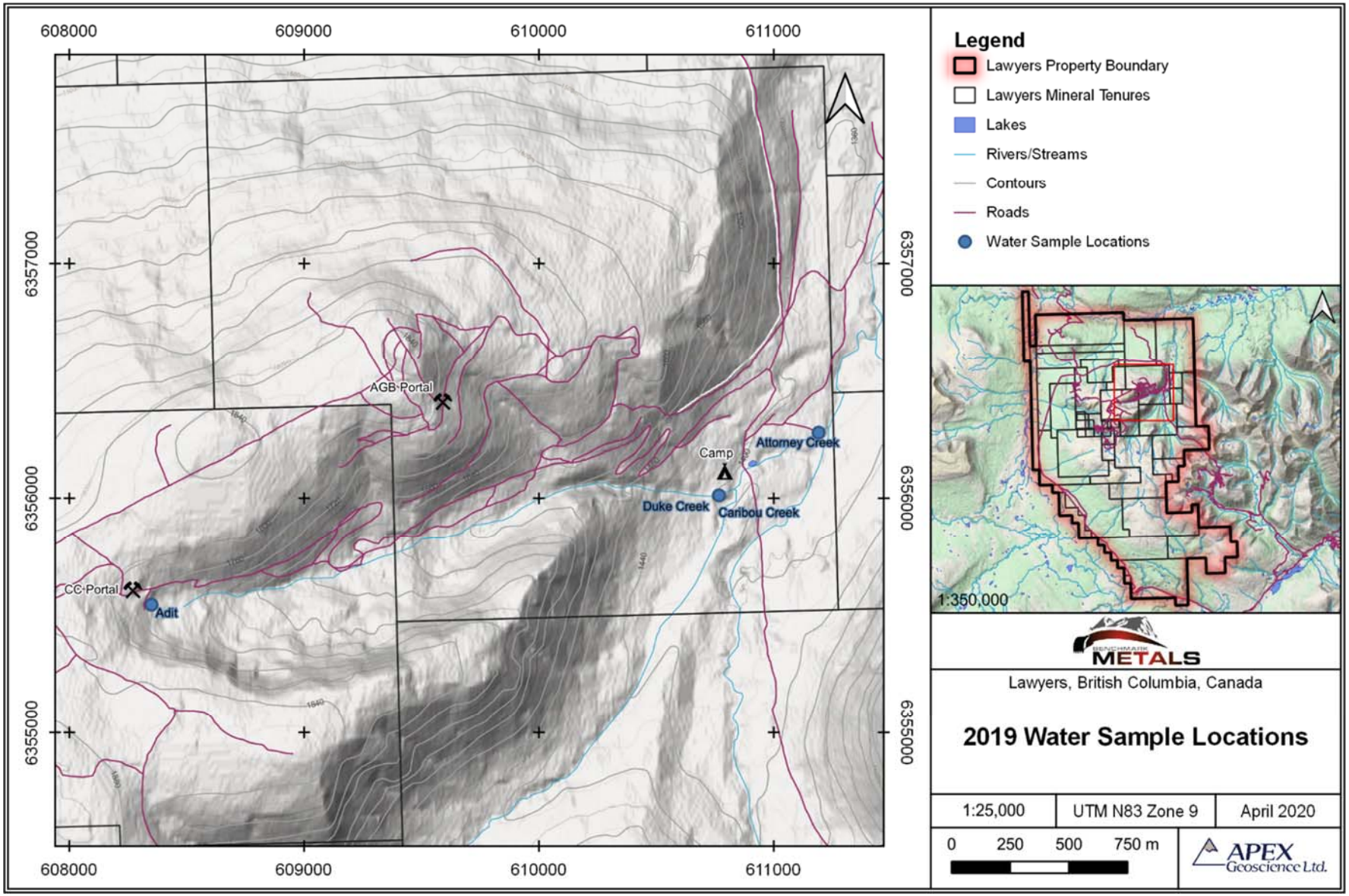
The majority of the water samples and parameters were below concentrations set forth in the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.* A few samples reveal high concentrations of aluminum (total), copper (dissolved), and zinc (total), in exceedance of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life.* Concentrations of copper in the Mine Adit and Caribou Creek samples only slightly exceeded the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. An elevated concentration of zinc was noted in the Mine Adit sample, only slightly exceeded the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. One sample in the Silver Pond area, unaffected by exploration activities, had a naturally low pH value (pH = 2.7).

Water analyzes were performed on the groundwater discharge from the Cliff Creek portal in order to quantify the flow rates and chemistry of the groundwater discharge. Initial results indicate that the groundwater discharge is circum-neutral, low in conductivity and in suspended solids, and is generally comparable to typical groundwater values. Metal concentrations in the portal discharge were generally below the short-term acute *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*. Where there were exceedances of the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*, the contaminant was isolated to the total fraction, and the dissolved (i.e., biologically available) fraction was below the *Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life*.

Water quality monitoring of the Cliff Creek portal discharge, and receiving environment is on-going and will continue in 2021.

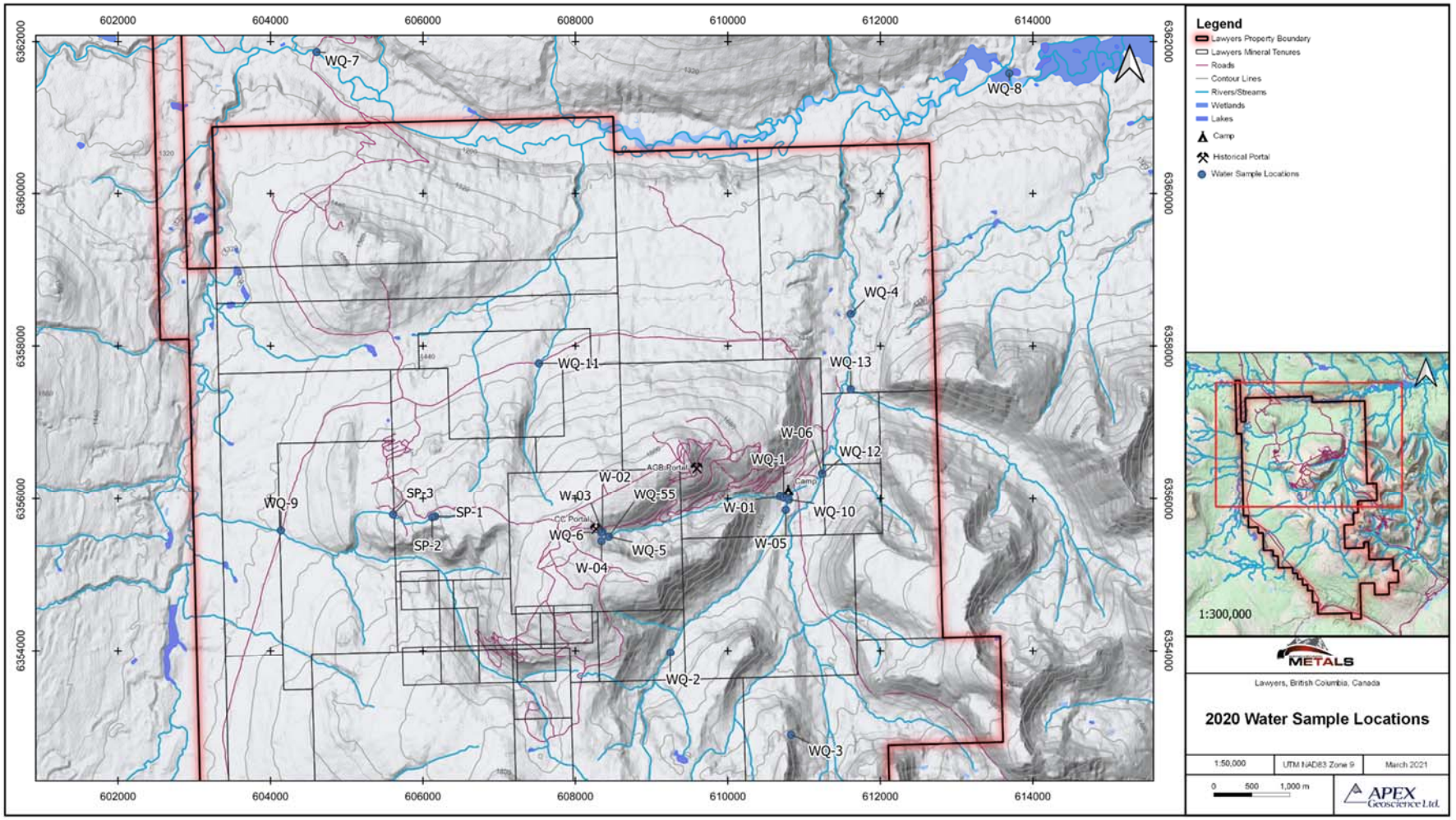
A preliminary wildlife monitoring program has also been initiated and is being undertaken by designated qualified professionals to monitor wildlife movement and patterns in the Property area.

FIGURE 20.1 WATER SAMPLE LOCATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

FIGURE 20.2 WATER SAMPLE STATIONS



Source: *APEX (2021)*

20.2 MINE WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The historical Cliff Creek underground workings were developed on multiple levels to extract mineralization from the Cliff Creek Deposit (Guardsmen, 2010). Following the cessation of mining in 1992, the underground workings were left to fill with groundwater, and an inspection in 2010 by Guardsmen indicated that behind the rock and debris used to back-fill the portal, the decline was flooded (Crystal Exploration Inc. 2018). In 2011, PPM attempted to fully dewater the underground workings, but did not complete the program. The Cliff Creek portal was re-sealed on termination of the 2011 field program. However, groundwater discharge from the portal continues and is captured in a settling pond prior to discharging to the headwaters of Cliff Creek.

Mineralized material extracted from the Cliff Creek underground workings, and from the adjacent Al property, was processed at the Cheni Mine from 1989 through 1992, generating approximately 620,000 t of gold and silver tailings. The tailings are stored at a tailings storage facility ("TSF") located on the west bank of Attorney Creek. The TSF is approximately 700 m long and 330 m wide, and covers an area of approximately 13 ha (Golder, 2020). The TSF was reclaimed in 1996 by placement of a till cover over the tailings, and regrading of the crest and downstream face of the dam. In 2019, repair and upgrade of the spillway was conducted (Golder, 2020).

There was no mine waste or waste water generated through the 2019-2021 exploration program.

20.3 PERMITTING

Exploration activities are conducted under Mineral Exploration Permit MX-13-100. The permit was issued in 2003 to Guardsmen Resources Inc. and subsequently transferred to PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. in 2011. The latter conducted exploration programs under this authorization until transfer to Benchmark in 2018. Benchmark submitted a permit amendment request, which was granted on July 17th, 2019 to support a large-scale exploration program at the Lawyers Property. Following positive exploration results, an additional amendment request was submitted on November 9th, 2020 to further expand the scope of the authorized activities under MX-13-100.

Financial security in the amount of $272,082 is currently held by EMLI under MX-13-100 for reclamation. The bond provides for the reclamation of drill holes, trenching, access road modification, exploration access trails and securing the Cliff Creek Portal.

The TSF is regulated under Mines Act Reclamation Permit M-174, which was initially issued to Cheni Gold Mines Inc. in 1986. In 2002, following the release of a portion of the security bond back to Cheni Gold Mines Inc., the permit, and corresponding responsibility for the TSF, was transitioned to EMLI. The total bond held by EMLI under M-174 is currently $1,766 (EMLI, 2021). EMLI are the responsible authority for the TSF and associated infrastructure.

Benchmark also currently holds water license C500866 for industrial camp use.

20.4 COMMUNITY AND FIRST NATIONS RELATIONS

Benchmark has established several agreements with local First Nations, including a trilateral Exploration Cooperation and Benefit Agreement with the Takla Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation and Kwadacha Nation, and a Communications and Engagement Agreement with the Tahltan Central Government (TCG). The Exploration Cooperation and Benefit Agreement resulted in the formation of several committees and sub-committees with representatives from Benchmark and each of the three trilateral First Nations to discuss and collaborate on various topics and significant milestones in the Project development, such as permitting, environmental management, business and contracting, and employment and training. Economic benefits have also been delivered to the three nations through community funding, employment, and the use of direct contractors.

Through the Communications and Engagement Agreement, Benchmark provides information regarding its ongoing and potential economic activities, in order to keep the TCG and its members informed throughout the evolution of the Property. The Communications and Engagement Agreement also provides for economic benefits through community funding.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

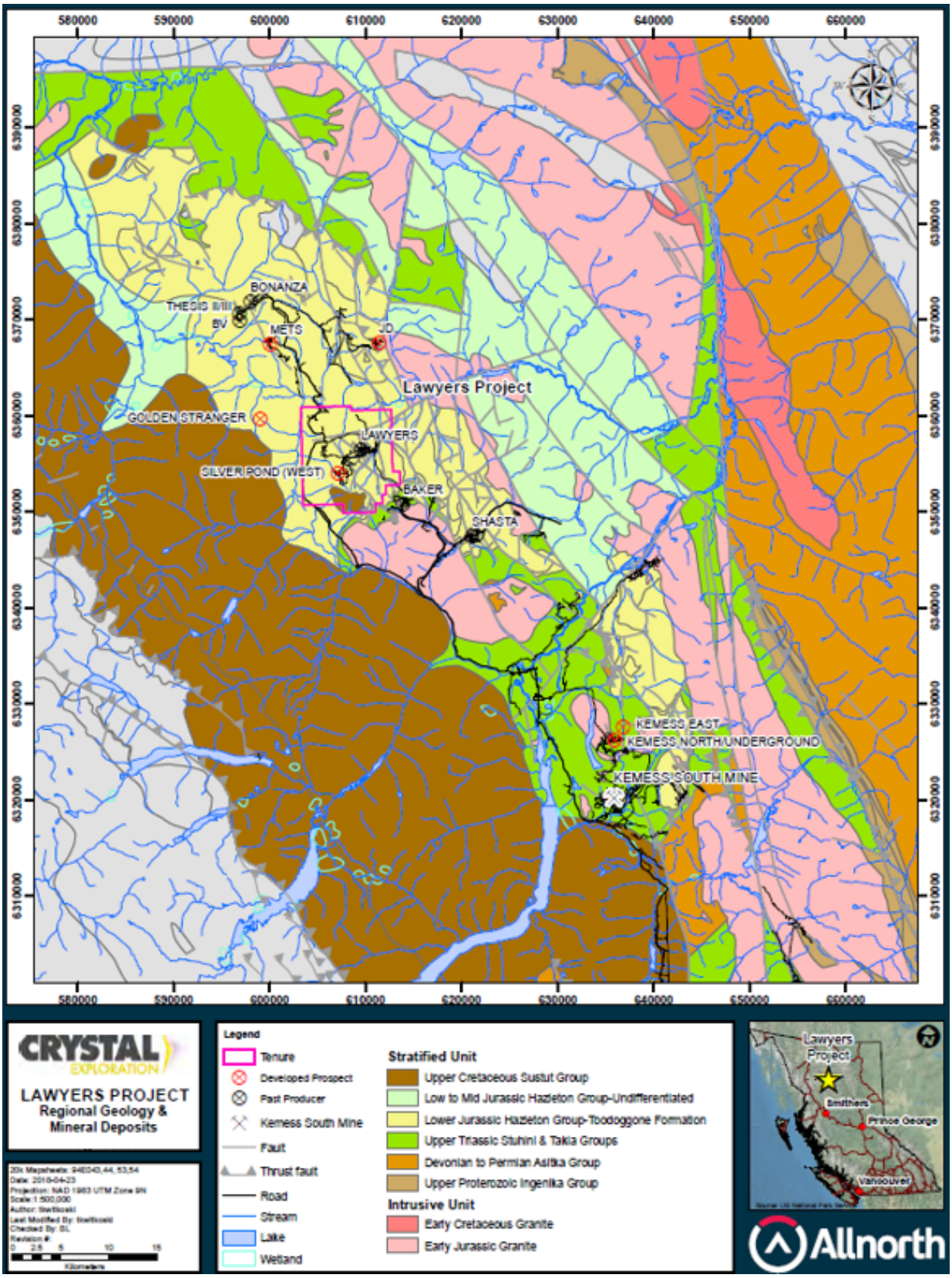
22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In preparing this section of the Technical Report, the authors relied mainly on Lane et al., (2018), public domain Minfile descriptions and assessment reports for three past-producing properties and two developed prospects, all of which are covered by adjacent or nearby external competitor's claims and, are therefore considered to be Adjacent Properties. Supplementary sources of information for this section were Technical Reports by Hawkin (2006) and Bowen (2014) on the Ranch Property and public company websites and news releases. All references and sources of information are listed in Section 27 of this Technical Report and past producers and developed prospects adjacent to the Lawyers Property are represented in Figure 23.1. However, the authors of this Technical Report have not verified the information presented for the adjacent properties and that the information presented for the adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Lawyers Property.

FIGURE 23.1 ADJACENT PAST PRODUCERS AND DEVELOPED PROSPECTS



Source: *Lane et al., (2018)*

23.1 PAST PRODUCERS

23.1.1 Ranch Property (MinFile No. 094E 079, 091 and 099)

The Ranch Property is located approximately 19 km northwest of the Lawyers Property. It is currently covered by claims 100% owned by Thesis Gold Inc. of Vancouver, B.C.

Past work on the Ranch Property has identified 19 zones of gold mineralization over a 25 km^2 area. In 1991, Cheni Gold Mines Inc. surface-mined an aggregate of 59,000 t from three small pits in the Bonanza, Thesis III (also known as AL), and BV zones (Figure 23.1). Approximately 41,000 t of mineralized material was treated at the Lawyers process plant and approximately 10,000 oz. gold recovered (see Table 6.2). During August 1986, Energex Mines Ltd. operated a 6 tpd pilot plant on the Property and a total of 209 t of high-grade surface mineralization from the Thesis III A Zone were processed.

The Ranch Property is underlain mainly by trachyandesite ash-flows to lapilli tufts of the Adoogacho and Metsantan Members of the lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Diakow et al., 1993). The volcanic sequence is intruded locally by dykes compositionally similar to the volcanic units and may represent feeder systems. Felsic dykes and irregular bodies of dacitic, rhyodacitic and rhyolitic compositions have been encountered in many drill holes. These intrusive rocks may be genetically linked to late-stage deposit-forming fluids.

Alteration on the Ranch Property is of the high-sulphidation (acid -sulphate) epithermal type, characterized by widespread argillization and silicification of andesite-dacite hosts rocks. Important alteration assemblages include alunite--quartz, hematite-illite-quartz, dickite-quartz, quartz-barite and quartz-pyrite, working inwards and downwards in a typical, zoned epithermal alteration system. The principal metallic minerals present are argentite, electrum, native gold and native silver and smaller amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Also present in the area, but not confirmed on the Property, is porphyry-style mineralization.

As currently known, all significant gold mineralization on the Ranch Property is hosted by silica-sulphate and silica-sulphide bodies flanked by argillic alteration zones (Bowen, 2014). These alteration zones are controlled by moderately to steeply-dipping fault zones with north-northwester1y, northwesterly and northeasterly orientations. The gold-bearing zones have a crudely elliptical shape and are discontinuous along the controlling fault systems. In the Bonanza Deposit, some of the gold-bearing zones are considered to have formed by selective replacement of more permeable tuff units within the volcanic strata. Across and adjacent to the property, gold mineralization is known to occur over a vertical range of approximately 300 m.

Historical Mineral Resource Estimates have been completed on eight (8) mineralized zones, including the past-producing Bonanza, Thesis Ill and BV zones. However, there are no current NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resources on any of the zones.

Considerable exploration potential remains on the Ranch Property. The exploration model for discovery of overburden covered near-surface gold deposits, or "blind" deposits at depth, relies on the drill testing of geophysical targets, such as coincident 3-D-IP resistivity-chargeability anomalies. The primary exploration target at the Ranch Property remains structurally-controlled

or replacement-style high sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, similar to those previously discovered on the Property. A secondary target type is a buried porphyry copper-gold deposit for which ear1ier MAG and IP surveys have partially delineated coincident geophysical anomalies possibly indicative of this deposit type.

A multi-ounce gold assay (267.4 g/t Au or 7.80 oz. Au per ton) of a 2013 verification rock sample, taken from a 0.6 m-long channel sample collected on the east wall of the BV pit, indicates that there may be potential for delineating a small tonnage of high grade material amenable to selective open pit mining.

In August 2020, Guardsmen Resources Ltd. (a private company) entered into an agreement with Thesis Gold Inc. (a public company), whereby the Ranch Property claims were transferred to the latter company effective October 30, 2020. Since the acquisition of the Ranch Property, Thesis Gold has completed an NI 43-101 Technical Report (APEX, 2020), compiled historical geophysical, geochemical and drilling datasets, completed a new ground MAG survey, and produced targets for a 2021 drill program. They also signed a Communications and Engagement Agreement with a Local First Nations group.

23.1.2 Baker (MinFile No. 094E 026)

The Baker Mine Property, the first operating lode gold mine in the Toodoggone District, is located approximately 7 km southeast of the Lawyers Property. The Baker Mine Property is currently owned by Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc. of Toronto, Ontario. The Baker Mine is currently on care and maintenance.

Gold was discovered in quartz veins on the Baker (Chappelle) Property in 1969. In 1981, the property was placed into production by DuPont of Canada as a 110 tpd high-grade underground operation on the A Vein. Operations ceased in 1983 when reserves were exhausted.

In 1989, with newly developed road access, Sable Resources Ltd. acquired DuPont's Baker process plant and with improvements, increased production capacity to 245 tpd and carried out production on the B Vein from 1991 to 2001. True widths of the A and B vein structures vary from 2.4 m to 7.6 m, with typical grades of 0.5 oz. per ton Au, 5 oz. per ton Ag, and 1% Cu.

Production statistics available in the Minfile database for the period 1981-97 show total production of approximately 41,300 ounces of gold, 766,000 ounces of silver and 13,000 kg of copper from the A and B veins (Minfile, 2015a). Although additional, small-scale production on the Baker Mine Property has been carried out on an intermittent. seasonal basis since 1997, reliable production totals are not available in the public domain. Since mining ceased, there are no historical or current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Baker Mine Property.

At the Baker Mine Property, seven quartz vein systems occur within Takla Group host rocks. Two of the vein systems, the A and 8 veins, have been mined. All veins occur within an uplifted block of iron-stained basalt and andesite flows. The veins occupy two principal trends, northeast and east-southeast. Wall rocks are variably silicified and altered to sericite, clay minerals and carbonate with intensity of the alteration increasing towards the vein structures.

Gold and silver values are generally associated with highly fractured and commonly brecciated white to grey, vuggy quartz veins containing 1% to 10% pyrite and, to a lesser extent, occur in silicified wall rock. Higher grade mineralization is associated with grey quartz. which can contain visible argentite. The latter is commonly associated with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and very minor sphalerite. High grade gold-silver values occasionally occur in 1 cm to 5 cm wide veins cross cutting silicified shears. Visible gold is rare. Significant precious metals were found to be contained in a flat-lying shoot 200 m in length by 3 m wide and extending to a depth of 40 m below surface.

The small tonnage gold-silver deposits around the Baker Mine Property are very high-grade, typical of epithermal type deposits. Although many of these deposits are currently without Mineral Resources, there is high potential for the discovery of additional mineralization.

On January 2019, Sable Gold announced sale of the Baker Mine Property and other properties in the area to Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc of Toronto. The latter company subsequently changed its name to Talisker Resources Ltd. On July 8, 2020, Talisker Resources Ltd. announced sale of the Baker Mine Property to TDG Gold Corp., an exploration company registered in British Columbia. TDG Gold Corp. subsequently completed an NI 43-101 report (SGDS-HIVE Geological, 2020), provided assay results for grab samples collected in October 2020, and generated a new geological model and new targets for drill testing.

23.1.3 Shasta (MinFile No. 094E 050)

The Shasta Property is located about 15 km southeast of the Lawyers Property and is currently covered by Mining Lease R243454, which is 100% owned by TDG Gold Corp. of Vancouver, B.C.

The Shasta Gold-Silver Deposit was discovered in the 1970s by Newmont Mining and in the 1980s it was explored by Homestake Mining and Esso Minerals Canada Limited. Since 1989, extensive exploration has been conducted on the Shasta Property. A total of 257 surface diamond drill holes have identified 11 mineralized zones. Three of these zones (Creek, JM and D zones) have been developed and at least partially exploited. Under an arrangement with International Shasta Resources and Homestake Mining, Sable Resources mined and processed (at the Baker process plant) 117,000 tons from the JM and D zones. The initial 1989 open-pit operation shifted to an underground operation in 1990 and production from the JM and D Deposits averaged 50,000 tons each with grades of 0.25 oz. Au per ton and 17 oz. Ag per ton. In 2004 to 205, Sable mined an additional 15,000 tons from an open pit at the Creek Zone. Recent plans for the Creek Zone now involve underground development (Sable, 2007).

In total, Sable has extracted over 20,000 oz. gold and 1.1 Moz. silver from the Shasta Property (Sable, 2007). Similar production totals are shown in the Minfile database for the years 1989 to 1991 and 2000 (Minfile, 2015b). Although additional, small-scale production on the Shasta Property has been carried out seasonally since 2000, no reliable production totals are available in the public domain. In 2013, Sable Resources Ltd. placed their seasonal underground Shasta Mine on care and maintenance. Since mining of the two zones, there are no historical or current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the Shasta Property.

The Shasta Deposit is an epithermal multi-phase quartz-carbonate stockwork vein/breccia deposit containing significant silver and gold mineralization. It is spatially related to a dacitic dome of Lower to Middle Jurassic age. Mineralized zones are hosted by pyroclastic rocks deposited on the flank of the coeval dacite dome. The pyroclastic rocks, which unconformably overlie Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, belong to the Attycelley Member of the Upper Volcanic Cycle of the Toodoggone Formation.

The Shasta Deposit consists of multiple overlapping quartz-calcite stockwork vein/breccia zones that occur as <1 m curvilinear breccias that pinch and swell within >10 m wide, variably altered and veined sections over strike-lengths of up to 500 m. Quartz and calcite gangue occur individually in single-stage veins, as multi-stage banded veins and breccias, and also are intimately mixed in single stage veins. Both gangue minerals display open-space filling textures in banded veins and rare drusy vugs.

Native gold and silver, electrum and acanthite mineralization occurs erratically within quartz and calcite stockwork veins and breccias. Grades of mineralization appear to be independent of the intensity of alteration or brecciation. However, some of the highest silver values occur in late-stage calcite breccia zones. Gold to silver ratios throughout the Deposit vary considerably, from 1:10 to 1:100, with an average for the deposit of 1:45. Native gold and silver, electrum and acanthite mineralization is associated with finely disseminated grey sulphides and coarser-grained pyrite. In addition to pyrite, the main sulphide minerals in decreasing order of abundance are sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite.

In January 2019, Sable Gold announced sale of the Shasta Property and other properties in the area to Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc. of Toronto, ON. The latter company subsequently changed its name to Talisker Resources Ltd. On July 8, 2020, Talisker Resources Ltd. announced sale of the Shasta Property to TDG Gold Corp., an exploration company registered in British Columbia. TDG Gold Corp. subsequently completed an NI 43-101 report (SGDS-HIVE Geological, 2020), provided assay results for grab samples collected in October 2020, completed a detailed compilation of historical datasets, and generated a large exploration target area.

23.2 DEVELOPED PROSPECTS

23.2.1 Mets (MinFile No. 094E 093)

The Mets Deposit Property, on Metsantan Mountain, is located approximately 16 km northwest of the Lawyers Property. The deposit was discovered by Golden Rule Resources Ltd. in 1980 and hosts several quartz-barite breccia zones accessed by trenching and surface diamond drilling. Cheni Gold Mines optioned the Mets Property in July 1992, and by September of the same year had developed a 60 m decline to cross cut the A Zone and a 160 m-long exploration drift along the zone and mined approximately 2,300 t of mineralization and 3,700 t of waste (Minfile, 2015c).

After the underground program, Cheni estimated diluted Mineral Reserves of 53,342 t grading 12.0 g/t Au from an initial "geological Probable Mineral Reserve" of 68,000 t grading 13.17 g/t Au (Cheni, 1993). These historical diluted Mineral Reserves could be comparable to the current CIMM classification for Probable Mineral Reserves. However, a Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or

Mineral Reserves, and as such the authors of this Technical Report and Benchmark are not treating this historical estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Cheni's program also determined that there were acid rock drainage issues with the mineralization. During site reclamation, Cheni put all of the mineralization and most of the waste rock back underground. The property was subsequently returned to Golden Rule due to low gold prices.

The Mets Property consists of a tabular core of silicified rock in three separate, genetically linked zones: 1) the A Zone (and its extension); 2) the Footwall Zone; and 3) the 400 South Zone. The A zone has a strike length of 140 m, a true thickness of 6 m to 10 m, and a vertical extent of up to 75 m; it strikes 340° and dips 70º to 85° to the west. A mineralized shoot within the A Zone has a shallow northwest plunge (Minfile, 2015c).

The A Zone is hosted by a quartz-barite breccia zone located near the vertical contact between a footwall andesite and a hanging wall dacite unit. Steeply-dipping, thin breccias generally are higher in grade. When the breccia orientation flattens, as it does at depth, grades decrease rapidly. Native gold is the primary mineral of interest, with rare occurrences of electrum, argentite, tetrahedrite, pyrite and galena. Gold occurs as free grains and flakes 0.005 mm to 2 mm in diameter adjacent to fragments of quartz and barite within the breccia system. Sulphide mineralization is practically non-existent in the A Zone. At its northern end, the A Zone is truncated by the N75 fault, a vertical graben structure striking 050° and dipping 80º south. The block of rock north of the fault is down-dropped, with up to 110 m of vertical displacement. In 1987, deep drilling north of the fault intersected a four m wide quartz breccia body (the N75 or A Extension Zone) from which intercepts yielded values ranging from 0.85 git Au across four m to 22.83 g/t Au across 7.1 m (Minfile, 2015c).

The Footwall Zone is a quartz-carbonate breccia body situated within the footwall andesite unit. It has been exposed over a 260 m strike length and is interpreted to strike 340°, with an indeterminate dip. It pinches and swells up to 4 m in width. Its Ag:Au ratio is 2:1 or greater contrasting with a Au:Ag ratio of 10:1 or greater for the A Zone. A one-metre channel sample across the A Zone assayed 19.81 g/t Au and 127.86 g/t Ag; a drill intersection in it assayed 1,929 g/t Au over 0.7 m. Drilling in 1987 also intersected the 400 South Zone, a narrow auriferous quartz breccia body at the same andesite-dacite contact a long which the A Zone occurs. Drill intercepts through this zone include 4.11 g/t Au over 1.6 m and 8.03 g/t Au over 1.0 m (Minfile, 2015c).

Alteration at the Mets Deposit consists of an extensive outer propylitic zone (epidote, chlorite, rare pyrite) and a proximal advanced argillic zone (sericite, kaolinite, dickite) enveloping inner silicic (quartz ± barite) zones, in both the hanging wall and footwall rocks to the silicic zones. Argillic alteration is primarily developed within the footwall side of the deposit, where the alteration envelope can range up to 40 m thick.

In January 2019, Sable Gold announced sale of the Mets Property and other properties in the area to Eurocontrol Technics Group Inc of Toronto. The latter company subsequently changed its name to Talisker Resources Ltd. On July 8, 2020, Talisker Resources Ltd. announced sale of the Mets Property to TDG Gold Corp., an exploration company registered in British Columbia. TDG Gold Corp. subsequently completed an NI 43-101 report (SGDS-HIVE Geological, 2020).

23.2.2 Golden Stranger (MinFile No. 094E 076)

The Golden Stranger Property is located 11 km west-northwest of the Lawyers Property, on claim 1070992 owned by the Estate of David Agustin Heyman. The original gold-silver showings on the property were discovered by Western Horizons Resources Ltd. in 1983.

The Golden Stranger Property hosts low sulphidation, adularia-sericite type epithermal mineralization within the Metsantan Member trachyandesite flows of the Lower Volcanic Cycle of the Toodoggone Formation. The volcanic wall rocks are cut by a series of north- to northwesterly-trending fracture/fault systems, along which aplitic dyke-like bodies occur. Multi-stage quartz veining and silicified breccias cross cut both the altered volcanics and the aplitic rocks (Diakow, et al.,1993).

Two divergent breccia zones comprise the Main and West zones. The Main Zone consists of a quartz vein breccia system striking northerly and dipping subvertically. The zone is 50 m wide and extends for 450 m in length. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and covellite are hosted in a quartz-amethyst breccia zone developed at the contact of a trachyandesite unit and an aplite dyke. A 1986 trench in the northern part of the Main Zone yielded an interval of 3.9 m grading 14.4 g/t Au. The most southerly trench on the zone, located 390 m along strike, yielded 1.37 g/t Au over 4.0 m. In 1988, drilling on the Main Zone returned several significant intercepts, including 11.55 g/t Au and 6.2 g/t Ag over 3.05 m and 5.99 g/t Au and 12.4 g/t Ag over 3.05 m (Minfile, 2015d). True widths of these intercepts are not known.

The West Zone vein-breccia system is not as well-developed as the Main Zone. Drill-testing of it in 1988 returned low grade values, including 0.03 g/t Au and 3.1 g/t Ag over 3.1 m and 2.07 g/t Au over 15.0 m (Minfile, 2015d). True widths of these intercepts are not known.

23.2.3 JD (MinFile No. 094E 171)

The JD Property is located about 11 km north-northeast of the Lawyers Property on a claim (521291) owned 50% by Victor F. Erickson and 50% by another owner. Attention first focused on the area in 1931, when a prospector was reported to have taken several thousand dollars-worth of gold from placer workings. In 1971, Sumac Mines Ltd. staked claims in the area to cover lead and zinc showings hosted in quartz veins.

Subsequent soil geochemical surveys nearby outlined a 1,500 m-long zone with anomalous silver, lead, zinc and copper values. Claims covering the JD Property were optioned by AGC Americas Gold Corp. (“AGC”) in 1994. From 1994 to 1998, AGC completed substantial diamond drilling programs and ancillary geochemical and geophysical surveys and discovered two main zones of interest, named Finn and Creek. The Finn Zone is a high sulphidation epithermal-type gold deposit with high values of silver, copper, lead and zinc. It is a structurally-controlled, 600 m long by 400 m wide, and east-west trending zone consisting of a tabular, shallowly-dipping, 15 m thick body of gold-bearing brecciated and silicified rock, enveloped by a large quartz-carbonate vein stockwork with disseminated and massive base metal sulphides. AGC concluded that the mineralized setting of the Finn Zone should perhaps be viewed as a large high sulphidation epithermal system overlapping with porphyry-style mineralization at depth (Minfile 2015e). The high-grade polymetallic Creek Zone was discovered by drilling in 1997 and became the focus

of exploration in 1998. Hole 97-08 intersected 1,033 g/t Au, 92.2 g/t Ag, 1.34% Cu, 0.46% Pb, and 11.7% Zn over 4 m. The true width of this intercept is not known. In 1998, eleven holes were drilled to follow-up the high-grade intersection. Results confirmed presence of stockwork mineralization, but the overall grades were lower.

In September 2011, the JD Property was optioned by Tower Energy (now Tower Resources Ltd.). Tower considered there to be potential on the JD Property for a lower-grade, bulk-tonnage gold and silver deposit. In August. 2012, Tower reported results of its first three confirmation drill holes in the Finn Zone, including a near-surface intersection of 12.6 m grading 10.82 g/t Au and 65.7 g/t Ag. In a later news release dated September 2012, Tower reported the discovery of gold mineralization in the footwall of the Finn Zone. Hole JD-12-009, collared in the footwall, intersected 18.0 m grading 1.74 g/t Au and 4.2 g/t Ag from 3.1 m to 21.0 m, followed by 11.0 m grading 2.48 g/t Au and 5.5 g/t Ag from 29.0 m to 40.0 m (McBride, 2013).

Tower's 2013 exploration drilling in the eastern part of the JD Property discovered porphyry-style alteration and associated anomalous copper mineralization coincident with a Cu-Au-Ag-Te soil geochemical anomaly, an 800 m by 800 m airborne magnetic high anomaly, and a large IP chargeability anomaly (Tower news release dated October 4, 2013). The chargeability anomaly, which measures about 1,400 m north-south by 400 m to 600 m east-west and remains open to the east, was tested by three diamond drill holes. Hole J013-025 tested the northern part of the chargeability anomaly. It transitioned from propylitically-altered volcanic rocks near surface, through strong phyllic alteration, and bottomed in altered rocks exhibiting early potassic alteration assemblages.

Copper-silver mineralization of note in the hole includes 3 m grading 0.94% Cu and 14 g/t Ag at a depth of 66 m, and 1.4 m grading 0.47% Cu and 3.4 g/t Ag near the bottom of the hole at 230.1 m (McBride and Leslie, 2014). Hole JD13-028 tested the central part of the anomaly. It intersected phyllically-altered rock with local zones exhibiting earlier potassic alteration. The hole contained a wide interval of anomalous copper mineralization averaging 333 ppm Cu over 321 m from surface. Hole JD13-026 tested the southern part of the anomaly. It encountered nearly continuous, intensely phyllically-altered volcanic rocks throughout its entire length. However, no copper mineralization is reported. A 2.0 m interval of higher-grade gold mineralization grading 6.03 g/t Au was cut at a depth of 310 m (McBride and Leslie, 2014).

Tower concluded that a program including deep penetrating IP surveys followed by diamond drilling are warranted to fully test the porphyry potential in the eastern part of the JD Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 DRILLING AND EXPLORATION

With completion of the 2020 drilling and exploration program, the Lawyers Property continues to display characteristics of a major epithermal camp; including gold-silver and base metal mineralization, regional-scale structural controls, extensive alteration footprints and prospective Early Jurassic age volcanic rocks. The drilling successfully intersected Au-Ag mineralization in all prospects tested and expanded the known extent of mineralization in all zones. An increased understanding of the geology, including deposit orientation and structural controls on the mineralization, was gained from the oriented diamond drill core and geological mapping. Hydrothermal fluid flow appears to be concentrated along major structural conduits, and intersections of these structures (especially NW to NE and WNW to ENE trends) are interpreted to be the most prospective for high grade mineralization. Increased knowledge of the styles of veining and characteristics of mineralization and alteration was obtained and utilized to create a more robust geological model for the epithermal system. Excellent potential for expansion of existing mineralization, and new discoveries of low and high sulphidation epithermal deposits and 'bulk-tonnage' deposits exists across the Property.

At the Cliff Creek Zone, significant gold and silver was intersected in all Mineral Resource drill holes. The main zone is confirmed to continue along strike for >1.2 km and to be open at depth. The high-grade mineralized shoot has been extended an additional 275 m at depth in the north. A mineralized shoot, extending 125 m deeper than previous mineralization was identified and defined in the Cliff Creek South Zone. The mineralized shoots at depth change geochemically into a base-metal rich zone, which were intersected in 20CCDD070, 71, 72 and 74. In the north, the deep zone appears to be strongly controlled by the same structural confluence as Cliff Creek main zone, with the main basal fault and the Cliff Creek East/Connector Zone intersection controlling mineralization. This geochemical similarity at depth suggests that a similar structural control could be present at the Cliff Creek South Zone, which is currently interpreted as a series of steeply-dipping stacked mineralized lenses. The variation in geochemistry could reflect changes in the fluid chemistry, related to multiple fluid sources or pulses or spatial zonation. The 2020 drilling helped define: 1) the structural orientation of the main zone and east zones; and 2) continuity of mineralization between the Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge zones in the Cliff Creek East and Connector Zone between the two main Deposits. The drilling also helped identify and define several continuous sub-parallel zones present within a wedge at Cliff Creek North and South zones, which are interpreted to be splays of the main fault structure.

At the Dukes Ridge Zone, 61 holes were drilled and 40 intersected anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Results show the continuity between Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones, with an approximately 900 m of strike length. The 2020 drilling, oriented core measurements, and surface mapping confirmed the interpretation of two oblique NW- and NNW-trending structures controlling the mineralization at the Dukes Ridge Zone. The drilling identified three of the intersections of these repeating structures along the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Trend: 1) one at the Dukes Ridge Main Zone where the bulk of previous drilling was done; 2) one at Phoenix representing the main Phoenix Vein; and 3) one along the Dukes Ridge-Cliff Creek Connector Zone. Each of these intersection zones has a thickening and increase of grade. Significant potential exists for deeper drilling and better definition of the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Trend. The Phoenix

Zone drilling mainly tested the Phoenix East Anomaly defined by 2018 and 2019 surface sampling. Eight of the 12 drill holes completed at Phoenix encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. The Phoenix Zone now extends for approximately 500 m along strike and up to 75 m deep with a 70º dip. It appears to be open to the southeast and at depth. Further drilling is required to properly define the Phoenix extension of the Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Trend.

A total of 102 drill holes were completed at the AGB Zone, of which 75 holes encountered anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Mineralization was successfully intersected at depth below historical underground workings and along strike. Drilling in the main AGB Zone where the historical mine workings are located confirmed that mineralization occurs in the hanging wall of a major fault structure and is exposed at surface near the old portal. An upper zone, called the AGB West Zone, with mineralization distinct from the main hydrothermal breccia zone, was also identified in the 2020 drilling. The 2020 drill program extended the mineralization at the AGB Main and AGB South zones by an additional 75 m at depth and the AGB West Zone is extended 200 m along strike and at depth. The style of mineralization and the host rocks of the mineralization also appear to change in the southern portion of the AGB Zone, which is separated from the main zone by a major fault. This occurs beyond the historical workings and at the Kaip Trench anomaly. Further drilling is recommended to the south, and at depth, particularly in the new AGB West Zone.

A total of five drill holes for 1,434 m were completed at the Marmot Lake Zone. Gold and silver were encountered near surface in four of the five holes drilled. Mineralized structures were tested by four holes over a strike extent of 50 m with the fifth and most successful hole located 250 m along strike to the southeast. Drilling of the Marmot Lake Zone verified the surface geochemistry anomalies from soil and rock grab samples. The Marmot Lake Zone has strong potential for follow up drilling and the eventual potential of Mineral Resource definition given some of the wide grade intercepts and continuation of surface anomalies along strike.

At the Silver Pond Prospect, nine holes were drilled to confirm surface geochemistry anomalies defined from the 2019-2020 soil and rock grab sampling programs and to test geophysical anomalies. Three of the drill holes refined the lateral extents and depth of the lithocap. There were some moderate intercepts, but poor connectivity. Further drilling is required to properly define and evaluate the Silver Pond mineralization potential.

The soil and rock sampling programs have proven to be effective tools to define and refine new and existing prospects. The new and historical surface samples have provided geological evidence for widespread gold and silver mineralization across the Lawyers Project. Several areas of anomalous gold and silver have been identified from the 2020 soil grids. An in-depth exploratory data analysis was performed on the 2018-2020 soil multi-element data, identifying useful trends in the geochemistry. Pathfinder and localized geochemical anomalies in the elements Cu, As, Sb, Te, Tl, and K, provide a valuable tool for exploration and interpretation. The pathfinders Ag, Tl and Rb have strong positive correlations to Au at Cliff Creek, whereas Sr has a negative correlation. Possible pathfinder ratios based on the Cliff Creek soils are Ce/La, Sr/Ca and Tl/Rb. These ratios suggest hydrothermal influence and potassic alteration. The Dukes Ridge samples define a strong positive Au correlation with Ag, Cu and Tl, and negative correlations with Ga and possible pathfinder ratios of Tl/K and Tl/Rb. At Phoenix, Au has a strong positive correlation with Ag, Tl, Sb and K and negative correlation with Ca, S, P, Mn. Possible pathfinder ratios are Sb/Tl and Tl/Rb. AGB presents a limited Au correlation with Ag and does not present any possible

pathfinder ratios. Consistent between these zones is the Tl/Rb ratio as a proxy for potassic alteration. These pathfinder elements suggest there is a spatial and (or) temporal distribution of mineralization across the Property, and the likelihood of multiple mineralization events. Applying the pathfinder elements and ratios from the known deposits to the regional scale soil grid have helped to define soil anomalies at Silver Pond, Marmot Lake, Marmot East, LaLa, Gifford's Edge, Lawyers South, and a potential anomaly on the NE portion of the Property.

Rock sampling at AGB, Marmot Lake, Cliff Creek, Pipe Dream, Round Mountain, Arctic and E-Grid, Kodah, and Phoenix Prospects returned samples with anomalous Au and Ag values that also exhibited similar alteration and mineralization styles as the main zones targeted by the drill program. Geochemical data analysis conducted on soil and rock samples have assisted in regional identification of potential epithermal and porphyry systems. The porphyry elements Cu and Mo expressed as Cu/Al and Mo/Al ratios, are strongly enriched in the southern part of the Lawyers Property, and are moderately enriched along the Silver Pond North Trend and the area north of AGB. The element ratios Te/Al and Ag/Al are used to identify areas with possible epithermal-style soil enrichments, as observed at Cliff Creek, AGB, Dukes Ridge, and Phoenix zones and Silver Pond North prospect.

The 2020 field mapping campaign focused on identifying overall stratigraphy, timing of hydrothermal events, structural framework and styles. Mapping of the Silver Pond area determined similar orientations of fractures, shears and fault zones as the remainder of the Property. However, relative timing relationships are difficult to determine. The NW structures appear to be oldest and are conduits for the QSP and argillic/advanced argillic alteration, whereas the N-S structures appear to be associated with QSP alteration. Mineralized zones are offset by E-W and SW-NE trending faults that obviously postdate the mineralization. A 2 km by 3 km leach zone bounded by faults remains to be mapped in detail.

MAG and VLF data were collected over the main Silver Pond, AGB Zone, Pipe Dream, Arctic & E-Grid, LaLa, Giffords Edge and Off-Prospect. The processed geophysical data defined structures at a higher resolution and confirmed mapped structures and geology in areas with limited rock exposure, resulting in a robust geological interpretation for these areas. An IP survey was conducted over Silver Pond, which aided 3-D interpretation of mapped fault structures and alteration zones, and provided a useful tool for drill targeting when used in conjunction with geological mapping and geochemistry.

25.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYZES AND SECURITY

Benchmark have implemented and monitored a thorough QAQC program for the drilling undertaken at the Lawyers Property over the 2018-2020 period and have also undertaken check/umpire assaying to further confirm the integrity of the Property data. Variance issues were encountered with several of the CRMs used during the early stages of the 2020 drill program and, after discussions with ALS and CDN and a subsequent limited Round Robin check on the problematic CRMs, it was concluded that there were inhomogeneity issues with the CRMs themselves and their use was discontinued. No further significant QAQC issues were encountered during the remainder of the 2020 drill program and examination of all QAQC results for all recent 2018 to 2020 sampling, presents no indication of material issues with accuracy, contamination or

precision in the data. Check assaying carried out by ALS and umpire assaying carried out by BV also confirm the quality of the original data.

It is the author's opinion in Section 11 and 12 of this Technical Report that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Lawyers Property were adequate and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimates reported in Section 14 of this Technical Report.

25.3 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURICAL INTERPRETATION AND RECOVERIES

The laboratory testing undertaken in 2020 and continuing into 2021 was the first known investigation into a lower grade, bulk tonnage processing scenario for the Lawyers Property. The testwork showed that flotation and (or) cyanide leaching can technically be considered for this Property. Gravity pre-treatment, although it is expected to typically contribute a minor portion of total gold and silver recoveries, should be included in circuit design. High grade intervals of plant feed will contribute to more elevated recovery to the gravity circuit, and overall reduce required leach retention time.

The Cliff Creek, AGB and Dukes Ridge zones had preliminary testing that indicates significant variability in precious metal recovery between these zones. Projected variation in process plant head grades do not appear to be strongly correlated to either float or leach recovery. The sulphide content is not unexpectantly more influential on float recovery, although may also play a role in silver leach response. The AGB and Dukes Ridge Zone materials appear to benefit more from finer grinding than the Cliff Creek Zone, especially for flotation, and further reductions in particle size may be warranted.

Flotation would require finer grinding than leaching, which is an important consideration in that the mineralized samples were shown to be relatively hard and abrasive. Long retention times are required for the bulk float, adding to operating costs. Scavenger concentrate recycling does not appear to be warranted as it may contribute to increased recovery losses without beneficial concentrate upgrades. There does not appear to be significant levels of penalty elements in the flotation concentrate, although this must be checked further with specific smelter terms.

Given the low sulphur content, there is a high mass ratio of float concentration. The concentrate grade will fluctuate with changes in feed grade and sulphide content. Despite the high ratio of mass concentration, the gold grades in the final concentrate are estimated to typically range from 20 g/t to 40 g/t Au for Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge. This could result in a lower grade process plant feed at times failing to meet economic smelter marketing terms for the Project. Therefore, flowsheet development and recovery estimates are directed towards a tank leach scenario.

Preliminary metallurgical evaluation of the Cliff Creek Zone consisted of testing eight composite samples, with the Dukes Ridge and AGB zones based on one and two composite samples, respectively. The recovery estimates are therefore subject to modification as the Property advances.

For leaching the assumed standard base line process conditions are for using a P_{80} of 106 µm, with gravity pre-treatment using centrifugal concentration and IC of the resulting concentrate. Gravity tailing would be subjected to 32 hours of aerated tank leaching retention, (along with further retention time in CCD), while maintaining 1.5 g/L NaCN at pH 10.5 in the leach circuit. For the average Mineral Resource grades indicated below, the preliminary recovery estimates, including minor refining losses to produce final Doré are projected as follows;

- Cliff Creek Zone (with Dukes Ridge Zone): assuming an average plant head grade of 1.1 g/t Au and 33 g/t Ag, with 1.2% total S, results in an average final recovery of 92% Au and 83% Ag; and

- AGB Zone: assuming an average plant head grade of 1.2 g/t Au & 44 g/t Ag, and <0.1% S, results in an average final recovery of 93% Au and 54% Ag.

Higher precious metal leach recoveries are available, particularly for silver, if more aggressive treatment procedures are incorporated assuming these can be justified by economic considerations. The AGB Zone has lower silver recoveries than other zones, as indicated in the historical and recent test data. Scavenging for additional silver values may be challenged, given the process procedures required and the additional value available.

25.4 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Benchmark announced the initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property in a Company press release dated May 14, 2021. A total of 696 drill holes totalling 123,101 m collectively from the Cliff Creek, AGB, Dukes Ridge and Phoenix zones were used in the Mineral Resource Estimate completed by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. (“P&E”).

Indicated Mineral Resources are 2.1 Moz grading 1.62 g/t AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 821,000 ounces grading 1.58 g/t AuEq. The Mineral Resources are amenable to open pit and underground mining methods. The pit constrained (open pit) Indicated Mineral Resources are 2.05 Moz AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 595 koz AuEq. Out-of-pit (potential underground below the pit at the Cliff Creek and AGB zones) Indicated Mineral Resources are 48 koz AuEq and Inferred Mineral Resources are 226 koz AuEq. All four mineralized zones remain open to expansion by drilling along strike and at depth.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 EXPLORATION AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

A 100,000 m drill program is recommended for 2021, of which 75,000 m of infill and expansion drilling at the known mineralized zones and to upgrade the Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated and Measured Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resource expansion drill program should include: 1) Mineral Resource expansion and confirmation drilling in the Cliff Creek, AGB and Duke Ridge Zones; and 2) additional follow-up drilling on near-Mineral Resource extension and connector zones, for example, between Dukes Ridge and Cliff Creek Zones.

The additional 25,000 m of drilling in 2021 is recommended to drill test and expand existing and new discovery targets. This drill program should focus in areas in close proximity to, but outside the main Mineral Resource zones, such as Marmot, Marmot East, Silver Pond, Silver Pond North, LaLa, and Giffords Edge. The ultimate goal of the drilling programs is to add gold and silver ounces in an updated, bulk-tonnage Mineral Resource Estimate to be completed in 2022.

Additional soil and rock sampling and ground geophysics is recommended in the under-explored prospects of Marmot East, Gifford's Edge and LaLa, followed by drilling. Significant soil and rock sampling, and geophysical coverage at Round Mountain and Kodah are recommended, as these prospects have not had significant recent sampling and may also be prospective gold and silver based on the limited sampling that exists. Drilling of Round Mountain and Kodah could occur later in the exploration season. Drilling should target mineralized structures identified from 2019 mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling and geophysics.

Recommendations for exploration programs per mineralized zone and prospect are summarized below:

- **Cliff Creek Zone:**
  Drilling should target high grade mineralization within a wider broad bulk-tonnage shell with the goal of Mineral Resource expansion and delineation. Potential exists to expand mineralized zones parallel to the main mineralized structures and intersect new parallel zones. Drilling should step out and target the new base metal zone intersected in drill holes 20CCDD070 and 20CCDD071 to test the depth and extent of mineralization.

- **AGB Zone:**
  A significant amount of drilling is recommended to; 1) test the main mineralization and west zone at depth (in particular, the plunging high grades identified in long section); 2) confirm and infill historical drilling to reduce reliance on the historical drill holes (particularly where those holes were only partly sampled or locations are suspect) and determine the extent of remaining mineralization; 3) drill known and suspected areas of underground workings to confirm presence of voids for planning purposes; and 4) infill areas to the north and south where mineralization was intersected in widely-spaced 2020 drilling.

- **Dukes Ridge and Phoenix Zones:**
  Expansion drilling should target high grade mineralization within a broad bulk-tonnage shell along the Dukes Ridge and Phoenix structures, with the goal of Mineral Resource expansion and delineation. The drill program should step out along strike to infill the sparsely drilled south and north portion of Dukes Ridge and test the depth extension of the mineralization. The updated mineralization and structural model interpretations should be used in planning the drill program.

- **Silver Pond Clay Prospect:**
  This anomaly to the northeast of Cliff Creek is under-explored and additional drilling should be conducted in 2021.The zoning patterns and intensity of alteration could be the expression of a deeper porphyry and (or) high-sulphidation epithermal system. Further work is required to determine the geometry of the mineralized system and other possible factors that contribute to the orientation and distribution of high-grade mineralized shoots. Follow-up drilling is recommended to further distinguish the lithocap alteration and the extent of mineralization.

- **Marmot Lake Prospect:**
  Drilling here should target gold-silver intersections in the 2020 drilling and surface anomalies to define the extent of mineralization. A significant amount of drilling is warranted at Marmot.

- **Marmot East Prospect:**
  Ground Geophysics, mapping, and additional rock sampling is recommended to be completed early in the season, such that results can be used to aid drill planning. Drilling of Marmot Lake East should target geochemical anomalies.

Regarding new geophysics, MAG and VLF surveys were effective at Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, AGB, Silver Pond and Marmot zones, and therefore are recommended for Silver Pond North, Round Mountain, Kodah, LaLa, Pipe Dream, Arctic, and E-Grid to help define the mineralized structures interpreted in the 2018 to 2020 sampling and mapping programs. An airborne geophysical survey is recommended for the southern portion of Property, extending coverage from the 2018 VTEM survey. Survey line spacing of 100 m and tie-line spacing of 1,000 m is recommended, with the lines flown at 90º/270º orientation and tie-lines at 0º/180º orientation. A LIDAR survey is recommended over the over the main Mineral Resource areas.

The IP survey over Silver Pond successfully identified several resistivity and chargeability anomalies, which were interpreted along with surface mapping and geochemistry data, in aid of defining drill targets. This grid should be extended to the north, where both geophysical and soil anomalies occur, and a wider-spaced (lower-resolution) extension to the south and southwest over a large chargeability high identified in the 2018 aerial VTEM survey. A new IP grid is recommended over Marmot and Marmot East, with potential to extend to LaLa and Gifford's Edge. These surveys should be completed early in the season and used for 2021 drill targeting.

A regional soils grid of ~3,000 samples is recommended spanning from the northeast corner of the Property to the northwest corner and south towards Marmot Lake, with infill or denser sampling in areas of particular interest. Longshot, Kodah/Round Mountain, and Marmot East all require

additional prospecting and soil sampling. Up to 1,000 rock samples is recommended focusing on, but not limited to, Round Mountain, Kodah and areas with historical anomalies.

Also recommended is additional metallurgical testwork plus completion of engineering and a Preliminary Economic Assessment in 2021. Furthermore, Benchmark should be prepared to make budget allocations to allow for the initiation of condemnation drilling as part of a preliminary engineering review of the Lawyers Project.

26.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Benchmark should continue with the current QC protocol and to monitor QC data in an ongoing basis; following up on any QC failures and potential issues with the relevant laboratory immediately. It is also prudent to keep the number of CRMs used in a QC program to a maximum number of three or four (ensuring that they cover appropriate grade ranges, are suited to the deposit, and monitor for gold and silver); a greater number of CRMs is unnecessary, increases the likelihood of errors in the field and complicates monitoring. The author also recommends that continued umpire assaying be undertaken at a reputable laboratory on at least 5% of all ongoing original analyzes, ensuring that the appropriate QC samples are inserted into the sample stream sent for check analyzes.

26.3 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL STUDIES

Advancing the metallurgical program required selecting a process flowsheet based on the preliminary laboratory test results of incorporating flotation, cyanide leaching, or a combination of the two process alternatives. A decision on whether to pursue flotation or leaching was made in an internal Benchmark Metals trade-off study based on the Mineral Resource model and metallurgical testing data developed to early May 2021. A primary consideration in selecting the approach is the uncertainty of producing a flotation concentrate of sufficiently high gold grade to consistently meet acceptable smelter term requirements. This study determined that, based on technical and economic considerations, the preferred process approach is whole-rock, cyanide tank leaching, with gravity pre-treatment. Leaching compared to flotation had relatively higher recoveries and lower required grind. Therefore, future metallurgical testwork should be directed to this treatment.

The incorporation of specialized cyanidable gold and silver analyzes might be included as part of the geochemical analytical schedule during Mineral Resource definition drilling. Further evaluation for cyanidable analyzes in comparison to bottle roll leach response is required before a decision can be made. Sulphur analyzes should also be included in the regular sweep of geochemical requirements. A portion of these should include sulphide speciation. These geochemical data will assist in the selection and compositing of the mineralized samples for process response and variability, as well as assisting in identifying PAG material. These analyzes should be incorporated into the cost for Mineral Resource definition.

The principal future metallurgical scope of work in the laboratory should consist of further mineralogy, gravity recovery, and leach optimization, followed by variability testing. Moving forward, the variability testing will be needed to develop statistically based precious metal recoveries for the Property Mineral Resource and mine plan schedule. Comminution testing will

require obtaining samples of sufficient diameter (PQ) drill core for test procedures in the design of crushing and grinding circuits, including potentially for SAG milling, and better establishing grind requirements of the various mineralized zones in feed to the treatment circuit. As more detailed laboratory work progresses then solid/liquid separation, material handling, and environmental studies are required for advancing circuit design. The related environmental studies should include cyanide detoxification and tailing evaluation. Sufficient process testing is needed to cover the spatial, mineralogical, and lithological zones in the Mineral Resource.

A baseline laboratory budget for metallurgical testing in bringing the Lawyers Property to Preliminary Economic Assessment level is estimated at $350,000. Not required, but for future consideration are additional supplemental studies to potentially add value to the Property. These might include treating low-grade stockpile material for evaluation as heap or dump leach potential. Future opportunities to increase process throughput and improve total precious metal recovery can consider addition of flotation and the separate leaching of concentrate and float tailing, where more aggressive treatment of concentrate could be applied. Preliminary testwork has shown a good response to cyanide leaching of both the flotation concentrate and tailing. Depending on the developing Mineral Resource tonnage and grade, particularly for the AGB Zone, then flowsheet modifications to improve silver leach recovery can be considered. Among the considerations for further examination to improve silver recovery on float concentrate, are to evaluate, IC, oxidative treatment, finer grinds, and at higher pH and for extended leaching periods.

26.4 OVERALL BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Overall, a significant exploration and development program is recommended for the Lawyers Property in 2021. The recommended program includes concurrent infill and expansion drilling; exploration drilling; airborne and ground geophysical surveys; rock and soil sampling geochemistry work; metallurgical testing; and engineering and a Preliminary Economic Assessment (Table 26.1). The estimated cost to complete the recommended program is approximately CDN$26.7M.

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 2021

Item	Description	Cost ($)
Diamond Drilling - Infill	75,000 m	15,000,000
Diamond Drilling - Exploration	25,000 m	5,000,000
Geophysics - Exploration	VTEM, ground IP, MAG, VLF	1,000,000
Soil Sampling	3,000 samples	300,000
Rock Sampling	1,000 samples	100,000
Metallurgical Studies	Lab testwork	350,000
Engineering and PEA*		530,000
Contingency (20%)		4,456,000
Total		**26,736,000**

***** *PEA = Preliminary Economic Assessment*

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

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

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

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Geology (1983). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1985) and a Ph.D. in Geology (1988) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 35 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1569).

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

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

   - Contract Senior Geologist, LAC Minerals Exploration Ltd. 1985-1988
   - Post-Doctoral Fellow, McMaster University 1988-1992
   - Contract Senior Geologist, Outokumpu Mines and Metals Ltd. 1993-1996
   - Senior Research Geologist, WMC Resources Ltd. 1996-2001
   - Senior Lecturer, University of Western Australia 2001-2003
   - Principal Geologist, Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. 2003-2004
   - Vice President Exploration, Nevada Star Resources Inc. 2005-2006
   - Vice President Exploration, Goldbrook Ventures Inc. 2006-2008
   - Vice President Exploration, North American Palladium Ltd. 2008-2009
   - Vice President Exploration, Magma Metals Ltd. 2010-2011
   - President & COO, Pacific North West Capital Corp. 2011-2014
   - Consulting Geologist 2013-2017
   - Senior Project Geologist, Anglo American 2017-2019
   - Consulting Geoscientist 2020-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2 to 10, 15 to 19, 21 to 24 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[William Stone]

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

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

YUNGANG WU, P.GEO.

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

1. I am an independent consulting geologist contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of Jilin University, China, with a Master's degree in Mineral Deposits (1992). I have worked as a geologist for 25 plus years since graduating. I am a geological consultant and a registered practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration No. 1681).

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

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

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Yungang Wu]

_____
Yungang Wu, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

JARITA BARRY, P.GEO.

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

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of RMIT University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, with a B.Sc. in Applied Geology. I have worked as a geologist for over 15 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License No. 40875), Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (License No. 08399) and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (License No. L3874). I am also a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Australia (Member No. 305397);

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

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

   - Geologist, Foran Mining Corp. 2004
   - Geologist, Aurelian Resources Inc. 2004
   - Geologist, Linear Gold Corp. 2005-2006
   - Geologist, Búscore Consulting 2006-2007
   - Consulting Geologist (AusIMM) 2008-2014
   - Consulting Geologist, P.Geo. (APEGBC/AusIMM) 2014-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 11 and co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Jarita Barry]

_____
Jarita Barry, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE PURITCH, P. ENG., FEC, CET

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

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition, I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for a Bachelor's degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the: Professional Engineers and Geoscientists New Brunswick (License No. 4778); Professional Engineers, Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 5998); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Saskatchewan (License No. 16216); Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists (License No. 45252); Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010); Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No. 42912); and Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (No. L3877). I am also a member of the National Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:
   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd., 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd., 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine, 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area, 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator, 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, 2004-Present
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 14, 25, and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

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

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

BRIAN RAY, M.SC., P.GEO.

I, Brian Ray, M.Sc., P.Geo, residing at 11770 Wildwood Crescent N, Pitt Meadows, BC (Canada) hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.

2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", ("The Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.

3. I am a graduate of the School of Mining and Geology "Hristo Botev", Pernik (1980).

   In addition, I have a Master of Science of the University of Mining Engineering and Geology "St. Ivan Rilsky"' Sofia with a Master's Degree in Geology and Exploration of Mineral Resources (1993).

   I have worked as a geologist for over 40 years. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Professional Geoscientists of British Columbia (License No 33418).

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 32-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

   - Senior Geologist, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences – Geological Institute, Sofia 1980-2002
   - Contract Geologist, Barrick Gold Corporation (Williams Mine), Marathon, ON July 2005-Oct 2005
   - Chief Mine Geologist, YGC Resources (Ketza River Mine), Yukon Oct 2005-Oct 2006
   - Resource Program Manager, Miramar Mining Corp. (Hope Bay), Nunavut 2006-2007
   - Senior District Geologist, Newmont Mining Corp. (Hope Bay), Nunavut 2007-Jun 2008
   - Geological Consultant, AMEC Americas Ltd., Vancouver, BC Jun 2008-Dec 2008
   - Independent Geological Consultant Dec 2008-June 2009
   - Country Exploration Manager, Sandspring Resources Ltd. May 2013-Dec 2013
   - Principal Resource Geologist, Ray GeoConsulting Ltd. 2013-present

4. I have visited the Lawyers Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 18, 2020

5. I am responsible for co-authoring Sections 1, 12, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report

6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101

7. I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report

8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

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

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Brian Ray]

_____
Brian Ray, M.Sc., P.Geo

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

FRANK WRIGHT, P.ENG.

I, Frank R. Wright, P.Eng., of Delta, BC, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Metallurgical Engineer with F. Wright Consulting Inc., with an office at #45-10605 Delsom Cr. Delta BC, Canada V4C 0A4;
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I am a graduate of University of Alberta, in Edmonton, AB Canada with a Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering in 1979, and from Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, BC Canada with a Bachelor of Business Administration in 1983. I am a member in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License #15747), and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. I have continuously practiced my profession in the areas of hydrometallurgy, environmental, and mineral process engineering since 1979 as an employee of various resource companies and consulting firms. Since 1998, I have been the principal and a self-employed consultant with F. Wright Consulting Inc., primarily providing services, including the co-authoring of technical reports for junior and mid-tier mineral exploration and mining firms.

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 13 and 17 and co-authoring Sections 1, 6, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Sections for which I am responsible in the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Frank Wright]

_____

Frank Wright, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

MARY MIOSKA, P.ENG.

I, Mary Mioska, M.Sc., P. Eng., residing at 65 66a Street, Delta, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Director, Regulatory Affairs with One-Eighty Consulting Group Inc., with an address at 14th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4H1.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", (The "Technical Report") with an effective date of May 11, 2021.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2006 with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree and from Royal Roads University in 2012 with a Master of Science degree.
4. I have practiced my profession for 15 years, and have experience in environmental engineering, geochemistry, water quality prediction, hydrology, hydrogeology, and environmental impact assessment and permitting related to mining projects in Canada.
5. I am a licensed Professional Engineer in British Columbia (EGBC #38394) and in the Yukon Territory (APEY #2704).
6. I have read the definition of 'Qualified Person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

   - Environmental Manager, Yukon Zinc Corporation 2006-2012
   - Environmental Engineer, Shuksan Environmental Consulting Inc. 2012-2018
   - Senior Environmental Manager, Casino Mining Corporation 2014-2020
   - Senior Environmental Manager, Alexco Environmental Group 2018-2019
   - Director, Regulatory Affairs, One-Eighty Consulting Group Inc. 2020-Present

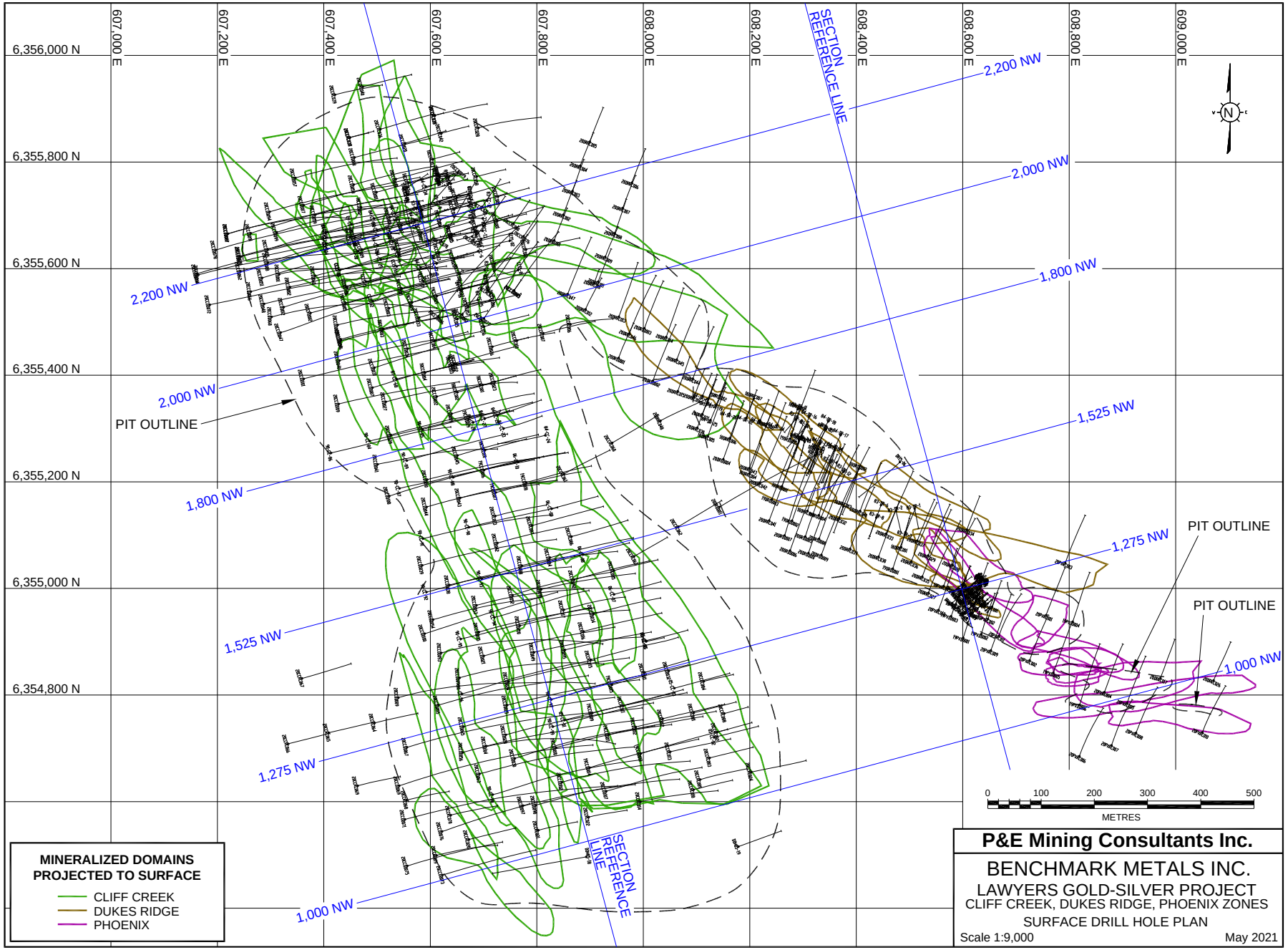
4. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report on September 21, 2020.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 20 and co-authoring Sections 1, 25 and 26 of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 11, 2021
Signed Date: June 28, 2021

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Mary Mioska]

_____
Mary Mioska, M.Sc., P.Eng.

APPENDIX A SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLANS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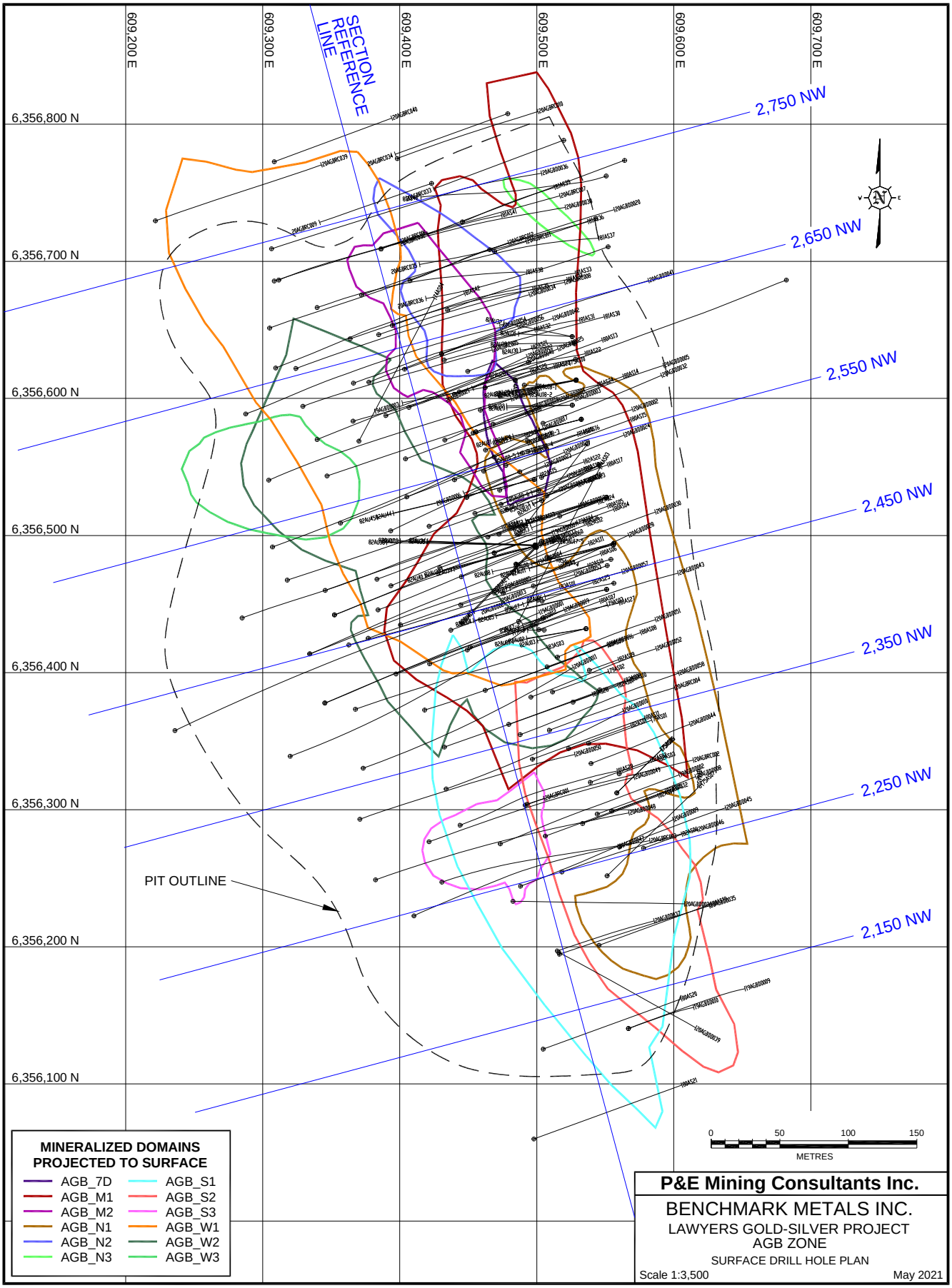
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,200 NW
2,000 NW
1,800 NW
1,525 NW
1,275 NW
1,000 NW
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
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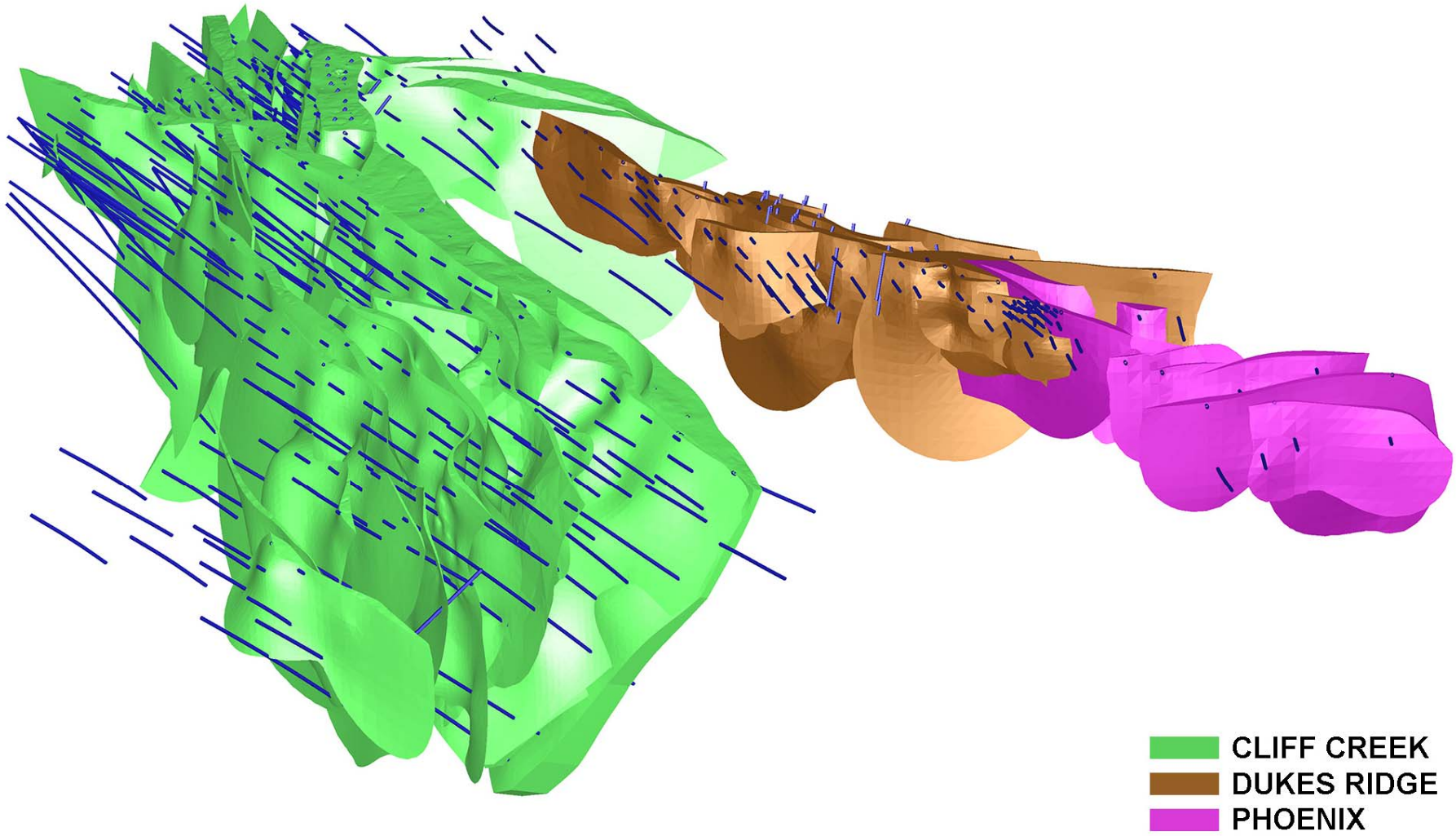
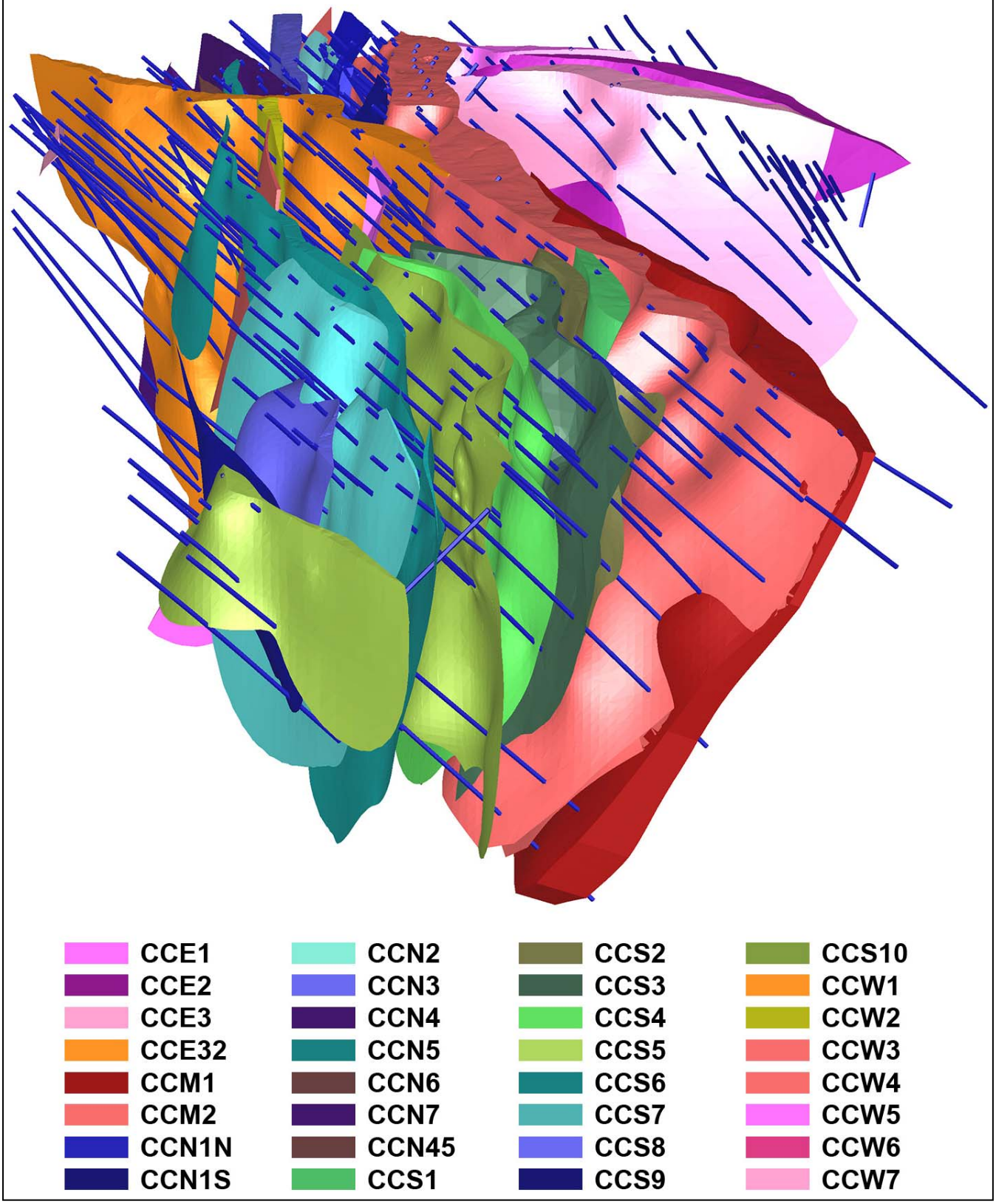
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
2,750 NW
2,650 NW
2,550 NW
2,450 NW
2,350 NW
2,250 NW
2,150 NW
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

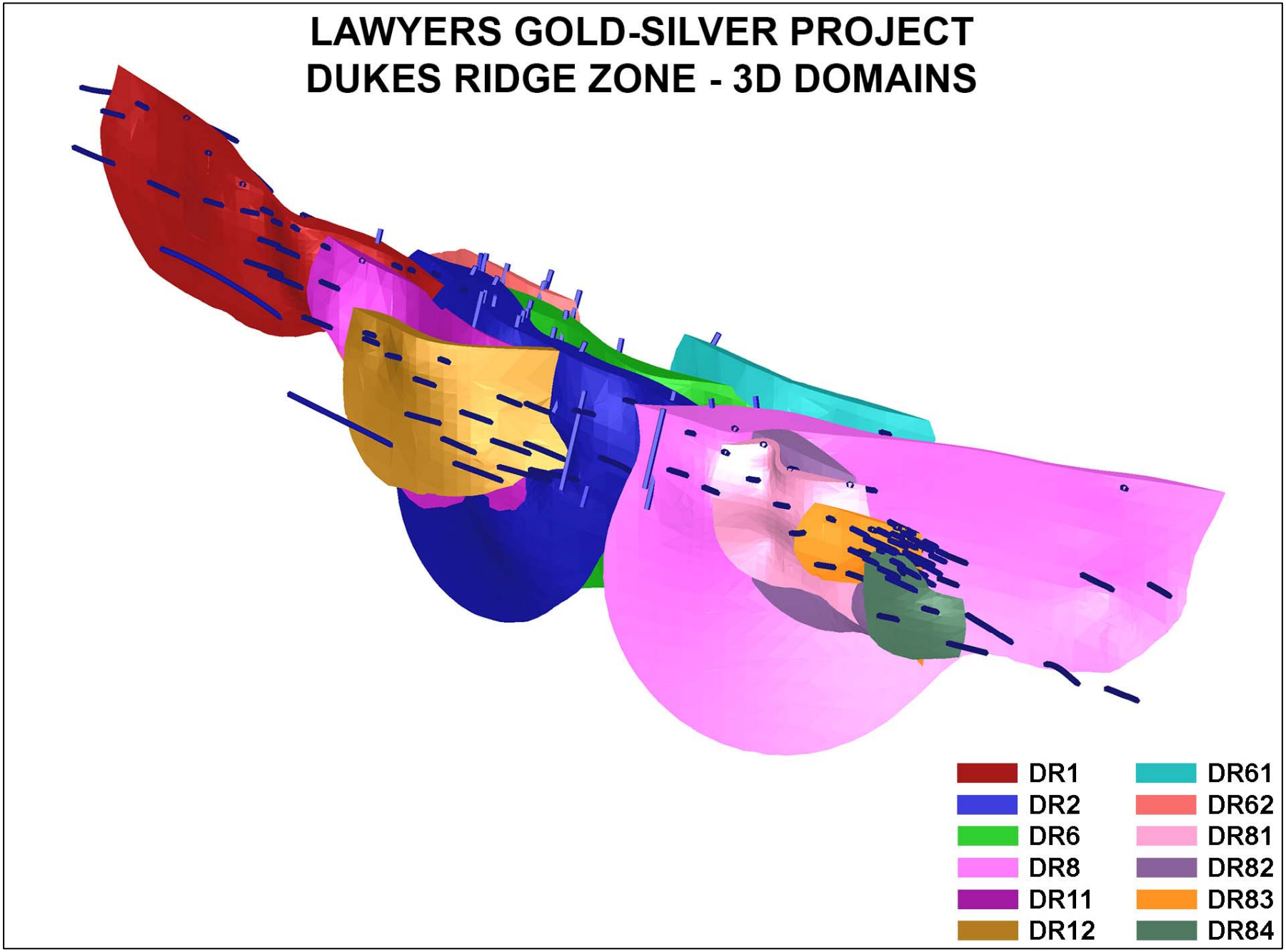
APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS

LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
3D DOMAINS

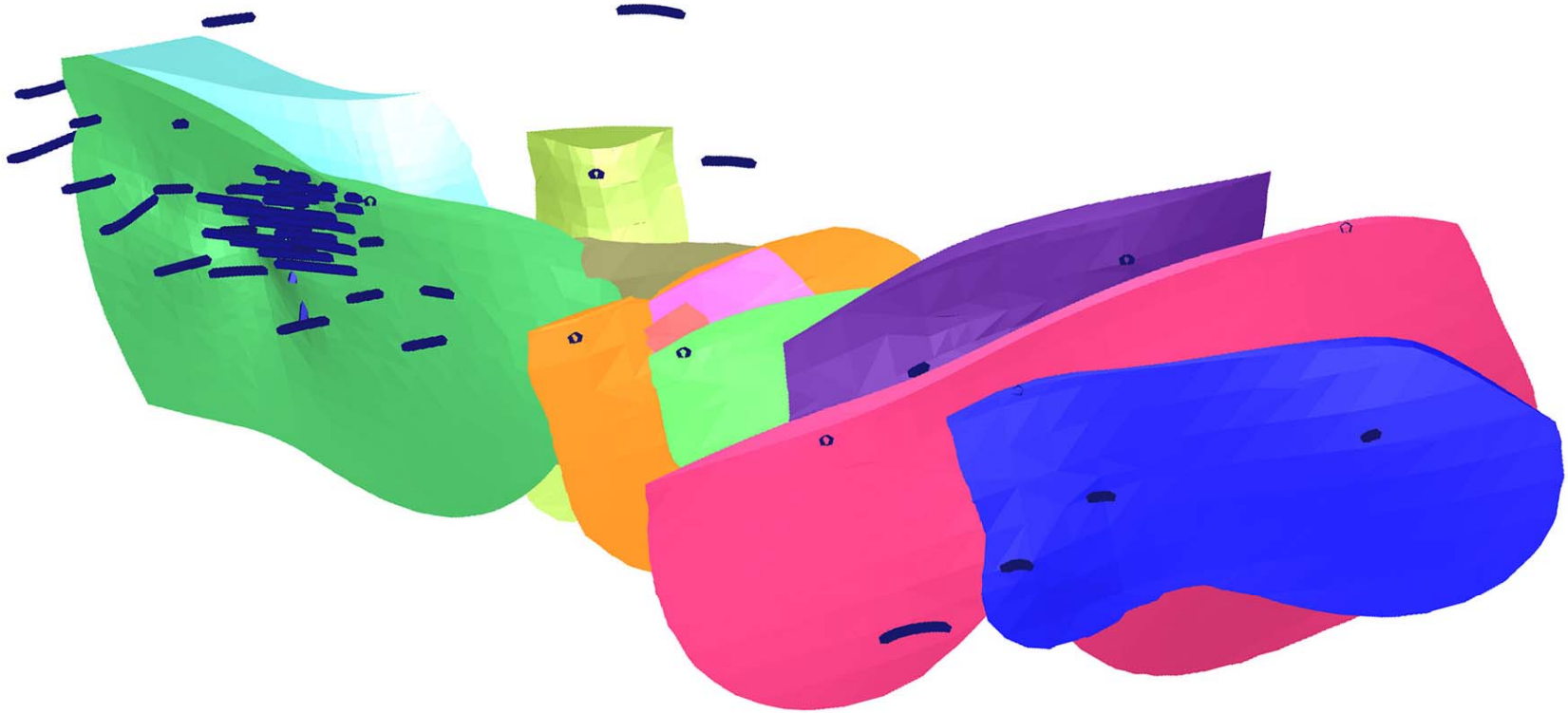


LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE - 3D DOMAINS

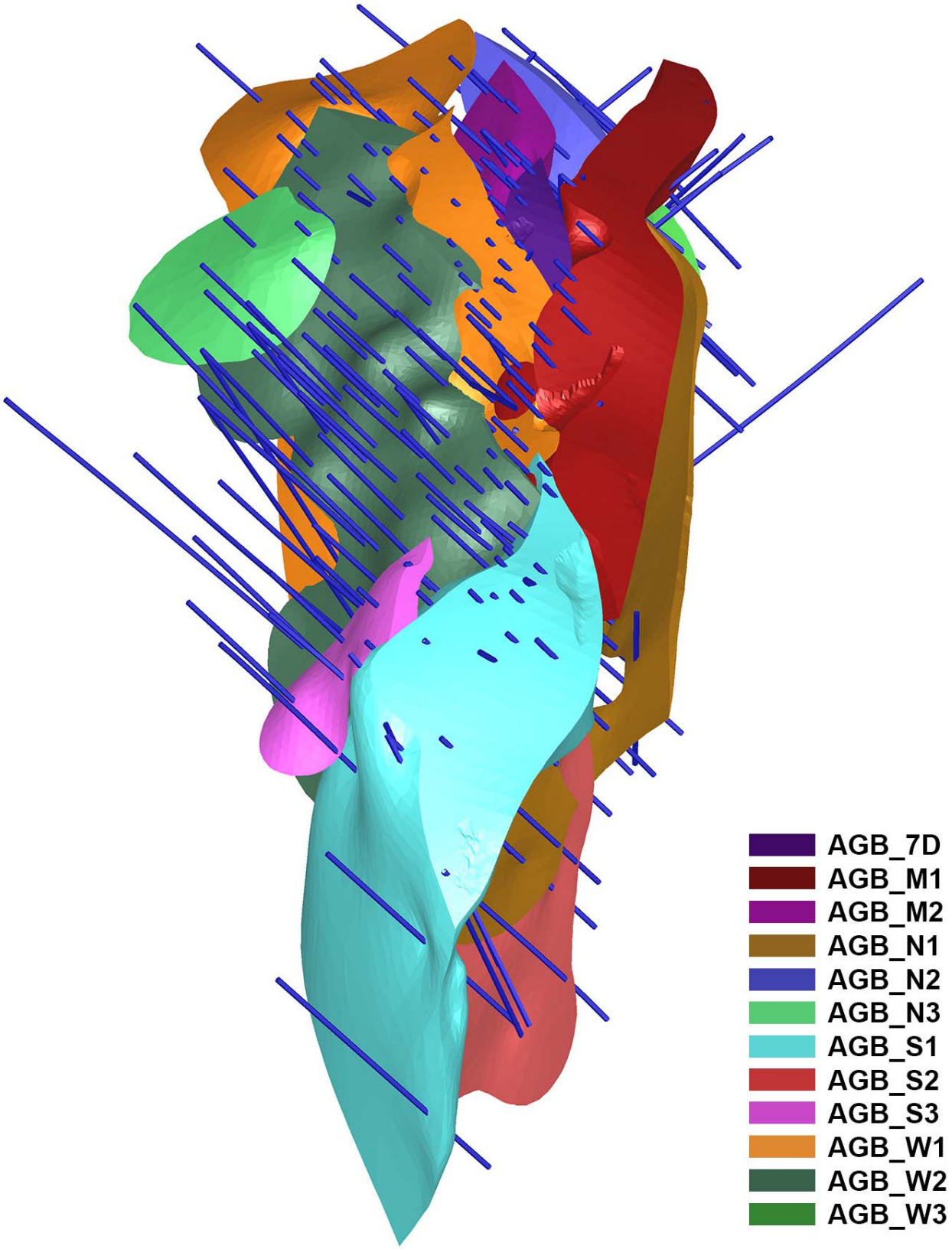



LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE ZONE - 3D DOMAINS
DR1
DR2
DR6
DR8
DR11
DR12
DR61
DR62
DR81
DR82
DR83
DR84

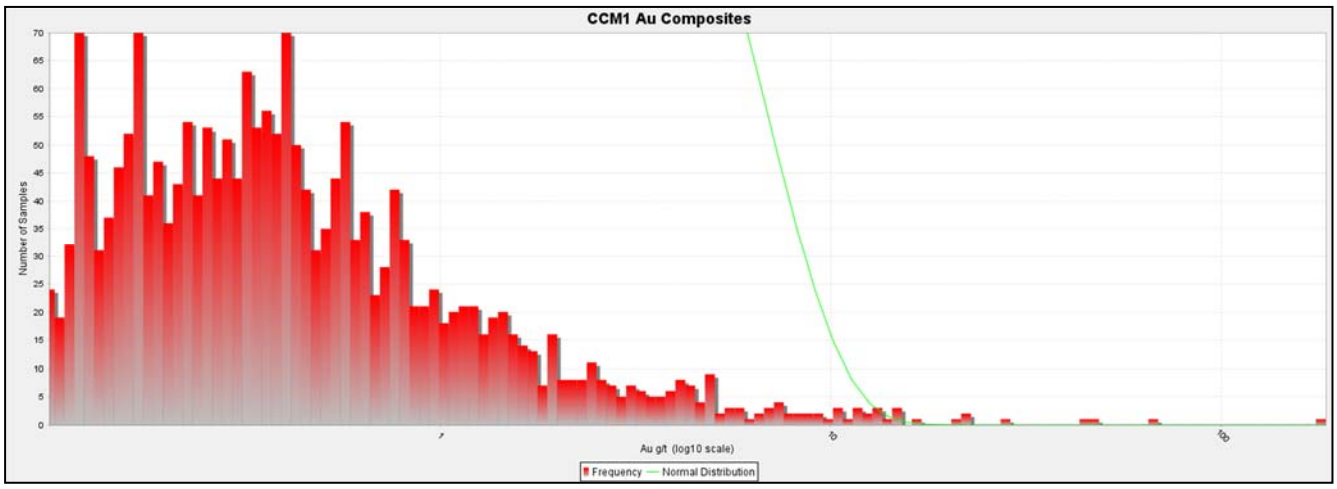
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
PHOENIX ZONE - 3D DOMAINS

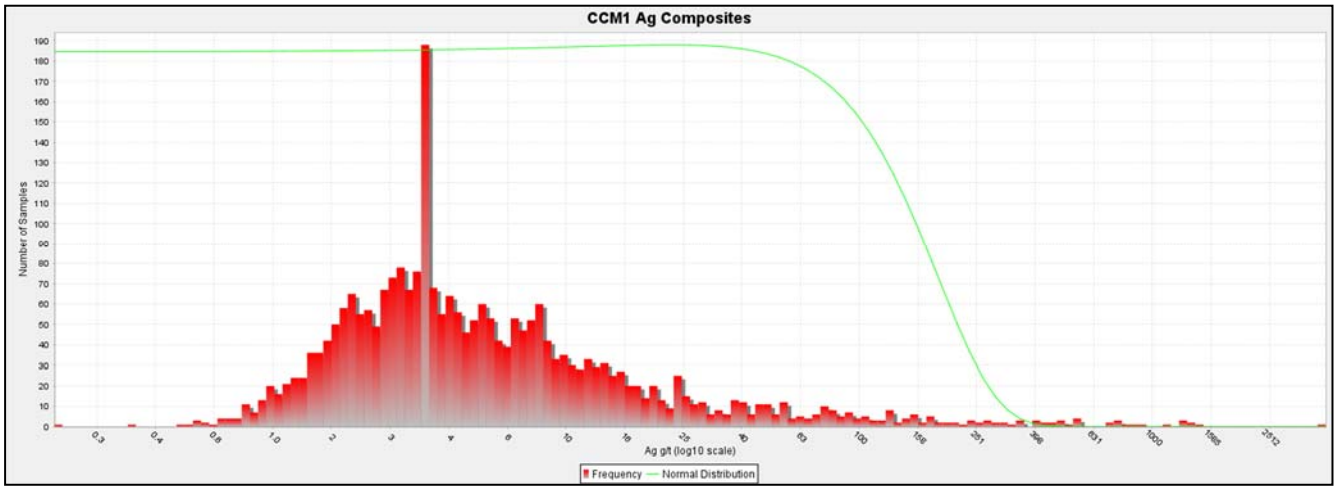


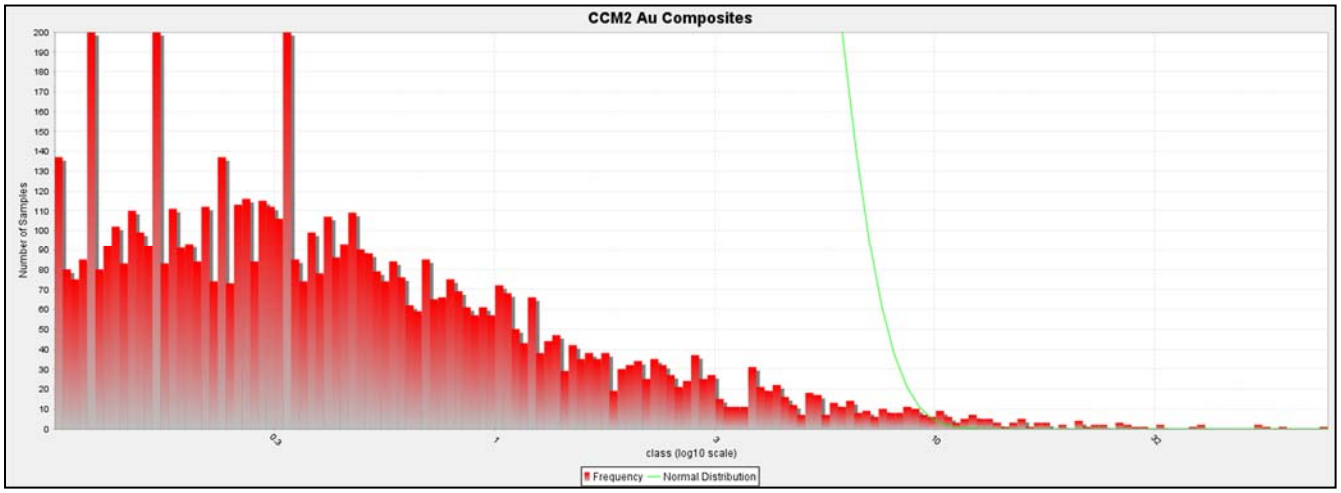
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE - 3D DOMAINS

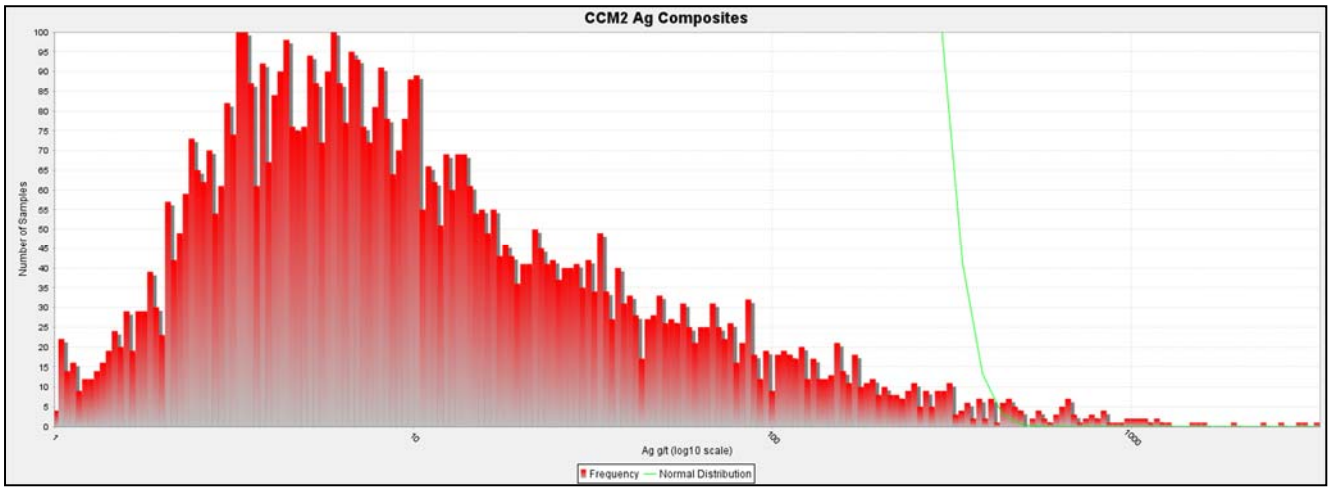


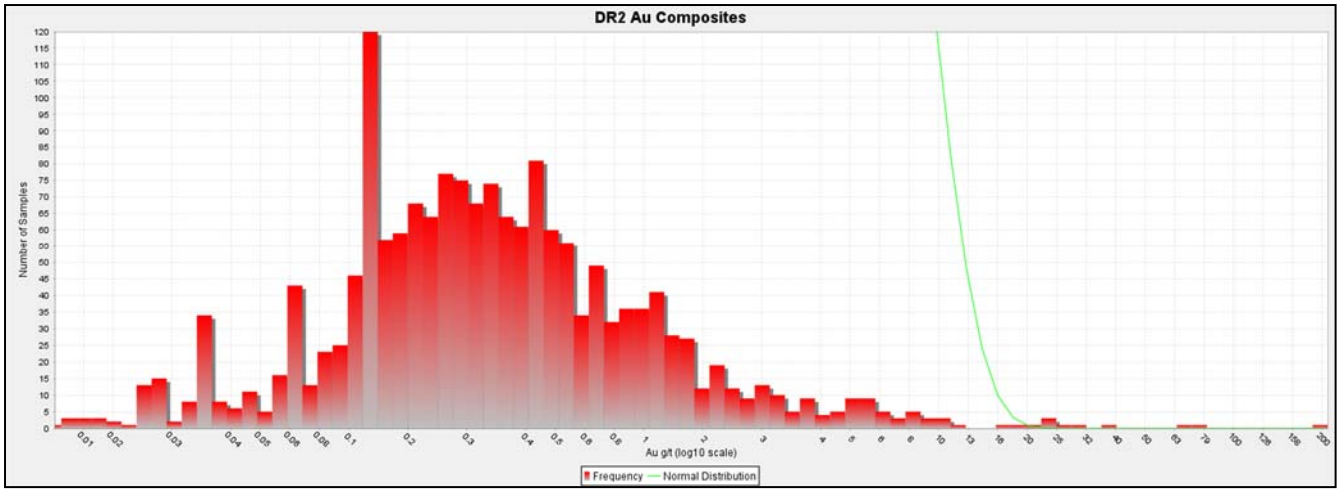
APPENDIX C LOG NORMAL HISTOGRAMS

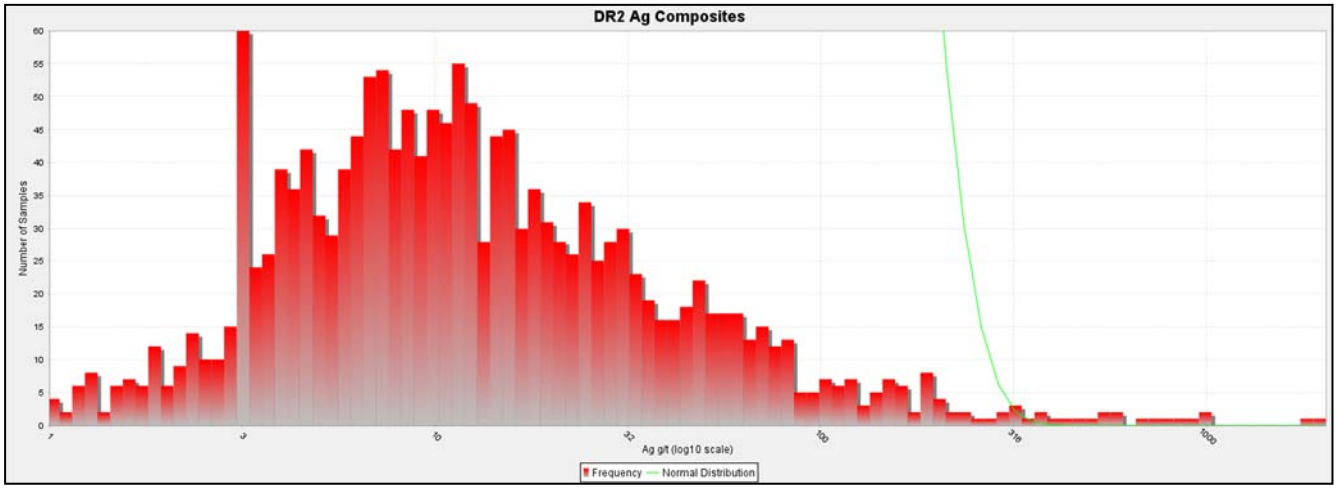


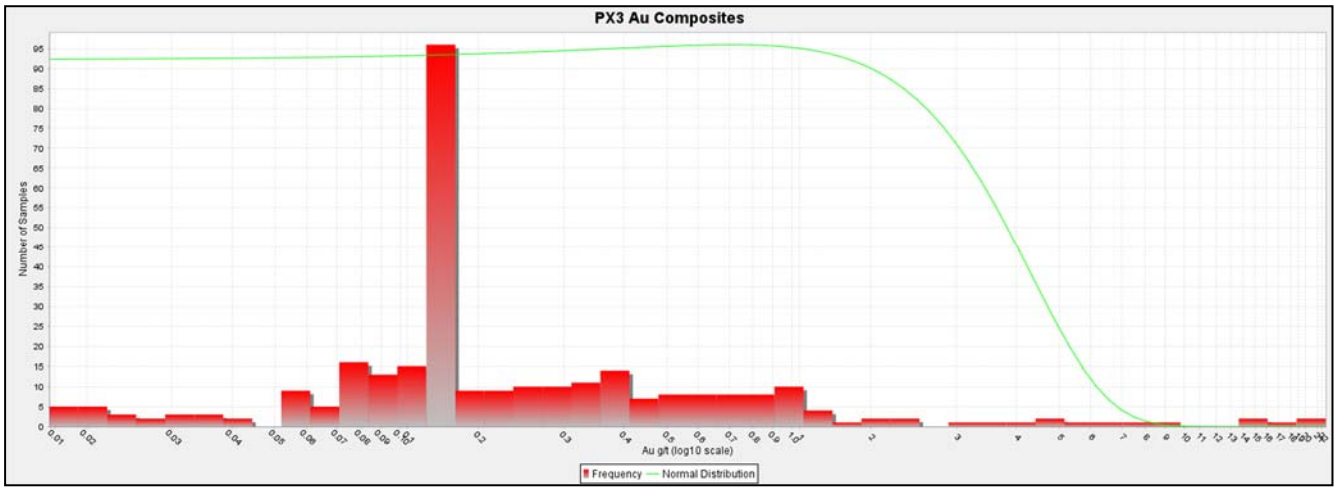


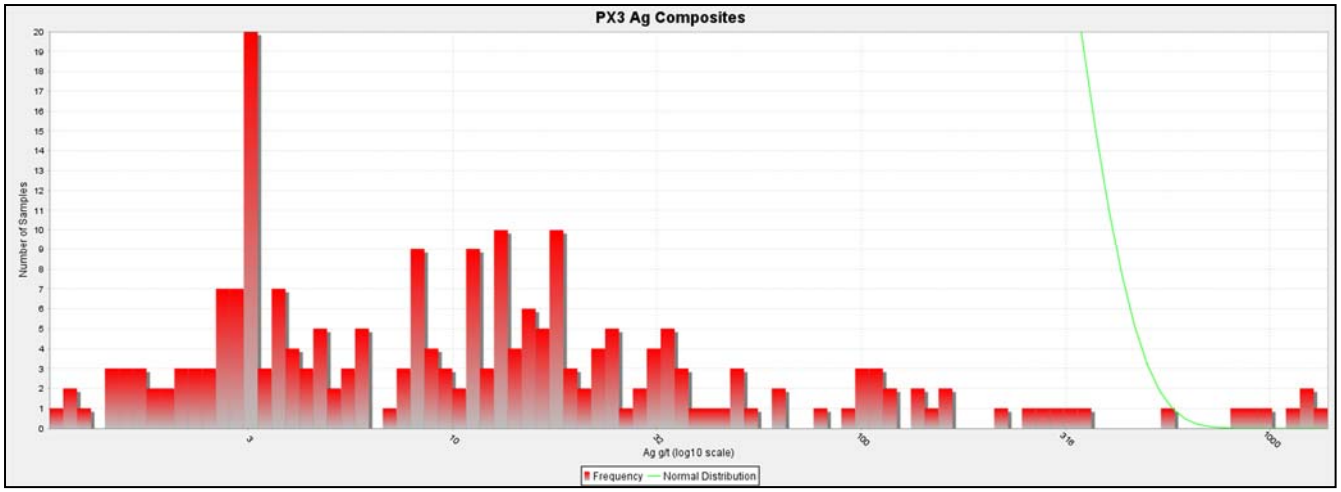


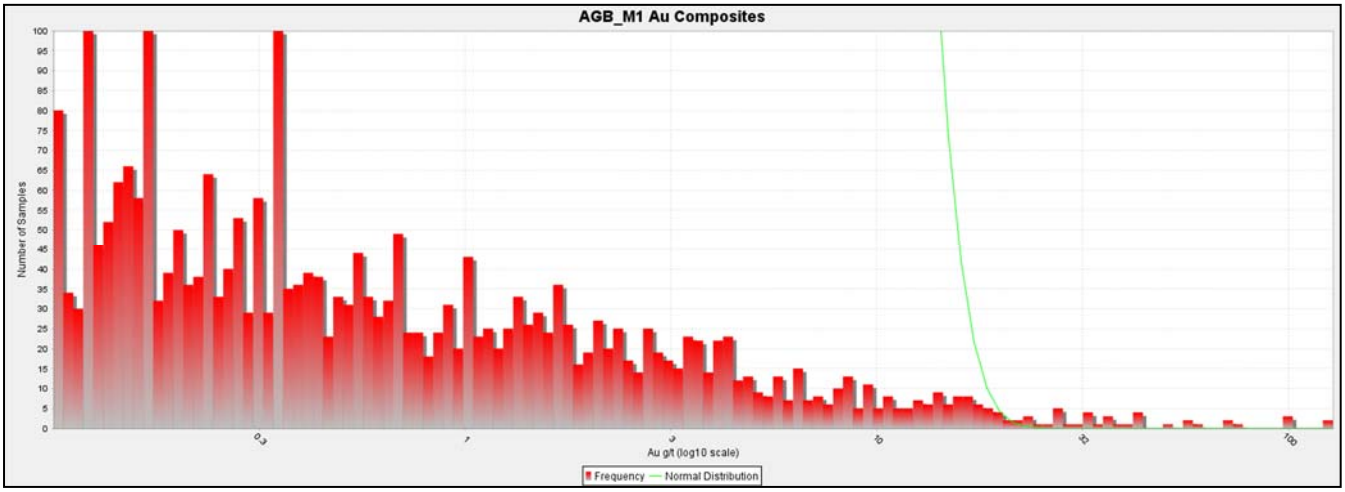

CCM2 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

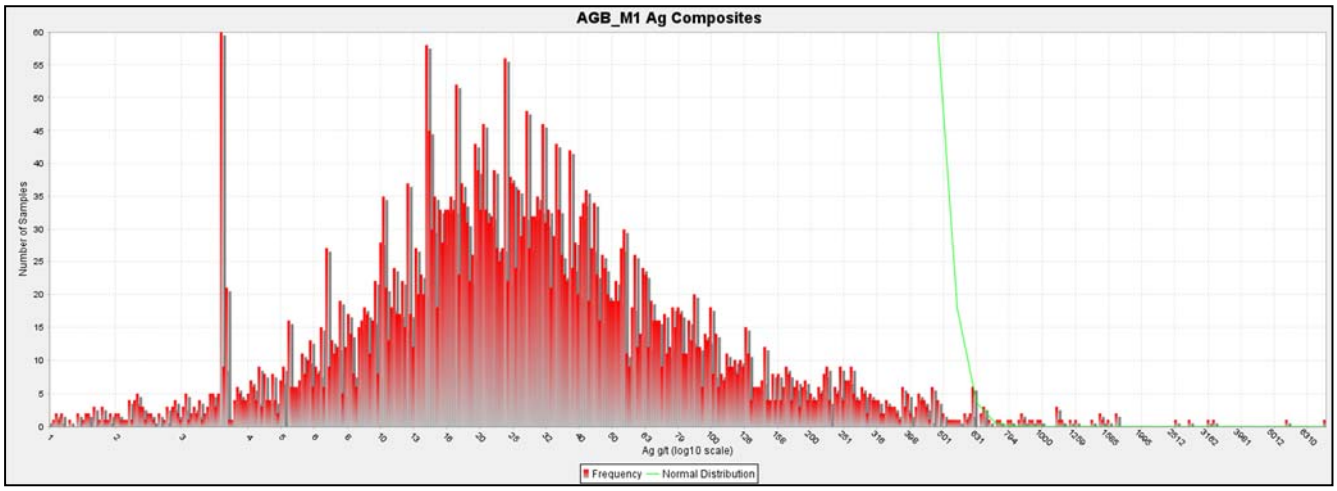

DR2 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

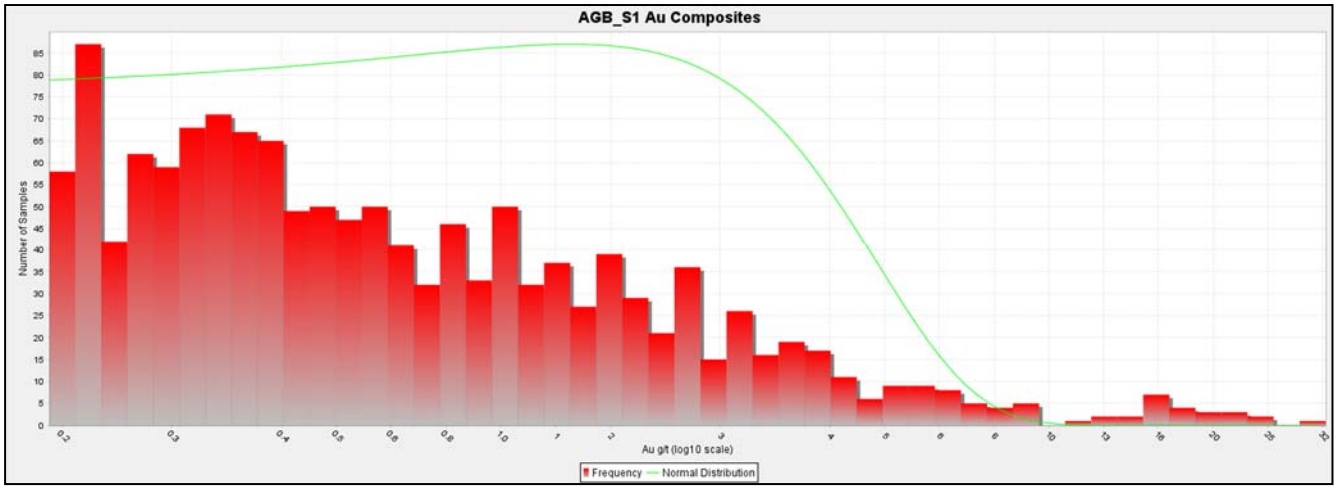

DR2 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

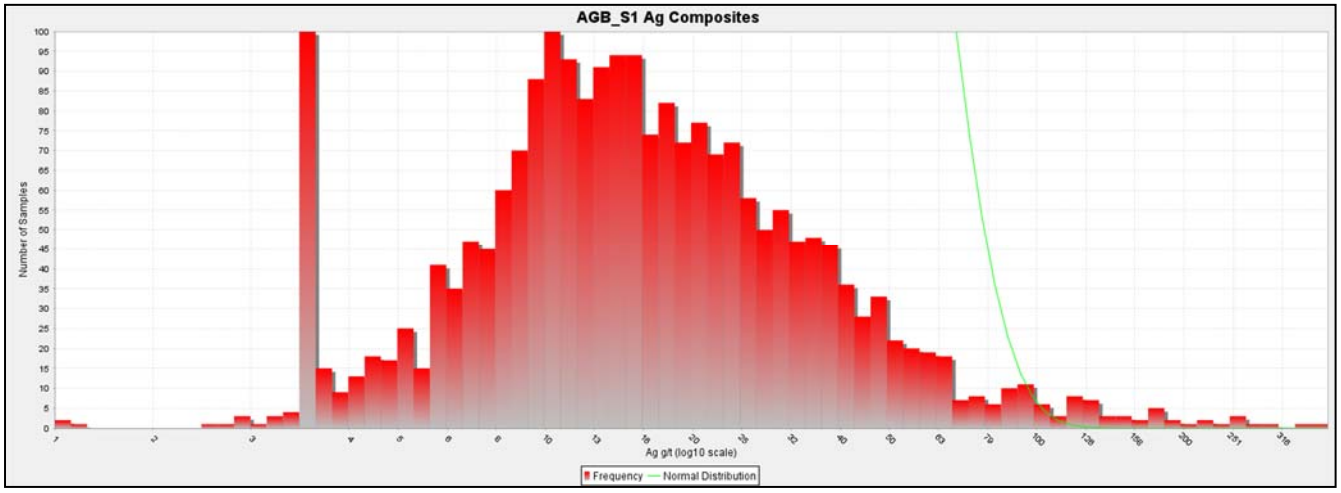

PX3 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

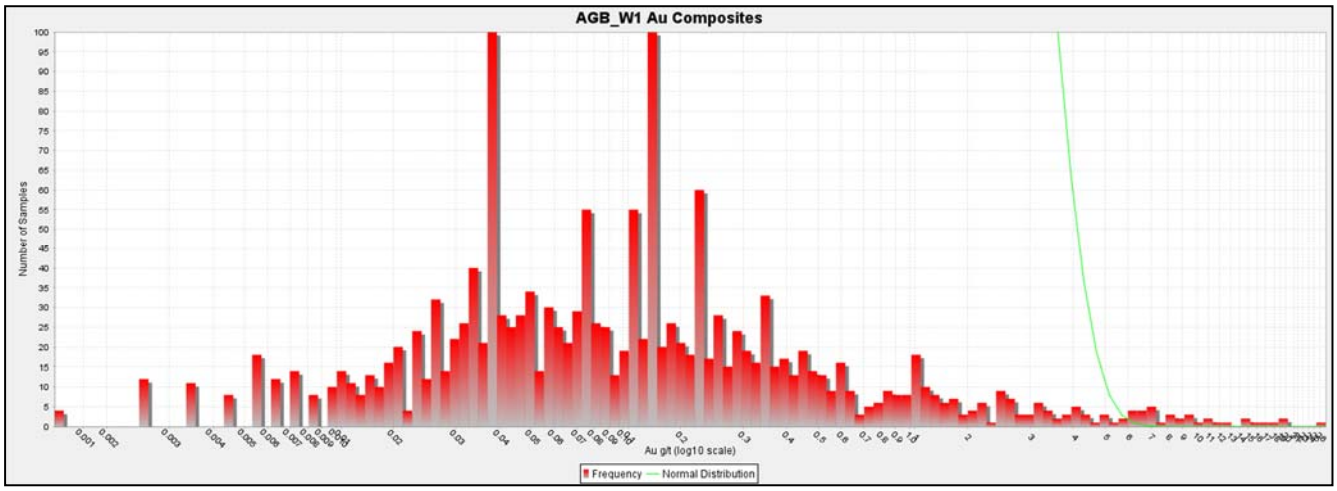

PX3 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

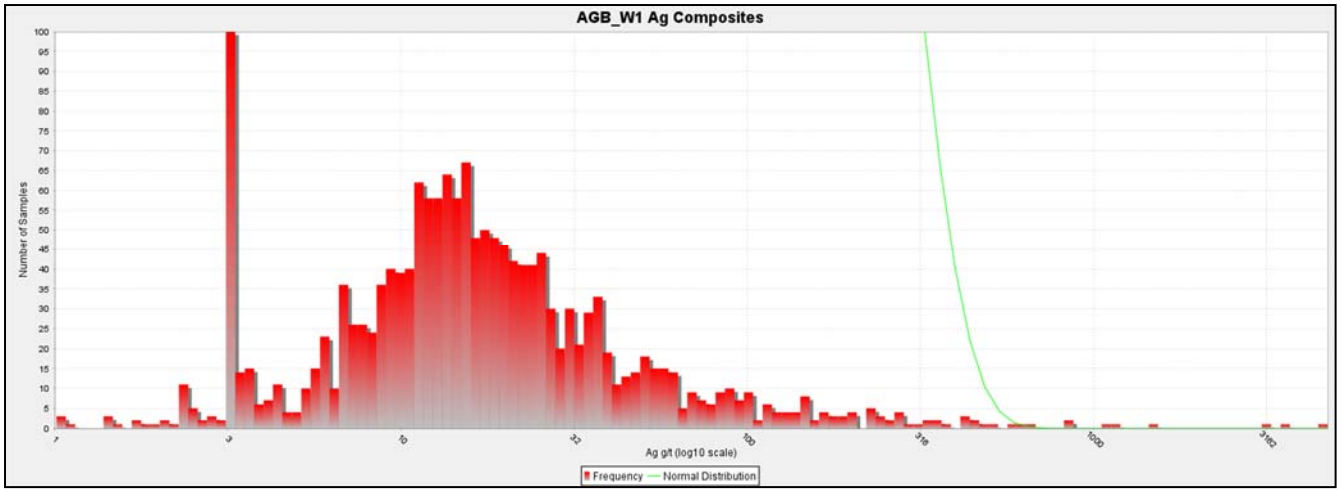

AGB_M1 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


AGB_M1 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution


AGB_S1 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

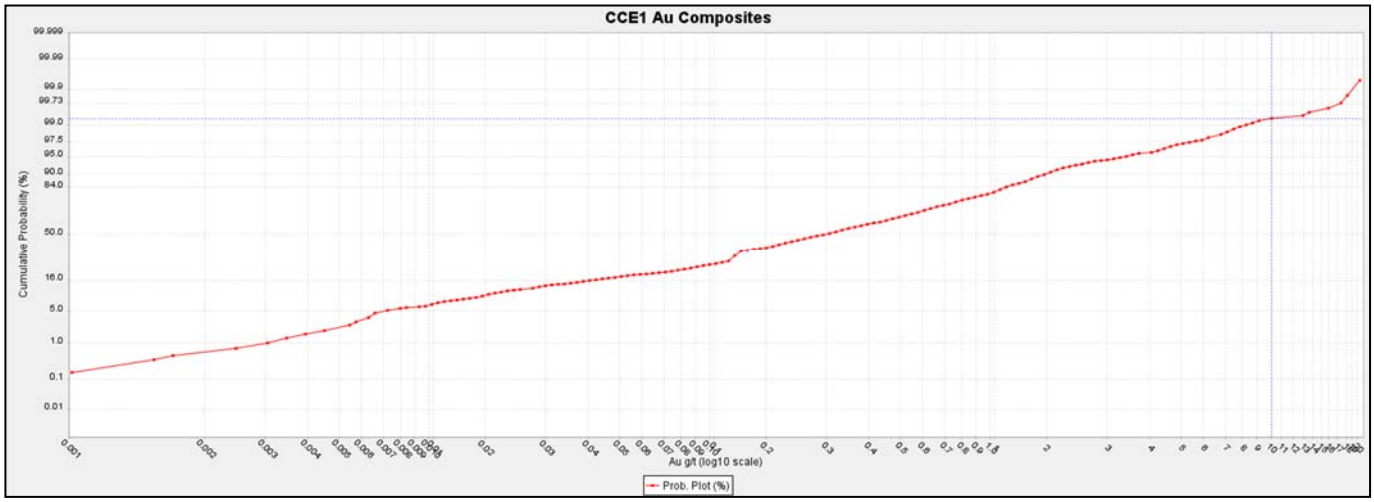

AGB_S1 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

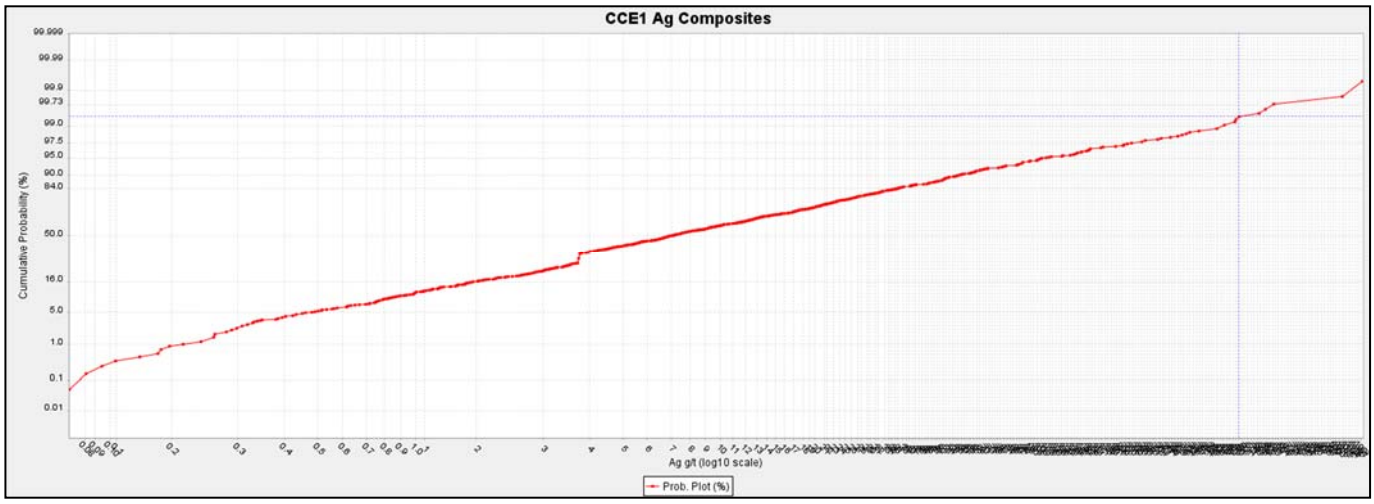

AGB_W1 Au Composites
Number of Samples
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

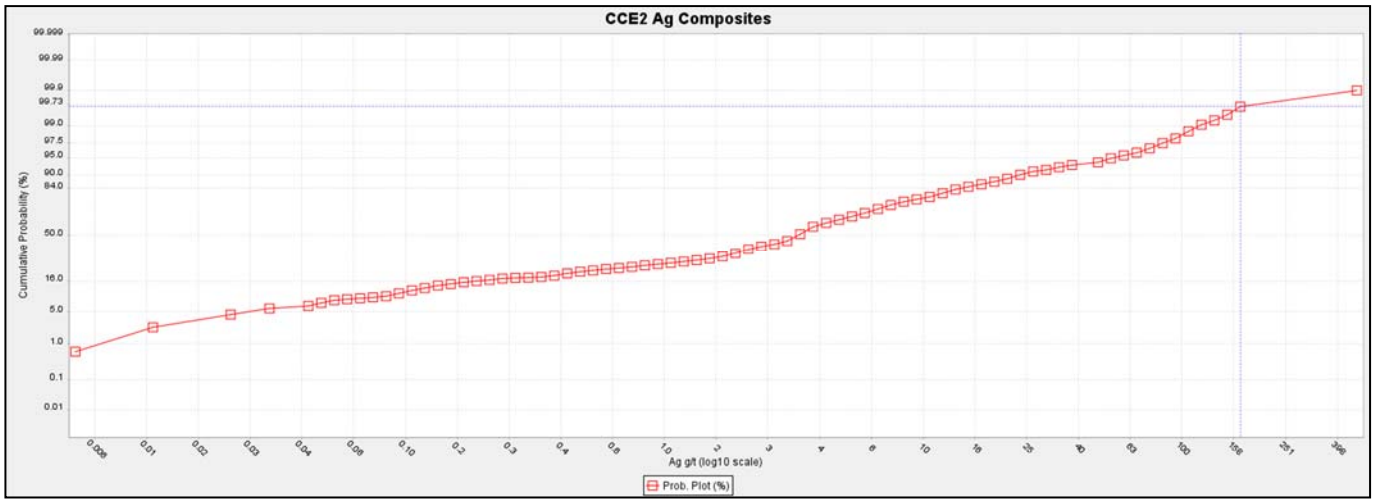

AGB_W1 Ag Composites
Number of Samples
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Frequency
Normal Distribution

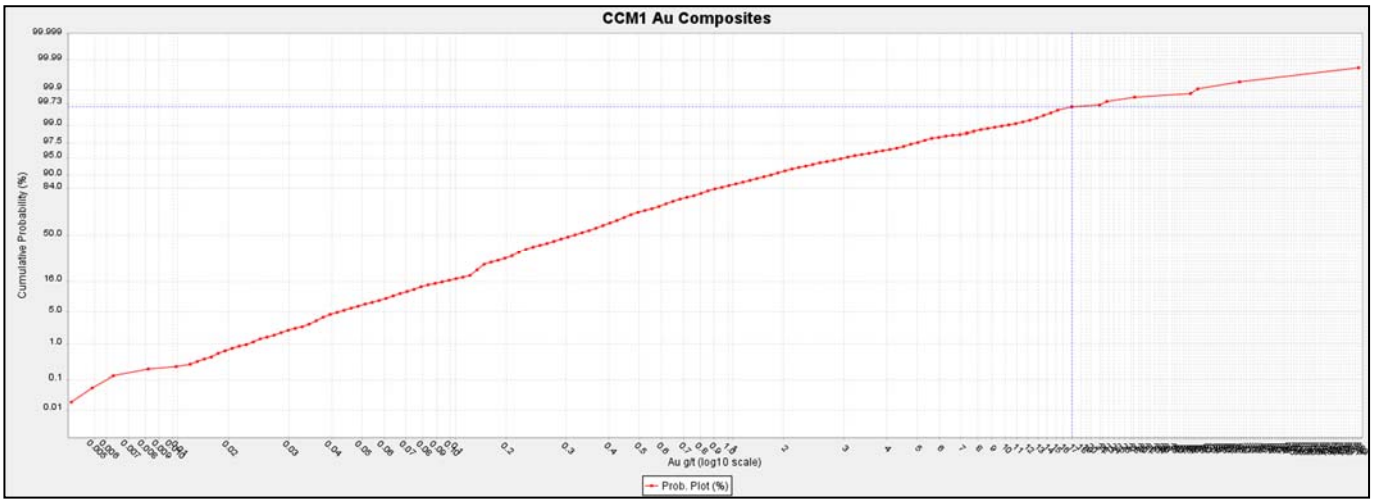
APPENDIX D LOG PROBABILITY PLOTS

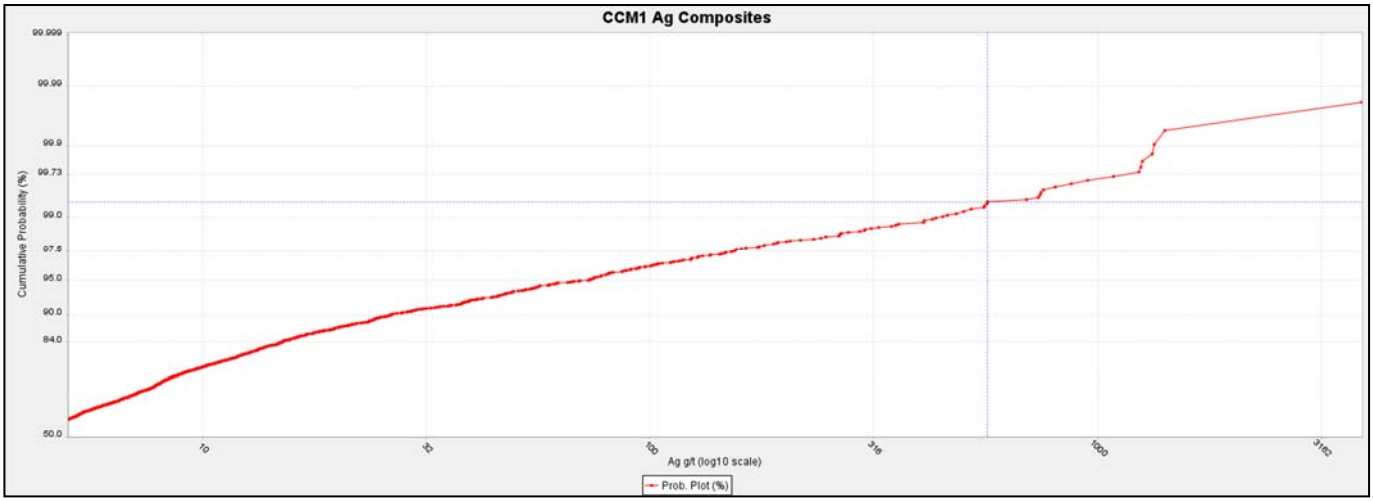
CLIFF CREEK LOG PROBABILITY PLOTS

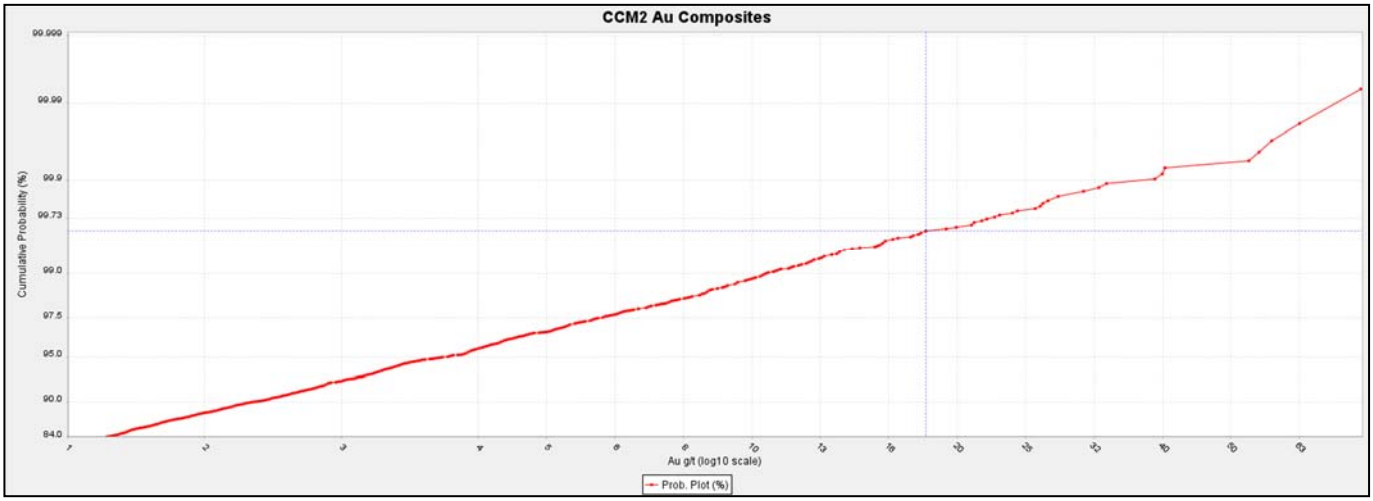


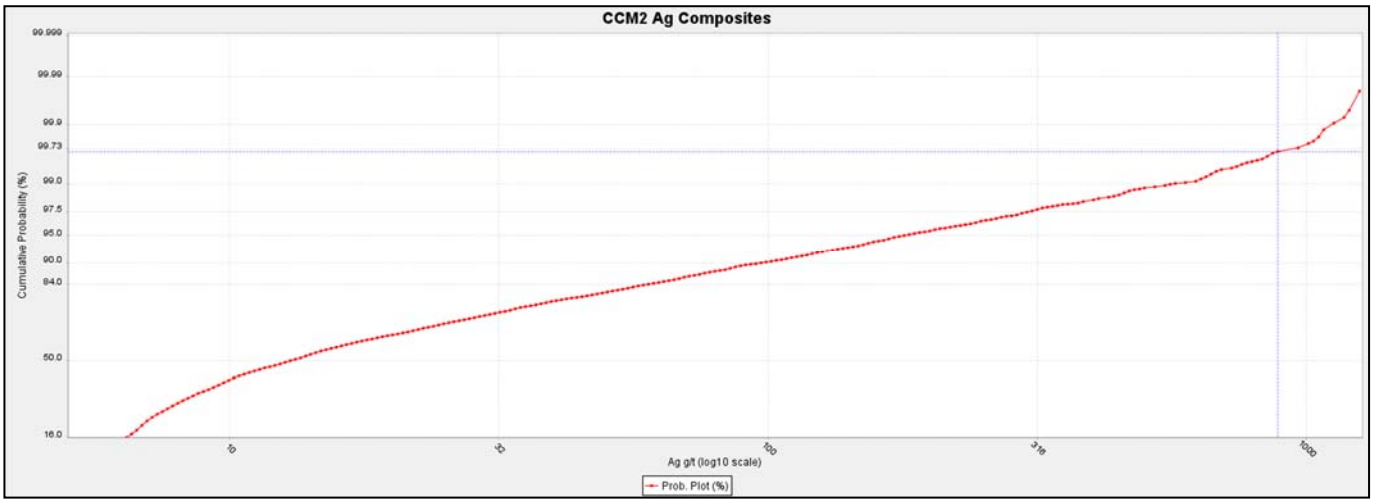


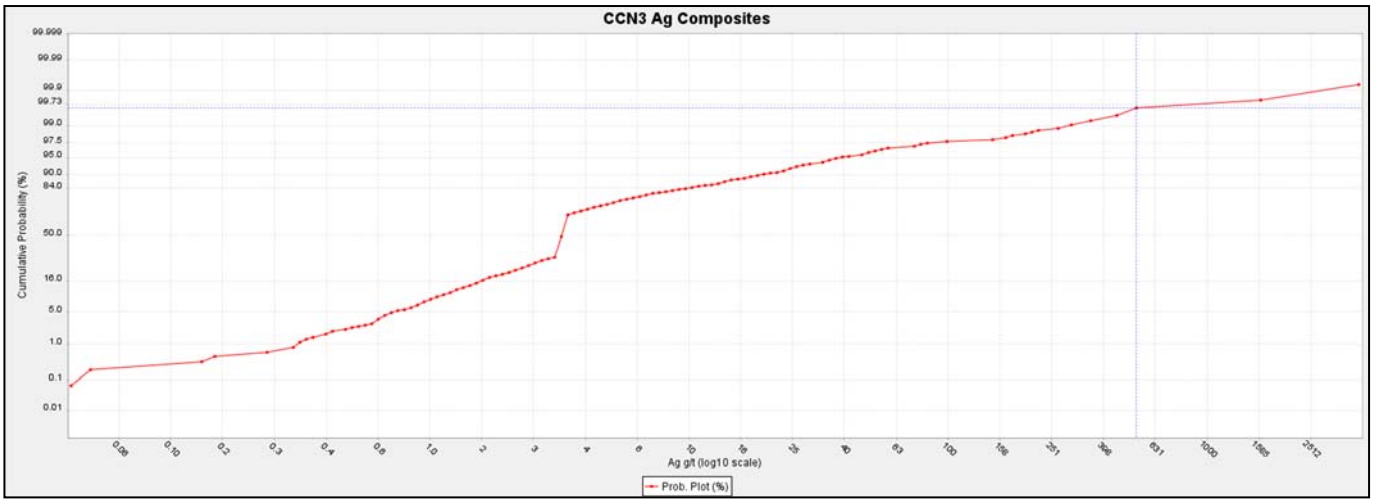


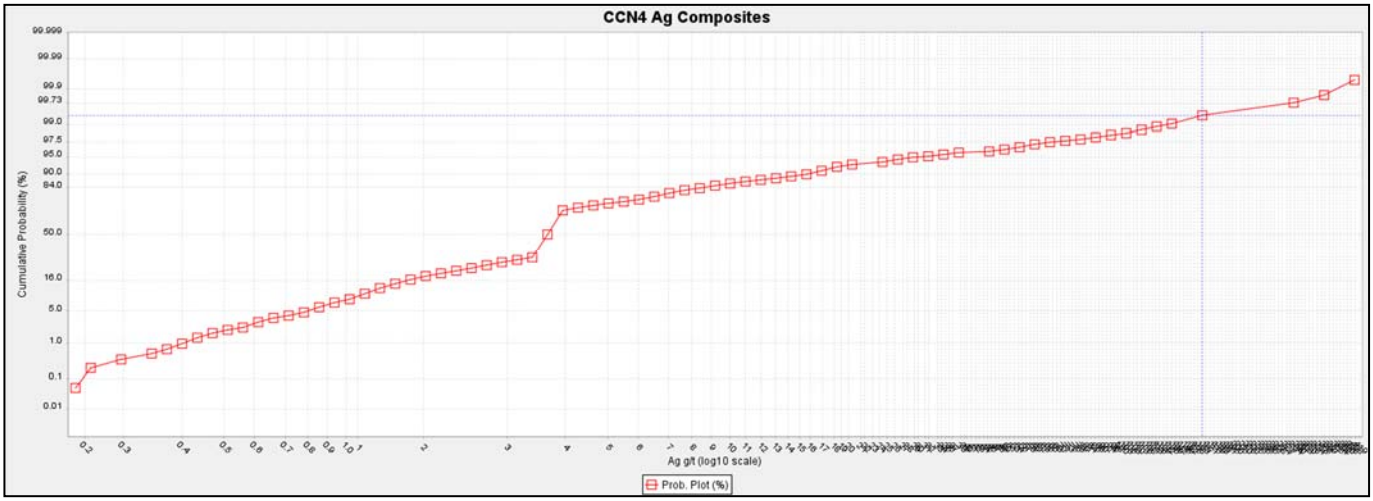

CCM1 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

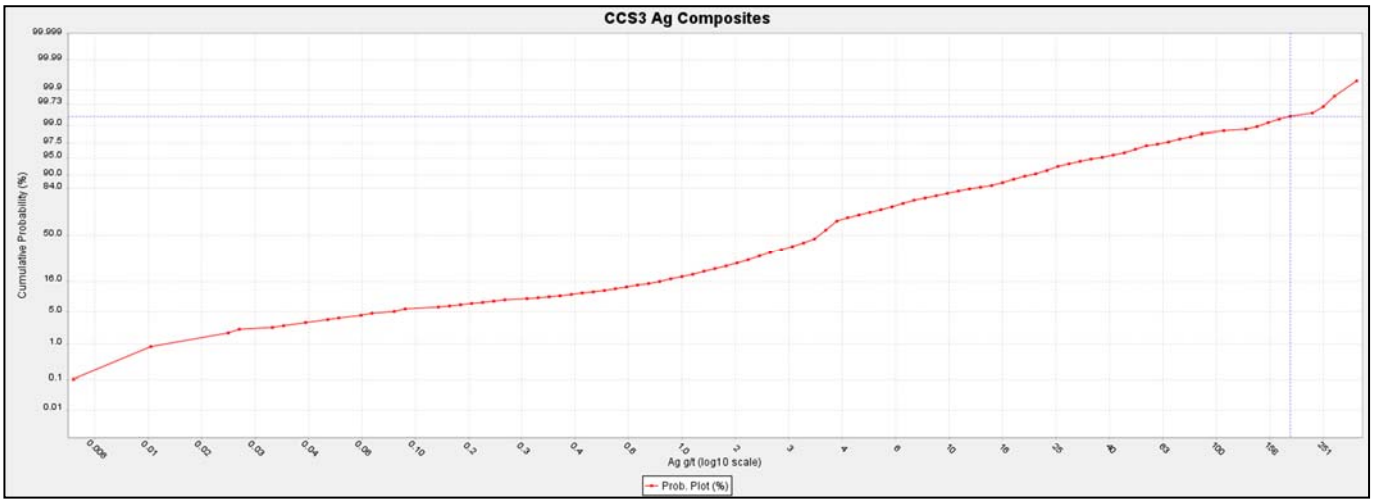

CCM1 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

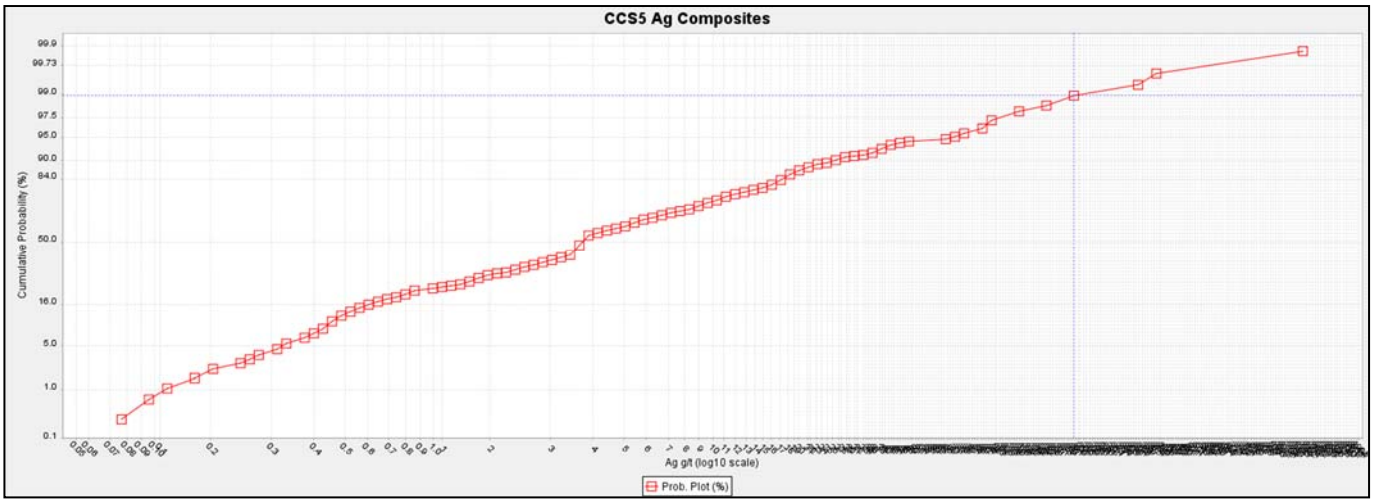

CCM2 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

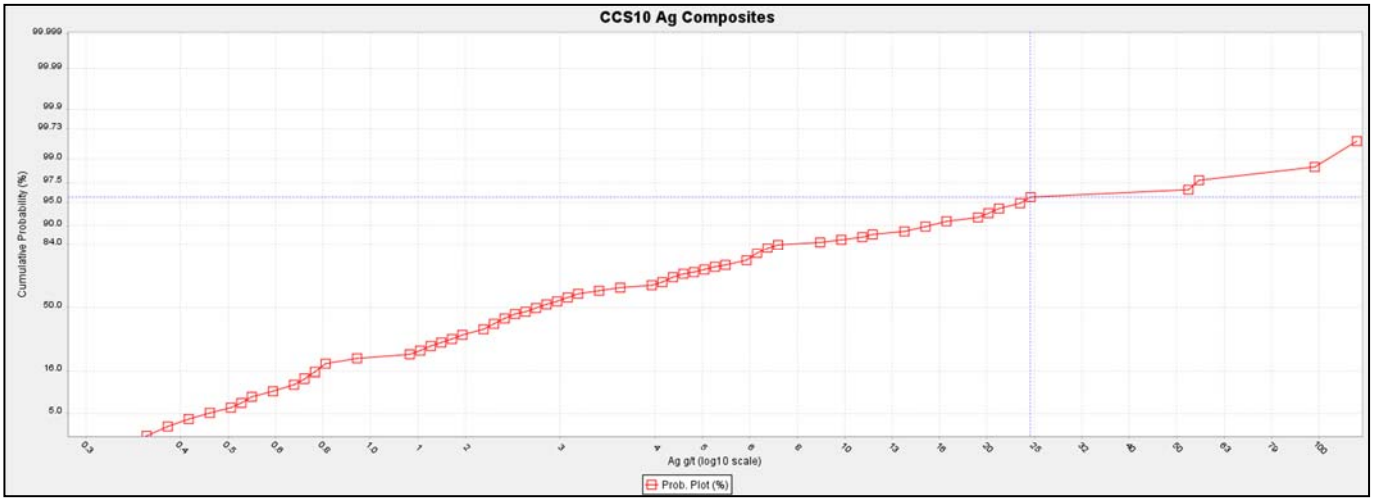

CCM2 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
10
32
100
316
1000
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

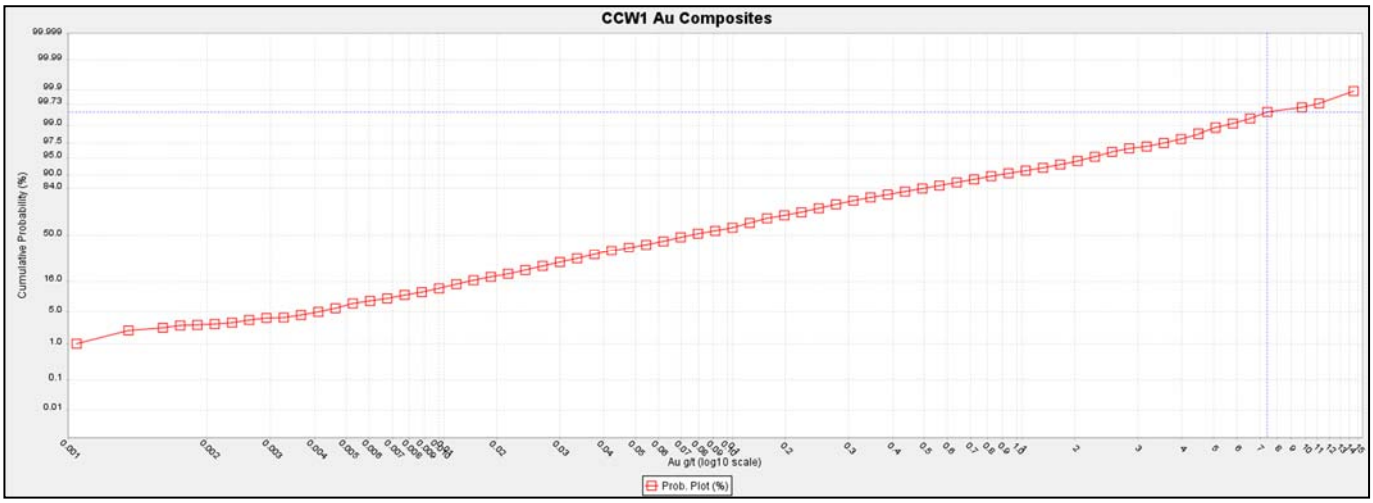

CCN3 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
1.0
0.1
0.01
0.08
0.10
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
1.0
2
3
4
6
10
16
25
40
63
100
158
251
398
631
1000
1585
2512
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

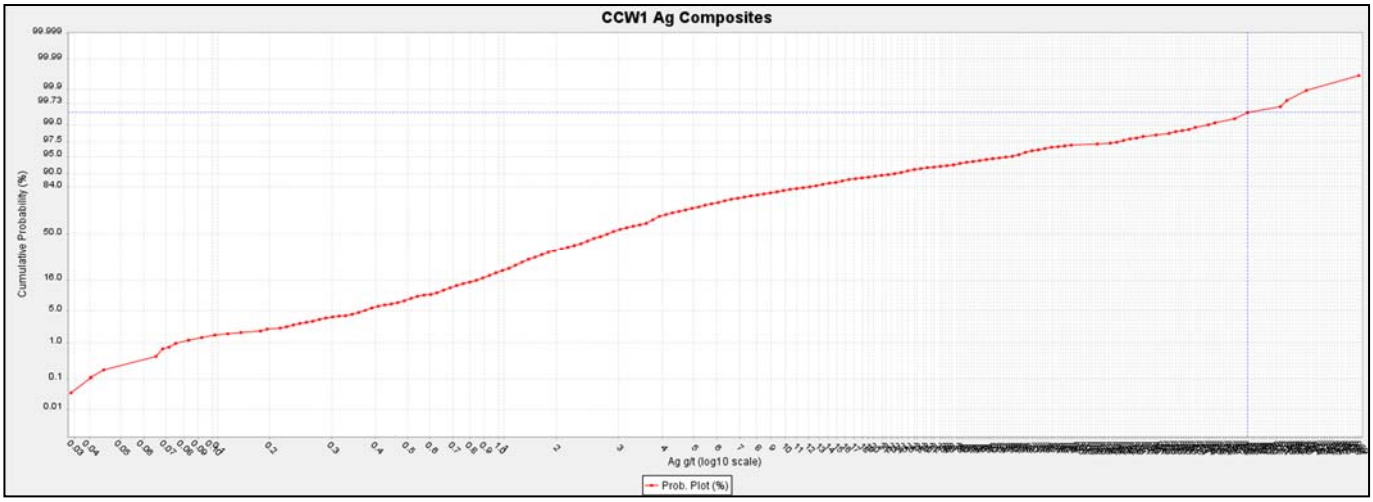

CCN4 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
1.0
0.1
0.01
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1.0
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

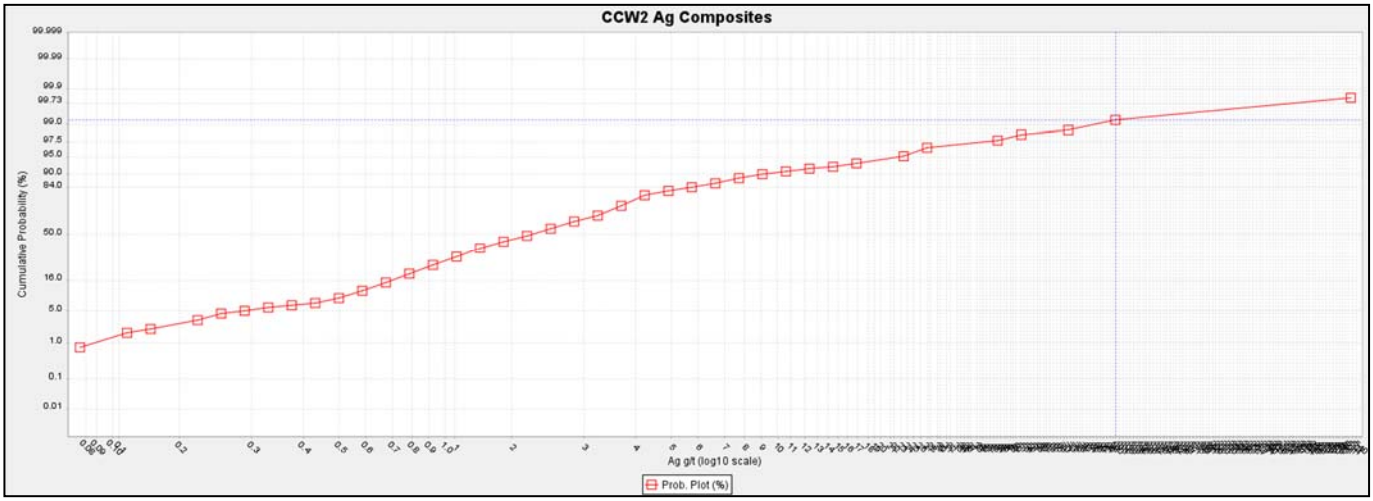

CCS3 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


CCS5 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

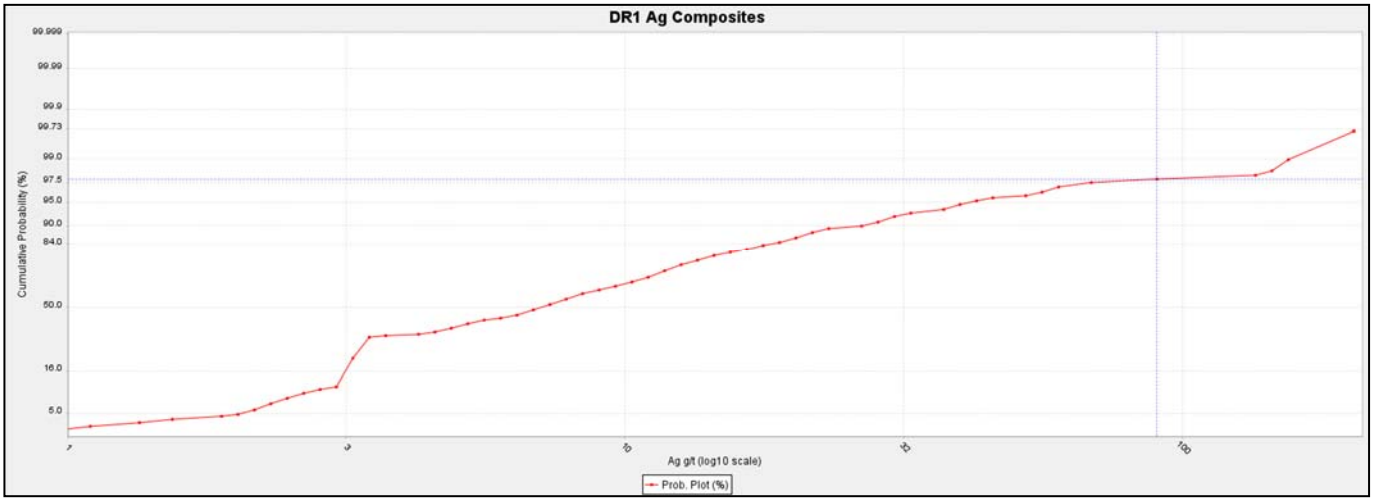

CCS10 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

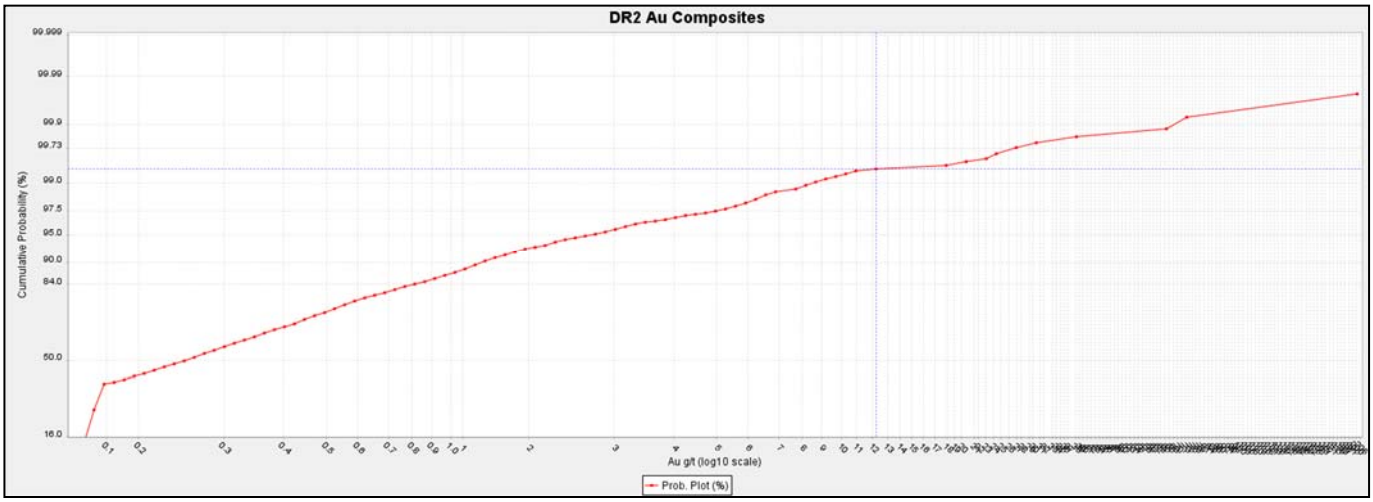

CCW1 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

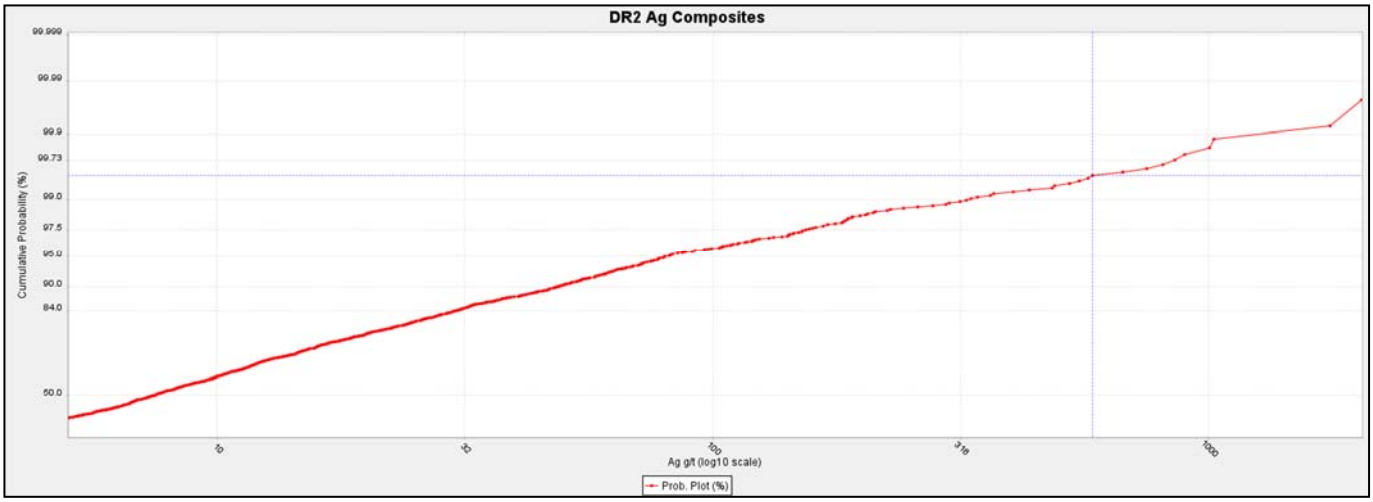

CCW1 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

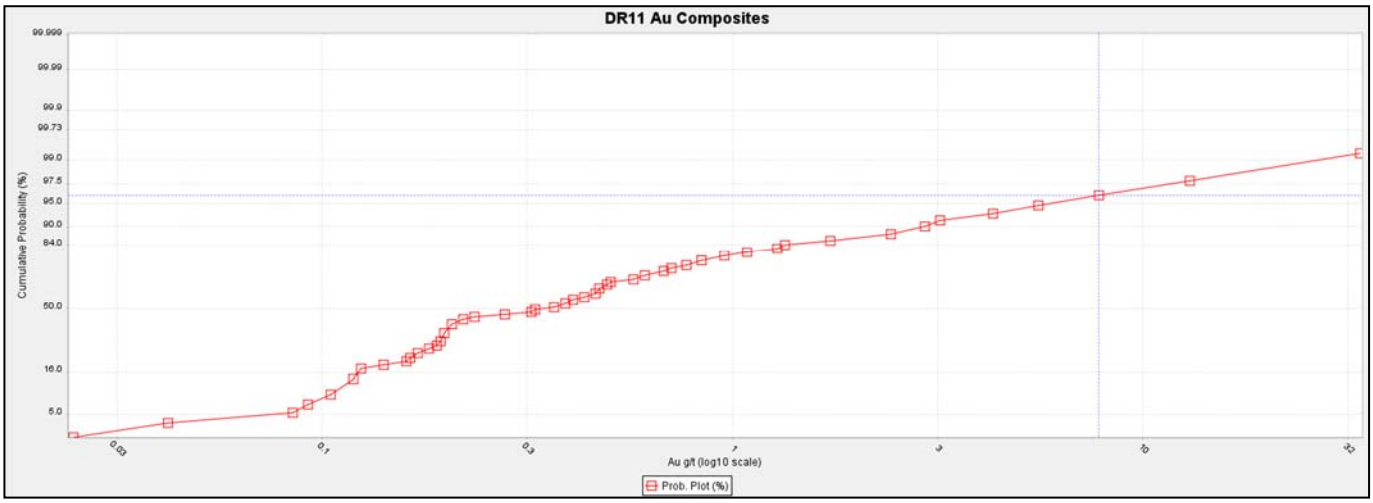

CCW2 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

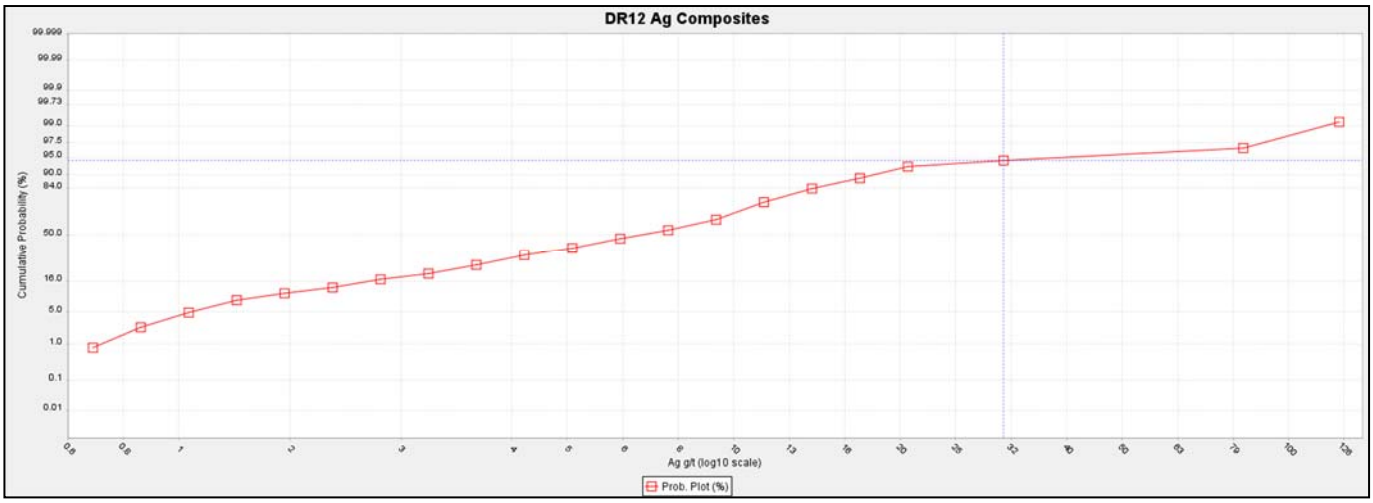
DUKES RIDGE LOG PROBABILITY PLOTS

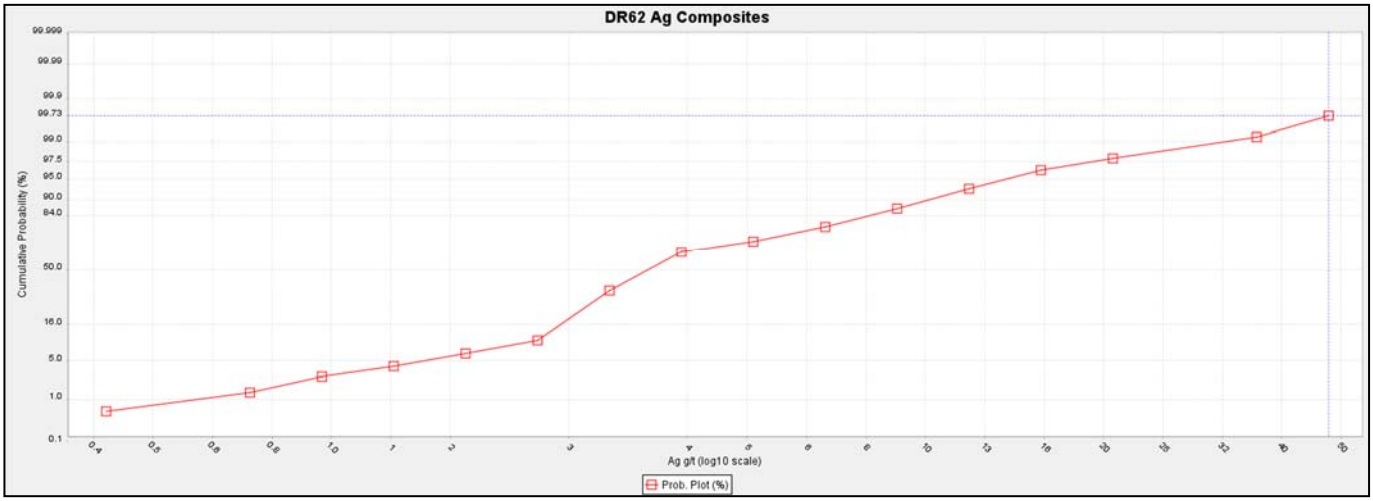


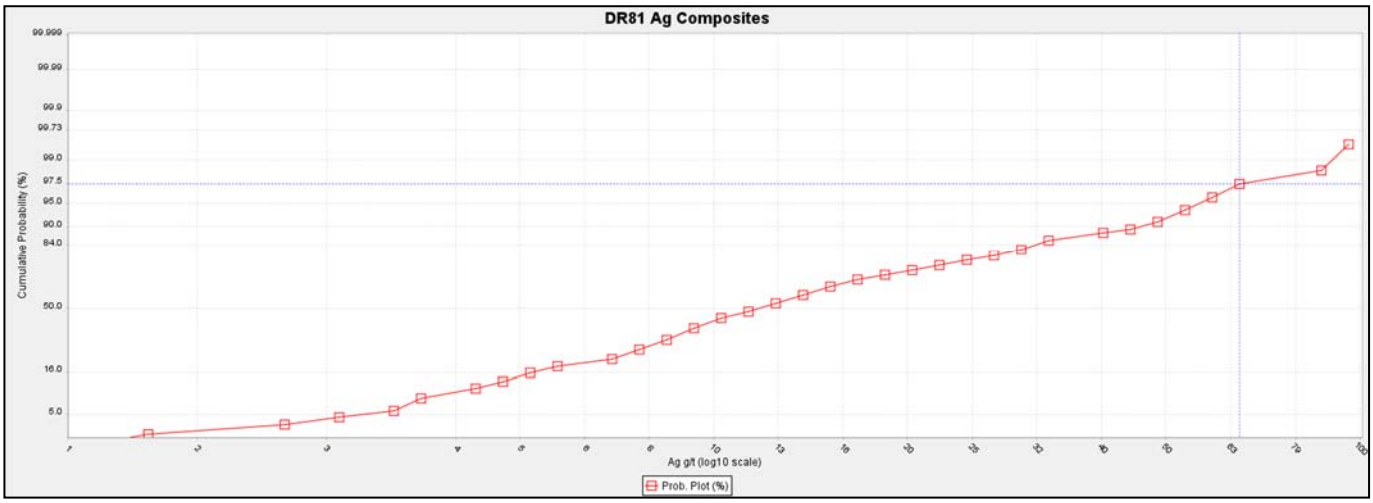




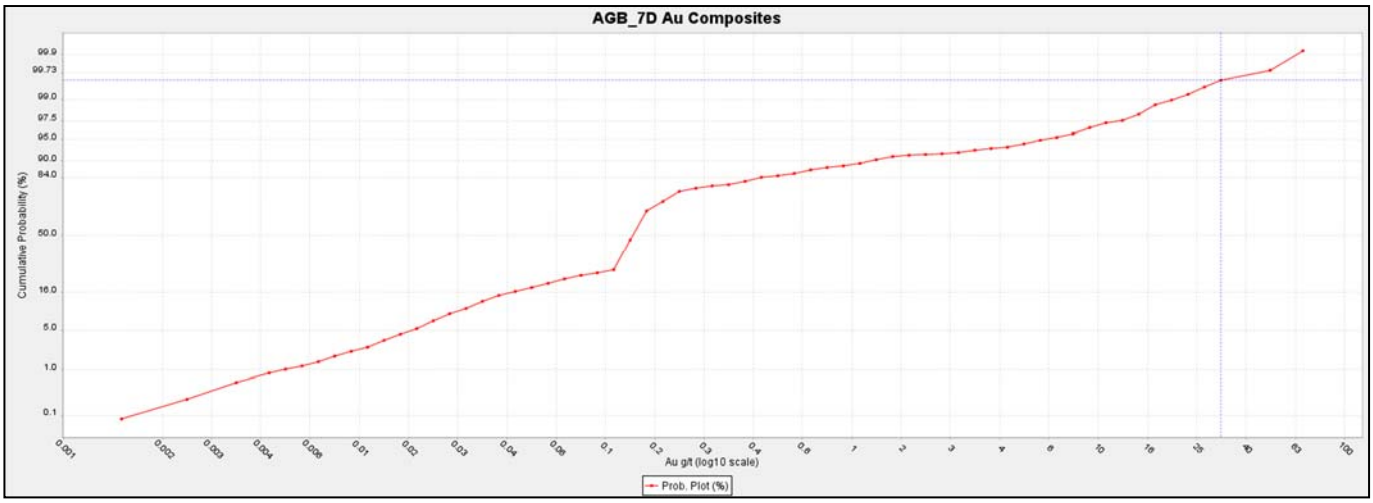

DR11 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
0.03
0.1
0.3
1
3
10
30
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

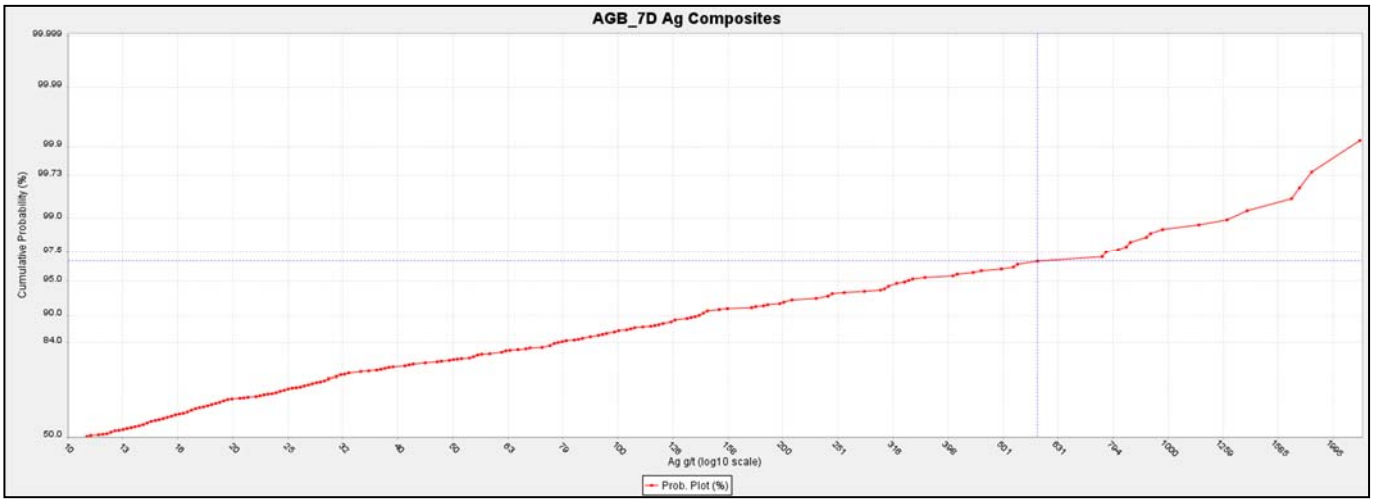

DR12 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
1.0
0.1
0.01
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

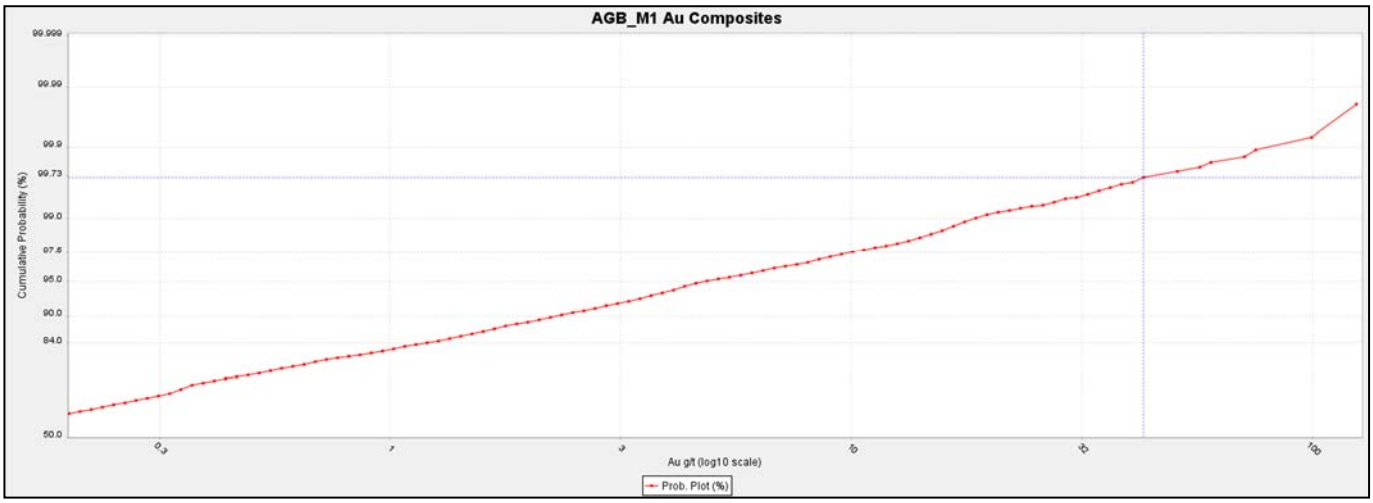

DR62 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
1.0
0.1
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

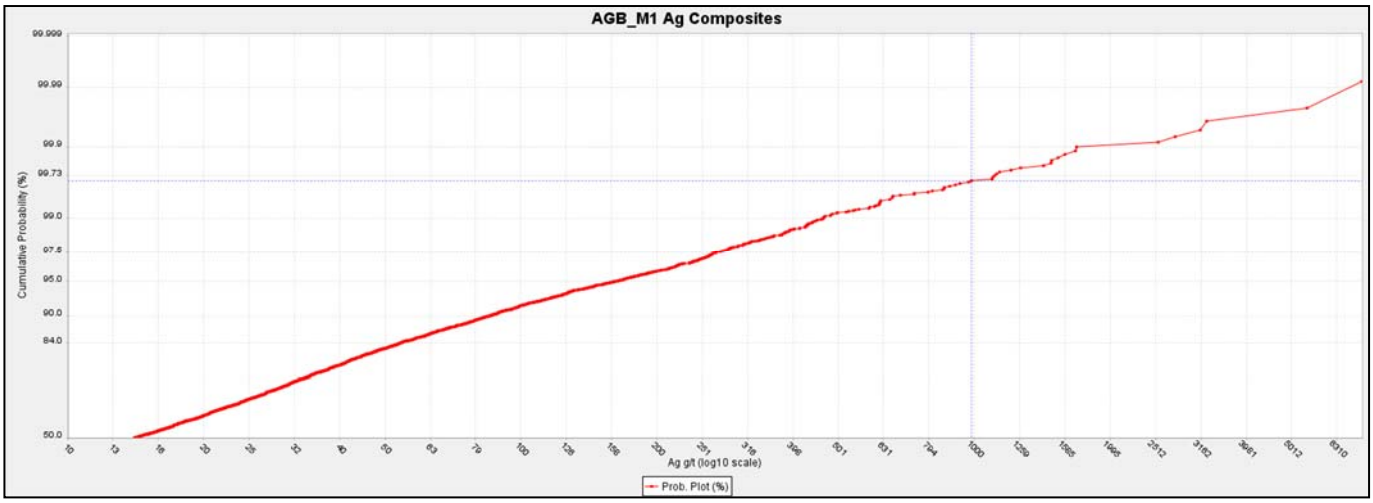


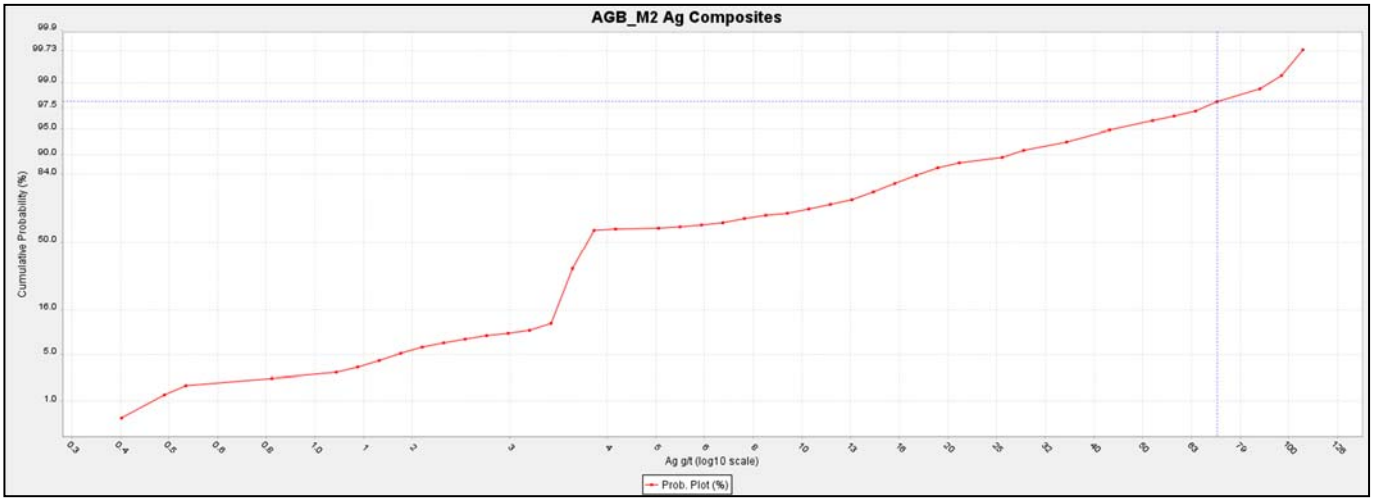
AGB LOG PROBABILITY PLOTS

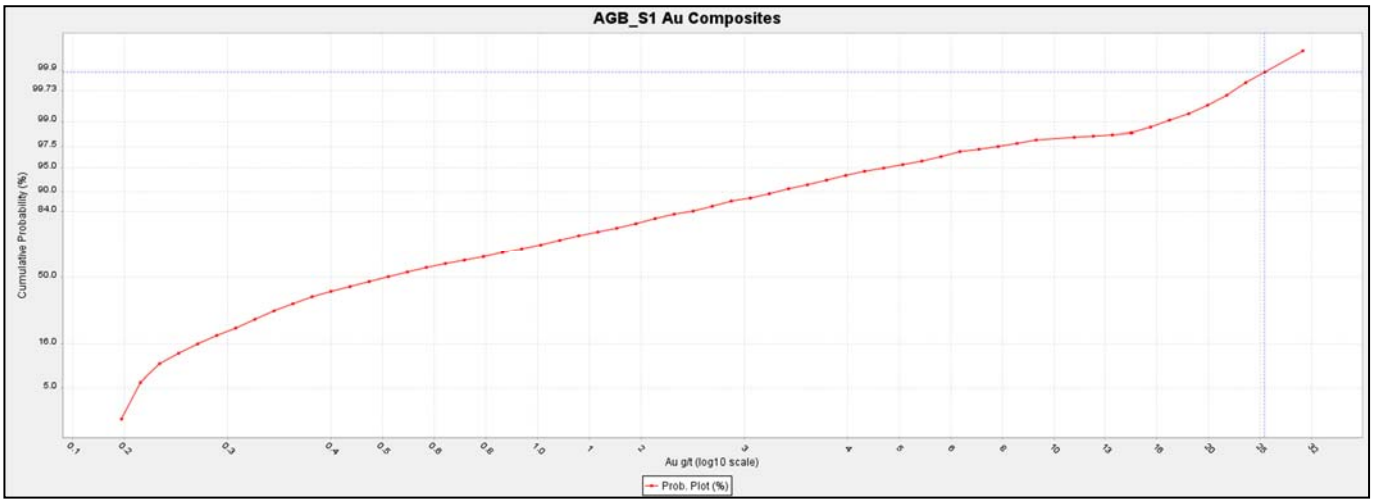


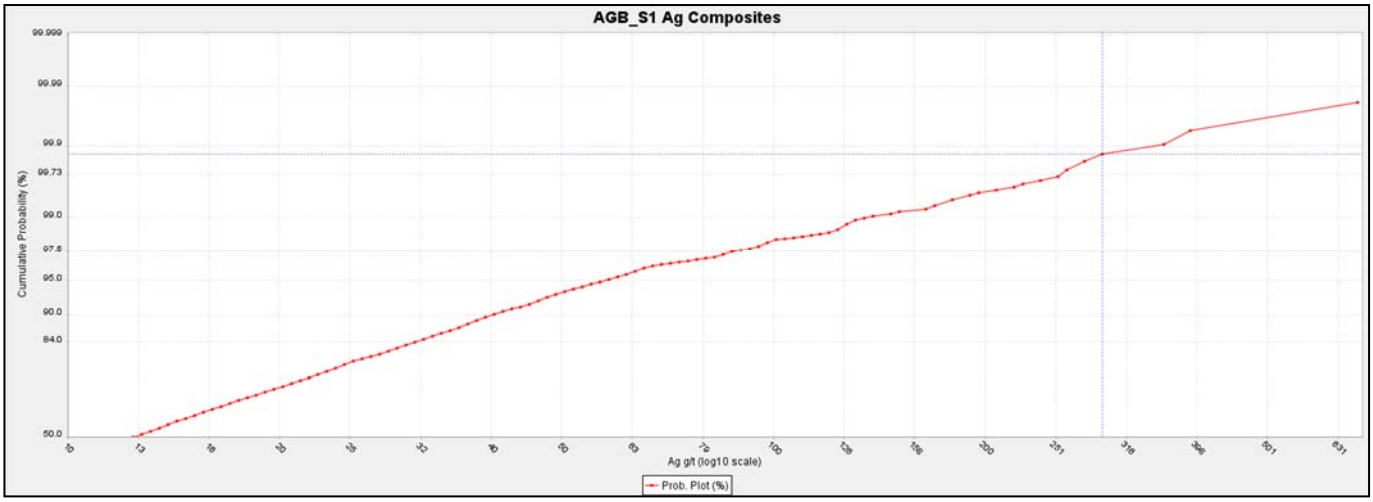


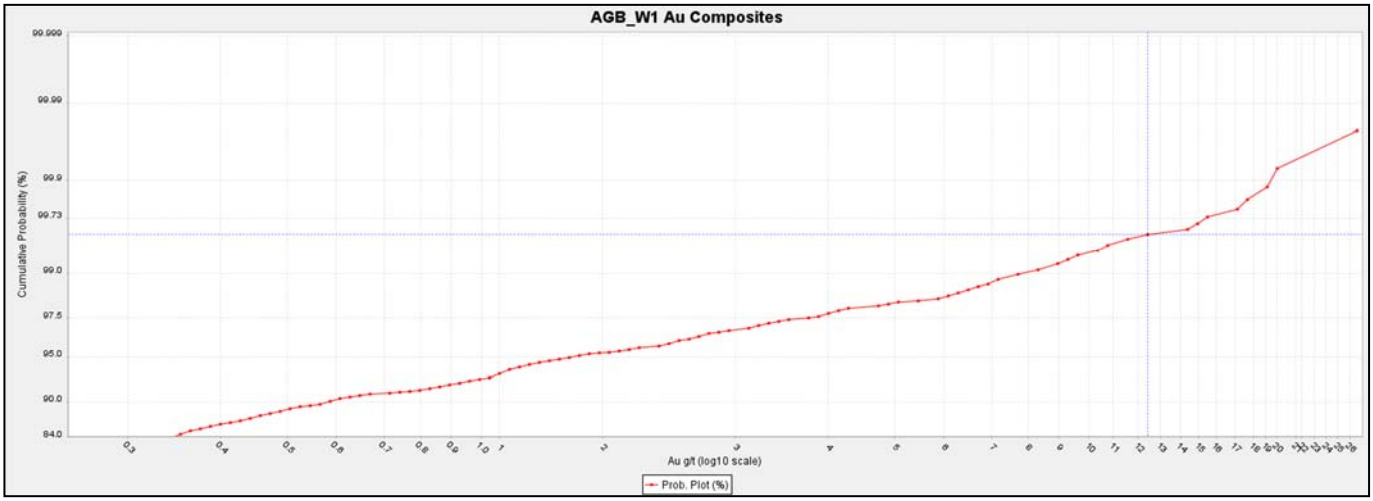

AGB_M1 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
0.3
1
3
10
30
100
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

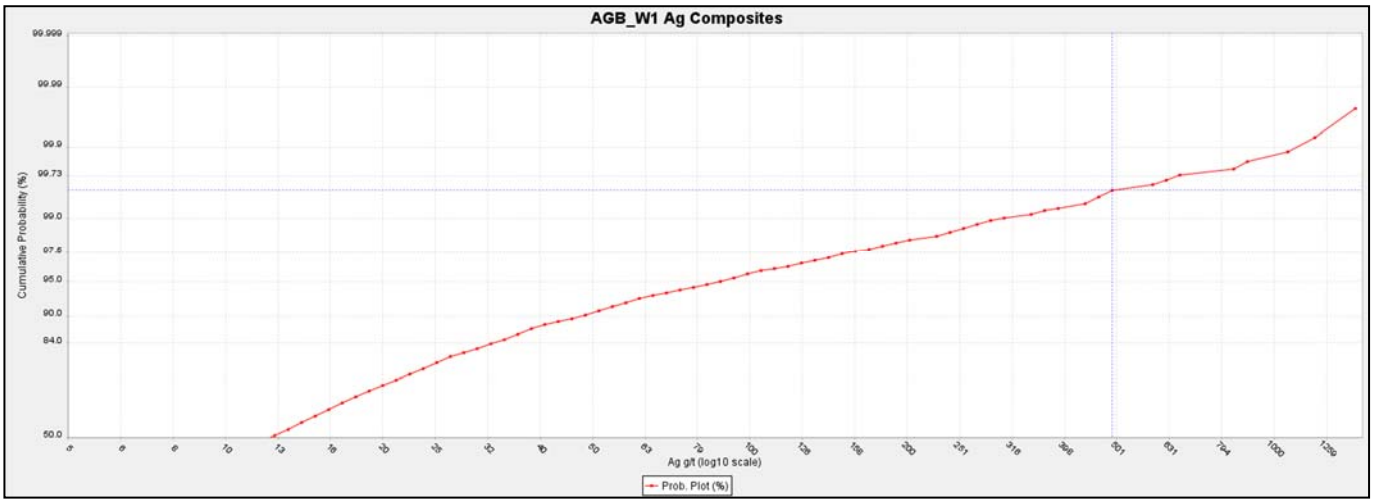

AGB_M1 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
10
13
16
20
25
32
40
50
63
79
100
126
158
200
251
316
398
501
631
794
1000
1259
1585
1995
2512
3162
3981
5012
6310
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


AGB_M2 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
1.0
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.8
1.0
1
2
3
4
5
6
8
10
13
16
20
25
32
40
50
63
79
100
126
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)


AGB_S1 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
16.0
5.0
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

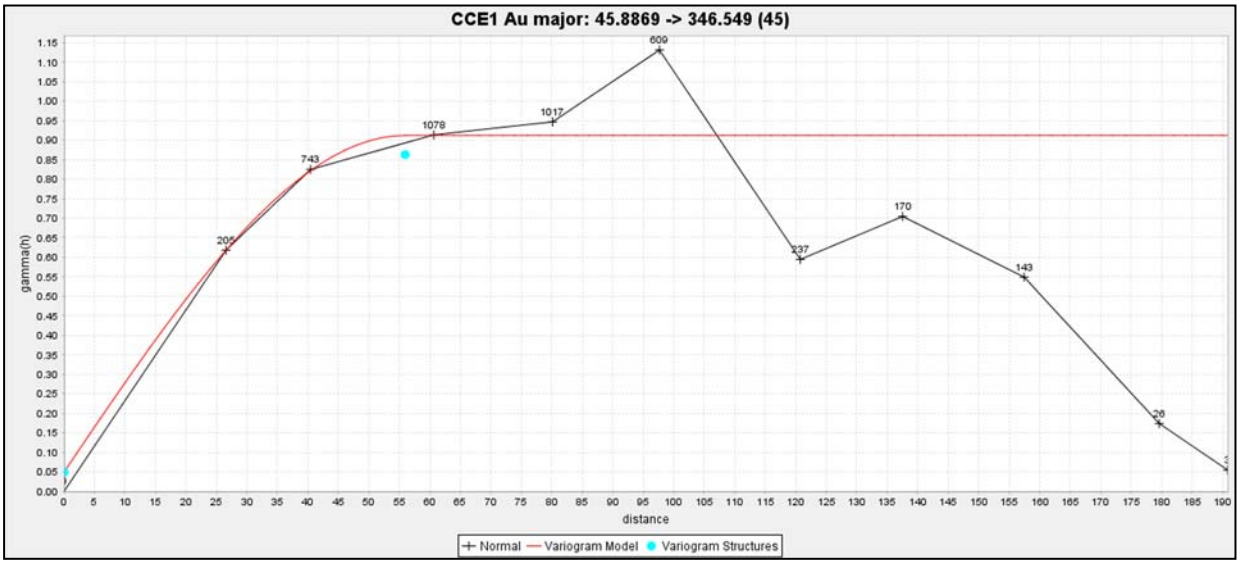

AGB_S1 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

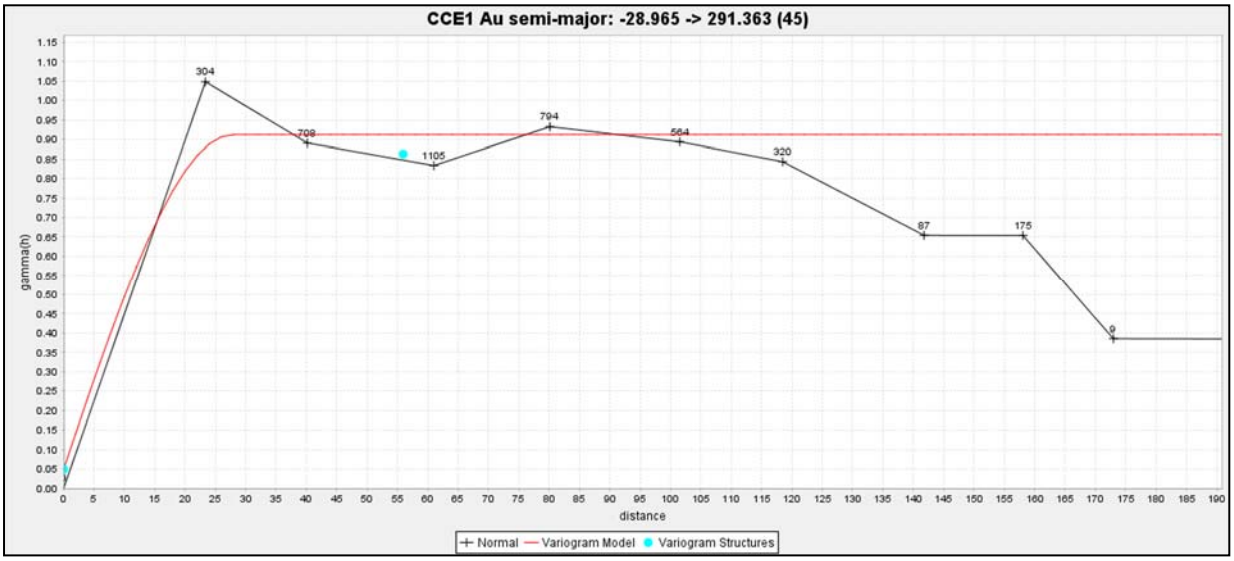

AGB_W1 Au Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
Au g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

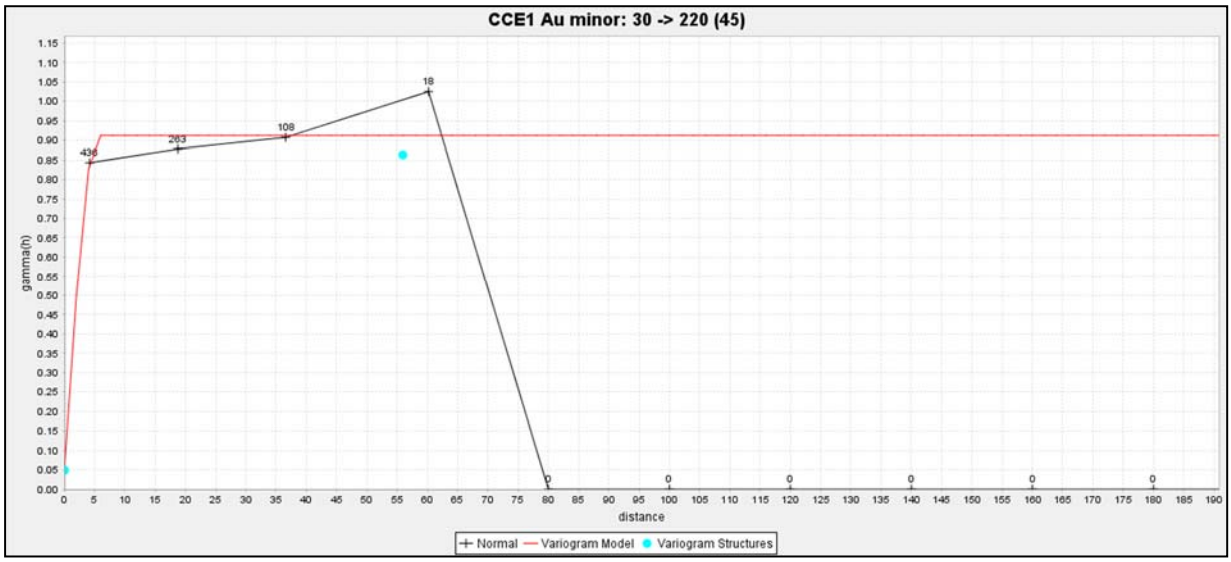

AGB_W1 Ag Composites
Cumulative Probability (%)
99.999
99.99
99.9
99.73
99.0
97.5
95.0
90.0
84.0
50.0
Ag g/t (log10 scale)
Prob. Plot (%)

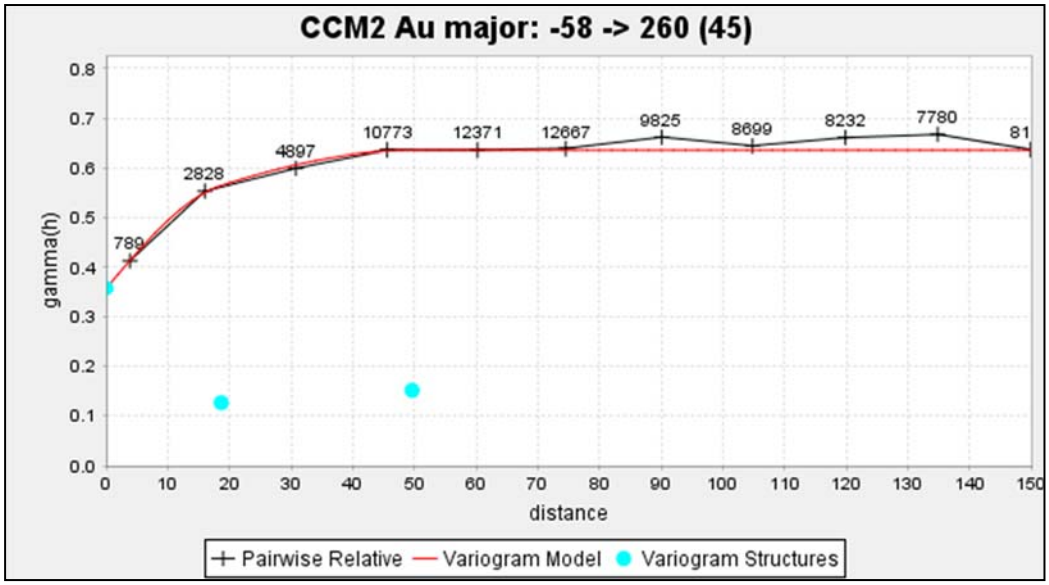
APPENDIX E VARIOGRAMS

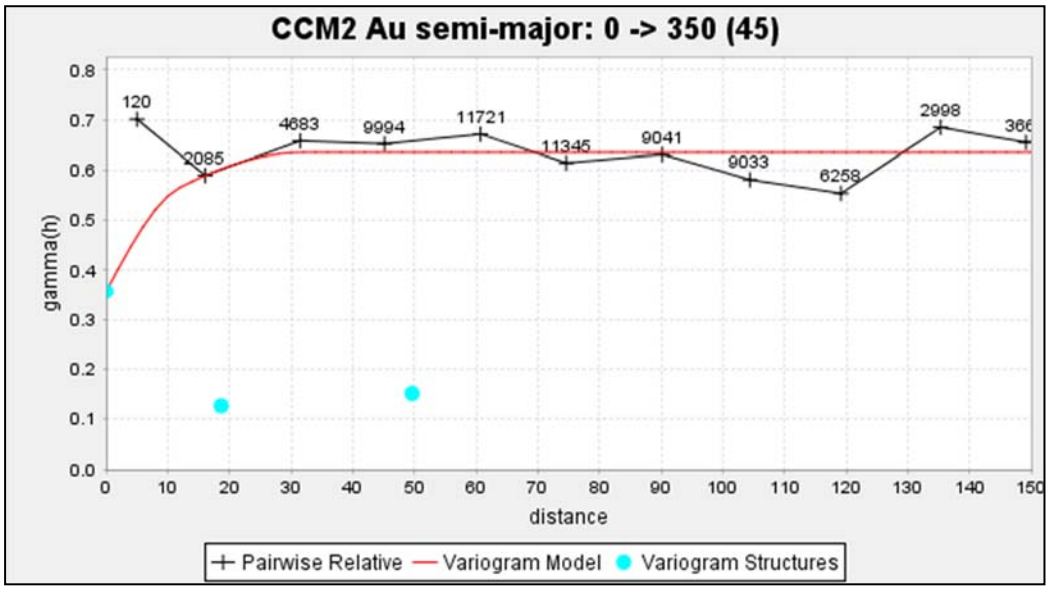
CLIFF CREEK VARIOGRAMS

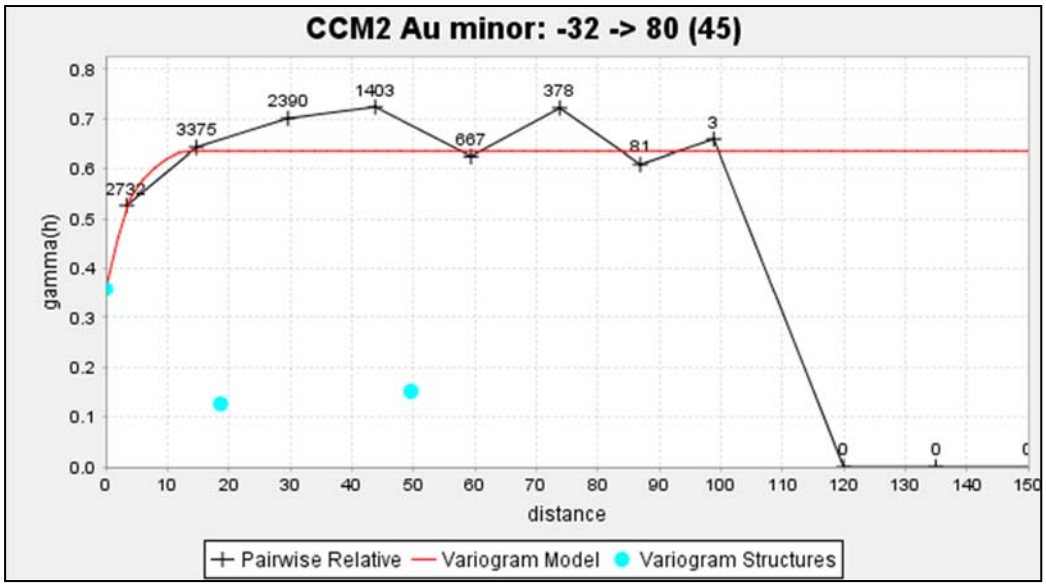


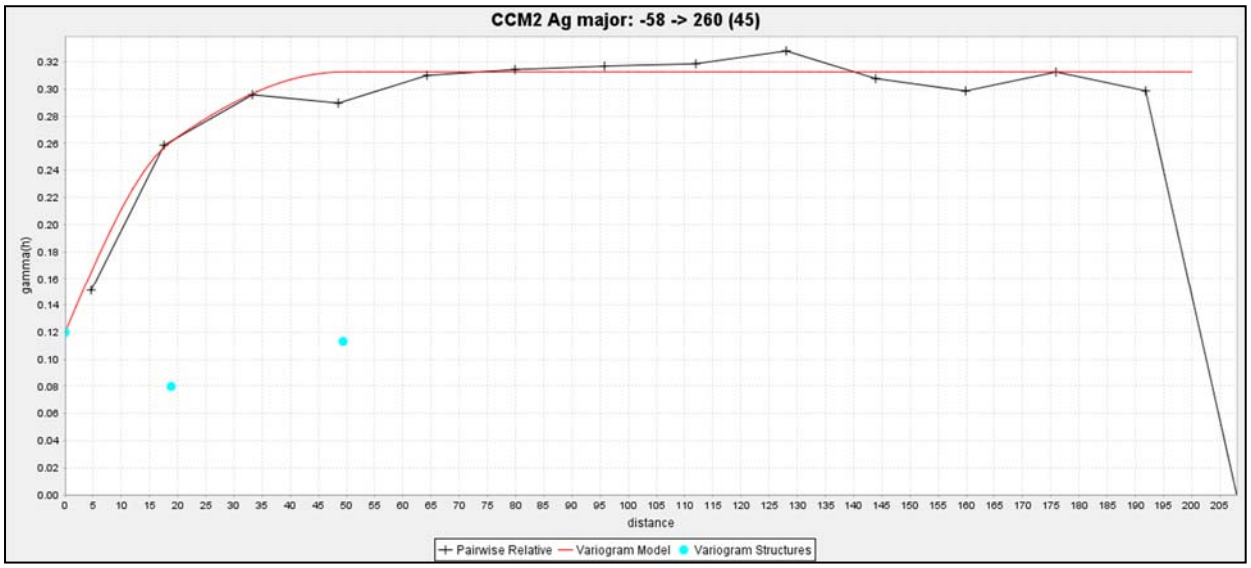


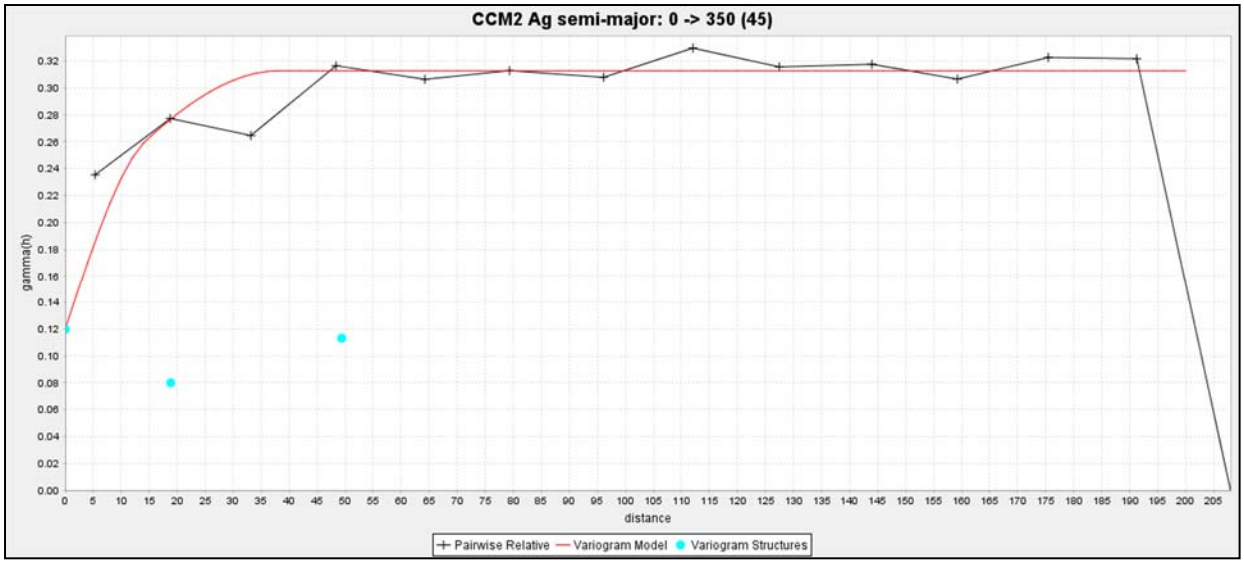

CCE1 Au minor: 30 -> 220 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
436
263
108
18
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

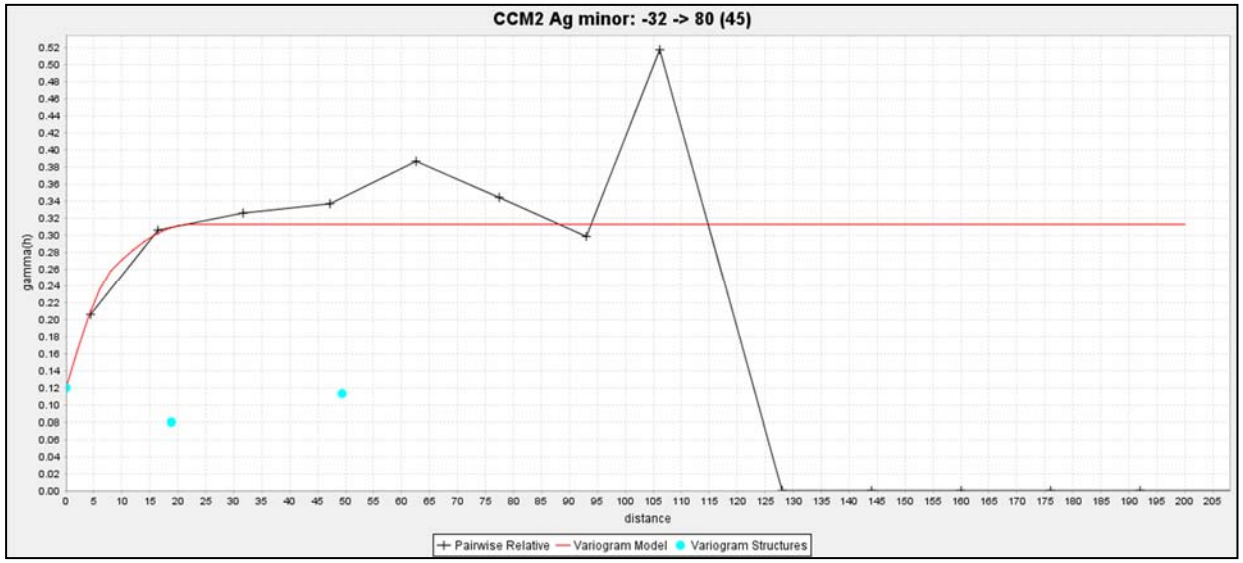

CCM2 Au major: -58 -> 260 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
789
2828
4897
10773
12371
12667
9825
8699
8232
7780
81
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

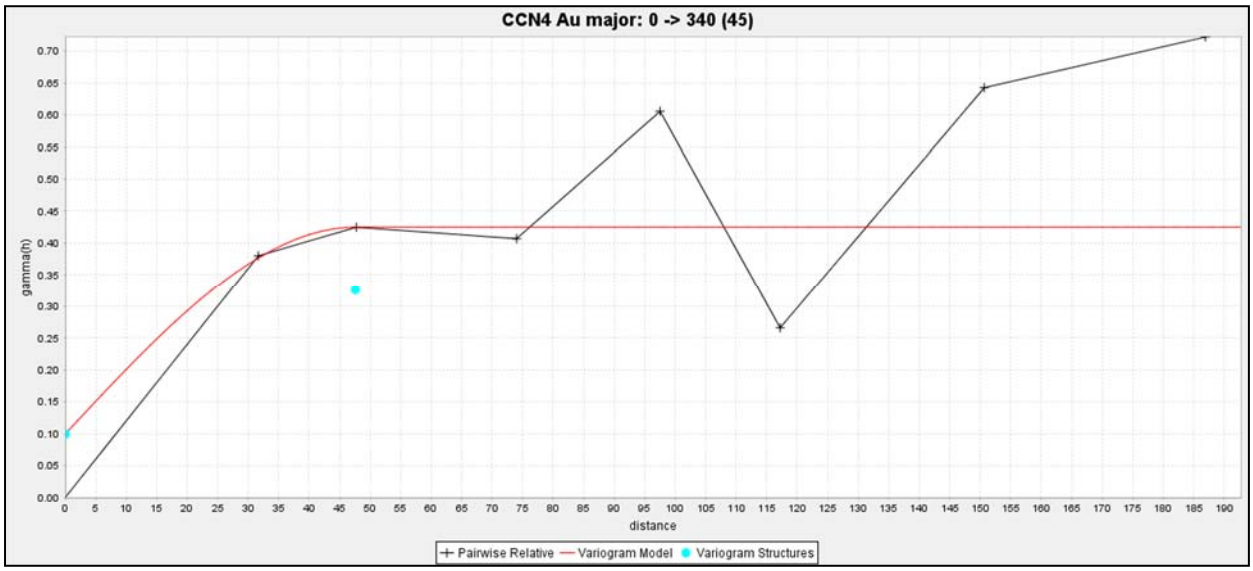

CCM2 Au semi-major: 0 -> 350 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
120
2085
4683
9994
11721
11345
9041
9033
6258
2998
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

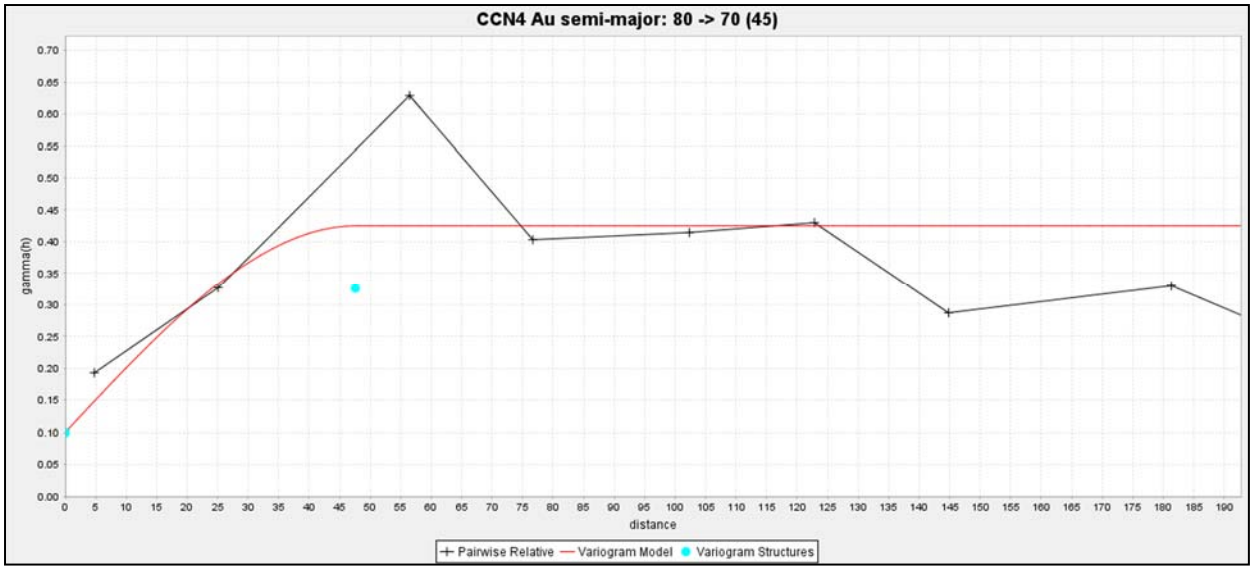

CCM2 Au minor: -32 -> 80 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
2732
3375
2390
1403
667
378
81
3
0
0
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

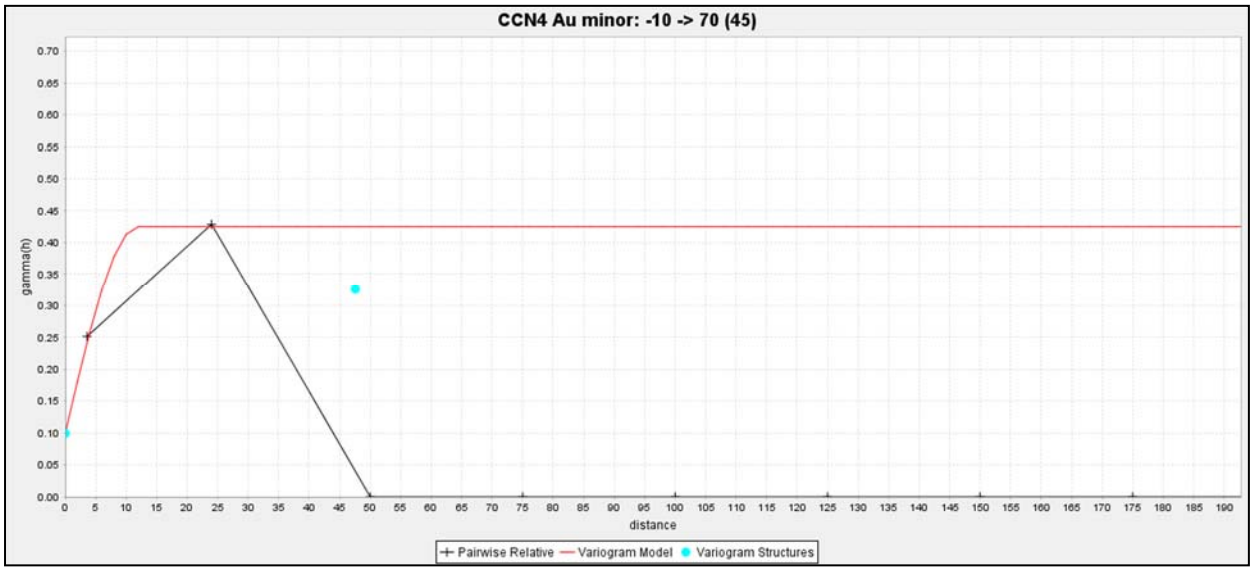

CCM2 Ag major: -58 -> 260 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures


CCM2 Ag semi-major: 0 -> 350 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

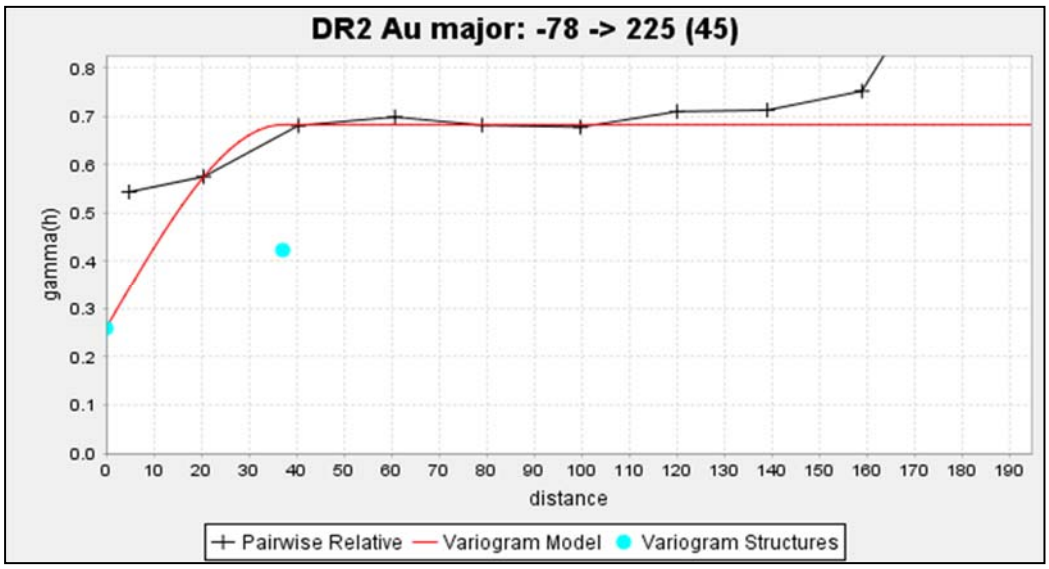

CCM2 Ag minor: -32 -> 80 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

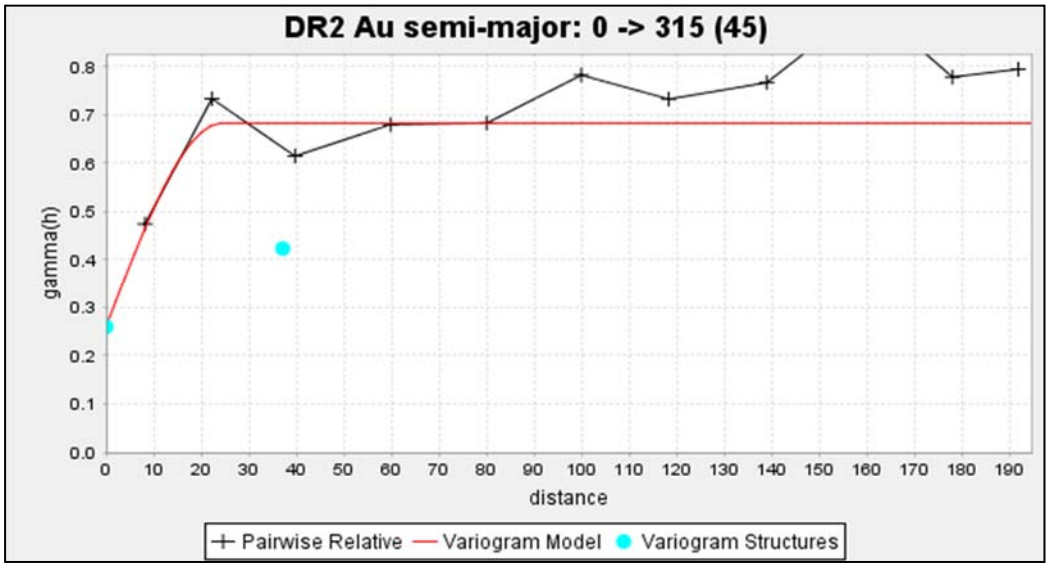

CCN4 Au major: 0 -> 340 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

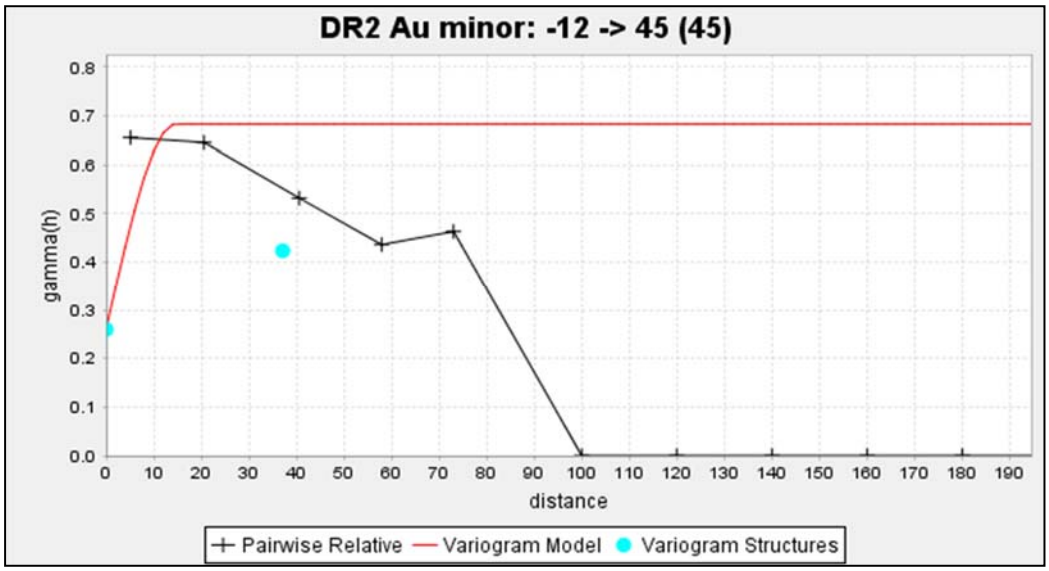

CCN4 Au semi-major: 80 -> 70 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

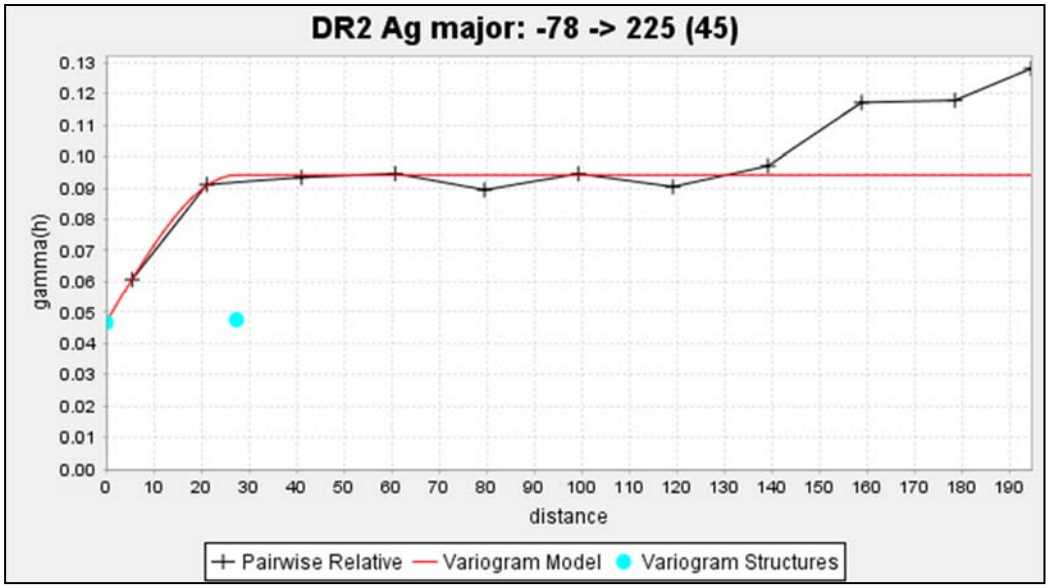

CCN4 Au minor: -10 -> 70 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

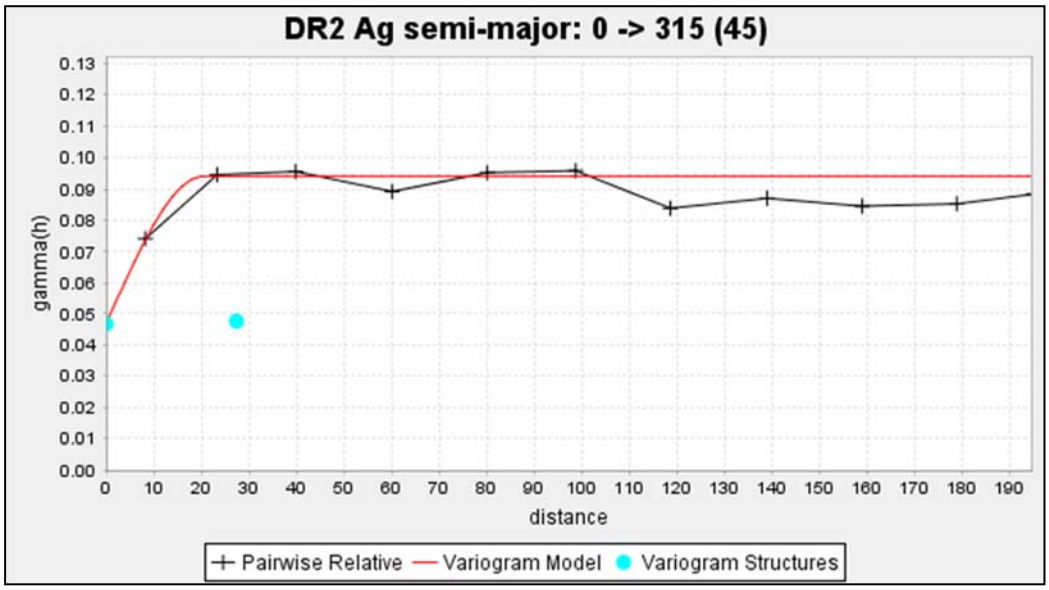
DUKES RIDGE VARIOGRAMS

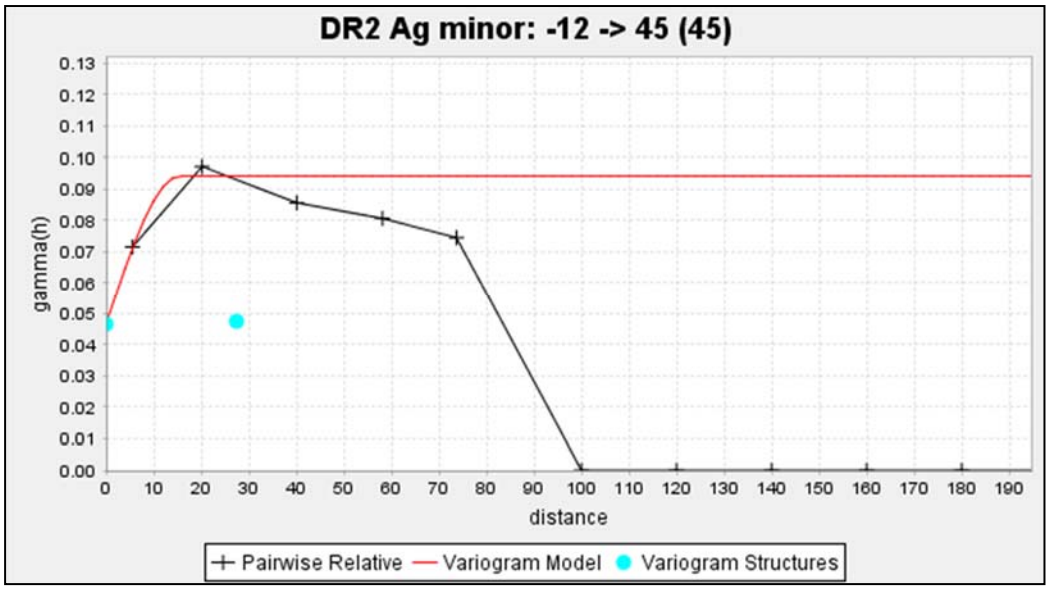


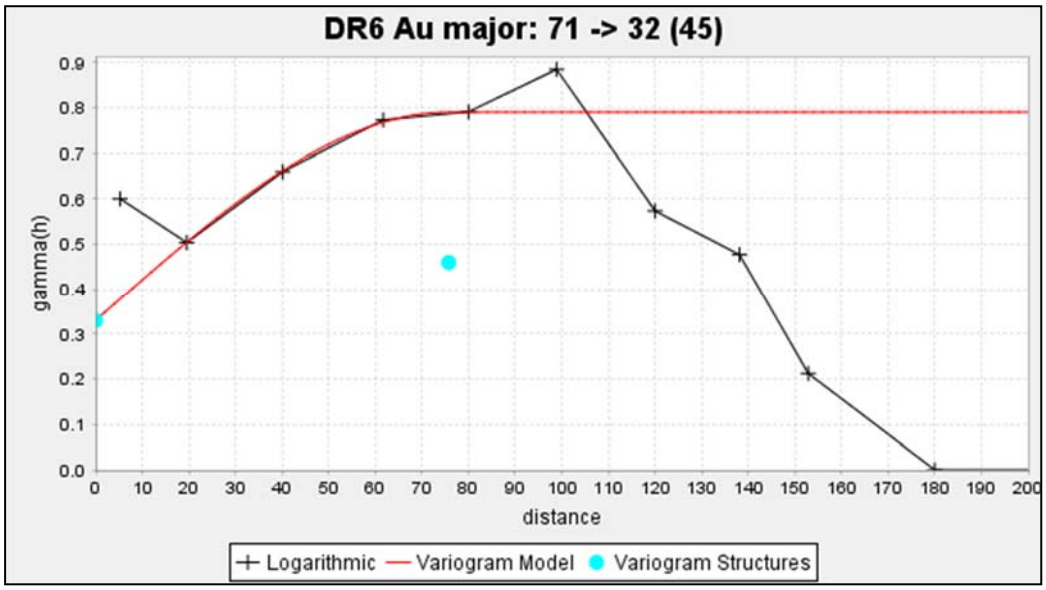


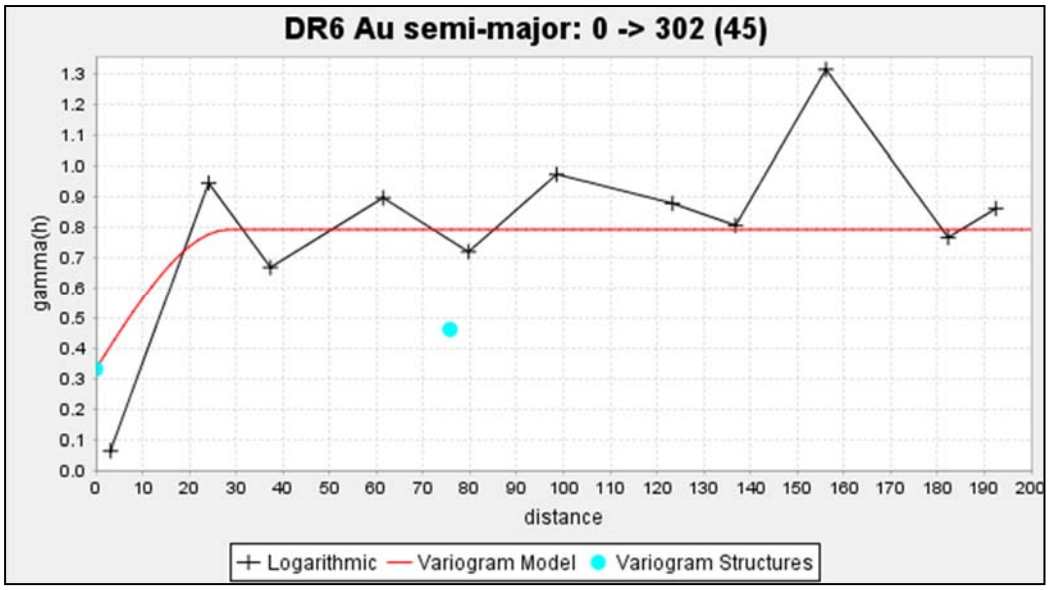

DR2 Au minor: -12 -> 45 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

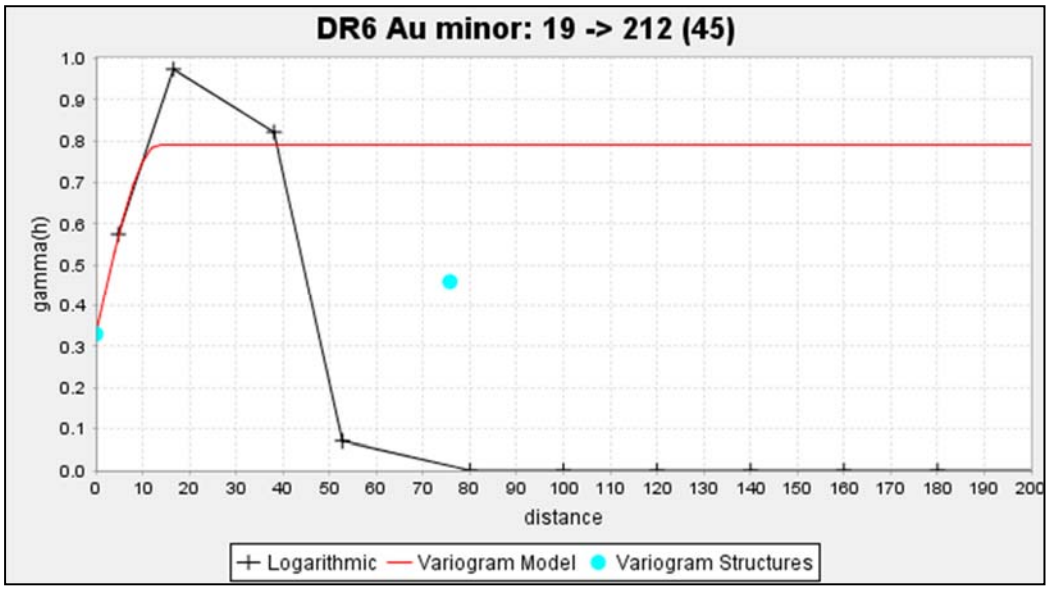

DR2 Ag major: -78 -> 225 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

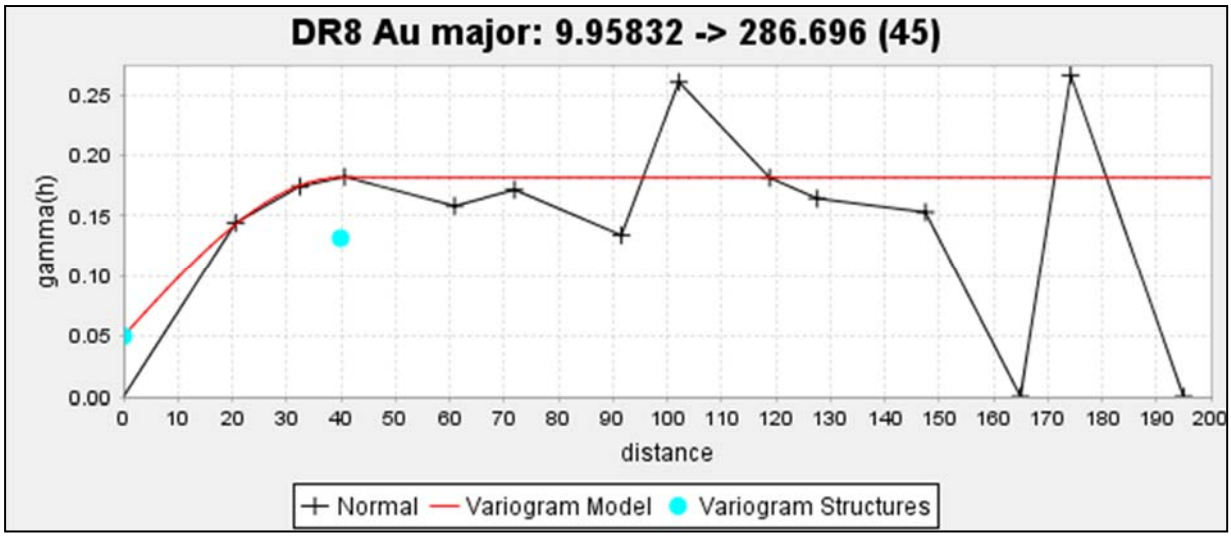

DR2 Ag semi-major: 0 -> 315 (45)
gamma(h)
0.13
0.12
0.11
0.10
0.09
0.08
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

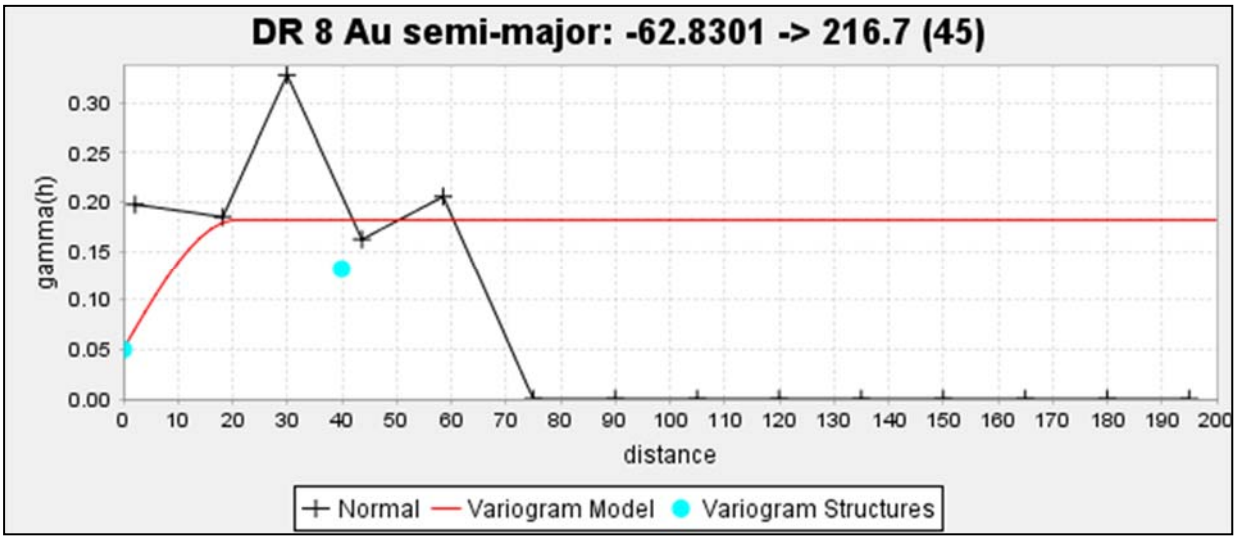

DR2 Ag minor: -12 -> 45 (45)
gamma(h)
0.13
0.12
0.11
0.10
0.09
0.08
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

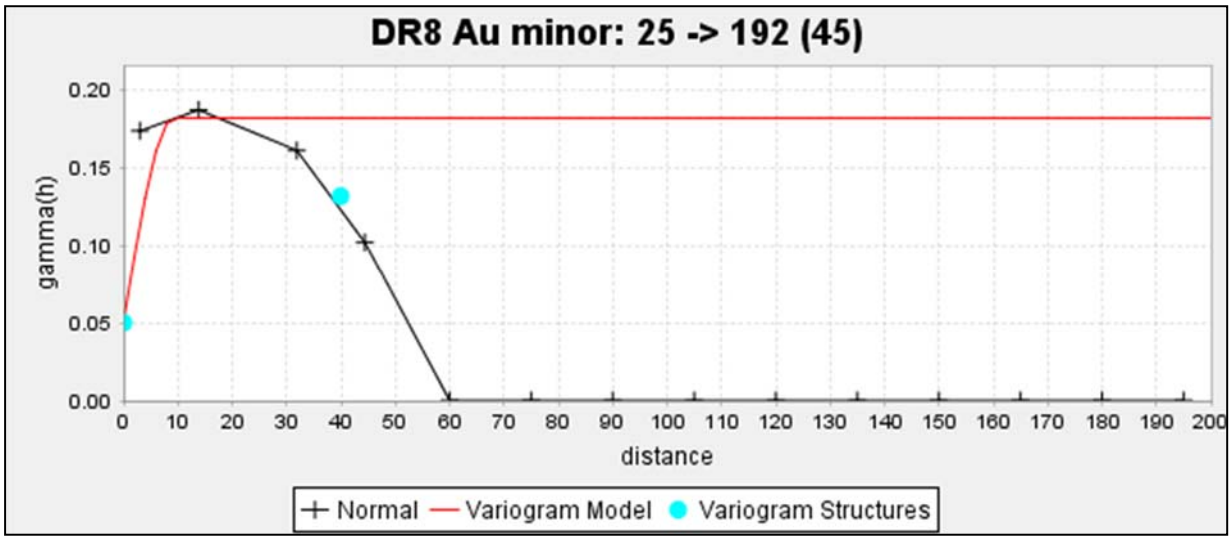

DR6 Au major: 71 -> 32 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Logarithmic
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures


DR6 Au semi-major: 0 -> 302 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Logarithmic
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

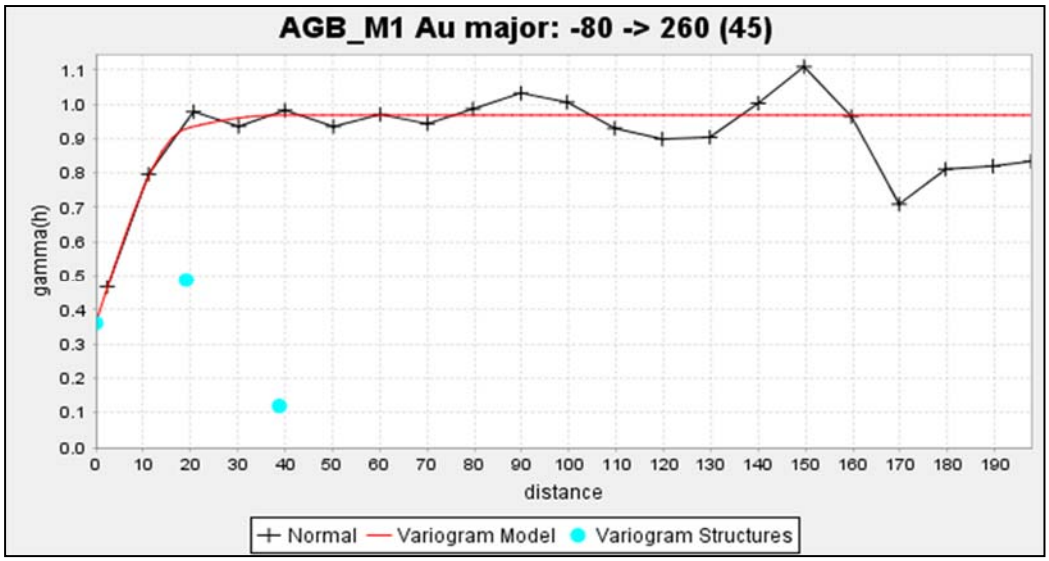

DR6 Au minor: 19 -> 212 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Logarithmic
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

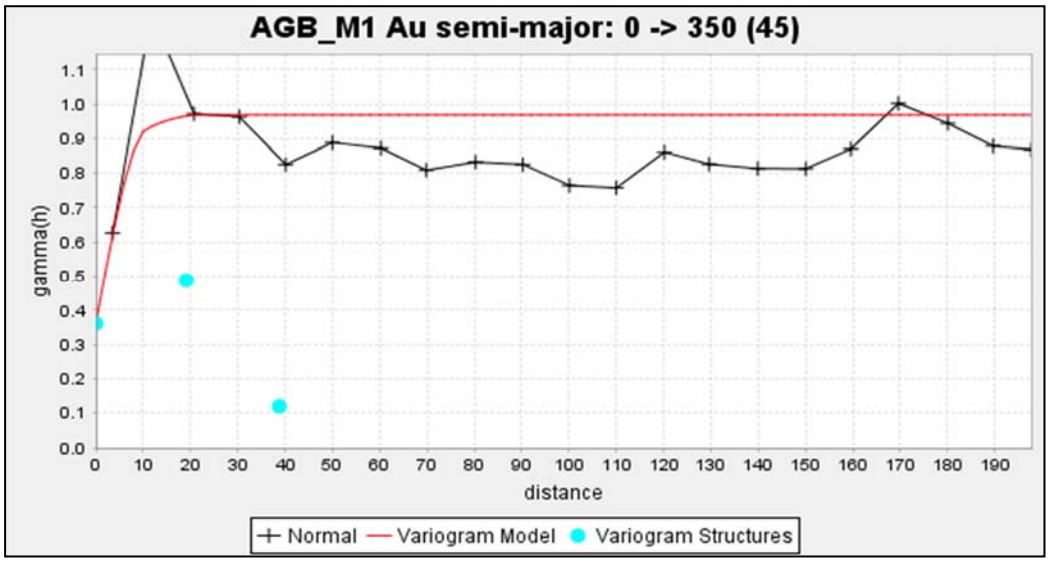

DR8 Au major: 9.95832 -> 286.696 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

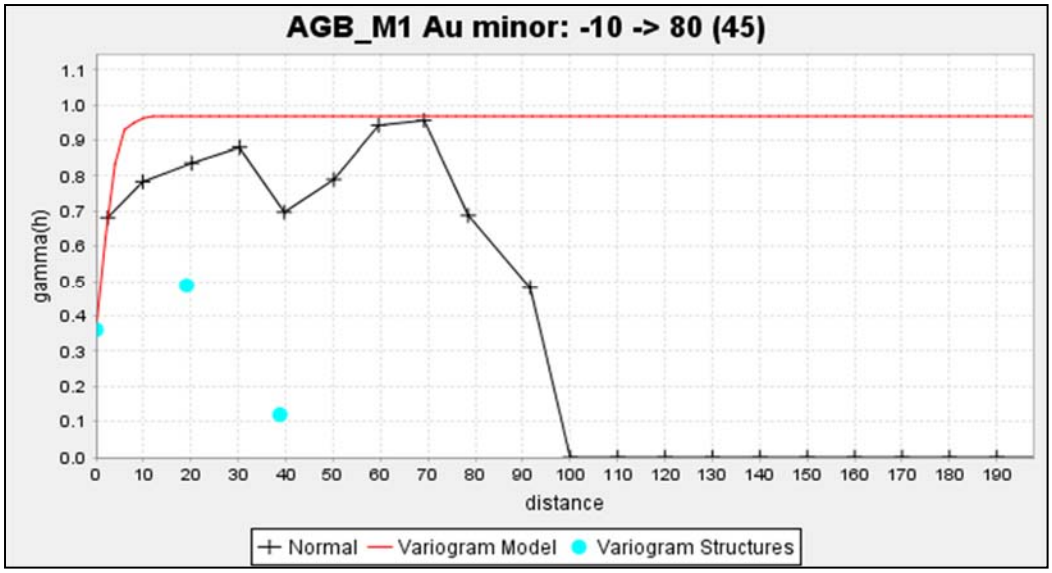

DR 8 Au semi-major: -62.8301 -> 216.7 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

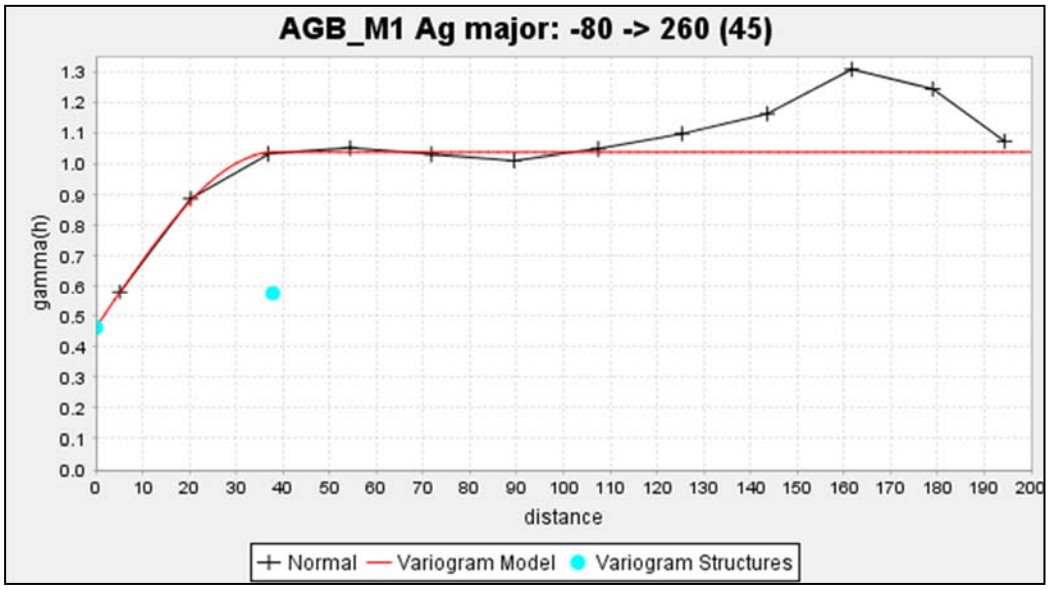


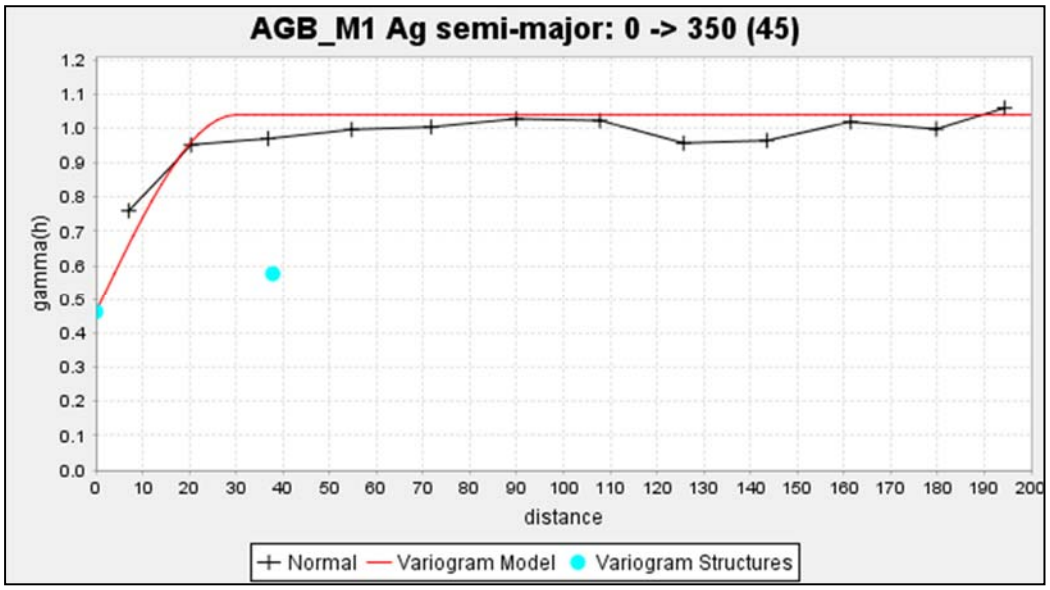
AGB VARIOGRAMS

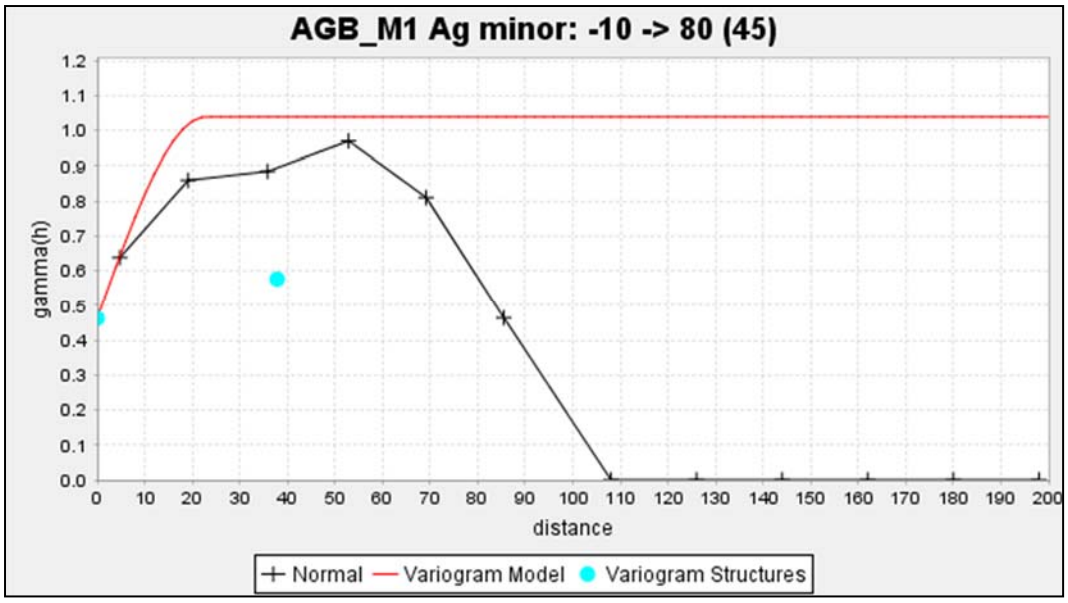


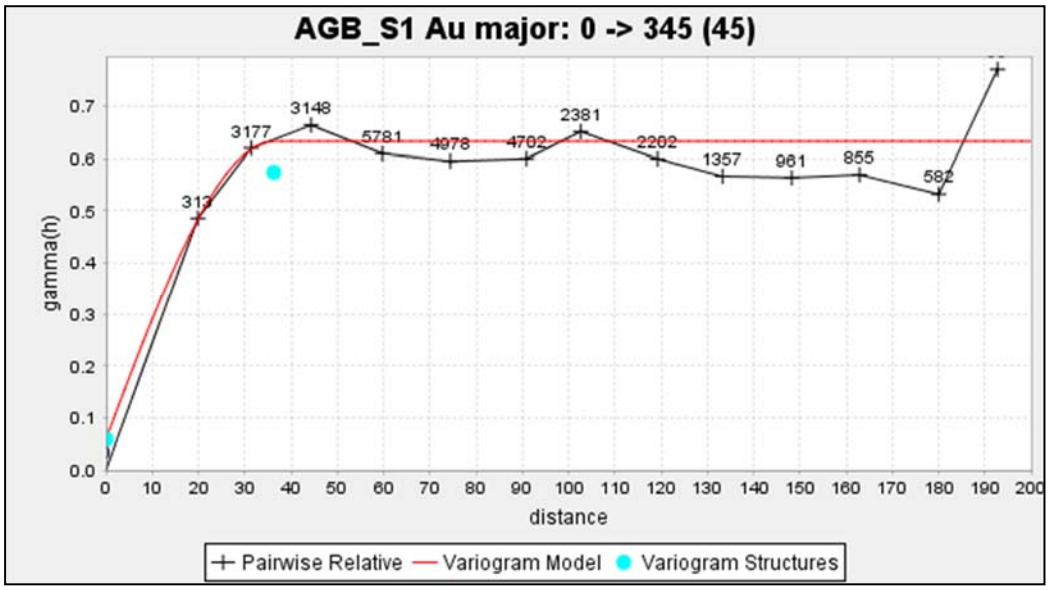

AGB_M1 Au semi-major: 0 -> 350 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

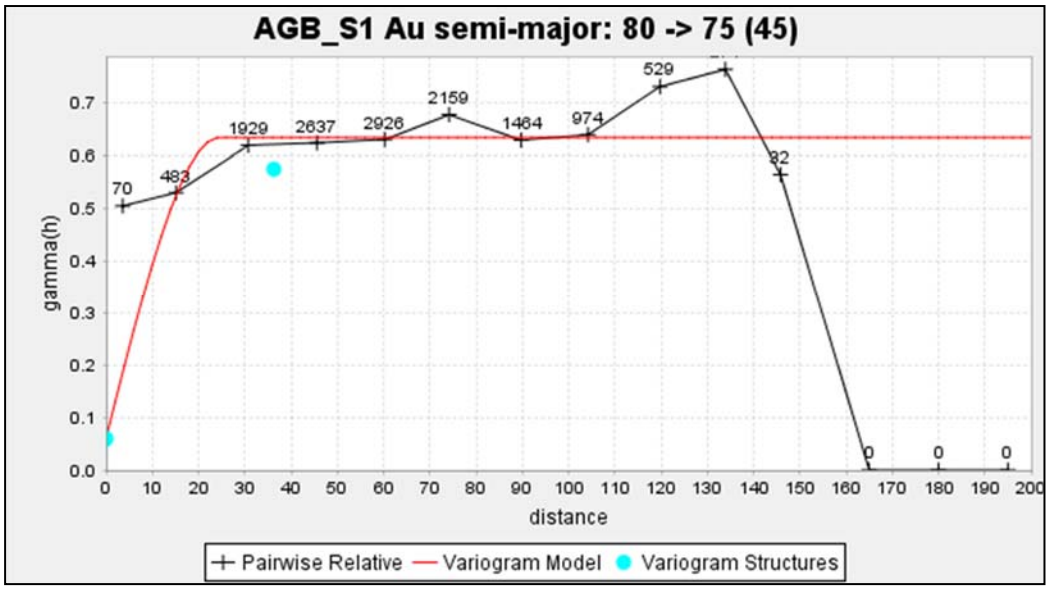

AGB_M1 Au minor: -10 -> 80 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

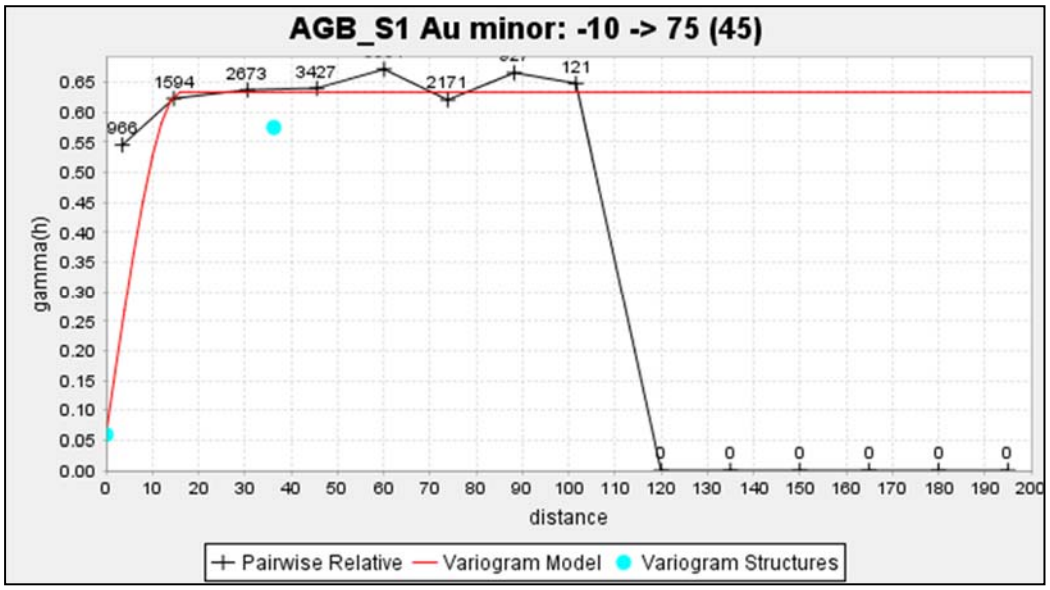

AGB_M1 Ag major: -80 -> 260 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

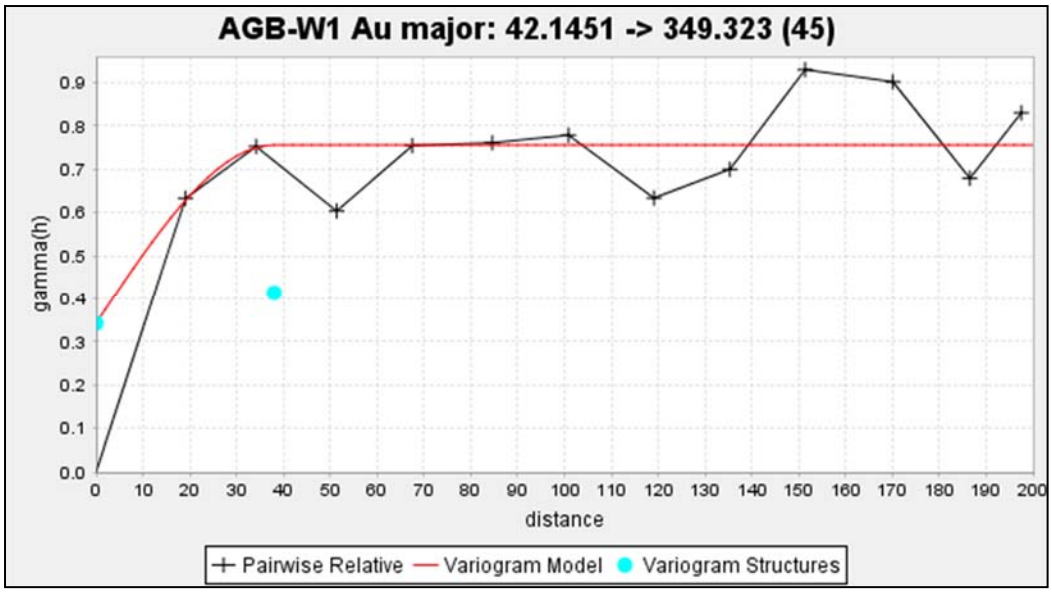

AGB_M1 Ag semi-major: 0 -> 350 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

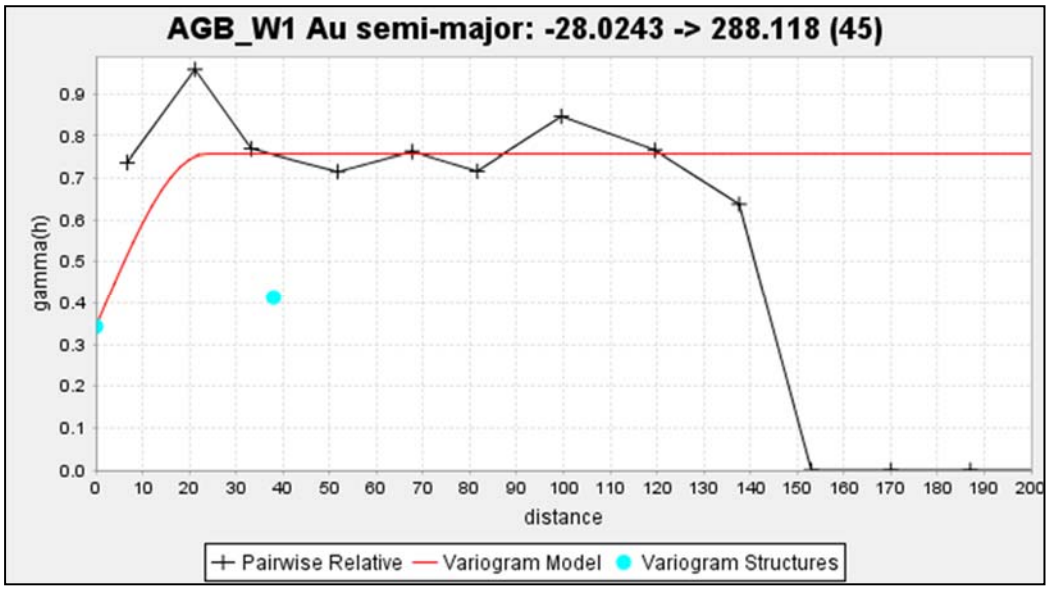

AGB_M1 Ag minor: -10 -> 80 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Normal
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

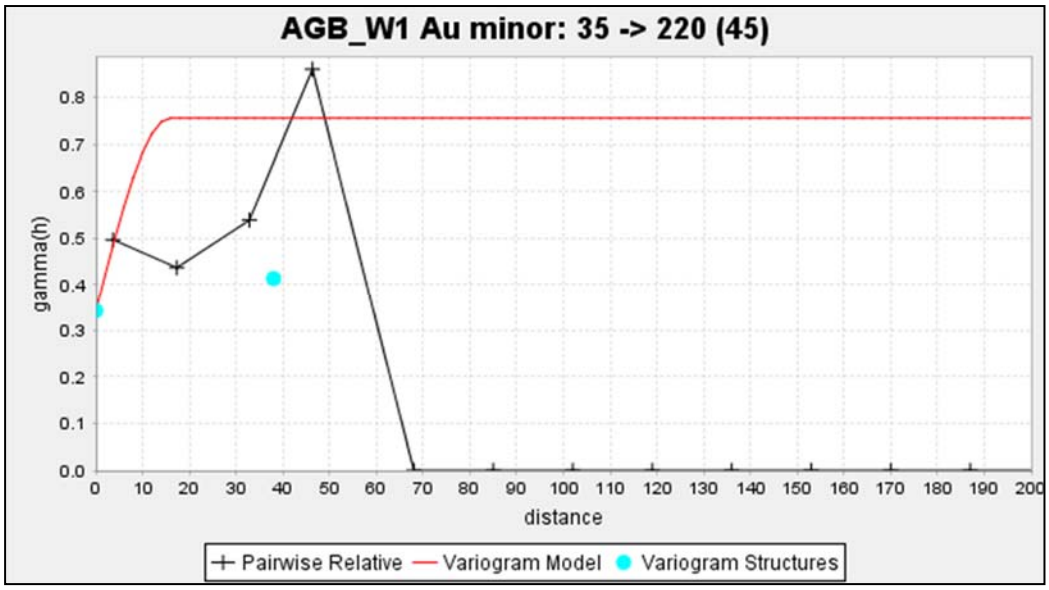

AGB_S1 Au major: 0 -> 345 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
313
3177
3148
5781
4978
4702
2381
2202
1357
961
855
582
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures


AGB_S1 Au semi-major: 80 -> 75 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
70
483
1929
2637
2926
2159
1464
974
529
82
0
0
0
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

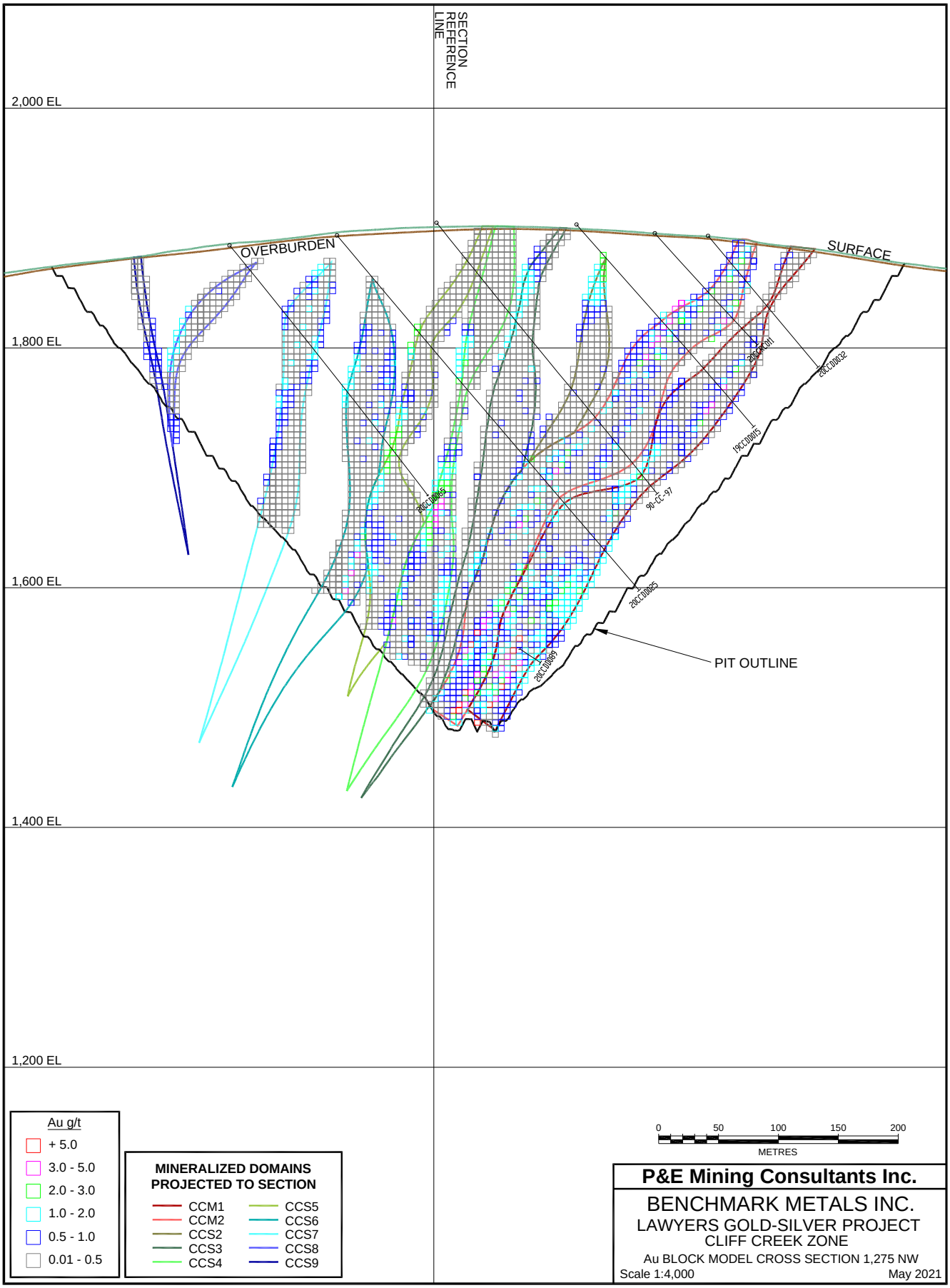

AGB_S1 Au minor: -10 -> 75 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
966
1594
2673
3427
2171
121
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

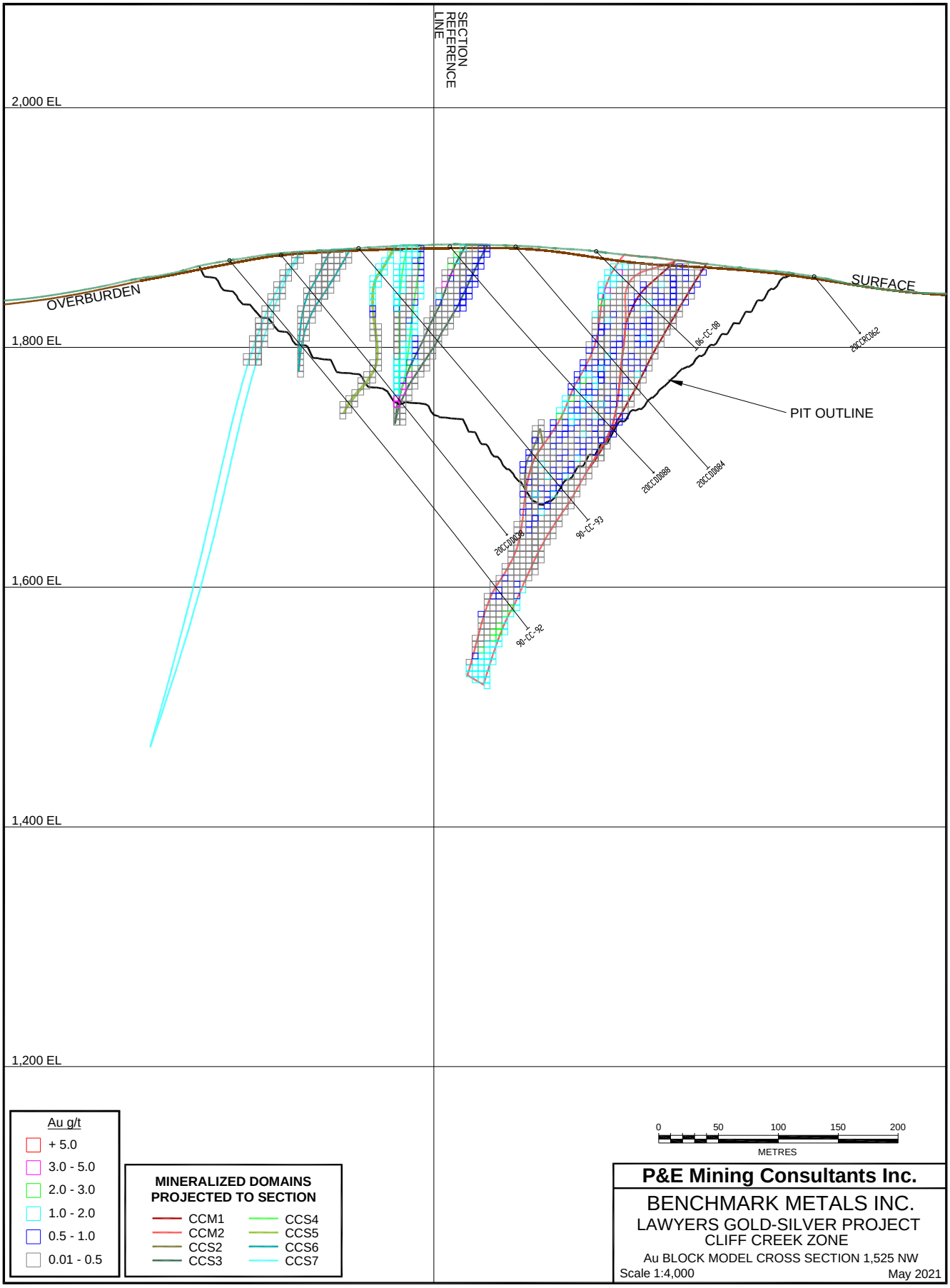

AGB-W1 Au major: 42.1451 -> 349.323 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

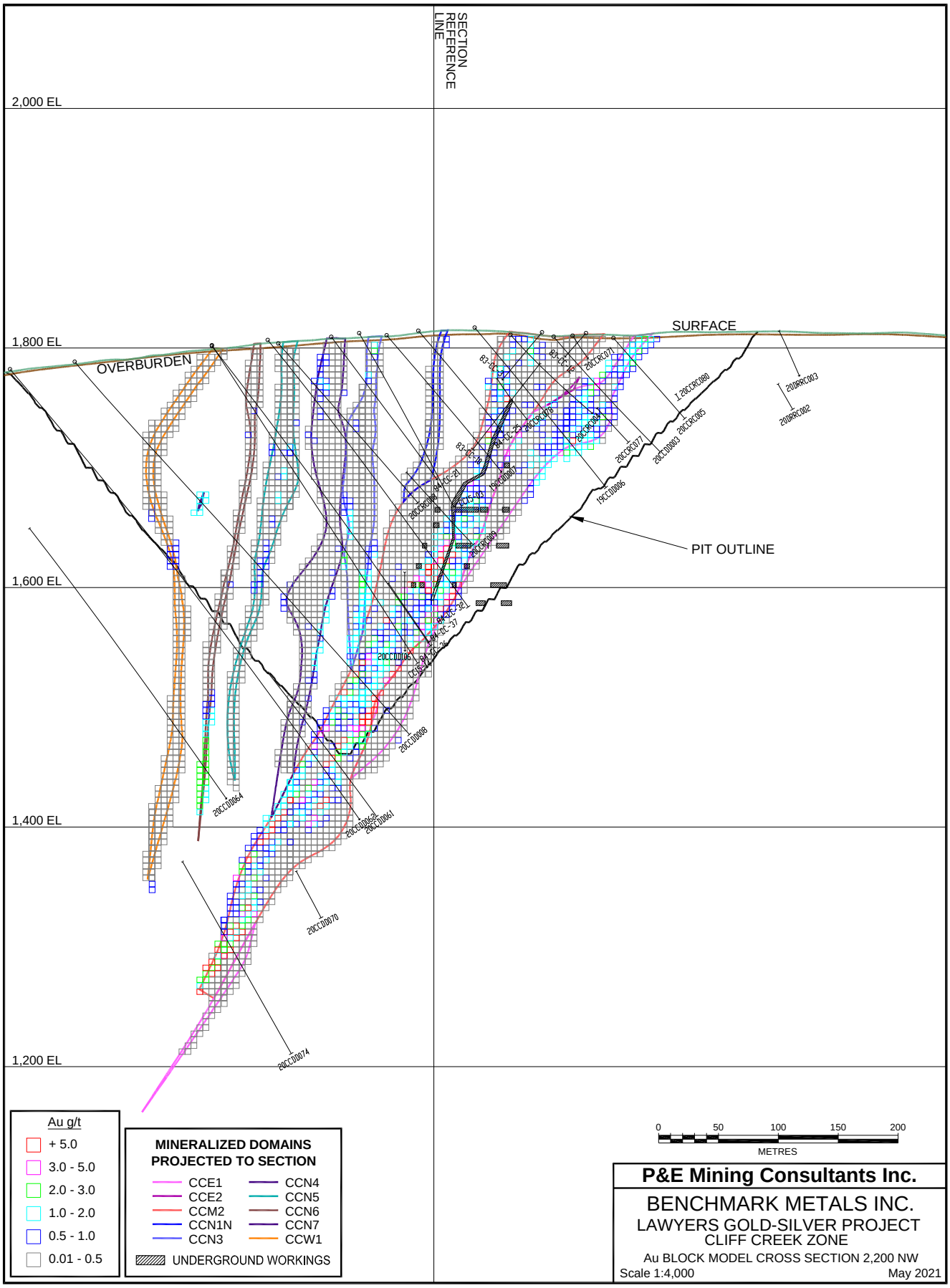

AGB_W1 Au semi-major: -28.0243 -> 288.118 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

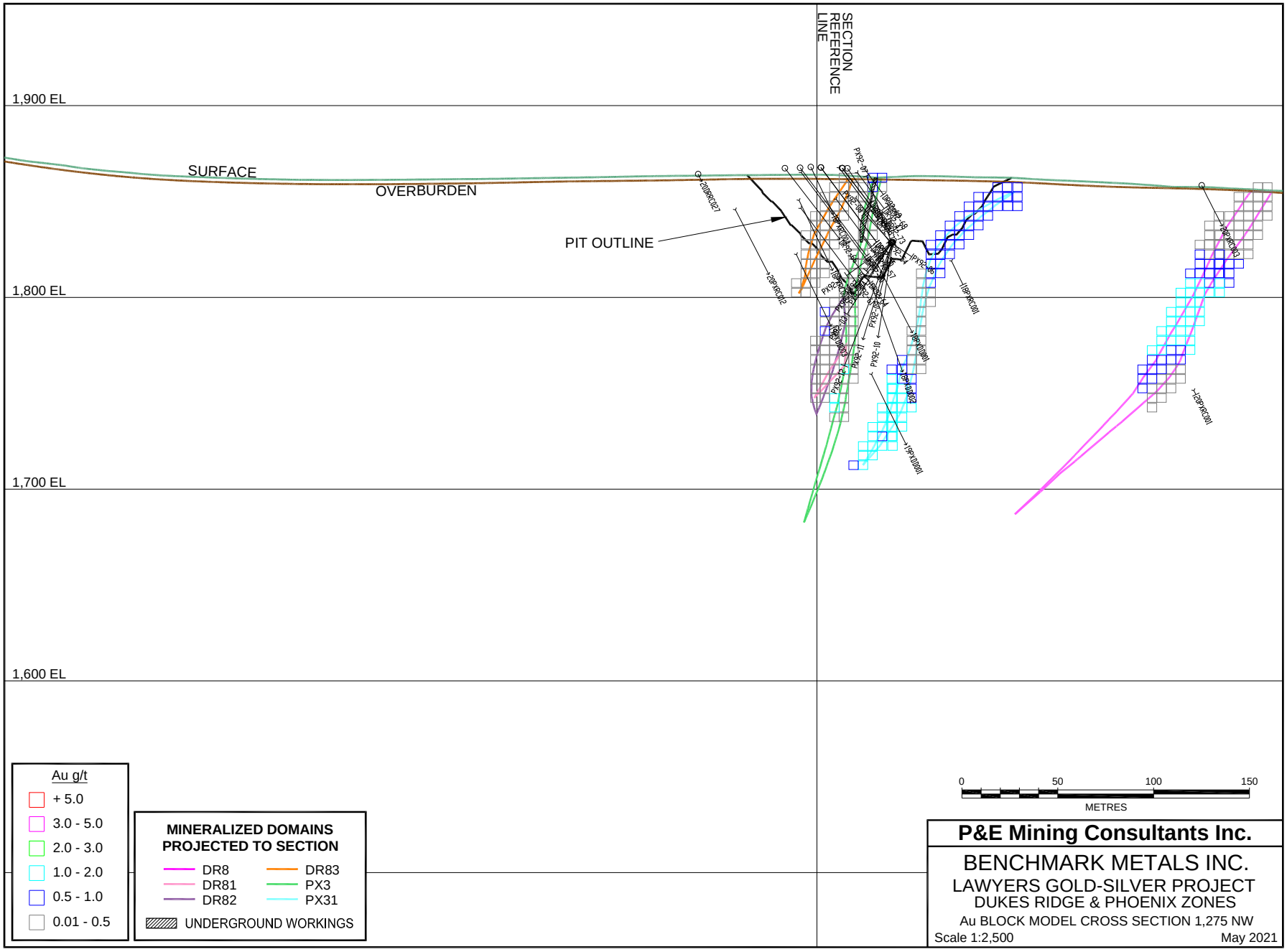

AGB_W1 Au minor: 35 -> 220 (45)
gamma(h)
distance
Pairwise Relative
Variogram Model
Variogram Structures

APPENDIX F Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
20CCD0032
20CCD0015
90-CC-97
20CCD0025
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
CCS8
CCS9
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
06-CC-08
20CCDD062
20CCDD088
20CCDD084
20CCDD089
90-CC-93
90-CC-92
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
0 50 100 150 200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCE1
CCE2
CCM2
CCN1N
CCN3
CCN4
CCN5
CCN6
CCN7
CCW1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,200 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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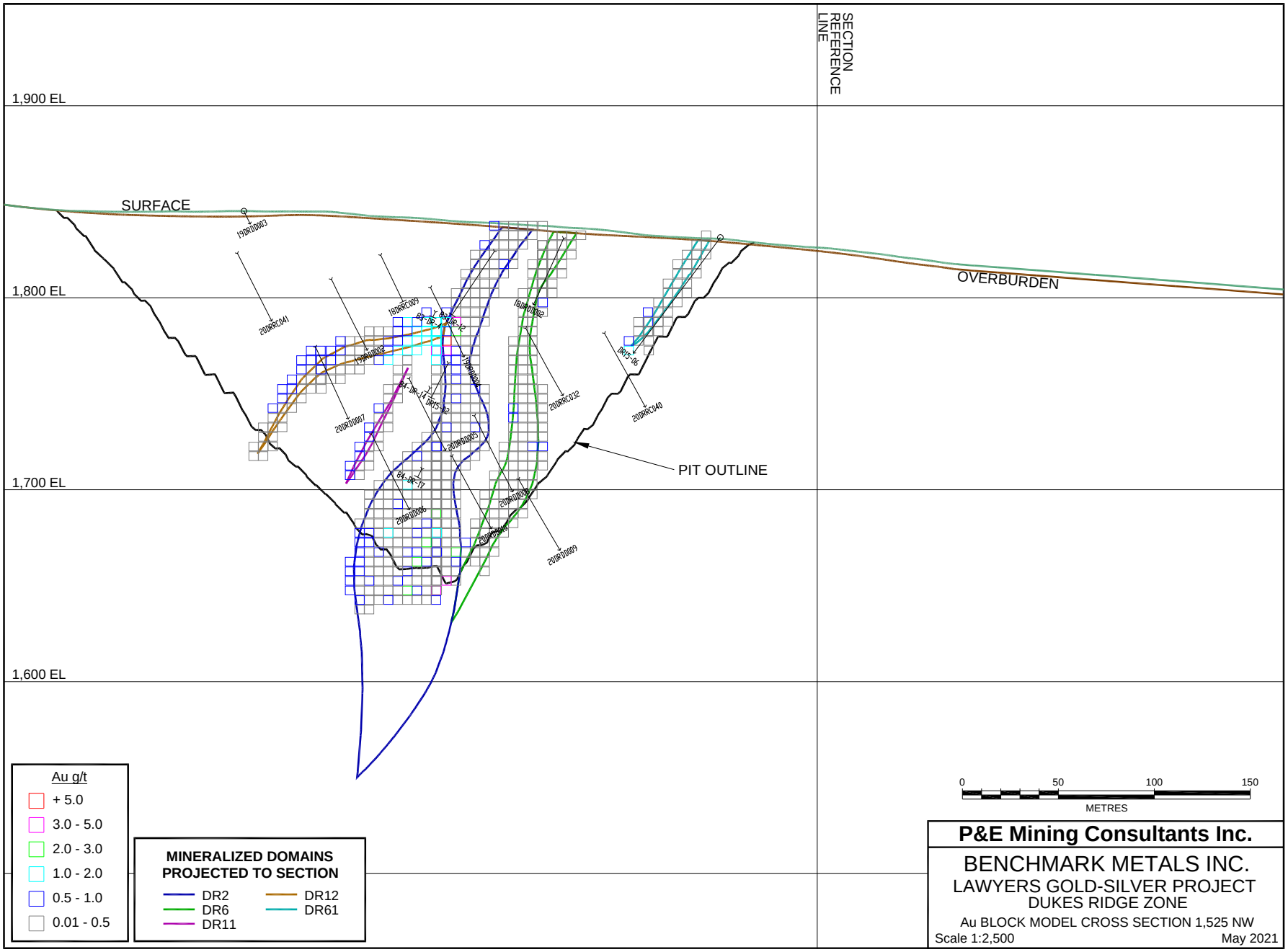
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR8
DR81
DR82
DR83
PX3
PX31
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE & PHOENIX ZONES
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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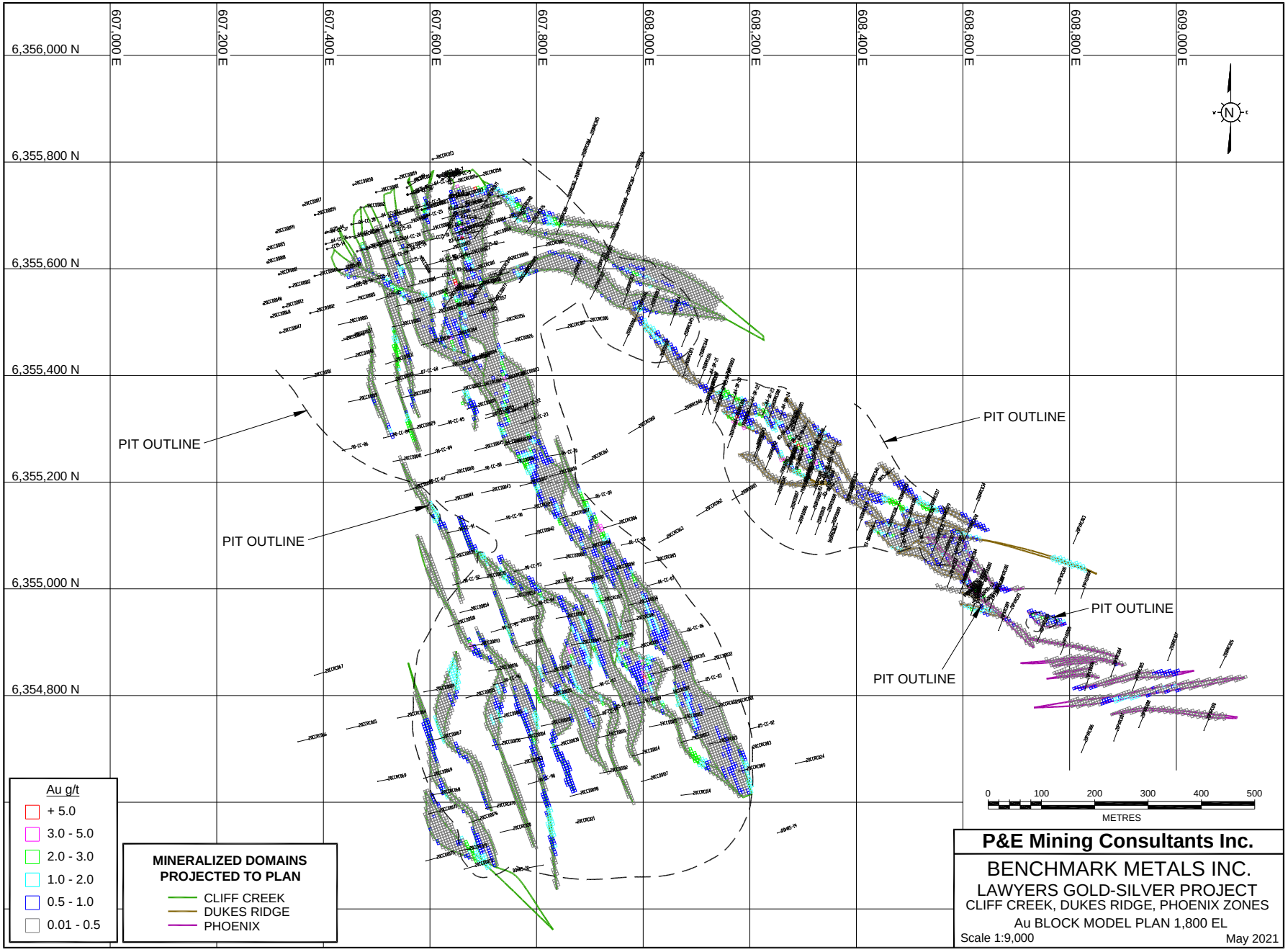
1,900 EL
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR2
DR6
DR11
DR12
DR61
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
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608,200 E
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608,600 E
608,800 E
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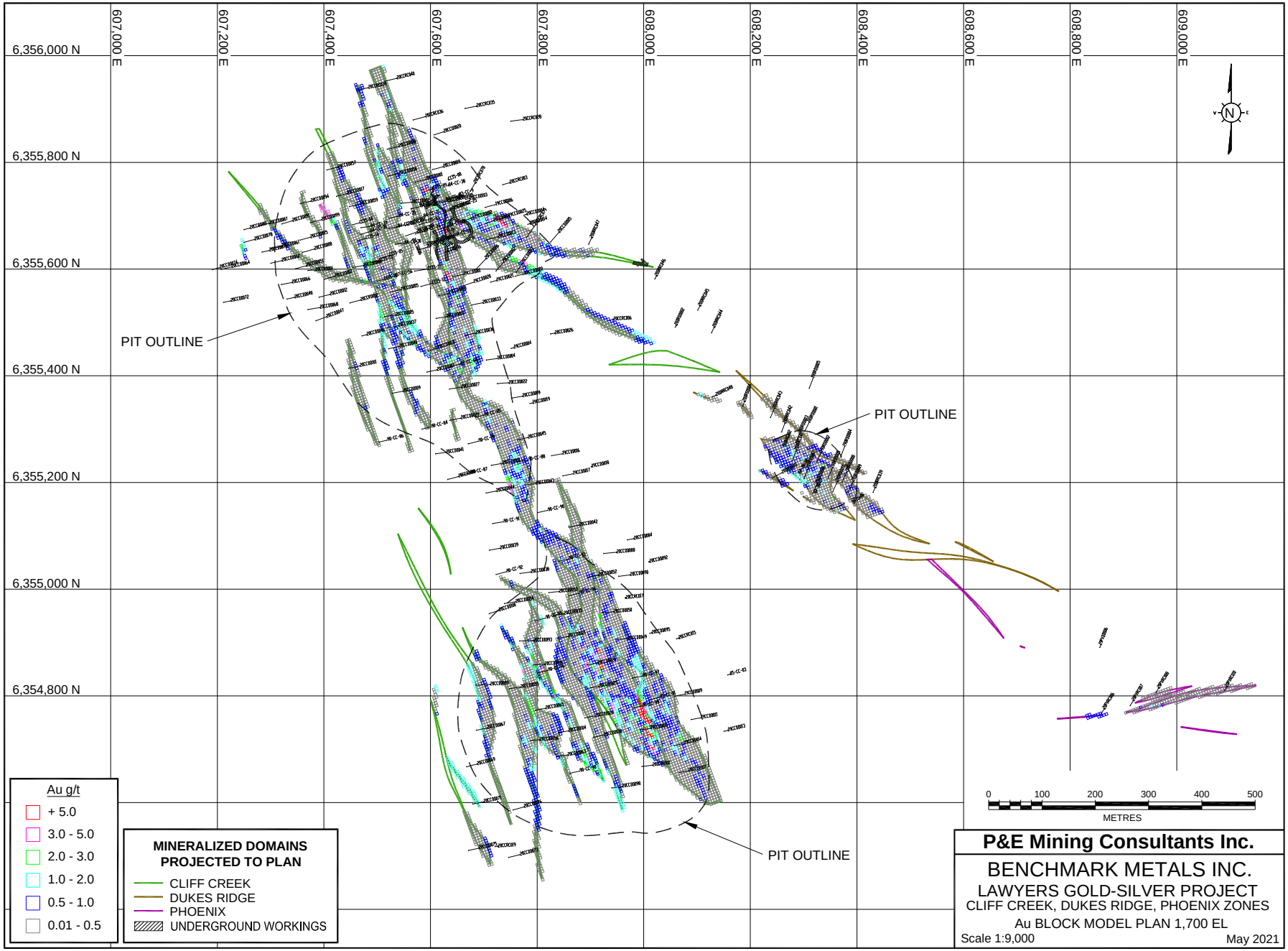
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS
PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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608,400 E
608,600 E
608,800 E
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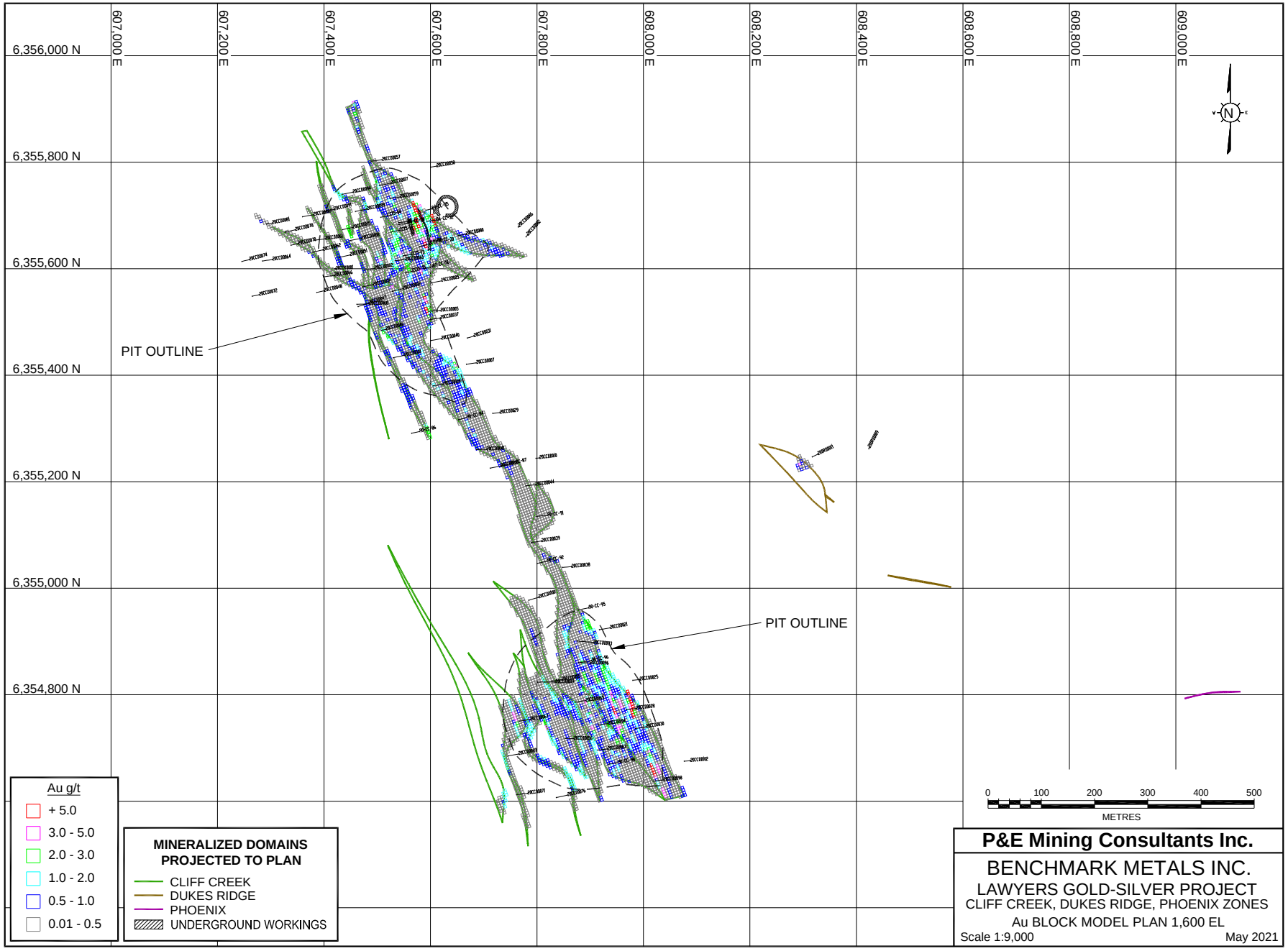
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
N
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
100
200
300
400
500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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607,200 E
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607,800 E
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608,200 E
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608,600 E
608,800 E
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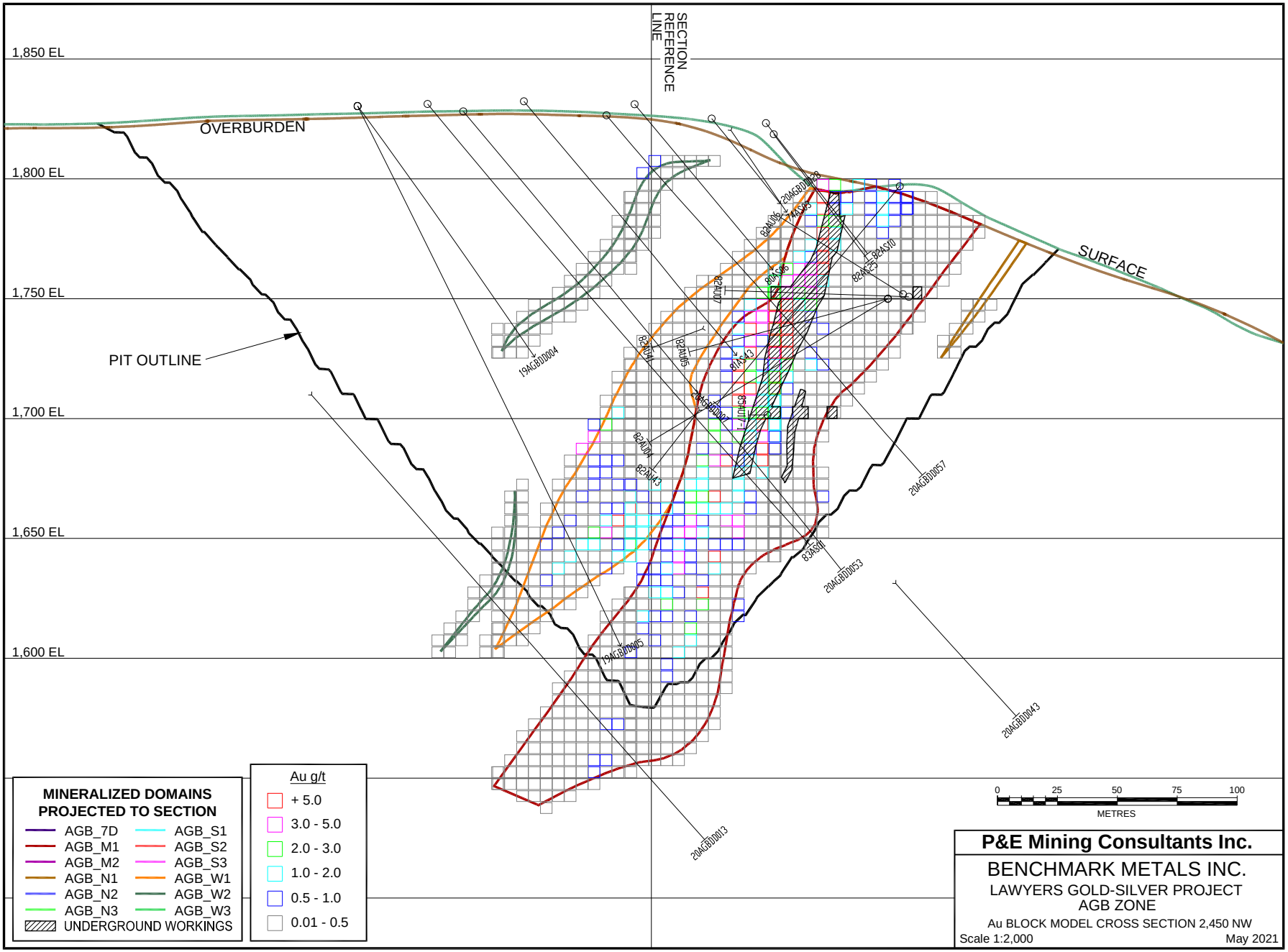
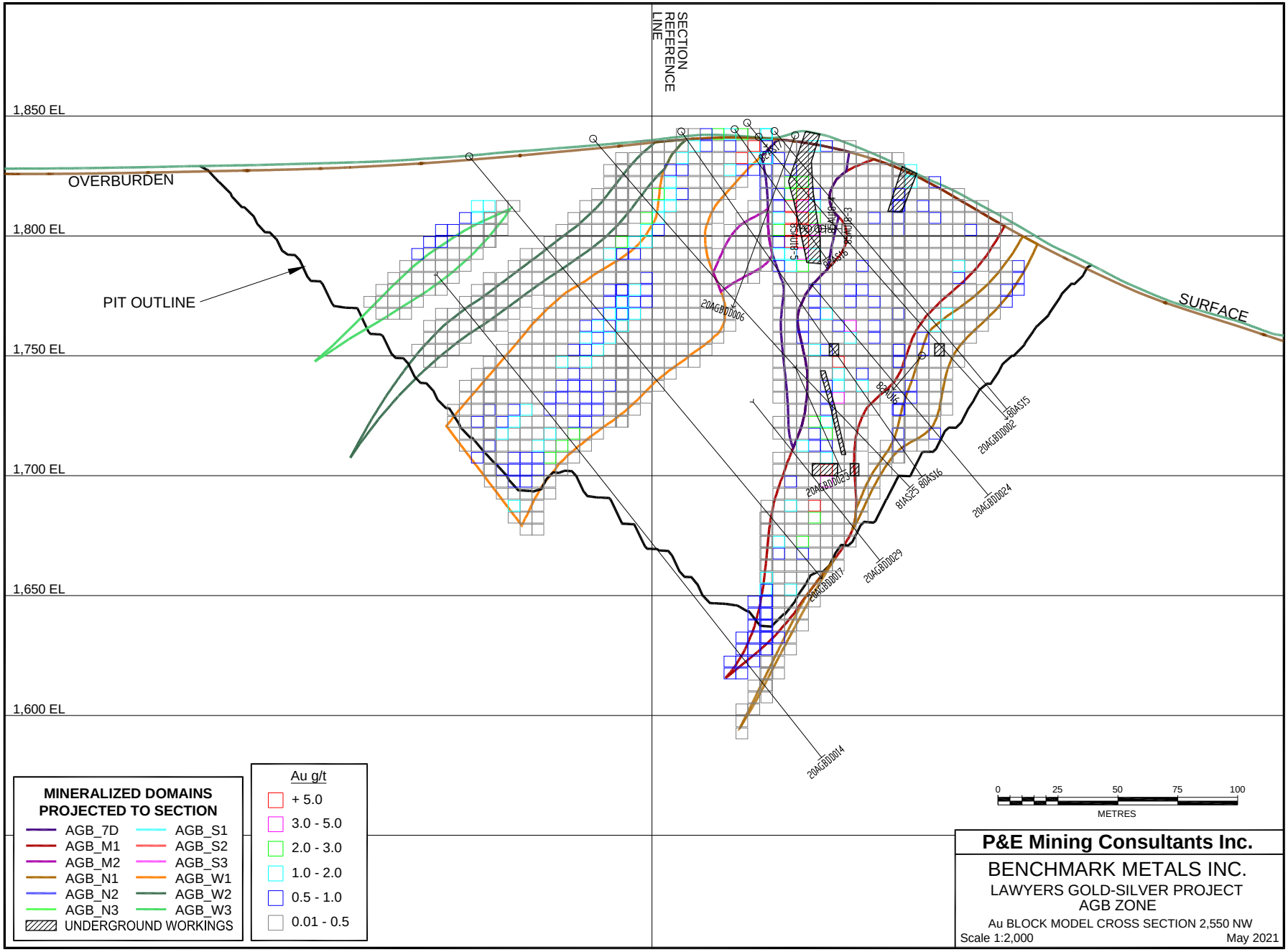
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021


1,850 EL
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
19AGBD004
20AGBD057
20AGBD053
20AGBD043
20AGBD013
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0 25 50 75 100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,450 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021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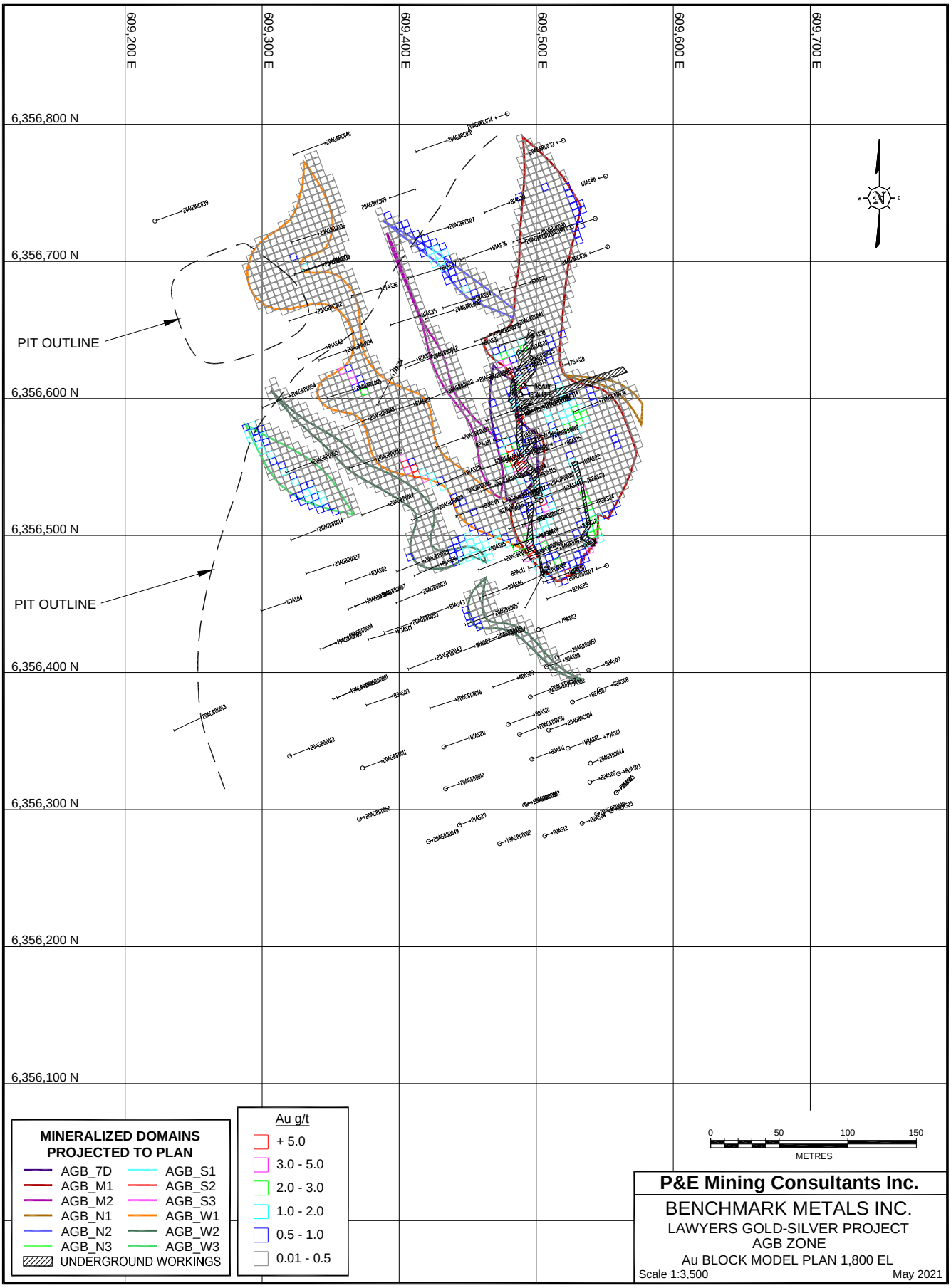
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SURFACE
20AGBDD006
20AGBDD002
20AGBDD024
20AGBDD029
20AGBDD017
20AGBDD014
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
25
50
75
100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,550 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021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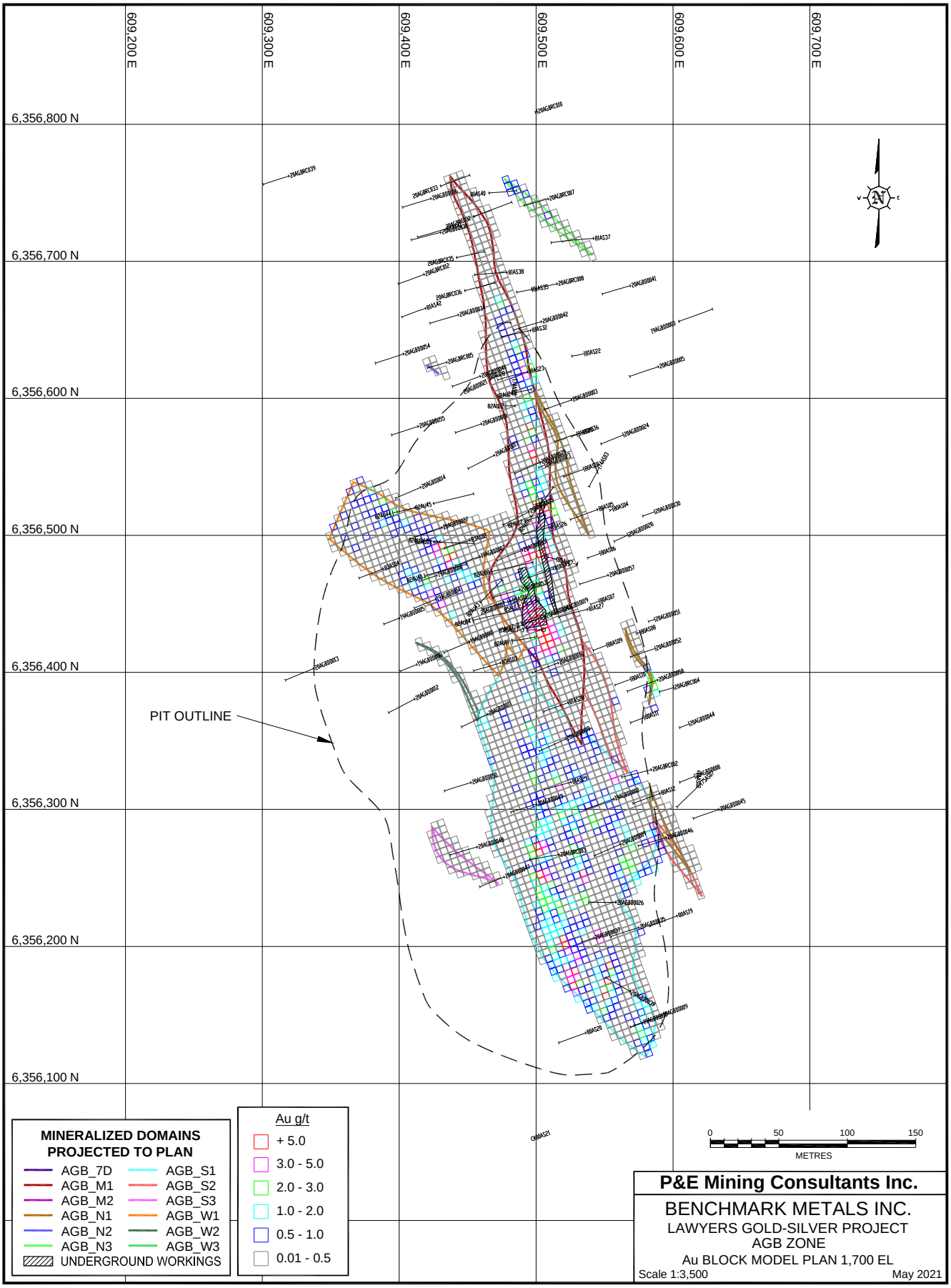
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021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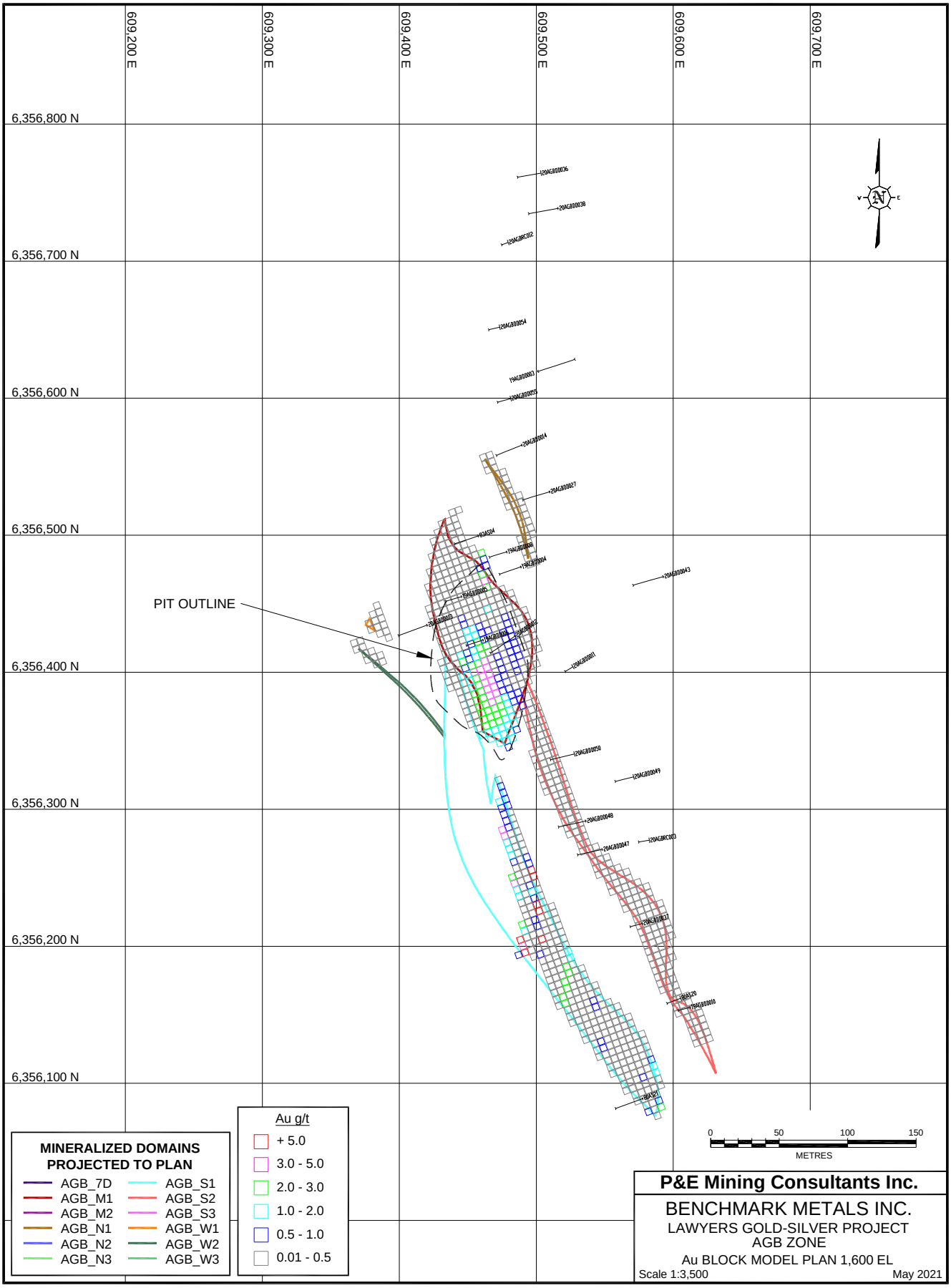
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021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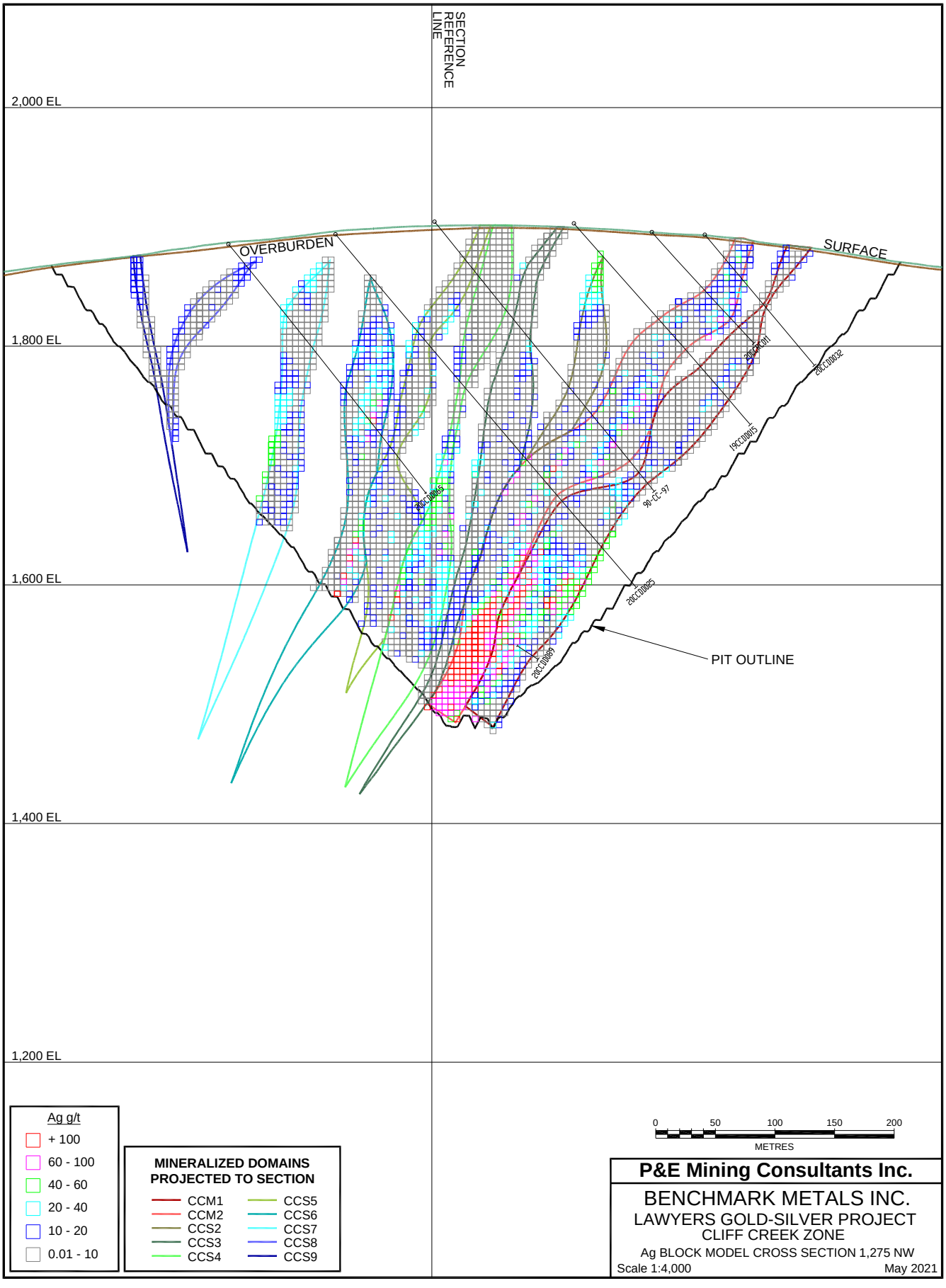
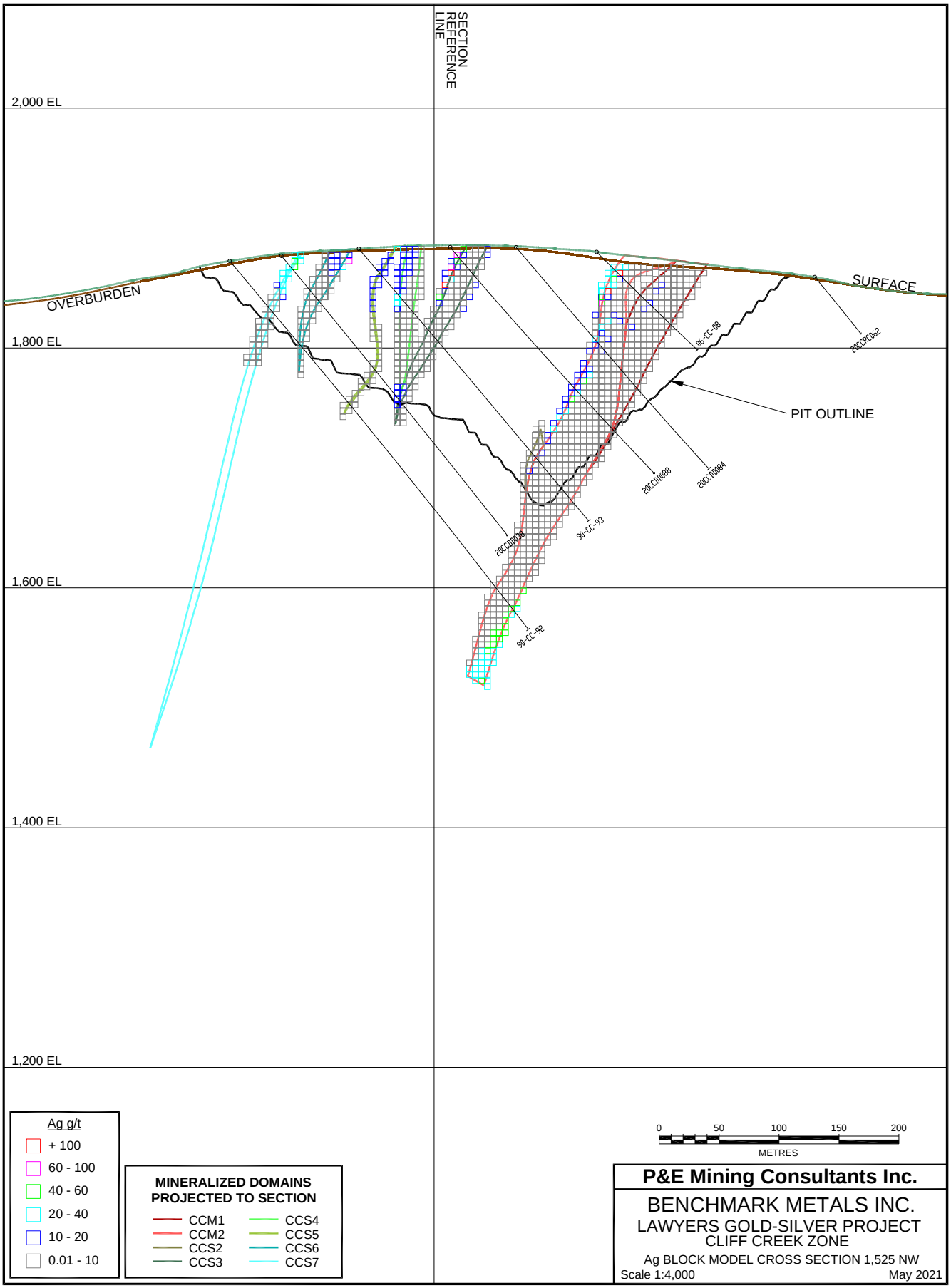
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
Au g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

APPENDIX G AG BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
20CCDD032
20CCDD015
20CCDD025
20CCDD089
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
CCS8
CCS9
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
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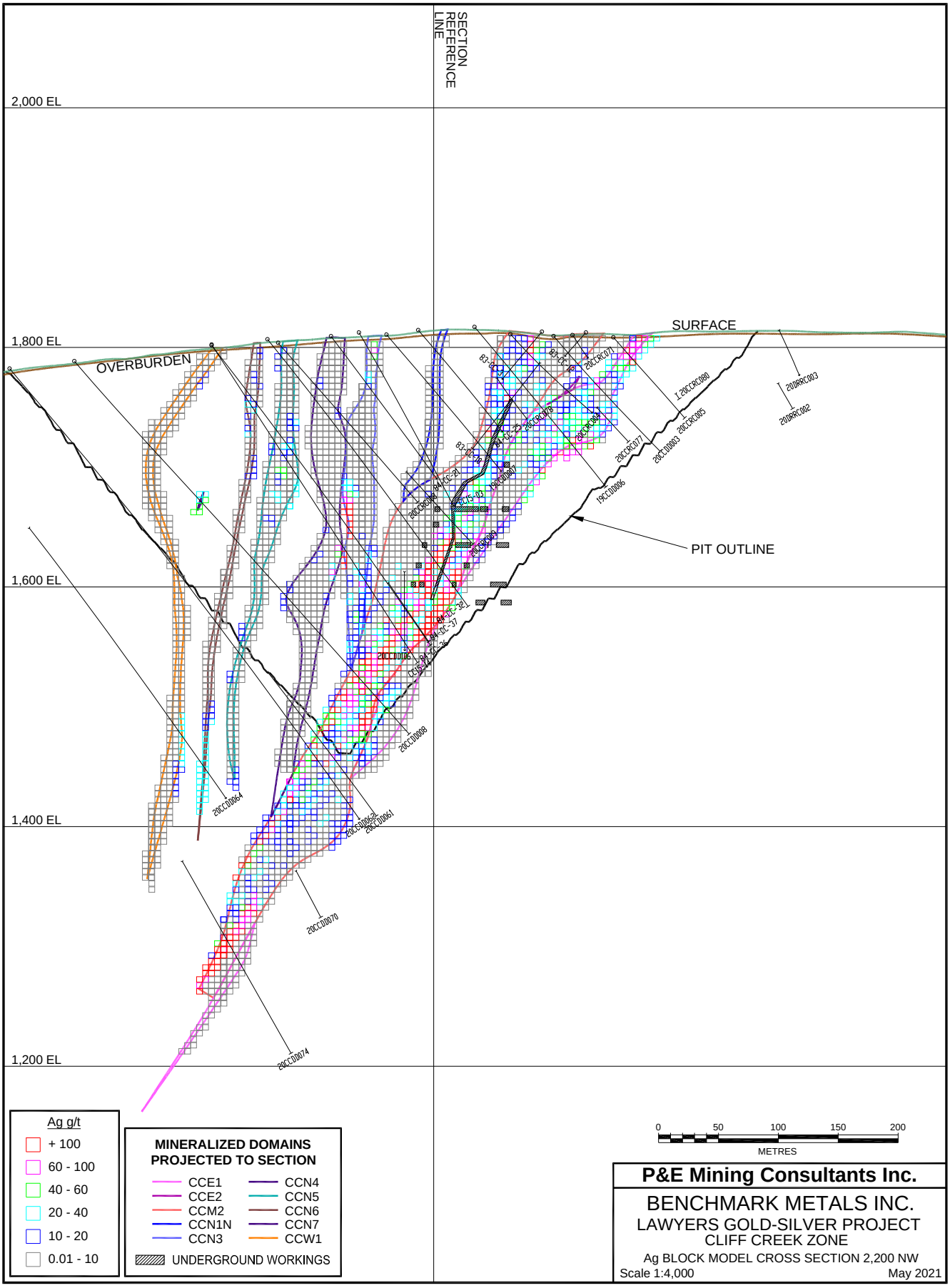
24CCRC062
20CCDD088
20CCDD084
96-CC-93
20CCDD078
96-CC-92
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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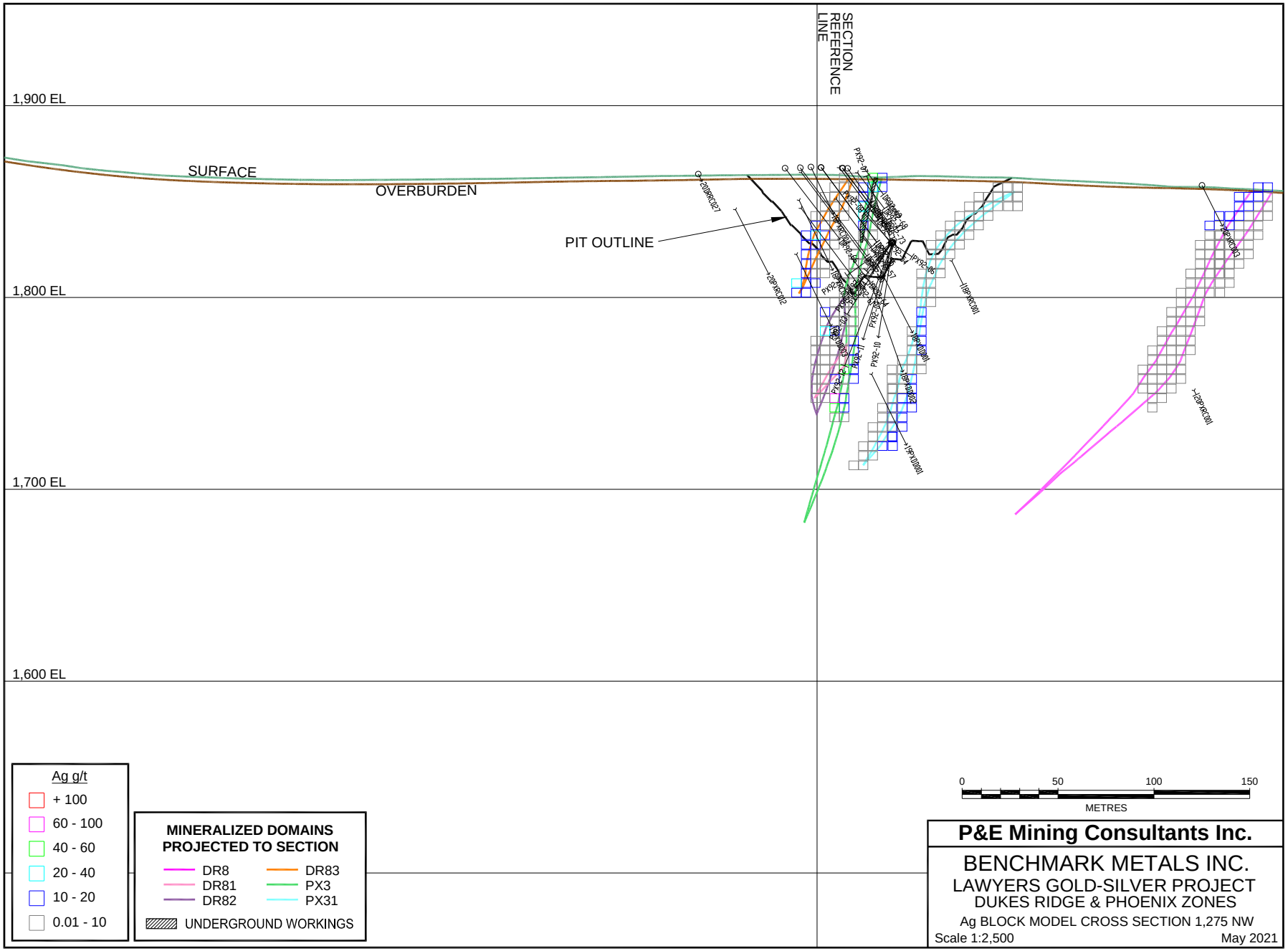
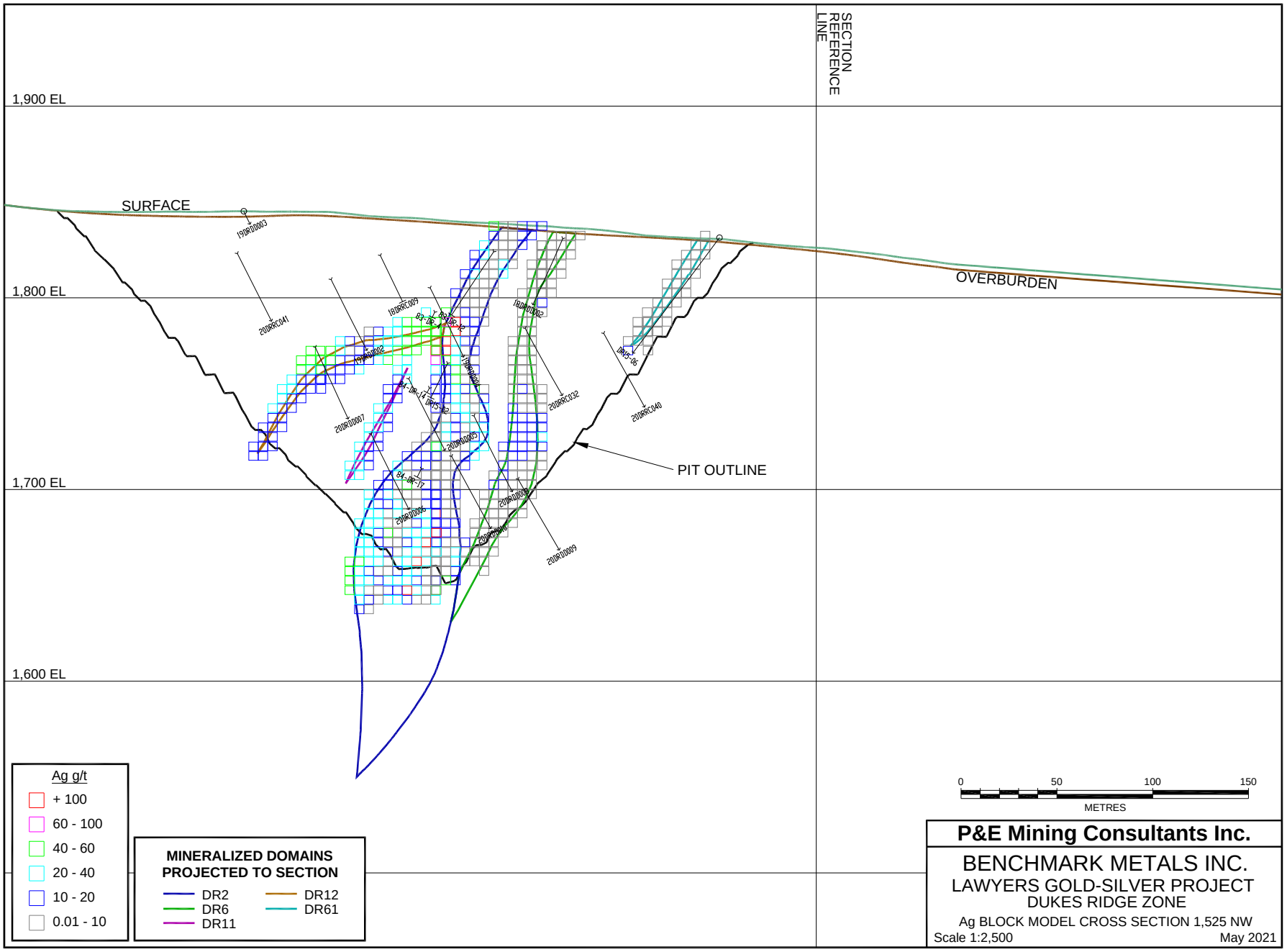
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCE1
CCE2
CCM2
CCN1N
CCN3
CCN4
CCN5
CCN6
CCN7
CCW1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,200 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,900 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR8
DR81
DR82
DR83
PX3
PX31
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE & PHOENIX ZONES
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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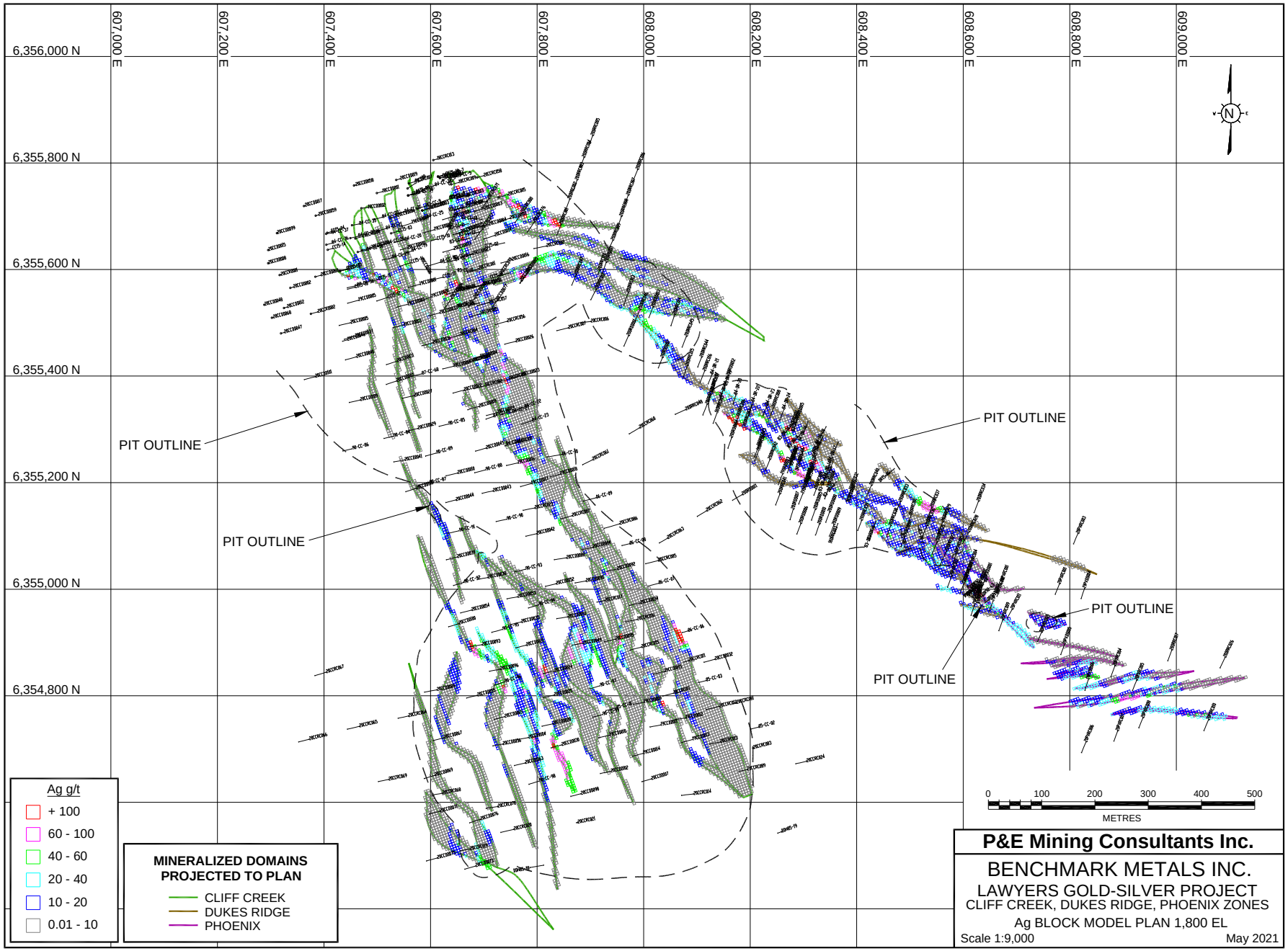
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR2
DR6
DR11
DR12
DR61
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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607,200 E
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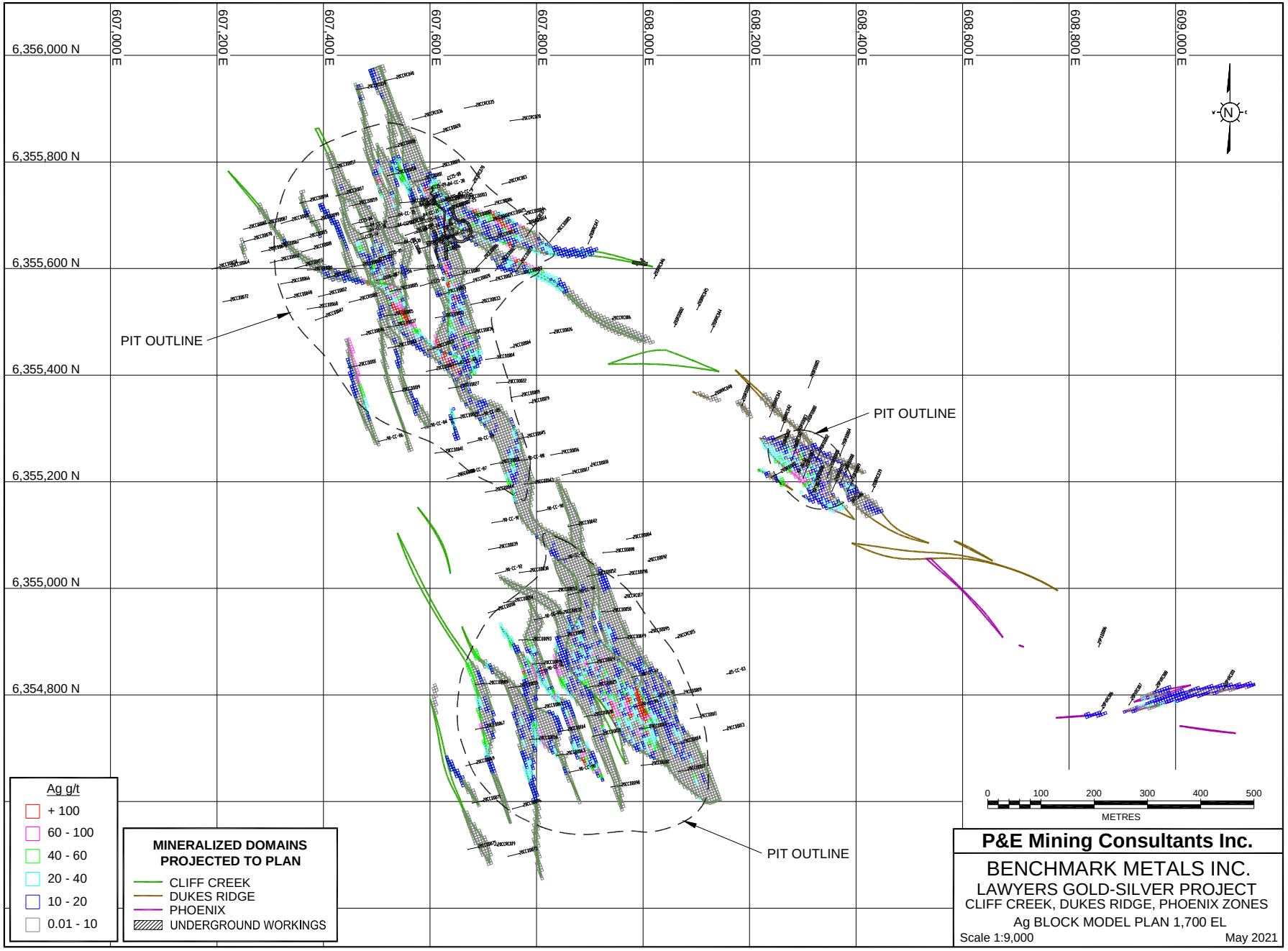
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021


607,000 E
607,200 E
607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
608,000 E
608,200 E
608,400 E
608,600 E
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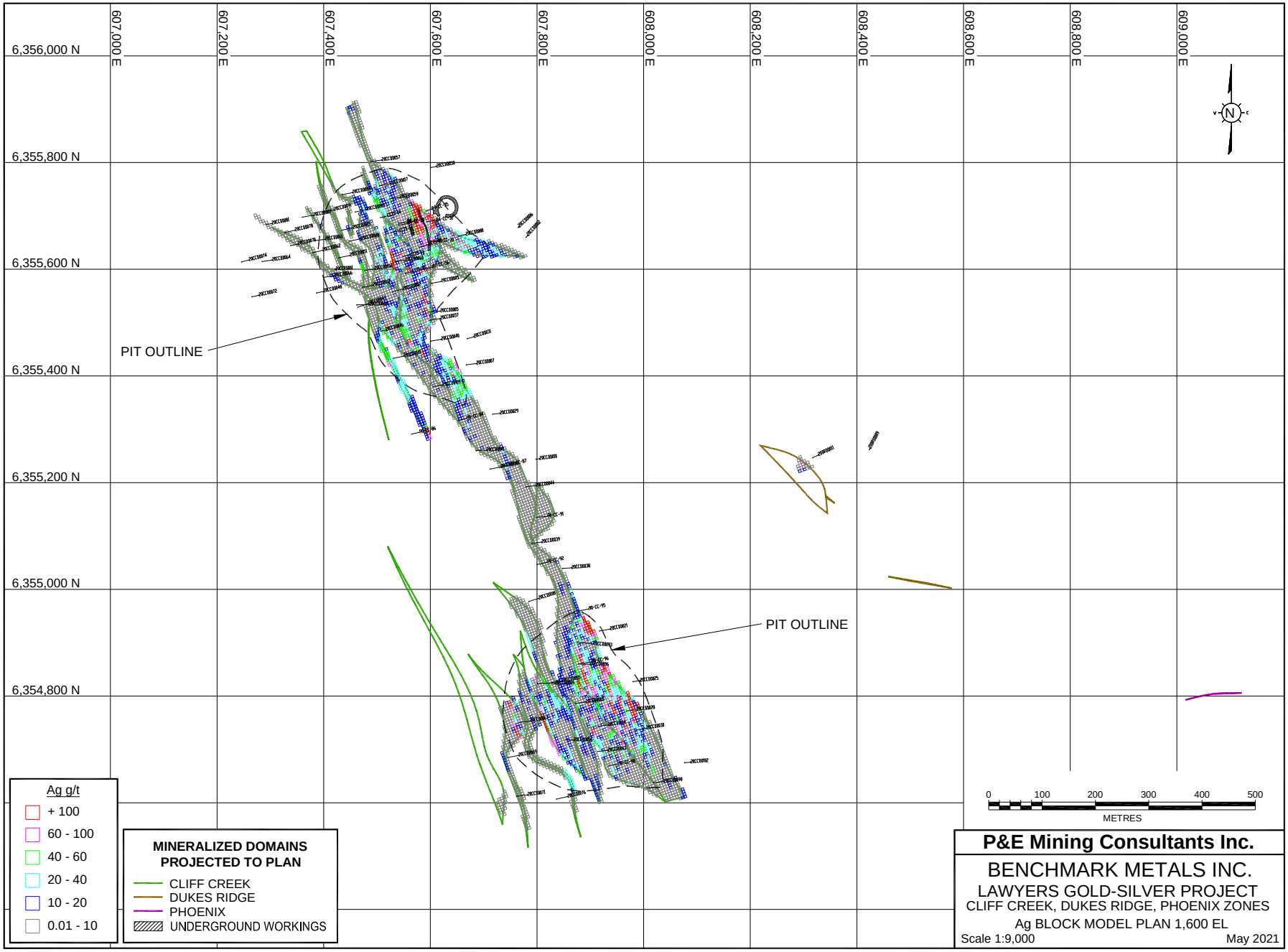
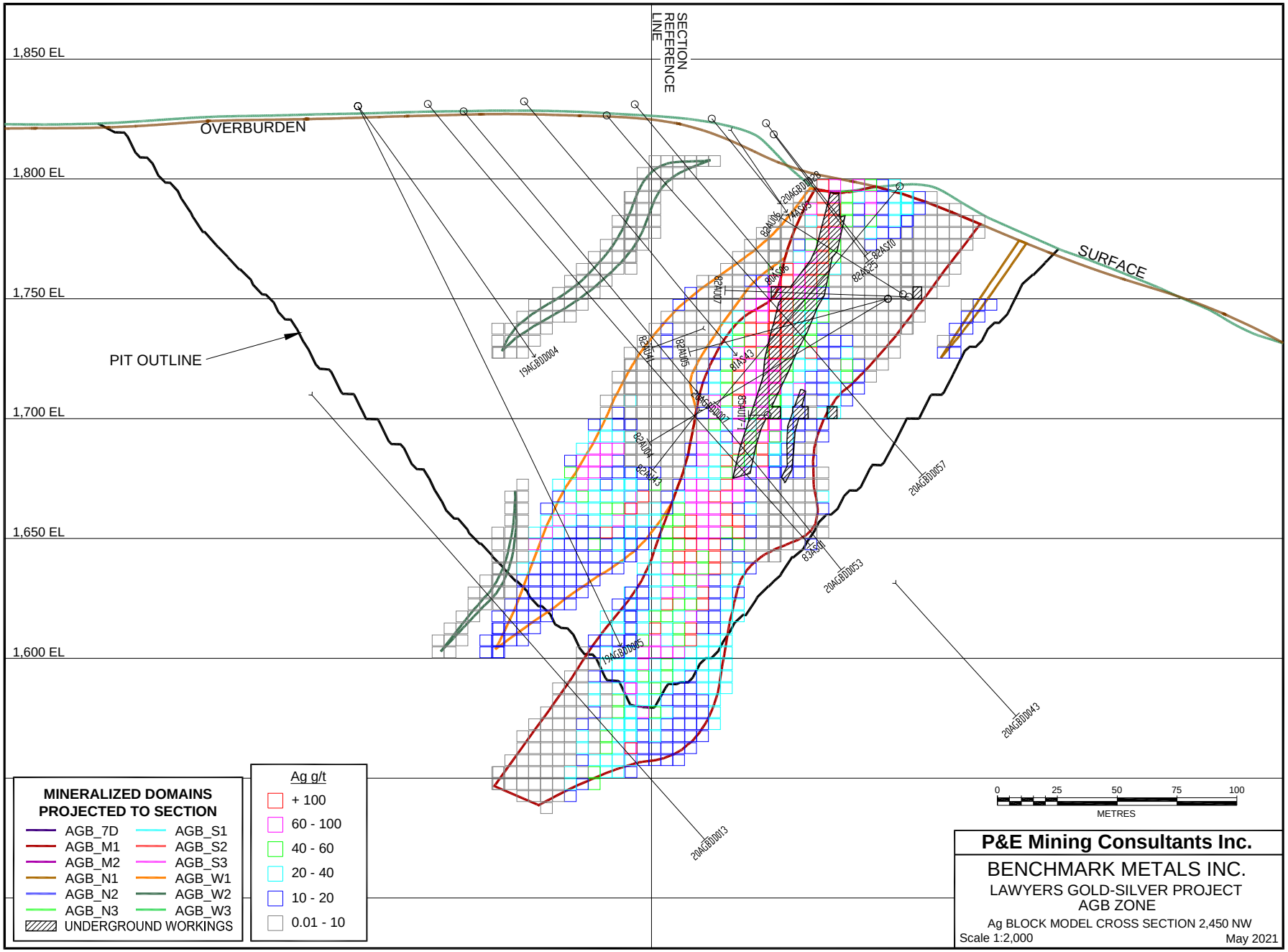
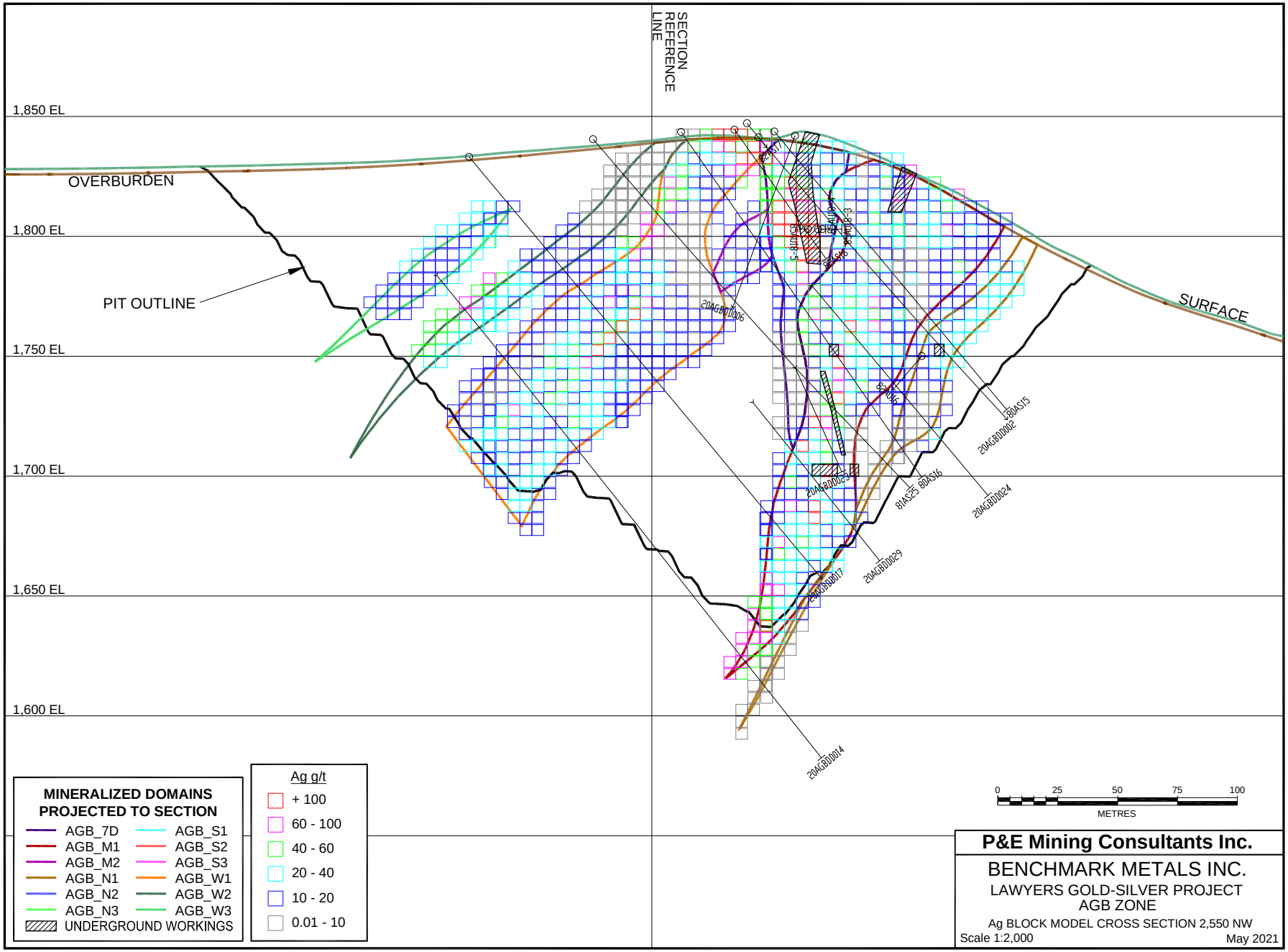
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
N
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021


607,000 E
607,200 E
607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
608,000 E
608,200 E
608,400 E
608,600 E
608,800 E
609,000 E
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021


1,850 EL
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
19AGBDD004
20AGBDD013
20AGBDD057
20AGBDD053
20AGBDD043
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
0
25
50
75
100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,450 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
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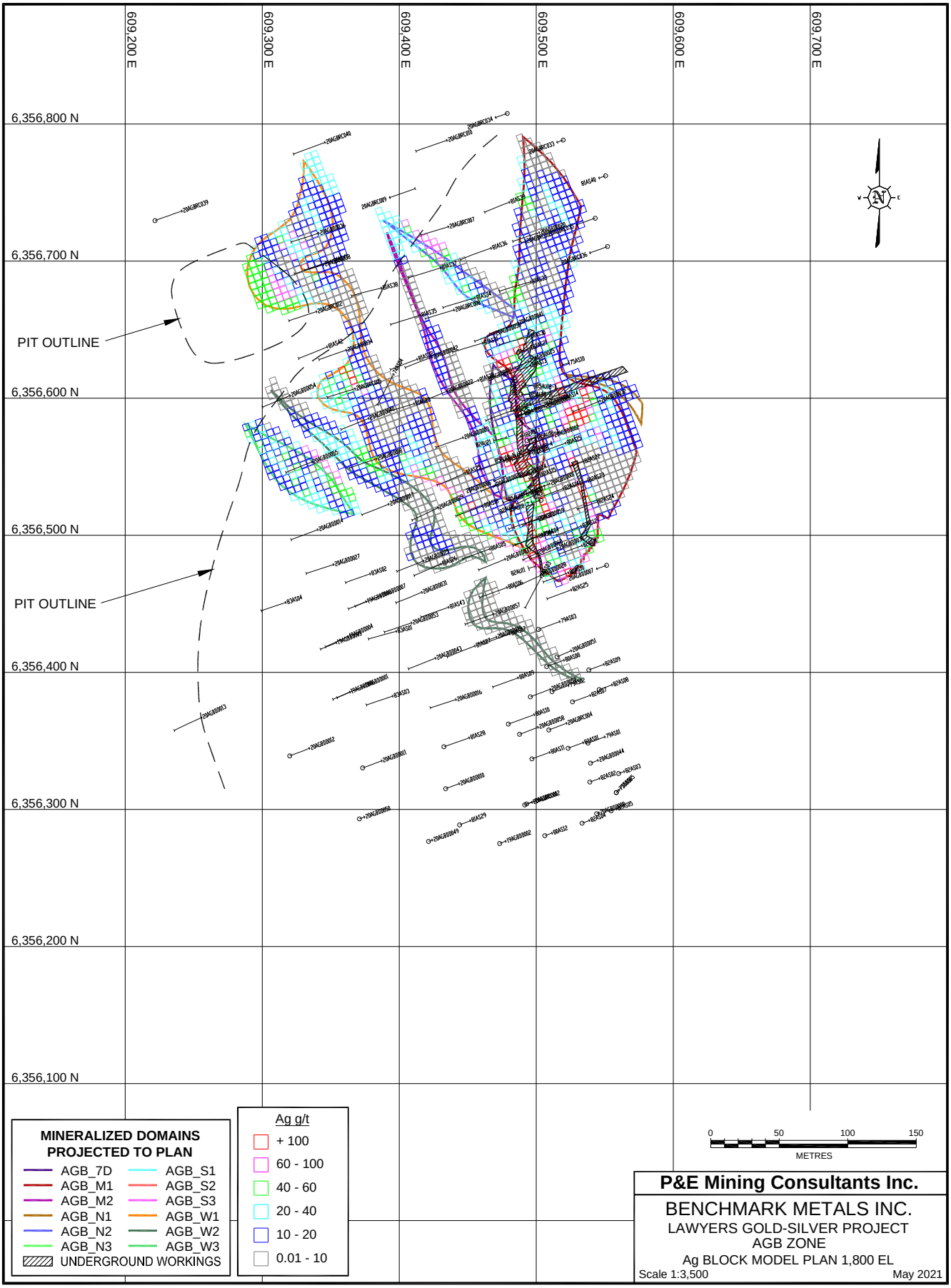
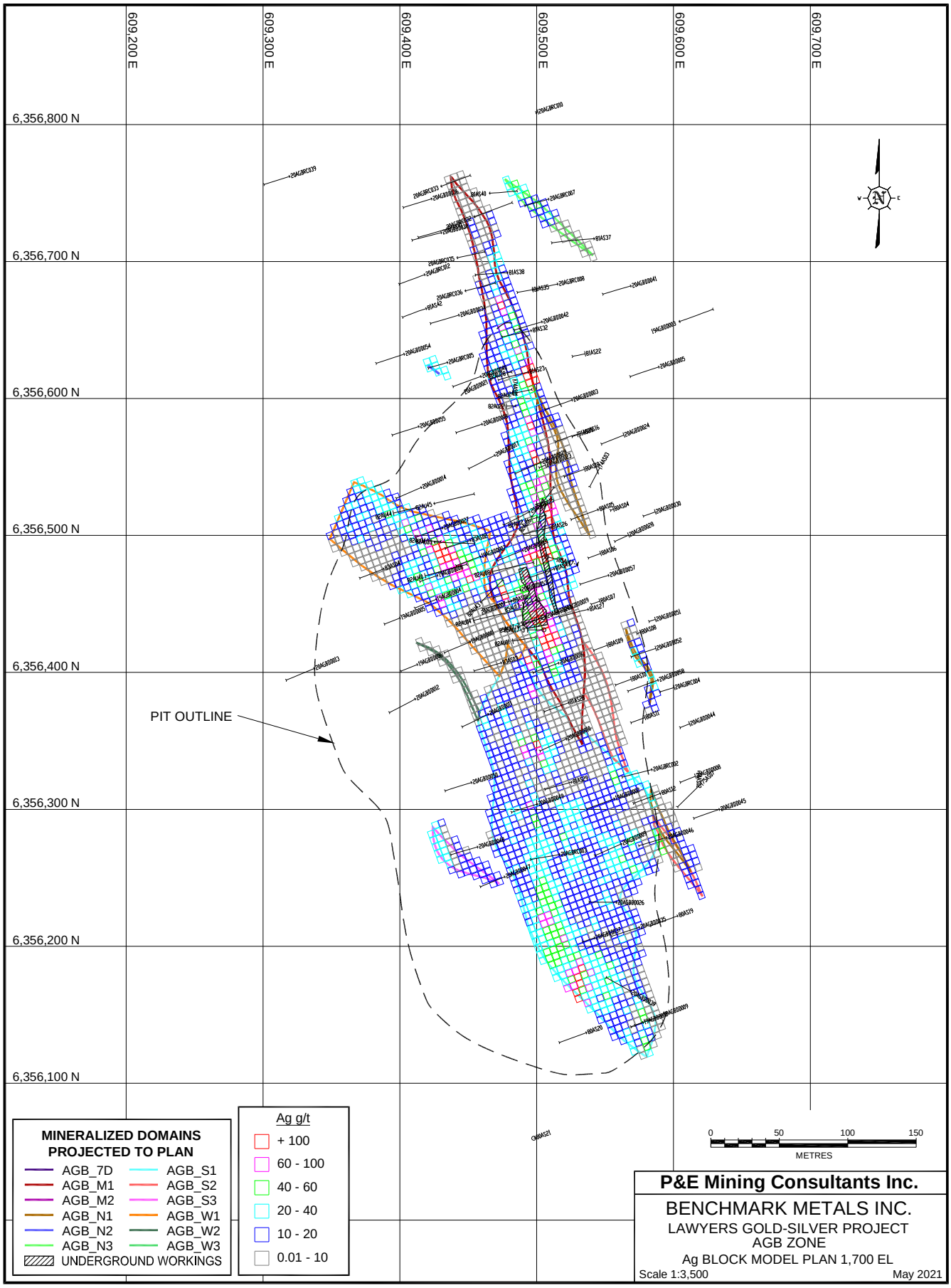
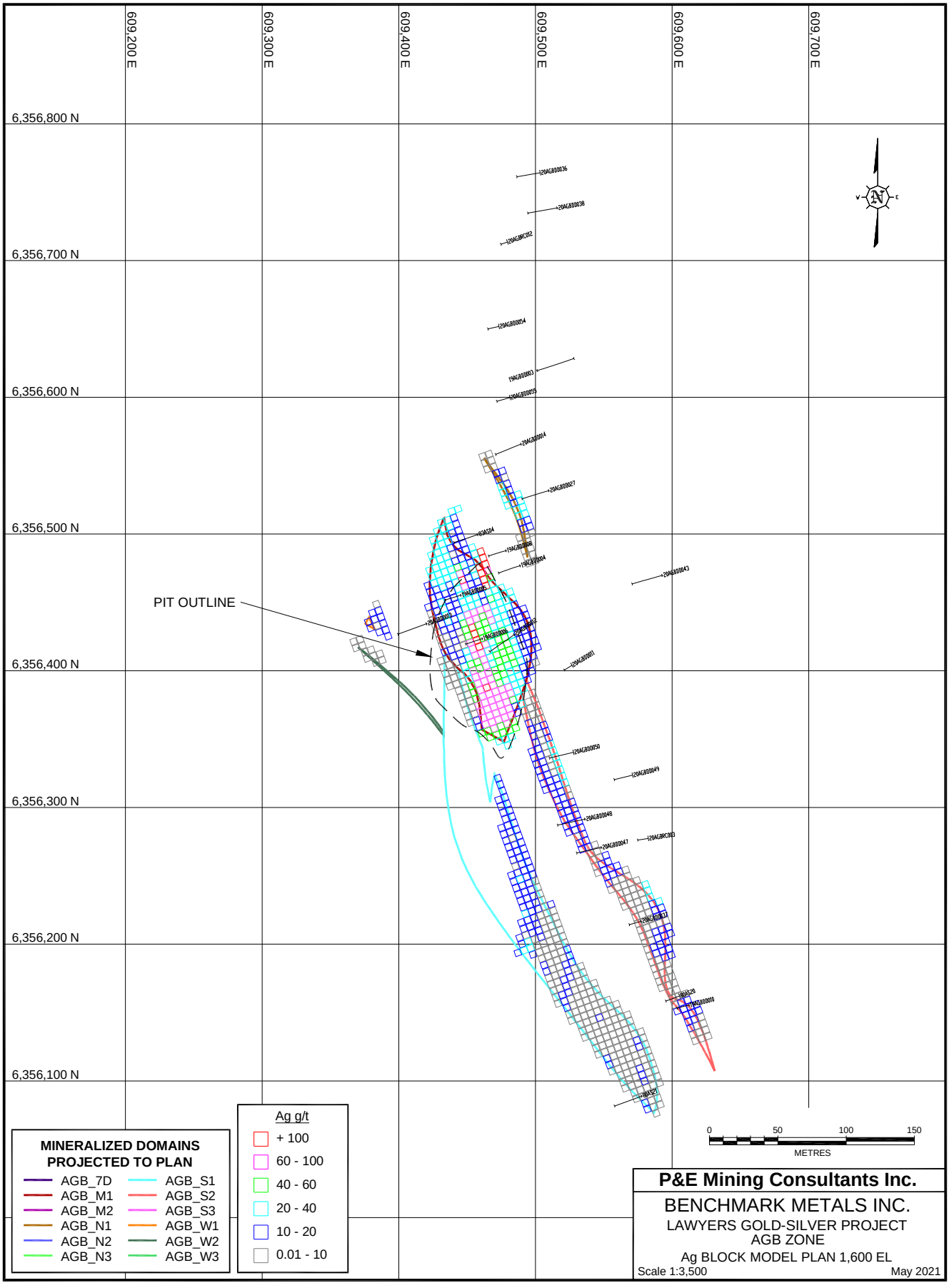
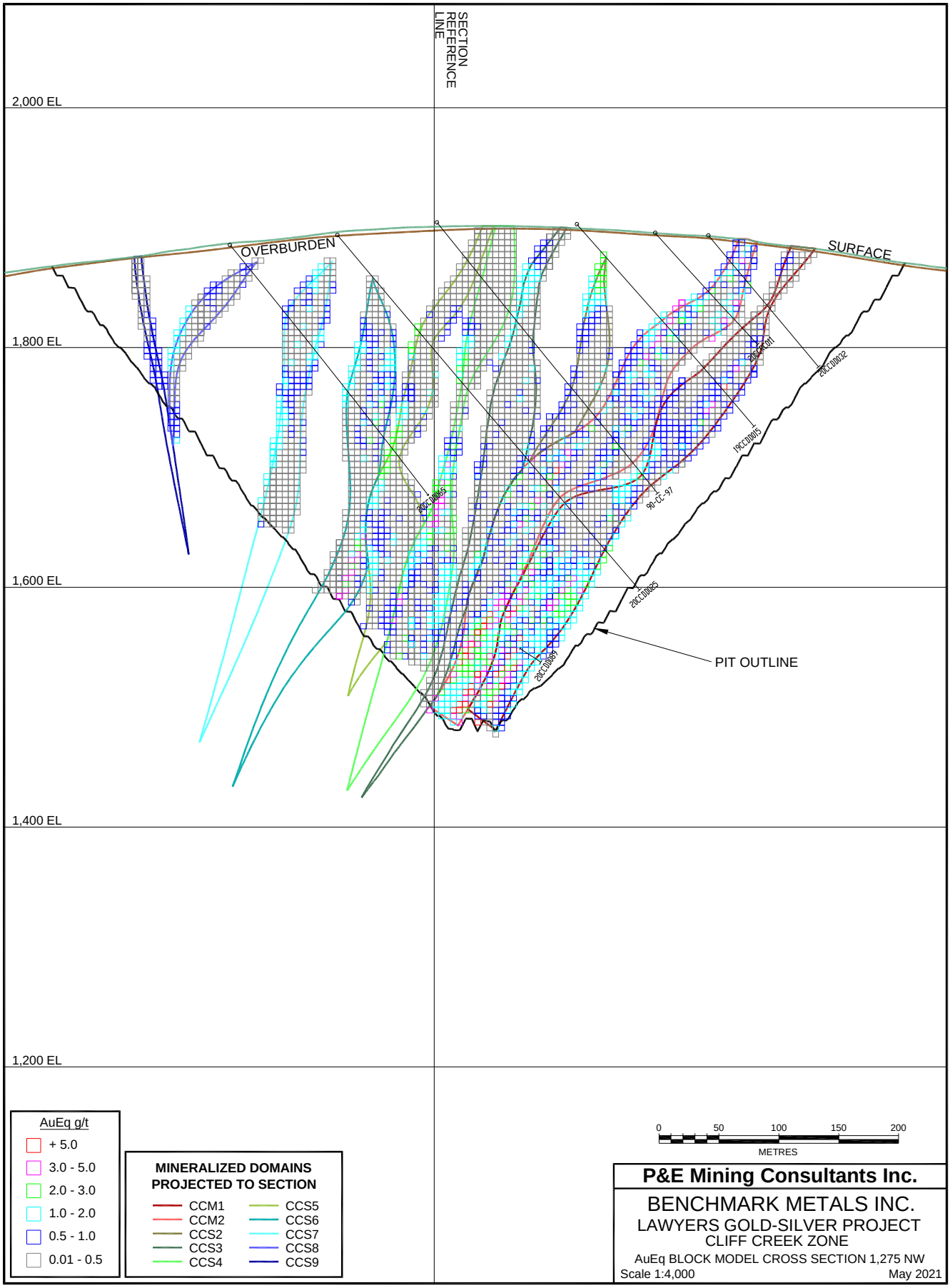
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SURFACE
20AGBDD006
20AGBDD002
20AGBDD024
20AGBDD029
20AGBDD014
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
0
25
50
75
100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,550 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021

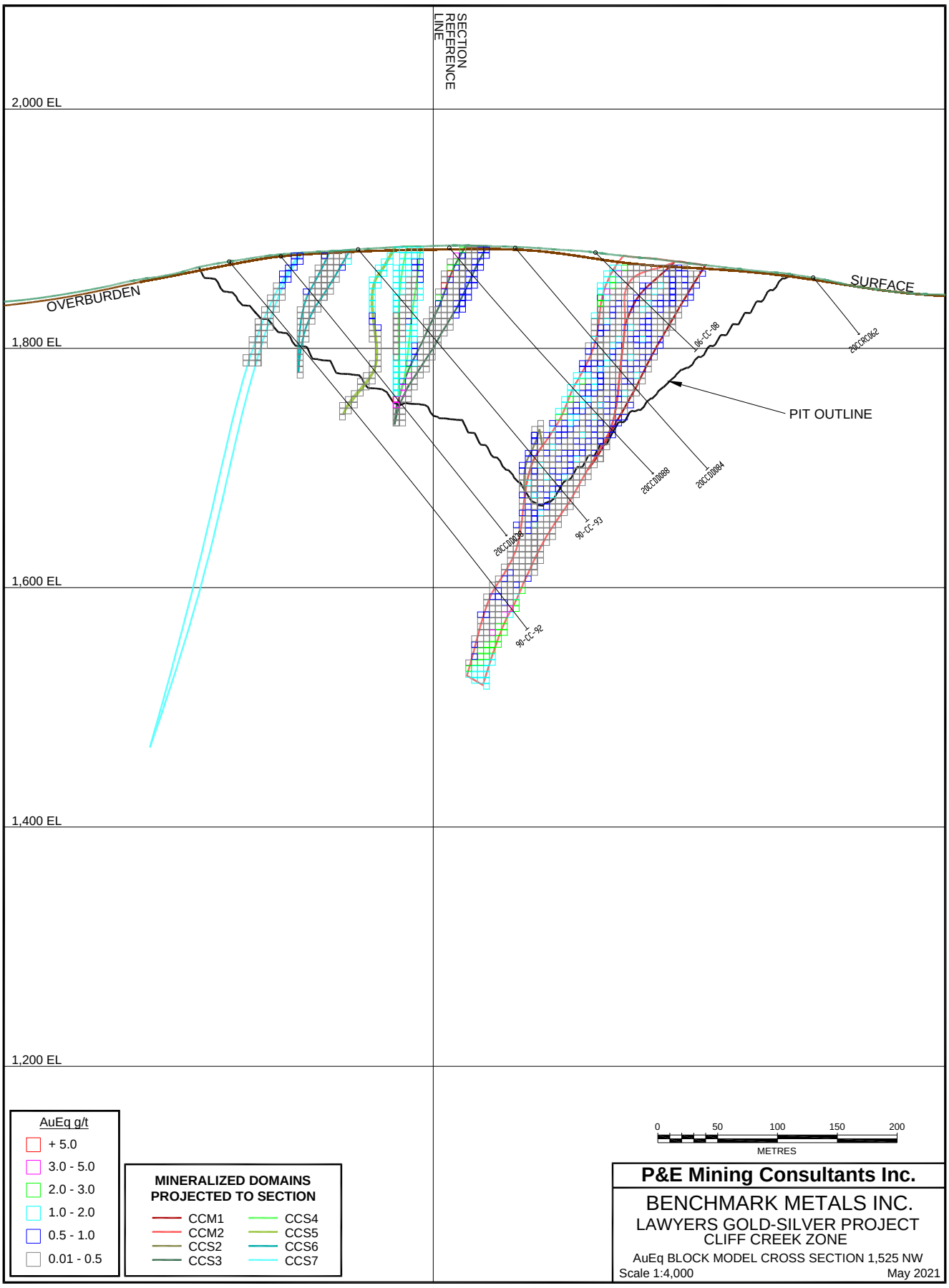

609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
N
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

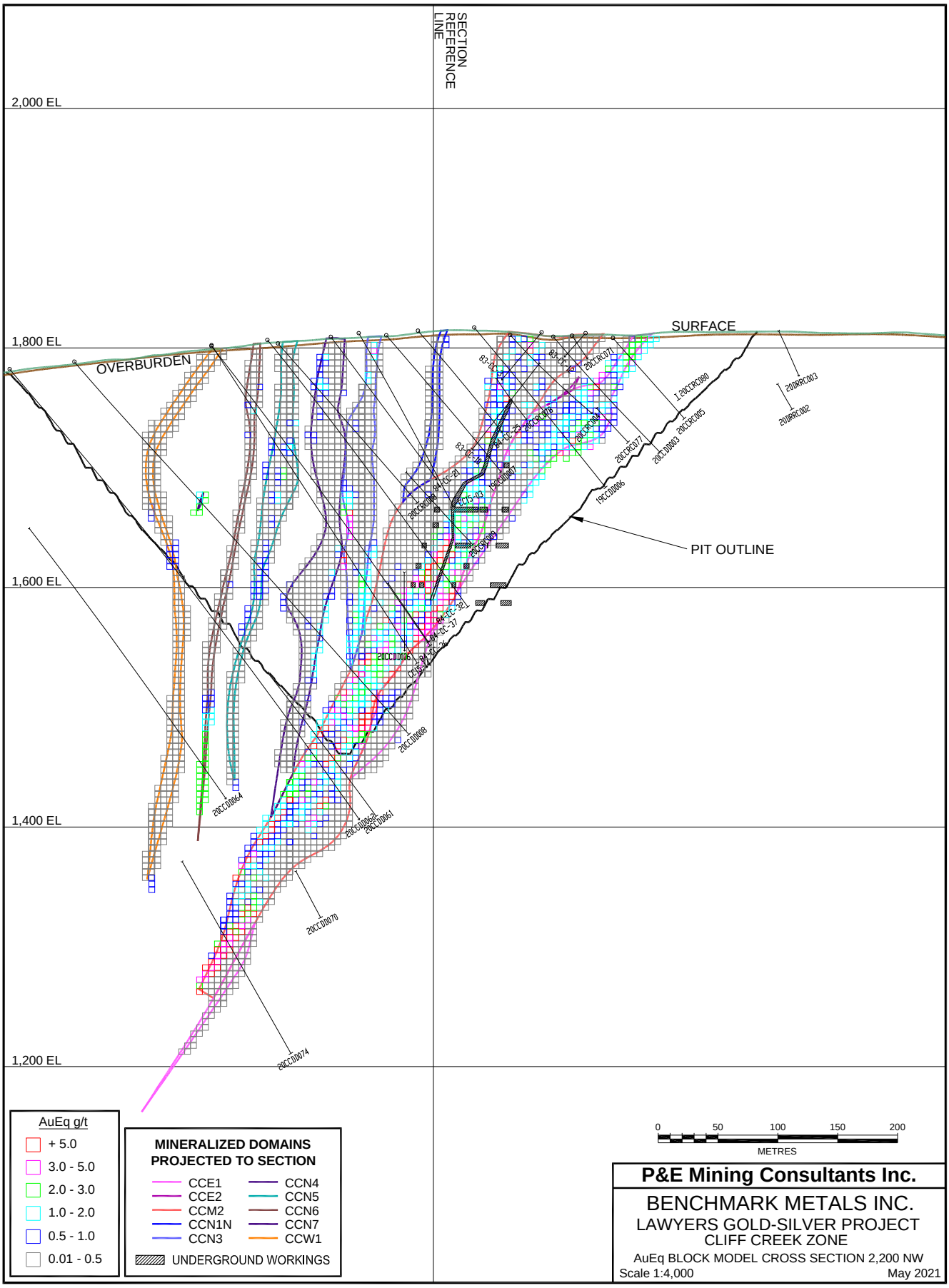

609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

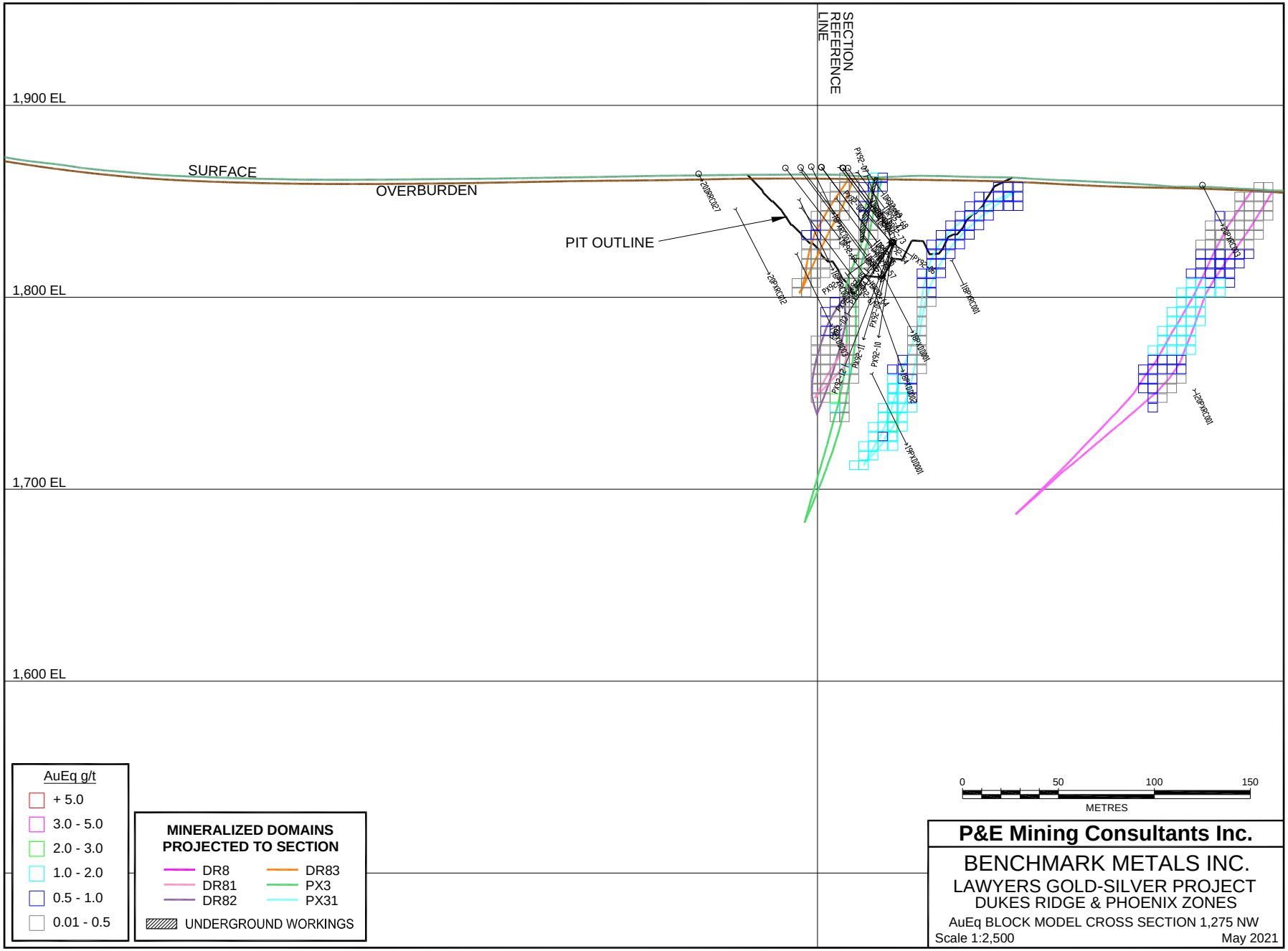

609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
Ag g/t
+ 100
60 - 100
40 - 60
20 - 40
10 - 20
0.01 - 10
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
Ag BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

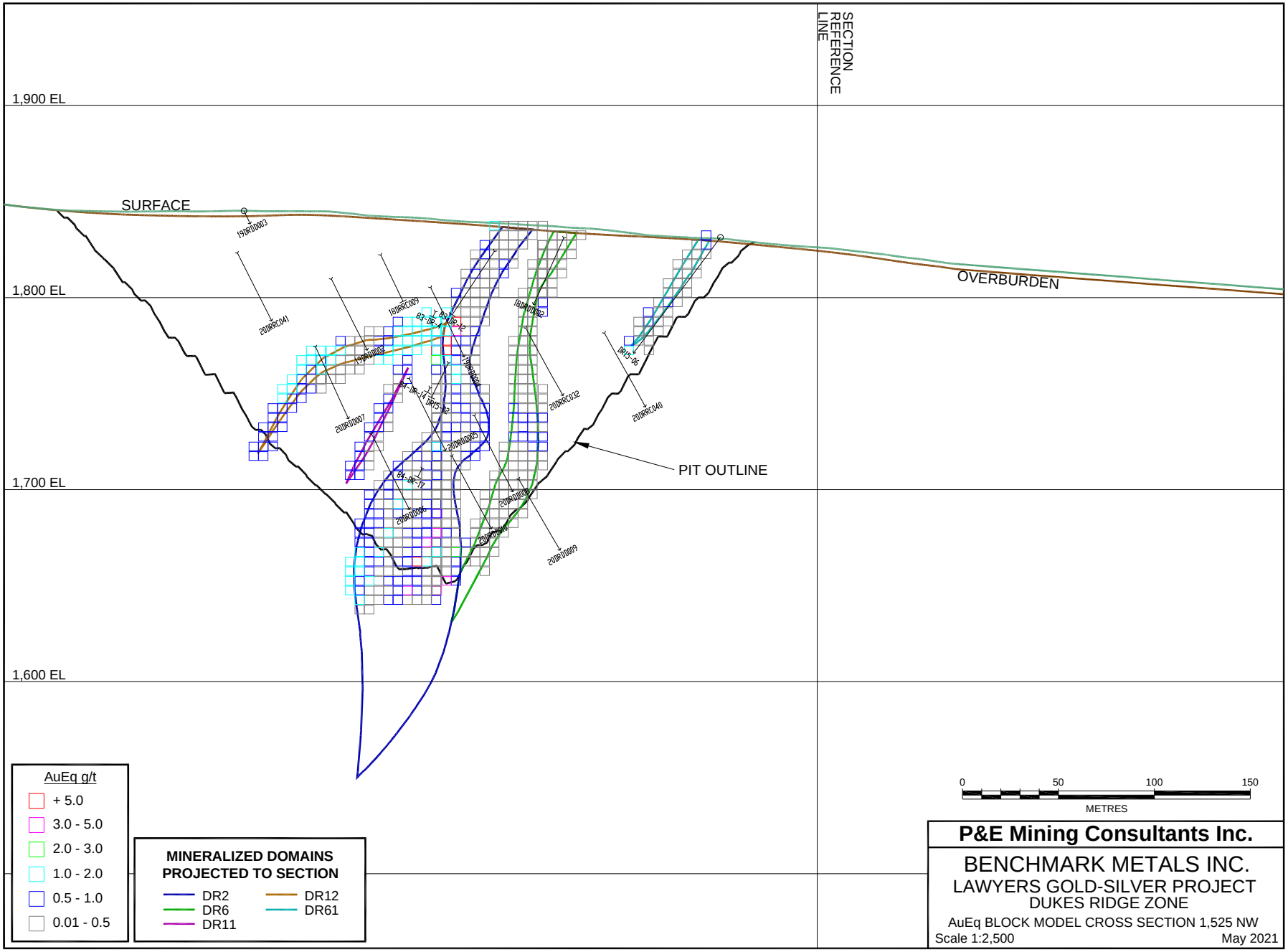
APPENDIX H AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

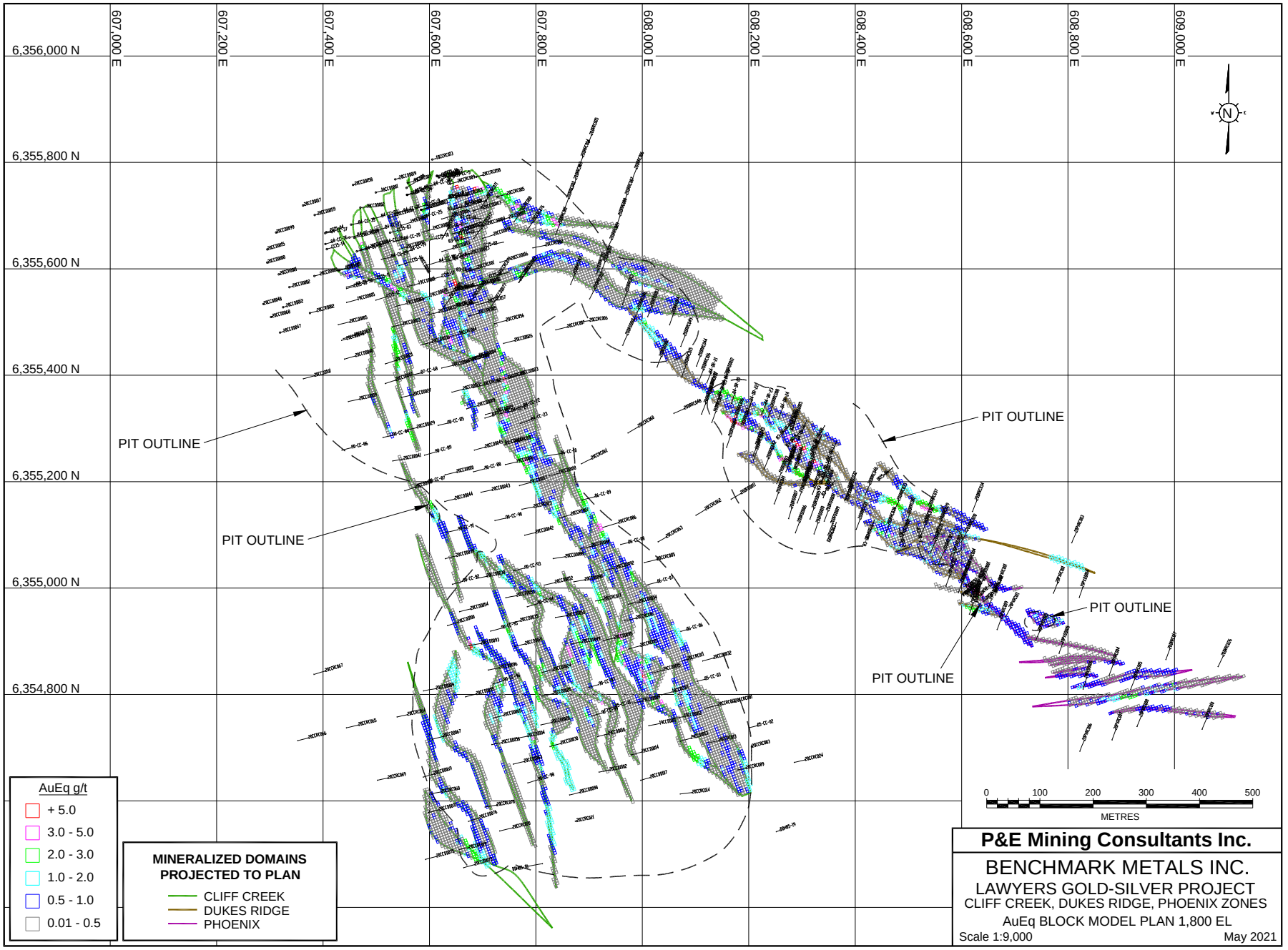

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
CCS8
CCS9
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021

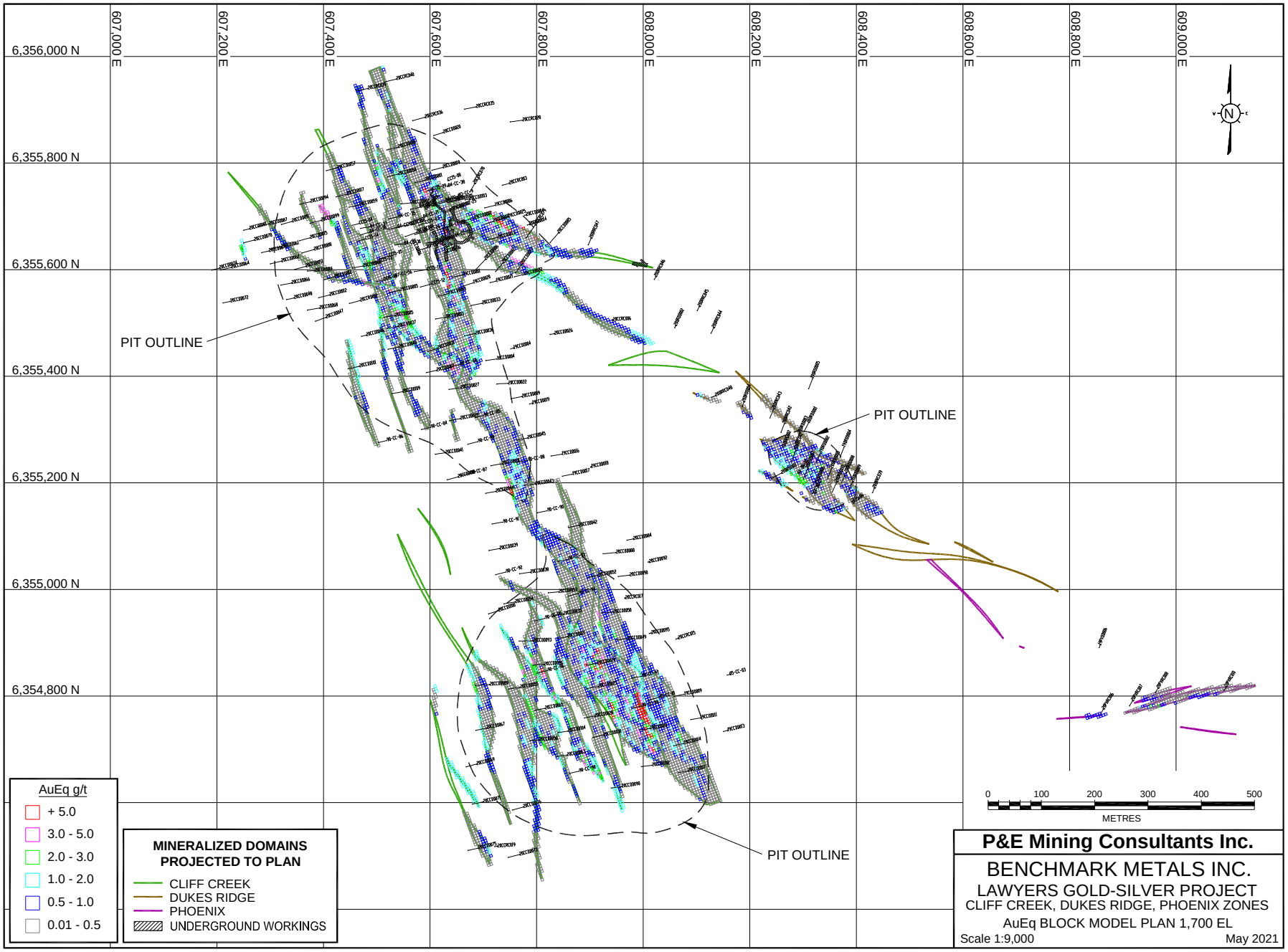

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
06-CC-08
20CCDD062
20CCDD088
20CCDD084
90-CC-93
20CCDD086
90-CC-92
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021

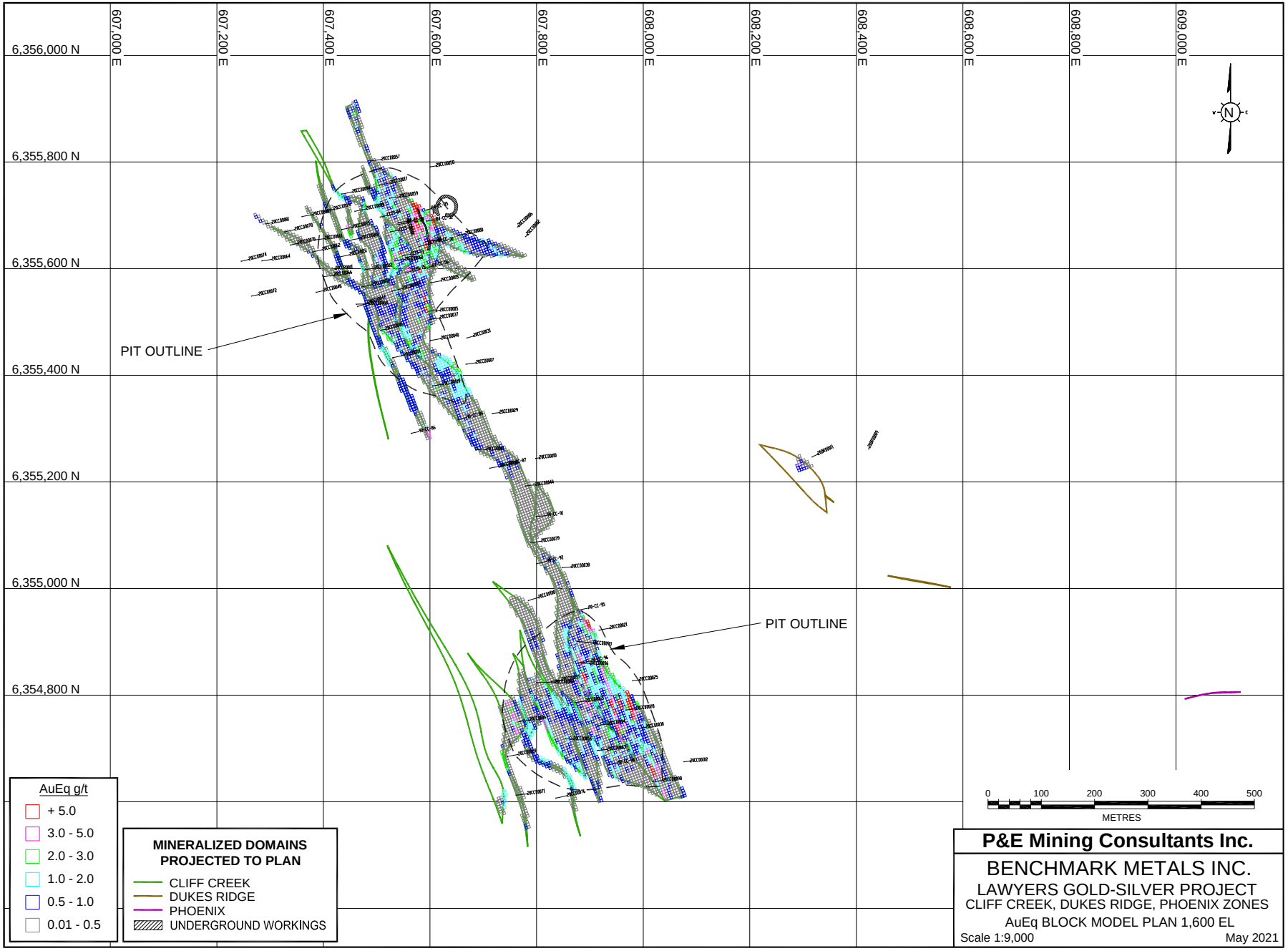

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCE1
CCE2
CCM2
CCN1N
CCN3
CCN4
CCN5
CCN6
CCN7
CCW1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,200 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021

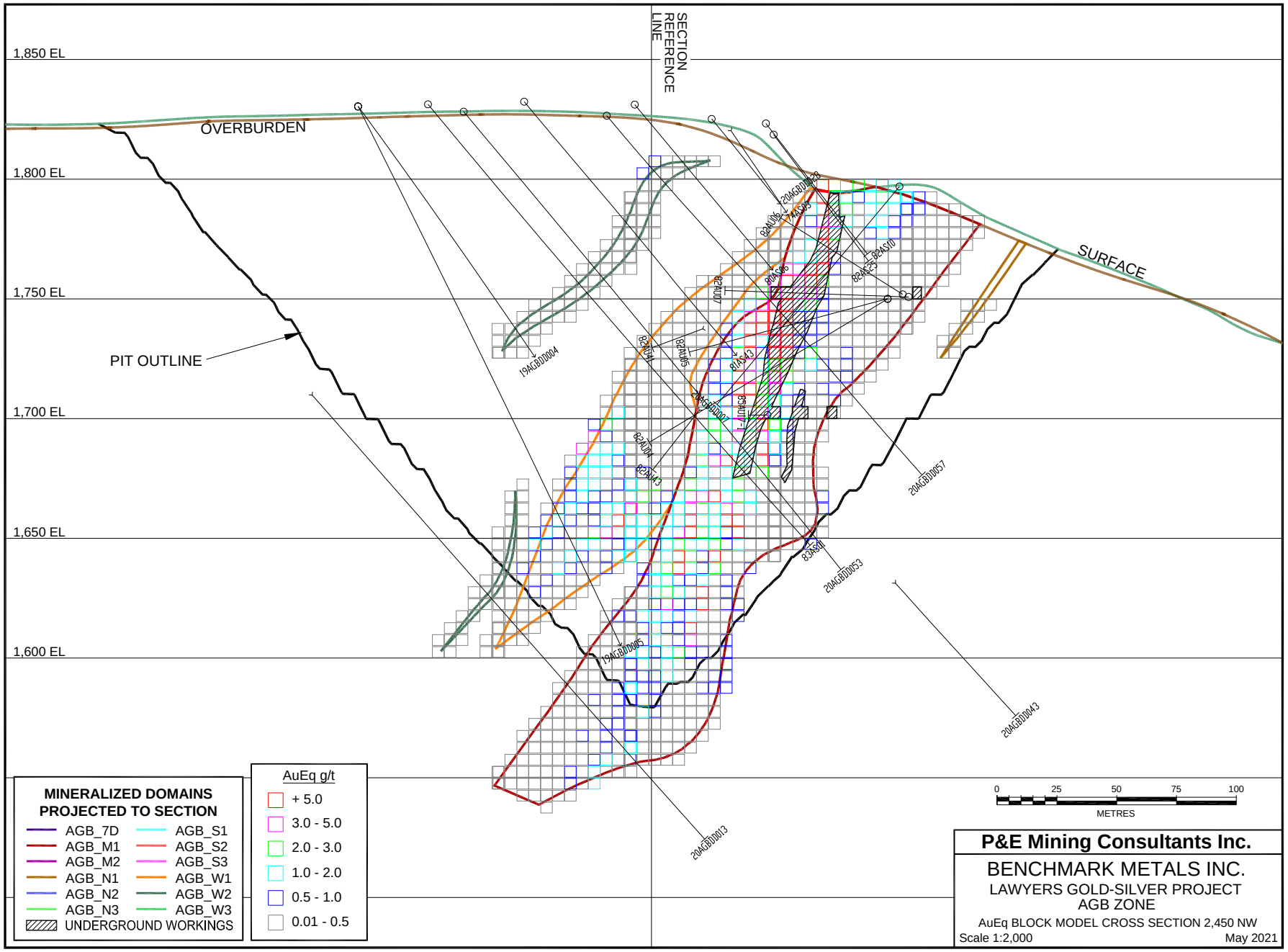

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,900 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR8
DR81
DR82
DR83
PX3
PX31
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE & PHOENIX ZONES
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021

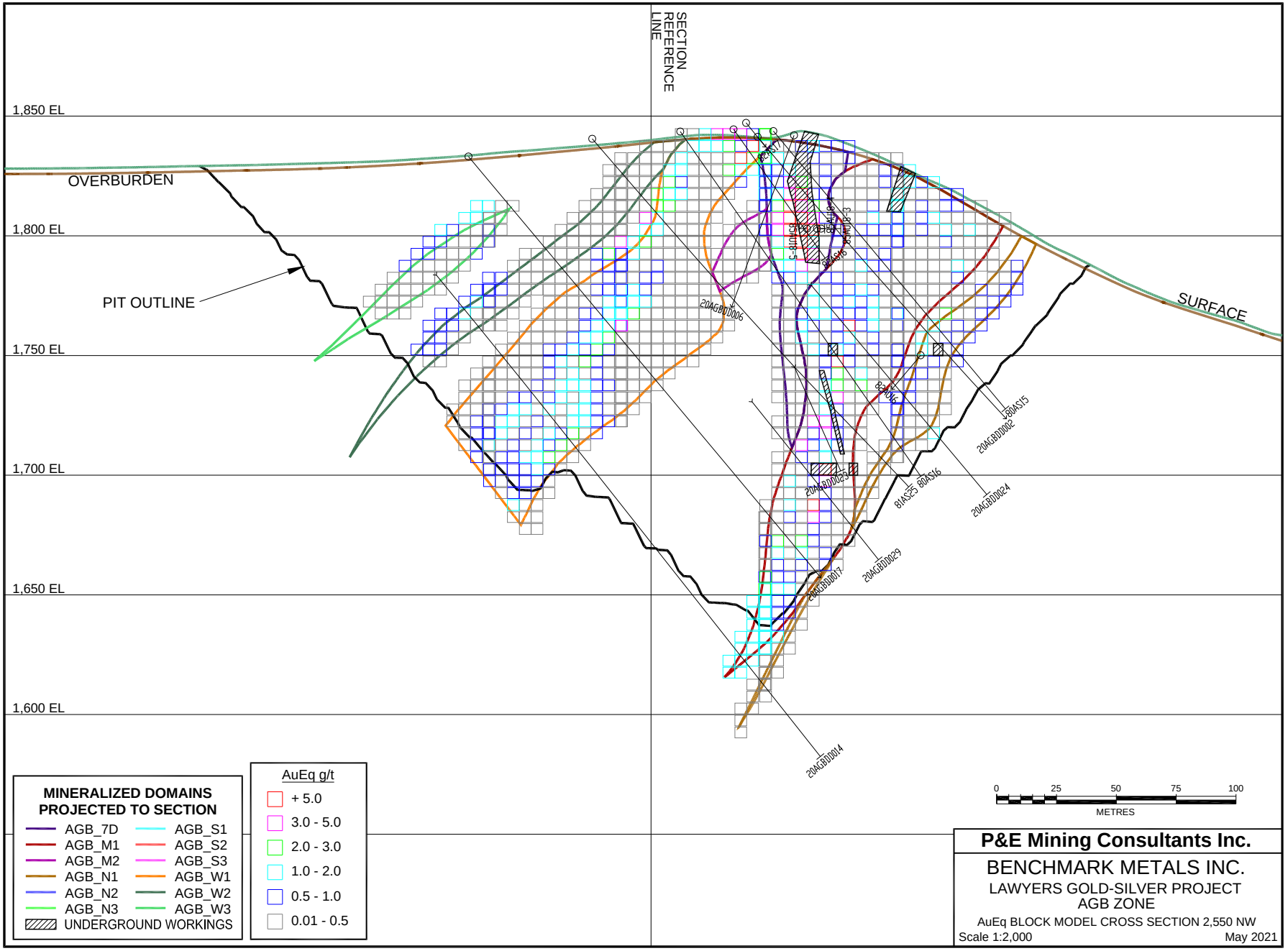

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,900 EL
1,800 EL
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR2
DR6
DR11
DR12
DR61
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021

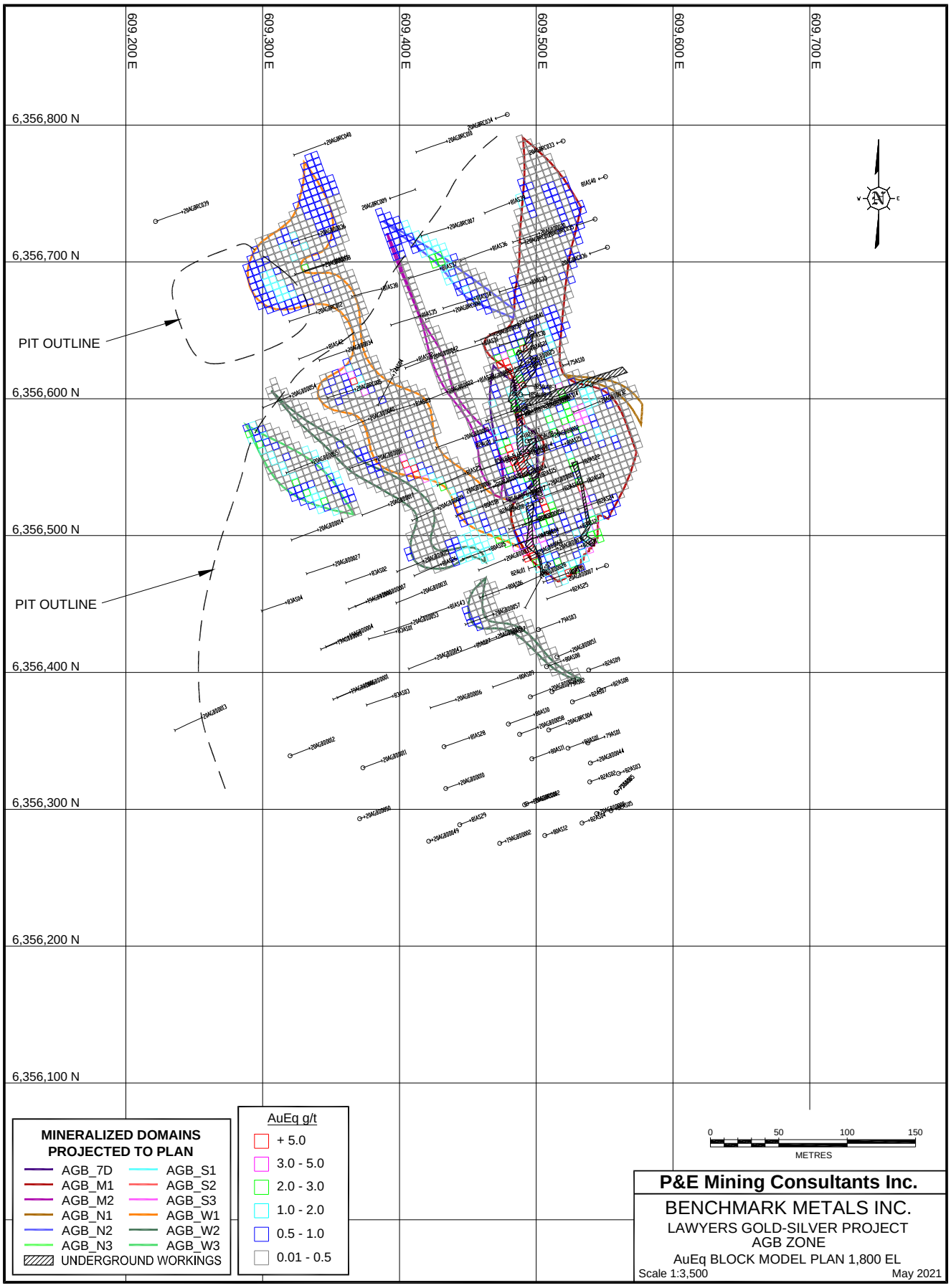

607,000 E
607,200 E
607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
608,000 E
608,200 E
608,400 E
608,600 E
608,800 E
609,000 E
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021

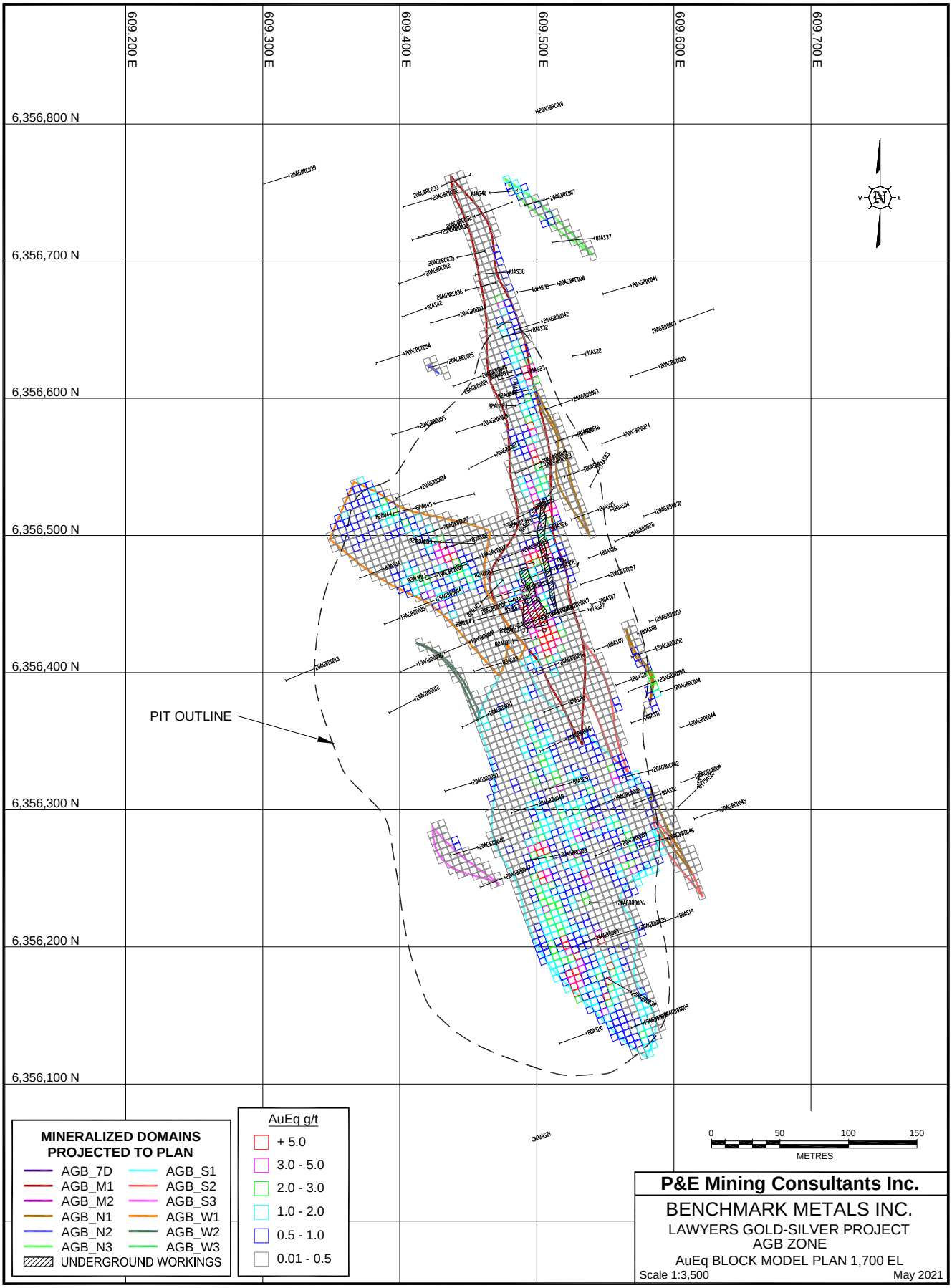

607,000 E
607,200 E
607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
608,000 E
608,200 E
608,400 E
608,600 E
608,800 E
609,000 E
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021

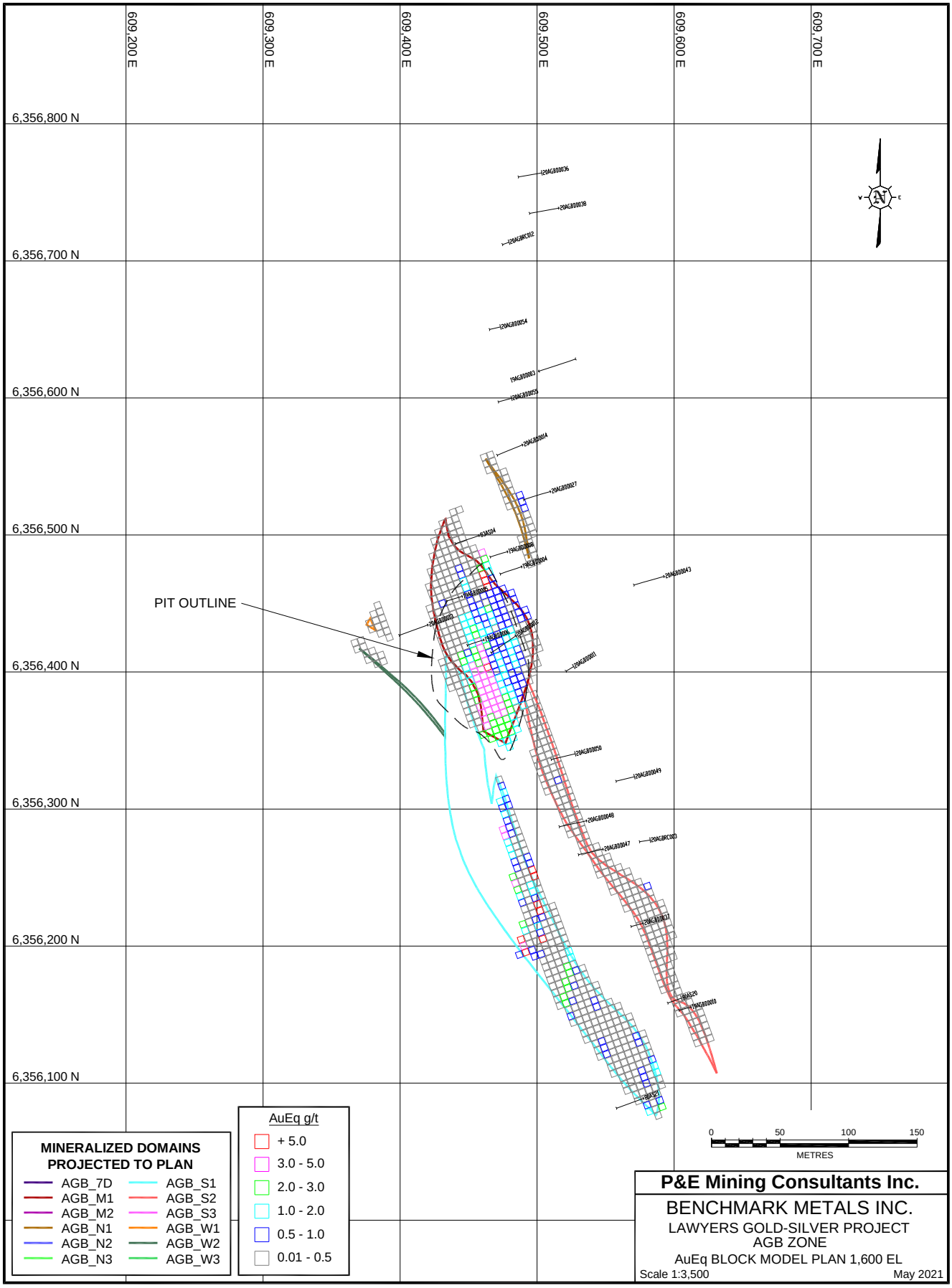

607,000 E
607,200 E
607,400 E
607,600 E
607,800 E
608,000 E
608,200 E
608,400 E
608,600 E
608,800 E
609,000 E
6,356,000 N
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021


1,850 EL
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
19AGBD0004
20AGBD0057
20AGBD0053
20AGBD0043
19AGBD0005
20AGBD0013
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
25
50
75
100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,450 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021

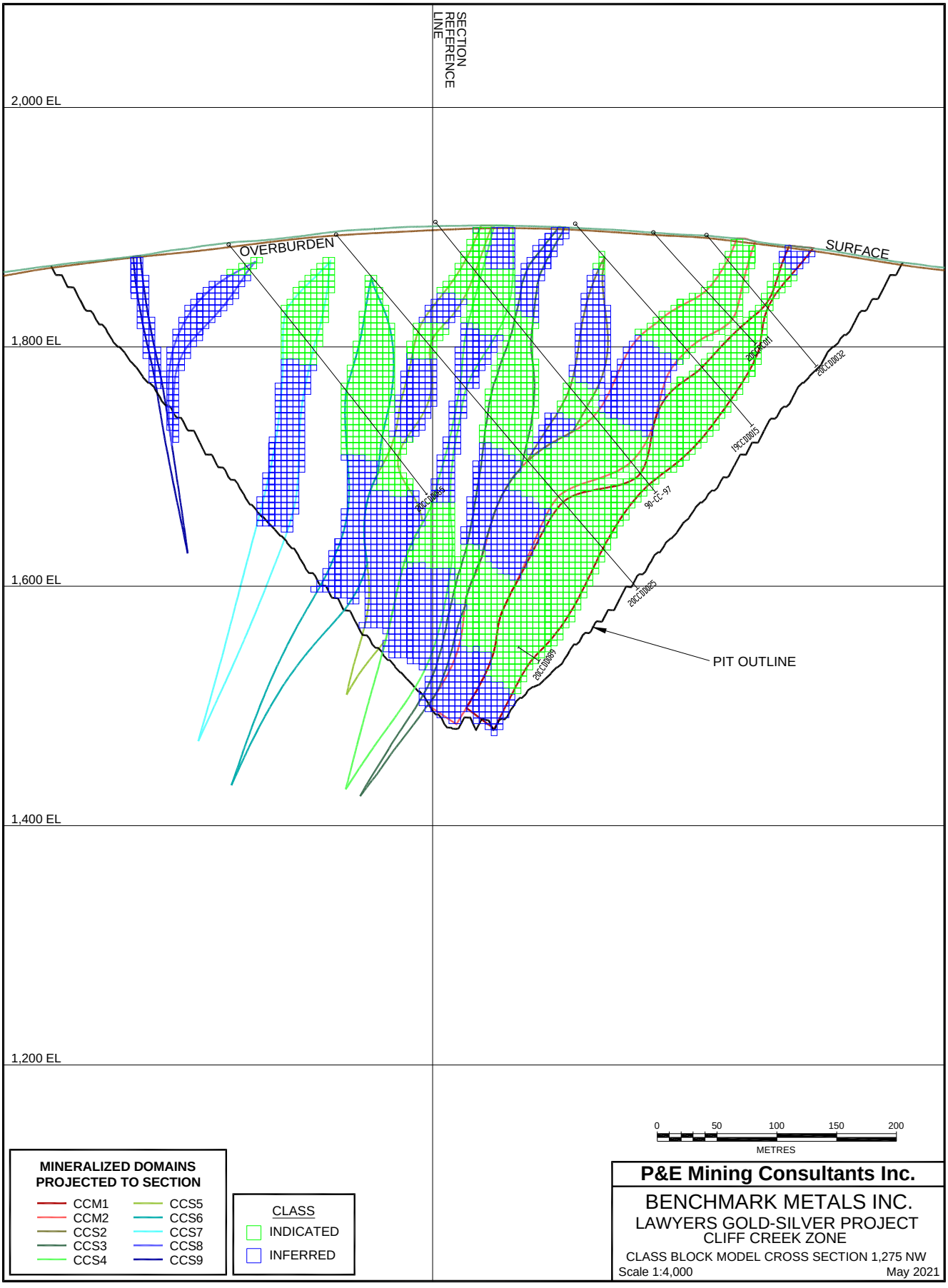

SECTION REFERENCE LINE
1,850 EL
1,800 EL
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SURFACE
20AGBDD006
20AGBDD002
20AGBDD024
20AGBDD029
20AGBDD017
20AGBDD014
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0 25 50 75 100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,550 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021

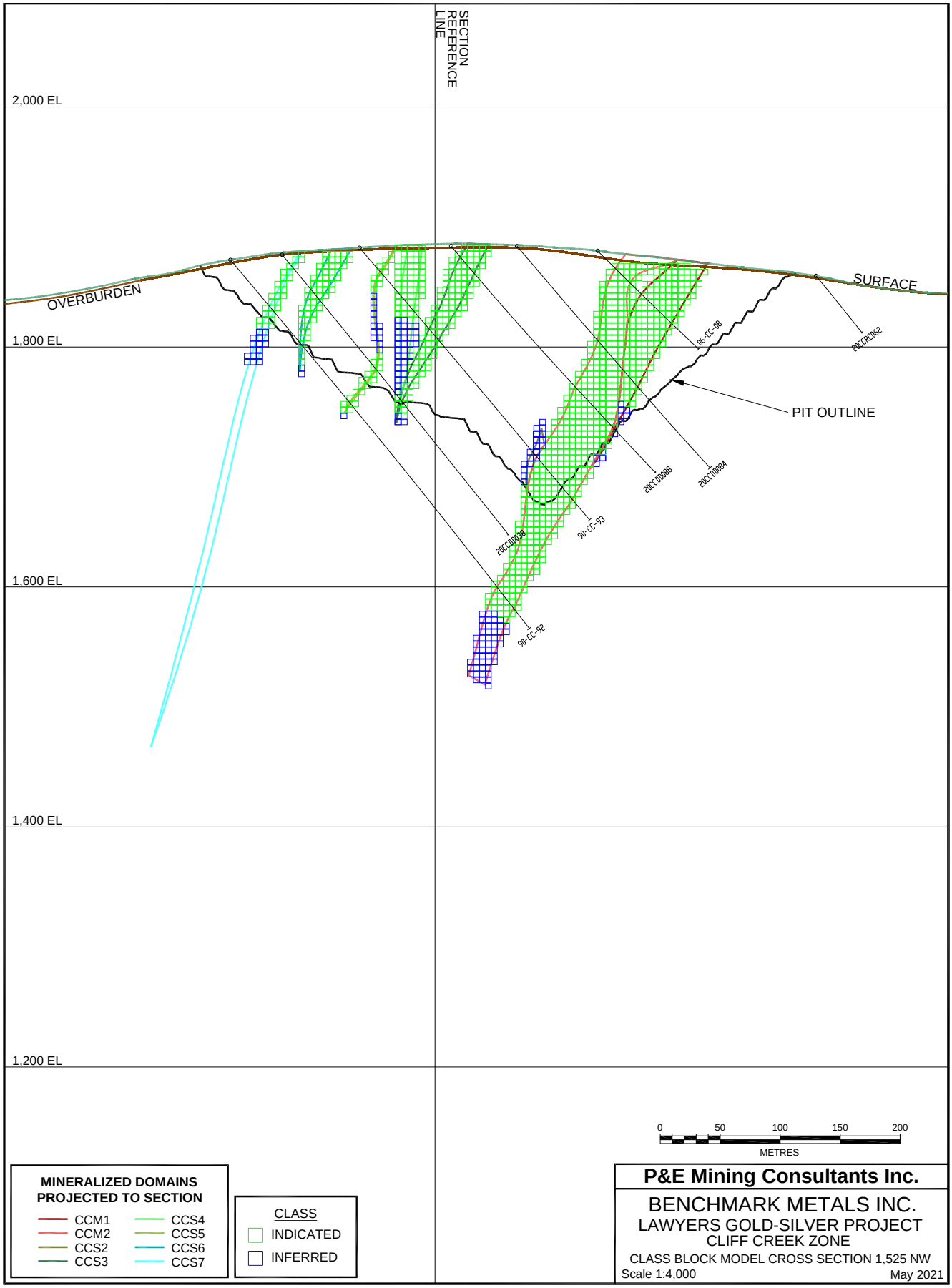

609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021


609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021


609,200 E
609,300 E
609,400 E
609,500 E
609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
6,356,700 N
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
AuEq g/t
+ 5.0
3.0 - 5.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.01 - 0.5
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
AuEq BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

APPENDIX I CLASSIFICATION BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
2,000 EL
1,800 EL
1,600 EL
1,400 EL
1,200 EL
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
20CCD032
20CCD001
20CCD005
20CCD025
20CCD089
20CCD085
96-CC-97
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
CCS8
CCS9
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
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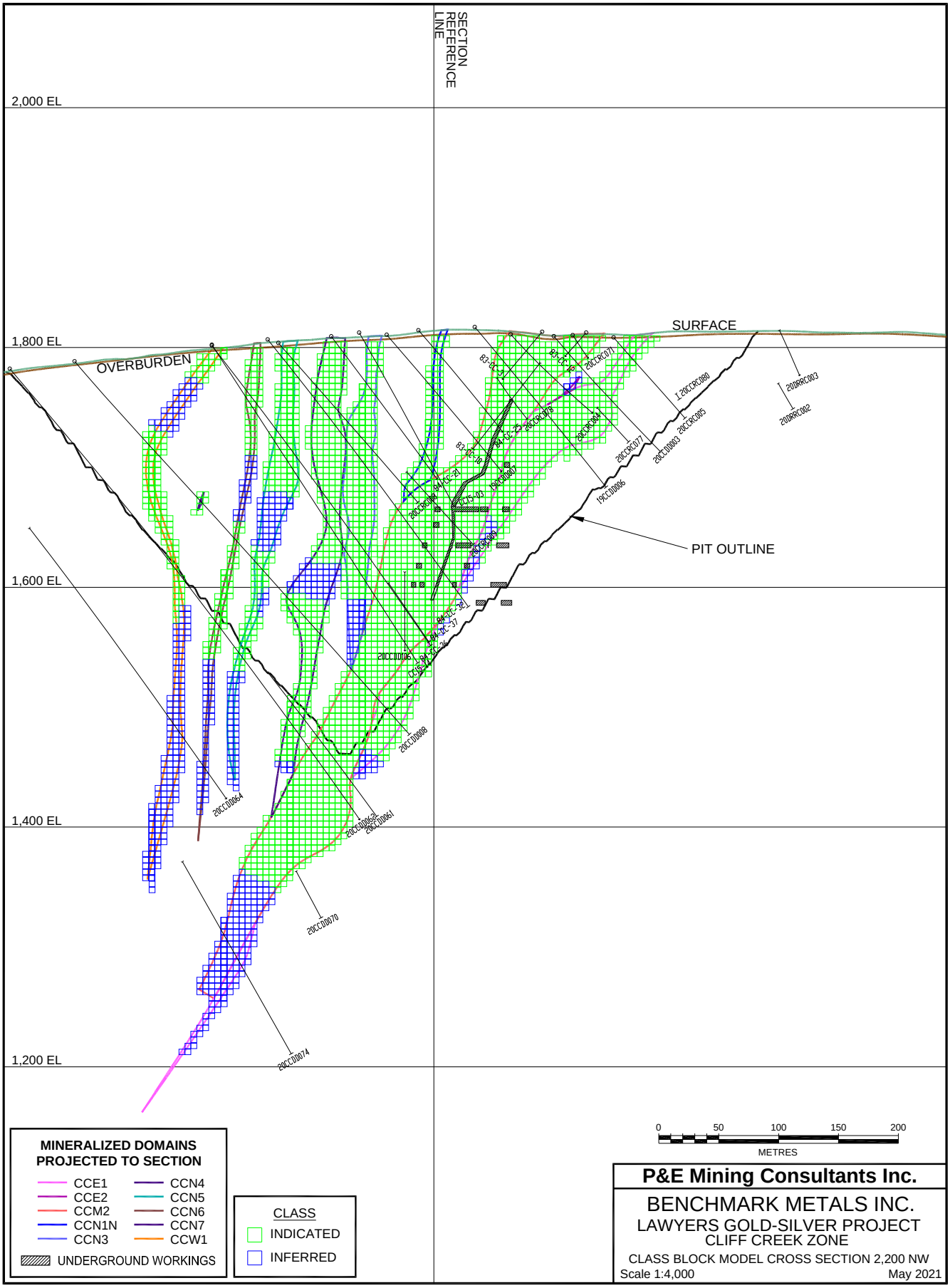
20CCDD088
20CCDD084
20CCDD080
96-CC-93
96-CC-92
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCM1
CCM2
CCS2
CCS3
CCS4
CCS5
CCS6
CCS7
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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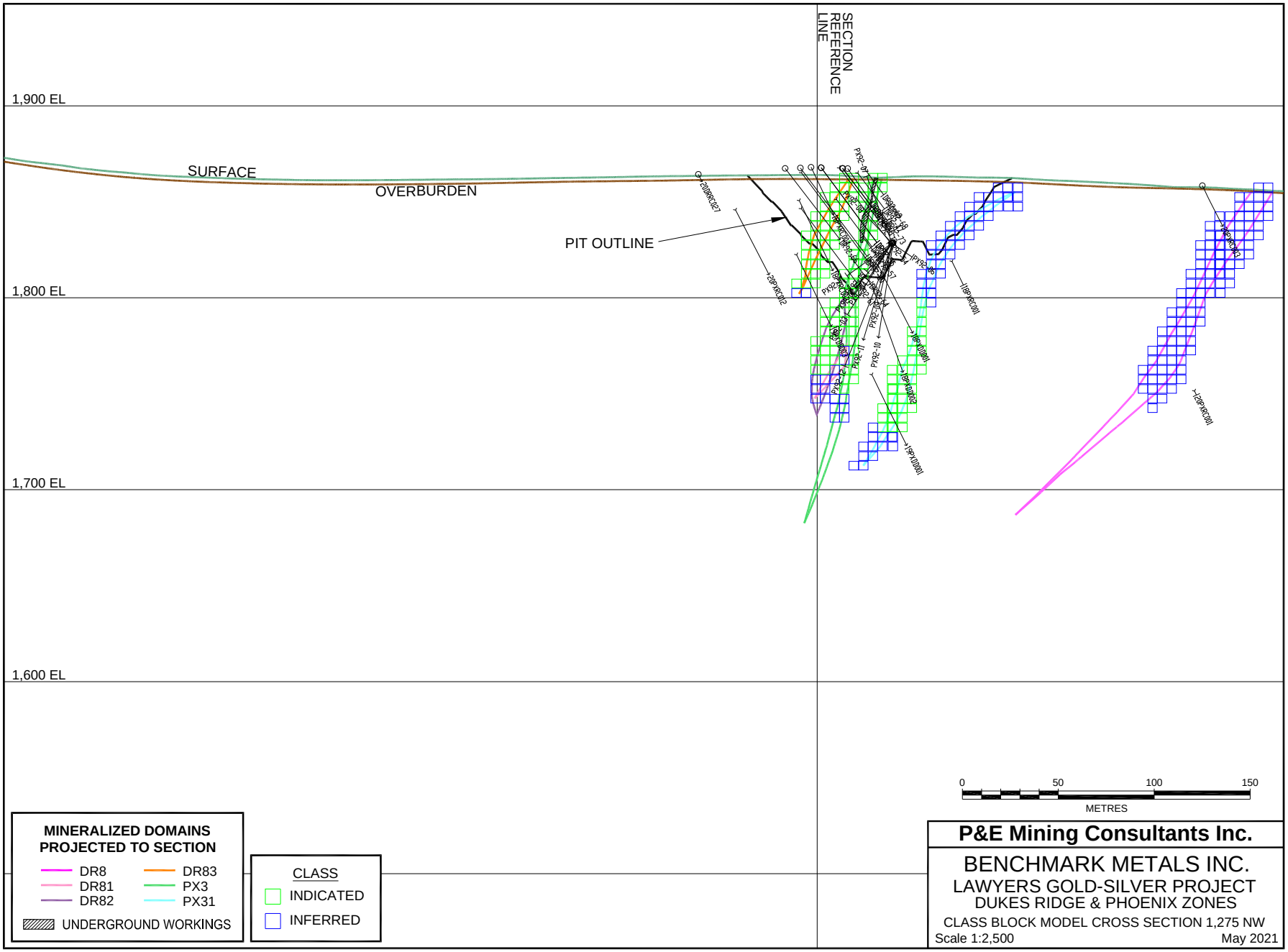
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CCE1
CCE2
CCM2
CCN1N
CCN3
CCN4
CCN5
CCN6
CCN7
CCW1
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
50
100
150
200
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,200 NW
Scale 1:4,000
May 2021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SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
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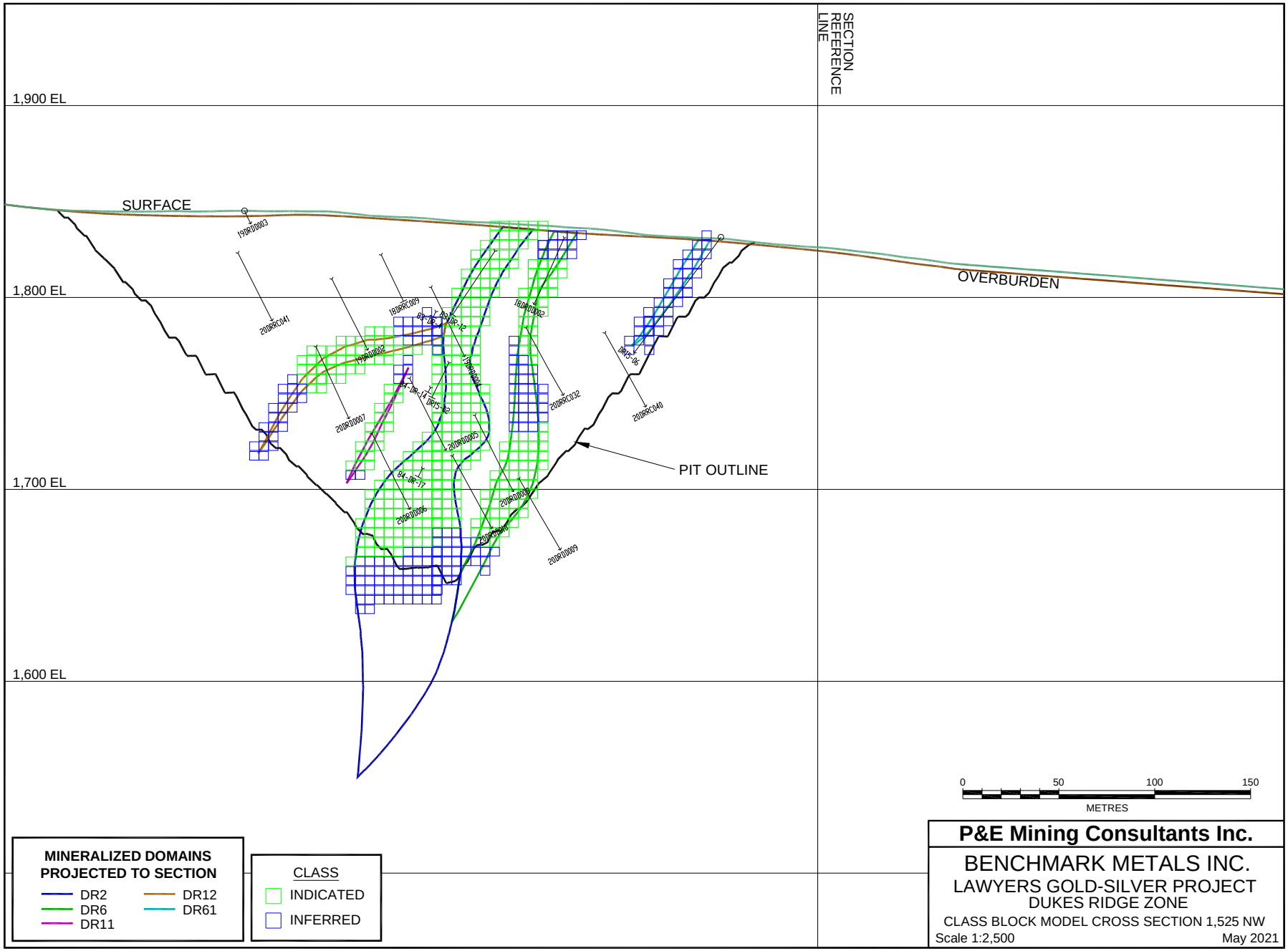
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR8
DR81
DR82
DR83
PX3
PX31
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE & PHOENIX ZONES
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,275 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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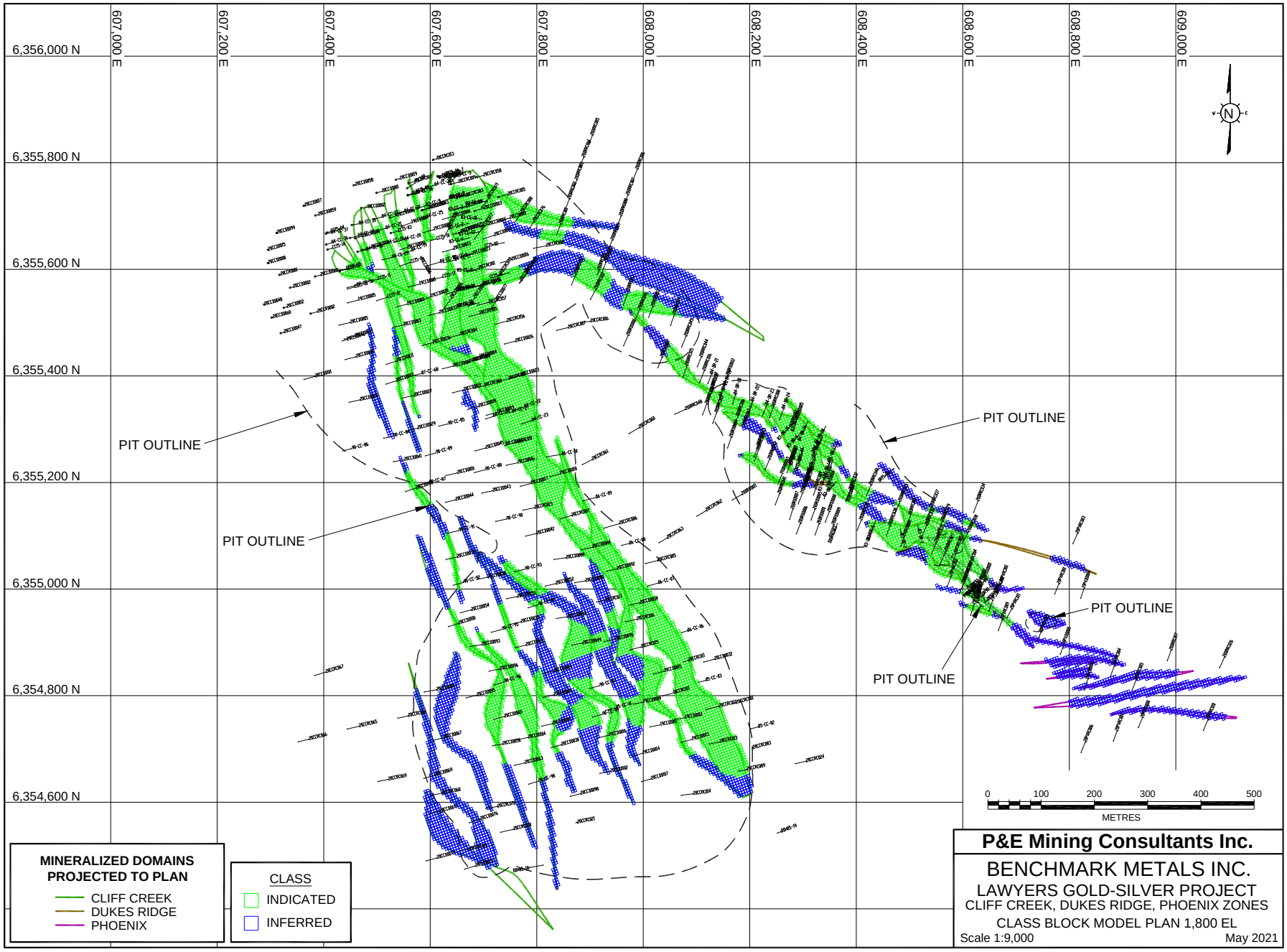
1,700 EL
1,600 EL
SURFACE
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
0
50
100
150
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
DR2
DR6
DR11
DR12
DR61
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
DUKES RIDGE ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 1,525 NW
Scale 1:2,500
May 2021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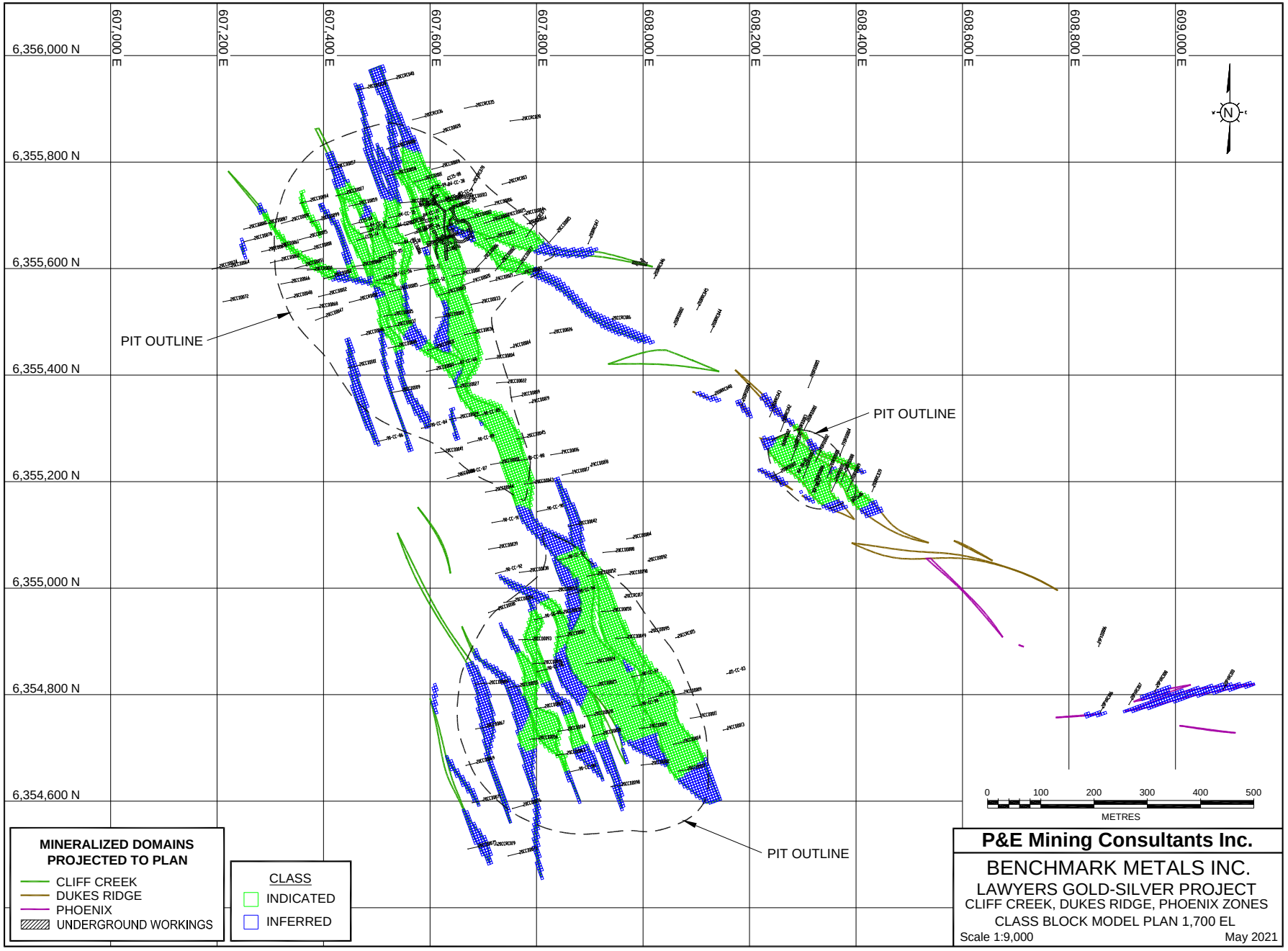
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
6,354,600 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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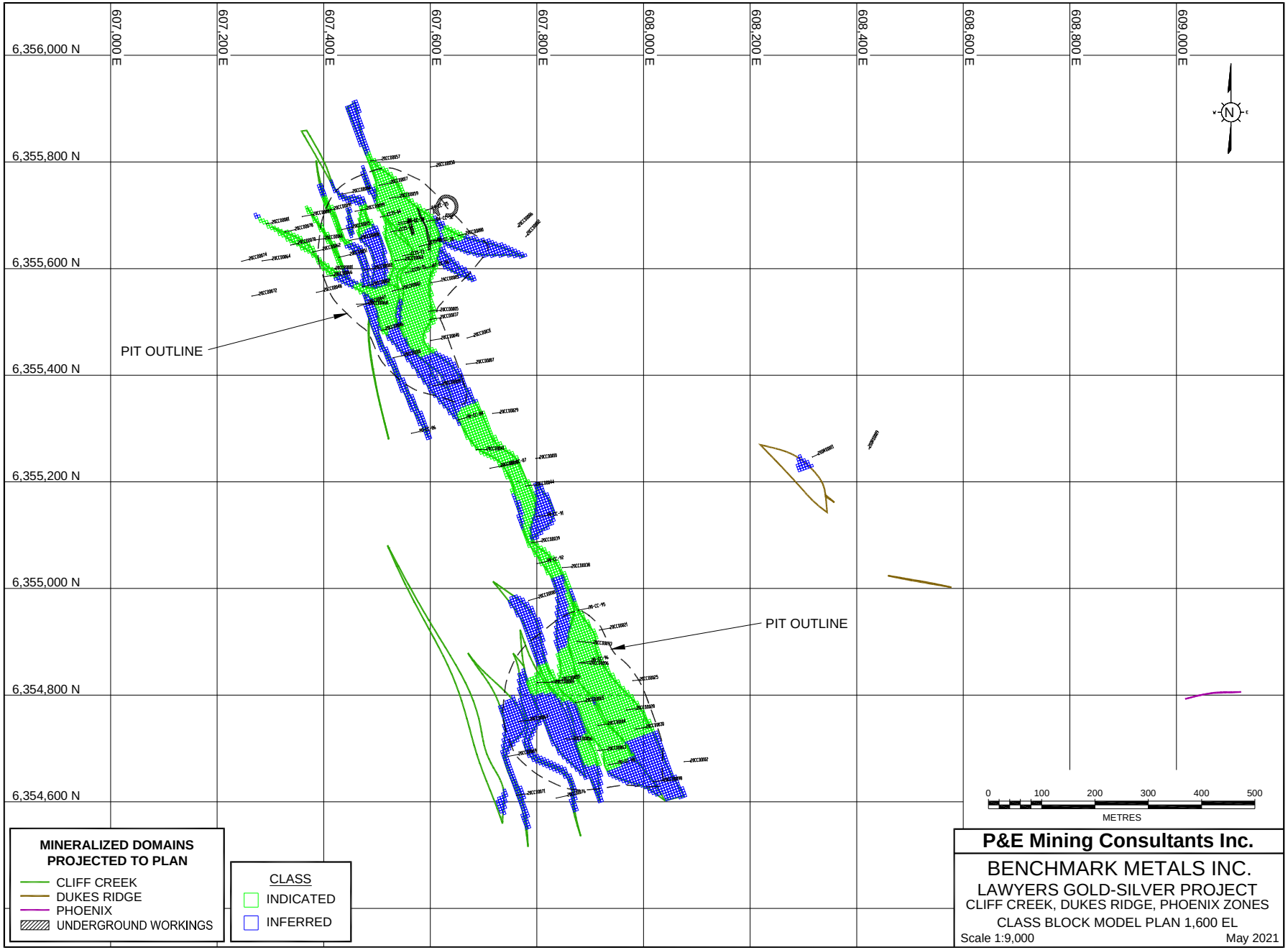
6,354,800 N
6,354,600 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
N
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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608,200 E
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608,600 E
608,800 E
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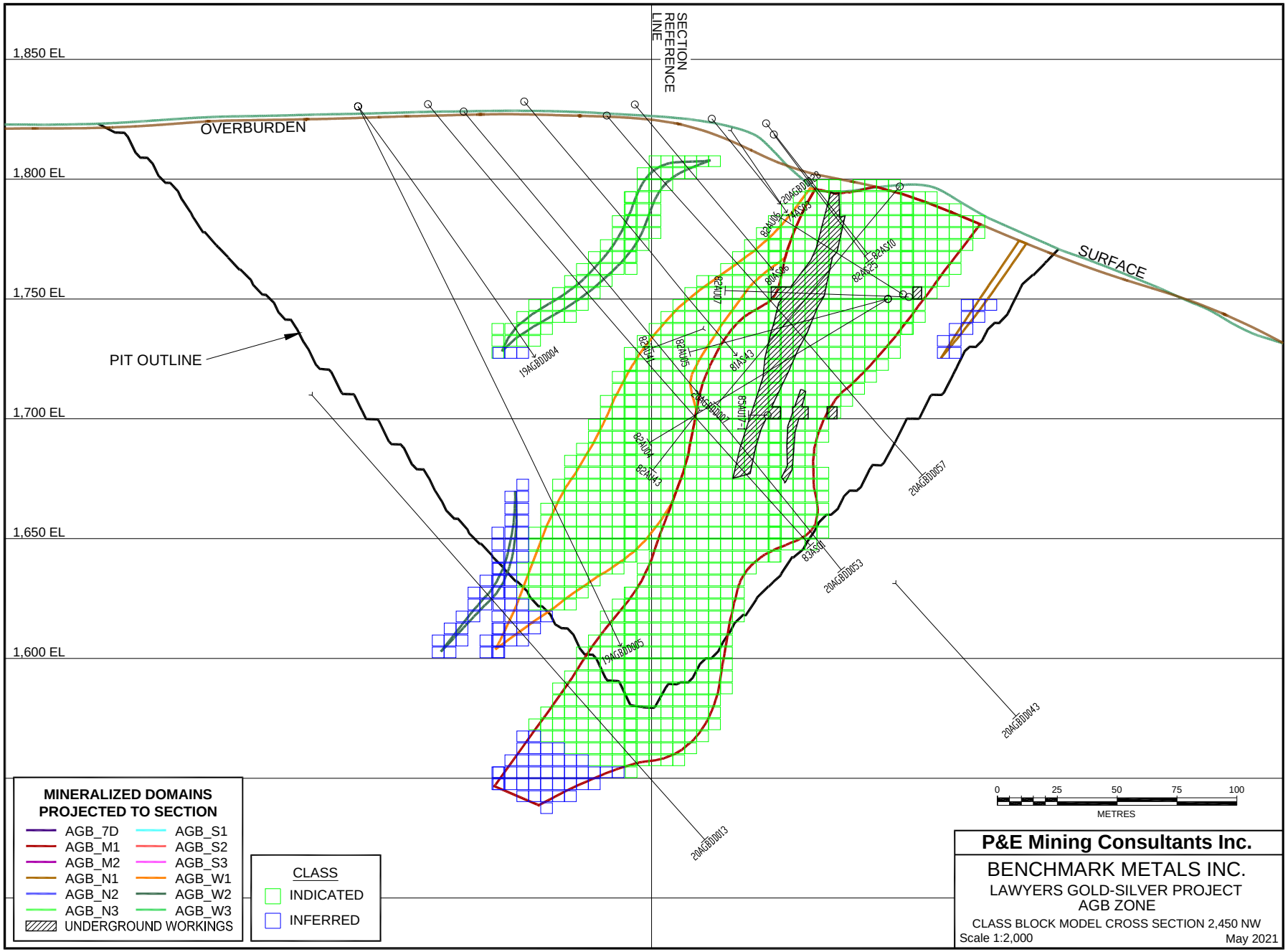
6,355,800 N
6,355,600 N
6,355,400 N
6,355,200 N
6,355,000 N
6,354,800 N
6,354,600 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
CLIFF CREEK
DUKES RIDGE
PHOENIX
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:9,000
May 2021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1,600 EL
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
OVERBURDEN
SURFACE
PIT OUTLINE
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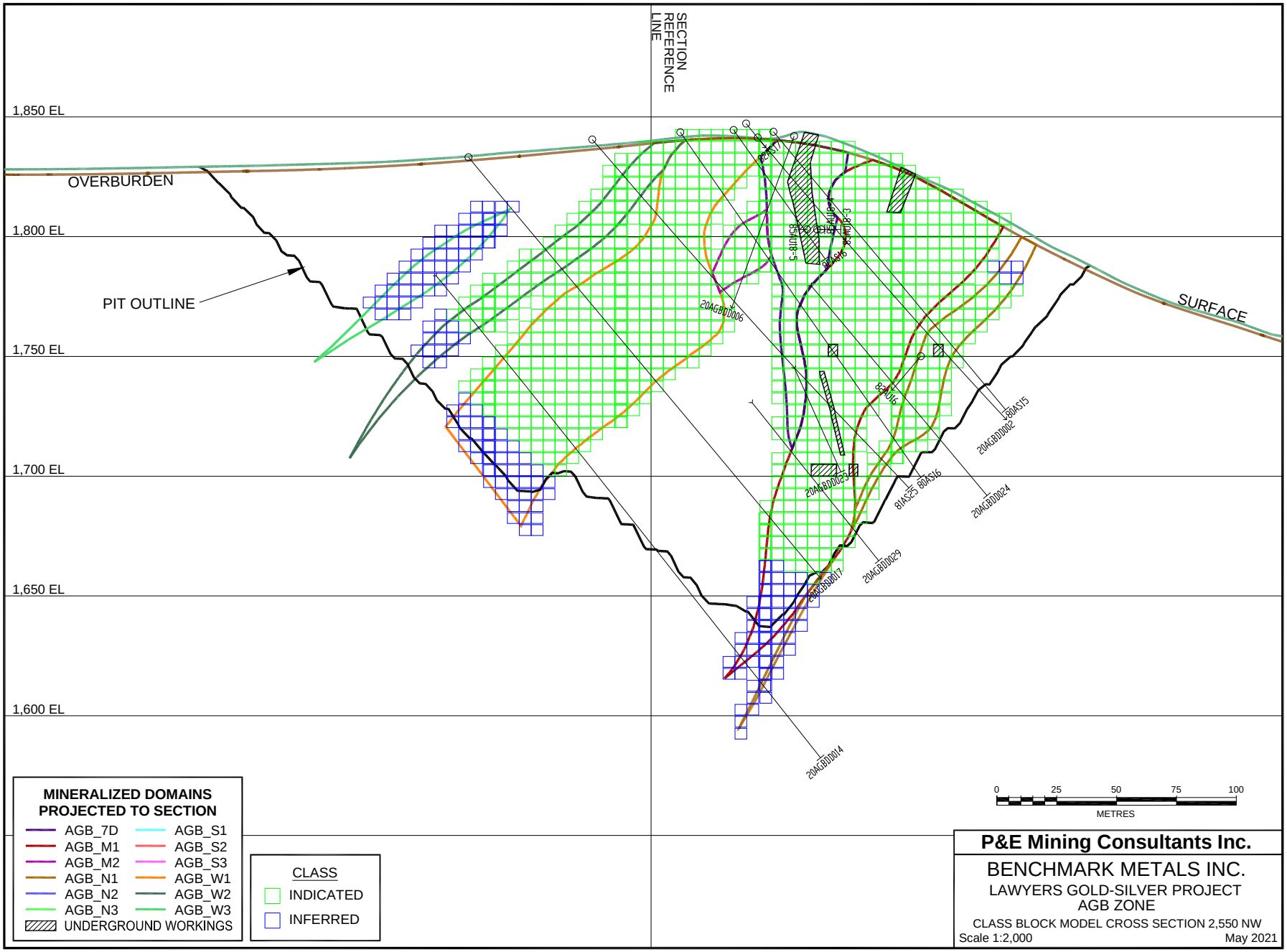
20AGBDD057
20AGBDD053
20AGBDD043
20AGBDD013
20AGBDD005
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0 25 50 75 100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,450 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021


SECTION REFERENCE LINE
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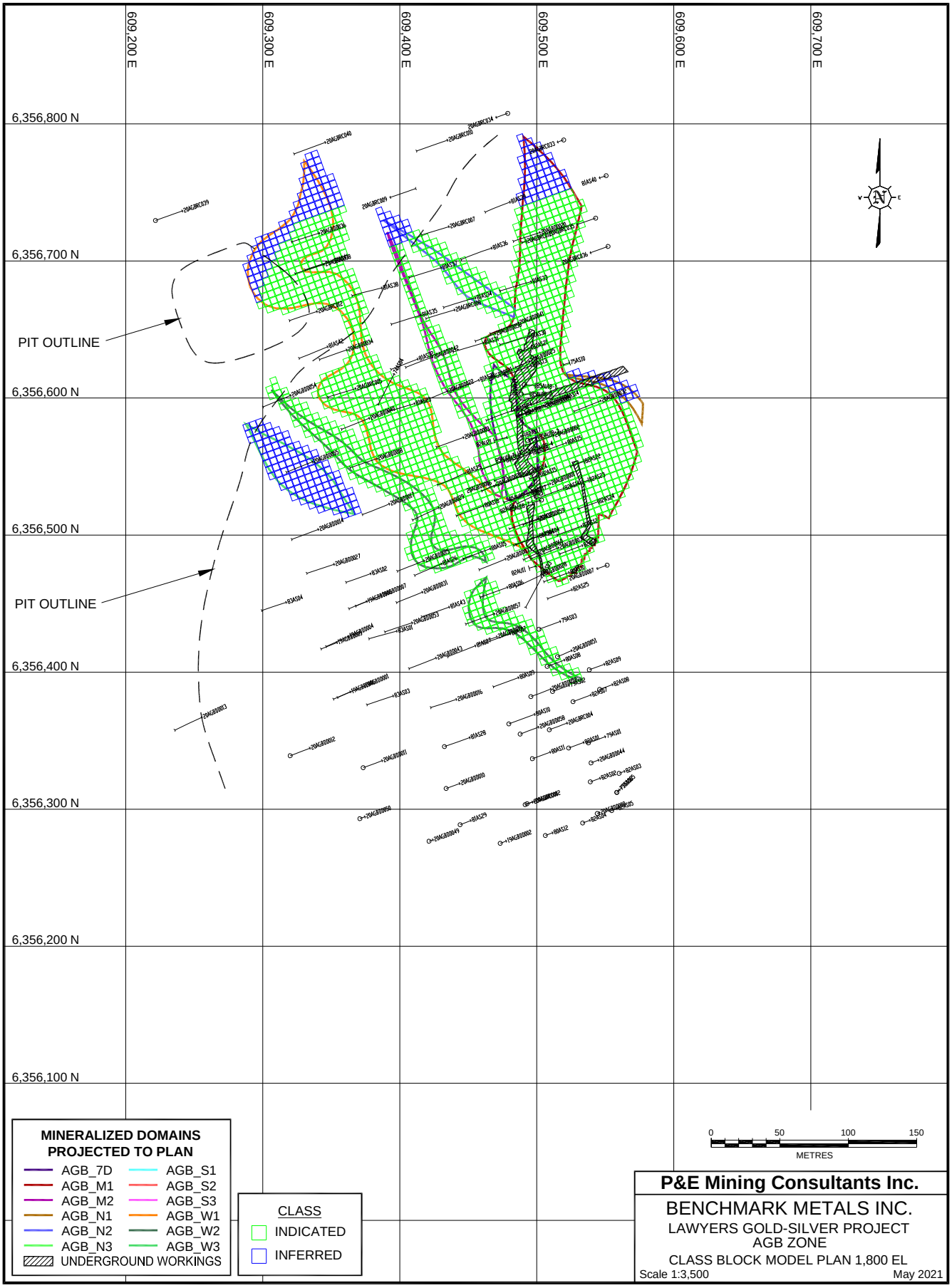
1,750 EL
1,700 EL
1,650 EL
1,600 EL
OVERBURDEN
PIT OUTLINE
SURFACE
20AGBDD006
20AGBDD002
20AGBDD024
20AGBDD029
20AGBDD017
20AGBDD014
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
25
50
75
100
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION 2,550 NW
Scale 1:2,000
May 2021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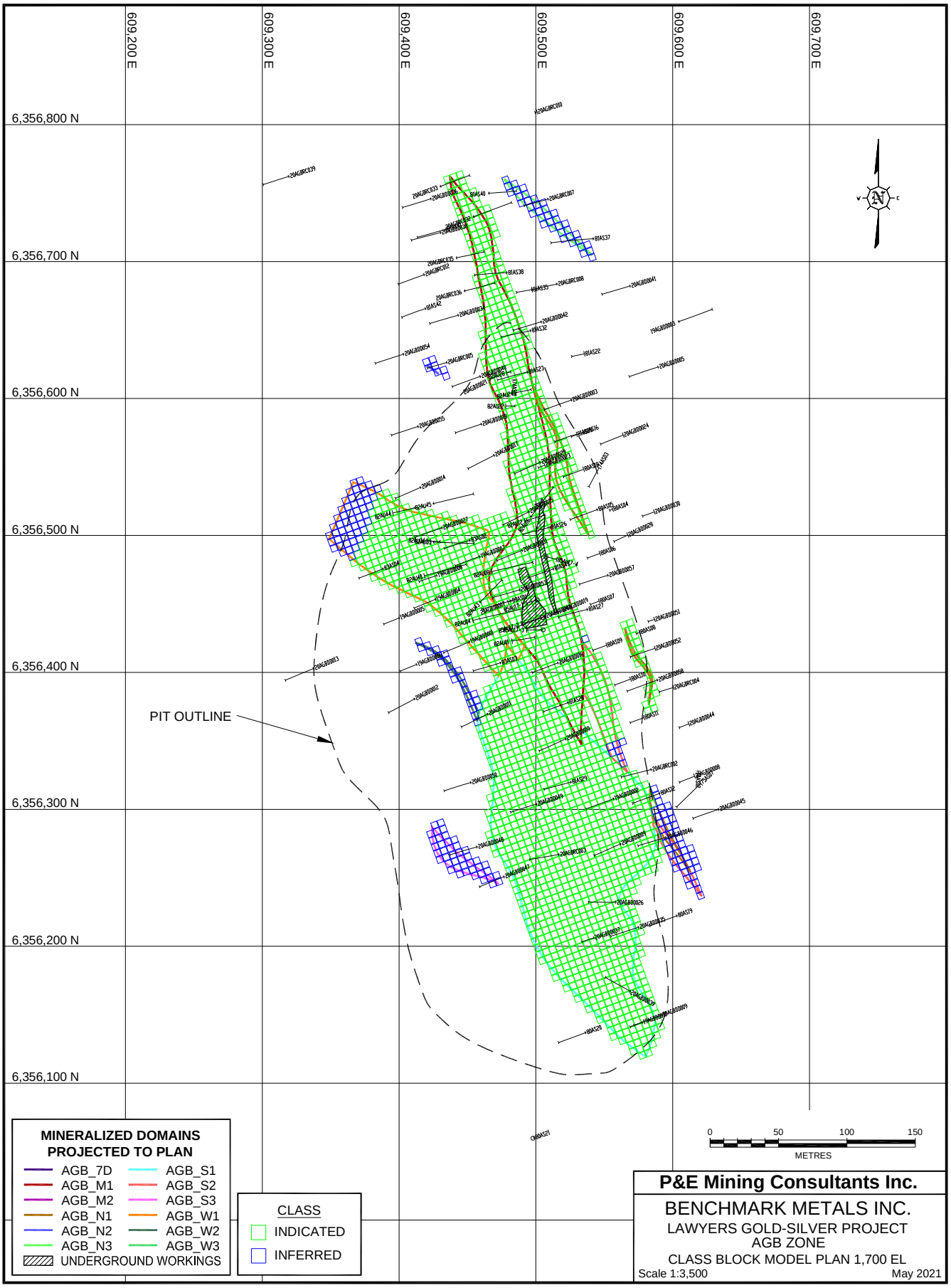
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,800 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021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609,600 E
609,700 E
6,356,800 N
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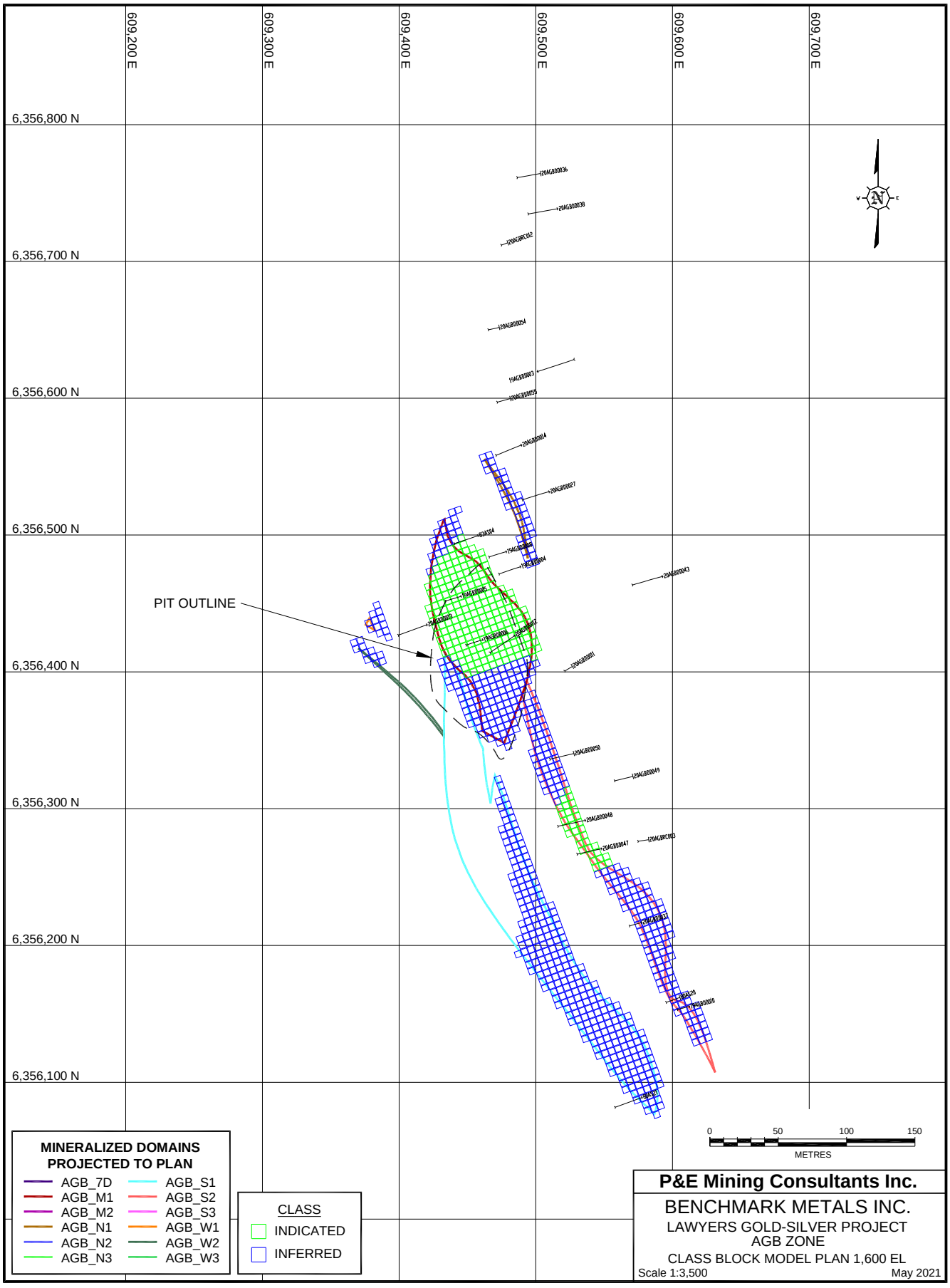
6,356,600 N
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,700 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021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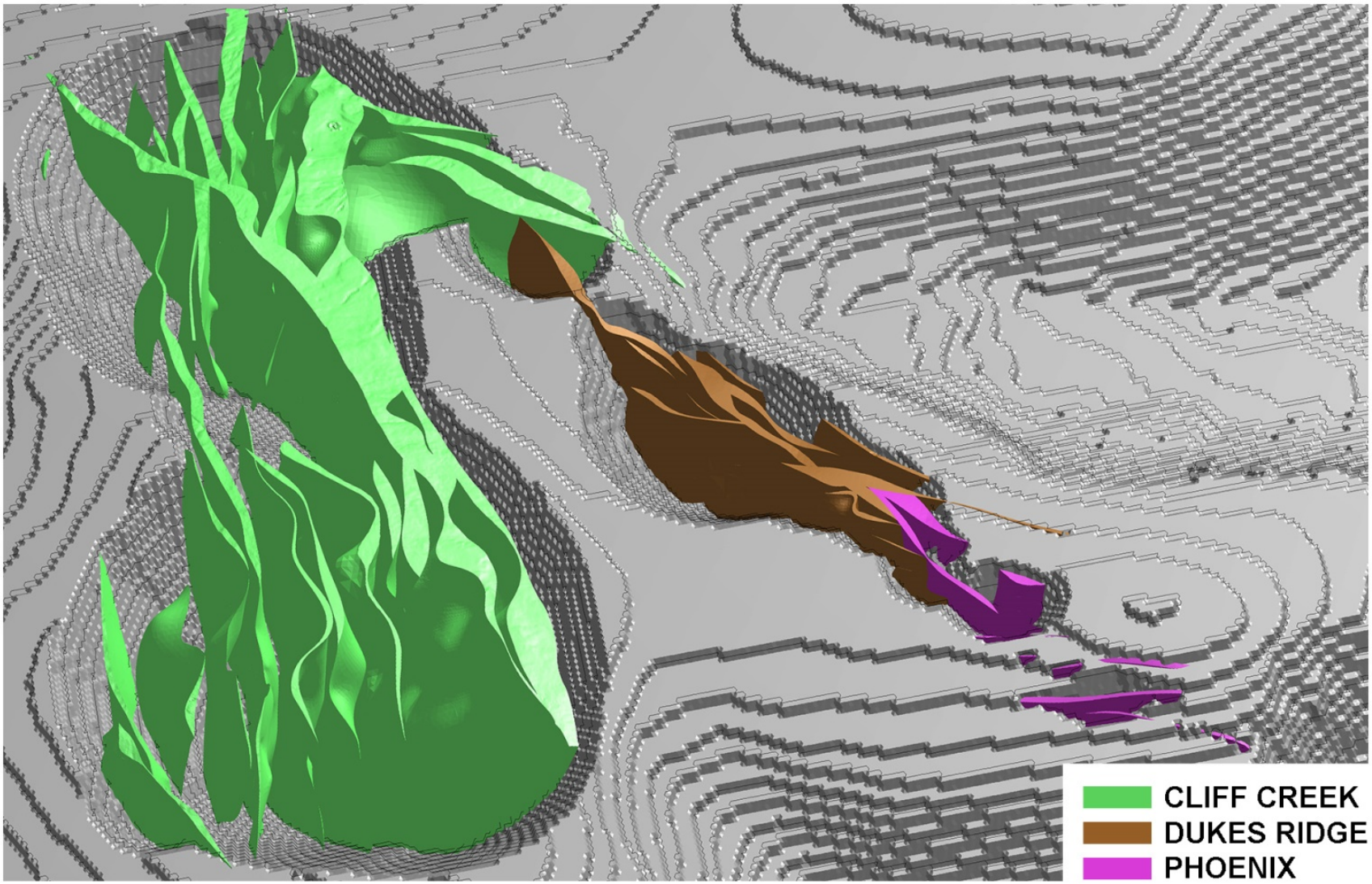
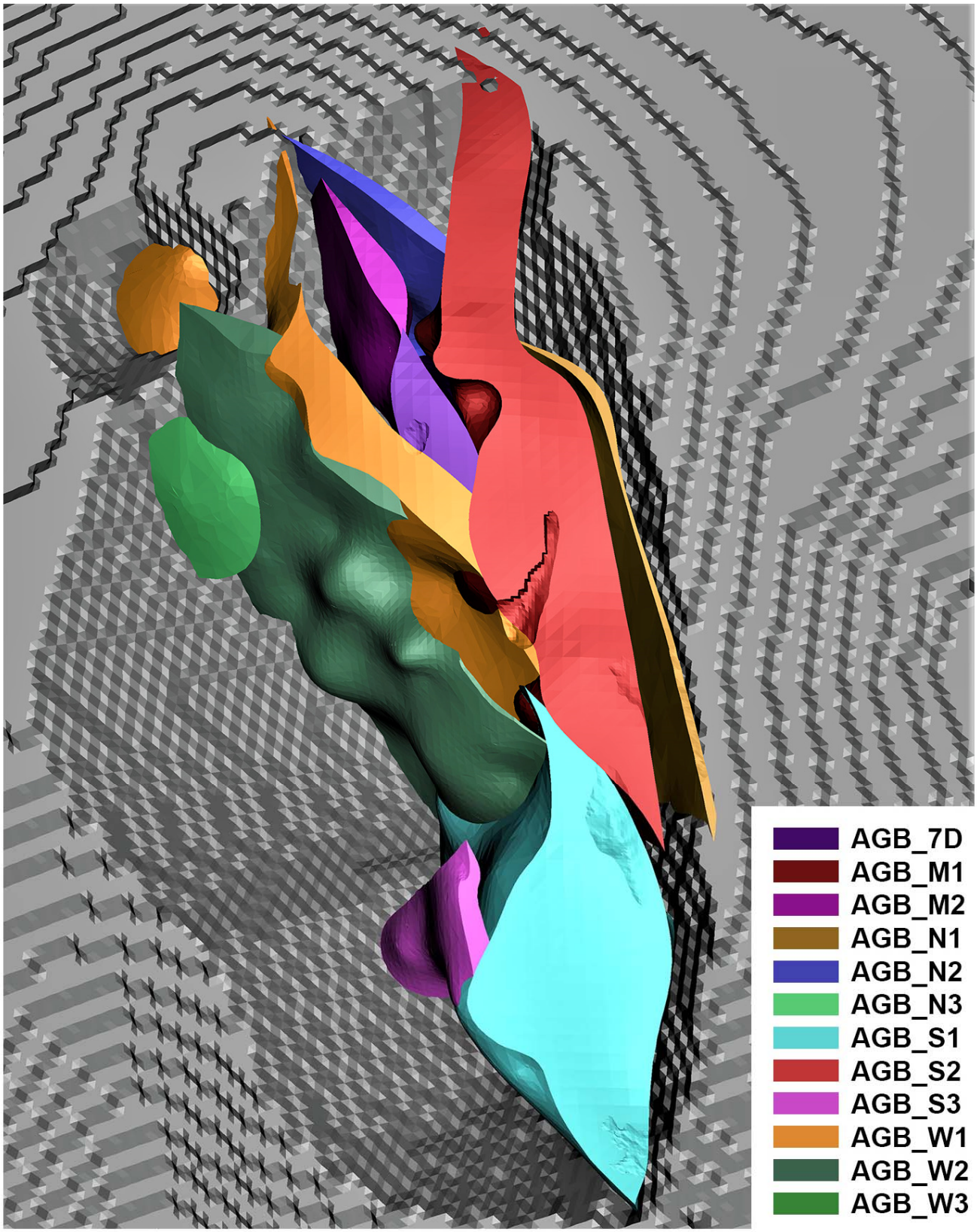
6,356,500 N
6,356,400 N
6,356,300 N
6,356,200 N
6,356,100 N
PIT OUTLINE
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
AGB_7D
AGB_M1
AGB_M2
AGB_N1
AGB_N2
AGB_N3
AGB_S1
AGB_S2
AGB_S3
AGB_W1
AGB_W2
AGB_W3
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENCHMARK METALS INC.
LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 1,600 EL
Scale 1:3,500
May 2021

APPENDIX J OPTIMIZED PIT SHELLS

LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
CLIFF CREEK, DUKES RIDGE, PHOENIX ZONES
OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



LAWYERS GOLD-SILVER PROJECT
AGB ZONE - OPTIMIZED PIT SHELL



APPENDIX K LAND TENURE RECORDS

TABLE APPENDIX K.1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE LAWYERS PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Block Name	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Owner Name	Map Number	Issue Date	New Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area (ha)
383411	Lawyers	Mineral	WO 1	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-01-15	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
383412	Lawyers	Mineral	WO 2	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-01-15	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
383414	Lawyers	Mineral	WO 4	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-01-15	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
383417	Lawyers	Mineral	WO 7	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-01-15	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
389432	Lawyers	Mineral	SHOTGUN 4	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-08-24	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
389433	Lawyers	Mineral	SHOTGUN 5	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-08-30	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
389435	Lawyers	Mineral	SHOTGUN 7	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-08-31	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
389436	Lawyers	Mineral	SHOTGUN 8	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2001-08-31	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	25.00
506499	Lawyers	Mineral	Law 1	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-02-09	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	419.15
506501	Lawyers	Mineral	Law 2	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-02-09	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	437.07
510068	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	69.93
510069	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	69.91
510070	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	52.42

TABLE APPENDIX K.1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE LAWYERS PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Block Name	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Owner Name	Map Number	Issue Date	New Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area (ha)
510071	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	419.26
510072	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	87.37
510073	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	69.89
510074	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	366.78
510075	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	104.85
510076	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	769.17
510077	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	436.72
510078	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	541.39
510079	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	419.38
510080	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	698.20
510081	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	523.60
510082	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	122.24
510083	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	244.44
510084	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-02	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	69.86
510185	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-04-04	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	69.87
514101	Lawyers	Mineral		286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-06-07	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	489.45

TABLE APPENDIX K.1
LAND TENURE RECORDS FOR THE LAWYERS PROPERTY

Tenure Number	Block Name	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Owner Name	Map Number	Issue Date	New Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area (ha)
517518	Lawyers	Mineral	WO FRACTION	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-07-12	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	244.82
517521	Lawyers	Mineral	BISHOP FRACTION	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-07-12	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	174.86
517522	Lawyers	Mineral	ATTORNEY CREEK	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-07-12	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	296.99
517525	Lawyers	Mineral	FRACTION	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-07-12	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	17.49
517527	Lawyers	Mineral	STEALTH FRACTION	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2005-07-12	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	244.36
845896	Lawyers	Mineral	SILVER POND EXTENSION	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2011-02-09	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	384.05
1038113	Lawyers	Mineral	MARMOT LAKE	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2015-08-22	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	839.32
1038114	Lawyers	Mineral	ACCESS ROAD	286828 (100%)	PPM PHOENIX PRECIOUS METALS CORP.	094E	2015-08-22	2015-11-09	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	977.16
1065737	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH1	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-01-13	2019-01-13	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	874.96
1065738	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH2	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-01-13	2019-01-13	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	874.78
1066624	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH3	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-02-19	2019-02-19	2030-06-19	Good	Omineca	525.19
1068270	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH4	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-05-02	2019-05-02	2030-05-02	Good	Omineca	752.81
1072723	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH5	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-11-15	2019-11-15	2030-11-15	Good	Omineca	875.72
1072724	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS WEST1	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-11-15	2019-11-15	2030-11-15	Good	Omineca	279.50
1072726	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH6	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-11-15	2019-11-15	2030-11-15	Good	Omineca	174.97
1072727	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS STH7	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2019-11-15	2019-11-15	2030-11-15	Good	Omineca	17.51
1074384	Lawyers	Mineral	LAWYERS CONNECTOR	286058 (100%)	BENCHMARK METALS INC.	094E	2020-02-04	2020-02-04	2030-11-15	Good	Omineca	157.03
Total												**14,392.46**

Notes: *Tenure information effective May 11, 2021*
All the PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. owned claims are subject to a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty from any production on the Lawyers Property

APPENDIX L 2018 TO 2020 DRILL COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
18CCDD001	607,499	6,355,744	1,800	76	-48	212.45	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCDD002	607,470	6,355,715	1,802	84	-49	182.93	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCDD003	607,511	6,355,487	1,834	76	-49	239.88	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCDD004	607,591	6,355,405	1,852	75	-50	221.59	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC001	607,698	6,355,382	1,849	75	-50	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC002	607,651	6,355,368	1,851	75	-50	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC003	607,641	6,355,418	1,849	75	-50	62.48	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC004	607,608	6,355,465	1,847	75	-50	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC005	607,651	6,355,506	1,839	75	-50	91.44	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC006	607,712	6,355,541	1,838	260	-50	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC007	607,559	6,355,762	1,802	75	-50	105.16	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC008	607,618	6,355,772	1,803	80	-65	22.86	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC008A	607,618	6,355,772	1,804	80	-65	70.10	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC009	607,639	6,355,760	1,805	75	-50	50.29	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC010	607,703	6,355,259	1,858	75	-50	124.97	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC011	607,963	6,354,780	1,903	75	-50	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC012	607,650	6,355,421	1,848	75	-50	51.82	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18CCRC013	607,605	6,355,805	1,797	75	-50	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
18DRDD001	608,261	6,355,192	1,846	19	-50	203.3	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRDD002	608,404	6,355,224	1,838	196	-50	139.29	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC001	608,484	6,355,078	1,863	16	-50	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC002	608,290	6,355,336	1,820	200	-65	129.54	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
18DRRC003	608,376	6,355,153	1,851	200	-50	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC004	608,200	6,355,216	1,844	20	-50	91.44	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC005	608,121	6,355,286	1,845	20	-50	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC006	608,162	6,355,282	1,841	20	-50	70.1	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC007	608,208	6,355,356	1,827	200	-50	60.96	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC008	608,233	6,355,310	1,828	20	-50	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC009	608,308	6,355,146	1,852	20	-50	70.1	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC010	608,292	6,355,279	1,835	200	-50	41.15	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18DRRC011	608,326	6,355,256	1,836	200	-50	60.96	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXDD001	608,618	6,354,953	1,868	19	-49	114.91	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXDD002	608,618	6,354,953	1,868	15	-55	178.92	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXRC001	608,655	6,354,966	1,869	20	-50	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXRC002	608,647	6,354,943	1,868	20	-50	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXRC003	608,587	6,354,970	1,868	20	-50	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXRC004	608,596	6,354,993	1,868	20	-50	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
18PXRC005	608,564	6,355,005	1,868	20	-50	115.83	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19AGBDD001	609,345	6,356,378	1,825	70	-50	267.61	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD002	609,473	6,356,275	1,793	70	-50	215.8	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD003	609,682	6,356,686	1,770	250	-45	398.38	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD004	609,334	6,356,414	1,830	70	-53	316.38	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD005	609,334	6,356,414	1,830	69	-63	346.86	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD006	609,345	6,356,378	1,825	70	-60	316.63	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD007	609,352	6,356,442	1,833	70	-50	276.76	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD008	609,352	6,356,442	1,833	70	-61	325.53	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD009	609,567	6,356,140	1,719	70	-50	139	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
19AGBDD010	609,567	6,356,140	1,719	70	-70	146	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
19CCDD001	607,546	6,355,563	1,828	74	-50	248.44	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD002	607,584	6,355,668	1,818	74	-50	214.88	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD003	607,523	6,355,526	1,830	76	-50	249.02	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
19CCDD004	607,645	6,355,422	1,849	74	-50	184.4	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD005	607,441	6,355,536	1,817	75	-50	322.17	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD006	607,619	6,355,693	1,817	75	-50	172.82	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD007	607,546	6,355,681	1,811	75	-50	209.4	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD008	608,185	6,354,829	1,883	76	-50	151.18	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Exploration South
19CCDD009	607,905	6,354,766	1,906	75	-50	289.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD010	607,836	6,354,701	1,910	76	-50	354.67	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD011	607,935	6,354,726	1,906	75	-50	288.34	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD012	607,986	6,354,740	1,904	76	-50	245.67	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD013	607,996	6,354,690	1,906	75	-50	263.96	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD014	607,900	6,354,664	1,910	75	-50	334.06	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD015	607,941	6,354,819	1,903	75	-50	224.33	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD016	607,701	6,355,222	1,863	75	-50	239.27	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD017	607,723	6,355,180	1,869	75	-50	260.6	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD018	607,780	6,355,199	1,868	74	-50	201.17	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD019	607,672	6,355,317	1,853	75	-50	192.02	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD020	607,566	6,355,537	1,832	75	-50	254.81	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD021	607,613	6,355,549	1,834	75	-50	178.31	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD022	607,661	6,355,562	1,835	75	-50	205.74	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD023	607,645	6,355,619	1,828	75	-50	133.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD024	607,820	6,356,086	1,773	75	-50	181	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Exploration North
19CCDD025	607,640	6,355,665	1,821	75	-50	170.8	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
19CCDD026	607,729	6,356,058	1,766	75	-50	180	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Exploration North
19DRDD001	608,469	6,355,037	1,866	20	-50	185.02	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19DRDD002	608,280	6,355,127	1,854	20	-50	248.72	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19DRDD003	608,242	6,355,167	1,849	20	-50	233.48	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19DRDD004	608,330	6,355,138	1,853	20	-50	221.29	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19DRDD005	608,276	6,355,281	1,834	20	-50	212.14	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19PXDD001	608,601	6,354,907	1,865	18	-50	187.76	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
19PXDD002	608,635	6,354,914	1,866	20	-50	123.74	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19PXDD003	608,578	6,354,948	1,868	21	-50	157.28	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
19PXDD004	608,807	6,354,938	1,869	20	-50	153.92	DD	NQ2	Phoenix
19PXDD005	608,770	6,354,842	1,859	20	-50	160.32	DD	NQ2	Phoenix
19PXDD006	608,820	6,354,782	1,847	20	-50	185.71	DD	NQ2	Phoenix
20AGBDD001	609,474	6,356,523	1,836	68	-51	84.17	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD002	609,469	6,356,557	1,841	70	-50	161.05	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD003	609,404	6,356,556	1,841	70	-50	204	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD004	609,456	6,356,576	1,851	70	-50	102	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD005	609,456	6,356,576	1,851	70	-50	221	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD006	609,488	6,356,547	1,842	250	-70	127.1	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD007	609,551	6,356,478	1,797	251	-50	119	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD008	609,544	6,356,297	1,790	70	-50	119.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD009	609,488	6,356,244	1,782	70	-50	188.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD010	609,434	6,356,315	1,800	70	-50	219	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD011	609,373	6,356,330	1,806	70	-50	263	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD012	609,320	6,356,339	1,806	70	-50	311.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD013	609,236	6,356,358	1,813	64	-50	385.8	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD014	609,307	6,356,492	1,831	70	-50	319.5	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD015	609,383	6,356,468	1,832	70	-50	250.5	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD016	609,418	6,356,373	1,819	72	-50	228.3	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD017	609,357	6,356,509	1,833	70	-50	252.68	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD018	609,347	6,356,543	1,834	71	-50	252.7	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD019	609,451	6,356,419	1,824	70	-60	147	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD020	609,466	6,356,709	1,835	71	-50	152.1	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD021	609,494	6,356,626	1,843	249	-80	234	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD022	609,390	6,356,588	1,845	70	-50	173.43	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD023	609,449	6,356,528	1,838	71	-65	149.96	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD024	609,449	6,356,528	1,838	70	-50	191.5	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20AGBDD025	609,443	6,356,605	1,856	70	-50	124.66	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD026	609,483	6,356,233	1,781	90	-50	199.7	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD027	609,318	6,356,467	1,831	72	-50	327.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD028	609,476	6,356,458	1,825	65	-50	162	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD029	609,393	6,356,503	1,834	64	-50	219.15	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD030	609,485	6,356,479	1,826	70	-50	164.29	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD031	609,384	6,356,446	1,830	70	-50	198.12	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD032	609,505	6,356,582	1,842	71	-50	146	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD033	609,445	6,356,470	1,830	70	-50	109.42	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD034	609,324	6,356,622	1,835	70	-50	274.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD035	609,517	6,356,195	1,760	71	-50	177.2	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD036	609,306	6,356,709	1,831	72	-50	314.4	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD037	609,515	6,356,197	1,767	71	-70	215.48	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD038	609,308	6,356,686	1,832	71	-50	332.5	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD039	609,516	6,356,196	1,760	116	-50	179	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD040	609,340	6,356,570	1,835	67	-50	250.8	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD041	609,431	6,356,632	1,857	67	-50	244.8	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD042	609,378	6,356,612	1,847	68	-50	221.4	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD043	609,397	6,356,399	1,825	70	-50	331.4	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD044	609,540	6,356,334	1,795	70	-50	119.4	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD045	609,560	6,356,273	1,784	69	-50	131.4	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD046	609,518	6,356,255	1,783	70	-50	160.4	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD047	609,410	6,356,223	1,779	63	-50	260	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD048	609,382	6,356,249	1,782	71	-50	302	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD049	609,421	6,356,277	1,791	70	-50	251	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD050	609,371	6,356,293	1,793	70	-50	260	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD051	609,515	6,356,411	1,802	67	-50	122	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD052	609,496	6,356,382	1,807	70	-50	152	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD053	609,377	6,356,425	1,828	70	-50	248	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20AGBDD054	609,288	6,356,589	1,829	70	-50	299	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD055	609,304	6,356,540	1,830	68	-50	296	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD056	609,431	6,356,633	1,857	70	-60	114	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD057	609,437	6,356,431	1,827	70	-50	200	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD058	609,488	6,356,355	1,804	69	-50	182	DD	NQ2	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD059	609,464	6,356,499	1,832	70	-50	107	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBDD060	609,485	6,356,479	1,826	64	-65	81	DD	HQ	AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC001	609,492	6,356,303	1,795	71	-50	22.86	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC002	609,493	6,356,304	1,795	70	-51	190.5	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC003	609,431	6,356,247	1,786	70	-47	240.79	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC004	609,509	6,356,358	1,802	69	-47	140.21	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC005	609,329	6,356,594	1,835	70	-48	256.03	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC006	609,386	6,356,709	1,850	69	-50	24.38	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC007	609,386	6,356,709	1,850	70	-50	220.98	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC008	609,385	6,356,647	1,851	71	-45	220.98	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC009	609,423	6,356,757	1,829	251	-54	140.21	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC010	609,398	6,356,775	1,829	70	-48	160.02	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC011	609,469	6,356,707	1,835	71	-48	35.05	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC012	609,305	6,356,651	1,832	70	-51	291.08	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC013	608,395	6,356,627	1,729	69	-43	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC014	608,580	6,356,697	1,722	70	-51	152.4	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC015	608,766	6,356,766	1,730	70	-50	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC016	608,959	6,356,834	1,748	71	-49	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC017	609,146	6,356,903	1,748	70	-50	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC018	609,518	6,357,042	1,723	70	-50	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC019	609,336	6,356,976	1,739	70	-50	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC020	609,745	6,356,877	1,743	70	-50	120.4	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC021	608,834	6,356,129	1,832	40	-51	249.94	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC022	609,686	6,356,852	1,750	70	-52	120.4	RC		AGB Exploration

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20AGBRC023	609,706	6,357,114	1,708	70	-51	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC024	608,595	6,356,337	1,855	40	-47	170.69	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC025	609,584	6,357,167	1,691	70	-50	150.88	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC026	608,850	6,355,938	1,811	90	-52	170.69	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC027	609,392	6,357,108	1,700	70	-50	150.88	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC028	609,200	6,357,042	1,705	70	-50	120.4	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC029	608,352	6,356,499	1,768	70	-50	190.5	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC030	609,017	6,356,968	1,724	70	-51	201.17	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC031	608,834	6,356,894	1,716	70	-50	150.88	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC032	609,564	6,356,774	1,787	250	-40	201.17	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC033	609,520	6,356,788	1,793	250	-48	150.88	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC034	609,479	6,356,808	1,796	250	-43	120.4	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC035	609,543	6,356,731	1,801	250	-43	201.17	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC036	609,552	6,356,711	1,801	250	-45	201.17	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC037	609,155	6,356,824	1,778	71	-48	201.17	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC038	609,234	6,356,852	1,788	70	-48	201.17	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC039	609,222	6,356,730	1,811	70	-49	201.17	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC040	609,308	6,356,773	1,829	70	-46	131.06	RC		AGB Mineral Resource
20AGBRC041	608,362	6,356,681	1,719	70	-51	201.17	RC		AGB Exploration
20AGBRC042	608,277	6,356,683	1,724	70	-50	201.17	RC		AGB Exploration
20CCDD001	607,726	6,355,690	1,815	75	-50	131	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD002	607,337	6,355,566	1,795	75	-50	425.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD003	607,683	6,355,709	1,809	75	-50	131	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD004	607,687	6,355,678	1,814	77	-50	142.49	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD005	607,426	6,355,494	1,816	74	-50	350.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD006	607,525	6,355,697	1,804	75	-50	220.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD007	607,492	6,355,377	1,845	75	-50	350.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD008	607,295	6,355,612	1,789	75	-50	419	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD009	607,640	6,355,328	1,849	75	-50	248	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCDD010	607,594	6,355,204	1,854	75	-50	329.3	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD011	607,640	6,355,665	1,817	75	-60	221	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD012	607,325	6,355,528	1,795	74	-50	419.4	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD013	607,617	6,355,631	1,821	75	-50	218.27	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD014	607,696	6,355,656	1,818	74	-50	145.69	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD015	607,295	6,355,637	1,788	74	-50	428.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD016	607,721	6,355,609	1,826	76	-50	122	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD017	607,362	6,355,719	1,790	75	-50	350.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD018	607,458	6,355,809	1,785	75	-50	222.91	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD019	607,536	6,355,768	1,797	75	-50	200.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD020	607,553	6,355,835	1,786	75	-50	131.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD021	607,701	6,354,873	1,888	77	-50	401.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD022	607,612	6,355,360	1,849	75	-50	238.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD023	607,721	6,355,388	1,845	75	-50	130.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD024	607,747	6,354,825	1,894	76	-50	362.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD025	607,745	6,354,781	1,894	76	-50	389.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD026	607,717	6,355,454	1,841	75	-50	181.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD027	607,517	6,355,350	1,848	75	-50	301.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD028	607,742	6,354,725	1,896	75	-50	417	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD029	607,526	6,355,288	1,849	75	-50	328.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD030	607,759	6,354,681	1,899	75	-50	428	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD031	607,495	6,355,414	1,840	76	-50	313.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD032	608,048	6,354,845	1,893	75	-50	143	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD033	607,579	6,355,508	1,834	76	-50	241.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD034	607,906	6,354,952	1,895	75	-50	203	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD035	607,691	6,354,918	1,885	75	-50	350	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD036	607,558	6,355,450	1,845	75	-50	220.34	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD037	607,432	6,355,467	1,820	75	-50	322.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD038	607,636	6,355,007	1,877	75	-50	368	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCDD039	607,585	6,355,043	1,868	75	-50	410	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD040	607,430	6,355,428	1,826	76	-50	313.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD041	607,501	6,355,233	1,849	75	-50	368.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD042	607,726	6,355,085	1,878	75	-50	281	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD043	607,656	6,355,170	1,863	76	-50	292.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD044	607,593	6,355,153	1,859	76	-50	353.4	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD045	607,651	6,355,250	1,854	74	-50	248.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD046	607,432	6,355,465	1,820	74	-70	401.5	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD047	607,319	6,355,480	1,795	75	-50	452.7	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD048	607,288	6,355,534	1,788	75	-60	540	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD049	607,795	6,354,880	1,898	76	-50	319.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD050	607,768	6,354,930	1,894	75	-50	319.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD051	607,284	6,355,583	1,787	74	-50	497.8	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD052	607,755	6,354,987	1,889	75	-50	302	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD053	607,687	6,354,968	1,884	75	-50	329	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD054	607,606	6,354,942	1,873	75	-50	320	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD055	607,616	6,354,781	1,878	75	-50	458	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD056	607,661	6,354,692	1,886	74	-50	521	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD057	607,347	6,355,770	1,782	75	-50	302	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD058	607,456	6,355,758	1,791	76	-50	250	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD059	607,384	6,355,701	1,794	75	-50	319	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD060	607,384	6,355,586	1,800	75	-50	455	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD061	607,242	6,355,623	1,783	77	-50	482	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD062	607,244	6,355,595	1,782	74	-50	479	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD063	607,693	6,354,652	1,891	76	-50	476.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD064	607,165	6,355,588	1,766	75	-50	602	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD065	607,662	6,354,741	1,886	76	-50	470.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD066	607,263	6,355,557	1,784	75	-50	449	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD067	607,557	6,354,702	1,873	75	-50	551.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCDD068	607,302	6,355,509	1,790	75	-50	452	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD069	607,542	6,354,630	1,871	74	-50	593.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD070	607,245	6,355,623	1,784	76	-60	524	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD071	607,553	6,354,567	1,867	75	-50	632.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD072	607,186	6,355,532	1,759	75	-60	665	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD073	607,623	6,354,462	1,863	75	-50	278.2	DD	NQ2	M-Grid
20CCDD074	607,162	6,355,591	1,765	75	-60	638	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD075	607,557	6,354,479	1,857	75	-50	293.3	DD	NQ2	M-Grid
20CCDD076	607,622	6,354,544	1,876	75	-50	575.08	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD077	607,701	6,355,507	1,836	35	-50	273	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD078	607,198	6,355,635	1,779	74	-50	542	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD079	607,651	6,355,779	1,799	221	-60	140.3	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD080	607,543	6,355,637	1,813	75	-60	302.3	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD081	607,220	6,355,665	1,781	75	-65	620	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD082	607,660	6,355,514	1,836	35	-50	300	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD083	607,758	6,355,559	1,834	35	-50	35.2	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD084	607,825	6,355,058	1,884	76	-50	245	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD085	607,758	6,355,559	1,834	35	-50	200	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD086	607,615	6,355,511	1,836	35	-50	320	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD087	607,220	6,355,666	1,781	76	-50	506	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD088	607,772	6,355,043	1,884	75	-50	270	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD089	607,540	6,354,795	1,869	75	-50	500	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD090	607,809	6,354,998	1,891	77	-50	280.45	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD091	607,263	6,355,667	1,785	74	-50	449	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD092	607,870	6,355,017	1,889	75	-50	230	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD093	607,621	6,354,879	1,875	75	-50	431	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD094	607,298	6,355,707	1,784	75	-50	392	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD095	607,853	6,354,885	1,900	74	-50	253	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD096	607,655	6,354,832	1,883	76	-50	425	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCDD097	607,774	6,354,593	1,894	75	-50	20	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD098	607,798	6,354,593	1,896	75	-50	442	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD099	607,312	6,355,668	1,788	75	-50	368	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD100	607,590	6,354,915	1,870	74	-50	422	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD101	607,362	6,355,393	1,813	74	-50	401	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD102	607,847	6,354,636	1,905	73	-50	392	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD103	607,584	6,355,711	1,809	74	-50	140	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD104	607,705	6,354,704	1,891	77	-55	494	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD105	607,584	6,355,711	1,809	71	-62	140	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD106	607,600	6,355,590	1,826	329	-68	404	DD	HQ	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD107	607,931	6,354,620	1,903	75	-50	314	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD108	607,523	6,355,173	1,851	73	-50	443	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCDD109	607,428	6,355,346	1,836	75	-50	371	DD	NQ2	Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC001	607,656	6,355,591	1,828	75	-49	147.83	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC002	607,780	6,355,636	1,828	75	-48	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC003	607,650	6,355,734	1,808	75	-50	149.35	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC004	607,645	6,355,712	1,811	75	-48	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC005	607,728	6,355,736	1,808	75	-49	89.92	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC007	607,813	6,355,479	1,840	75	-44	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC008	607,459	6,355,658	1,804	75	-49	176.78	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC009	607,472	6,355,636	1,807	75	-49	231.65	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC010	607,763	6,355,465	1,840	75	-50	33.53	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC011	608,003	6,354,843	1,896	75	-49	126.49	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC012	608,037	6,354,756	1,898	75	-47	170.69	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC013	608,051	6,354,694	1,901	76	-50	179.83	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC014	607,995	6,354,600	1,901	75	-50	220.98	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC015	607,902	6,354,866	1,899	75	-49	256.03	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC016	607,888	6,354,919	1,898	75	-47	220.98	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC017	607,851	6,354,960	1,896	75	-50	220.98	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCRC018	608,095	6,354,622	1,902	75	-47	109.73	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC019	607,612	6,354,499	1,867	75	-49	201.17	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC020	607,673	6,354,529	1,879	75	-49	131.06	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC021	607,803	6,354,546	1,890	75	-48	109.73	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC022	607,898	6,354,571	1,900	75	-50	111.25	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC023	607,722	6,355,136	1,871	75	-48	147.83	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC024	608,203	6,354,655	1,887	75	-50	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC025	608,310	6,354,679	1,846	75	-49	111.25	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration South
20CCRC026	607,891	6,355,917	1,792	75	-48	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC027	607,792	6,355,891	1,787	75	-49	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC028	607,691	6,355,864	1,786	75	-49	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC029	607,634	6,356,032	1,751	76	-47	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC030	607,731	6,355,972	1,772	75	-50	19.81	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC031	607,731	6,355,972	1,772	75	-50	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC032	607,831	6,355,999	1,779	75	-51	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC033	607,924	6,356,022	1,788	74	-49	181.36	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC034	607,609	6,355,888	1,775	75	-50	25.91	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC035	607,609	6,355,888	1,775	76	-45	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC036	607,507	6,355,862	1,780	75	-48	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC037	607,449	6,355,846	1,778	75	-50	71.63	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC038	607,449	6,355,846	1,778	75	-49	51.82	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC039	607,421	6,355,926	1,760	76	-49	138.68	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC040	607,473	6,355,941	1,760	74	-51	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC041	607,531	6,355,956	1,758	75	-54	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC042	607,621	6,355,854	1,781	75	-51	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC043	607,163	6,355,771	1,769	75	-50	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC044	607,066	6,355,747	1,766	75	-50	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC045	606,976	6,355,725	1,764	76	-50	111.25	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC046	607,270	6,356,124	1,725	76	-49	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCRC047	607,152	6,356,270	1,710	75	-50	19.81	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC048	607,152	6,356,270	1,710	75	-50	71.63	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC049	607,276	6,356,306	1,682	75	-50	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC050	607,341	6,356,323	1,673	75	-51	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC051	607,429	6,356,345	1,657	75	-54	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC052	607,777	6,356,248	1,743	75	-52	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC053	607,641	6,356,398	1,699	76	-48	187.45	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC054	607,830	6,356,453	1,724	75	-50	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC055	608,023	6,356,503	1,743	76	-50	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC056	607,701	6,355,491	1,837	75	-50	128.02	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC057	607,672	6,355,528	1,834	75	-52	158.5	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC058	607,688	6,355,773	1,802	75	-49	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC059	608,220	6,356,558	1,749	75	-49	149.35	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC060	607,942	6,355,273	1,851	60	-46	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC061	607,851	6,355,215	1,858	60	-51	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC063	607,983	6,355,060	1,874	60	-49	109.73	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC064	607,496	6,354,748	1,865	75	-49	131.06	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC065	607,409	6,354,729	1,851	75	-49	131.06	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC066	607,333	6,354,708	1,837	75	-51	131.06	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC067	607,359	6,354,831	1,840	75	-49	150.88	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC068	607,556	6,354,603	1,872	75	-50	131.06	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC069	607,464	6,354,630	1,860	75	-50	131.06	RC		M-Grid
20CCRC070	607,639	6,354,575	1,884	75	-48	131.06	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC071	607,698	6,355,716	1,810	35	-50	89.92	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC072	607,878	6,356,682	1,695	75	-49	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC073	607,676	6,356,611	1,678	75	-52	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC074	608,064	6,356,728	1,702	75	-53	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC075	608,260	6,356,782	1,690	76	-49	190.5	RC		Cliff Creek Exploration North
20CCRC076	607,775	6,355,661	1,825	35	-49	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20CCRC077	607,681	6,355,654	1,817	36	-49	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC078	607,621	6,355,652	1,818	36	-48	175.26	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC079	607,709	6,355,558	1,832	35	-51	220.98	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC080	607,756	6,355,685	1,818	35	-49	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC081	608,095	6,354,767	1,894	74	-48	120.4	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC082	608,139	6,354,730	1,893	75	-48	100.58	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC083	608,125	6,354,682	1,898	76	-49	120.4	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC084	608,114	6,354,826	1,889	75	-47	80.77	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC085	607,945	6,355,033	1,881	75	-54	125	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC086	607,865	6,355,097	1,877	76	-47	150.88	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC087	607,791	6,355,118	1,875	75	-49	210.31	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC088	608,152	6,354,765	1,890	75	-49	70.1	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRC089	608,107	6,354,641	1,901	75	-51	140.21	RC		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRD001	607,317	6,355,590	1,791	75	-52	210	RD		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20CCRD002	607,375	6,355,517	1,803	75	-50	389.2	RD		Cliff Creek Mineral Resource
20DRDD004	608,150	6,355,243	1,840	21	-50	181	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD005	608,304	6,355,097	1,853	20	-50	257	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD006	608,276	6,355,071	1,854	21	-50	305	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD007	608,265	6,355,100	1,852	20	-50	281	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD008	608,330	6,355,093	1,854	20	-50	302	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD009	608,335	6,355,063	1,857	20	-50	332	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD010	608,310	6,355,067	1,856	20	-50	302	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD011	608,143	6,355,153	1,846	60	-50	324	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRDD012	608,144	6,355,363	1,837	21	-50	72	DD	NQ2	Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC015	608,065	6,355,370	1,845	20	-48	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC016	608,096	6,355,359	1,844	20	-48	80.77	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC017	608,971	6,354,832	1,856	21	-50	120.4	RC		Phoenix
20DRRC018	608,998	6,354,906	1,871	20	-43	120.4	RC		Phoenix
20DRRC019	609,053	6,354,987	1,863	21	-45	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration

TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

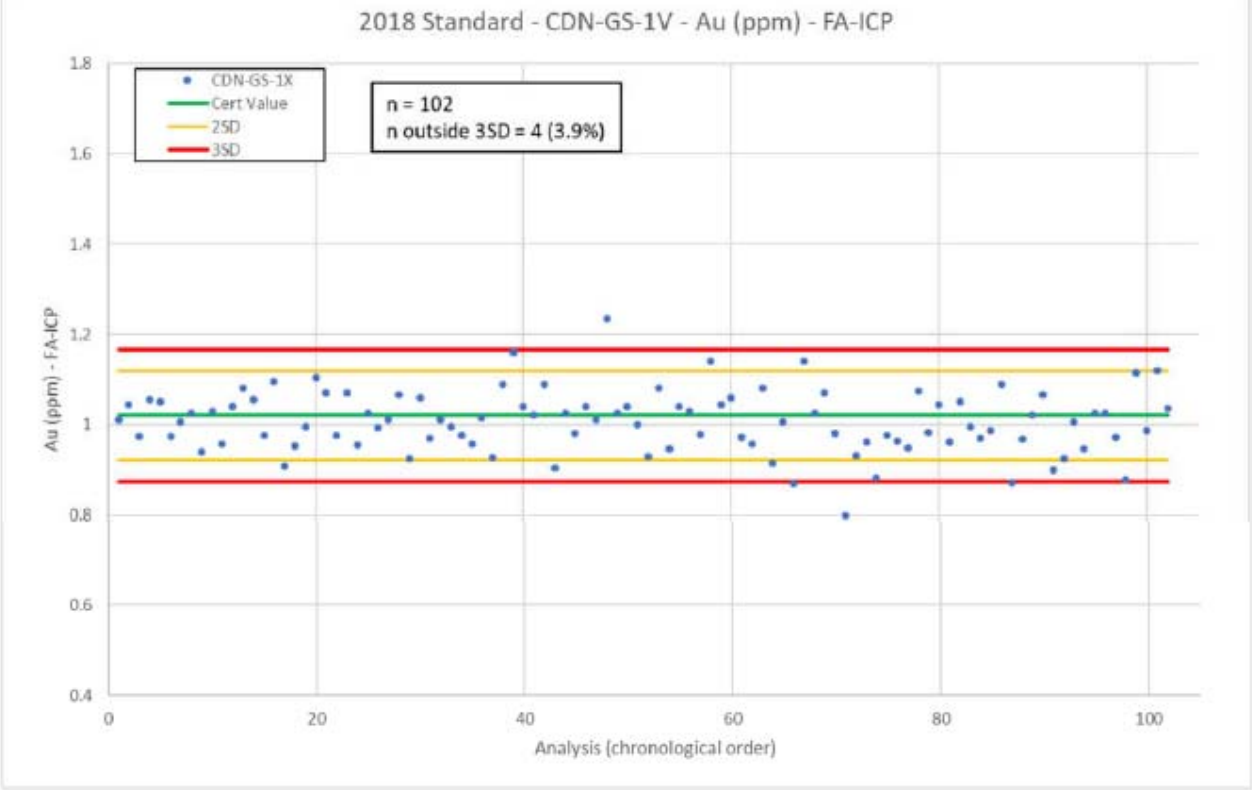
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20DRRC020	609,095	6,355,059	1,851	19	-47	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC021	609,084	6,355,152	1,840	20	-51	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC022	609,210	6,355,198	1,834	20	-55	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC023	609,177	6,355,111	1,839	20	-50	120.4	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC024	609,139	6,355,014	1,848	21	-50	120.4	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC025	609,111	6,354,929	1,854	20	-52	120.4	RC		Dukes Ridge Exploration
20DRRC026	609,071	6,354,828	1,844	20	-49	120.4	RC		Phoenix
20DRRC027	608,536	6,354,992	1,864	20	-49	190.5	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC028	608,581	6,355,044	1,863	20	-50	140.21	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC029	608,535	6,355,062	1,862	20	-49	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC030	608,102	6,355,302	1,844	20	-49	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC031	608,111	6,355,327	1,844	20	-49	120.4	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC032	608,368	6,355,132	1,852	20	-48	160.02	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC033	608,456	6,355,103	1,858	20	-48	181.36	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC034	608,608	6,355,110	1,852	20	-50	100.58	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC035	608,524	6,355,022	1,864	20	-48	201.17	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC036	608,503	6,355,050	1,862	20	-48	170.69	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC037	608,515	6,355,090	1,860	20	-50	120.4	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC038	608,442	6,355,060	1,861	20	-49	170.69	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC039	608,389	6,355,075	1,859	20	-51	201.17	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC040	608,407	6,355,146	1,849	20	-48	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC041	608,237	6,355,128	1,850	21	-49	271.27	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC042	608,219	6,355,198	1,844	20	-47	220.98	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC043	608,200	6,355,226	1,840	20	-48	201.17	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC044	608,093	6,355,394	1,841	20	-50	181.36	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20DRRC048	608,033	6,355,315	1,845	60	-45	182.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20MLDD001	609,544	6,352,505	1,729	50	-50	292.8	DD	NQ2	Marmot Lake
20MLDD002	609,600	6,352,583	1,732	227	-50	315.8	DD	NQ2	Marmot Lake
20MLDD003	609,642	6,352,482	1,730	230	-50	217.8	DD	NQ2	Marmot Lake

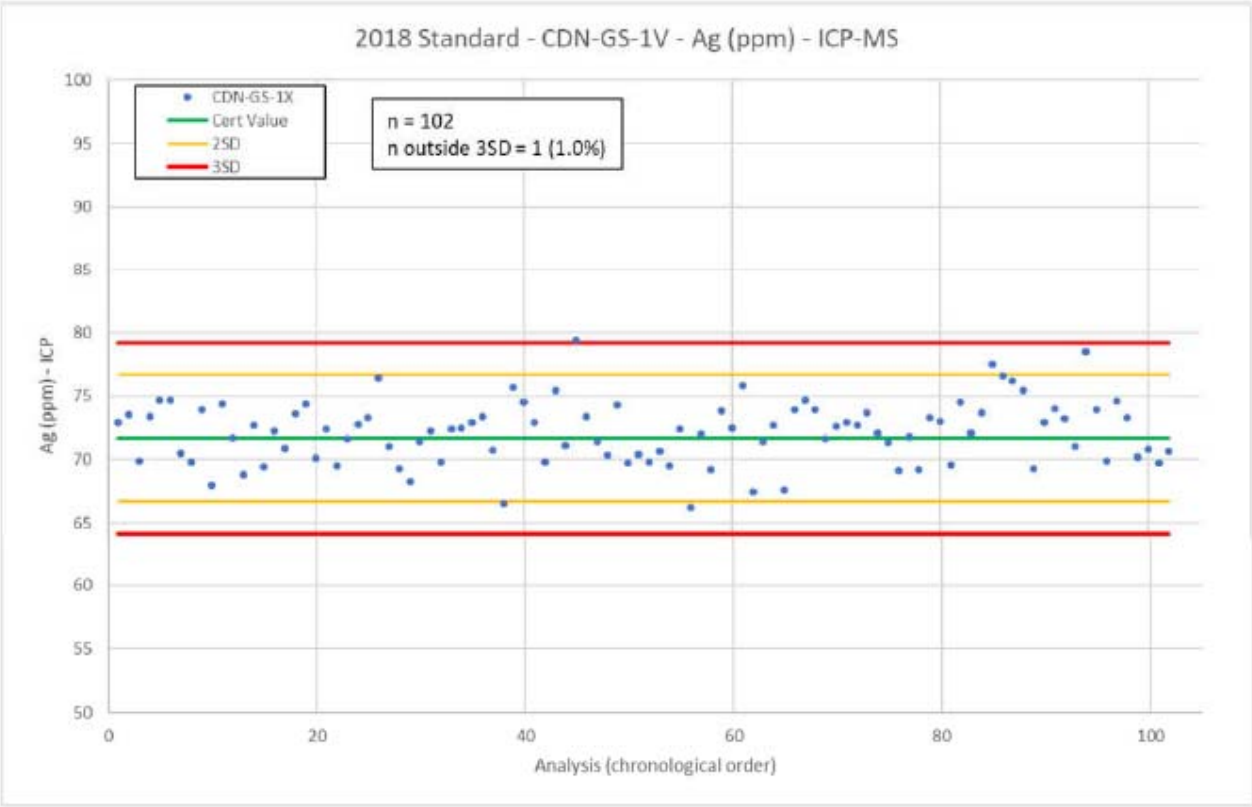
TABLE APPENDIX L.1
BENCHMARK DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS AND ORIENTATIONS 2018 TO 2020

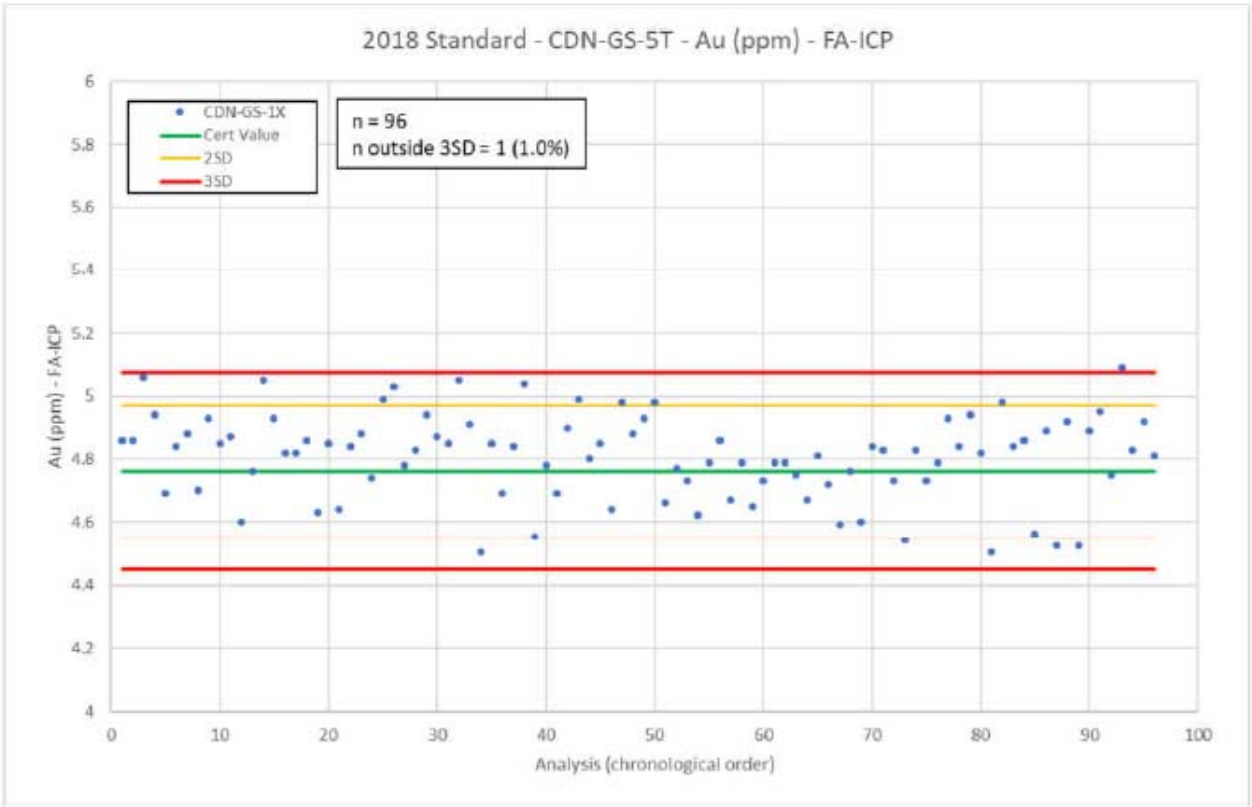
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Type	Size	Zone
20MLDD004	609,613	6,352,445	1,733	47	-50	204.2	DD	NQ2	Marmot Lake
20MLDD005	609,645	6,352,170	1,744	48	-50	403.8	DD	NQ2	Marmot Lake
20PXRC001	608,757	6,354,950	1,866	20	-51	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20PXRC002	608,726	6,354,865	1,859	20	-48	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20PXRC003	608,793	6,355,048	1,858	20	-50	150.88	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC004	608,866	6,354,806	1,849	20	-47	150.88	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC005	608,909	6,354,785	1,843	20	-49	150.88	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC006	608,819	6,354,685	1,822	20	-49	160.02	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC007	608,880	6,354,706	1,824	21	-49	160.02	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC008	608,926	6,354,729	1,827	21	-51	160.02	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC009	608,653	6,354,884	1,860	20	-49	170.69	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20PXRC010	609,050	6,354,730	1,819	20	-49	150.88	RC		Phoenix
20PXRC011	608,668	6,354,911	1,863	20	-52	150.88	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20PXRC012	608,555	6,354,960	1,864	20	-48	140.21	RC		Dukes Ridge-Phoenix Mineral Resource
20SPCDD001	606,356	6,355,402	1,683	267	-50	326	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD002	606,356	6,355,402	1,683	226	-50	661.9	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD003	606,356	6,355,402	1,683	225	-63	761.7	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD004	606,828	6,356,118	1,750	249	-50	209.15	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD005	605,789	6,356,370	1,599	250	-65	473.95	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond North
20SPCDD006	606,173	6,355,811	1,678	250	-50	452	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD007	607,032	6,356,240	1,734	45	-70	455.14	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD008	606,026	6,355,969	1,656	270	-50	300.6	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond Clay
20SPCDD009	605,747	6,355,767	1,607	250	-50	273.7	DD	NQ2	Silver Pond North

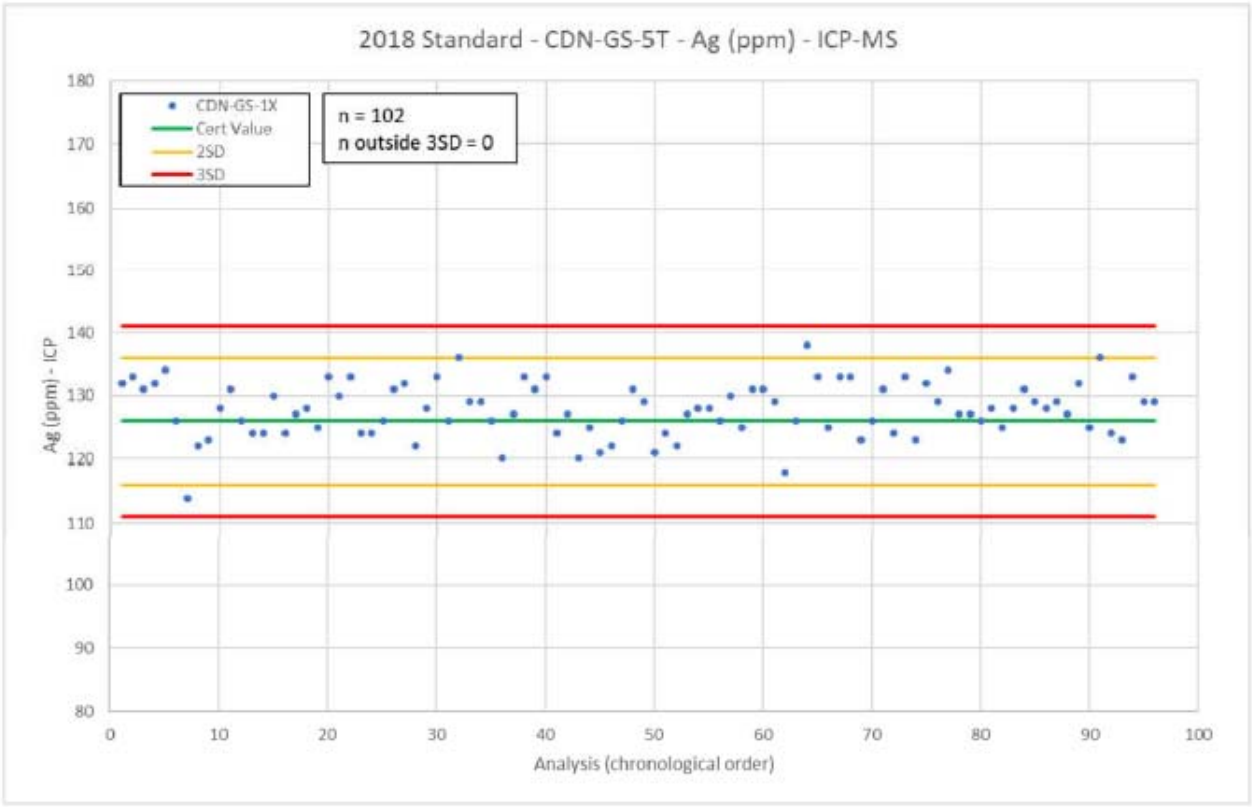
APPENDIX M 2018 TO 2020 DRILLING CRM QA/QC PERFORMANCE

2018 DRILLING – CRM

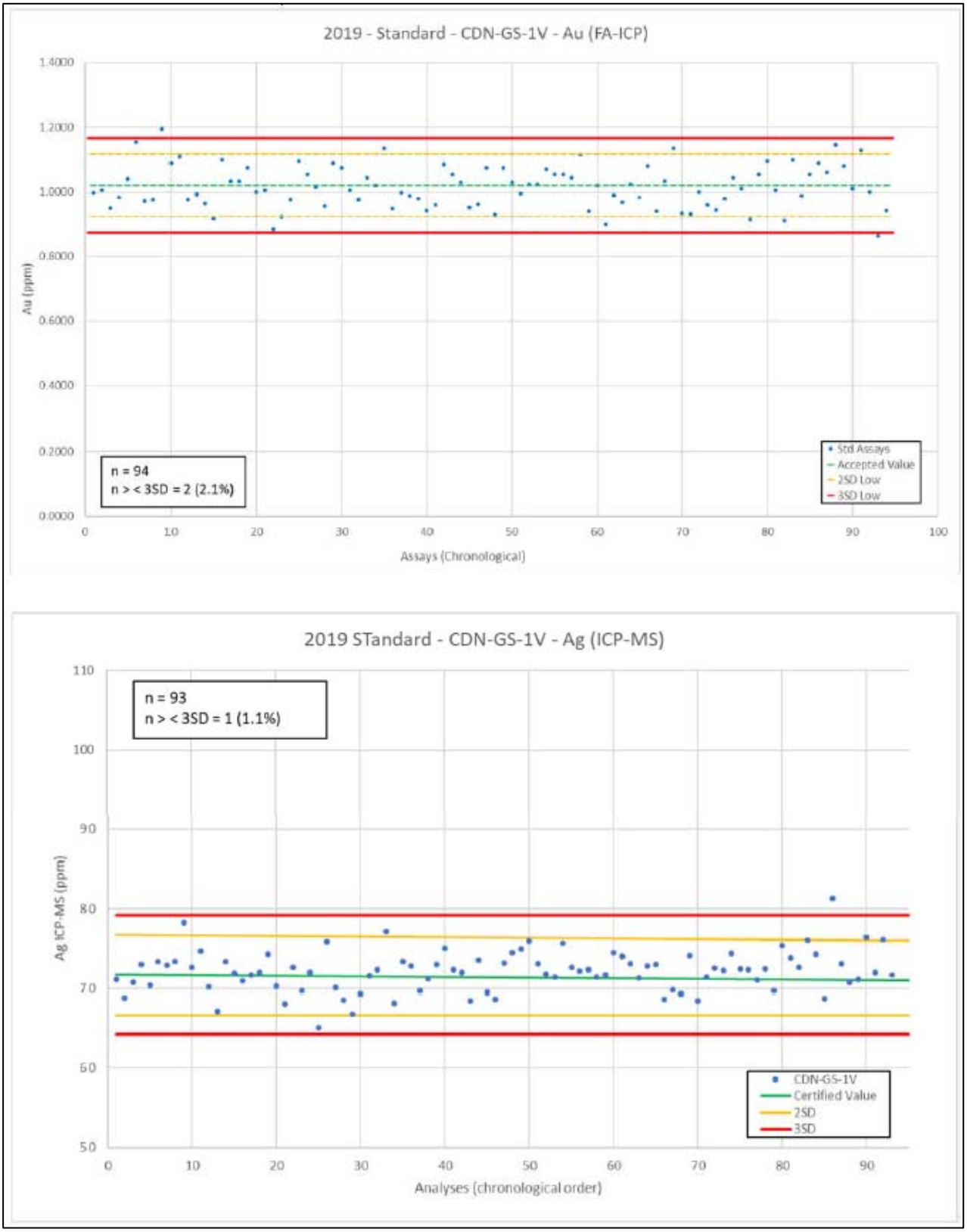


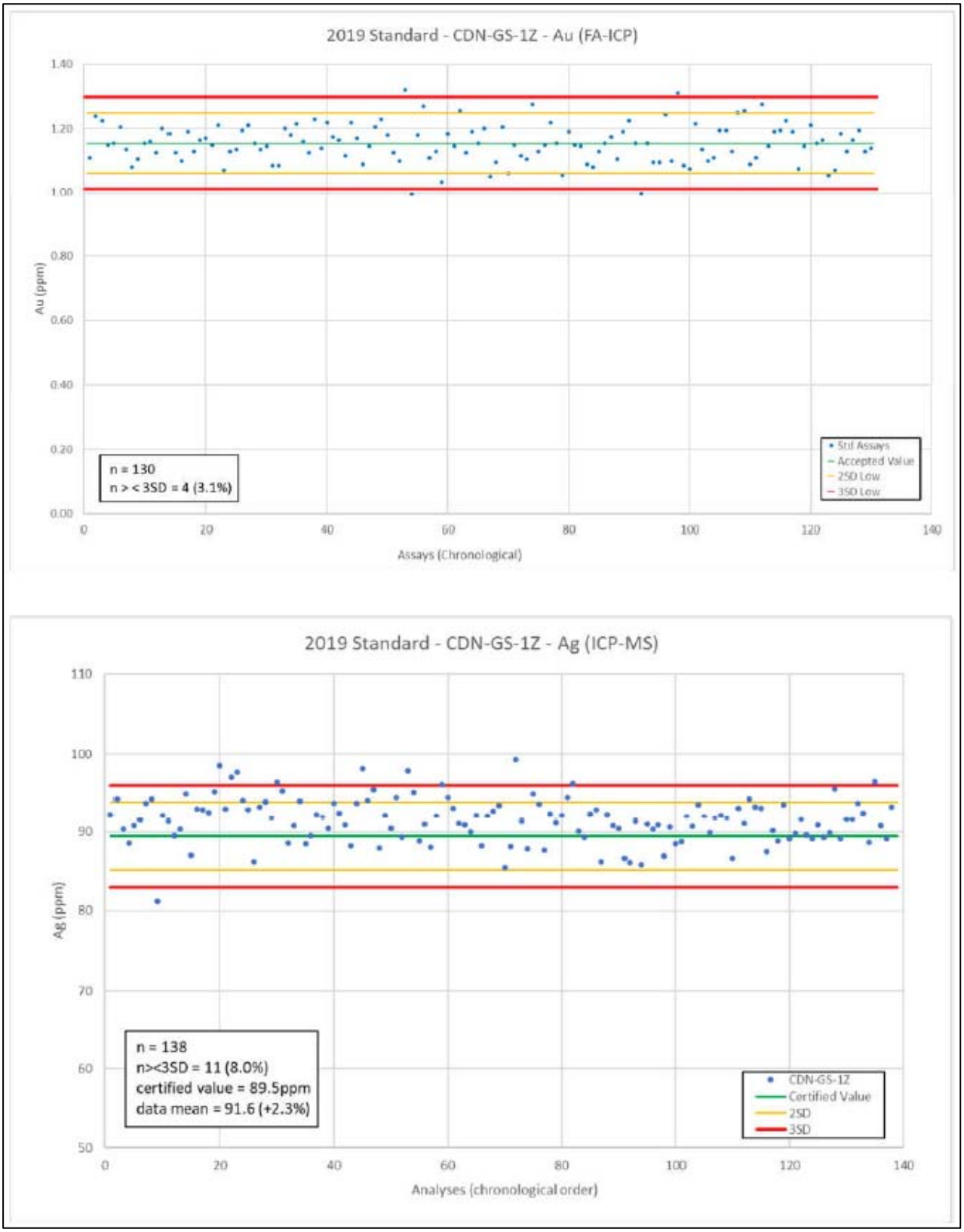


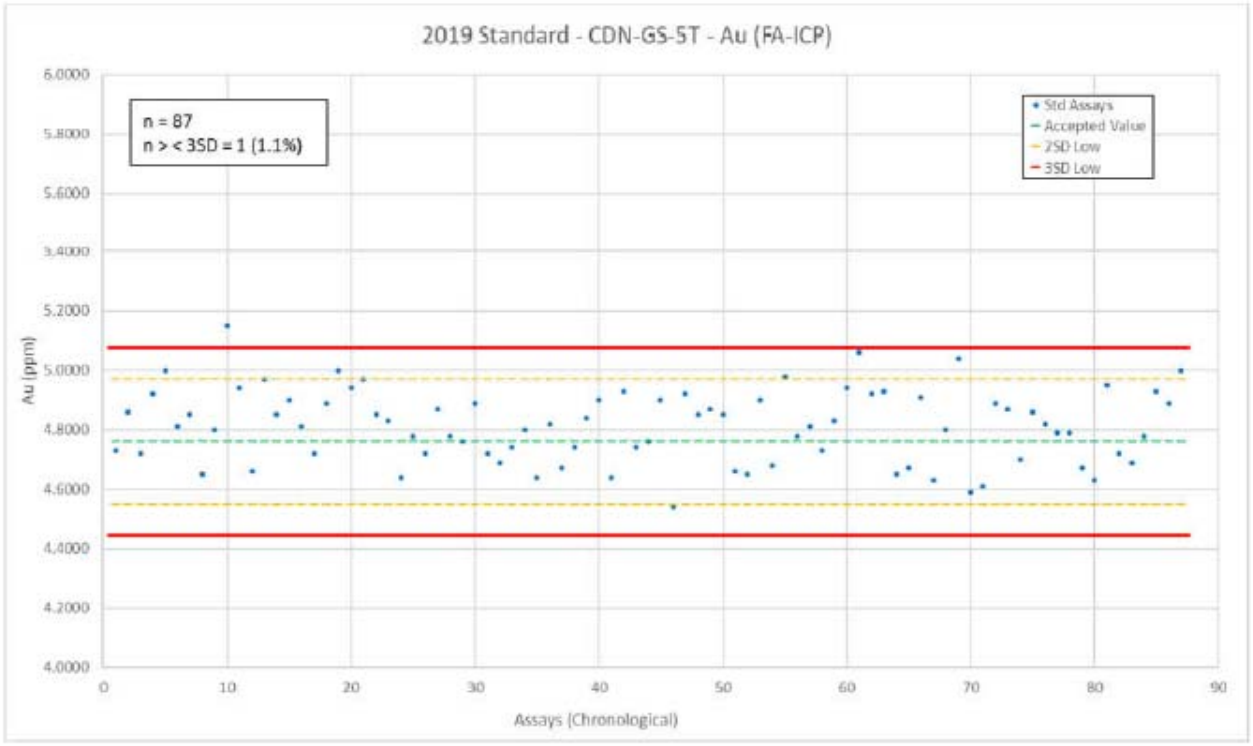

2018 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Au (ppm) - FA-ICP
CDN-GS-1X
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 96
n outside 3SD = 1 (1.0%)
Au (ppm) - FA-ICP
Analysis (chronological order)

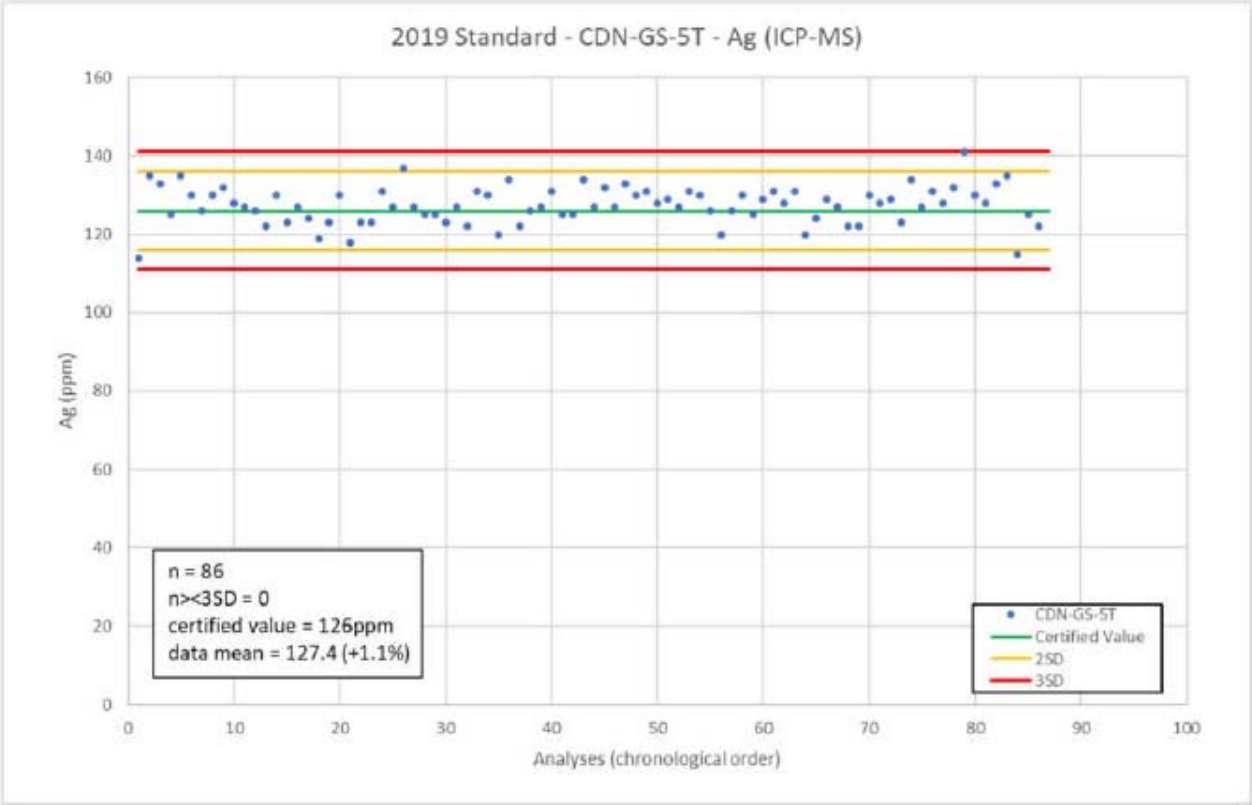

2018 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Ag (ppm) - ICP-MS
CDN-GS-1X
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 102
n outside 3SD = 0
Ag (ppm) - ICP
Analysis (chronological order)

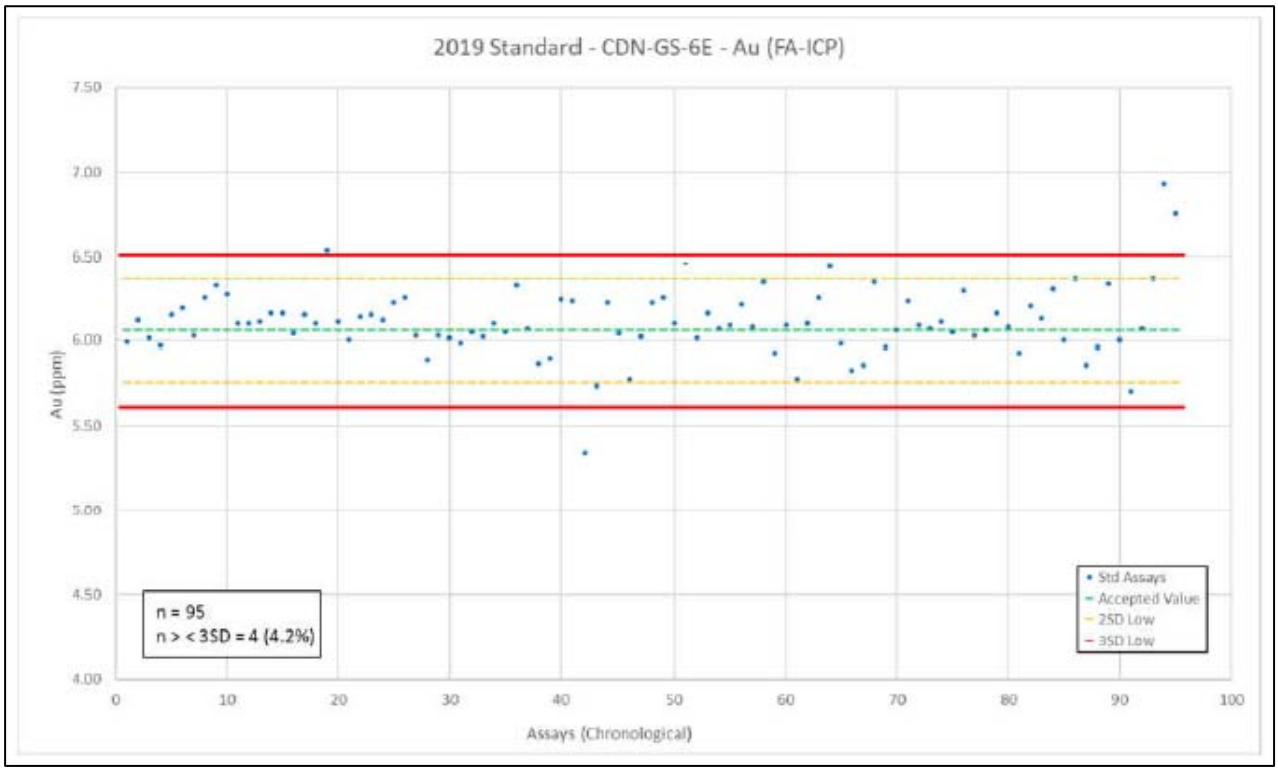
2019 DRILLING – CRM



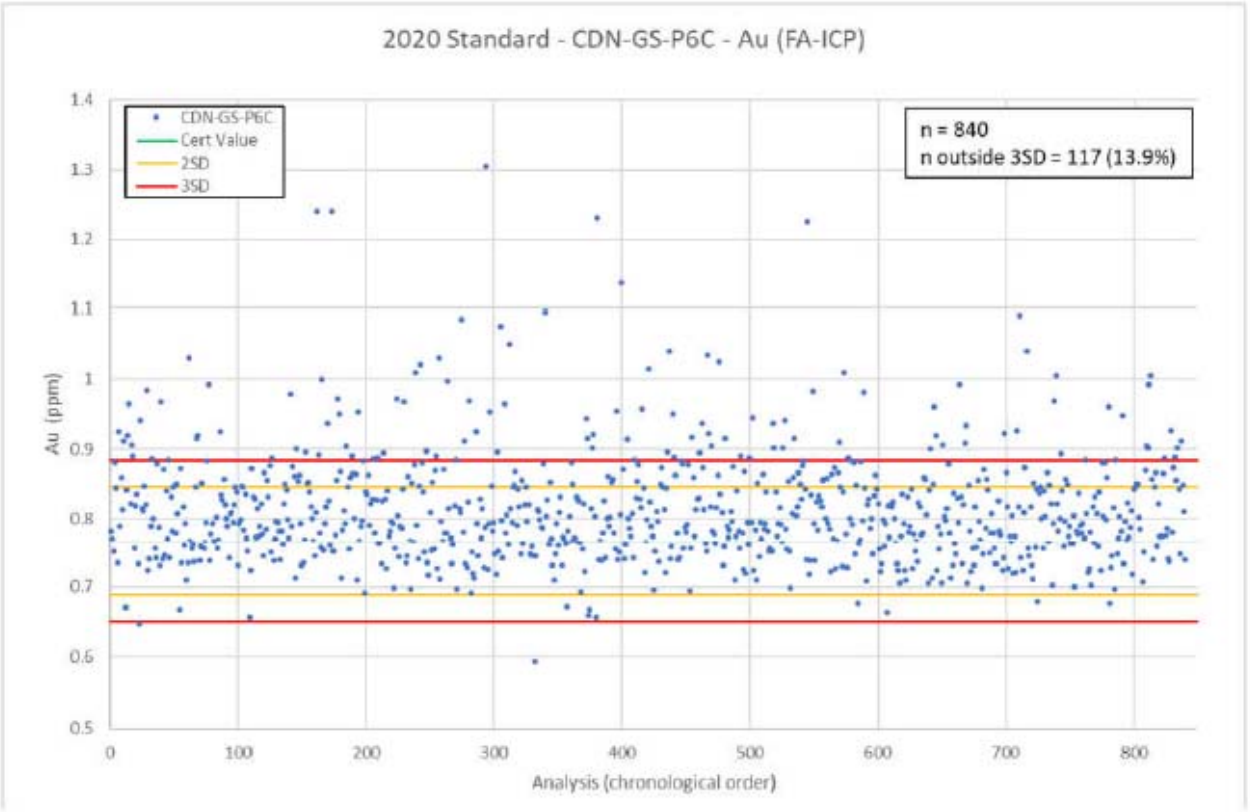

2019 Standard - CDN-GS-1Z - Au (FA-ICP)
Au (ppm)
Assays (Chronological)
n = 130
n > < 3SD = 4 (3.1%)
Std Assays
Accepted Value
2SD Low
3SD Low
2019 Standard - CDN-GS-1Z - Ag (ICP-MS)
Ag (ppm)
Analyses (chronological order)
n = 138
n><3SD = 11 (8.0%)
certified value = 89.5ppm
data mean = 91.6 (+2.3%)
CDN-GS-1Z
Certified Value
2SD
3SD

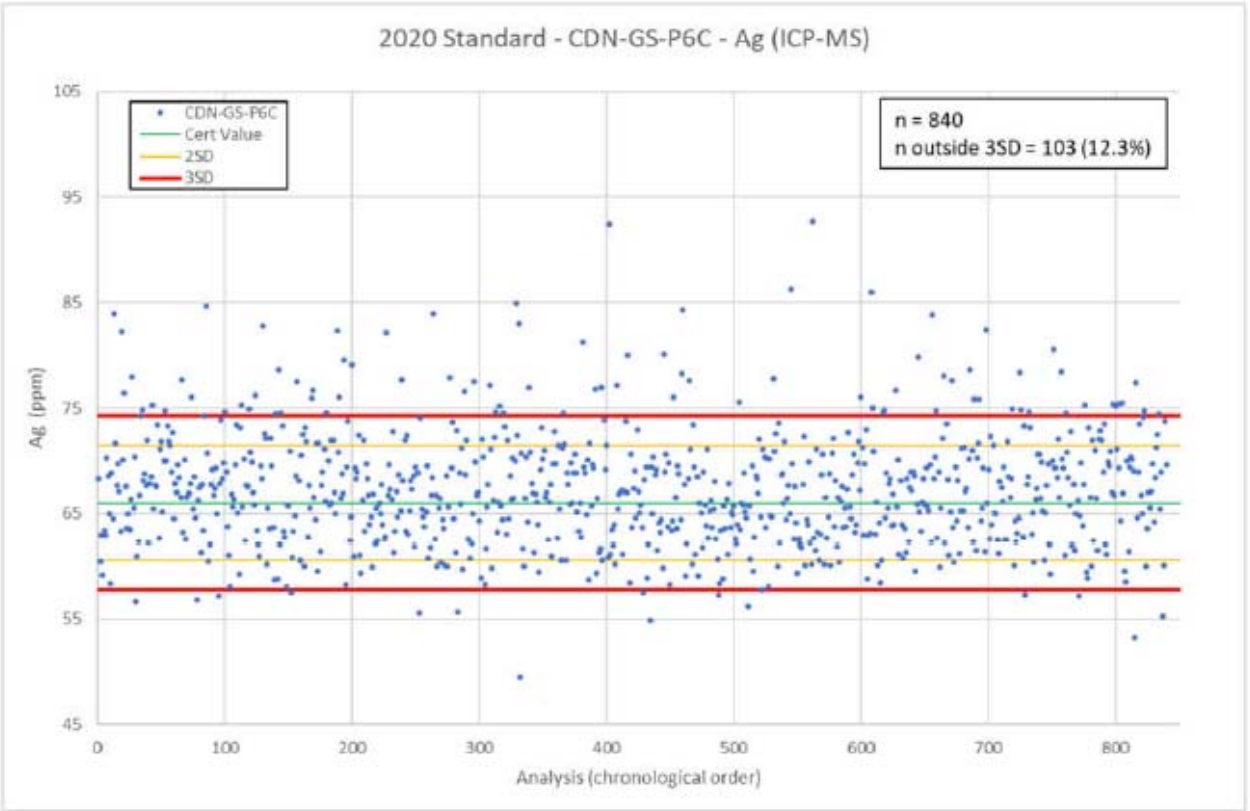

2019 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Au (FA-ICP)
n = 87
n > < 3SD = 1 (1.1%)
Std Assays
Accepted Value
2SD Low
3SD Low
Au (ppm)
Assays (Chronological)

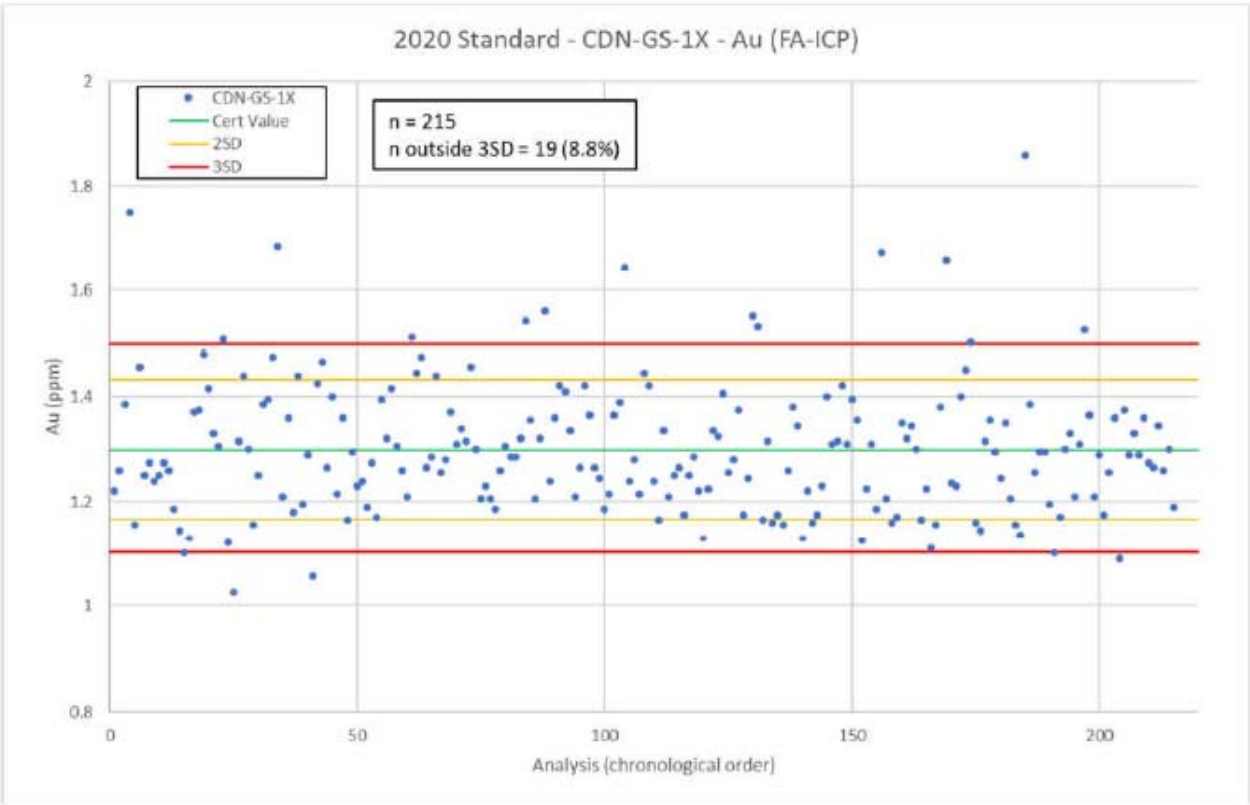

2019 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Ag (ICP-MS)
n = 86
n><3SD = 0
certified value = 126ppm
data mean = 127.4 (+1.1%)
CDN-GS-5T
Certified Value
2SD
3SD
Ag (ppm)
Analyses (chronological order)

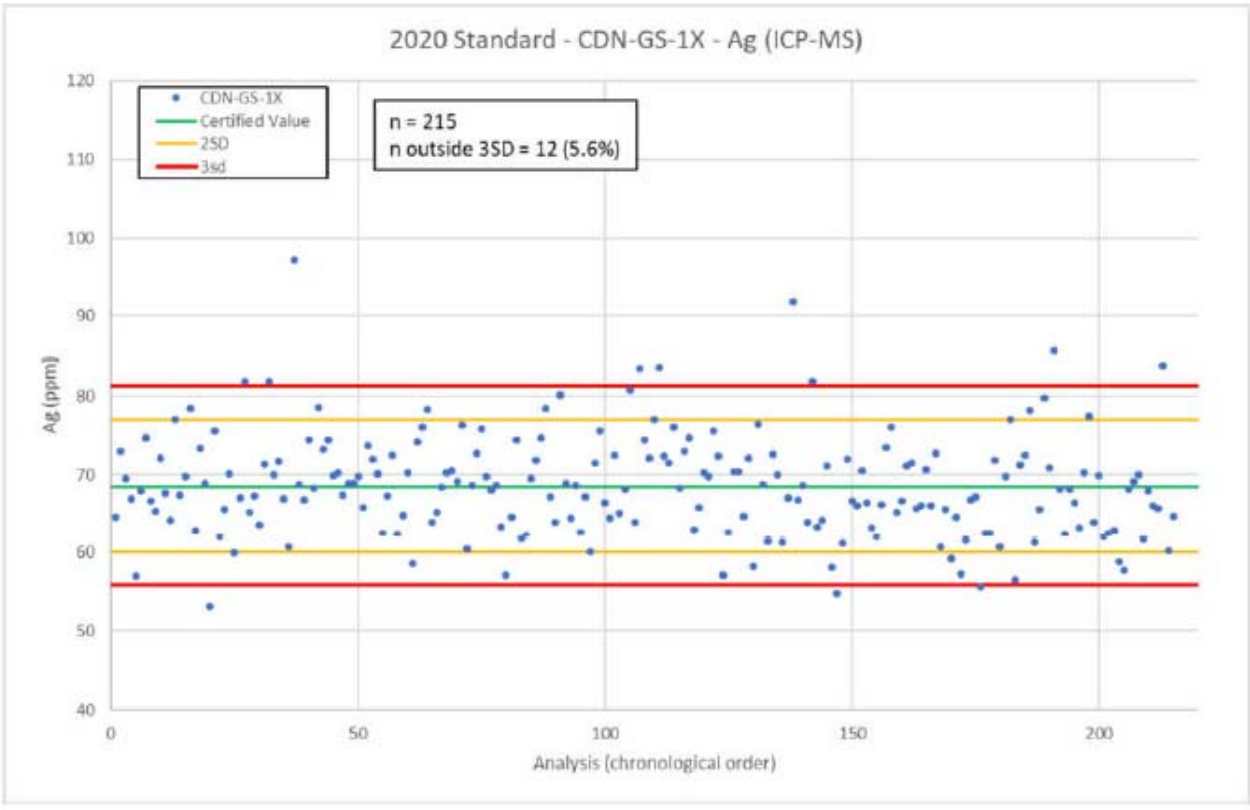

2019 Standard - CDN-GS-6E - Au (FA-ICP)
Au (ppm)
Assays (Chronological)
n = 95
n > < 3SD = 4 (4.2%)
Std Assays
Accepted Value
2SD Low
3SD Low

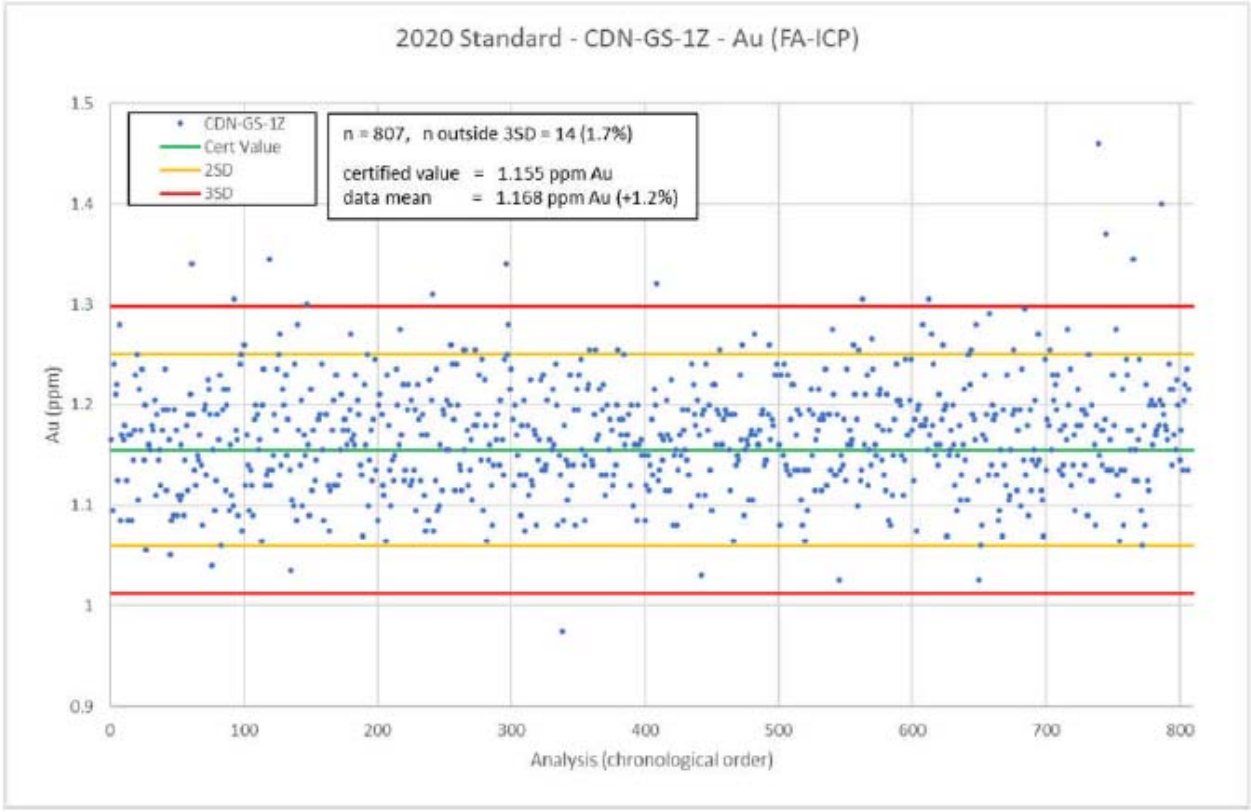
2020 DRILLING – CRM

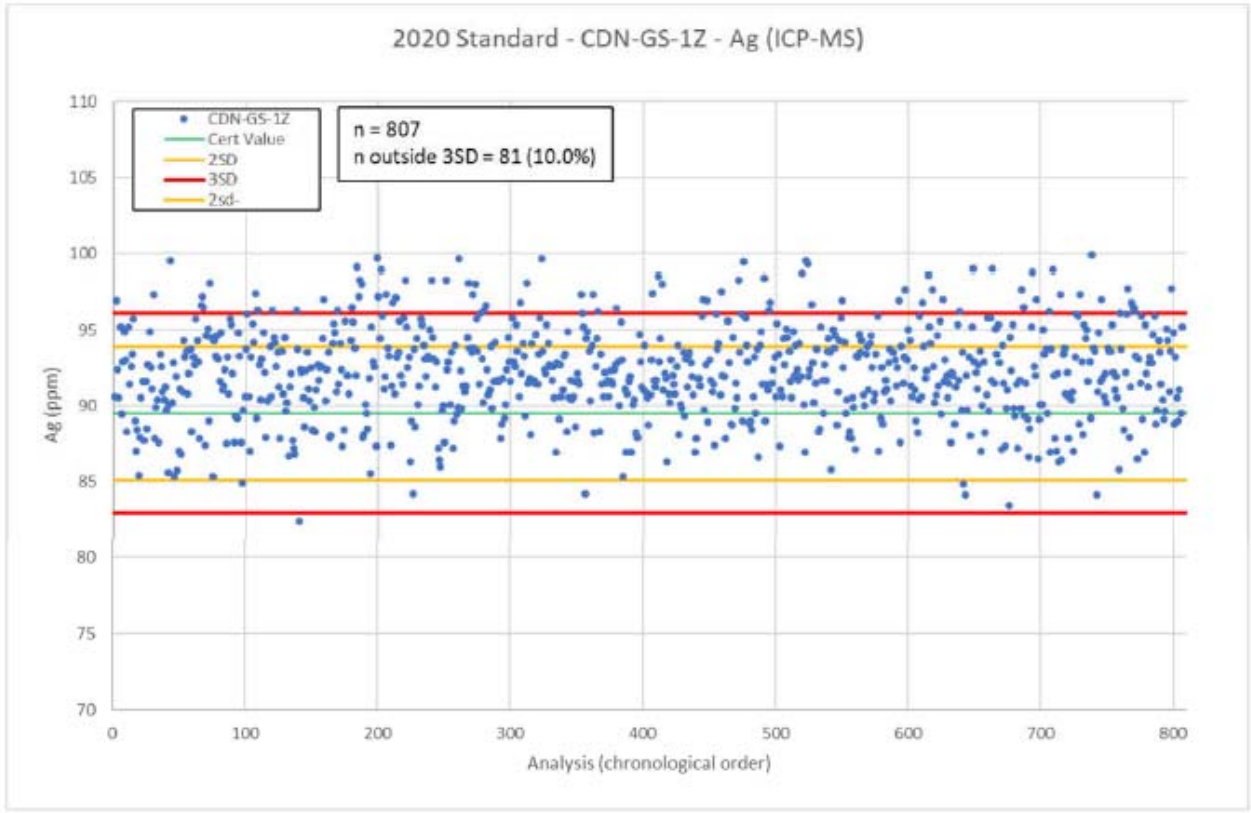


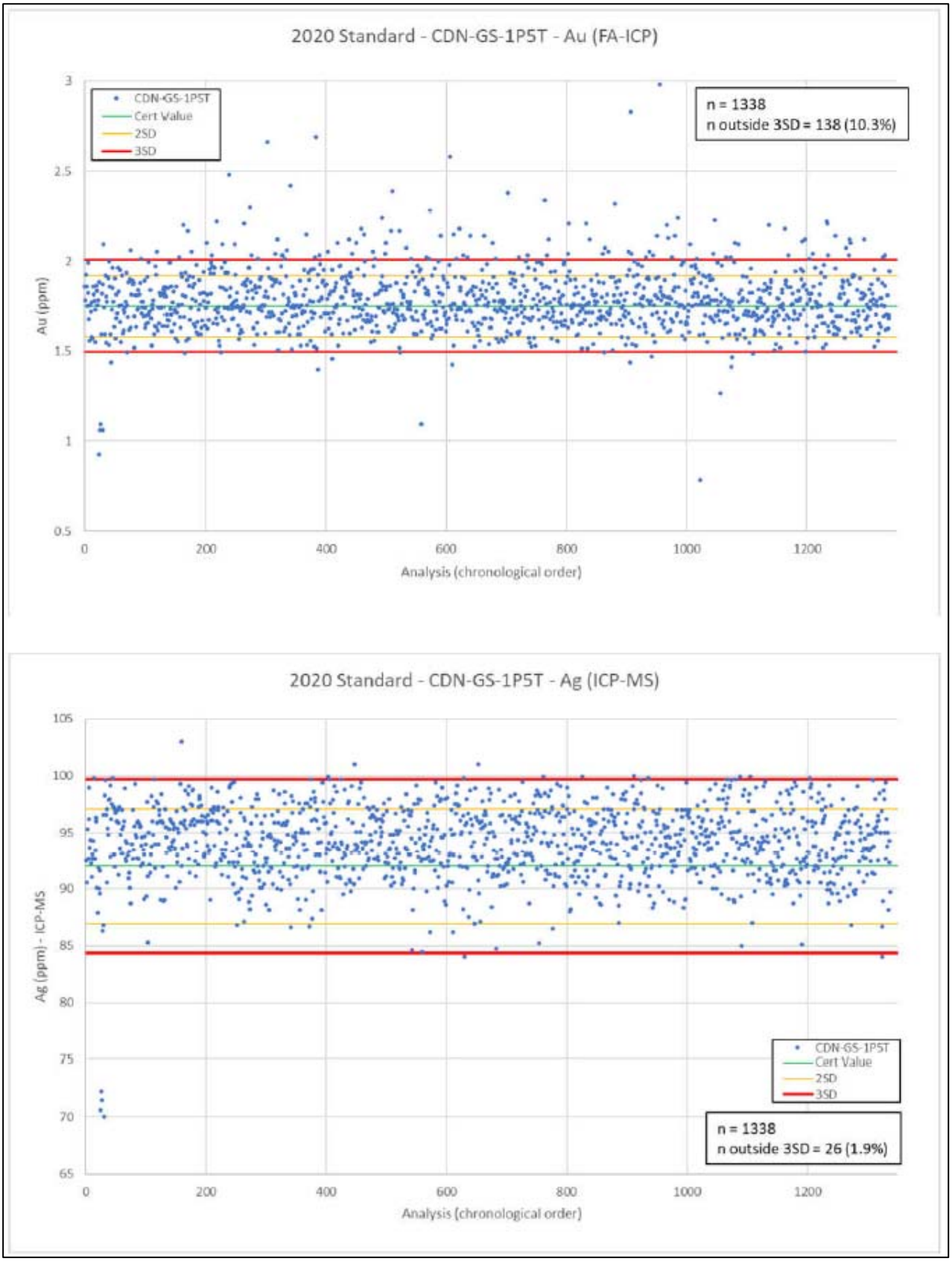


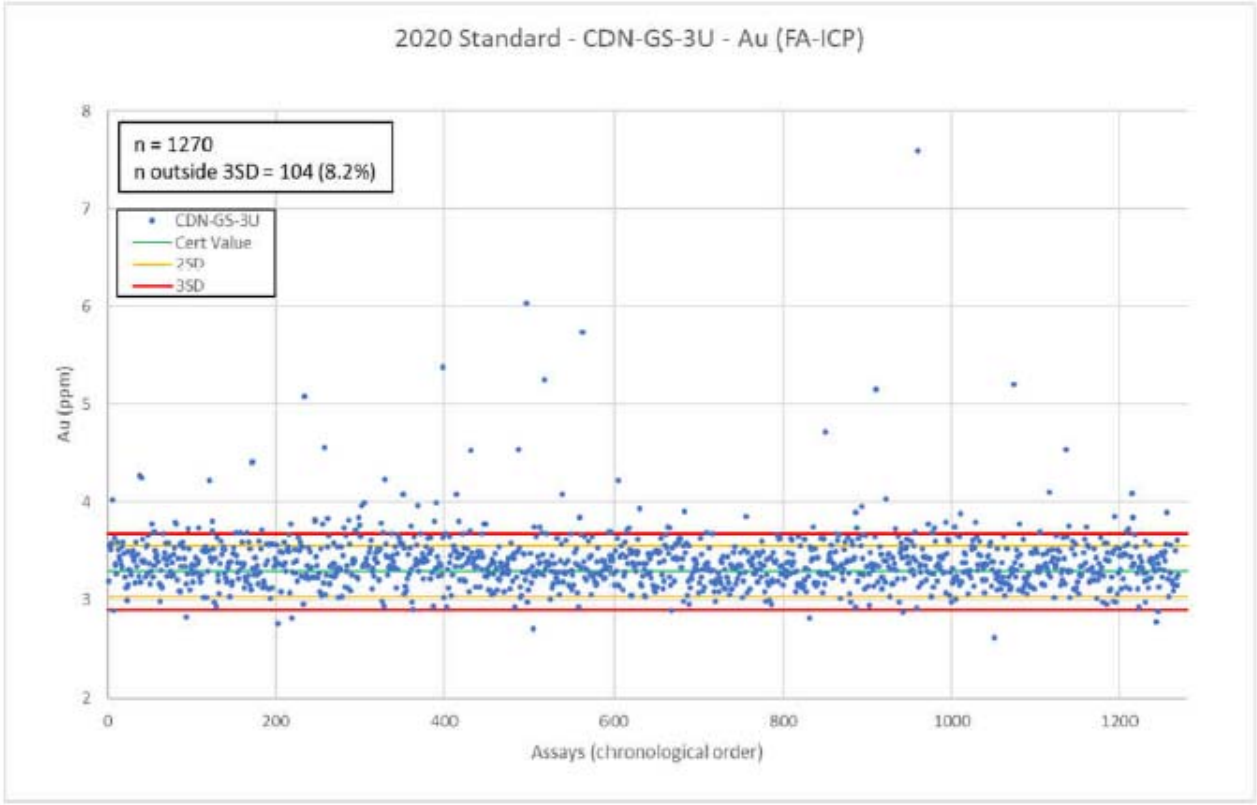

2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1X - Au (FA-ICP)
CDN-GS-1X
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 215
n outside 3SD = 19 (8.8%)
Au (ppm)
Analysis (chronological order)

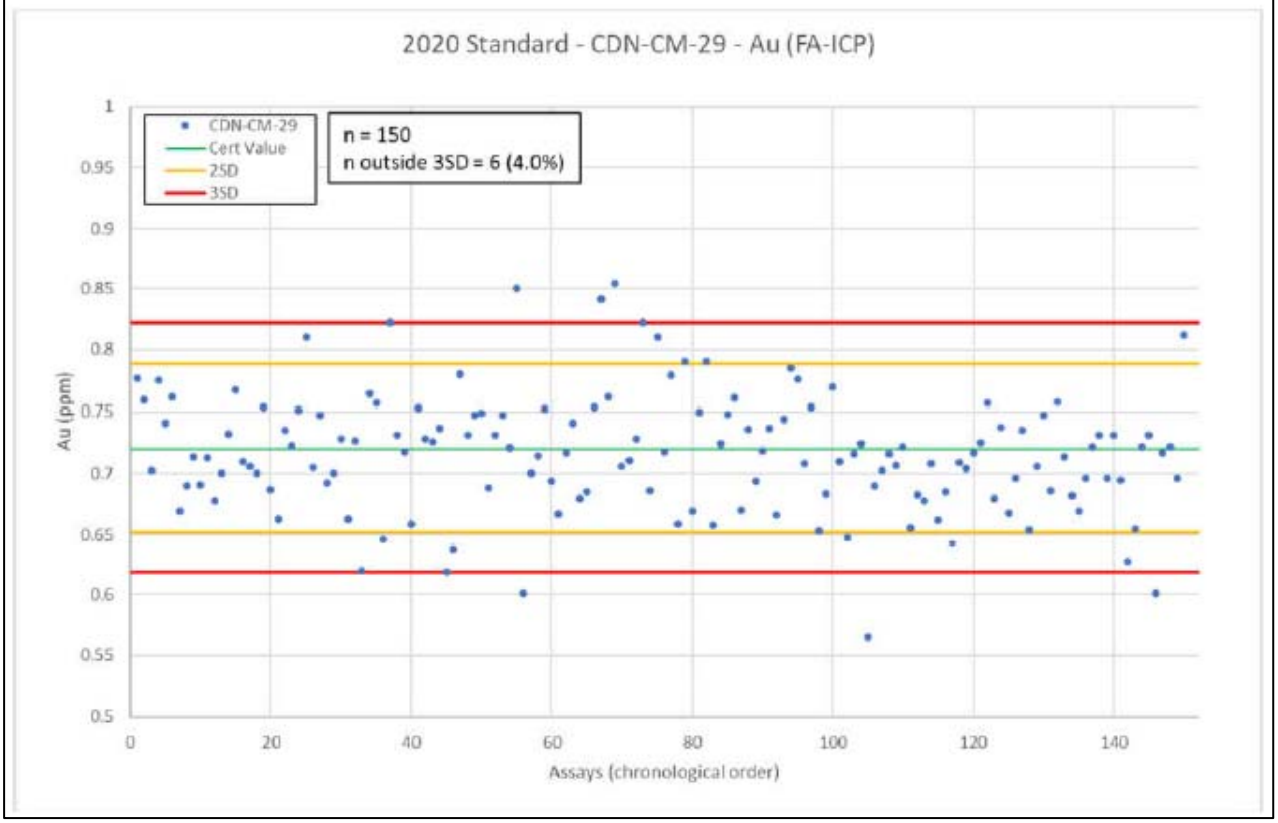

2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1X - Ag (ICP-MS)
CDN-GS-1X
Certified Value
2SD
3sd
n = 215
n outside 3SD = 12 (5.6%)
Ag (ppm)
Analysis (chronological order)

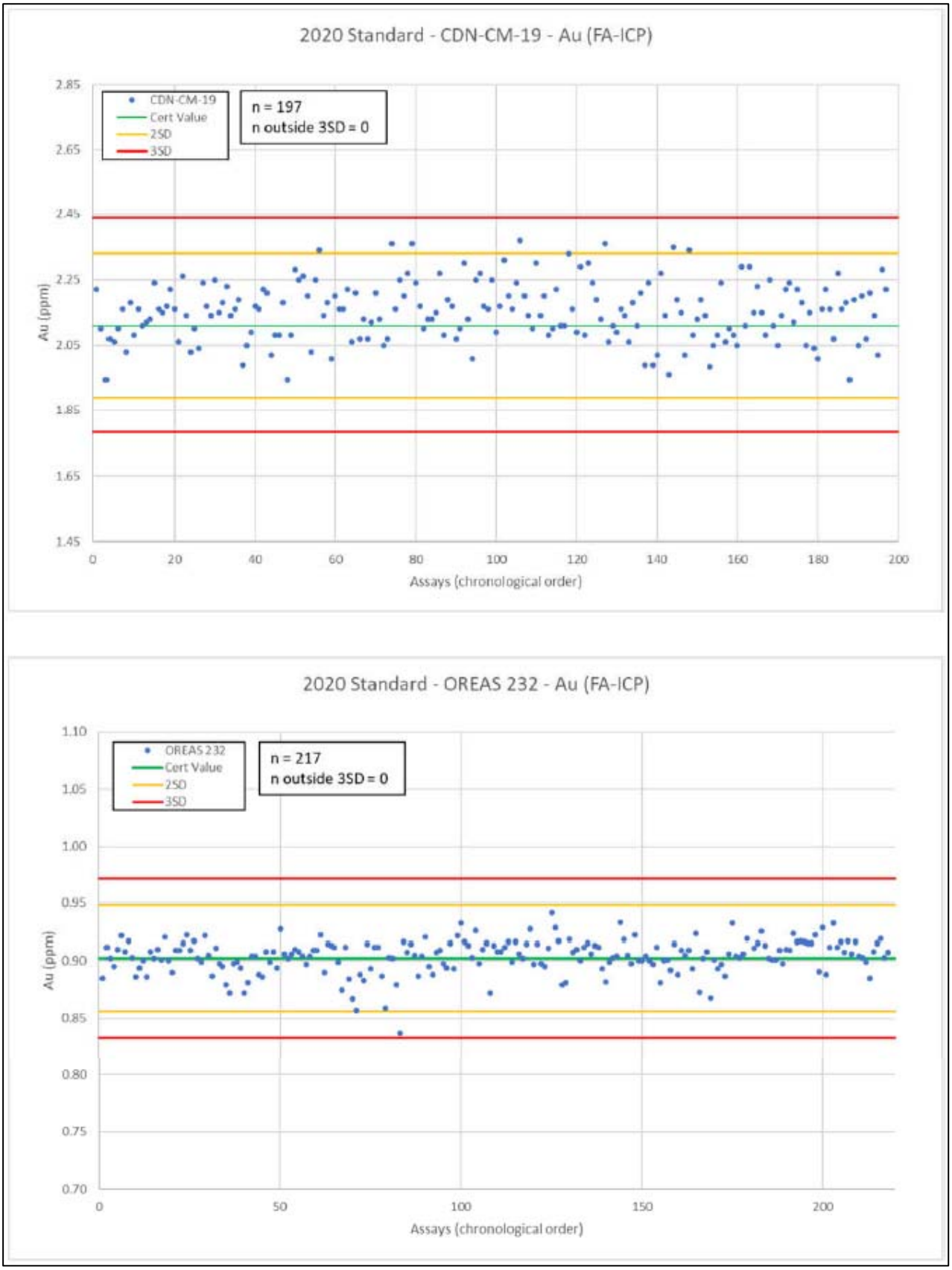

2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1Z - Au (FA-ICP)
CDN-GS-1Z
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 807, n outside 3SD = 14 (1.7%)
certified value = 1.155 ppm Au
data mean = 1.168 ppm Au (+1.2%)
Au (ppm)
Analysis (chronological order)

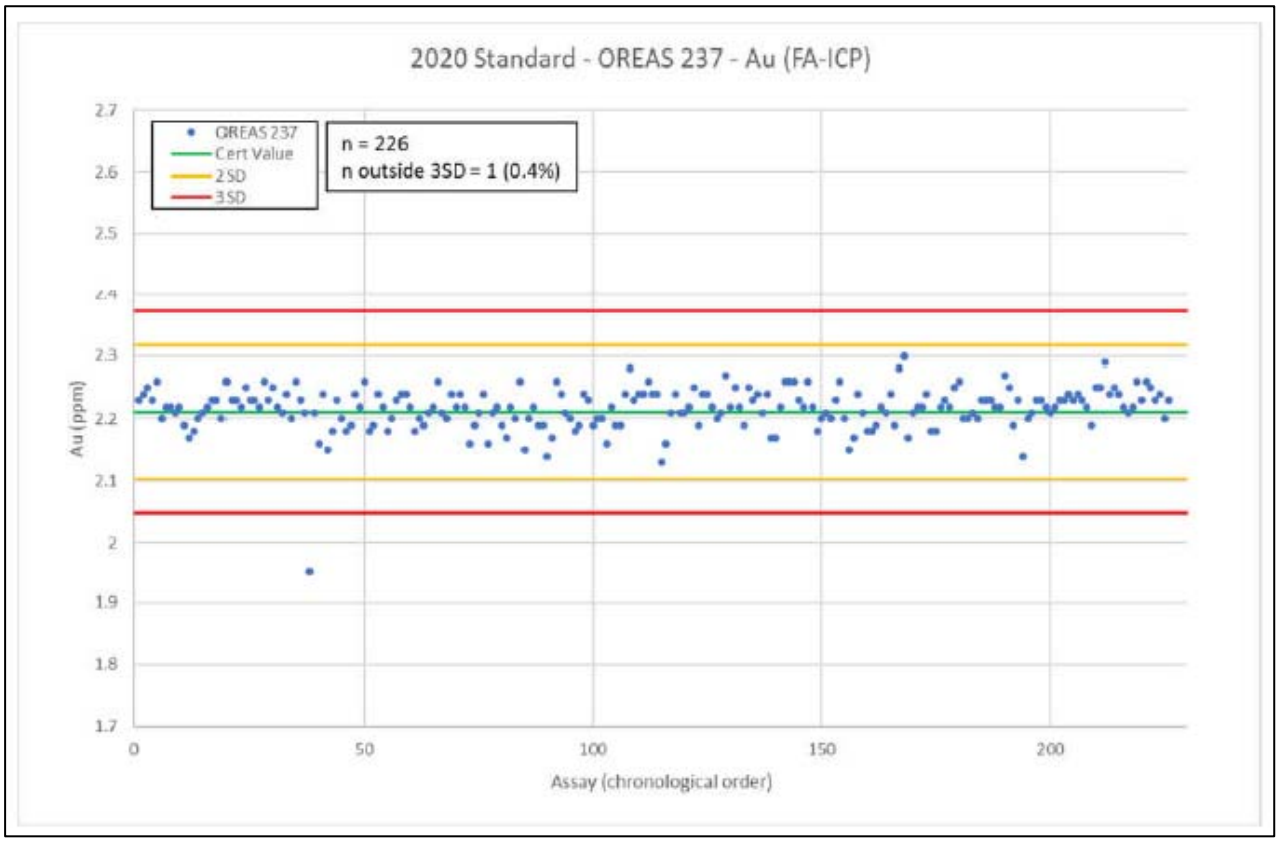

2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1Z - Ag (ICP-MS)
CDN-GS-1Z
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
2sd-
n = 807
n outside 3SD = 81 (10.0%)
Ag (ppm)
Analysis (chronological order)


2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1P5T - Au (FA-ICP)
CDN-GS-1P5T
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 1338
n outside 3SD = 138 (10.3%)
Au (ppm)
Analysis (chronological order)
2020 Standard - CDN-GS-1P5T - Ag (ICP-MS)
Ag (ppm) - ICP-MS
CDN-GS-1P5T
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 1338
n outside 3SD = 26 (1.9%)
Analysis (chronological order)


2020 Standard - CDN-GS-3U - Au (FA-ICP)
n = 1270
n outside 3SD = 104 (8.2%)
CDN-GS-3U
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)

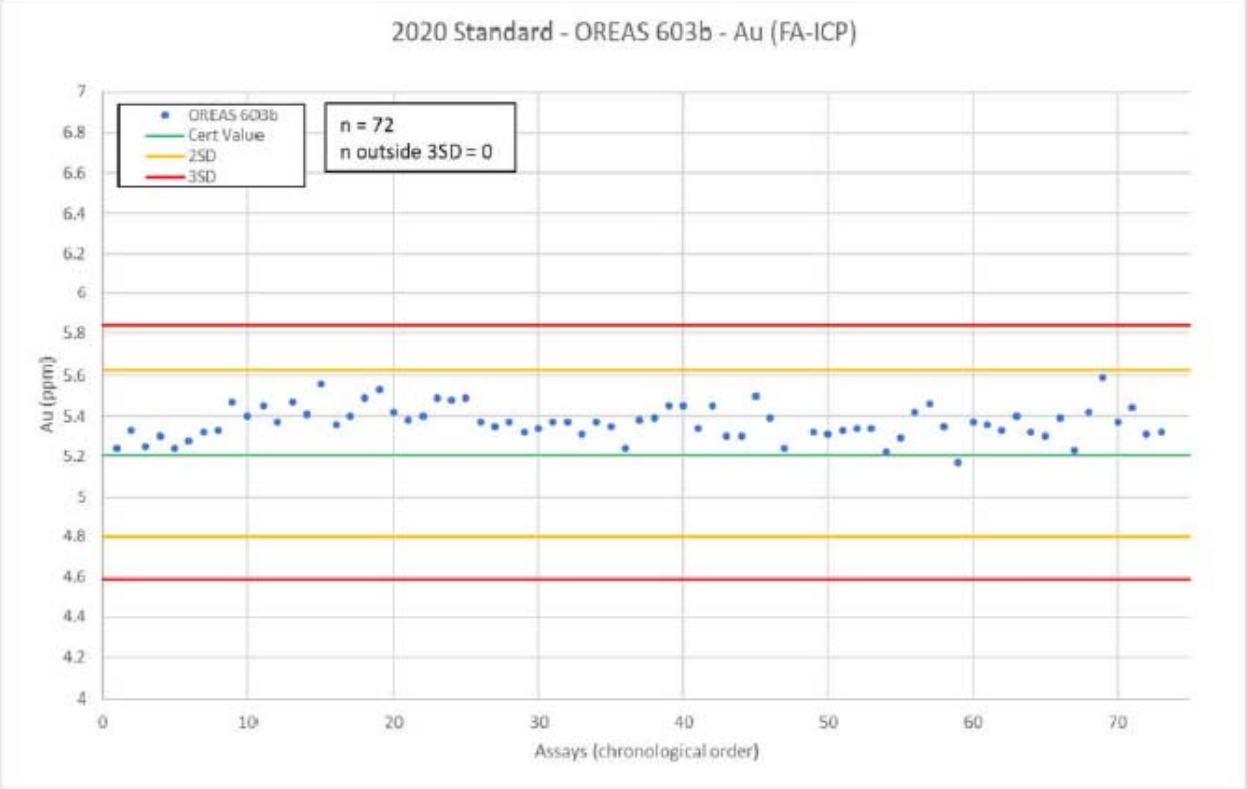

2020 Standard - CDN-CM-29 - Au (FA-ICP)
n = 150
n outside 3SD = 6 (4.0%)
CDN-CM-29
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)

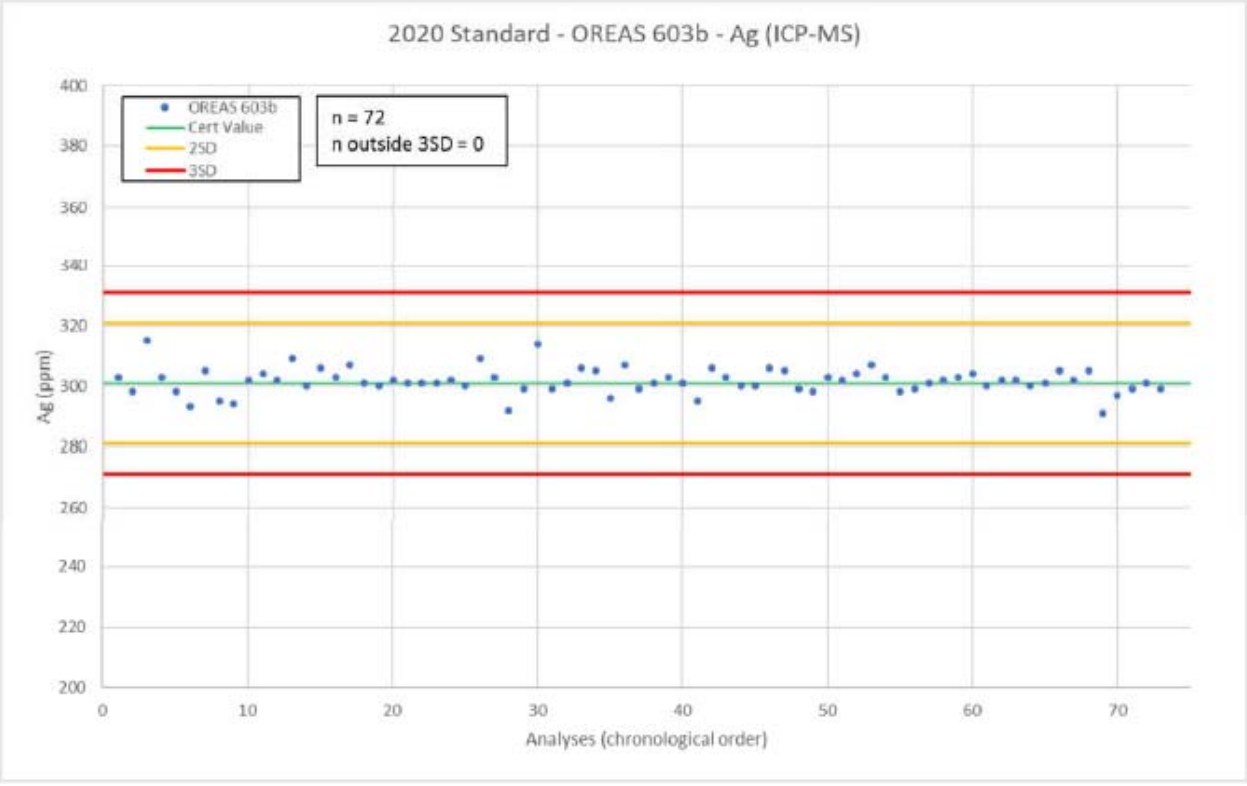

2020 Standard - CDN-CM-19 - Au (FA-ICP)
CDN-CM-19
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 197
n outside 3SD = 0
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)
2020 Standard - OREAS 232 - Au (FA-ICP)
OREAS 232
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 217
n outside 3SD = 0
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)

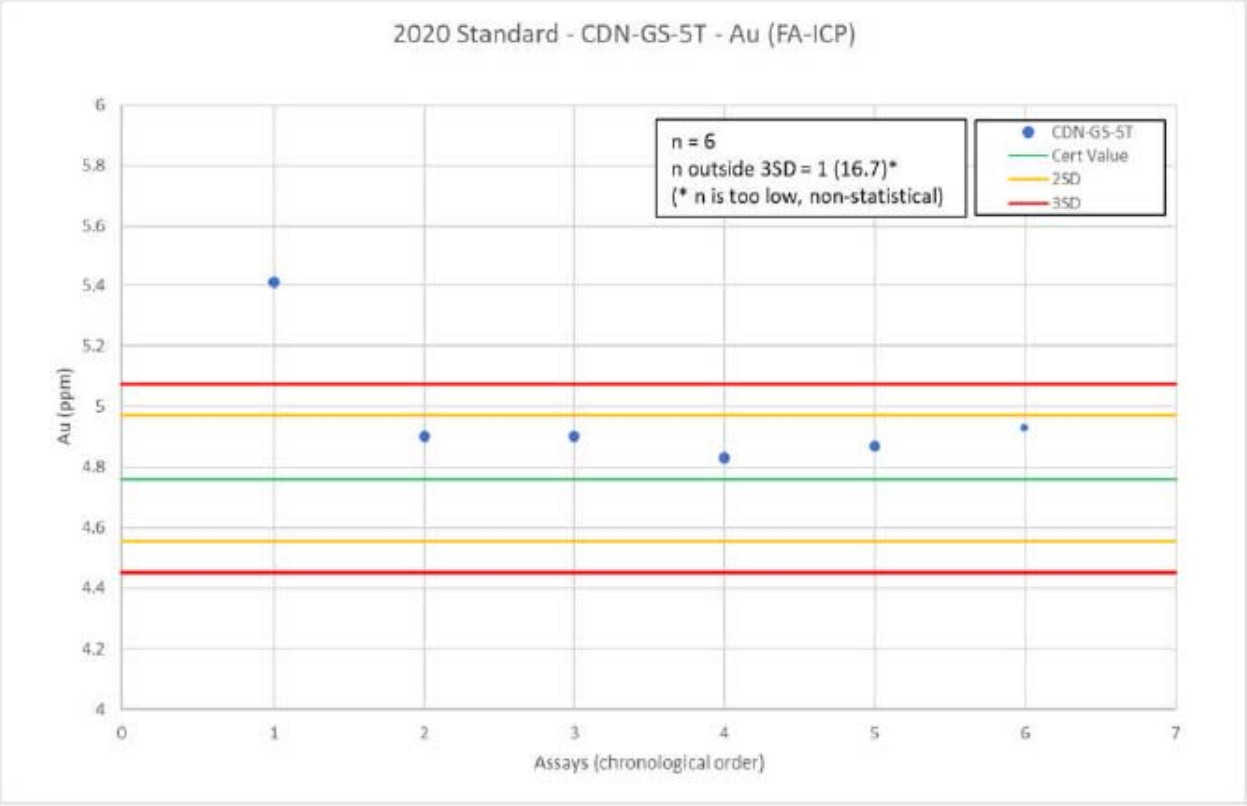

2020 Standard - OREAS 237 - Au (FA-ICP)
OREAS 237
Cert Value
2 SD
3 SD
n = 226
n outside 3SD = 1 (0.4%)
Au (ppm)
Assay (chronological order)
2.7
2.6
2.5
2.3
2.2
2.1
2
1.9
1.8
1.7
0
50
100
150
200

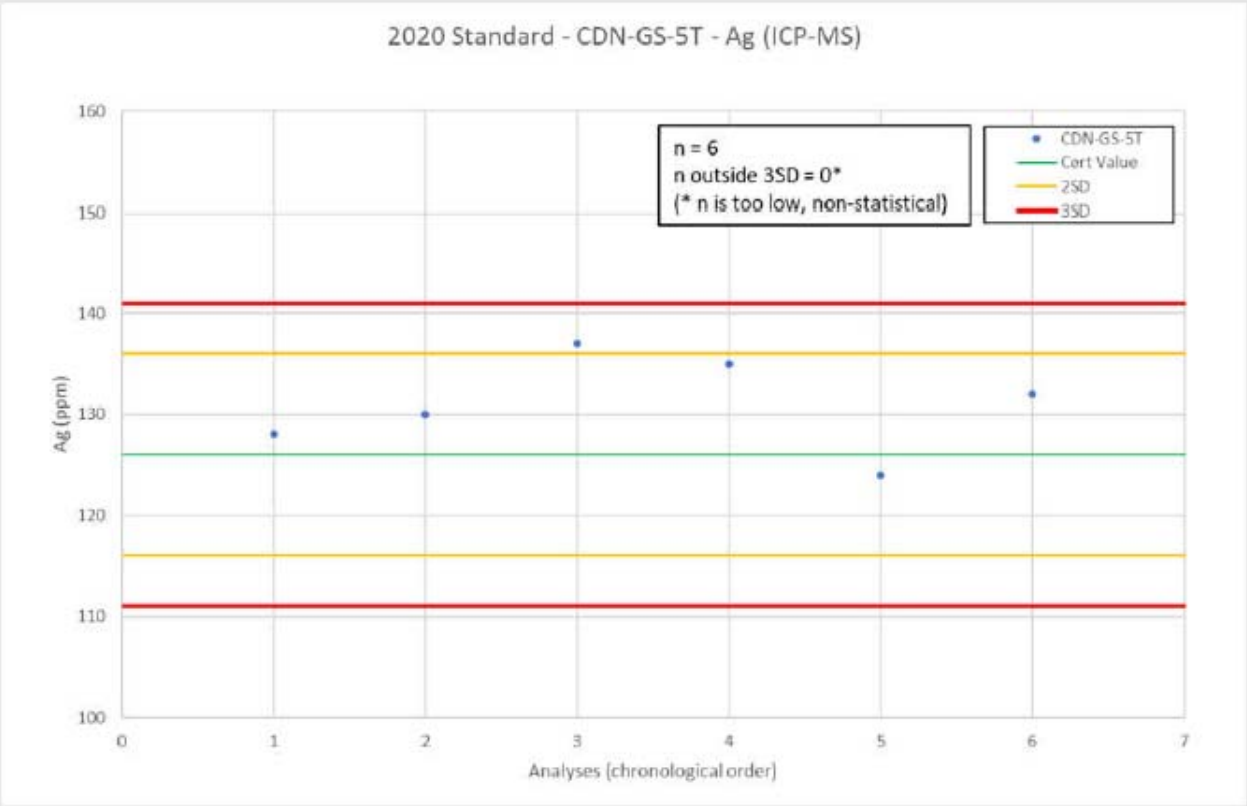
2020 Standard - OREAS 601b - Au (FA-ICP)
OREAS 601b
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 219
n outside 3SD = 1 (0.5%)
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)

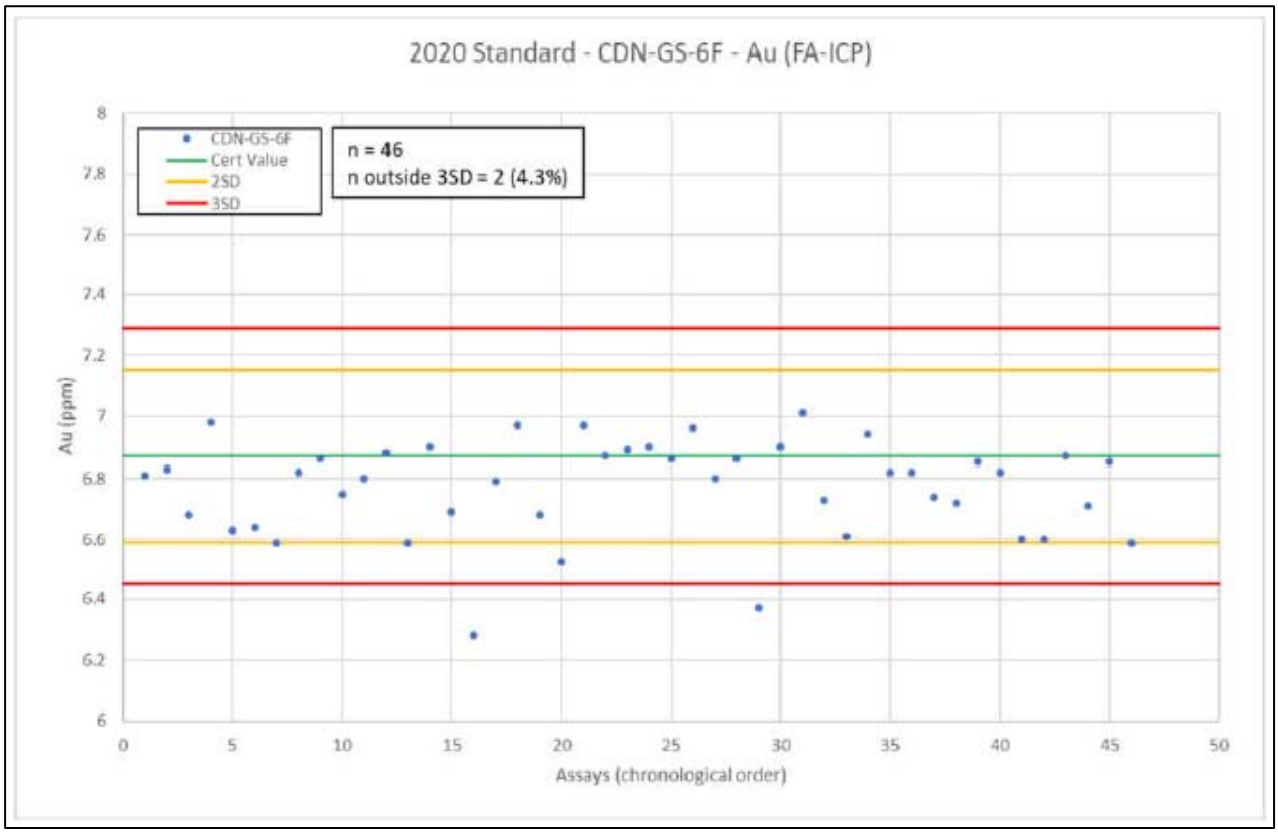
2020 Standard - OREAS 601b - Ag (ICP-MS)
OREAS 601b
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 219
n outside 3SD = 0
Ag (ppm)
Analyses (chronological order)


2020 Standard - OREAS 603b - Au (FA-ICP)
OREAS 603b
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 72
n outside 3SD = 0
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)


2020 Standard - OREAS 603b - Ag (ICP-MS)
OREAS 603b
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 72
n outside 3SD = 0
Ag (ppm)
Analyses (chronological order)


2020 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Au (FA-ICP)
n = 6
n outside 3SD = 1 (16.7)*
(* n is too low, non-statistical)
CDN-GS-5T
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)


2020 Standard - CDN-GS-5T - Ag (ICP-MS)
n = 6
n outside 3SD = 0*
(* n is too low, non-statistical)
CDN-GS-5T
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
Ag (ppm)
Analyses (chronological order)


2020 Standard - CDN-GS-6F - Au (FA-ICP)
CDN-GS-6F
Cert Value
2SD
3SD
n = 46
n outside 3SD = 2 (4.3%)
Au (ppm)
Assays (chronological order)
8
7.8
7.6
7.4
7.2
7
6.8
6.6
6.4
6.2
6
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50

APPENDIX N BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLES

TABLE APPENDIX N.1 BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET			
Receiving Date:	06-Apr-20	**BV Project No:**	2000904
Client:	Benchmark Metals Inc. - Lawer's Gold and Silver Project		
Receiver:	C.L.	Page:	

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
1	KL19193282	Y745777	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.74
2	KL19193282	Y745778	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97
3	KL19193282	Y745779	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.26
4	KL19193282	Y745781	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.66
5	KL19193282	Y745782	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.30
6	KL19193282	Y745783	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.05
7	KL19193282	Y745784	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.40
8	KL19193282	Y745786	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.83
9	KL19193282	Y745787	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.38
10	KL19193282	Y745788	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.56
11	KL19193282	Y745789	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.62
12	KL19193282	Y745791	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.54
13	KL19193282	Y745792	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.72
14	KL19193282	Y745793	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.26
15	KL19193282	Y745794	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.32
16	KL19193282	Y745795	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.54
17	KL19193282	Y745796	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.15
18	KL19193282	Y745797	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.39
19	KL19193282	Y745798	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.06
20	KL19193282	Y745799	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.32
21	KL19193283	Y745801	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.84
22	KL19193283	Y745802	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.65
23	KL19193283	Y745803	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.70
24	KL19193283	Y745804	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.69
25	KL19193283	Y745806	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
26	KL19193283	Y745807	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.82
27	KL19193283	Y745808	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.55
28	KL19193283	Y745809	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.82
29	KL19193283	Y745811	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.65
30	KL19193283	Y745812	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.54
31	KL19193283	Y745858	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.91
32	KL19193283	Y745859	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.14
33	KL19193283	Y745813	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.72
34	KL19193283	Y745814	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.21
35	KL19193283	Y745815	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.79
36	KL19193283	Y745816	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
37	KL19193283	Y745817	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.19
38	KL19193283	Y745818	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.68
39	KL19193283	Y745819	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.79
40	KL19193283	Y745821	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.19
41	KL19193283	Y745822	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.88
42	KL19193283	Y745823	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.45
43	KL19193283	Y745824	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.69
44	KL19193283	Y745826	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.91
45	KL19193283	Y745827	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.60
46	KL19193283	Y745828	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.43
47	KL19193283	Y745829	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.43
48	KL19193283	Y745831	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.94
49	KL19193283	Y745832	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.76
50	KL19193283	Y745833	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.18
51	KL19193283	Y745834	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.51
52	KL19193283	Y745835	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.53
53	KL19193283	Y745836	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.22
54	KL19193283	Y745837	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.91
55	KL19193283	Y745838	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.33
56	KL19199789	Y745494	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
57	KL19199789	Y745495	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.55
58	KL19199789	Y745496	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.04
59	KL19199789	Y745497	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.98
60	KL19199789	Y745498	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.38
61	KL19199789	Y745499	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.89
62	KL19199789	Y745501	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.25
63	KL19199789	Y745502	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.19

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
64	KL19199789	Y745503	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.86
65	KL19199789	Y745504	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.65
66	KL19199789	Y745506	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.83
67	KL19199789	Y745507	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.01
68	KL19199789	Y745508	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.96
69	KL19199789	Y745509	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.01
70	KL19199789	Y745511	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14
71	KL19199789	Y745512	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.26
72	KL19199789	Y745513	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.50
73	KL19199789	Y745514	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.67
74	KL19199789	Y745515	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.82
75	KL19199789	Y745516	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.55
76	KL19199789	Y745517	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.61
77	KL19199789	Y745518	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.69
78	KL19199789	Y745519	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.64
79	KL19199789	Y745521	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.50
80	KL19199789	Y745522	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.19
81	KL19199789	Y745523	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.16
82	KL19199789	Y745524	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.66
83	KL19199789	Y745526	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
84	KL19199789	Y745527	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.58
85	KL19199789	Y745528	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.03
86	KL19199789	Y745529	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.73
87	KL19199789	Y745531	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.64
88	KL19199789	Y745532	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.88
89	KL19199789	Y745533	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.77
90	KL19199795	Y745534	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.59
91	KL19199795	Y745535	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.25
92	KL19199795	Y745536	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
93	KL19199795	Y745537	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.22
94	KL19199795	Y745538	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.21
95	KL19199795	Y745539	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
96	KL19199795	Y745541	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.08
97	KL19199795	Y745542	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.38
98	KL19199795	Y745543	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
99	KL19199795	Y745544	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.99
100	KL19199795	Y745546	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
101	KL19199795	Y745547	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.37

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
102	KL19199795	Y745548	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.05
103	KL19199795	Y745549	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.80
104	KL19199795	Y745551	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.96
105	KL19199795	Y745552	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.83
106	KL19199795	Y745553	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14
107	KL19199795	Y745554	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.87
108	KL19199795	Y745555	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.58
109	KL19199795	Y745556	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.40
110	KL19199795	Y745557	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.67
111	KL19199795	Y745558	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.88
112	KL19199795	Y745559	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.16
113	KL19199795	Y745561	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
114	KL19199795	Y745562	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.59
115	KL19199795	Y745563	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.96
116	KL19199795	Y745564	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.88
117	KL19199795	Y745566	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.42
118	KL19199795	Y745567	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.10
119	KL19199795	Y745568	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.23
120	KL19199795	Y745569	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.22
121	KL19199795	Y745571	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97
122	KL19199795	Y745572	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.24
123	KL19199795	Y745573	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.65
124	KL19199795	Y745574	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.40
125	KL19199795	Y745575	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97
126	KL19229835	Y746584	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.55
127	KL19229835	Y746586	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.53
128	KL19229835	Y746587	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.71
129	KL19229835	Y746588	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.56
130	KL19229835	Y746589	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.66
131	KL19229835	Y746591	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.93
132	KL19229835	Y746592	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.50
133	KL19229835	Y746593	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.75
134	KL19229835	Y746594	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.76
135	KL19229835	Y746595	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.69
136	KL19229835	Y746596	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.15
137	KL19229835	Y746597	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.95
138	KL19229835	Y746598	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.51
139	KL19229835	Y746599	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.52

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
140	KL19229835	Y747451	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.49
141	KL19229835	Y747452	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.27
142	KL19229835	Y747453	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.50
143	KL19229835	Y747454	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
144	KL19229835	Y747455	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.39
145	KL19229835	Y747456	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.37
146	KL19229835	Y747457	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.30
147	KL19229835	Y747458	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
148	KL19229835	Y747459	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.18
149	KL19229835	Y747461	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.10
150	KL19229835	Y747462	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.52
151	KL19229835	Y747463	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.15
152	KL19229835	Y747464	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.92
153	KL19229835	Y747466	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.04
154	KL19229835	Y747467	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.99
155	KL19229835	Y747468	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.43
156	KL19229835	Y747469	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.32
157	KL19229835	Y747471	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.44
158	KL19229835	Y747472	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.39
159	KL19229835	Y747473	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.49
160	KL19229835	Y747474	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
161	KL19229835	Y747475	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.54
162	KL19229835	Y747476	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.01
163	KL19229835	Y747477	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.34
164	KL19229835	Y747478	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.44
165	KL19229835	Y747479	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.43
166	KL19229835	Y747481	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
167	KL19229835	Y747482	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14
168	KL19229835	Y747483	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.99
169	KL19229835	Y747484	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.26
170	KL19229835	Y747486	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.47
171	KL19229835	Y747487	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.38
172	KL19229835	Y747488	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.05
173	KL19229835	Y747489	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.76
174	KL19229835	Y747491	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.65
175	KL19229835	Y747492	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.06
176	KL19229835	Y747493	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.38
177	KL19229835	Y747494	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.32

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
178	KL19229835	Y747495	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.31
179	KL19229835	Y747496	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.32
180	KL19229835	Y747497	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.37
181	KL19229835	Y747498	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.35
182	KL19229835	Y747499	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.42
183	KL19229835	Y747501	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.36
184	KL19229835	Y747502	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.42
185	KL19229835	Y747503	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.42
186	KL19229835	Y747504	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.88
187	KL19229835	Y747506	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.93
188	KL19229835	Y747507	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.52
189	KL19229835	Y747508	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.43
190	KL19229835	Y747509	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.31
191	KL19229835	Y747511	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.00
192	KL19229835	Y747512	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.34
193	KL19229835	Y747513	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.42
194	KL19226841	Y747514	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.62
195	KL19226841	Y747515	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.44
196	KL19226841	Y747516	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.05
197	KL19226841	Y747517	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.05
198	KL19226841	Y747518	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.17
199	KL19226841	Y747519	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.93
200	KL19226841	Y747521	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.56
201	KL19226841	Y747522	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.55
202	KL19226841	Y747523	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14
203	KL19226841	Y747524	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.98
204	KL19226841	Y747526	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.50
205	KL19226841	Y747527	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.31
206	KL19226841	Y747528	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.39
207	KL19226841	Y747529	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.51
208	KL19226841	Y747531	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.89
209	KL19226841	Y747532	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.07
210	KL19226841	Y747533	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.47
211	KL19226841	Y747534	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.44
212	KL19226841	Y747535	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
213	KL19226841	Y747536	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.44
214	KL19226841	Y747537	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.11
215	KL19226841	Y747538	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.36

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
216	KL19226841	Y747539	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.49
217	KL19226841	Y747541	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.23
218	KL19226841	Y747542	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.43
219	KL19226841	Y747543	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.19
220	KL19226841	Y747544	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.85
221	KL19226841	Y747546	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.31
222	KL19226841	Y747547	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.53
223	KL19226841	Y747548	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
224	KL19226841	Y747549	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
225	KL19226841	Y747551	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.32
226	KL19226841	Y747552	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.37
227	KL19226841	Y747553	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.13
228	KL19226841	Y747554	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.37
229	KL19226841	Y747555	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97
230	KL19262549	A0798918	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.15
231	KL19262549	A0798919	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.83
232	KL19262549	A0798921	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.80
233	KL19262549	A0798922	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.92
234	KL19262549	A0798923	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.88
235	KL19262549	A0798924	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.80
236	KL19262549	A0798926	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.88
237	KL19262549	A0798927	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.91
238	KL19262549	A0798928	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
239	KL19262549	A0798929	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.06
240	KL19262549	A0798931	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.20
241	KL19262549	A0798932	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.27
242	KL19262549	A0798933	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.30
243	KL19262549	A0798934	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.48
244	KL19262549	A0798935	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.93
245	KL19262549	A0798936	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.14
246	KL19262549	A0798937	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.97
247	KL19262549	A0798938	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.29
248	KL19262549	A0798939	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.45
249	KL19262549	A0798941	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.12
250	KL19262549	A0798942	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.12
251	KL19262549	A0798943	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.39
252	KL19262549	A0798944	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.86
253	KL19262549	A0798946	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
254	KL19262549	A0798947	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.26
255	KL19262549	A0798948	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.14
256	KL19262549	A0798949	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
257	KL19262549	A0798951	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.10
258	KL19262549	A0798952	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.36
259	KL19262549	A0798953	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.90
260	KL19262549	A0798954	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
261	KL19262549	A0798955	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.71
262	KL19262549	A0798956	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.99
263	KL19262549	A0798957	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.22
264	KL19262549	A0798958	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.04
265	KL19262549	A0798959	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.79
266	KL19262549	A0798961	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.00
267	KL19262549	A0798962	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.94
268	KL19262549	A0798963	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.15
269	KL19262549	A0798964	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.86
270	KL19262549	A0798966	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.02
271	KL19262549	A0798967	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.02
272	KL19262549	A0798968	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.01
273	KL19262549	A0798969	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.06
274	KL19262549	A0798971	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.73
275	KL19262549	A0798972	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.07
276	KL19262549	A0798973	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.02
277	KL19262549	A0798974	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
278	KL19262549	A0798975	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.13
279	KL19262549	A0798976	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97
280	KL19262549	A0798977	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.03
281	KL19262549	A0798978	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.09
282	KL19262549	A0798979	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.99
283	KL19262549	A0798981	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.02
284	KL19262549	A0798982	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.79
285	KL19262549	A0798983	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.12
286	KL19262549	A0798984	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.77
287	KL19262549	A0798986	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.95
288	KL19262549	A0798987	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.93
289	KL19262549	A0798988	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.24
290	KL19262549	A0798989	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.24
291	KL19262549	A0798991	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.86

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
292	KL19262549	A0798992	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.43
293	KL19247226	A0803323	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	7.31
294	KL19247226	A0803324	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.30
295	KL19247226	A0803326	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.00
296	KL19247226	A0803327	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.13
297	KL19247226	A0803328	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.55
298	KL19247226	A0803329	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.52
299	KL19247226	A0803331	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.56
300	KL19247226	A0803332	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.36
301	KL19247226	A0803333	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.09
302	KL19247226	A0803334	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.53
303	KL19247226	A0803335	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.91
304	KL19247226	A0803336	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.28
305	KL19247226	A0803337	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.55
306	KL19247226	A0803338	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.75
307	KL19247226	A0803339	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.36
308	KL19247226	A0803341	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.53
309	KL19247226	A0803342	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.21
310	KL19247226	A0803343	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.34
311	KL19247226	A0803344	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.37
312	KL19247226	A0803346	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.44
313	KL19247226	A0803347	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.52
314	KL19247226	A0803348	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.59
315	KL19247226	A0803349	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.55
316	KL19247226	A0803351	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.51
317	KL19247226	A0803352	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.09
318	KL19247226	A0803353	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.20
319	KL19247226	A0803354	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.73
320	KL19247226	A0803355	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.34
321	KL19247226	A0803356	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.85
322	KL19247226	A0803357	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.56
323	KL19247226	A0803358	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.70
324	KL19247226	A0803359	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.67
325	KL19247226	A0803361	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.65
326	KL19247226	A0803362	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.78
327	KL19247226	A0803363	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.55
328	KL19247226	A0803364	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.30
329	KL19247226	A0803366	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.57

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
330	KL19247226	A0803367	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.69
331	KL19247226	A0803368	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.57
332	KL19247226	A0803369	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.94
333	KL19249603	A0803482	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.02
334	KL19249603	A0803371	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.76
335	KL19249603	A0803372	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.46
336	KL19249603	A0803373	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.66
337	KL19249603	A0803374	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.50
338	KL19249603	A0803375	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.51
339	KL19249603	A0803376	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.63
340	KL19249603	A0803377	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.98
341	KL19249603	A0803378	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.24
342	KL19249603	A0803379	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.37
343	KL19249603	A0803381	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.70
344	KL19249603	A0803382	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.24
345	KL19265975	A0799196	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.94
346	KL19265975	A0799197	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.08
347	KL19265975	A0799198	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.01
348	KL19265975	A0799199	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.12
349	KL19265975	A0799201	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.30
350	KL19265975	A0799202	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.73
351	KL19265975	A0799203	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.44
352	KL19265975	A0799204	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.75
353	KL19265975	A0799206	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.46
354	KL19265975	A0799207	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.22
355	KL19265975	A0799208	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.66
356	KL19265975	A0799209	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.37
357	KL19265975	A0799211	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.17
358	KL19265975	A0799212	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.81
359	KL19265975	A0799213	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.81
360	KL19265975	A0799214	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.99
361	KL19265980	A0799215	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.38
362	KL19265980	A0799216	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.07
363	KL19265980	A0799217	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.06
364	KL19265980	A0799218	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.53
365	KL19265980	A0799219	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.63
366	KL19265980	A0799221	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.49
367	KL19265980	A0799222	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.97

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
368	KL19265980	A0799223	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.33
369	KL19265980	A0799224	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.01
370	KL19265980	A0799226	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.64
371	KL19265980	A0799227	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.31
372	KL19188092	Y745147	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.36
373	KL19188092	Y745148	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.24
374	KL19188092	Y745149	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.21
375	KL19188092	Y745151	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.30
376	KL19188092	Y745152	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.45
377	KL19188092	Y745153	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.90
378	KL19188092	Y745154	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.57
379	KL19188092	Y745155	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.75
380	KL19188092	Y745156	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.27
381	KL19188092	Y745157	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.36
382	KL19188092	Y745158	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.42
383	KL19188092	Y745159	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.41
384	KL19188092	Y745161	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.00
385	KL19188092	Y745162	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.55
386	KL19188092	Y745163	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.84
387	KL19188092	Y745164	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	0.86
388	KL19188092	Y745166	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.17
389	KL19188092	Y745167	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.83
390	KL19188092	Y745168	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.50
391	KL19202561	Y746058	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.68
392	KL19202561	Y746059	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.07
393	KL19202561	Y746061	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.85
394	KL19202561	Y746062	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.92
395	KL19202561	Y746063	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.39
396	KL19202561	Y746064	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.48
397	KL19202561	Y746066	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.93
398	KL19202561	Y746067	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.72
399	KL19202561	Y746068	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.50
400	KL19202561	Y746069	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.46
401	KL19202561	Y746071	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.00
402	KL19202561	Y746072	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.26
403	KL19202561	Y746073	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.47
404	KL19202561	Y746074	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.76
405	KL19202561	Y746075	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	4.18

TABLE APPENDIX N.1
BV LABS METALLURGICAL SAMPLE RECEIVING LOG SHEET

Count	Certificate Number	Sample Label	Container Type	Sample Type (C, R, P, Sl, S)	Wet /Dry	Top Size	Weight (kg)
406	KL19202561	Y746076	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	2.98
407	KL19202561	Y746077	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.35
408	KL19202561	Y746078	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.16
409	KL19202561	Y746079	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.60
410	KL19202561	Y746081	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.62
411	KL19202561	Y746082	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.91
412	KL19202561	Y746083	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.59
413	KL19202561	Y746084	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	1.53
414	KL19202561	Y746086	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.49
415	KL19202561	Y746087	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.75
416	KL19202561	Y746088	Plastic Bag	Reject	Dry	6mesh	3.86
Total							**975.58**

APPENDIX O ALS SAMPLE LIST

TABLE APPENDIX-O.1
ALS SAMPLE RECEIVE LIST FROM LAWYERS PROJECT - DECEMBER 15, 2020

Met Sample ID	Geo Sample ID Security Seal No.	Drill Hole ID* Depth (m)	Split 1/2 Core			Zone - Location
			Dia. (Type)	Length (m)	Wt (kg)	
CS32 (30-36)	119833	DH32 (30-36)	NQ	6	14.5	Cliff Creek - South Zone
CC44 (126-134)	119834	DH44 (126-134)	NQ	8	19.3	Cliff Creek - Mid Zone
CC6 (124-130)	119835	DH6 (124-130)	HQ	6	23.3	Cliff Creek - Main Zone

***** *2020 drill program*