

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE DUNWELL PROPERTY

Skeena Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada
NTS 103P/13 & 104A/04

Centered at
Latitude 55° 59' 45" North
Longitude 129° 55' 12" West
UTM 442600 East, 6206100 North, Zone 9N (NAD83)

-Prepared for-

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American Creek Resources Ltd.
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-Prepared by-

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Effective Date: October 20, 2020

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for American Creek Resources Ltd. by James A. McCrea, P.Geo. The quality of information and conclusions contained herein are consistent with the level of effort involved in Mr. McCrea's services, 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 report. This report is intended to be used by American Creek Resources Ltd., subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with Mr. McCrea. This contract permits Stinger Resources Inc. and American Creek Resources Ltd. to file this report as a Technical Report to satisfy TSX Venture Policy requirements pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, James Albert McCrea, am a professional geologist residing at 306 - 10743 139 Street, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

- I am the author of the 'Technical Report on the Dunwell Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada', dated October 20, 2020;
- I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.), Practising, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (Licence # 21450). I graduated from the University of Alberta, Canada, with a B. Sc. in Geology in 1988.
- I have worked as a geoscientist in the minerals industry for over 30 years and have been estimating mineral resources for over 25 years. I have been directly involved in the mining, exploration, resource estimation and evaluation of mineral properties, mainly, in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and base metals;
- I first visited the Dunwell property and area on October 2, 2017, on August 18th, 2018, then from July to December of 2019 and again from October 7 to 18, 2020.
- I had no prior involvement with the Property before I visited it in 2017;
- I am responsible for all sections of 'Technical Report on the Dunwell Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada', dated October 20, 2020;
- I am independent of Stinger Resources Inc. and American Creek Resources Ltd. as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in American Creek Resources Ltd.;
- I was retained by Stinger Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of American Creek Resources Ltd. to prepare an exploration summary on the Dunwell property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The report is based on my review of project files and information provided by Stinger Resources Inc. and American Creek Resources Ltd. personnel and the site visits in 2018 and 2019;
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI43-101. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
- As of the date of this certificate, 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: October 20, 2020

Signed By James A. McCrea

James A. McCrea, B. Sc., P. Geo.
(signed and sealed original copy on file)

Dated this 20th day of October, 2020

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Stinger Resources Inc. ('Stinger' or the 'Company'), a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Creek Resources Ltd. ('American Creek'), retained James A. McCrea, P. Geo. to provide an independent review of the Dunwell property (the 'Property') in the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, in the area known as BC's Golden Triangle.

The author conducted a property examination, reviewed available exploration results, examined drill core and prepared this independent technical report (the 'Report'). This Report was prepared with information provided by Stinger Resources in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties) to be a comprehensive review of the exploration activities on the Property, and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work.

1.2 Property Location and Description

The Dunwell property is located in the Intermontane Belt of northwestern British Columbia close to the contact with the Coast Belt. The Property is centered at geographic coordinates of latitude 55° 59' 14" North by longitude 129° 55' 09" West or UTM coordinates of 442,648 E and 6,205,026 N, NAD83 Zone 9 North on NTS Map Sheets 103P/13 and 104A/04.

Stinger Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of American Creek will hold a 100% undivided interest in the Dunwell property which consists of 18 mineral tenures and 45 Crown Granted Mineral Claims with a registered area of 1766.98 ha. The registered areas do not allow for claim overlaps or Crown Grants with superposition. The actual footprint of the concession group is 1453.39 ha. The claims are shown in Figure 4.3.

American Creek acquired the Silvershot, Bear River/MM and Dunwell properties in 2016 then acquired the Glacier Creek Property in 2020 and amalgamated them into the present Dunwell Property. The Property covers some 20 historic prospects and of those 17 are listed in Minfile.

Stinger will hold a 100% undivided interest in the Dunwell property following the completion of the Spinout Arrangement. Under the Arrangement, American Creek will transfer the Assets to a wholly-owned subsidiary, Stinger, in consideration for 45,000,000 Stinger common shares. The Stinger shares will then be distributed to American Creek's shareholders pro rata their interest in American Creek. The assets that will be transferred to Stinger under the Arrangement will include the Dunwell property and two other properties, the optioned interests in the three properties, plus shares, cash and other assets. The details of the Arrangement are contained in American Creek's October 5, 2020 news release.

The Dunwell property is subject to certain property agreements which are described in section 4.3. The tenures Crown Grants are listed in the Tables 1.1 and 1.2 respectively. Figure 4.4 shows the different claim blocks.

Table 1.1: Dunwell Property Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Zone	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
250741	Bear River	M.M. #100	2031, Mar 08	450.00
251711	Bear River	REFER TO LOT TABLE	2031, Mar 09	25.00
373705	Dunwell	BEN ALI	2031, Mar 09	25.00
373706	Dunwell	FDR	2031, Mar 14	450.00
545317	Dunwell	BEN ALI FRACTION	2031, Mar 09	18.0902
545809	Dunwell	CHAMPION 9	2031, Mar 09	18.1001
556050	Dunwell	DUNWELL 2	2031, Mar 09	18.0921
556054	Dunwell	LULU	2031, Mar 14	108.6046
596543	Dunwell	DUNWELL FRACTION	2031, Mar 09	18.0979
1019636	Dunwell	LAKEVIEW A	2031, Mar 09	36.1957
1019637	Dunwell	LAKEVIEW B	2031, Mar 14	36.1829
1023629	Dunwell	-	2031, Mar 14	126.6087
1042958	Silver Shot	GOLDSHOT	2030, Oct 30	36.2024
1042968	Silver Shot	SILVERSHOT	2030, Oct 30	54.2996
1042970	Silver Shot	SILVERBULL	2030, Oct 30	144.8088
1059246	Dunwell	DUNWELL SOUTH	2030, Sept 12	54.315
1060236	Dunwell	SUNBEAM	2030, Apr 22	18.0921
1060242	Dunwell	DUNWELL NEW	2030, Apr 22	18.0981
		Total		1655.788

Table 1.2: Dunwell Property Crown Granted Mineral Claims

Charge No.	Parcel Identifier	Legal Description	Mineral Claim Surveyed as
PL41217	015-261-298	District Lot 1384 Cassiar District	Little Pearl Fraction
PL41215	015-261-361	District Lot 1385 Cassiar District	Kootenay
PL41233	015-267-571	District Lot 1552 Cassiar District	Thelma
PL41202	015-267-792	District Lot 1553 Cassiar District	Black Bear
PL41234	015-267-865	District Lot 1554 Cassiar District	Tiger
PL41229	015-298-680	District Lot 1826 Cassiar District	Silver Bar No. 1
PL41230	015-269-850	District Lot 1827 Cassiar District	Silver Bar No. 2 Fraction
PL41231	015-269-876	District Lot 1828 Cassiar District	Silver Bar Fraction
PL41205	015-604-438	District Lot 2317 Cassiar District	Chicago No. 1
PL41206	015-604-454	District Lot 2318 Cassiar District	Chicago No. 2
PL41207	015-765-733	District Lot 2319 Cassiar District	Chicago Fraction
PL41200	015-765-741	District Lot 2325 Cassiar District	Ben Bolt Fraction
PL41201	015-261-433	District Lot 2954 Cassiar District	Billy
PL41212	015-261-514	District Lot 2955 Cassiar District	Jane
PL41211	015-261-590	District Lot 2956 Cassiar District	Helen
PL41220	015-261-654	District Lot 2957 Cassiar District	Mabel
PL41213	015-261-701	District Lot 2958 Cassiar District	Jennie
PL41210	015-261-751	District Lot 2959 Cassiar District	Go-Between Fraction
PL41225	015-269-761	District Lot 2960 Cassiar District	O.K. Fraction
PL41237	015-269-779	District Lot 2961 Cassiar District	Wolverine
PL41218	015-570-584	District Lot 402 Cassiar District	Lucky Boy
PL41216	015-570-592	District Lot 403 Cassiar District	Last Chance
PL41228	015-563-308	District Lot 420 Cassiar District	Sadie
PL41224	015-563-448	District Lot 428 Cassiar District	Mosquito
PL41208	015-610-144	District Lot 4287 Cassiar District	Dunwell No. 2
PL41209	015-610-187	District Lot 4290 Cassiar District	Dunwell Fraction
PL41226	015-260-810	District Lot 436 Cassiar District	Olga
PL41222	015-260-836	District Lot 437 Cassiar District	Melba
PL41203	015-595-862	District Lot 4418 Cassiar District	Charles
PL41204	015-595-897	District Lot 4419 Cassiar District	Charles No. 3 Fraction
PL41236	015-595-927	District Lot 4420 Cassiar District	Virginia
PL41235	015-658-154	District Lot 4476 Cassiar District	Victory
PL41194	015-607-089	District Lot 5252 Cassiar District	Alice No. 1
PL41197	015-607-135	District Lot 5253 Cassiar District	Alice No. 3
PL41195	015-607-151	District Lot 5257 Cassiar District	Alice No. 1 Fraction
PL41196	015-607-186	District Lot 5260 Cassiar District	Alice No. 2 Fraction

Charge No.	Parcel Identifier	Legal Description	Mineral Claim Surveyed as
PL41227	015-774-031	District Lot 769 Cassiar District	Rex
PL41193	015-774-066	District Lot 770 Cassiar District	Ajax
PL41198	015-773-949	District Lot 771 Cassiar District	Auto
PL41223	015-773-965	District Lot 772 Cassiar District	Minnie
PL41221	015-773-981	District Lot 773 Cassiar District	Maid of Erin
PL41214	015-580-881	District Lot 774 Cassiar District	Jumbo
PL41199	015-580-890	District Lot 775 Cassiar District	Ben Bolt
PL41232	015-765-709	District Lot 869 Cassiar District	Sunbeam
PL41219	015-765-717	District Lot 926 Cassiar District	Lulu

The Dunwell claim block was purchased for 7,000,000 shares of the company and the vendor retains a 2% NSR on the property where the company can buy back 1% anytime for a onetime payment of \$2,000,000 (American News Release, October, 2016).

The Glacier Creek claims were purchased from StrikePoint Gold Inc. ("StrikePoint") for \$50,000 and 3,000,000 shares of the company. The vendor retains a 0.5% NSR on the property where the company can buy back the NSR anytime for a onetime payment of \$500,000.

1.3 Accessibility

Vehicular access to the Property from Stewart, BC is easy for the northern claim block, proceed north on highway 37A and the mine access road is 4.42 km from the bridge on the Bear River. The 3.2 km mine access road allows access to the Level 4 portal (374.6 m elevation) and 60 m further to the old mine camp site. The southern claim block is accessible by helicopter from Stewart.

Highway Access to Stewart and the Property is via highways 16, 37 and 37A from Terrace, BC. Terrace has daily commercial airline service from Vancouver, BC or Calgary, AB.

1.4 History

The Property covers some 21 historic prospects and of those ten are listed as past producer's where three of these have three or more developed levels. These mines were all operated in the 1920's and 30's and some up to the early 40's.

1.4.1 Dunwell Mine Area

The main development that occurred in the immediate area was the construction and operation of the Dunwell Mine. The Dunwell was a significant gold and silver producer and between 1926 and 1937. A total of 45,657 tonnes were produced averaging 6.63 grams per tonne gold, 223.91 grams per tonne silver, 1.83 percent lead, 4.01 percent zinc and .056 percent copper.

There are four known adits associated with the historic Dunwell Mine workings. Three of those adits were located during the 2017 exploration program and Level 3 was found during the 2019 drill program

1.4.1 Glacier Creek Area

The Glacier Creek claims follow Glacier Creek and it's tributaries, south of the Dunwell Mine. The northern portion of the claim block surrounds the historic Portland Canal Mine south of Glacier Creek. Exploration in the area started around 1906. Crown-granted claims were located along the

south slope of Glacier Creek and along Albany Creek, about 5 to 6 kilometres north and east of Stewart, covering various mineral showings including: the Olga, Mobile, Chicago, Ben Bolt, Portland Canal Tunnels and the claims on the adjacent property that would later host the Portland Canal Mine. The largest development in this area, at the time, was the neighbouring Portland Canal Mine. See Figure 6.1. The history of the Portland Canal Mine as described by Issinski, 2016:

"The Portland Canal Mining Co. Ltd. acquired the Gypsy, Little Joe, and Lucky Seven as well as nine more in 1908. Two adits were driven and a third, No. 3 tunnel, was projected at elevation 2,400 feet as the main haulage way. After some feasibility studies, a 75-ton concentrator and an aerial tram-line from the mill site to a load out at 650 meters elevation were constructed in 1910. A short spur-line from the Portland Canal Short Line Railway was laid to the concentrator and the wagon-road to Stewart improved. Up until October, 1911, the mill treated 7,000 tons of gold-silver-lead ore from which about 1,500 tons of concentrates was shipped. The ore apparently averaged 0.12 to 0.3 ounce gold; 5 to 25 ounces silver per ton; 2.5 to 12 per cent lead, and minor variable zinc with an average value of \$12 per ton at that time. While operating, the Portland Canal mine deposited its tailings from the tunnels located on the east facing slopes to the lower-middle portion of the Glacier creek valley. That effectively created a water reservoir in the upper section of the valley. In 1911 the resulting flood from Glacier creek destroyed the mine's mill located at Bear river and further operation of the mine, at that time, ceased."

The author has been unable to verify the information on the Portland Canal Mine and that the information on that property may not be indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Most infrastructure for the Portland Canal Mine including the wagon roads, the aerial tram-line and other access trails would have passed through the present day Dunwell property.

The Portland Canal Tunnels were developed between 1912 and 1914 as an attempt to drive into the heart of the Portland Canal Fissure to discover new veins. The 1.10 kilometre tunnel intersected nine veins. Development work on the Ben Bolt prospect continued from 1906 to 1914 and again from 1929 to 1932. In total some 480 m of drifting was completed in three adits.

1.5 Regional and Local Geology

The Property area is situated along the boundary between the Intermontane and Coast Tectonic physio-geological regions or belts, both of which extend in a northwest-southeast direction throughout British Columbia and into the Yukon and Washington State.

The Dunwell property is underlain by three lithologic units. The Lower Jurassic Unuk River and Middle Jurassic Salmon River formations were intruded by the Tertiary Hyder Quartz Monzonite. Salmon River argillites and greywackes and other Hazelton Group rocks have been disturbed by the Portland Canal Fissure Zone. The fissure zone on the property is represented by a north trending shear zone and fold axis in the Salmon River argillites. West of the shear zone the argillites dip to the northwest and east of the shear zone they dip to the northeast. The Fissure Zone and related structures have not been well mapped in the area.

The Dunwell deposit consists primarily of three veins, the Sunbeam vein to the north, the Dunwell (# 23) vein in the middle and The George E. and the Portland Tunnels to the south, with a number

of secondary veins. The veins are developed on a Riedel style shearing model and are adjacent to a major north striking, west dipping fault zone. The character of some of these veins resembles filled en echelon tension fractures and the large ones (# 23) more open space filling of large tension fractures or fissures. The veins in the Dunwell Mine are commonly situated along one or both sides of what appear to be parallel dacite dikes which can be as small as 20 cm and to over 1.5 meters wide. The dikes or the dike swarm were intruded into the shear zone and exploited the planes of weakness present at the time of the event and these planes of weakness were the same en echelon fractures as the mineralization. In numerous occurrences, logged during the 2019 drill program, the dikes have filled fractures or blebs of sphalerite pyrite, and galena, as though the intrusion of the dike had remobilized the sulphides into the dike or as fracture fill.

1.6 Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization consists of breccias or stringers of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite with minor chalcopyrite, native silver, gold and argentite in a gangue of quartz and calcite. The breccias are open space filling within the shear zone. The breccia vein has been traced for 240 m down dip (surface to below sublevel 4), 240 m along strike and has a width of 0.3 to 2.1 m. The ore shoot in the Dunwell mine is slightly smaller at 150 x 30 m with an average width of 1.2 m (Minfile 103P 052).

1.7 Exploration and Drilling

Stinger Resources Inc. has not undertaken any exploration or drilling to date on the Dunwell property, recent exploration and drilling from previous operators are summarized here.

1.7.1 2019 Exploration Program

In September of 2019, American Creek contracted Simcoe Geosciences to conduct an Alpha IP survey at Dunwell. The survey consisted of 10 IP profiles and 13.5 line kilometers of IP data was acquired using 'dipole -pole-dipole' configuration with a 50m station spacing. Over the Dunwell Mine project, at least thirty seven (37) anomalous zones are interpreted along ten (10) profiles as significant targets for follow up from surface to ~300m+ depth. Out of thirty seven (37) anomalous zones, fifteen (15) are considered first priority, sixteen (16) second and six (6) are third priority targets. The interpreted chargeability anomalous zones were prioritized and assigned an ID according to the anomaly amplitude, size, possible profile to profile continuation and multi - parameter (Resistivity and Chargeability) association. The anomalous zones consist of strong to moderate chargeability and their association with conductive to resistive zones.

The 2019 drill program started in late July and the program consisted of 20 NQ diamond drill holes for a total of 3245.90 m of NQ drilling from two platforms. A skid mounted Bort Longyear 38 was used for the program and moved on to the platforms with a Caterpillar D6D. The initial objectives for the drill program were to confirm the results from Mountain Boy's 2010 drilling collared by the Level No. 4 portal. The secondary objective was to test the down dip extension of the Dunwell main vein below sub-level 4. Drill hole locations are listed in Table 10.1 and shown Figure 10.1 Results are summarized in Tables 10.2a to 10.2f.

1.7.2 2020 Exploration Program

In July of 2020, Genesis Aviation for American Creek engaged Axiom Group of Companies Ltd. ('Axiom'), based in Saskatoon, SK, to design, manage and execute a survey to collect airborne LiDAR data, as well as a Triaxial Magnetic Survey over 2 areas of interest, located northeast of Stewart, British Columbia, Canada. The total area surveyed ('survey block') covers 21 km².

The objectives of the two geophysical surveys were to detect the presence of anomalous zones with the potential to host high-grade Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, ±Cu in breccia zones and quartz breccia veins hosted in bedded argillite, siltstone and greywacke of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). The two surveys were also aimed to analyze the geophysical signature of the historical Dunwell Mine and help to identify potential extensions of the mineralized zones. 3D modeling of both Alpha IP and airborne magnetic data has enhanced the understanding of mineralized zones in the vicinity of Dunwell Mine and potential extensions to the north-east and south-west along the Dunwell Fault. The 3D modeling has also helped in delineating both vertical and lateral extents of potential mineralized zones in the area.

1.8 Conclusions

The Dunwell property hosts some ten past producers from the 21 Minfile occurrences on the Property with the largest being on Line 100. The proliferation of mineral occurrences on the Property is the result of the Portland Canal Fissure Zone that transects it.

The drill program had started before the IP survey began so the initial objectives for the program were to confirmation of the results from Mountain Boy's 2010 drilling collared by the Level No. 4 portal. The secondary objective was to test the down dip extension of the Dunwell main vein below sub-level 4 and the north extension of the zone as shown by the long north drift on Level 3. The last hole of the program tested a weak IP target on Line 500. The three drill locations were road/trail accessible.

The 2019 drill program could not duplicate results reported by Mountain Boy and the program showed that the Dunwell main zone mostly ends above Level No. 4. The holes drilled to test the down dip intersected quartz breccias with gold values but no sulphide veins. The holes to test for the northern extension of the Dunwell zone returned sulphide intercepts that could correspond to the IP anomaly seen on Line 600. Follow up drilling from surface was not possible with current equipment because of extreme terrane conditions in that area of the Property.

The Alpha IP survey showed some 37 anomalies with the largest ones being on Lines 00 and 100, and accessible for drilling along the Dunwell Mine road.

In July of 2020, Genesis Aviation for American Creek (the Client) engaged Axiom Group of Companies Ltd. ('Axiom'), based in Saskatoon, SK, to design, manage and execute a survey to collect airborne LiDAR data, as well as a Triaxial Magnetic Survey over 2 areas of interest, located in North-East of Stewart, British Columbia, Canada. The total area surveyed ('survey block') covers 21 km² (Figure 9.5). The two surveys were flown separately by Axiom Exploration Group Ltd.

The helicopter-borne triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was flown from August 20th to September 15th, 2020. The survey consisted of 438.47 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of 50m and tie line spacing of 500m. Results from the magnetic gradiometer survey are shown in Figure 9.7

The triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was very successful in helping identify new targets not previously identified as well as in mapping structures that are known to be the controls for the polymetallic mineralization. Preliminary results illustrate that the mineralized structures present on the Glacier Creek claim block which are future exploration targets.

The LiDAR survey was flown from August 27 to September 7th, 2020, using an AStar Helicopter, provided by Access Helicopters, equipped with a Phoenix Ranger LR Long Range LiDAR system with high-accuracy GNSS and IMU units. The survey was flown at 125-meter line spacing, at an elevation of 125 m. The DEM has excellent detail showing the lineaments of the Portland Canal Fissure zone. The Surface "Tin" of the DEM is shown in Figure 9.9.

The objectives of the IP and magnetometer surveys were to detect the presence of anomalous zones with the potential to host high-grade Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, $\pm$ Cu in breccia zones and quartz breccia veins hosted in bedded argillite, siltstone and/or greywacke of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). The two surveys also aimed to analyze the geophysical signature of the historical Dunwell Mine and help to identify potential extensions of the mineralized zones. 3D modeling of both Alpha IP and airborne magnetic data has enhanced the understanding of mineralized zones in the vicinity of Dunwell Mine and potential extensions to the north-east and south-west along the Dunwell Fault. The 3D modeling has also helped in delineating both vertical and lateral extents of potential mineralized zones in the area.

Alone the Alpha IP survey was successful at identifying anomalous zones as significant drill targets to follow up on the Dunwell Mine property. Furthermore, the airborne magnetic and LiDAR data has helped significantly to map the known and previously unmapped faults and/or intrusive contacts in the area.

The IP anomalies were cross-checked against the existing drilling results, and the strong chargeable zones correlate very well with sulphide mineralization assays. The Alpha IP and magnetic data will help to guide future drilling campaigns at Dunwell Mine Project for American Creek.

The Property is in the exploration stage, the risks and uncertainties associated with this stage of exploration are the challenges in discovering new, potentially economic, polymetallic veins on a property where the majority of the property is covered by heavy forest with extreme terrane and you are dependent on geophysics to identify targets. Geophysical targets have to be drill tested to confirm their validity. The foreseeable impacts of these risks and uncertainties would be the failure to discover additional mineralization that could limit its exploration potential.

1.9 Recommendations

It is recommended that further work be conducted on the property. The recommended work program would include the following:

1) Drill geophysical IP anomalies:

- test first priority IP targets on lines L700 and L800
- test first priority IP targets on line L000, 100 and L200 with platforms along the access road.

These southern targets could be drilled from the access road or just off of it and offer the potential for the discovery of new mineralization.

2) Drill geophysical/geochemical/structural anomalies on the Glacier Creek claims, Ben Bolt area.

Phase I CAD\$275,000

Drill IP geophysical targets on Line 100

- 1,350 m of diamond drilling: \$202,500
Four holes from two platforms of all in diamond drilling including moves, additives and core boxes.
- Geologists, core splitters and assistants: \$25,000
30 days on site
- Down hole survey tool: \$2,500
\$2,500 per month rental
- Accommodation: \$6,000
Hotel with meals at the diamond drillers camp.
- Analyses and QA/QC: \$8,000
Assays and QA/QC materials, check assays
- Truck Rental: \$4,500
Truck rental including fuel
- Miscellaneous: \$1,500
Lumber, samples bags, flagging, etc.
- Contingency: \$25,000
~ 10%

The Phase II program is not contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

Phase II CAD\$1,610,950

Drill IP geophysical targets on Line 00 (3 platforms), Line 200 (2 platforms), Lines 700 and 800 (3 platforms) and structural/geochemical target on Ben Bolt (2 platforms).

- 7,500 m of diamond drilling: \$1,050,000
20 holes from up to ten platforms of all in diamond drilling including moves, additives and core boxes.
- Geologists, core splitters and assistants: \$95,000
120 days on site

- Down hole survey tool: \$10,000
\$2,500 per month rental
- Accommodation \$45,000
Existing camp facility in Stewart, including cook.
- Analyses and QA/QC: \$80,000
Assays and QA/QC materials
- Truck Rental: \$30,000
Truck rental including fuel
- Helicopter: \$150,000
Drill support for the second phase of the program
- Miscellaneous: \$4,500
Lumber, samples bags, flagging, etc.
- Contingency: \$146,450
~ 10%

Phase I Total: CAD\$275,000

Phase II Total: CAD\$1,610,950

Program Total: CAD\$1,885,950

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Stinger Resources Inc. ('Stinger' or the 'Company'), a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Creek Resources Ltd. ('American Creek'), retained James A. McCrea, P. Geo. to provide an independent review of the Dunwell property (the 'Property') in the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, in the area known as BC's Golden Triangle.

The author conducted a property examination, reviewed available exploration results, examined drill core and prepared this independent technical report (the 'Report'). This Report was prepared with information provided by Stinger Resources in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties) to be a comprehensive review of the exploration activities on the Property, and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work. This Report is intended to be read in its entirety.

In addition to summarizing the Property's location, ownership, local physiographic features, exploration history, geological setting, and known mineralization, this report documents the results of the 2019 exploration program that included diamond drilling and an induced polarization survey.

2.1 Site Visit

The author first visited the Property on October 17, 2017 and again on August 18, 2018. The author then supervised the 2019 diamond drill program for American Creek and visited the property almost daily during this program from July 16 to December 4. The author visited the Property, again, from October 7 to 18, 2020.

2.1.1 Scope of Site Inspection

The scope of the author's site inspections included examination of known mineral occurrences on the Dunwell property which included locating eight adits (Dunwell (4), Dunwell Creek, George E, Portland Canal Tunnels and Ben Bolt), locating drill hole collars from MBM drill programs (2009-2011) and prospecting in Dunwell creek for vein occurrences related to historic adits/IP anomalies.

2.2 Sources of Information

General information on the regional geological setting and exploration history of the property were compiled in part from the 17 Minfile reports on the Property (Minfile 103P 001, 052, 053, 054, 057, 064, 067, 068, 070, 081, 089, 320 and 104A 050, 054, 056, 067, 149). Property-specific information on the local geology and previous exploration work and results were compiled from assessment reports on the numerous prospects and from American Creek corporate press releases and private reports. The compiled information is considered to be of high quality.

This report was prepared to summarize the exploration work conducted by American Creek on the property in the summer and fall of 2019. An examination of historic exploration and development work including past drilling was also conducted in order to determine locations for drill holes and to evaluate the potential for additional mineralization.

On September 22, 2020, American Creek Resources Ltd. provided the author with information regarding the legal status of American Creek Resources Ltd. and Stinger Resources Inc. and details of the material terms of the statutory plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") between American Creek and Stinger.

2.3 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Metric units are used throughout in this report and currencies are in United States Dollars (US\$) unless otherwise stated. Market gold or silver metal prices are reported in US\$ per troy ounce. A list of abbreviations that may be used in this report is provided below.

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption	li	limonite
Ag	silver	m	metre
AMSL	above mean sea level	m ²	square metre
as	arsenic	m ³	cubic metre
Au	gold	Ma	million years ago
AuEQ	gold equivalent grade	mg	magnetite
AgEQ	silver equivalent grade	mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth	mm ²	square millimetre
b.y.	billion years	mm ³	cubic millimetre
CAD\$	Canadian dollar	mn	pyrolusite
cl	chlorite	Mo	Molybdenum
cm	centimetre	Moz	million troy ounces
cm ²	square centimetre	ms	sericite
cm ³	cubic centimetre	Mt	million tonnes
cc	chalcocite	mu	muscovite
cp	chalcopyrite	m.y.	million years
Cu	copper	NI43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cy	clay	opt	ounces per short ton
°C	degree Celsius	oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°F	degree Fahrenheit	Pb	lead
DDH	diamond drill hole	pf	plagioclase
ep	epidote	ppb	parts per billion
ft	feet	ppm	parts per million
ft ²	square feet	py	pyrite
ft ³	cubic feet	QA	Quality Assurance
g	gram	QC	Quality Control
gl	galena	qz	quartz
go	goethite	RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	rock quality designation
gpt, g/t	grams per tonne	Sb	antimony
ha	hectare	SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
Hg	mercury	SG	specific gravity
hm	hematite	sp	sphalerite
ICP	induced coupled plasma	short ton, ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
kf	potassic feldspar	t, tonne	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kg	kilogram	to	tourmaline
km	kilometre	um	micron
km ²	square kilometre	US\$	United States dollar
l	litre	Zn	zinc

2.4 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the officers and personnel of American Creek for providing the technical materials and assistance required to prepare this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on public information available through "Mineral Titles Online", an online service by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and is British Columbia's mining claim registry (<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do>). Claims verified on September 22, 2020. This applies to section 4.2.

The author has relied on American Creek to provide full information concerning material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Property. American Creek provided a copy of the Dunwell "Mineral & Coal Exploration Activities & Reclamation Permit" for the 2019 drill program. Permit: MX-1-126 dated May 2, 2019 by Barry MacCallum, Inspector of Mines. This relates to Section 4.3.2.

The author did not conduct any detailed investigations of the environmental or social-economic issues associated with the Project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues.

This report has been prepared for use by Stinger Resources Inc. The Report is intended to be read as a whole, and sections or parts thereof should therefore not be read or relied upon out of context.

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The Dunwell property is located in the Intermontane Belt of northwestern British Columbia close to the contact with the Coast Belt. The Property is centered at geographic coordinates of latitude 55° 59' 14" North by longitude 129° 55' 09" West or UTM coordinates of 442,648 E and 6,205,026 N, NAD83 Zone 9 North on NTS Map Sheets 103P/13 and 104A/04. Road access to the northern part of the Property is approximately 7.5 kilometers north of the town of Stewart and the Property lies along and west of secondary Highway 37A. Access to the property from Stewart is by Highway 37A north to the Dunwell Mine road, which leads to the Dunwell Mine. The remainder of the Property is by helicopter access only. The Dunwell Mine is a 15-minute drive from Stewart and the mine road is not maintained but in relatively good condition. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the location of the Property in BC and in the Stewart area respectively.

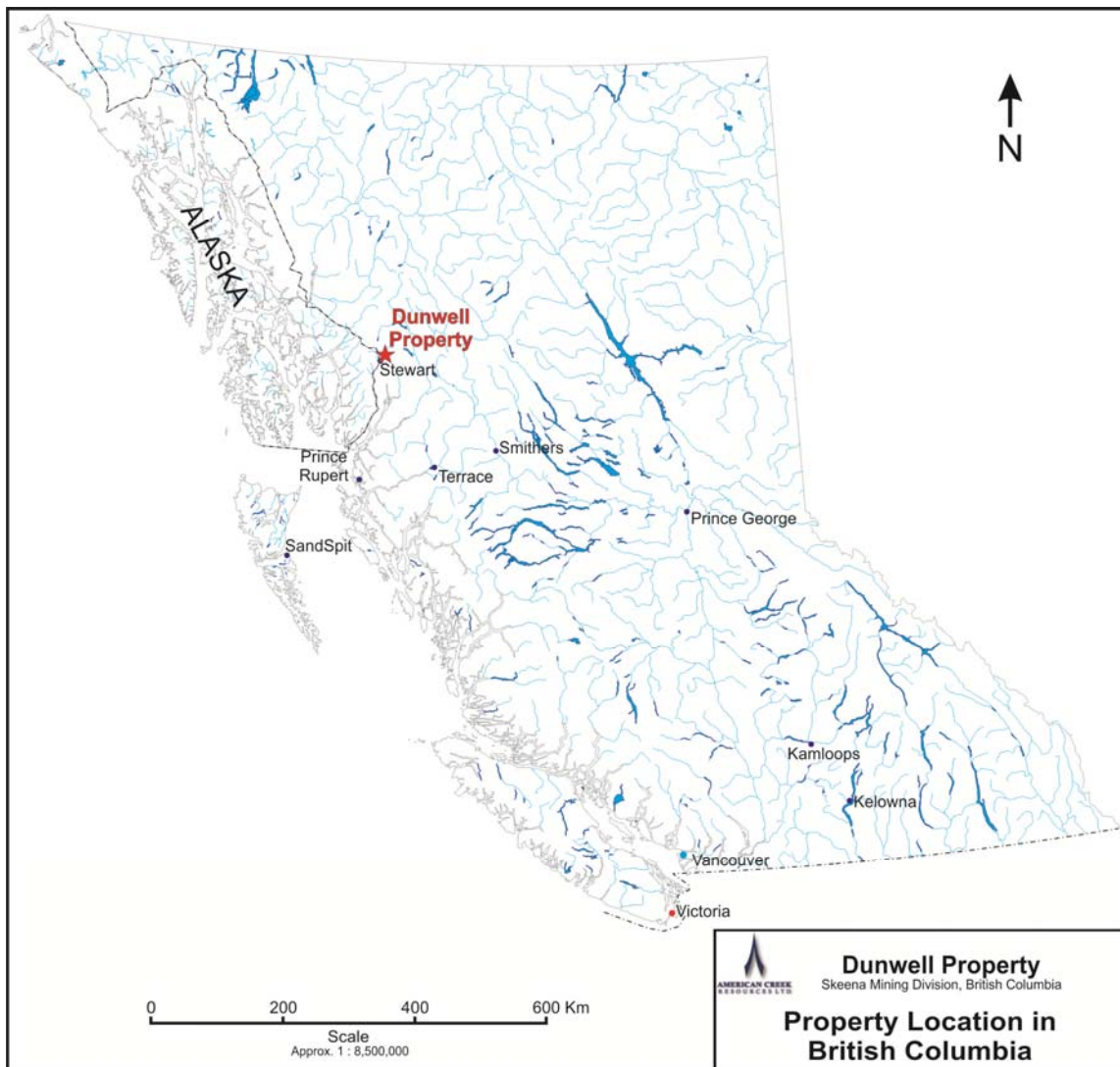


Figure 4.1: Dunwell Property Location within British Columbia



Figure 4.2: Dunwell Property Location within Stewart Region

4.2 Property Description and Ownership

Stinger Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of American Creek will hold a 100% undivided interest in the Dunwell property which consists of 18 mineral tenures and 45 Crown Granted Mineral Claims with a registered area of 1766.98 ha. The registered areas do not allow for claim overlaps or Crown Grants with superposition. The actual footprint of the concession group is 1453.39 ha. The claims are shown in Figure 4.3.

American Creek acquired the Silvershot, Bear River/MM and Dunwell properties in 2016 then acquired the Glacier Creek Property in 2020 and amalgamated them into the present Dunwell Property. The Property covers some 20 historic prospects and of those 17 are listed in Minfile.

Stinger will hold a 100% undivided interest in the Dunwell property following the completion of the Spinout Arrangement. Under the Arrangement, American Creek will transfer the Assets to a wholly-owned subsidiary, Stinger, in consideration for 45,000,000 Stinger common shares. The Stinger shares will then be distributed to American Creek's shareholders pro rata their interest in American Creek. The assets that will be transferred to Stinger under the Arrangement will include the Dunwell property and two other properties, the optioned interests in the three properties, plus shares, cash and other assets. The details of the Arrangement are contained in American Creek's October 5, 2020 news release.

The Dunwell property is subject to certain property agreements which are described below. The tenures Crown Grants are listed in the Tables 4.1 and 4.2 respectively. Figure 4.4 shows the different claim blocks.

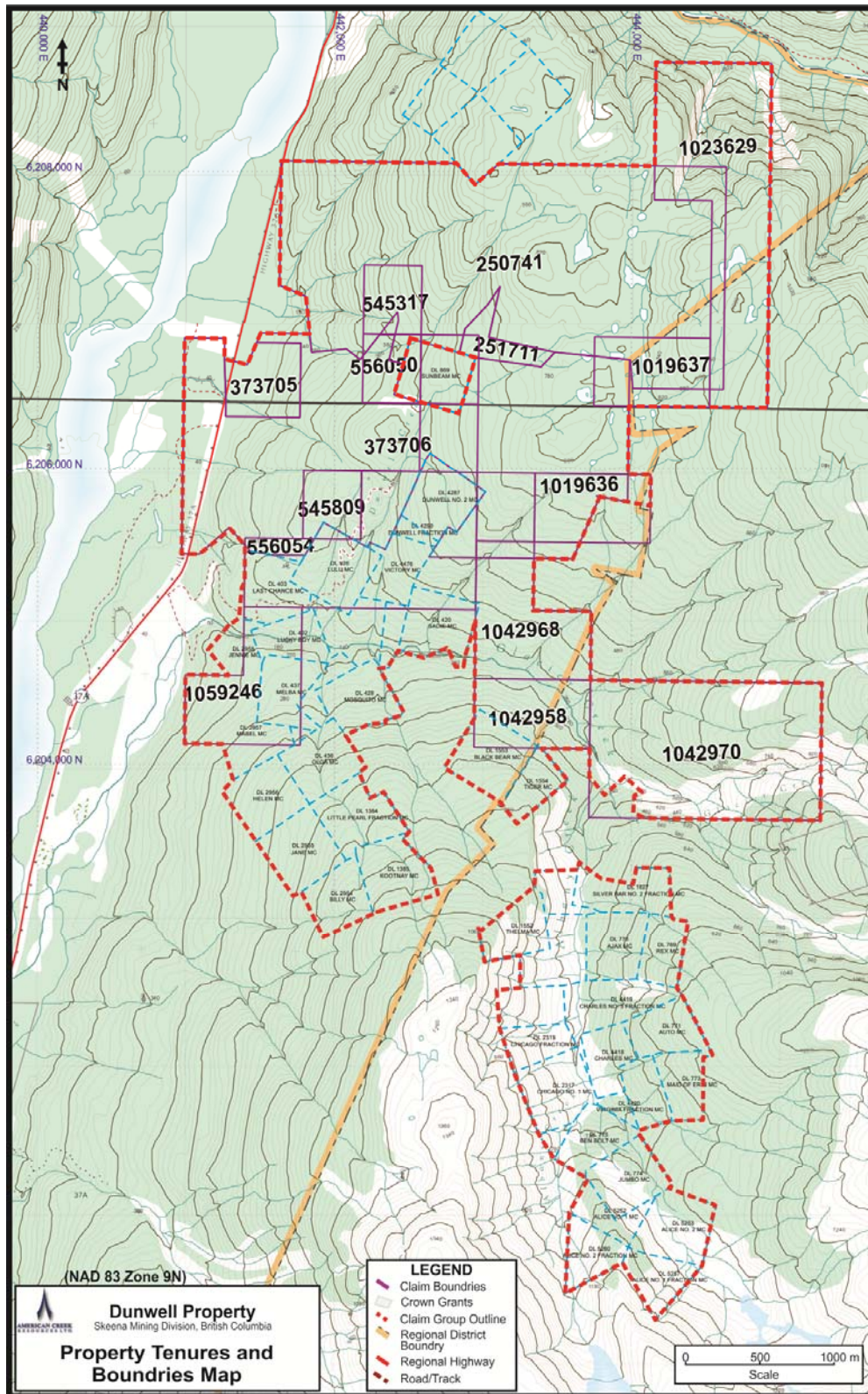


Figure 4.3: Dunwell Property Tenure Map

Table 4.1: Dunwell Property Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Zone	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
250741	Bear River	M.M. #100	2031, Mar 08	450.00
251711	Bear River	REFER TO LOT TABLE	2031, Mar 09	25.00
373705	Dunwell old	BEN ALI	2031, Mar 09	25.00
373706	Dunwell old	FDR	2031, Mar 14	450.00
545317	Dunwell old	BEN ALI FRACTION	2031, Mar 09	18.0902
545809	Dunwell old	CHAMPION 9	2031, Mar 09	18.1001
556050	Dunwell old	DUNWELL 2	2031, Mar 09	18.0921
556054	Dunwell old	LULU	2031, Mar 14	108.6046
596543	Dunwell old	DUNWELL FRACTION	2031, Mar 09	18.0979
1019636	Dunwell old	LAKEVIEW A	2031, Mar 09	36.1957
1019637	Dunwell old	LAKEVIEW B	2031, Mar 14	36.1829
1023629	Dunwell old	-	2031, Mar 14	126.6087
1042958	Silver Shot	GOLDSHOT	2030, Oct 30	36.2024
1042968	Silver Shot	SILVERSHOT	2030, Oct 30	54.2996
1042970	Silver Shot	SILVERBULL	2030, Oct 30	144.8088
1059246	Dunwell new	DUNWELL SOUTH	2030, Sept 12	54.315
1060236	Dunwell new	SUNBEAM	2030, Apr 22	18.0921
1060242	Dunwell new	DUNWELL NEW	2030, Apr 22	18.0981
		Total		1655.788

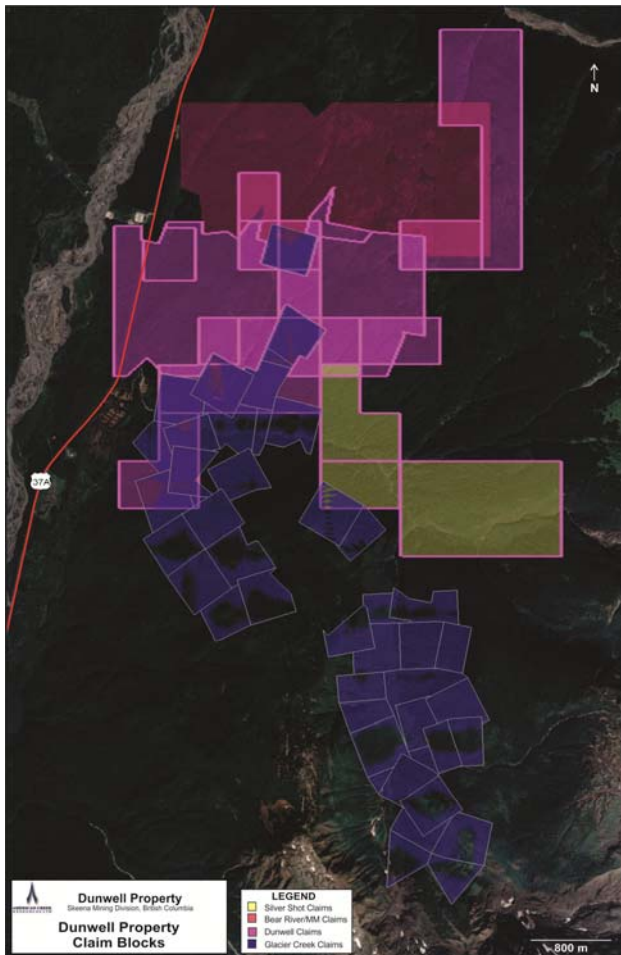
Table 4.2: Dunwell Property Crown Granted Mineral Claims

Charge No.	Parcel Identifier	Legal Description	Mineral Claim Surveyed as
PL41217	015-261-298	District Lot 1384 Cassiar District	Little Pearl Fraction
PL41215	015-261-361	District Lot 1385 Cassiar District	Kootenay
PL41233	015-267-571	District Lot 1552 Cassiar District	Thelma
PL41202	015-267-792	District Lot 1553 Cassiar District	Black Bear
PL41234	015-267-865	District Lot 1554 Cassiar District	Tiger
PL41229	015-298-680	District Lot 1826 Cassiar District	Silver Bar No. 1
PL41230	015-269-850	District Lot 1827 Cassiar District	Silver Bar No. 2 Fraction
PL41231	015-269-876	District Lot 1828 Cassiar District	Silver Bar Fraction
PL41205	015-604-438	District Lot 2317 Cassiar District	Chicago No. 1
PL41206	015-604-454	District Lot 2318 Cassiar District	Chicago No. 2
PL41207	015-765-733	District Lot 2319 Cassiar District	Chicago Fraction
PL41200	015-765-741	District Lot 2325 Cassiar District	Ben Bolt Fraction
PL41201	015-261-433	District Lot 2954 Cassiar District	Billy
PL41212	015-261-514	District Lot 2955 Cassiar District	Jane
PL41211	015-261-590	District Lot 2956 Cassiar District	Helen
PL41220	015-261-654	District Lot 2957 Cassiar District	Mabel
PL41213	015-261-701	District Lot 2958 Cassiar District	Jennie
PL41210	015-261-751	District Lot 2959 Cassiar District	Go-Between Fraction
PL41225	015-269-761	District Lot 2960 Cassiar District	O.K. Fraction
PL41237	015-269-779	District Lot 2961 Cassiar District	Wolverine
PL41218	015-570-584	District Lot 402 Cassiar District	Lucky Boy
PL41216	015-570-592	District Lot 403 Cassiar District	Last Chance
PL41228	015-563-308	District Lot 420 Cassiar District	Sadie
PL41224	015-563-448	District Lot 428 Cassiar District	Mosquito
PL41208	015-610-144	District Lot 4287 Cassiar District	Dunwell No. 2
PL41209	015-610-187	District Lot 4290 Cassiar District	Dunwell Fraction
PL41226	015-260-810	District Lot 436 Cassiar District	Olga
PL41222	015-260-836	District Lot 437 Cassiar District	Melba
PL41203	015-595-862	District Lot 4418 Cassiar District	Charles
PL41204	015-595-897	District Lot 4419 Cassiar District	Charles No. 3 Fraction
PL41236	015-595-927	District Lot 4420 Cassiar District	Virginia
PL41235	015-658-154	District Lot 4476 Cassiar District	Victory
PL41194	015-607-089	District Lot 5252 Cassiar District	Alice No. 1
PL41197	015-607-135	District Lot 5253 Cassiar District	Alice No. 3
PL41195	015-607-151	District Lot 5257 Cassiar District	Alice No. 1 Fraction
PL41196	015-607-186	District Lot 5260 Cassiar District	Alice No. 2 Fraction

Charge No.	Parcel Identifier	Legal Description	Mineral Claim Surveyed as
PL41227	015-774-031	District Lot 769 Cassiar District	Rex
PL41193	015-774-066	District Lot 770 Cassiar District	Ajax
PL41198	015-773-949	District Lot 771 Cassiar District	Auto
PL41223	015-773-965	District Lot 772 Cassiar District	Minnie
PL41221	015-773-981	District Lot 773 Cassiar District	Maid of Erin
PL41214	015-580-881	District Lot 774 Cassiar District	Jumbo
PL41199	015-580-890	District Lot 775 Cassiar District	Ben Bolt
PL41232	015-765-709	District Lot 869 Cassiar District	Sunbeam
PL41219	015-765-717	District Lot 926 Cassiar District	Lulu

4.1 Mineral Tenure in British Columbia

In British Columbia, a valid Free Miners' license is required to prospect for minerals, record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer. Company licenses are



available to any registered corporation in good standing. A Free Miners license is valid for a year and it must be renewed yearly to be kept current. The cost of obtaining a Corporate Free Miners License is \$500 to issue and \$500 to renew.

Mineral Titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system which provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are \$1.75 per hectare. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. In order to hold the claims for time beyond 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. 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 forfeit. For year 1 and 2 the work requirement is \$5 per hectare per year, for years 3 and 4 it is \$10, year 5 and 6 it is \$15, and thereafter \$20 per year. If work is not done, cash in lieu may be paid to hold the claims, but at a

Figure 4.4: Dunwell Claim Block

rate twice the cost of doing work. The value of assessment work completed on the Dunwell property holds the property tenures in good standing until around March 2030. The Crown Grants are classified as 'active'.

4.1.1 Surface Rights

American Creek does not hold any surface rights on the Dunwell property. The Province of British Columbia holds the surface rights. Property access via the Dunwell Mine road passes through an aggregate quarry. American Creek has an access agreement with DJ & J Ent. for personnel and equipment to pass through the quarry following the site safety protocols.

4.1.2 Permitting

Mines Act permit, Mx-1-126, issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, remains in effect for the Dunwell Creek property. To the Authors knowledge, at the time of this report, the required authorization to continue exploration activities have been received.

4.1.3 Environmental

As part of the "Notice of Work" (NOW) exploration permit process, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines requires that a reclamation bond be put on deposit prior to the approval of exploration activities. Upon completion of the reclamation work the bond is returned.

4.2 Environmental Liabilities

There are nine past producer's on the Property and three of these have three or more developed levels. These mines were all operated in the 1920's and 30's and no bond or reclamation is required for these sites.

At the effective date of this report, the author is unaware of any current government authority or private group that has given notice of communication relating to, any actual or alleged breach of any environmental laws, regulations, policies or permits.

4.3 Dunwell Property Agreements

American Creek acquired the Dunwell property in four claim blocks. The claim blocks are known as the Silvershot, the Bear River/MM, the Dunwell and the Glacier Creek claims. The claim blocks are shown on Figure 4.4 below.

The Silvershot claim block was acquired by staking in early 2016. There are no royalties associated with this claim block (American News Release, March 2016).

The Bear River/MM claim block was purchased for 800,000 common shares of the company. There are no royalties associated with this claim block (American News Release, November, 2016).

The Dunwell claims were purchased for 7,000,000 shares of the company and the vendor retains a 2% NSR on the property where the company can buy back 1% anytime for a onetime payment of \$2,000,000 (American News Release, October, 2016).

The Glacier Creek claims were purchased from StrikePoint Gold Inc. ("StrikePoint") for \$50,000 and 3,000,000 shares of the company. The vendor retains a 0.5% NSR on the property where the company can buy back the NSR anytime for a onetime payment of \$500,000 (American News Release, January 2020). The claims were then amalgamated them into the present Dunwell Property.

4.4 Environmental Considerations

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental considerations or other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Vehicular access to the Property from Stewart, BC is easy for the northern claim block, proceed north on highway 37A and the mine access road is 4.42 km from the bridge on the Bear River. The 3.2 km mine access road allows access to Level 4 portal (374.6 m elevation) and 60 m further to the old mine camp site. The southern claim block is accessible by helicopter from Stewart.

Highway Access to Stewart and the Property is via highways 16, 37 and 37A from Terrace, BC. Terrace has daily commercial airline service from Vancouver, BC or Calgary, AB. Road distances from Terrace are listed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Highway Travel Times to Stewart, BC

Origin	Destination	Distance	Time (Approx.)
Terrace	Kitwanga	98.9 km	1 hour and 7 min.
Kitwanga	Meziaden Junction	153.0 km	2 hours.
Meziaden Junction	Stewart	59 km	43 min
Total	Terrace to Stewart	310.9 km	3 hours and 50 min.

5.2 Climate

Stewart has a humid continental climate, with about 1,866.8 mm (73.5 in) per year of precipitation, much of it as snow, and an average yearly temperature of 6.1 C (43.0 F), according to Environment Canada (Wikipedia, 2020). Due to its proximity to the ocean, the climate retains strong maritime influences, with winters being far milder than locations farther inland. With an average of 985 hours of annual sunshine, Stewart is one of the cloudiest places in the world.

The relatively low elevation of the property and close proximity to Stewart allows for year-round drilling.

5.3 Local resources and Infrastructure

The closest town to the Property is the village of Stewart. Stewart has a population of 494 (2011) permanent residents (Wikipedia), has accommodation available, some food and supplies can be obtained in Stewart. Stewart also has the regional hospital and local government offices. The Stewart area has a long mining history resulting in a large and experienced mining work force. All mining and exploration supplies and equipment are readily available from either of the two closest larger communities: Terrace or Smithers (327.5 km).

Four levels of abandoned underground mine workings can be found at the Dunwell Mine on the Property, from past mining operations undertaken from the mid 1920's to the early 1940's, as well as adits on a number of the Minfile prospects on the Property.

Electrical transmission lines in the area include a 138 kV line that runs along Highway 37A to the regional sub-station on the west side of the property. Water sources are available on site for drilling.

There is sufficient area within the Property for any possible future mining and mineral processing facilities

Stewart is Canada's most northerly ice-free port. Mineral concentrates can be shipped from the port and large mining equipment can be received at the port.

5.4 Physiography

The topography of the property is rugged, with steep slopes and deep gorges. Elevations range from 40 m along the highway, close to the Bear River and up to 1220 metres above sea level in the southern end of the Property. The property's lower elevations allow for a longer exploration season than is typical in the Stewart region and drilling could be conducted year-round. Vegetation

consists of thick undergrowth of tag and slide alders and devil's club, along with stands of mature spruce and hemlock.

The Google Earth image in Figure 5.1, below, shows the terrain and physical features of the property:

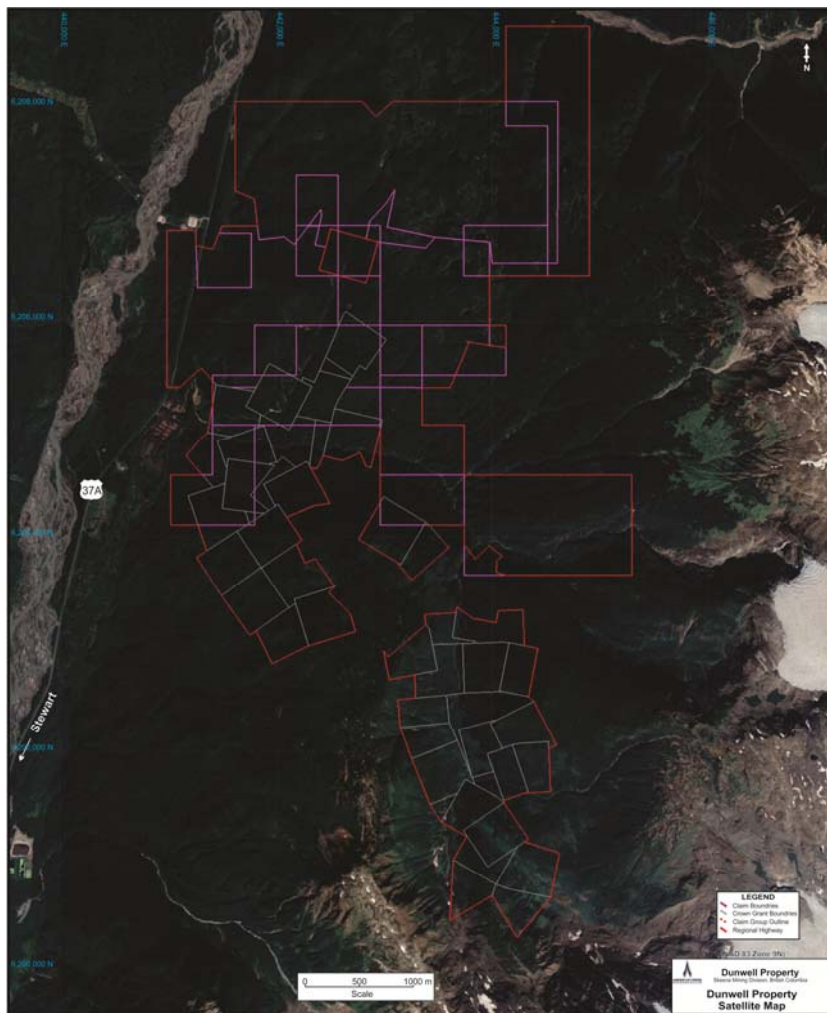


Figure 5.1: Satellite Image of the Dunwell Property

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Regional Mining History

Stewart is a mining town, where the area is one of the major precious metals mining districts in western Canada with several million ounces of gold and silver having been produced from this region, with a varied history dating back to an unsuccessful search for placer gold north of the Portland canal in 1898.

Placer miners on their way north to the Klondike entered the Stewart area via the Portland Canal. Placer gold is reported to have been discovered in Mayflower Creek, Glacier Creek and Bitter Creek.

A few of the participants of the ill-fated placer gold scheme remained in the area to prospect and initial lode mineral claims were staked on tributaries of the Bear River between 1899 and 1903. The Stewart town site was incorporated in 1907 and prospecting along Salmon River resulted in the discovery of mineralization that was later to become the Big Missouri property. Limited production from this deposit and two others along Bear River began in 1910. A discovery east of Salmon River in 1916 was developed as the Premier mine which operated for forty years and was one of the most significant gold and silver producers in British Columbia.

Hard rock exploration dates back to 1898 when gold claims were first staked along Bitter Creek. A number of workings have been developed in the area with several adits being driven into promising mineralized showings.

More than 150 mineral deposits and occurrences are known within the area. Of these, more than 50 had recorded at least some production through 1970 (Randell et al., 2019).

6.2 Property Mining History

6.2.1 Dunwell Mine and Area

The largest development that occurred on the property was the construction and operation of the Dunwell Mine. The Dunwell was a significant gold and silver producer and between 1926 and 1937. A total of 45,657 tonnes were produced averaging 6.63 grams per tonne gold, 223.91 grams per tonne silver, 1.83 percent lead, 4.01 percent zinc and .056 percent copper.

There are four known adits associated with the historic Dunwell Mine workings. Three of those adits were located during the 2017 exploration program and Level 3 was found during the 2019 drill program (not shown). It is believed that the historic #1 (Upper), the #2 (Middle), and the #4 (Main) adits were identified/located. Photos of the respective adits are below:



Photo 6.1: Number 4 (Main) Adit



Photo 6.2: Number 2 (Middle) Adit



Photo 6.3: Number 1 (Upper) Adit

The Dunwell area lay dormant until the 1980's when limited exploration was conducted on the property. Since that time, very little in the way of exploration has occurred. The most recent exploration conducted on the Property prior to the acquisition by American Creek in 2016 was the 2009 – 2011 drilling by Mountain Boy Minerals ('MBM').

Drilling conducted by MBM in 2009-2011 was reported as successfully discovering potential additional mineralization below the historic underground workings of the Dunwell Mine. Holes intersected pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite mineralization within quartz breccias and brecciated argillite zones in contact with altered (greenschist) weakly mineralized dykes. Mineralization forms zones ranging from <3 to 9 meters in width. Drilling has intersected these zones between 170 and 260 metres below the mine's No. 4 level, the lowest level on which mining occurred during previous operations. The new zone of mineralization has reportedly been intersected over a length of 250 metres, a depth of 100 metres and over widths up to 10 metres. Mineralization is open in all directions from the new drilling as well as down dip from the existing workings. (Mountain Boy, 2011)

Drill intersections included:

3.04 meters grading 6.76 g/t gold, 111.1 g/t silver, 2.13 % lead and 4.36 % zinc.

6.7 meters grading 14.27 g/t gold, 37.81 g/t silver, 0.25 % lead and 0.63 % zinc

6.64 meters grading 7.66 g/t gold, 37.4 g/t silver, 0.33 % lead and 0.90 % zinc

(Mountain Boy, 2011)

The orientation of the mineralization and the true thickness of the veins intercepted in this program are unknown.

In addition to the Dunwell Mine, high-grading operations at other nearby locations such as the Ben Ali, Sunbeam, George E., Little Wonder, Victoria, Emperor, and others also contributed to precious metals production for the area.

6.2.2 Glacier Creek Area

The Glacier Creek claims follow Glacier Creek and its tributaries, south of the Dunwell Mine. The northern portion of the claim block surrounds the historic Portland Canal Mine south of Glacier Creek. Exploration in the area started around 1906. Crown-granted claims were located along the south slope of Glacier Creek and along Albany Creek, about 5 to 6 kilometres north and east of Stewart, covering various mineral showings including: the Olga, Mobile, Chicago, Ben Bolt, Portland Canal Tunnels and the claims on the adjacent property that would later host the Portland Canal Mine. The largest development in this area, at the time, was the neighbouring Portland Canal Mine. See Figure 6.1. The history of the Portland Canal Mine as described by Issinski, 2016:

"The Portland Canal Mining Co. Ltd. acquired the Gypsy, Little Joe, and Lucky Seven as well as nine more in 1908. Two adits were driven and a third, No. 3 tunnel, was projected at elevation 2,400 feet as the main haulage way. After some feasibility studies, a 75-ton concentrator and an aerial tram-line from the mill site to a load out at 650 meters elevation were constructed in 1910. A short spur-line from the Portland Canal Short Line Railway was laid to the concentrator and the wagon-road to Stewart improved. Up until October, 1911, the mill treated 7,000 tons of gold-silver-lead ore from which about 1,500 tons of concentrates was shipped. The ore apparently averaged 0.12 to 0.3 ounce gold; 5 to 25 ounces silver per ton; 2.5 to 12 per cent lead, and minor variable zinc with an average value of \$12 per ton at that time. While operating, the Portland Canal mine deposited its tailings from the tunnels located on the east facing slopes to the lower-middle portion of the Glacier creek valley. That effectively created a water reservoir in the upper section of the valley. In 1911 the resulting

flood from Glacier creek destroyed the mine's mill located at Bear river and further operation of the mine, at that time, ceased . "

The author has been unable to verify the information on the Portland Canal Mine and that the information on that property may not be indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Most infrastructure for the Portland Canal Mine including the wagon roads, the aerial tram-line and other access trails would have passed through the present day Dunwell property.

The Portland Canal Tunnels were developed between 1912 and 1914 as an attempt to drive into the heart of the Portland Canal Fissure to discover new veins. The 1.10 kilometre tunnel intersected nine veins. Development work on the Ben Bolt prospect continued from 1906 to 1914 and again from 1929 to 1932. In total some 480 m of drifting was completed in three adits.

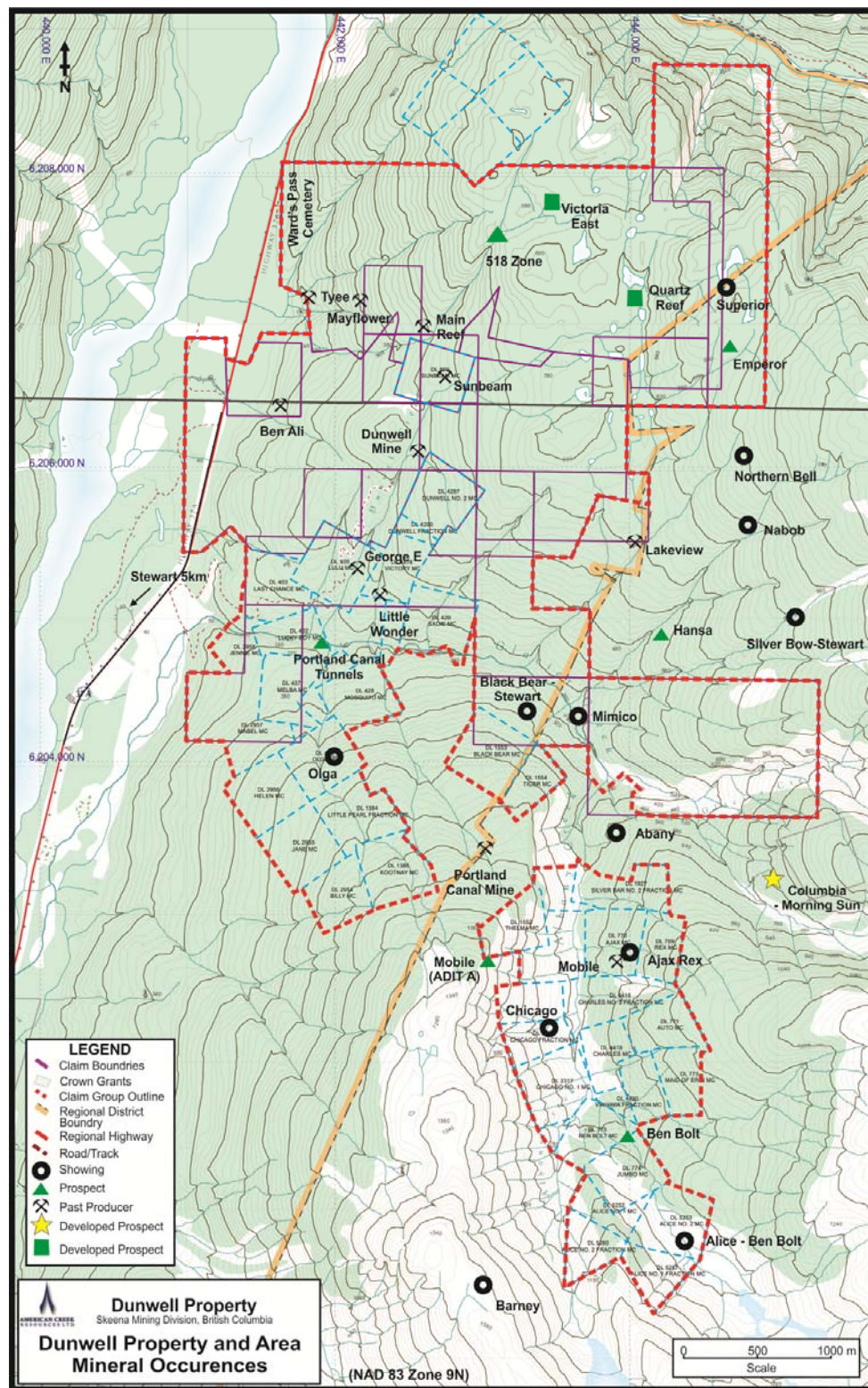


Figure 6.1: Mineral Occurrences/Prospects on The Dunwell Property

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property area is situated along the boundary between the Intermontane and Coast Tectonic physio-geological regions or belts, both of which extend in a northwest-southeast direction throughout British Columbia and into the Yukon and Washington State.

Much of the Intermontane belt east of the Coast Tectonic belt is underlain by Stikine Terrane which consists of Carboniferous to mid-Jurassic arc volcanic and plutonic rocks, late Jurassic sedimentary rocks and early Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary sequences throughout central and northern British Columbia. Stikine Terrane in the immediate vicinity of Stewart includes a late Triassic through mid-Jurassic sequence of volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks, typical of the Hazelton group which is widespread throughout west central British Columbia. Hazelton Group in the Stewart area has been subdivided by Alldrick (1993) into four formations, from oldest to youngest: Unuk River Formation, Betty Creek Formation, Mt. Dilworth Formation, and Salmon River Formation. The Mount Dilworth Formation was added to the Salmon River Formation (Lewis, 2013). The basal (Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic), predominantly volcanic, Unuk River Formation and the slightly younger Betty Creek Formation, which consists of coarse volcanoclastics and lesser sediments, are overlain by the Mt. Dilworth Member, a felsic volcanic sequence, and the mostly sedimentary Salmon River Formation, both of Middle Jurassic age. Overlying the three Hazelton formations immediately east of the area is the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, consisting of clastic sedimentary rocks, which define the western margin of the of the Bowser basin. The Coast Tectonic belt in this part of northwestern British Columbia is made up of Coast Plutonic Complex granitic rocks, here mainly represented by equigranular, medium-grained granodiorites and quartz monzonites of the Hyder plutonic suite of Tertiary (Eocene) age. Older granitic rocks of the Texas Creek plutonic suite are exposed in two areas north and east of Stewart.

These are mainly coarse-grained granodiorites and are comagmatic with the Early Jurassic volcanic rocks of the lower part of the Hazelton Group. Hazelton group layered rocks are folded about northwest-trending axes. Numerous regional and local faults include north trending sub-vertical shear zones which are cut by northeast and northwest cross faults. The most prominent structural feature in the Stewart area is the Portland Canal Fissure Zone, an irregular-shaped northeast trending shear zone with related mineralized quartz veins and breccias. The Tertiary Portland Canal Dyke Swarm is prominent in the region.

7.2 Property Geology

The Dunwell property is underlain by three lithologic units. The Lower Jurassic Unuk River and Middle Jurassic Salmon River formations were intruded by the Tertiary Hyder Quartz Monzonite. Salmon River argillites and greywackes and other Hazelton Group rocks have been disturbed by the Portland Canal Fissure Zone. The fissure zone on the property is represented by a north trending shear zone and fold axis in the Salmon River argillites. West of the shear zone the argillites dip to the northwest and east of the shear zone they dip to the northeast. The Fissure Zone and related structures have not been well mapped in the area.

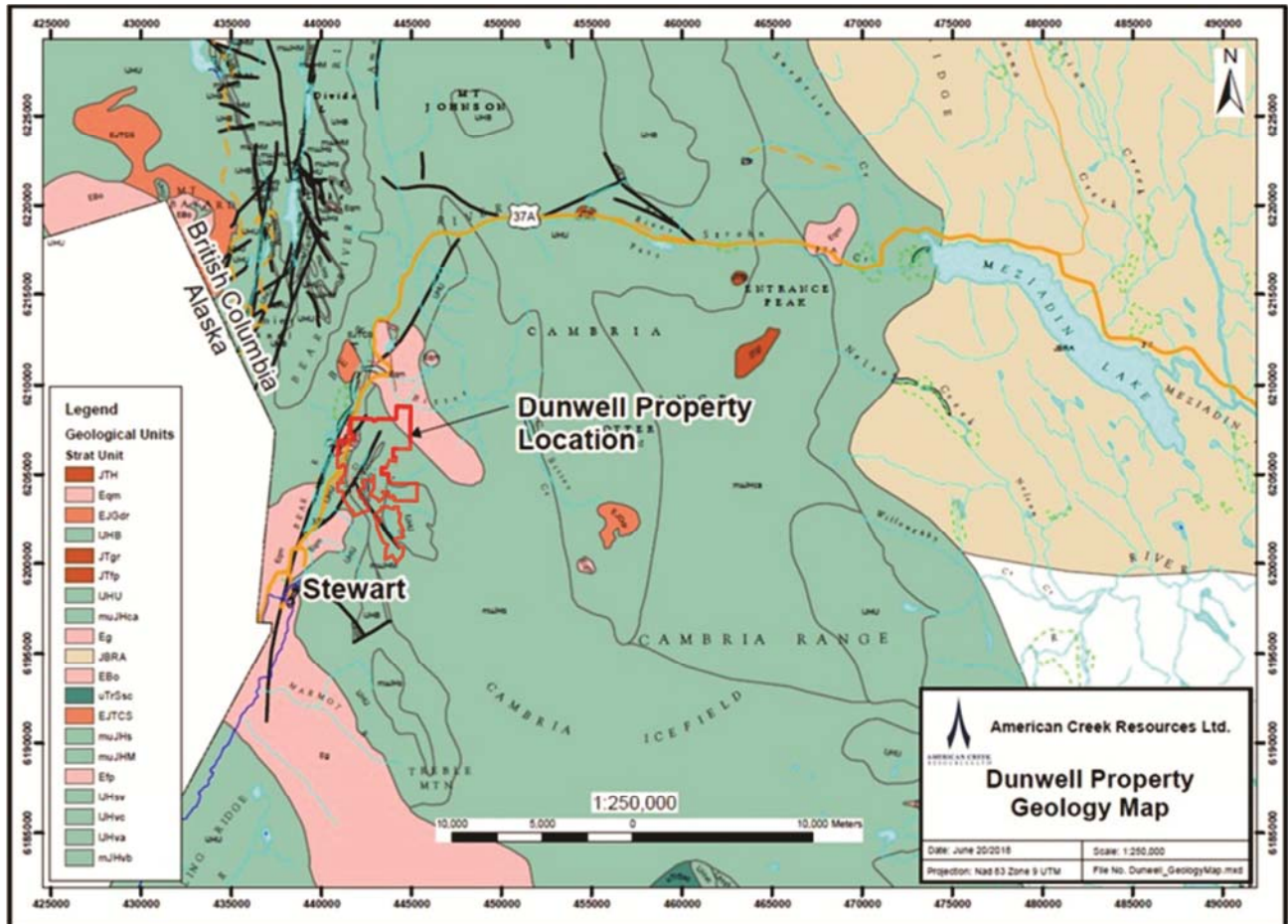


Figure 7.1: Regional Geology Map of The Dunwell Property

The Dunwell deposit consists primarily of three veins, the Sunbeam vein to the north, the Dunwell (# 23) vein in the middle and The George E. and the Portland Tunnels to the south, with a number of secondary veins. The veins are developed on a Riedel style shearing model and are adjacent to a major north striking, west dipping fault zone. The character of some of these veins resembles filled en echelon tension fractures and the large ones (# 23) more open space filling of large tension fractures or fissures. The veins in the Dunwell Mine are commonly situated along one or both sides of what appear to be parallel dacite dikes which can be as small as 20 cm and to over 1.5 meters wide. The dikes or the dike swarm were intruded into the shear zone and exploited the planes of weakness present at the time of the event and these planes of weakness were the same en echelon fractures as the mineralization. In numerous occurrences, logged during the 2019 drill program, the dikes have filled fractures or blebs of sphalerite pyrite, and galena, as though the intrusion of the dike had remobilized the sulphides into the dike or as fracture fill.

7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Mineralization consists of breccias or stringers of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite with minor chalcopyrite, native silver, gold and argentite in a gangue of quartz and calcite. The breccias are open space filling within the shear zone. The Dunwell vein contains up to 75% sulphides locally (semi massive) and is hosted in a breccia. The breccia vein has been traced for 240 m down dip

(surface to below sublevel 4), 240 m along strike and has a has width of 0.3 to 2.1 m. The ore shoot in the Dunwell mine is slightly smaller at 150 x 30 m with an average with of 1.2 m (Minfile 103P 052).

The mineralized zones are associated with breccias at the contact with the dacite dikes in the main Dunwell area. The breccias can have coarse grained sphalerite, pyrite and galena where the composition is predominately sphalerite and pyrite. Away from the main Dunwell area and the dikes, the semi massive sulphides appear more as fill in large fractures or breaks. Coarse grained sulphides in breccias host the gold mineralization. The dikes and breccias trend sub-parallel to the shear and were at predictable dike contacts along the trend of the shear.

The Dunwell mine area has a greenschist regional metamorphic over print. The metamorphic over print is evident in the alteration of the dacite dikes where all the ferromagnesian minerals in the dikes have been altered to chlorite and the dikes have the characteristic green colouring of greenschist facies.

An additional, non precious metal, mineralizing event is seen at Dunwell. The mineralization is mesothermal in character with intense silicification and veining with pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor metallic sulphides. The margins of these silicified vein zones are characterized by what appears to be contact metamorphism or hornfels where the underlying argillites are locally chloritized, sericitized and colored brown with potassium metasomatism or biotite alteration. The zones are extensive and locally highly magnetic but contain only traces of precious and base metals.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The polymetallic veins (Zn-Pb-Ag-Au±Cu) along the "Portland Canal Fissure Zone" are hosted in bedded argillites, greywacke and siltstones. The mineralization is structurally controlled along the faults that define the fissure zone. Veins are quartz/carbonate breccias filled with sulfides including chalcopyrite. Mineralized veins are associated with coarse to fine grained dacite dikes that follow the same structural breaks where the mineralization postdates the dikes. There is another phase of non mineralized veining with quartz-pyrrhotite veins along similar structures and the area has a greenschist metamorphic grade.

British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles classifies the Poly Metallic veins as IO5:

*Synonyms: Clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc veins, silver/base metal epithermal deposits.
Commodities (byproducts): Ag, Pb, Zn (Cu, Au, Mn)*

Metasediment host: Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

Host/Associated rock types: These veins can occur in virtually any host. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures.

Deposit form: Typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Stinger Resources has not undertaken an exploration program to date on the Dunwell property. Previous operator's of the Dunwell property have completed recent exploration programs, American Creek and Strikepoint, and these are listed in this section.

9.1 American Creek

9.1.1 2017 Sampling Program

The fall, 2017 program was the first exploration/prospecting conducted by American Creek on the Dunwell since acquiring the property. The objective of the program was to located historic workings, to examine specific areas where drilling in 2009-2011 was conducted by Mountain Boy Minerals, and to identify areas of interest for further work, all in an effort to assess the potential of proving up additional gold/silver resources.

There are four known adits associated with the historic Dunwell Mine workings. Three of those adits were located during the 2017 exploration program. It is believed that the historic #1 (Upper), the #2 (Middle), and the #4 (Main) adits were identified/located. Photos of the respective adits are shown in the history section of this report.

During the course of the 2017 exploration program, a total of 30 rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Samples were collected both on surface and underground: grab samples from float or in the creek, smaller veins were sampled by panels along the vein for 0.5 to 1 m and underground samples were panels taken along the drift. Assay results and sample locations are presented in the tables below:

Table 9.1: Assay Results

ROCK SAMPLE	GOLD g/T	SILVER g/T	ZINC g/T	COPPER g/T	LEAD g/T
512351	11.3	448	9.88	0.23	10
512352	9.01	713	9.16	0.16	10
512353	8.8	275	7.73	0.12	8.44
512354	7.04	557	1.82	0.03	10
512355	6.4	1186	6.21	0.19	10
512356	7.04	82	7.3	0.08	1.33
512357	1.48	58	10	0.12	0.85
512358	1.09	136	10	0.34	2.61
512359	6.14	64	6.3	0.08	0.6
512360	0.49	16	0.74	0.02	0.05
512361	8.67	372	1.04	0.08	4.82
512362	4.99	1009	0.1	0.01	10
512363	1.05	20	0.04	0.01	0.06
512364	17.2	615	0.16	0.02	10
512365	0.489	10	0.24	0.01	0.07
512366	13.1	459	0.14	0.02	10
512367	21.4	189	0.44	0.07	4.14
512368	0.3	18	0.29	0.01	0.15
512369	4.59	431	1.54	0.04	10
512370	1.99	60	10	0.14	0.43
512371	1.89	56	10	0.16	0.66
512372	2.27	655	10	0.13	10

ROCK SAMPLE	GOLD g/T	SILVER g/T	ZINC g/T	COPPER g/T	LEAD g/T
512373	4.88	18	0.05	0	0.16
512374	5	159	1.68	0.04	1.7
512375	61.2	314	8.21	0.24	4.26
512376	2.53	93	0.04	0	3.07
512377	20.1	646	0.55	0.04	2.49
512378	12.7	992	0.07	0.07	7.82
512379	14.07	46	0.05	0.01	0.17
512380	3.96	48	10	0.1	0.48

Table 9.2: Sample Locations

Sample	EASTING	NORTHING	Type	Width (m)	NOTES
512351	442713	6206242	panel	0.5	40 meters north of Upper (#1) Adit. Vein blasted open? Sulphides with galena.
512352	442713	6206242	panel	0.5	40 meters north of Upper (#1) Adit. Vein blasted open? Sulphides with some galena
512353	442713	6206242	panel	0.5	40 meters north of Upper (#1) Adit. Vein blasted open? Sulphides with some galena
512354	442713	6206242	panel	0.5	40 meters north of Upper (#1) Adit. Vein blasted open? Sulphides with some galena
512355	442713	6206242	panel	0.5	40 meters north of Upper (#1) Adit. Vein blasted open? Sulphides with some galena
512356	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack
512357	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack
512358	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack
512359	442685	6206143	panel	0.15	Upper (#1) Adit - 15 cm vein on right side adit wall just before hole
512360	442685	6206143	panel	0.5	Upper (#1) Adit - Vein on right side 8 meters before end of adit
512361	442603	6206134	panel	0.5	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in ceiling 3 meters before stope. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena
512362	442603	6206134	panel	0.5	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in ceiling 3 meters before stope. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena
512363	442603	6206134	panel	1	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in right branch, left wall near ceiling immediately above timber pile. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena and pyrite.
512364	442603	6206134	panel	1	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in right branch, left side immediately above timber pile. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena and pyrite.
512365	442603	6206134	panel	0.30	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in right branch, right wall – 30 cm vein near floor.
512366	442603	6206134	panel	0.30	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in right branch, adit ceiling immediately before stope. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena and pyrite.
512367	442603	6206134	panel	0.30	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in right branch, left wall immediately above timber pile. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena and pyrite.
512368	442603	6206134	panel	0.5	Middle (#2) Adit – back of short branch – right side.
512369	442603	6206134	panel	0.30	Middle (#2) Adit – exposed vein in ceiling immediately before stope. Heavy sulphides – heavy galena and pyrite.
512370	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack
512371	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack
512372	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack

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512373	442297	6205951	panel	1	Left wall – main vein by ore chute
512374	442776	6206684	grab	-	Rubble from pile outside collapsed adit
512375	442453	6206031	grab	-	Float rock from creek
512376	442453	6206031	grab	-	Float rock from creek
512377	442297	6205951	grab	-	Float/rubble below Main (#4) Adit landing – massive pyrite
512378	442297	6205951	grab	-	Float/rubble below Main (#4) landing – massive pyrite
512379	442297	6205951	grab	-	Float/rubble below Main (#4) landing – massive pyrite with quartz
512380	442590	6206163	panel	0.25	25 cm exposed vein 5 meters to the left of Middle (#2) Adit. Very heavy pyrite/galena/blackjack

The rock samples showed positive results for all areas sampled both on surface and underground. A new vein structure containing high grade gold and other metals was located approximately 40 meters upslope from the Number 1 (Upper) Adit. An additional high grade vein was discovered in close proximity to the Number 2 (Middle) Adit entrance. Sample locations and results are plotted in Figure 9.1.

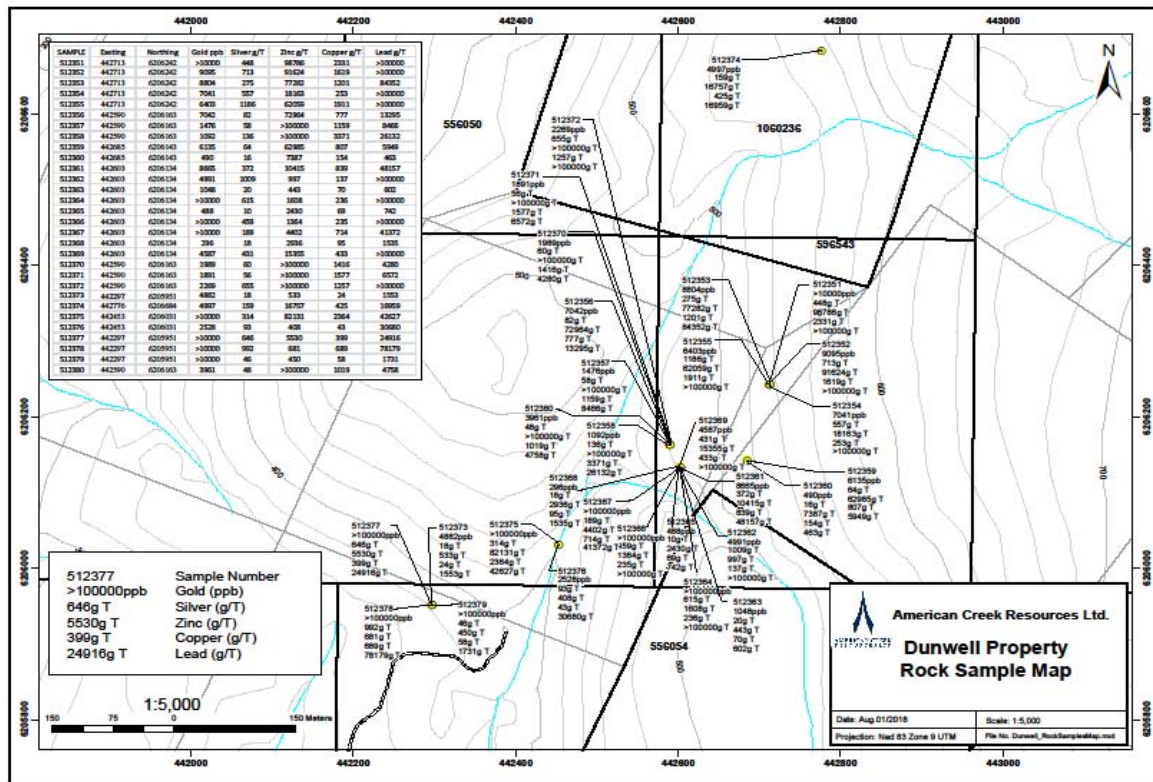


Figure 9.1: 2017 Sample Locations The sampling of Dunwell vein material from the 2017 program appears to be of good quality and representative of the tenor of the mineralization as seen from historic sampling and from the 2019 drill intercepts. There are no known factors that may have resulted in sample bias.

9.1.2 2019 Alpha IP Study

In September of 2019, American Creek contracted Simcoe Geosciences to conduct an Alpha IP survey at Dunwell. The survey consisted of 10 IP profiles and 13.5 line kilometers of IP data was acquired using 'dipole -pole-dipole' configuration with a 50m station spacing. Over the Dunwell Mine project, at least thirty seven (37) anomalous zones are interpreted along ten (10) profiles as significant targets for follow up from surface to ~300m+ depth. Out of thirty seven (37) anomalous zones, fifteen (15) are considered first priority, sixteen (16) second and six (6) are third priority targets. The interpreted chargeability anomalous zones were prioritized and assigned an ID according to the anomaly amplitude, size, possible profile to profile continuation and multi - parameter (Resistivity and Chargeability) association. The anomalous zones consist of strong to moderate chargeability and their association with conductive to resistive zones.

The largest chargeability anomaly in the study area is located on line L100 close to the road. The IP grid is shown in Figure 9.2 and IP anomalies are shown on Figure 9.3.

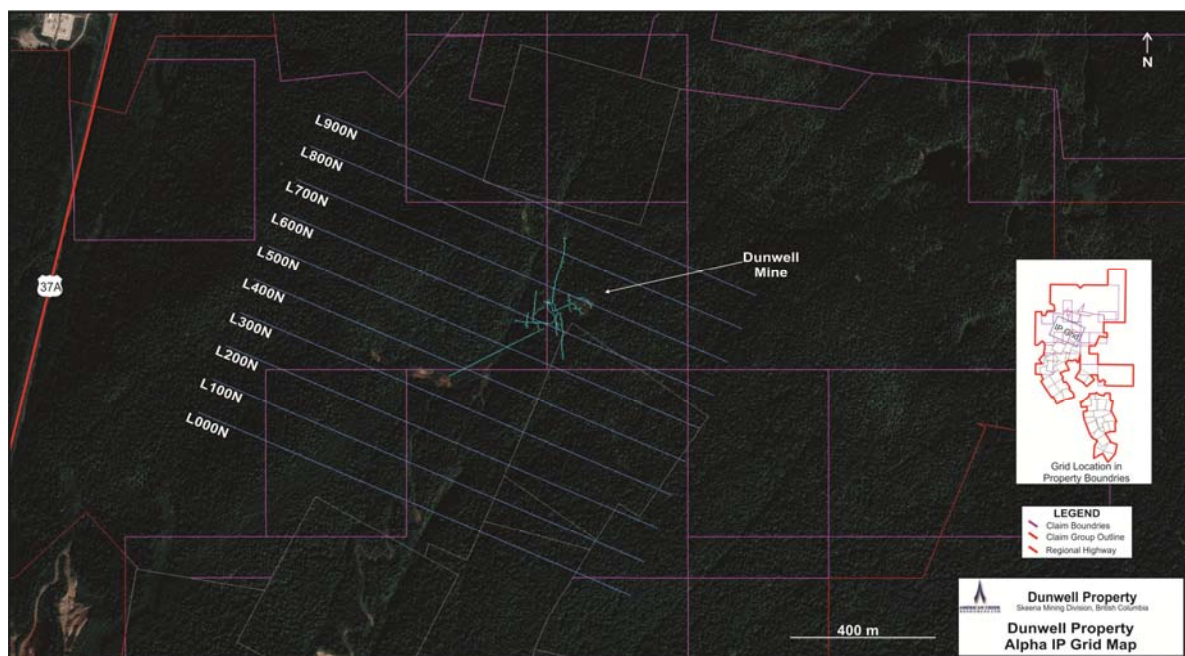


Figure 9.2: Alpha IP Grid on The Dunwell Property

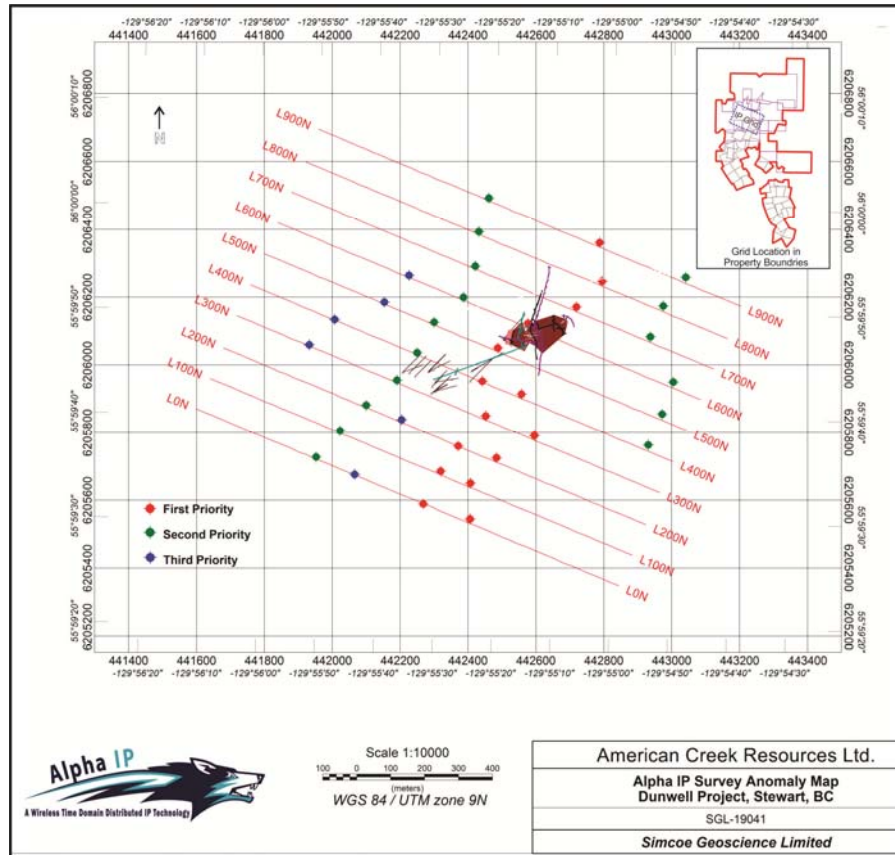


Figure 9.3: Alpha IP Grid and Anomalies on The Dunwell Property

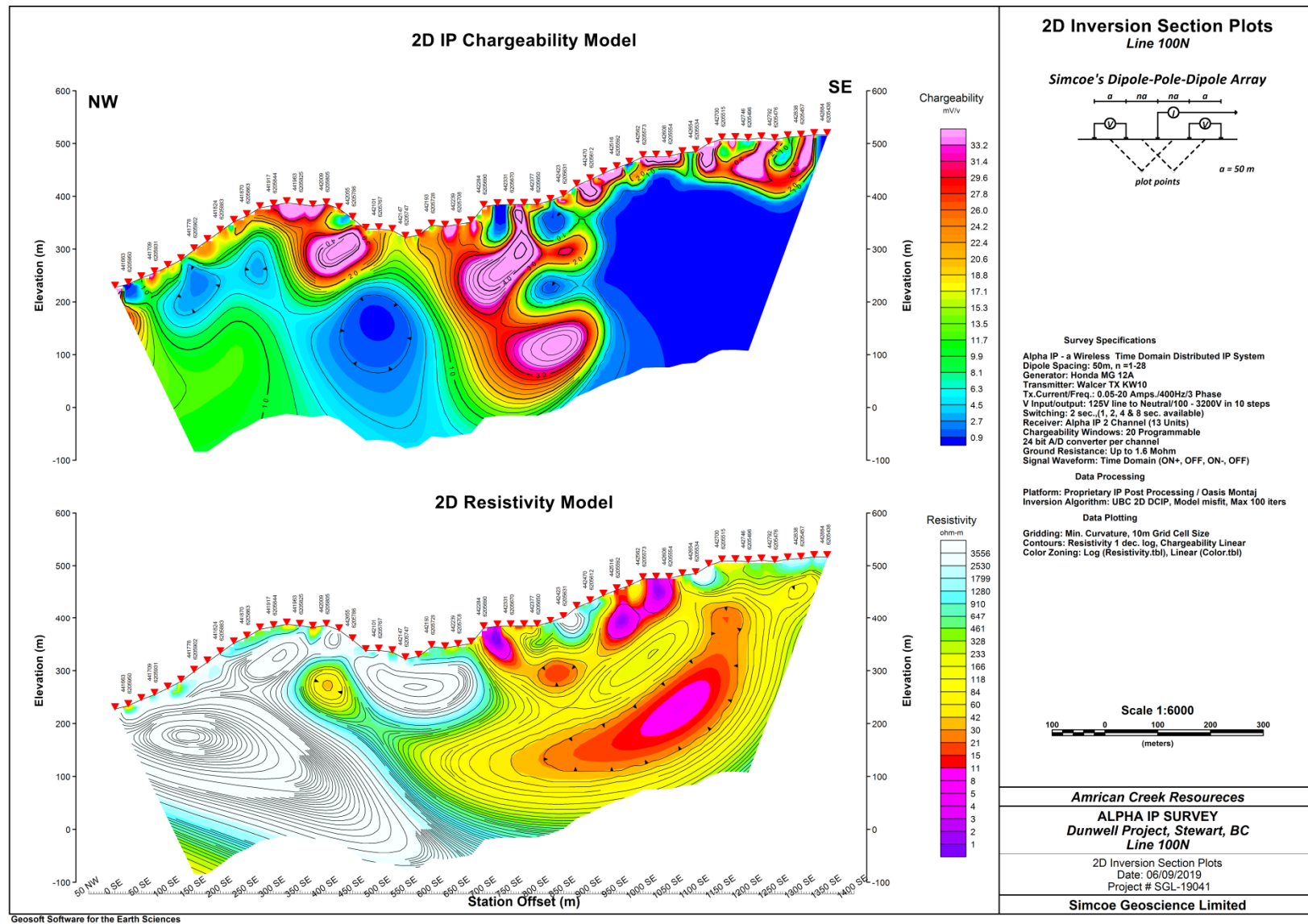


Figure 9.4: Alpha IP 2D Pseudo Section L100 N

9.1.3 2020 Helicopter-Borne Triaxial Magnetic Gradiometer Survey and Heli LiDAR Survey

In July of 2020, Genesis Aviation for American Creek (the Client) engaged Axiom Group of Companies Ltd. ('Axiom'), based in Saskatoon, SK, to design, manage and execute a survey to collect airborne LiDAR data, as well as a Triaxial Magnetic Survey over 2 areas of interest, located in North-East of Stewart, British Columbia, Canada. The total area surveyed ('survey block') covers 21 km² (Figure 9.5).

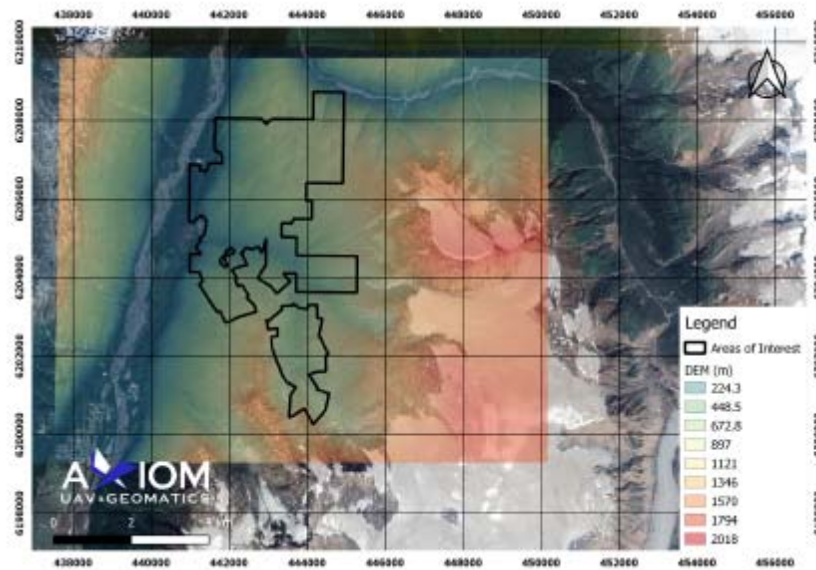


Figure 9.5: 2020 - Magnetic Gradiometer and LiDAR Survey Area

The two surveys were flown separately by Axiom Exploration Group Ltd.

The helicopter-borne triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was flown from August 20th to September 15th, 2020. The survey consisted of 438.47 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of 50m and tie line spacing of 500m.



The triaxial system consists of three GSMP-35A high precision potassium magnetometers mounted on a tri-directional bird that is towed by an AStar helicopter platform. The tri-directional bird (Figure 9.5) was towed with a 100' cable to ensure adequate separation between the helicopter and the magnetic survey platform. Results from the magnetic gradiometer survey are shown in Figure 9.7

Figure 9.6: Helicopter and Triaxial Magnetic Gradiometer

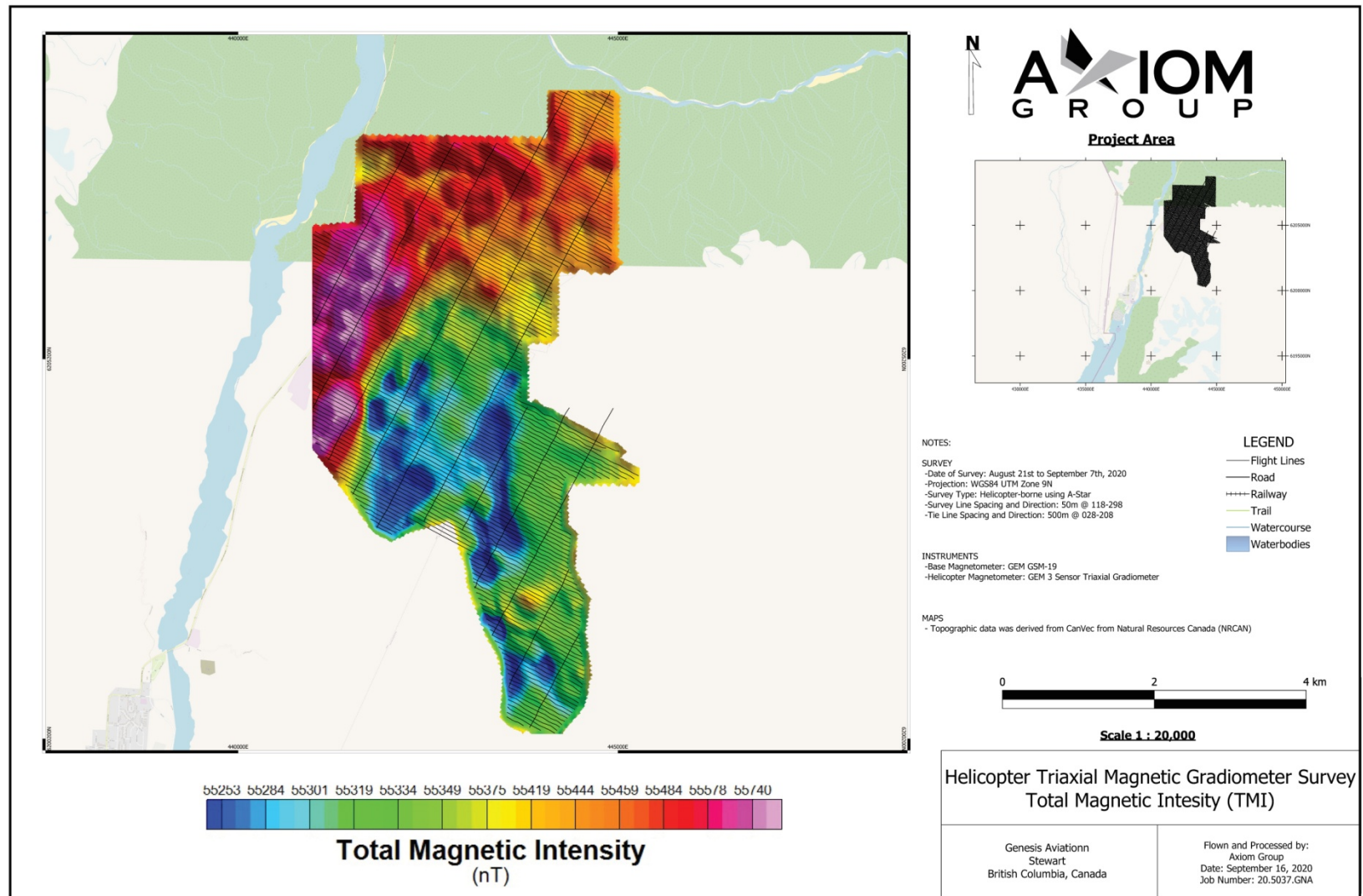


Figure 9.7: Total Magnetic Intensity

The triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was very successful in helping identify new targets not previously identified as well as in mapping structures that are known to be the controls for the polymetallic mineralization. Preliminary results illustrate the control structures present on the Glacier Creek claim block associated with the 2018 Strikepoint sampling and these are future exploration targets.

The LiDAR survey was flown from August 27 to September 7th, 2020, using an AStar Helicopter, provided by Access Helicopters, equipped with a Phoenix Ranger LR Long Range LiDAR system with high-accuracy GNSS and IMU units. The survey was flown at 125-meter line spacing, at an elevation of 125 m. Figure 9.8 shows a sample of the flight paths that were flown over the 2 areas. (Axion, 2020)



Figure 9.8: Flight Path Sample for the LiDAR Survey

The data from the LiDAR survey was sent to the author in .LAS file format. The author extracted the points from LAS file, imported the points into GEMS mining software and produced a : "tin" of the surface from the ~837,000 points in the DEM. The DEM has excellent detail showing the lineaments of the Portland Canal Fissure zone. The Surface "Tin" of the DEM is shown in Figure 9.9 below.

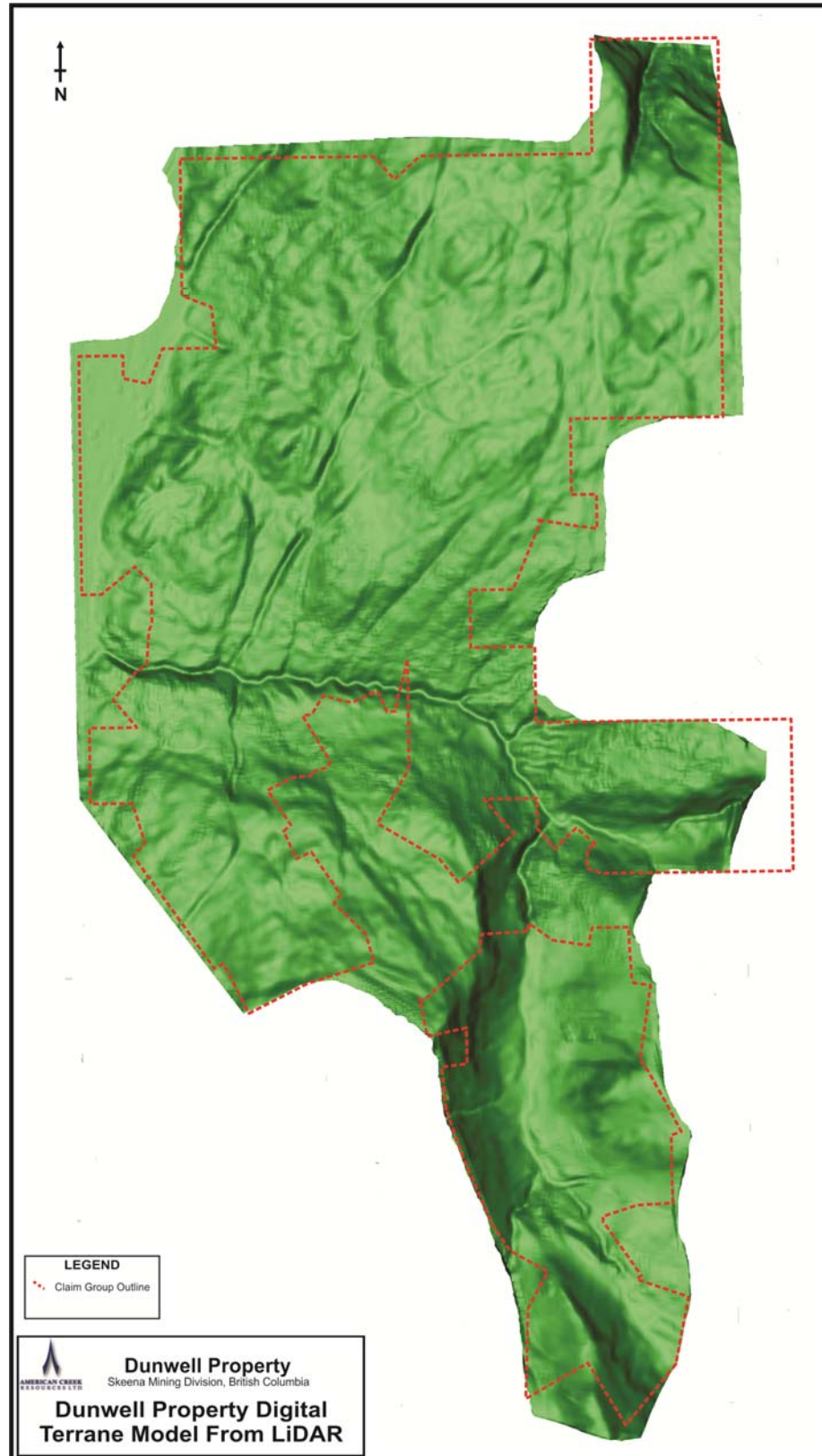


Figure 9.9: Dunwell Property Digital Elevation Model From The LiDAR Survey

The Dunwell Mine area is at the centre of the 2019 IP Grid and site of the 2019 drill program, the southern part of the IP grid is where the proposed 2020 drill program is to take place. The IP targets from Figure 9.3 have been underlain by the magnetometer survey in Figure 9.10 below. The Dunwell fault portion of the historic Portland Canal Fissure zone is shown below. The historical Dunwell Mine is shown in dark red right along the fault. The IP lines and the IP targets are shown. The primary targets run along the fault in the center of the fissure zone while the other targets are located towards its historical edges. The white dotted lines are the potential faults traces along with an extension of the Dunwell fault which is known to extend to the south of the image.

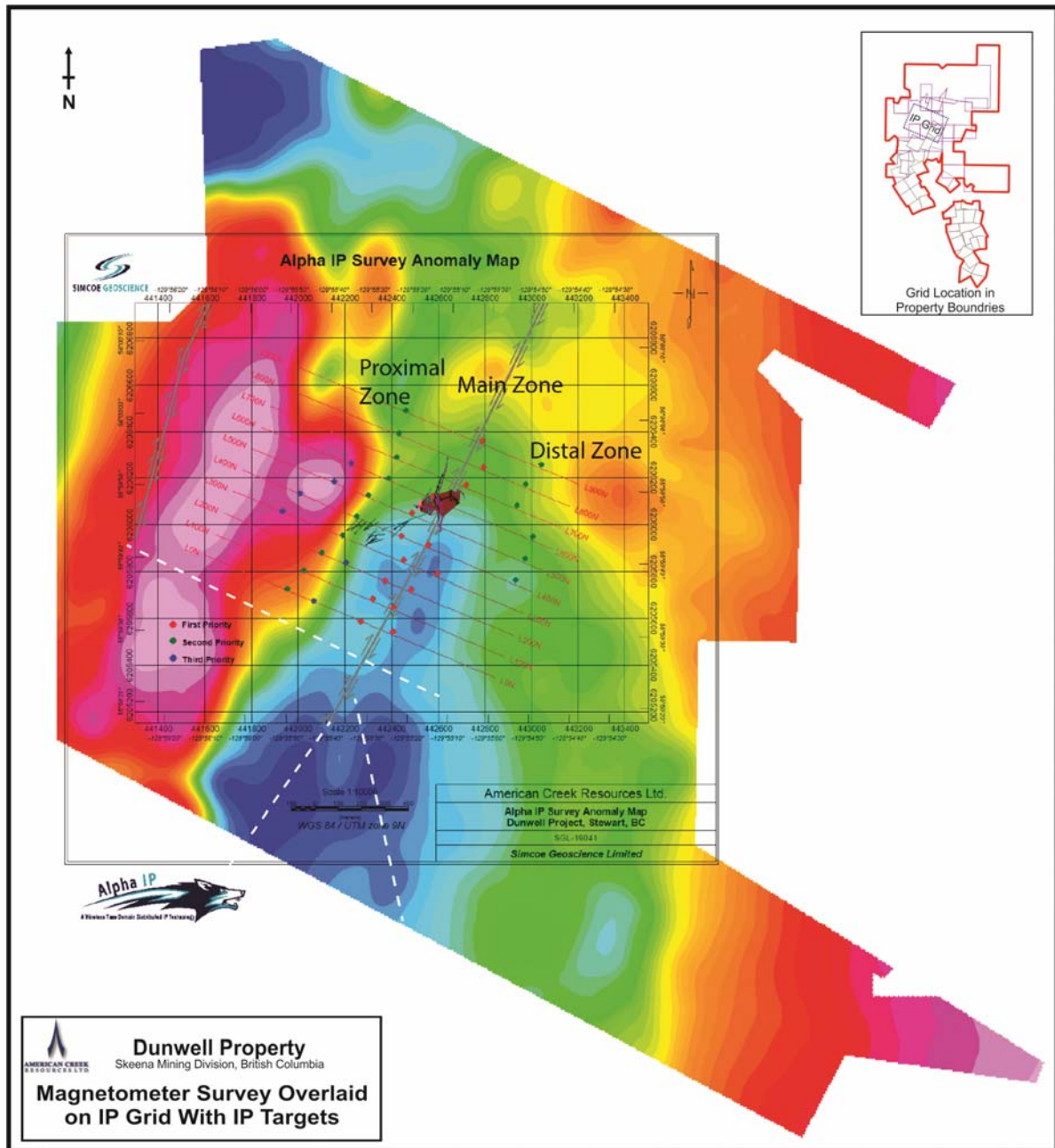


Figure 9.10: Magnetometer Survey Overlaid on The IP Grid With IP Targets

9.1.4 Summary and Interpretations

Simcoe Geoscience Limited has completed the integration and interpretation of a ground based Alpha IP survey consisting of 10 profiles, a total of 13.5 line km high resolution IP data and 3D modeling of the aeromagnetic data at the Dunwell property (Mira, Pers. Comm., 2020).

Some initial conclusions can be made from Figure 9.10:

- 1- Dunwell mine is on the fault and mineralization is fault bounded.
- 2- Alpha IP 1st priority anomalies are also lining up along the fault in a redel style
- 3- Mag shows the intensity of the fault and it's splay in the south of the map.
- 4- Trace of a cross fault running NWW below the line 0, shows on the DEM.
- 5- Deep drill target on line 0 is a possible fault zone breccia.
- 6- 2nd priority anomalies are on the transition areas of mag and can be seen, marking the boundaries of different geological units.
- 7- Interestingly 3rd priority anomalies in the west on lines 300N, 400N, 500N and 600N are matched with higher mag, which is not part of the larger unaltered unit in the west, possible intrusion?
- 8- Finally we can say, there are three zones of mineralization, 1- Main zone controlled by the Dunwell fault, 2, proximal which is west of the main fault and is marked by 2nd priority targets and 3rd is distal zone which is east of the main fault and 2nd priority targets can be seen.
- 9- The IP and Mag surveys are correlating and show potential for more mineralization to the north and the south within the Portland Canal Fissure zone.

The objectives of the two geophysical surveys were to detect the presence of anomalous zones with the potential to host high-grade Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, $\pm$ Cu in breccia zones and quartz breccia veins hosted in bedded argillite, siltstone and greywacke of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). The two surveys were also aimed to analyze the geophysical signature of the historical Dunwell Mine and help to identify potential extensions of the mineralized zones. 3D modeling of both Alpha IP and airborne magnetic data has enhanced the understanding of mineralized zones in the vicinity of Dunwell Mine and potential extensions to the north-east and south-west along the Dunwell Fault. The 3D modeling has also helped in delineating both vertical and lateral extents of potential mineralized zones in the area.

The Alpha IP coverage was around the Dunwell Mine area, while the airborne magnetic survey covers the entire Dunwell property.

Alone the Alpha IP survey was successful at identifying anomalous zones as significant drill targets to follow up on the Dunwell Mine property. Furthermore, the airborne magnetic and LiDAR data has helped significantly to map the known and previously unmapped faults and/or intrusive contacts in the area.

The IP anomalies were cross-checked against the existing drilling results, and the strong chargeable zones correlate very well with sulphide mineralization assays. The Alpha IP and magnetic data will help to guide future drilling campaigns at Dunwell Mine Project for American Creek.

9.2 Strikepoint 2018

Strikepoint completed a one day prospecting "exercise" on the Glacier Creek claims on September 22, 2018 and discover a vein outcrop on the Jumbo and Ben Bolt crown grants on the Ben Bolt prospect. The Ben Bolt claim lies five kms south-southeast of the Dunwell Mine. Strikepoint describes the discovery in their news release:

"This discovery lies 5.5 kilometers northeast of the historic Porter mine site and 4 kilometers east of Highway 37A. The Glacier Creek Property lies in an area of significant historical importance and hosted several mines during the early 20th Century, including the Dunwell and Black Bear Mines. Its lower elevation and local water supply offer Strikepoint the opportunity for an extended exploration season.

Wide Vein with Massive Sulphides

The new vein was observed along a strike length of 205-meters on the western side of Albany Creek. The vein was observed to be up to 2-meters thick on surface and consisted of brecciated mudstones flushed with quartz and massive sulphides, including pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The vein has a shallow dip of 30 degrees west, and remains open along strike. A total of 18 surface samples were collected during a prospecting exercise on 22nd September 2018. The following table shows results for all samples collected. (StrikePoint, 2018)"

Table 9.3: Sample Locations

Sample Number	Source	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	Sample Number	Source	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %
X956805	Outcrop	0.7	-	-	X956814	Outcrop	2.4	87.4	-
X956806	Outcrop	00	17.0	-	X956815	Outcrop	1.9	876.0	-
X956807	Ore Pile	10.8	24.7	-	X956816	Outcrop	0.7	90.9	8.6
X956808	Ore Pile	6.7	13.1	3.5	X956817	Outcrop	0.8	58.1	-
X956809	Outcrop	10.8	56.8	1.2	X956818	Outcrop	3.1	74.2	12.5
X956810	Outcrop	8	26.5	1.3	X956819	Outcrop	4.7	61.3	11.2
X956811	Outcrop	3.9	12.3	-	X956821	Outcrop	4.7	156.0	7.3
X956812	Outcrop	03	37.7	-	X956822	Ore Pile	5.9	573.0	5
X956813	Outcrop	1.7	15.8	-	X956823	Ore Pile	3.4	171.0	4

Descriptions of the sampling methodology were not available to the author for Strikepoint sampling in 2018. Sampling reported in Strikepoint's news release as grab samples with no sample widths reported. The samples appear to be representative based on a comparison with historic results for the Ben Bolt prospect and the author does not believe there was any sampling bias.

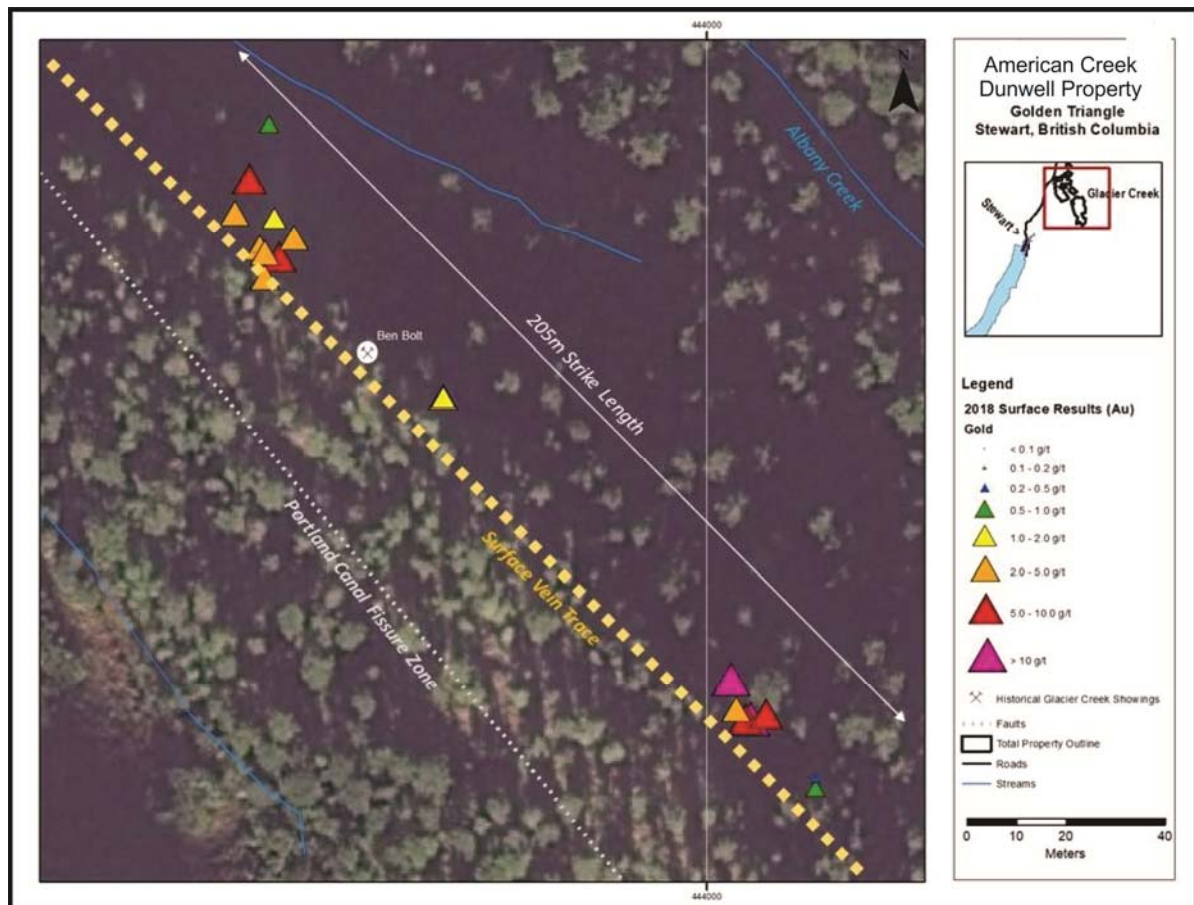


Figure 9.9: Glacier Creek Samples Detail

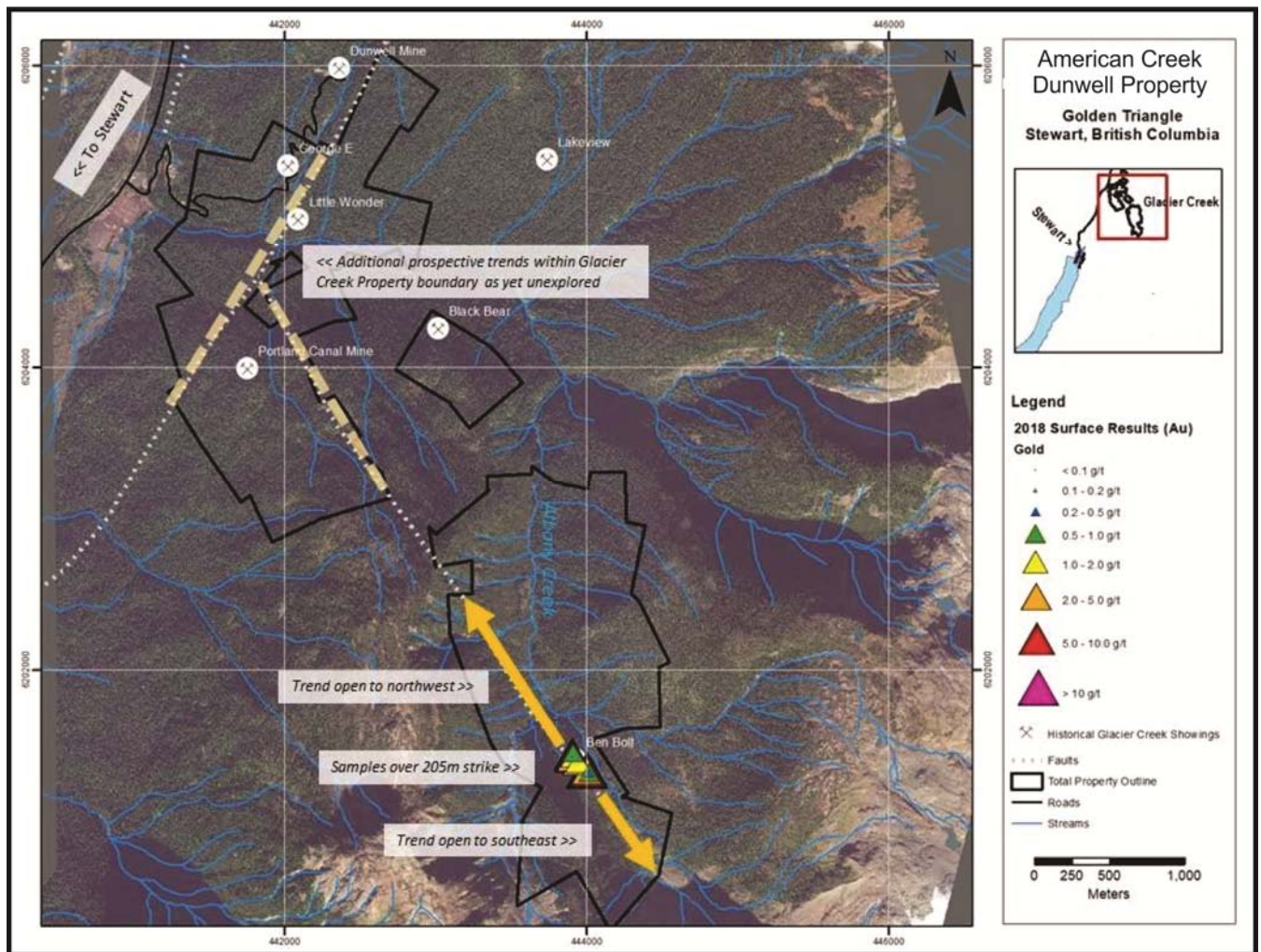


Figure 9.10: Glacier Creek Samples Area and Trend

10.0 Diamond Drilling

Stinger Resources has not undertaken a drill program on the Dunwell property to date. Previous operator American Creek completed a drill program in 2019 and this is reported below.

10.1 American Creek 2019

The American Creek 2019 drill program started in late July and the program consisted of 20 NQ diamond drill holes for a total of 3245.90 m of NQ drilling from two platforms. A slid mounted Bort Longyear 38 was used for the program and moved on to the platforms with a Caterpillar D6D. The drill program had started before the IP survey began so the initial objectives for the drill program were to confirmation of the results from Mountain Boy's 2010 drilling collared by the Level No. 4 portal. The secondary objective was to test the down dip extension of the Dunwell main vein below sub-level 4 and the north extension of the zone. The last hole of the program was drilled to test a weak IP target on Line 500. Drill hole locations are listed in Table 10.1 and shown Figure 10.1.

Table 10.1: Drill Hole Locations

Hole-ID	Location X	Location Y	Location Z	Length	Azimuth	Dip
DW19-01	442292.00	6205916.00	373.00	252.07	49.00	-59.00
DW19-02	442292.00	6205916.00	373.00	282.55	55.00	-55.00
DW19-03	442292.00	6205916.00	373.00	313.03	60.00	-55.00
DW19-04	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	126.80	110.00	-75.00
DW19-05	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	154.53	105.00	-87.00
DW19-06	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	121.01	95.00	-75.00
DW19-07	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	114.91	84.00	-70.00
DW19-08	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	102.72	50.00	-65.00
DW19-09	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	145.39	40.00	-50.00
DW19-10	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	139.29	126.00	-75.00
DW19-11	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	169.77	40.00	-57.50
DW19-12	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	166.73	40.00	-65.00
DW19-13	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	172.21	40.00	-43.00
DW19-14	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	170.00	35.00	-57.00
DW19-15	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	239.88	168.00	-55.00
DW19-16	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	139.29	270.00	-60.00
DW19-17	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	81.38	270.00	-50.00
DW19-18	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	105.77	270.00	-70.00
DW19-19	442504.00	6206075.00	437.00	93.57	270.00	-60.00
DW19-20	442428.40	6205982.82	408.00	155.00	80.00	-45.00

Core from the drill was transported daily by the drill crew to the core shack, outside Stewart, for logging and sampling. The core was later stored in the diamond drill contractors yard.

Holes DW19-01 to 03 were drilled to test the zone, reported by Mountain Boy in 2010, that is below level 4 (Figure 10.1). The Mountain Boy results could not be duplicated.

Holes DW19-04 to DW19-08 were drilled to test the down dip of the main Dunwell zone below sub level 4.

Table 10.2a: Drill Hole Results for Holes DW19-04 to 08

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-04	86.26	87.26	1.00	2.242	17.8	0.036	0.407	1.000
DW19-05	21.29	21.64	0.35	9.828	65.8	0.070	2.770	3.280
DW19-06	26.93	27.73	0.80	1.965	36.5	0.066	0.467	2.190
DW19-07	26.27	26.77	0.50	2.305	26.7	0.071	0.521	2.670
DW19-07	82.14	82.79	0.65	3.114	25.6	0.009	0.068	0.694
DW19-08	26.45	27.13	0.68	3.959	41.0	0.070	0.949	3.710
DW19-08	89.25	90.17	0.92	1.551	6.7	0.001	0.021	0.050

Results show small moderate to high-grade hits in this fan of holes that traversed from the East southeast to the east. The holes consistently hit 2 zones, both at the base of dikes at 22 to 26 meters and 83 to 87 meters roughly. These two zones, seen in the five holes, run sub-parallel to the fault the drill pad is over and trend to the north.

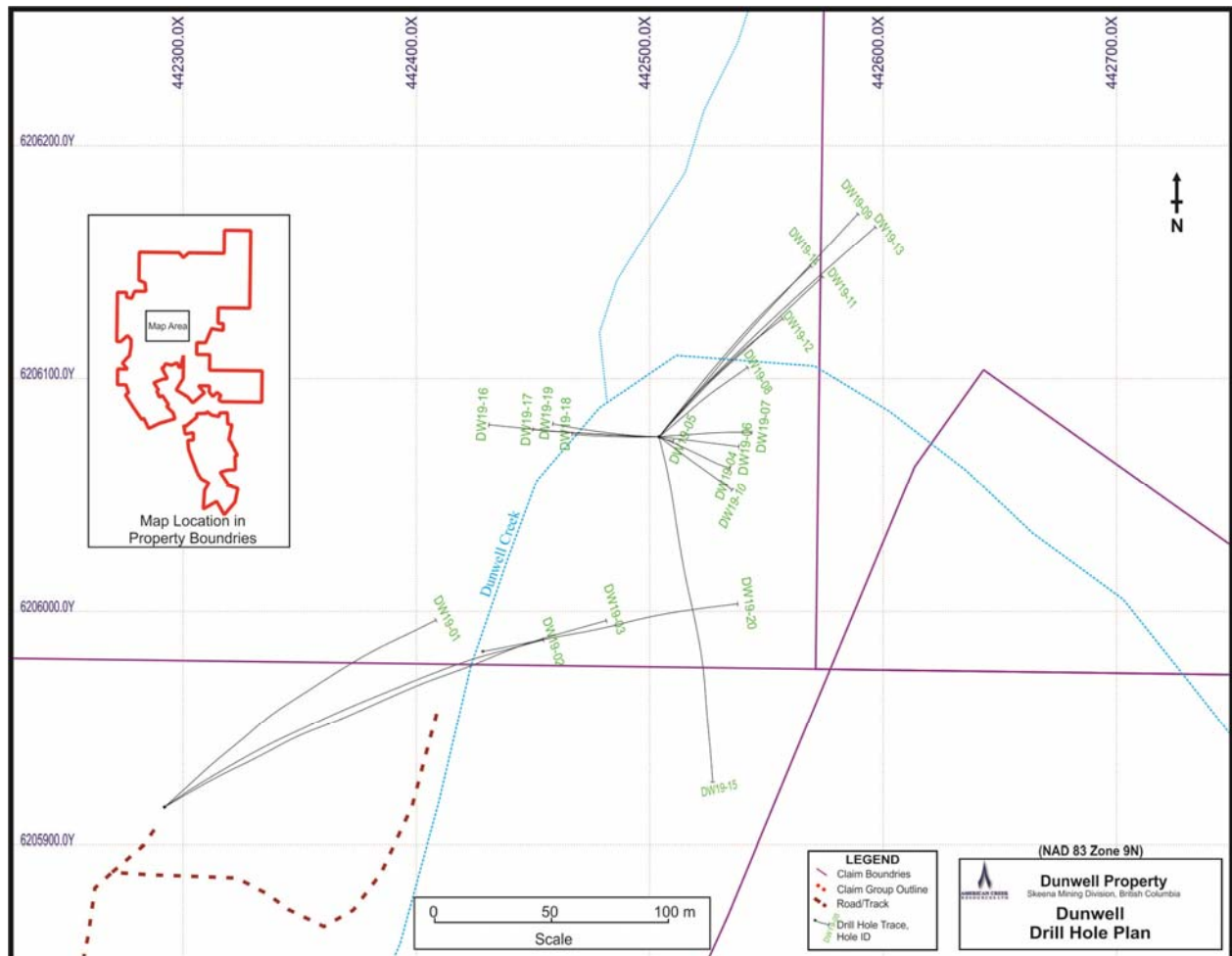


Figure 10.1: 2019 Drill Hole Plan for The Dunwell Property

Hole DW19-09 was drilled to test the north extension of the main zone below level 4.

Table 10.2b: Drill Hole Results for Hole DW19-09

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-09	27.60	28.05	0.45	13.870	258.0	0.438	15.530	11.040
DW19-09	143.02	144.52	1.50	7.898	84.9	0.359	0.791	20.250

The first breccia below the dike shows up in this hole with a 13.87 gram assay. The second breccia was not seen in this hole because it was drilled much flatter than holes 7 and 8. The lower interval is also brecciated but with no dike association and was 1.5 meters of semi massive sulphide. Figure 10.2 shows hole 9.

Hole DW19-10 was drilled to test below sub-level 4 but further to the southeast from hole DW19-04.

Table 10.2c: Drill Hole Results for Hole DW19-10

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-10	29.00	29.57	0.57	2.785	42.5	0.055	0.713	3.020
DW19-10	88.71	89.61	0.90	3.535	43.2	0.060	1.480	2.860
DW19-10	99.13	99.79	0.66	1.707	33.7	0.031	0.285	0.529

The two breccias below the dikes, seen in holes 7 and 8 are present.

Following a break in the drill program, holes 11 to 13 were drilled to follow up on the results from hole 9. The holes were drilled in a fan where holes 11 and 12 were drilled at a steeper angle to test below hole 9 and hole 13 was drilled at flatter angle to test above hole 9. Hole 14 was drilled at a 5° rotation to the north of hole 9 to test the width of the structure.

Table 10.2d: Drill Hole Results for Hole DW19-11-14

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-11	26.82	27.82	1.00	5.601	66.0	0.213	1.700	7.850
DW19-11	95.63	96.27	0.64	4.408	34.5	0.026	0.363	0.757
DW19-11	138.45	138.95	0.50	4.026	66.0	0.166	1.070	6.220
DW19-11	142.24	144.93	2.69	11.346	142.5	0.220	3.197	13.069
DW19-12	22.17	23.47	1.30	2.851	60.8	0.147	1.844	4.946
DW19-12	27.05	27.81	0.76	1.562	30.4	0.104	0.647	2.660
DW19-12	97.49	99.15	1.66	1.546	54.4	0.041	1.060	5.356
DW19-13	27.55	28.15	0.60	8.110	113.0	0.171	4.630	8.270
DW19-13	142.87	143.57	0.70	4.486	66.6	0.068	0.710	1.009
DW19-14	27.43	28.23	0.80	8.924	161.0	0.309	5.120	6.800
DW19-14	98.32	99.86	1.54	7.692	32.8	0.009	0.207	0.111
DW19-14	142.75	144.70	1.95	3.720	43.2	0.103	0.755	9.240
DW19-14	146.88	147.38	0.50	9.403	264.0	0.528	5.210	20.900

All the holes intersected the breccia below the dike at about 27 meters. Holes 11, 13 and 14 appear to intersect a similar structure to that seen in hole 9.

Holes DW19-15 to DW19-19 were drilled to test the extents of the large IP anomaly under the drill pad. Hole 15 was drilled south into the anomaly and Hole 16 was drilled west into the anomaly and intersected a massive sulphide zone. Holes 17 to 19 were drilled in a fan to follow up hole 16. Hole 18 hit a small massive sulphide zone.

Hole 16 hit a massive sulphide interval at 75 to 78 meters. Of the follow up holes, only hole 19 hit a similar zone.

Table 10.2e: Drill Hole Results for Hole DW19-15 to 19

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-15	100.90	102.08	1.18	8.445	869.0	0.034	0.186	1.265
DW19-15	152.09	152.59	0.50	32.230	472.0	0.008	0.134	0.372
DW19-16	45.11	45.81	0.70	11.260	144.0	0.208	6.550	6.010
DW19-16	75.07	78.68	3.61	8.850	88.8	0.221	1.768	19.514
DW19-17		no significant results						
DW19-18	38.79	39.22	0.43	15.300	185.0	2.874	2.870	14.470
DW19-19	34.87	36.04	1.17	3.332	27.9	0.048	0.986	2.580
DW19-19	75.71	77.13	1.42	5.255	225.9	0.159	9.298	3.315

Hole 20 was drilled to test an IP anomaly along the road below the second drill pad. One small breccia was intercepted.

Table 10.2f: Drill Hole Results for Hole DW19-20

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval	Au_PPM	Ag_PPM	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
DW19-20	121.01	121.45	0.44	1.669	27.5	0.007	0.034	0.082

The true thickness of the veins intercepted in this program are not known. The limited access because of terrain did not allow drilling holes perpendicular to vein trends so many intercepts are at low angles to the core axis. There are no known drilling, sampling, or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

10.2 Proposed Drilling

Additional drill testing was planned for IP anomalies near the access road below the Dunwell mine and on lines 700 and 800N north of the mine as well as geochemical/geophysical and prospecting targets on the Glacier Creek claims near the Ben Bolt prospect.

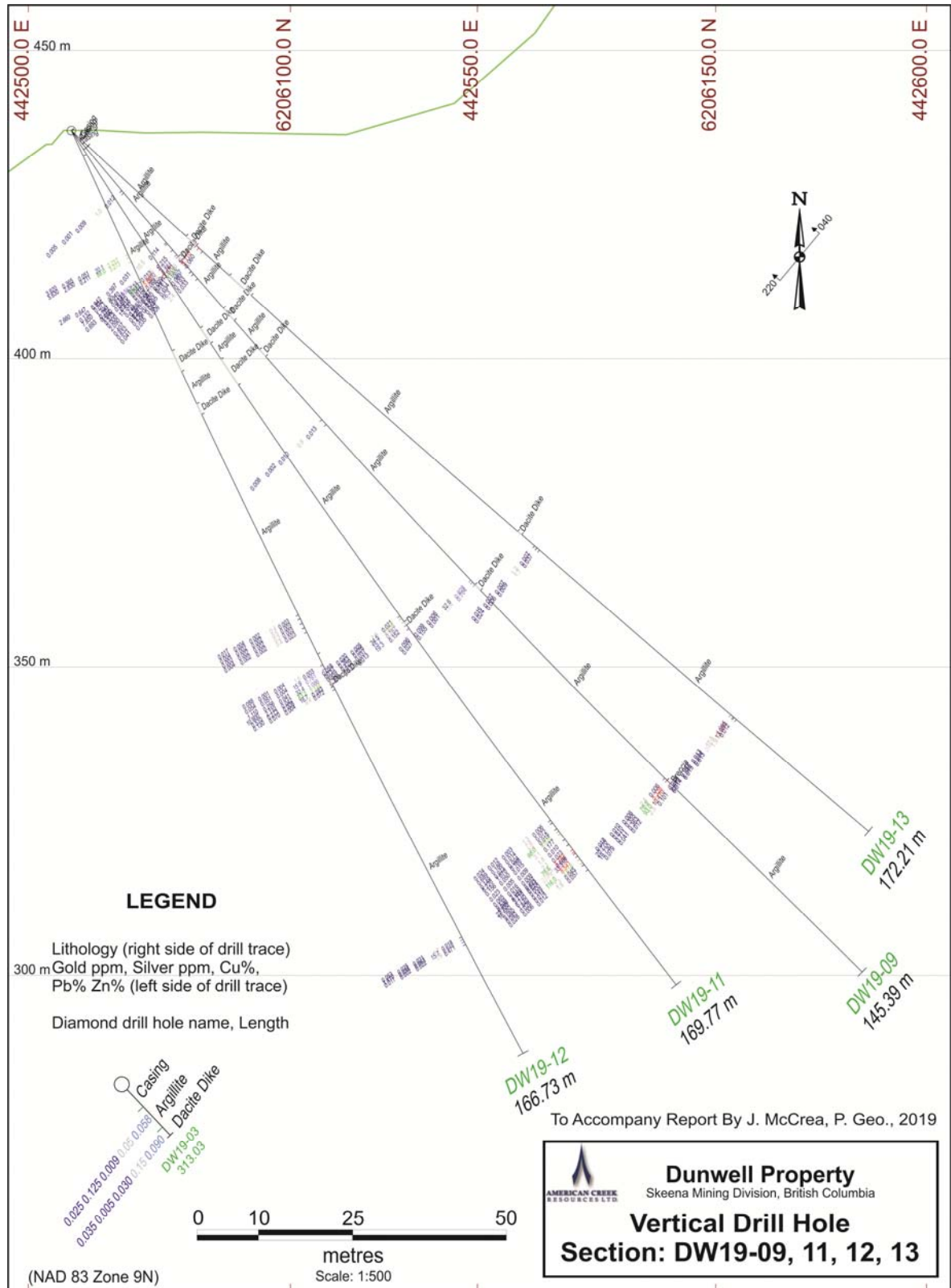


Figure 10.2: Drill Hole Section for DW19-09, 11 to 13

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Stinger Resources has not completed any exploration or drilling programs to date on the Dunwell property that resulted in the collection of samples for analysis and therefore no methodology analyses or security to report. Sample preparation, analyses and security from previous operators is reported below.

Stinger Resources Inc. and American Creek Resources Ltd. have no relationship with Loring Laboratories Ltd. or MSA Labs other than the procurement of analytical services.

11.1 American Creek

11.1.1 2017

During the 2017 program, two different types of rock sampling were used by American Creek:

1. Grab samples - chips/pieces of rock taken from outcrop, float or dumps;
2. Panel samples - composite chip samples taken over an area of between 0.5 x 0.5 m to 1 x 0.5 m; or vein width x 0.5 m to 1 m.

All rock samples are placed into plastic sample bags, labelled and closed with single use ties as the samples are taken.

All samples were securely stored with the field crew prior to delivering the samples to Loring Laboratories Ltd. ("Loring") located in Calgary, Alberta. Loring is ISO 9001 (2015) accredited. Samples were logged into the system, dried, crushed and 250 g splits taken for pulverizing. Two splits from the pulps were taken for assay, 30 g for fire assay and 0.5 g for ICP analysis. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish and by gravimetric finish for samples exceeding the upper limit of analysis (over limit). Silver, copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc, together with 25 other elements, were assayed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP-ES) following hot aqua regia (partial) dissolution of each pulp. Over limits for Ag, Pb and Zn were analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Repeats and standards were inserted during assay by Loring to monitor quality control. No other quality control measures were employed for this program. All results have been accepted by both parties.

Sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used for the 2017 program are adequate for this type of early stage program.

11.1.2 2019

The 2019 program was sampling of NQ diamond drill core. Core delivered to the core shack, located in the drill contractors yard, was measured, photographed and logged. Samples laid out during logging were split with a rock saw, bagged, tagged and closed with single use ties. Samples were bagged in sacs and stored in the core shack until a company employee delivered the samples to the laboratory.

All samples from the program were prepared and analyzed by MS Analytical Labs of Langley, BC. Samples were delivered to MSA Labs Terrace, BC prep Lab. The samples were logged into their

system, dried and crushed in Terrace and 250 g splits were taken of the coarse rejects for pulverizing. Pulps were shipped to Langley, BC. for analyses where two splits from the pulps were taken for assay, 30 g for fire assay and 0.5 g for ICP analysis. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish and by gravimetric finish for samples exceeding the upper limit of analysis (over limit). Silver, copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc, together with 31 other elements, were assayed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP-AES) following hot aqua regia (partial) dissolution of each pulp. Over limits for Ag, Pb and Zn were analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy. MS Analytical has both ISO 17025 (Testing and Calibration Laboratories) and ISO 9001 (Quality Management Systems) accreditation. Additionally, they participate in CDN Labs, Geostats, PTP-MAL and Rocklabs Round Robins of standard certifications.

Sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used for the 2019 drill program are adequate for this type of program.

11.1.3 QA/QC 2019

American Creek maintained a QA/QC program for the 2019 drilling. The quality program included the insertion of QA/QC materials in the sample stream. Standards, blanks, field duplicates and crushed reject duplicates were inserted on a 20:1 basis. No standard failures were reported during the 2019 program.

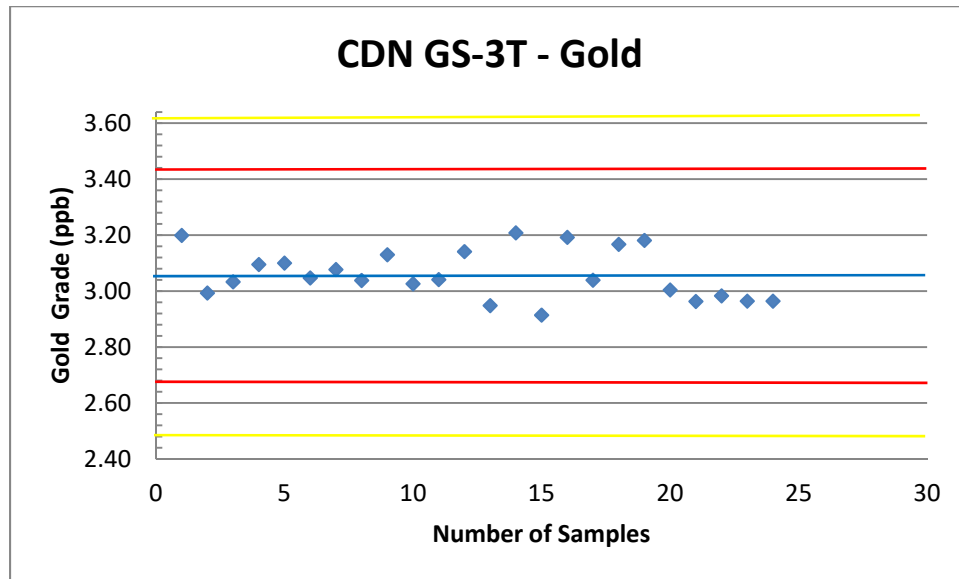
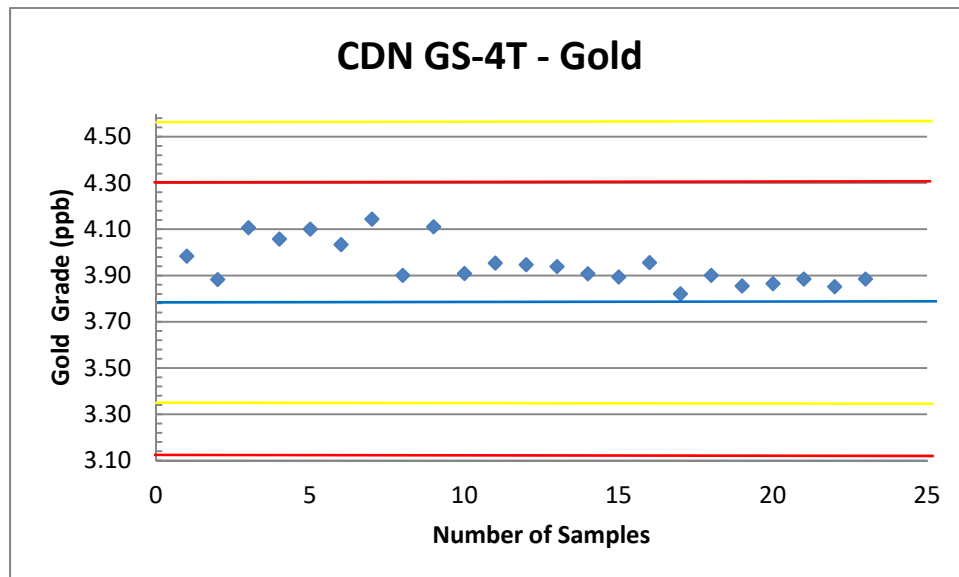
The author analyzed the QA/QC results from the 2019 drill program.

11.1.4 Standard Reference Material

American Creek used two certified reference materials ('CRM') with a certified value for gold prepared and purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia, Canada. The CRMs are listed in Table 11.1. The CRM's were provided to American Creek in ~75 g pouches. Forty seven (47) CRM's were submitted with the diamond drill samples and analyzed by MSA labs. The CRM's showed no failures. The results of the CRM analyses are shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2 where the certified value is the blue line, 2 standard deviations (SD) are shown with the red line and 3 SD's are shown with the yellow line.

Table 11.1: 2019 CRM Samples

Gold							
CRM ID	Value (Au ppm)	1*SD	2*SD		3*SD		No. Analyzed
			Low	High	Low	High	
CDN GS-3T	3.05	0.19	2.67	3.43	2.48	3.62	24
CDN GS-4F	3.83	0.24	3.35	4.31	3.11	4.55	23

**Figure 11.1: CDN GS-3T – Gold****Figure 11.2: CDN GS-4F – Gold**

11.1.5 Field Blanks

The field blanks were also inserted into the sample stream on a 1 in 20 basis and American Creek submitted 46 blanks for analyses during the program. The field blanks were locally sourced carbonate material that was purchased from Canadian Tire. Plots of the field blanks are shown in Figures 11.3 and 11.4. Some blanks show small traces of mineralization and three contaminated blanks were observed.

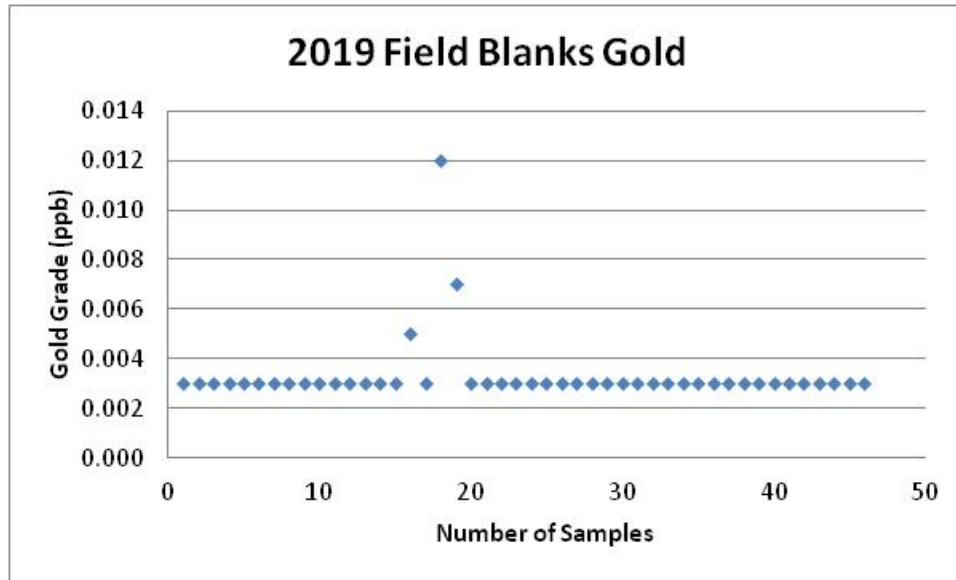


Figure 11.3: Field Blanks – Gold

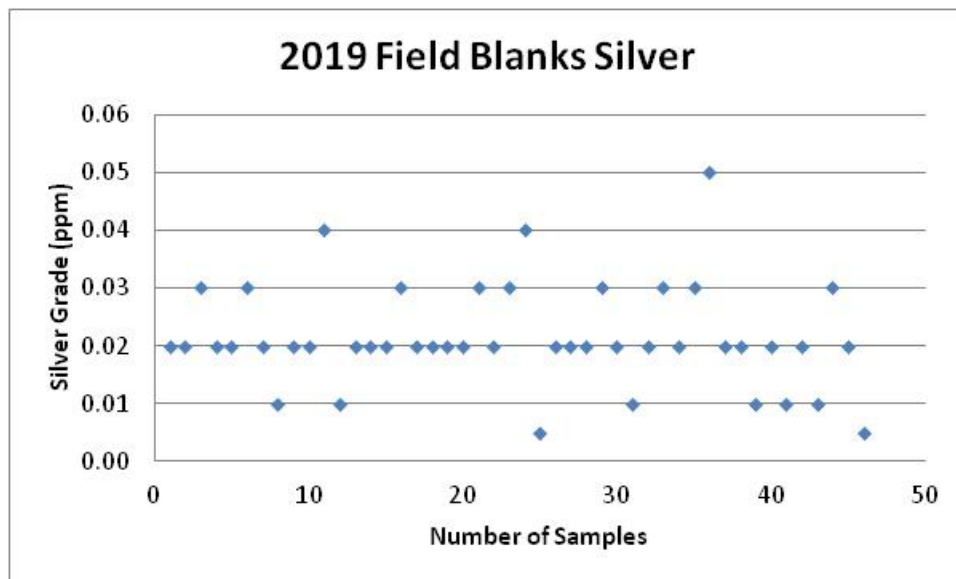


Figure 11.4: Field Blanks – Silver

11.1.6 Duplicates

American Creek submitted 1/4 splits of the diamond drill core and coarse reject duplicates as duplicate samples for assaying during the 2019 program. 23 field duplicates and 24 reject duplicates were inserted into the drilling sample sequence. Because of the low number of duplicate samples submitted, the field and lab duplicates were analyzed together. These samples were assayed using the sample protocol as listed above. Figures 11.5 and 11.6 are the scatter plots of the original samples versus the duplicate samples for silver and gold. The black dashed line is an ideal 1:1 reference. The dashed red line is the trend line (with formula) of the data and the blue and green lines are +10% and -10% respectively.

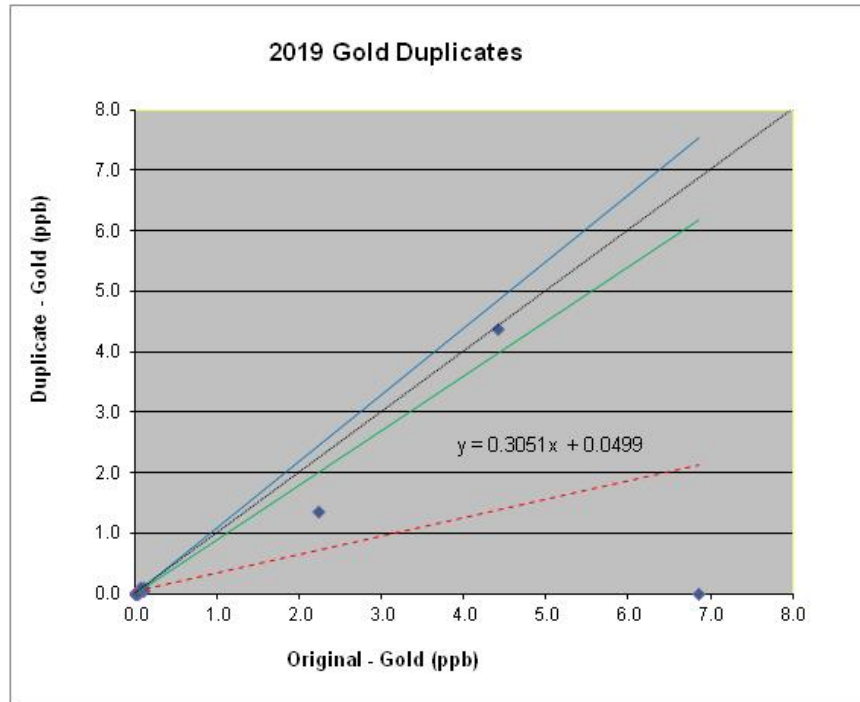


Figure 11.5: Duplicates Scatter Plot – Gold

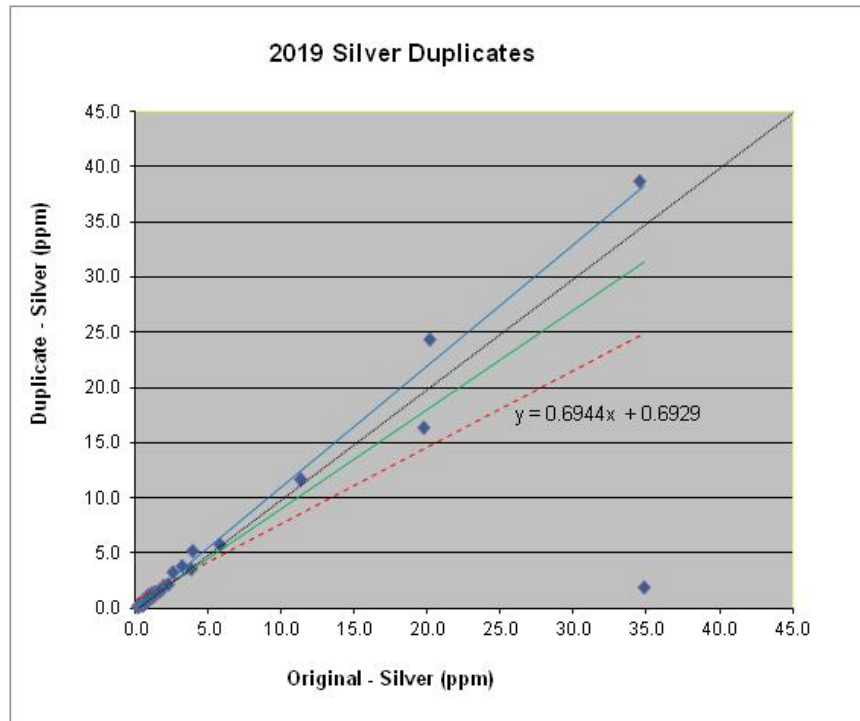


Figure 11.6: Duplicates Scatter Plot – Silver

The silver plot shows a tight distribution some mid-grade (three samples) and high-grade scatter where one original samples reports much higher than the duplicate while the rest of the scatter is some original samples reporting higher than the duplicates and this is reflected by the trend line. The gold plot also shows one original sample plotting much higher than the duplicate and most of the samples plot along the 45° line as lower grade.

Figures 11.7 and 11.8 are plots of the mean of the duplicate pairs plotted against the absolute difference. The gold chart shows a tight distribution with some high grade scatter. The silver chart has a broader distribution and high-grade scatter

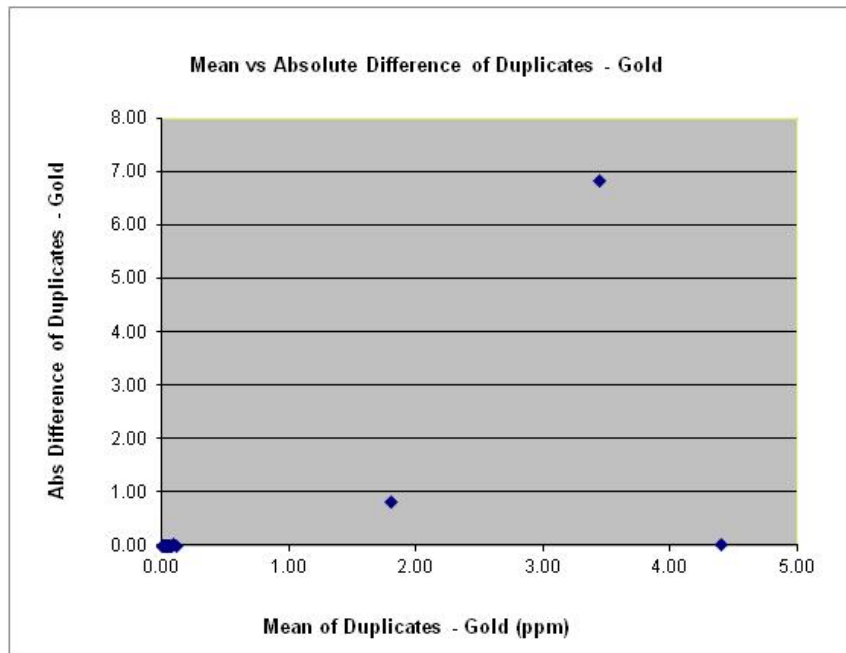


Figure 11.7: Field Duplicates Gold Difference Chart

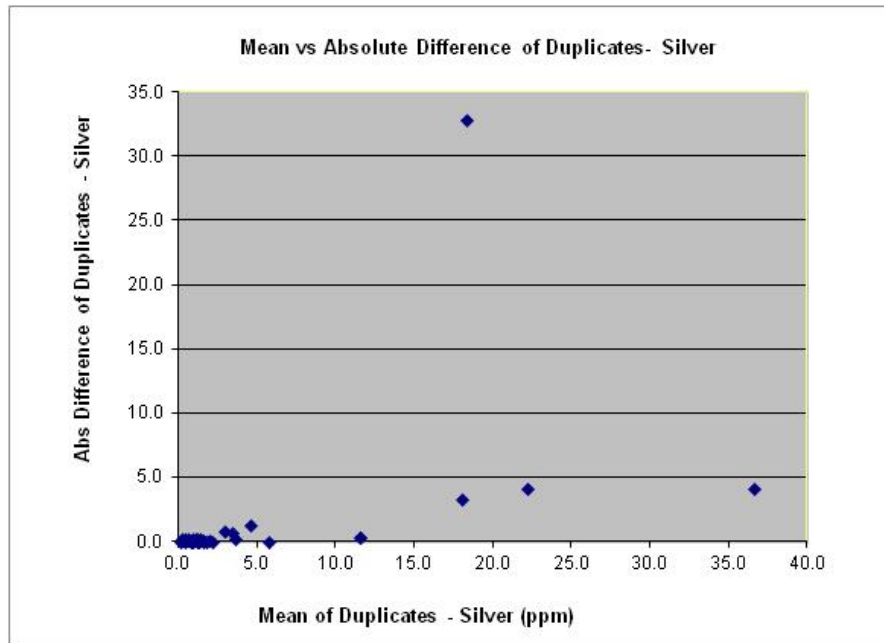


Figure 11.8: Field Duplicates Silver Difference Chart

The duplicate data was analysed by methods described by Thompson and Howarth (1976). The results of the analysis show good laboratory precision. Figures 11.9 and 11.10 show the percentile rank charts for gold and silver. Percentile rank is also used to check laboratory precision where 90% of the field duplicate samples should have a relative difference of 30% or less and reject samples 20% or less. Both gold and silver graph under 5% showing good precision for duplicates. The shape of the graphs reflect the use of coarse reject duplicates and the small sample size.

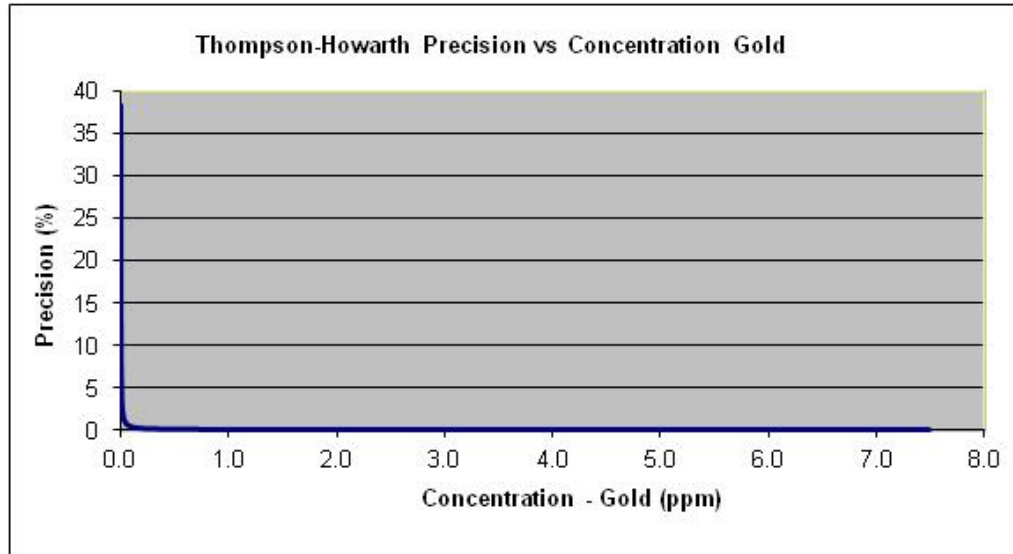


Figure 11.9: Field Duplicates - Silver Difference Chart

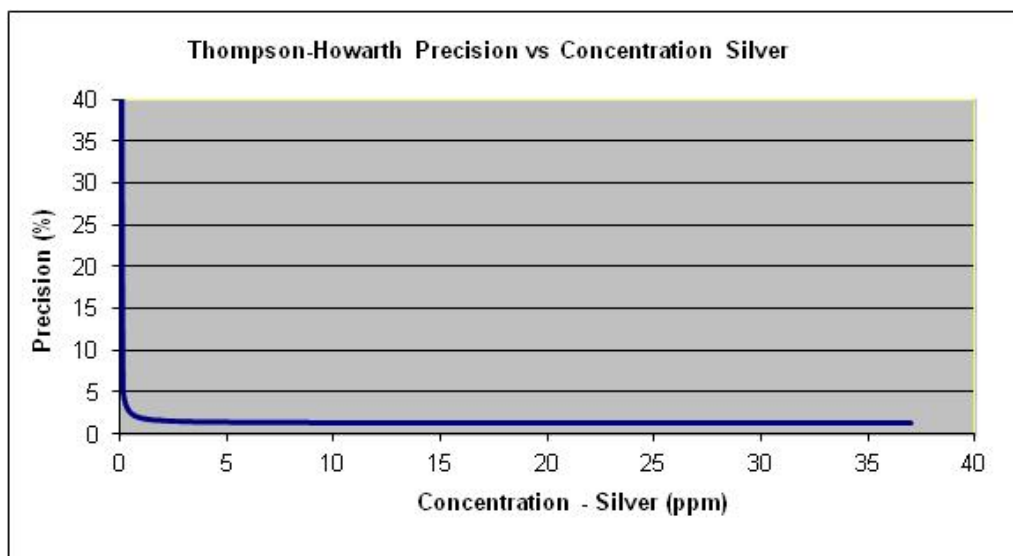


Figure 11.10: Field Duplicates - Silver Difference Chart

11.1.1 Discussion

American Creek submitted 47 standards, 46 blanks and 47 duplicates for analysis during the 2019 program. The CRM's were only certified for gold values and showed no failures. Three mineralized blanks were observed (gold) and the field duplicates have an apparent bias of original reporting greater than the duplicate. No remediation was completed for the contaminated blanks or bias of the duplicates. Industry standard practice is to re-run the assay trays for standard failures.

11.2 StrikePoint

Sampling information and analytical laboratory used were not available to the author. The sampling information was recovered from a news release.

The StrikePoint news release states:

The Company maintains a rigorous QA/QC program with respect to the preparation, shipping, analysis and checking of all samples and data from the properties. Quality control for field sampling and drill samples at the Company's projects covers the complete chain of custody of samples, including sample handling procedures and analytical-related work, plus the insertion of standard and blank materials. The QA/QC program also includes data verification procedures. ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada (ISO 17025:2005 accreditation) assayed all grab samples from the current field program using fire assay and ICP Mass Spectroscopy methods. (StrikePoint, 2018)

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Stringer granted the author access to all previous data and drill core.

The author first visited the Property on October 17, 2017 and again on August 18, 2018. The author then supervised the 2019 diamond drill program and visited the property almost daily during this program from July 16 to December 4. During the course of the drill program, the author submitted over 900 hundred samples for assay from the drill and surface sampling and through this confirmed the style and tenor of the mineralization. No other, strictly verification samples, were submitted.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed for the Dunwell property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources have been estimated for the Dunwell Property

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Notable adjacent projects to the Dunwell Property:

Portland Canal Mine, past producer 300 m from southern claim block.

Minfile reports past production from the Portland Canal Mine of 8,164 tonnes grading 2.3 g/t Au, 98.6 g/t Ag, 1.6% Pb and 1.9% Zn.

Minfile reports a unclassified Mineral Inventory (1973) for the Portland Canal Mine of 11,160 tonnes grading 208.8 g/t Ag, 2.23 g/t Au, 1.58 Pb and 1.87% Zn.

The author has been unable to verify the information on the Portland Canal Mine and that the information on that property may not be indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Red Mountain Project, Advanced stage mineral project 11.4 km east of Dunwell.

Red Mountain resource statement:

Measured and Indicated resource of 4,141,000 tonnes grading 7.63 g/t Au and 21.02 g/t Ag per tonne. (Ascot Gold, 2019)

The author has been unable to verify the information on the Red Mountain Project and that the information on that property may not be indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information on the Property have been provided in the preceding text.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Dunwell property hosts some ten past producers from the 21 Minfile occurrences on the Property with the largest being on Line 100. The proliferation of mineral occurrences on the Property is the result of the Portland Canal Fissure Zone that transects it.

The drill program had started before the IP survey began so the initial objectives for the program were to confirmation of the results from Mountain Boy's 2010 drilling collared by the Level No. 4 portal. The secondary objective was to test the down dip extension of the Dunwell main vein below sub-level 4 and the north extension of the zone as shown by the long north drift on Level 3. The last hole of the program tested a weak IP target on Line 500. The three drill locations were road/trail accessible.

The 2019 drill program could not duplicate results reported by Mountain Boy and the program showed that the Dunwell main zone mostly ends above Level No. 4. The holes drilled to test the down dip intersected quartz breccias with gold values but no sulphide veins. The holes to test for the northern extension of the Dunwell zone returned sulphide intercepts that could correspond to the IP anomaly seen on Line 600. Follow up drilling from surface was not possible with current equipment because of extreme terrane conditions in that area of the Property.

In September of 2019, American Creek contracted Simcoe Geosciences to conduct an Alpha IP survey at Dunwell. The survey consisted of 10 IP profiles and 13.5 line kilometers of IP data was acquired using 'dipole -pole-dipole' configuration with a 50m station spacing. Over the Dunwell Mine project, at least thirty seven (37) anomalous zones are interpreted along ten (10) profiles as significant targets for follow up from surface to ~300m+ depth. Out of thirty seven (37) anomalous zones, fifteen (15) are considered first priority, sixteen (16) second and six (6) are third priority targets. The interpreted chargeability anomalous zones were prioritized and assigned an ID according to the anomaly amplitude, size, possible profile to profile continuation and multi - parameter (Resistivity and Chargeability) association. The anomalous zones consist of strong to moderate chargeability and their association with conductive to resistive zones.

The Alpha IP survey showed some 37 anomalies with the largest one being on Line 100 and accessible for drilling along the Dunwell Mine road.

In July of 2020, Genesis Aviation for American Creek (the Client) engaged Axiom Group of Companies Ltd. ('Axiom'), based in Saskatoon, SK, to design, manage and execute a survey to collect airborne LiDAR data, as well as a Triaxial Magnetic Survey over 2 areas of interest, located in North-East of Stewart, British Columbia, Canada. The total area surveyed ('survey block') covers 21 km² (Figure 9.5). The two surveys were flown separately by Axiom Exploration Group Ltd.

The helicopter-borne triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was flown from August 20th to September 15th, 2020. The survey consisted of 438.47 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of

50m and tie line spacing of 500m. Results from the magnetic gradiometer survey are shown in Figure 9.7

The triaxial magnetic gradiometer survey was very successful in helping identify new targets not previously identified as well as in mapping structures that are known to be the controls for the polymetallic mineralization. Preliminary results illustrate that the mineralized structures present on the Glacier Creek claim block which are future exploration targets.

The LiDAR survey was flown from August 27 to September 7th, 2020, using an AStar Helicopter, provided by Access Helicopters, equipped with a Phoenix Ranger LR Long Range LiDAR system with high-accuracy GNSS and IMU units. The survey was flown at 125-meter line spacing, at an elevation of 125 m. The DEM has excellent detail showing the lineaments of the Portland Canal Fissure zone. The Surface "Tin" of the DEM is shown in Figure 9.9.

The objectives of the IP and magnetometer surveys were to detect the presence of anomalous zones with the potential to host high-grade Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, $\pm$ Cu in breccia zones and quartz breccia veins hosted in bedded argillite, siltstone and/or greywacke of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). The two surveys also aimed to analyze the geophysical signature of the historical Dunwell Mine and help to identify potential extensions of the mineralized zones. 3D modeling of both Alpha IP and airborne magnetic data has enhanced the understanding of mineralized zones in the vicinity of Dunwell Mine and potential extensions to the north-east and south-west along the Dunwell Fault. The 3D modeling has also helped in delineating both vertical and lateral extents of potential mineralized zones in the area.

Alone the Alpha IP survey was successful at identifying anomalous zones as significant drill targets to follow up on the Dunwell Mine property. Furthermore, the airborne magnetic and LiDAR data has helped significantly to map the known and previously unmapped faults and/or intrusive contacts in the area.

The IP anomalies were cross-checked against the existing drilling results, and the strong chargeable zones correlate very well with sulphide mineralization assays. The Alpha IP and magnetic data will help to guide future drilling campaigns at Dunwell Mine Project for Stinger.

The Property is in the exploration stage, the risks and uncertainties associated with this stage of exploration are the challenges in discovering new, potentially economic, polymetallic veins on a property where the majority of the property is covered by heavy forest with extreme terrain and you are dependent on geophysics to identify targets. Geophysical targets have to be drill tested to confirm their validity. The foreseeable impacts of these risks and uncertainties would be the failure to discover additional mineralization that could limit its exploration potential.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that further work be conducted on the property. The recommended work program would include the following:

1) Drill geophysical IP anomalies:

- test first priority IP targets on lines L700 and L800
- test first priority IP targets on line L00, L100 and L200 with platforms along the access road.

These southern targets could be drilled from the access road or just off of it and offer the potential for the discovery of new mineralization.

2) Drill geophysical/geochemical/structural anomalies on the Glacier Creek claims, Ben Bolt area.

Phase I CAD\$275,000

Drill IP geophysical targets on Line 100

- 1,350 m of diamond drilling: \$202,500
Four holes from two platforms of all in diamond drilling including moves, additives and core boxes.
- Geologists, core splitters and assistants: \$25,000
30 days on site
- Down hole survey tool: \$2,500
\$2,500 per month rental
- Accommodation: \$6,000
Hotel with meals at the diamond drillers camp.
- Analyses and QA/QC: \$8,000
Assays and QA/QC materials, check assays
- Truck Rental: \$4,500
Truck rental including fuel
- Miscellaneous: \$1,500
Lumber, samples bags, flagging, etc.
- Contingency: \$25,000
~ 10%

The Phase II program is not contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

Phase II CAD\$1,610,950

Drill IP geophysical targets on Line 00 (3 platforms), Line 200 (2 platforms), Lines 700 and 800 (3 platforms) and structural/geochemical target on Ben Bolt (2 platforms).

- 7,500 m of diamond drilling: \$1,050,000
20 holes from up to ten platforms of all in diamond drilling including moves, additives and core boxes.
- Geologists, core splitters and assistants: \$95,000

- 120 days on site
- Down hole survey tool: \$10,000
\$2,500 per month rental
- Accommodation \$45,000
Existing camp facility in Stewart, including cook.
- Analyses and QA/QC: \$80,000
Assays and QA/QC materials
- Truck Rental: \$30,000
Truck rental including fuel
- Helicopter: \$150,000
Drill support for the second phase of the program
- Miscellaneous: \$4,500
Lumber, samples bags, flagging, etc.
- Contingency: \$146,450
~ 10%

Phase I Total: CAD\$275,000

Phase II Total: CAD\$1,610,950

Program Total: CAD\$1,885,950

27.0 REFERENCES

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