

**NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 F1
TECHNICAL REPORT ON**

**HARRY PROPERTY
LOCATED NEAR STEWART,
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
NTS 104 B01E, BCGS MAP 104B020
LATITUDE 56 09' 52" N
LONGITUDE 130 03' 16" W**

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

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BY

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1. SUMMARY

This report was prepared on request by Jayden Resources Inc. of Vancouver, BC. It summarizes all the known exploration results on the Harry Property which includes the Outland showings to date. It also provides a general overview of the property and its economic potential. The main source of information has been the data from sampling and drilling programs conducted on the Harry property by previous operators in the period spanning the 1920's to the present. For information about the Harry Property's past exploration history, the report relies on reports prepared by geologists who worked in this area, as well as various government publications.

The Qualified Person for this report is Mr. Ed Kruchkowski of Calgary, AB. Mr. Kruchkowski is responsible for all sections of this document. The author has driven in the property area numerous times and has explored properties in the general area. The author of this report is independent of Jayden Resources Inc as defined in Section 1.4 of the National Instrument 43-101.

The Harry property is located at latitude 56°, 04' 52" north and longitude 130°, 03' 16" west, in the Skeena Mining Division, BC. It is situated along the east and west sides of the Salmon River valley encompassing part of the Salmon Glacier, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of Stewart BC.

Access to the area is via Granduc Road - a gravel, all weather road that connects the area of the past producing Premier Gold Mine, Scottie Gold Mine and Granduc Copper Mine to Stewart, BC, a distance of 30 kilometres. Stewart is connected by a paved road (Highway 37A) to Highway 16 in central B.C. An all-weather deep water port is available at Hyder, Alaska or nearby Stewart. Access to the west portions is by foot across the Salmon Glacier or by helicopter from Stewart. The power line from Premier, BC to the Brucejack Gold Mine is located along the east of the Granduc road, across Mt Dilworth.

The majority of the property lies along the NW portion of a geological corridor prospective for gold-silver mineralization that is up to 3 kilometres wide. It is at least 15 kilometres long extending from south of the Premier Mine, north to the Scottie Gold Mine. Within this mineralized corridor, there are a number of gold-silver deposits as well as numerous prospects. Deposits within this corridor include the Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin, Martha Ellen and Mt Dilworth. The property is located along volcanic rocks on the south boundary area of the Summit Lake stock, part of the Texas Creek Plutonic suite in the Stewart Area. This suite of rocks is related to alteration and mineralization at the former producing Premier mine (produced 2,000,000 oz gold) 15 km south of the property and the KSM copper-gold porphyries and Brucejack Lake gold deposits (Valley of the Kings deposit contains 6.4 million ounces in the proven and probable categories). The Outland property lies on the west side of the Salmon Glacier. Host rocks are banded, dark, quartzitic siltstones and greywackes, which are bounded by andesitic tuffs of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Hazelton Group). The Eocene Portland Canal dyke swarm, which consists of diorite to granodiorite dykes cuts through the area of the Outland claim. Hornblende granodiorite of the Texas Creek Batholith lies to the west and south.

Varied mineralization occurs on the claims as follows:

- Mineralization in the above corridor along the eastern part of the claims consists of base metal sulphides in association with silver sulphosalts and native gold within silicified volcanics, quartz breccias and veins. The Harry showing within this corridor is marked by extensive limonite and sulphur staining on a 60 metre high cliff. Within this cliff, the rocks are reported to be silicified and pyritic.
- Several mineralized quartz veins and gossans occur on the Outland claim. The veins consist of quartz with scattered galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite.
- Lenses of sulphide mineralization, that may be replacement-type, occur in pyrite-rich siltstones and mudstones, on the Outland claim. These mineralized lenses contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and scattered chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, sphalerite and an unidentified tungsten mineral.
- In the NW corner of the property, strong pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in altered andesitic volcanics giving rise to strongly limonitic outcrops.

On the Harry showing, samples of mineralized quartz from the cliff face yielded only low values.

The main vein or "Johnnies" vein, on the Outland claim has been explored by three adits. The vein has a width of 1.3 metres, a mineralized length of 30 metres and occurs in brecciated altered siltstones. A historic 2.0 metre channel sample from the Johnnies vein assayed 166 grams per tonne silver, 1.4 grams per tonne gold, 2.17 per cent copper, and 2.28 per cent lead.

A historic 10 metre sample from an adit on the replacement style mineralization on the Outland claim assayed 95.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.3 grams per tonne gold, 0.23 per cent lead, and 0.19 per cent zinc.

The Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to verify the historic information on the Property, particularly in regards to the historical drill results and any sampling on the Outland claim. However, the Qualified Persons believe that drilling and analytical results were completed to industry standard practices. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results.

No information is available on the highly pyrrhotite rich rocks in the NW portion of the claim blocks.

In the period 2004 to 2009, Teuton carried out a several geochemical surveys over the east side of the claims. The 2008 work established a line of anomalous gold and arsenic values near the eastern border of the property. Follow-up work including collecting talus fines and surface rock grabs in 2009 was successful in defining a cluster of very high gold and arsenic numbers, reporting peak values of 2.12 grams per tonne gold and 0.543 per cent arsenic.

Drilling of four holes, totaling 487.07 metres from one pad, in the 2010 season defined a zone of mineralization consisting of fine-grained arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite blebs within quartz floods, hosted by sericite altered, felsic epiclastic rock, resembling of epithermal-type mineralization. In 2010, drill hole H-10-02 assayed 0.72 gram per tonne gold over 9.15 metres, H-10-03 assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold over 122.53 metres and H-10-04 assayed 0.27 gram per

tonne gold over 26.12 metres. The Qualified Persons believe that drilling and analytical results were completed to industry standard practices. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results.

The only recorded production was from the Outland claim where from 1926 to 1929, 4 tonnes of ore produced 3328 grams of silver, 13 kilograms of copper, and 507 kilograms of lead.

The Harry Property has an excellent potential for the discovery of high grade gold bearing zones as well as large scale low grade gold silver analogous to those along the mineralized corridor referenced above.. Data from past exploration and mining operations indicates that the full extent of the gold-silver potential has not been explored.

A program of further geochemical surveys and diamond drilling is recommended in order to further test the gold-silver potential of the property.

The following exploration program is recommended for this property:

- Rock sampling over mineralized structures.
- Trenching any newly located mineralized structures.
- Drilling of diamond drill holes to test located mineralization and expand on the previous drilling.

The total cost of the next phase of an exploration program is estimated to be \$102,000.

2. INTRODUCTION

- (a) This report was prepared on request by Jayden Resources Inc. of Vancouver, BC.
- (b) The report summarizes all the exploration results on the Harry and Outland claims to date. It also provides a general overview of the Harry Property and its economic potential.
- (c) The main source of information has been the data from past mining, sampling and drilling programs conducted on the property area by previous operators in the period from 1920's to present. For information about the Harry property past exploration history, the report relies on reports prepared by geologists who worked in this area, as well as various government publications in addition to data on company websites.
- (d) The Qualified Person for this report is Mr. Ed Kruchkowski of Calgary, AB. Mr. Kruchkowski is responsible for all sections of this document. The author has driven in the property area numerous times and has explored properties in the general area. The author also conducted exploration work in the NW portion of the property in 1983. The author has also been on the NE portion of the claims in 2019 and was on the east side of the claims in September 2020. Work in 2020 consisted of a site visit while assessment work was being performed by the vendor. The author of this report is independent of Jayden Resources Inc. as defined in Section 1.4 of the National Instrument 43-101.

2.1 Glossary of Technical Terms

Unless otherwise indicated, the following terms used in this report have the meanings ascribed to them below.

Adit - A horizontal or nearly horizontal entrance to the underground mine.

Anomaly - Items, events or observations which do not conform to an expected pattern or other items in a dataset.

Chalcopyrite - A yellow crystalline mineral consisting of a sulfide of copper and iron. It is the principal ore of copper.

Breccia – Rock made up of angular or sub-angular fragments >2mm embedded in a fine-grained matrix.

Deposit – A mineralized body which has been physically delineated by sufficient drilling, trenching, and/or underground work, and found to contain a sufficient average grade of metal or metals to warrant further exploration and/or development expenditures; such a deposit does not qualify as a commercially mineable ore body or as containing mineral reserves, until final legal, technical and economic factors have been resolved.

Dip – An angle of inclination between a geological feature/rock and horizontal plane.

Fault – A fracture in a mass of rocks accompanied with relative movement between its two blocks.

Faults are the result of the rock's mechanical response when submitted to sufficient stress as to induce permanent deformation.

Fault gouge – Unconsolidated, often soft rock formed along fault plane.

Galena - A bluish, gray, or black mineral of metallic appearance, consisting of lead sulfide. It is the chief ore of lead.

Granodiorite - An intrusive igneous rock similar to granite, but containing more plagioclase than potassium feldspar.

Hanging wall - Part of a fault which occurs above the fault plain

Igneous – A primary crystalline rock formed by the solidification of magma.

Intrusion – A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other rocks, in contrast to lavas, which are extruded upon the surface.

Mineral deposit – A mass of naturally occurring mineral material, e.g. metal ores or nonmetallic minerals, usually of economic value, without regard to mode of origin. Accumulations of coal and petroleum may or may not be included.

Mineralization – A concentration of minerals within a body of rock.

Mining claim - Is a parcel of land for which the claimant has asserted a right of possession and the right to develop and extract a discovered, valuable, mineral deposit.

Open-cut - Is a surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit or borrow.

Ore – a metal or mineral or a combination of these of sufficient value as to quality and quantity to enable it to be mined at a profit.

Ore body – A continuous well-defined mass of material containing enough ore to make extraction economically feasible. See also: *mineral deposit*.

Outcrop – The part of a rock formation that is exposed at the Earth's surface.

Portal - Access tunnel in underground mine.

Pluton (or Plutonic) – A general term applied to a body of intrusive igneous rock, irrespective of its shape, size or composition.

Pyrite - A shiny yellow mineral consisting of iron disulfide and typically occurring as intersecting cubic crystals.

Sampling – A technique for collecting representative sub-volumes from a larger volume of geological material. The particular sampling method employed depends on the nature of the material being sampled and the kind of information required.

Sedimentary – Pertaining to rocks formed by the accumulation of sediments, formed by the erosion of other rocks.

Shear zone - Deep level equivalents of faults.

Slickensides - Parallel striations on rock surfaces produced by relative motion across opposite sides of fault planes.

Sphalerite - A shiny mineral, yellow to dark brown or black in color, consisting of zinc sulfide.

Strike – A direction of line formed by the intersection of strata surfaces with the horizontal plane, always perpendicular to the dip direction.

Vein - A distinct sheetlike body of crystallized minerals within a rock.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on other experts for this report. The author is not an expert in matters concerning environmental, legal, socio-economic, land title, political, or tax issues. No concerns pertaining to these issues and matters have been identified and no outside opinions have been sought concerning other aspects of this report.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The area of the Harry property is located along the east and west sides of the Salmon River valley encompassing part of the Salmon Glacier, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of Stewart BC. It is 2 kilometres east of the Alaska Canadian International Boundary and 29 kilometres north of Hyder. (Figure 1). The Harry property is located at latitude 56°, 09' 52" north and longitude 130°, 03' 16" west, in the Skeena Mining Division, BC.

4.2 Property Ownership

The Harry property consists of 3 contiguous claims covering approximately 1333.11 hectares. The Mineral Titles Online website (<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do>) confirms that all claims of the Harry property as described in Table 1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The author makes no further assertion with regard to the legal status of the property. The

property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed. There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration. Relevant claim information is presented below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Claim Area (ha)</u>	<u>Expiry</u>
	508822	588.25	November 5/2021
	508823	576.66	November 5/2021
Outlander	1062347	168.20	August 14/2023
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1333.11</u>	

Claims location is shown in Figure 2 copied from MINFILE database. All the claims are situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

The claims are owned 100 % by Teuton resource Corp. the author is aware that additional assessment work was performed by Teuton in September 2020 on the property. Results of this work are unknown and have not been filed. The claims are also protected until December 31 2021 by order of the BC Department of Mines.

Under the terms of the agreement, Jayden has the option to acquire an initial 55% interest in the Property over the course of 5 years as follows:

- Making cash payments of \$25,000 upon TSXV approval of the transaction (the “Effective Date”); an additional \$30,000 on or before the earlier of (a) the first anniversary of the Effective Date and (b) the date which is 30 days after the date on which Jayden has made the Year One Expenditures;
- an additional \$35,000 on or before the earlier of (a) the second anniversary of the Effective Date and (b) the date which is 30 days after the date on which Jayden has made the Year Two Expenditures;
- an additional \$40,000 on or before the earlier of (a) the third anniversary of the Effective Date and (b) the date which is 30 days after the date on which Jayden has made the Year Three Expenditures;
- an additional \$50,000 (for an aggregate of \$180,000) on or before the earlier of (a) the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date and (b) the date which is 30 days after the date on which Jayden has made the Year Four Expenditures.

Jayden must also make the following expenditures on the property:

- \$100,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective;
- an additional \$250,000 in expenditures on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date; an additional \$300,000 in expenditures on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
- an additional \$500,000 in expenditures on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and an additional \$850,000 in expenditures (for an aggregate of \$2,000,000) on or

before the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date.

Upon the Company having earned the 55% Interest, Teuton will grant Jayden the exclusive and irrevocable right and option to acquire a further 20% interest in the Property, for an aggregate 75% interest in the Property, free and clear of all encumbrances (the "75% Option"). In order for Jayden to exercise the 75% Option, Jayden shall: (a) on or before the date which is 30 days from delivery of a notice by Jayden to Teuton make an election in writing that Jayden wishes to elect to exercise the 75% Option by taking the Property into commercial production; and (b) on or before the 15th anniversary of the Effective Date (the "Production Deadline"), take the Property into commercial production, provided however that if: (i) on the Production Deadline, the Property is not yet into commercial production but Jayden has taken all reasonably necessary actions and has made all necessary applications for all required approvals from any governmental authorities pursuant to applicable law to take the Property into commercial production, then the Production Deadline shall be extended for such reasonable amount of time required for all such applications to be processed and approvals to be received, provided however that the Production Deadline shall not be extended beyond the 20th anniversary of the Effective Date.

Permits for drilling and road access have been applied for with the Ministry of Mines in the name of Teuton prior to the date of this report.

Upon registration, a mineral claim is deemed to commence as of that date ("Date of Issue"), and is good until the "Expiry Date" (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the "expiry date" and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder. When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6-months, and the new date cannot exceed 1-year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of 10-years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date. Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following outlines the costs required to maintain a claim:

- for 1-year of assessment credit: Mineral Tenures Anniversary Years Work Requirements 1 and 2, \$5.00 per hectare
- Mineral Tenures Anniversary Years Work Requirements 3 and 4, \$10.00 per hectare
- Mineral Tenures Anniversary Years Work 5 and 6, \$15.00 per hectare
- Years 7 and subsequent \$20.00 per hectare.

For Cash-in-Lieu payments for Mineral Tenures Anniversary Years Work Requirements 1 and 2, \$5.00 per hectare, years 3 and 4, \$10.00 per hectare, years 5 and 6, \$15.00 per hectare years 7 and subsequent \$20.00 per hectare.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities and Work Permits

The author is not aware of any existing environmental liability from past exploration programs.

The author is also not aware of any liabilities from the existing Granduc Road. There is no restriction to access to the claims either via trail or by helicopter.

The author is also aware that necessary permits have been applied for in order to continue exploration work.

There are no surface rights associated with mineral tenures. The Harry property is on crown land with no known surface rights.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

The main access to the area is via the existing Granduc Road - a gravel, all weather road that connects the area of the past producing Premier Gold Mine, Scottie Gold Mine and Granduc Copper Mine to Stewart, BC. Access is by vehicle up the Granduc Mining Road which commences on the American side of the border at Hyder, Alaska (about 2km from Stewart), and then proceeds north before entering Canada again just before the Premier mine site. An initial and abandoned Granduc road crossing the east side of the claims lies sub-parallel to the newer road but at lower elevation near the ice, providing an alternative method of traversing the east claim area. Because this road is now washed out in several places, a helicopter is necessary to access some of the steeper portions of the eastern portion of the property.

Stewart is connected by a paved road (Highway 37A) to Highway 16 in central B.C. An all-weather deepwater port is available at Hyder, Alaska or Stewart. Access to the west portions of the property is by foot across the Salmon Glacier or by helicopter from Stewart. The power line from Premier, BC to the Brucejack Gold Mine is located along the east of the Granduc road, across Mt Dilworth.

There are several drill trails in the NE corner of the property. No other infrastructure exists on the property. The property is currently at an early exploration stage and the requirements for water and surface rights for mining operations have not yet been determined. The relationship between the sample length and the true thickness of the mineralization and the orientation of the mineralization is unknown.

5.2 Climate

Climate in the area can be severe. Heavy snowfalls in the winter and rain and fog in the summer are typical of the property area. Snowfall up to 30m has been experienced at the higher elevations within the general area, which can remain in gulleys until July. Extreme -20 degree Celsius weather only occurs in a 6 week period from mid-January to late February.

In general, the surface exploration in the claim area can probably be conducted from mid-June to late October.

5.3 Physiography and Topography

The Harry Property is located within the Boundary Range of the Coastal Mountains of Alaska. This is a region of sharp craggy ridges and broad U-shaped glacially carved valleys with glaciers at higher elevations. Elevation within the property area ranges from 1100 m in the eastern part of the claims down to 800 metres at Salmon Glacier. Steep cliff faces up to 20 m high are common on the property.

Tree line in the area is at approximately 1500 m. Where present, tree cover consists of stunted hemlock and alders with under-bush generally consisting of blueberry shrubs and devils club. Alpine grasses, heather and arctic willow grows in patches along the talus, moraine and outcrops in the upper regions of the property.

6. HISTORY

The claim area lies at the west edge of a well mineralized area of BC that extends from Stewart and Kitsault in the south to near Telegraph Creek in the north. Within this area, which has been referred to as the Stikine Arch, mining activity goes back to the turn of the century. Due to the large size of this area, it was subdivided into Stewart, Sulphurets, Iskut River and Galore Creek camps. However, all of these individual areas are related to the Stikine Arch as a whole and are located in the area now referred to as the "Golden Triangle". The Harry Property lies at the west edge of the "Golden Triangle". The Texas Creek Plutonic suite are Jurassic age intrusions - 193-195 Ma found near Stewart and include the Mitchell intrusions at Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell both related to mineralizing events in the Stewart area and Sulphurets-Mitchell valleys. The suite of rocks are associated with gold mineralization at Brucejack Lake, Premier gold mine-Silver Coin deposit and the Scottie gold mine as well as numerous porphyry copper gold occurrences. The Golden Triangle of British Columbia which is among the world's most prolific mineralized districts, host to past and current mining operations including Eskay Creek, Scottie Gold, Porter – Idaho, Johnny Mountain, Red Mountain, Snip Mine, Premier Mine, Golden Bear and Valley of the Kings. The Golden Triangle has reported mineral resources (past production and current resources) in total of 67 million oz of gold, 569 million oz of silver and 27 billion pounds of copper. In the immediate area of the Harry property, the Brucejack, Eskay Creek, Premier-Big Missouri, Red Mountain and Scottie Gold mine properties are deposits that are closest to the claims. Pretium is milling in excess of 3800 tonnes per day from the Valley of Kings deposit. The gold deposits at Brucejack Lake (Valley of the Kings deposit) contain 6.4 million ounces in the proven and probable categories (Pretium website). Pretium has reported production of 376,000 ounces gold for the 2018 production year. Seabridge has 460 million tonnes grading 0.68 g/t gold and 0.17 % copper in the proven category as well as 1,738 million tonnes grading 0.51 g/t gold and 0.22 % copper in the probable category. This reserve is within 4 different deposits (Seabridge website). Ascot has reported resources for the Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin and Martha Ellen zones as well as Red Mountain. In the Premier area, a total of 667,000 ounces gold are indicated in 2,780,000 tonnes at 7.46 g/t gold for Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin and Martha Ellen zones. In the Premier area, a total of 1,390,000 ounces gold are inferred in 6,030,000 tonnes at 7.18 g/t gold for Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin, Martha Ellen and Dilworth zones (Ascot

Website). At Red Mountain, 704,600 ounces gold are present in the measured and indicated categories in 2,771,300 tonnes grading 7.91 g/t gold. A total of 61,400 ounces gold are present in 316,000 tonnes grading 6.04 g/t gold in the inferred category. At the Eskay Creek mine, production from 1995 to 2008 totaled 1.2 million tonnes of direct shipping ore and 1.05 million tonnes of milled ore. In this mining period, 3,272,628 ounces of gold and 162,016,018 ounces of silver were produced. Current underground resources include 218,000 ounces gold in 819,000 tonnes at 8.20 g/t gold equivalent in the indicated category and 78,000 ounces gold equivalent in 295,000 tonnes at 8.20 g/t gold in the inferred category. Current open pit resources include 2,455,000 ounces gold equivalent in 12,711,000 tonnes at 6.0 g/t gold equivalent in the indicated category and 1,230,000 ounces gold equivalent in 13,557,000 tonnes at 2.80 g/t gold equivalent in the inferred category. The Scottie Gold mine which operated from 1981 to 1985 milled vein material averaging 16.20 g/t gold producing 2,967,748 grams of gold (95,426 ounces gold) from 183,147 tonnes of mineralization. A total of 76,000 ounces gold are inferred in 5 different veins on the Scottie property.

The author has been unable to verify the above information and that this included information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Harry property that is the subject of the technical report.

The first mineral discoveries in the Stewart area were made in 1898 by early placer miners. However, real interest in the district did not occur until the opening of the rich gold-silver Premier Mine, located 15 km to the south of the Harry property in 1918. Mineralization at the Big Missouri mine was found in 1904, above the Salmon Glacier in British Columbia, some 10 kilometers south of the property.

The upper portions of the Salmon Glacier region were intensively prospected at the time of the Premier and Big Missouri discoveries. During the initial prospecting endeavors, much less rock exposure was available for sampling, because glaciers and permanent icefields covered far greater areas than they do today.

6.1 Early Years

- 1909 In the Harry showing area, the first claim appears to have been the Crown Granted Dickens claim, L-4030 (subsequently reverted).
- 1919 The Troy group of 9 claims were located to the south of the Dickens claim.
- 1923 Mr. C.H. Lake purchased a 1/3 interest in the property in 1923.
- 1924 Property was bonded.
- 1925 Northland Mining Company, Limited was formed in January 1925 to develop the showings. A limited amount of work, mainly open cutting and surface exploration and about 213 metres of diamond drilling was done by the company before the option was dropped in October 1926.
- 1927 The owners resumed work on the property and by additional staking increased their holdings to 23 claims. The showings have been prospected by a large number of open cuts

and by two short adits, one on the Troy No. 3 claim was driven 15.2 metres, the other, on the Troy No. 2 claim, was driven 4.6 metres.

1937 J.A. Mitchell conducted exploration work on the property consisting of sampling previous trenches..

1938 Work in 1938 by a Mister McDonald and a Mister Lake was reported.

For the Outland property, the early exploration is summarized as follows:

1919 The original showings were staked by prospector E.H. Bertholf.

1920 Outland Silver Bar Mines was formed to continue development work. Other showings to the north west were staked by T.V. Wilson in 1920 and acquired by Eldorado Gold Mining, (later, Eldorado Gold Mines Consolidated Ltd.).

1924 Pitting and trenching on mineralized zones was carried out.

1925 A total of 2.27 tonnes were shipped to a smelter.

1926 Exploration including tunneling, crosscutting and trenching was continued.

1928 Further tunneling and trenching reported.

1929 Continued underground work on the property.

Exploration continued on the main showings until 1930. From 1926 to 1929, 4 tonnes of ore produced 3328 grams of silver, 13 kilograms of copper, and 507 kilograms of lead. To date fifteen tunnels, and at least two prospect pits have been completed on the Outland property in the early years.

6.2 Later Exploration

In the Harry showing area, later exploration is summarized below:

1965 The property consisted of one located claim called the Harry Fraction held by H. Swan, of Stewart. The above claim lapsed at some time prior to the 1989.

1989 A new Troy claim was staked by D. Johnson in 1989 and obtained by David Javorsky in 1991. This claim was 1 kilometre long (north-south) and 500 metres wide. It extended north from the northern corner of the Dickens reverted Crown-grant claim (Lot 4030) which is immediately east of the Harry showing.

1993 Javorsky prospected the new claim and conducted a beep mat survey along the abandoned original Granduc Road in this area.

2004 Teuton Resource Corp. staked claims over the Harry showing and conducted a geochemical

- program consisting rock, chip and float sampling. A total of 53 samples were collected with 1 - 860 ppb gold, 0.3 - 50.7 ppm silver, 4 - 1661 ppm copper, 6 - >10,000 ppm lead and 4 - >10,000 ppm zinc.
- 2006 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting rock, chip and float sampling. A total of 38 samples were collected with 1 - 90 ppb gold, 0.3 - 3.2 ppm silver, 4 - 361 ppm copper, 3 - 285 ppm lead and 4 - 365 ppm zinc.
- 2008 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting rock, chip and float sampling. A total of 42 samples were collected with 2 - 5450 ppb gold, 0.1 - 30.4 ppm silver, 6 - 1213 ppm arsenic, 17 - >3000 ppm lead and 7 - 1634 ppm zinc.
- 2009 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting of talus fine and chip sampling. A total of 70 talus fine and 7 chip samples were collected. The talus fine values ranged from with 1 - 2120 ppb gold, 0.1 - 8.3 ppm silver, 8 - 5403 ppm arsenic, 7 - 1147 ppm lead and 14 - 1266 ppm zinc. The 7 chip samples ranged from 21 - 320 ppb gold, 0.7 - 7.8 ppm silver, 64 - 471 ppm arsenic, 26 - 169 ppm lead and 48 - 297 ppm zinc.
- 2010 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting talus fine and float sampling. A total of 60 talus fine and 11 float samples were collected. The talus fine values ranged from 4 - 965 ppb gold, <5 - 817 ppm arsenic, 7 - 223 ppm lead and 21 - 1004 ppm zinc. The 11 float samples ranged from 85 - 3120 ppb gold, 65 - 2659 ppm arsenic, 32 - 4369 ppm lead and 34 - 46304 ppm zinc. In addition, the company drilled 4 holes totaling 487.07 m from 1 set-up. Drilling defined a zone of mineralization consisting of fine-grained arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite blebs within quartz floods, hosted by sericite altered, felsic epiclastic rock, resembling of epithermal-type mineralization. DDH H-10-02 assayed 0.72 gram per tonne gold over 9.15 metres, DDH H-10-03 assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold over 122.53 metres and DDH H-10-04 assayed 0.27 gram per tonne gold over 26.12 metres.

In the Outland showing area, later exploration is summarized below:

- 1961 The property was examined and sampled by Newmont Mining Corp. and a detailed geological map of the showings was prepared by D.A. Davidson.
- Since 1961, nine diamond drill holes were completed in the main adit (no.6) to explore the "Johnnies" vein, but it is not known at this time who financed or supervised the drilling.
- 1977 Petra Gem Explorations Ltd mapped and sampled the property. Chip samples taken by the company from trenches and adits of the gossan zone averaged 1.6 oz/Ton Ag, 0.53% Pb, and .63% Zn. Two long chip samples (150 feet from the wall of adit 9 and 60 feet from the wall of adit 10) averages 2.6 oz./Ton Ag, 0.63% Pb and 1.08% Zn.
- 1979 The work completed by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. on the property consisted of geological mapping and sampling: The tunnels were mapped on a scale of 1:600 and the surface on a scale of 1:3600. Twenty-seven samples were collected sent for assay. Twenty-

five samples were cut by a hammer and a moil and 2 samples were grab samples. Sampling was generally low for silver and base metals with minor gold values.

1980 Trenching and sampling by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. followed up the 1979 work. Two hundred and one samples were taken and five trenches completed. Lenses of sulphide mineralization, that have been referred to as being replacement-type, occur in pyrite-rich siltstones and mudstones, 500 metres east-northeast of Johnnies vein. These mineralized zones, which trend east-northeast and dip steeply north, contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and scattered chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, sphalerite and an unidentified tungsten mineral. A 10 metre sample from an adit assayed 95.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.3 grams per tonne gold, 0.23 per cent lead, and 0.19 per cent zinc.

1981 The 1981 program on the Silver Bar Property of Outland Resources Corp. consisted of geologic mapping, sampling, and diamond drilling. In this program 260 rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead zinc and tungsten. A total of 550 metres of BQ size drilling was completed from one set-up. Results from the program indicated low metal values.

6.3 Surface Exploration Summary

6.3.1 Introduction

Exploration on the property has included underground exploration, trenching, rock and talus fine geochemistry, and diamond drilling. The author does not have access to all the exploration work, but will summarize data that is available. Work on the Outlander claim occurred in two main periods, namely 1924-1930 and 1977-1981. Exploration results on the Outlander claim include sampling programs that included both surface and underground sampling. For this report, this sampling has not been differentiated. Work on the Harry claims occurred mainly in the period 2004-2010.

6.3.2 Underground Exploration

The only underground exploration has occurred on the Outlander claim in the period 1924-1930. Fifteen tunnels and at least two prospect pits have been reported for this Outland property. The drifts and cross-cuts are reported as being short, generally less than 50 m. The No 6 tunnel is reported to have a length of 300 m. The main showing is called the 'Johnnies' vein that has been tested by the No1, No 6 and No 8 tunnels. In a 1929 BC Minister of Mines report, the vein is described along with some sample results. This reports that the most heavily mineralized vein is called the Johnnie vein. This is cut by the No. 6 crosscut at elevation 1174 m, at about 122 m in from the portal, and was drifted on for a short distance north and south. The vein, which strikes north-south and is nearly vertical, is well mineralized. It is about 1.21 m feet wide in the south drift and 0.91 m in the north. It is cut by a dyke running approximately N. 45° W., but continues on the north side with little or no displacement.

About 76 m to the north there is an outcrop of what is almost certainly the same vein, and a drift, known as Johnnie's Vein Outcrop tunnel, has been driven for a short distance at an elevation of 1241 m. There is a good showing at the face of 1.37 m of well-mineralized vein-matter. A chip sample over 1.1 m assayed 3.4 g/t gold, 2096 g/t silver, 10.2 % lead and 14.8 % zinc.

According to the BC Minfile, the main vein or "Johnnies" vein, on the Outland claim has been explored by three adits. The vein has a reported width of 1.3 metres, a mineralized length of 30 metres and occurs in brecciated altered siltstones. A historic 2.0 metre channel sample from the Johnnies vein assayed 166 grams per tonne silver, 1.4 grams per tonne gold, 2.17 per cent copper, and 2.28 per cent lead.

According to the BC Minfile, a historic 10 metre sample from an adit on the replacement style mineralization on the Outland claim assayed 95.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.3 grams per tonne gold, 0.23 per cent lead, and 0.19 per cent zinc.

Sampling in the underground workings and surface from 1977 in Assessment Report #6198 for the Outlander claim is shown below:

Table 1 – 1977 Sampling on No 4 Adit Area

<i>No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Au g/t</i>	<i>Ag g/t</i>	<i>Cu %</i>	<i>Pb %</i>	<i>Zn %</i>
15961	4' chip, crosscut	0.34	141.38	0.09	6.70	9.8
15958	13" chip, narrow vns	0.34	200	0.60	1.55	6.75
15954	3-4" high grade, vein	0.34	110.34	0.10	4.93	8.18
15953	Selected from dump	0.34	234.48	0.06	9.45	0.60
15957	4' chip, crosscut	1.38	368.97	0.19	6.95	3.95
15960	Dump-selected	2.76	1341.38	0.87	26.85	3.83

Table 2 – 1977 Sampling No 1 and 10 Adits

<i>Sample No</i>	<i>Au g/t</i>	<i>Ag g/t</i>	<i>Cu %</i>	<i>Pb %</i>	<i>Zn %</i>
0-1	1.38	420.69	.56	6.12	14.51
0-2	6.90	1934.48	1.17	14.06	10.11
0-3	0.69	368.97	.31	2.86	6.07
0-4	2.07	975.86	1.01	14.26	7.60
0-5	0.69	944.82	.96	8.93	1.77

Table 3 – 1977 Sampling No 8 and Various Adits

<i>Sample</i>		<i>Au g/t</i>	<i>Ag g/t</i>	<i>Cu %</i>	<i>Pb %</i>	<i>Zn %</i>	<i>Comments</i>
15951	1m	<0.06	6.89	0.05	0.05	0.10	Breccia-face, Adit 12

15952	3m	<0.34	26.2	0.10	0.21	0.36	Portal, Adit 12
15955	2m	0.17	25.17	0.08	0.39	0.90	Face, Adit 11
15956	60 ft	0.34	148.27	0.05	0.90	1.05	N.Wall, Adit 10
15959	2m	0.17	25.51	0.07	0.30	0.54	Middle, Adit 12
15962	Selected(pyritic)	0.68	162.07	0.42	1.54	1.25	Dump, Adit 8
15963	150'(chips)	0.17	31.03	0.07	0.37	1.10	Walls, Adit 9
15965	33' (chips)	0.34	48.27	0.06	0.25	0.37	Top and bottom, cut, Adit 10
15966	27' (chips)	0.34	120.69	0.18	2.10	1.03	S. side, portal-Ad 8
15967	28' (chips)	1.38	65.51	0.14	0.20	0.25	N. side portal-Adit 8
15968	Selected	1.72	275.86	0.43	5.45	4.25	Dump-Adit 8
15969	Grab (dump)	0.34	89.66	0.14	0.37	0.63	Dump-Adit 14
15970	Selected (trench)	0.12	80.58	0.15	0.35	0.39	Dump + trench-Adit 10

6.3.3 Trenching and Sampling

Sampling in the underground workings and surface from 1980 in Assessment Report #8089 for the Outlander claim is shown below:

Table 4 – 1980 Sampling

Location	Width (m)	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
<i>Cut 11A - (drill cuttings)</i>	4.8	0.01	0.06	6.16	<0.10
<i>Tunnel 11</i>	18.0	0.08	0.14	31.84	<0.10
<i>4m section south of Tunnel 11</i>	4.0			71.58	
<i>Tunnel 12 –south side of tunnel</i>	10.0	0.05	0.05	9.25	<0.10
<i>North side of tunnel 12 (drill cuttings) 0.21 % Cu</i>	1.2	0.57	2.09	69.86	0.82
<i>Tunnel 9 – Average of Back samples at 1.5 m width</i>	1.5			14.04	<0.10
<i>Tunnel 10- Average of Back samples at 1.2 m width</i>	1.2			107.2	0.10
<i>Tunnel 10 - Portal area-17.7 m long</i>		0.18	0.34	45.15	1.03
<i>Of which 10 m averaged</i>		0.23	0.19	95.21	2.74
<i>Two grab samples from a 2 m zone averaged</i>				154.79	
<i>Tunnel 8 Portal surface area samples along</i>				60.62	0.82
<i>25 m</i>				83.56	0.10

<i>Of which 12 m averaged</i>					
<i>Tunnel 15 – 6 samples representing 12 m width averaged</i>				2.05	0.82
<i>Tunnel 15 6 back samples averaged</i>				5.14	0.75
<i>Average of 5 grab samples from high grade dump in Tunnel 15 averaged</i>				17.12	30.27

6.3.4 Rock Sampling

In 1979, a program of sampling was undertaken on the Outlander claim. The results are excerpted from Assessment Report #7728 as follows:

Total of 27 channel and grab samples were taken from “replacement” deposits, and as noted, two channel samples were taken from Johnnies Vein. Three zones of mineralization, Zone 1, Zone 2 and Pit 16 Zone were sampled. Zone 1 contains Tunnels 8, 9, 10, and 15. Zone 2 contains Tunnels 11, 12, 13 and Pit 11A. The Pit 16 Zone contains only the Pit 16 open cut. The samples of Zone 1 taken at the 1067-meter contour, at the portal of Tunnel 8, gave the following results;

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Au</i>
<i>Chip Sample 1</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>0.016</i>
<i>Chip Sample 2</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>0.024</i>
<i>Chip Sample 3</i>	<i>1.5m</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>0.003</i>
<i>Chip Sample 4</i>	<i>2.6m</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>0.014</i>
<i>Weighted Average</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>0.014</i>

Two grab samples from the massive sulphide material piled up at the portal of Tunnel 8 gave the following results;

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Au</i>
<i>Grab</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>0.024</i>
<i>Grab</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>0.005</i>

A portion of the 8.1m sample can be seen in Figure 6. The portion sampled at the portal of Tunnel 8, is the southern side of the same zone sampled at the 1052 meter contour at the Number 10 Tunnel. Samples A, E, F, G, H and I, are the northern portion of the same zones. The results of the Tunnel 10 samples are as follows:

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Au</i>
<i>Chip</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>0.005</i>

<i>Sample a</i>					
<i>Chip Sample b</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i><0.003</i>
<i>Chip Sample c</i>	<i>2.0m</i>			<i>3.08</i>	<i>0.005</i>
<i>Grab from muck pile d</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.003</i>

Samples from trench blasted to north of portal of Tunnel 10:

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Cu</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Au</i>
<i>Bulk Sample e</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>0.012</i>
<i>Bulk Sample f</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>0.022</i>
<i>Bulk Sample g</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>0.024</i>
<i>Bulk Sample h</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>0.022</i>
<i>Bulk Sample i</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i><0.003</i>
<i>Weighted Average</i>	<i>10m</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>0.016</i>

The weighted average of the following ten samples, 1, 2, 3, 4, a, e, f, g, h, and i, gave the following results; 20.1 meters of 0.08 Cu, 0.62 Pb, 0.36 Zn, 2.53 Ag, 0.01 Au.

The silver content on the mineralization on the margins of Zone 1 is unknown. The length of the Zone 1 mineralization is not known; however, judging from the extent of the old workings and the gossan zone, figure 11, it could have a length in excess of 200 meters.

Zone 2 has been sampled in Tunnels 11 to 13, and Pit 11A. The economic section of this zone occurs in Tunnel 11. The weighted average of the four samples of Tunnel 11 gave the following results; 5.6m of 0.06 Cu, 0.13 Pb, 0.14 Zn, 2.82 Ag, 0.035 Au.

The walls of zone 2 contain low values in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. Zone 2 appears to have a length of about 100 meters.

Two samples were taken at Pit 16. The Pit 16 zone appears to have the same strike and dip as Zones 1 and 2 described above. Two samples were taken in pit 16 gave the following results;

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Zn</i>	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Au</i>
<i>Chip Sample</i>	<i>2.0m</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i><0.003</i>
<i>Grab</i>		<i>6.24</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>0.010</i>

<i>Sample from stacked ore</i>					
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In the three zones sampled to date, the horizontal and vertical extent, and the width of the mineralization are unknown.

The Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to verify the historic information on the Property, particularly in regards to the historical drill results and any sampling. However, the Qualified Persons believe that drilling and analytical results were completed to industry standard practices. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results.

In the period 2004 to 2009, Teuton carried out a a rock sampling program over the east side of the Harry claims.

In 2004 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting rock, chip and float sampling over the east side of the Harry claim. A total of 53 samples were collected with 1 - 860 ppb gold, 0.3 - 50.7 ppm silver, 4 – 1661 ppm copper, 6 - >10,000 ppm lead and 4 - >10,000 ppm zinc. Assessment Report #28014 stated: *“Of the 53 samples taken, 24 reported anomalous values greater than 100 ppb gold. Of these, 15 were >200 ppb, a level which can be considered highly anomalous and worthy of further follow-up. In general, one sees a good correlation between anomalous gold values and anomalous silvers. The anomalous gold samples can be roughly divided into two classes: those accompanied by anomalous levels in base metals lead and zinc, and those accompanied by anomalous levels in arsenic (with low Ph-Zn).”*

Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a further geochemical program in 2006 consisting rock, chip and float sampling. A total of 38 samples were collected with 1 - 90 ppb gold, 0.3 – 3.2 ppm silver, 4 – 361 ppm copper, 3 - 285 ppm lead and 4 - 365 ppm zinc. Sampling was along several short traverses of exposed outcrops lying just east or west of the Granduc mining road on the Hany property. Assessment Report #28689 stated: *“In general the geochemical samples reported low results in both precious and base metals. Best gold of all 38 samples was 90 ppb, not a very distinguished result considering the degree of alteration in the area and the suite of prospective rocks that were sampled. A couple of samples registered a little better than 3.0 ppm silver, one of which also carried 361 ppm copper. These are marginally interesting and may deserve some local follow-up.”*

In 2008 Teuton Resource Corp. continued geochemical sampling with a program consisting rock, chip and float sampling. A total of 42 samples were collected with 2 - 5450 ppb gold, 0.1 – 30.4 ppm silver, 6 – 1213 ppm arsenic, 17 - >3000 ppm lead and 7 - 1634 ppm zinc. Reconnaissance rock geochemical samples were taken along a southerly trending traverse parallel to the Salmon River Glacier along a stretch of the old Granduc road. The samples were taken at roughly 10m intervals and positions were checked with a handheld GPS unit. Altogether 42 samples were taken; 31 grab and 11 float. The float samples were taken where heavy overburden along the road obscured rock outcrop. Assessment Report 30770 discusses the results as follows: *“The section of*

the road southwards from H-9 onwards was mostly gold anomalous, with peak values in float at the end of the line of 2,670 and 5,450 ppb. In general, one sees a good correlation between anomalous gold values and anomalous silvers. The anomalous gold samples can be roughly divided into two classes: those accompanied by anomalous levels in base metals lead and zinc (with some elevated arsenic), and those accompanied by anomalous levels in arsenic (with low Pb-Zn). Of the former type the two most notable are H-11 which returned 765 ppb gold with 855 ppm arsenic and low lead-zinc values, and H-36 which returned 5,450 ppb gold with 371 ppb arsenic and modestly elevated values in lead and zinc. Of the latter type, the most anomalous is float sample H-41. This ran 2,670 ppm gold with >10,000 ppb lead.”

In 2009, Teuton collected 7 chip samples each 1 m long in the north-central portion of the Harry claims. Two of the chip samples taken during the programs showed modestly anomalous gold and arsenic values. The 7 chip samples ranged from 21 - 320 ppb gold, 0.7 – 7.8 ppm silver, 64 – 471 ppm arsenic, 26 - 169 ppm lead and 48 - 297 ppm zinc.

6.4.5 Talus Fines Sampling

In 2009 Teuton Resource Corp. conducted a geochemical program consisting of talus fines sampling. A total of 70 talus fine samples were collected. The talus fines values ranged from 1 - 2120 ppb gold, 0.1 – 8.3 ppm silver, 8 – 5403 ppm arsenic, 7 - 1147 ppm lead and 14 - 1266 ppm zinc. Assessment Report # 31328 discusses the results of this sampling as follows: *“A surprising number of the talus fine samples were gold and arsenic anomalous. Most of these were concentrated in the southern part of the traverse in an area which had not been previously explored. The largest cluster of high golds occurred at R-17, R-19 and R-22 which reported 1,490, 2,120 and 1,680 ppb gold respectively. Of these, R-22 reported the peak value of 5,403 ppm arsenic. At the very beginning of the line, the furthest south, R-1 registered 840 ppb gold and 3344 ppm arsenic along with a lead value of 798 ppm. Up until R-12 the leads are generally anomalous, with a peak value of 1147 ppm at R-6. Samples R-28 and R-31 reported highly anomalous arsenic values of 3,460 and 1,033 ppm. Toward the north, gold values appear to drop off (as do the other elements) with sporadic highs in between (e.g., Sample R-59 which reported 1090 ppb gold).”*

In 2010 Teuton Resource Corp. continued the talus fines sampling. A total of 60 talus fines samples were collected along a southerly trending line parallel to the east side of the Salmon River Glacier . Samples were taken at roughly 10 metre intervals and positions were checked with a handheld GPS unit. The talus fine values ranged from with 4 - 965 ppb gold, <5 – 817 ppm arsenic, 7 - 223 ppm lead and 21 - 1004 ppm zinc. Assessment Report # 321083 discusses the results as follows: *“Sixty talus fine samples taken roughly every 10 meters return sporadic gold and arsenic results up to 965ppb gold and 817ppm arsenic. The anomalous gold samples (> 100 ppb) are commonly accompanied by elevated levels in arsenic (> 140ppm) and low lead-zinc. The two most notable samples of this characterization are H-9 which returned 725 ppb gold with 600 ppm arsenic and modestly elevated values in lead and zinc, and H-38 which returned 965 Au and 551 ppm arsenic and low lead-zinc values.”*

The Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to verify the sampling information on the Property by Teuton, particularly in regards to the historical drill results and any sampling.

However, the Qualified Persons believe that drilling and analytical results were completed to industry standard practices as he has worked with the Teuton consultants in past programs. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Property but may not be representative of expected results.

Figure 8 shows the location of the 2010 talus fines and float sampling conducted by Teuton in 2010.

6.3.6 Drilling Summary

Assessment Report 7728 mentions that nine diamond drill holes were completed in the main adit (no.6) to explore the "Johnnies" vein on the Outlander claim in the period 1961 to 1977. It is not known at this time who financed or supervised the drilling. This report mentions that 2 drill holes were located near the No 6 tunnel on the "Johnnies" vein.

In the 1981 program Outland Resources Corp. completed a total of 550 metres of BQ size drilling from one set-up. Results from the program indicated low metal values. Diamond drill holes SB-81-1 and 2 were located so as to undercut the surface mineralization sampled in 1980 in the area of tunnels 8, 9, and 10. SB-81-1 intersected 7.15 meters which grades 66.98 g/t silver approximately 5 meters below tunnel 9. Gold values were negligible. This intersection apparently coincides with the tunnel zones tested in past exploration and the grade was reportedly disappointing. Hole SB-81-2 which tested below SB-81-3 did not intersect significant silver grades.

SB-81-3 was drilled from the same set-up to evaluate the potential for strike continuity to the west along the mineralized vein. The hole tested the west side of the ridge where an old cut exposes sulphides with visible amounts of chalcopyrite and galena. This exposed zone is associated with the same dike sets running through the tunnel zone and would appear to be within the same broad zone of fracturing and mineralization. SB-81-4 was located to undercut this possible western extension. Neither holes 3 or 4 intersected significant silver values.

In 2010, Teuton resource Corp. drilled 4 holes totaling 487.07 m from 1 set-up on the Harry claim. Data for this drilling is shown below:

Table 5 - 2010 Drill Data for Harry Claim

Hole	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
H-10- 01	270	-70	151.49
H-10- 02	360	-45	66.14
H-10- 03	90	-50	209.40
H-10- 04	185	-50	60.05

Core from the holes was logged with assay intervals ranging from 0.5m to 3m depending on observed mineralization, lithology, and structure. The entire core for all four holes was diamond sawed and each sample run for gold content (ppb tolerance) and 30 element ICP.

Drilling defined a zone of mineralization consisting of fine-grained arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite blebs within quartz floods, hosted by sericite altered, felsic epiclastic rock, resembling epithermal-type mineralization. DDH H-10-02 assayed 0.72 gram per tonne gold over 9.15 metres, DDH H-10-03 assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold over 122.53 metres and DDH H-10-04 assayed 0.27 gram per tonne gold over 26.12 metres.

Hole H-10-01 was drilled to the west at a dip of -70, returning few sporadic weakly anomalous gold values up to 1130 ppb gold but nothing of significant width. Hole H -10-02 was drilled to the north at -40 degrees, unfortunately, the hole had to be terminated in mineralization when it encountered large voids and lost drill circulation.

Figure 6 shows the 2010 drill plan on the Harry claim. Figure 7 shows the assay and geological section for H-10-02 and H-10-04.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The property lies at the west edge of one of the most important mineral trends of northwestern British Columbia extending from near the town of Stewart north to the Treaty Glacier, in the western part of the Stikine arc terrane. According to Nelson and Kyba (2013), the stratigraphy and plutonic framework within this trend are most simply described in terms of four tectonostratigraphic elements: Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage, Triassic and Jurassic Stikinian strata and plutons, Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group and Tertiary Coast Plutonic Complex. Cretaceous fold-and-thrust belt deformation resulted in, the formation of a major north-northwest trending structural culmination (elongated dome) in the western part of Stikinia (the ‘Stewart-Iskut’ culmination). This resulted in the older, mineralized volcano-sedimentary rocks being brought close to surface in this region.

The Harry Property lies along the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age. Portions of the Stewart area are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group (Greig, C.F, 1994). The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone, and fine to medium grained and locally coarse-grained sandstone. Local heterolithic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick-bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group, in the lower part of Lower Jurassic Marine rocks, there is volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River, BC. It consists of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and minor coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

In the Harry Property area, the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of trough filling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally, pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite rocks, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows. Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountaintops in the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine to medium grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone. Alldrick's work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are located in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas.

The granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex largely engulf the Mesozoic volcanic terrain to the west. East of these (in the property area); smaller intrusive plugs range from quartz monzonite in the Hyder intrusive to granite to highly felsic in other areas. Some are likely related to the late phase offshoots of the Coast plutonism, other is synvolcanic and Tertiary. Double plunging, northwesterly - trending synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area. These folds are locally disrupted by small east-over thrusts on strikes parallel to the major fold axis, cross-axis steep angled faults which locally turn beds, selective tectonization of tuff units and major northwest faults which turn beds.

7.2 Local Geology

The local geology section for the Harry claims is quoted from a 2006 assessment report filed with

the BC Department of Mines by Cremonese and Mastalerz. The report # 28689 states the following: *“The Harry property is underlain by a succession of lower to upper Jurassic sedimentary and volcanogenic rocks of the Hazelton Group. The strata strike from NNW to SSE and dip at variable angles eastward. The area of the property is located entirely on the western limb of the narrow (ca. 5-7 km), NNW-SSE trending synclinal feature which parallels the prominent Unuk River anticlinorium located ca. 10 km westward. The western limb of the synclinal feature forms a regional zone of intense tectonic deformation with numerous faults of various origin, and hosts several important mineral occurrences starting from the Premier (south) through Scottie Gold, East Gold and Sulphurets, up to the Treaty Creek showings. Most of the faults are parallel or sub-parallel to the main structural trend in the area, however, there are also a few steep, perpendicular faults just west of the Harry property.*

According to the BCGS geological map (Fig. 3), the predominant part of the Harry property is underlain by volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of various composition and siliciclastic sediments of mixed composition belonging to the Unuk River Formation (J1-HU; Fig. 3; comp. also Alldrick 1984). Eastward, these strata are in contact concordantly with a younger succession of a mixed, volcanogenic and sedimentary provenance of the Betty Creek Formation (J2/3-HB). A narrow belt of these rocks is exposed in the northeastern corner of the property (Fig. 3). The fine-grained sedimentary rocks which interfinger with and envelope some lensoidal bodies of felsic to intermediate volcanogenic rocks are assigned to the successor Mount Dilworth Formation (J2/3 - HD). The lithostratigraphic position of the youngest strata exposed at the NE tip of the property (turbiditic sediments J2/3-Hs) has not been yet defined precisely, but they apparently correspond to the Salmon River Formation. The strata of the Jurassic volcanogenic-sedimentary assemblage of the Hazelton Group is cut by a diversified suite of granitoid intrusives (EJ-TC and E-Bo, Fig. 3) just to the south of the Harry property. The intrusive rocks, most probably of Eocene age, belong to the Coast Plutonic Complex.”

The local geology section for the Outland is quoted from a 1977 assessment report filed with the BC Department of Mines by Price. The report # 6198 states the following: *“The property is underlain by fine-grained grey, banded, hornfelsed rocks of indeterminate origin, and in the northern area, by black limy siltstone. The rocks are described as siltstones and volcanic sandstones by Grove (Bu11.58, BCDM.) but lenses of tuff may be interbedded. These sediments are strongly banded (trend 265 to 290 degrees), but the banding could be a result of cataclasis. The Portland Canal dyke swarm cuts the sediments; the dykes are of widely varying composition and several distinct ages, and trend approximately 290 degrees, parallel to banding in the sediments. Some varieties of dykes (diorite, altered quartz diorite) are pre-mineralization, other (rhyolite quartz eye porphyry, dark green diorite,) are post mineralization.”*

7.3 Structure

Although up to four periods of folding and five episodes of faulting have been identified in the Stewart Area, the overall structure of the property appears relatively simple. The area of the property is located entirely on the western limb of a narrow NW-SSE trending synclinal feature. A major north-south fault zone runs along the Salmon River valley, through the middle of the claims. The overall orientation of the geology in the property area is NW, the prevailing structural orientation in the Stewart area. Faults in the property area are parallel or sub-parallel to

the main NW structural trend in the area with some steep, east-west perpendicular faults extending from the Mt Dilworth area.

7.4 Mineralization

The majority of the property including the Outlander claim lies along the NW portion of a geological corridor prospective for gold-silver mineralization that is up to 3 kilometres wide. It is at least 15 kilometres long extending from south of the Premier Mine, possibly in the US, north to the Scottie Gold Mine and beyond. Within this mineralized corridor, there are a number of gold-silver deposits as well as numerous prospects. Deposits within this corridor include the Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin, Martha Ellen and Mt Dilworth. The property is located along volcanic rocks bound by the Summit Lake stock to the north and Texas Creek batholith to the south, part of the Texas Creek Plutonic suite in the Stewart Area. This suite of rocks is related to alteration and mineralization at the former producing Premier mine (produced 2,000,000 oz gold) 15 km south of the property and the KSM copper-gold porphyries and Brucejack Lake gold deposits (Valley of the Kings deposit contains 6.4 million ounces in the proven and probable categories). Mineralization appears to be related to these 195 ma early Jurassic intrusions.

The author has been unable to verify the above information and that this included information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Harry property that is the subject of the technical report.

Figure 4 shows the mineral deposits and claim holding along this corridor. Figure 5 shows the prospective zones along this corridor based on an Ascot Resource website map.

Varied mineralization identified within assessment reports on the Harry property area are as follows:

Mineralization in the above corridor along the eastern part of the claims consists of base metal sulphides in association with silver sulphosalts and native gold within silicified volcanics, quartz breccias and veins. The Harry showing within this corridor is marked by extensive limonite and sulphur staining on a 60-metre-high cliff. Within this cliff, the rocks are reported to be was silicified and pyritic. The mineralization in this area is similar to that for the Big Missouri and Dilworth deposits. A description from the BC Minfile for the Big Missouri mineralization is as follows: “*Three mineralized horizons, consisting of several cherty tuff bands with disseminated sulphides to semi-massive sulphide lenses, occur within the andesites. The cherty tuff horizons are silica-rich beds containing sericitized and silicified (bleached) andesite fragments, occasional rounded chert fragments, variable amounts of carbonaceous material, carbonate and sulphide minerals. North striking vertical faults locally juxtapose the mineralized cherty tuff with the bleached andesite horizons. The Lower Horizon contains the Dago Hill zone (104B 045), the Middle Horizon contains the S-1 (104B 084) and Big Missouri zones, and the Upper Horizon contains the Province East (104B 147) and Province West (104B 136) zones.*

Stratabound semi-massive to massive lenses, pods and stringer zones of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with gold and silver occur within and at the contact of thin cherty tuff beds. The massive sulphides are well laminated in beds up to 0.3 metres thick, generally at the base of the cherty horizon. Electrum, acanthite, native silver, native gold, tetrahedrite, argentite, polybasite,

pyrargyrite and freibergite occur as small grains on grain boundaries and fractures in the sulphides and within quartz gangue."

The minerals noted in the gossan zones at the Outlander claim are pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and an unidentified tungsten mineral. The mineralization occurs in veins and in zones of massive sulphides within some of the units of the sedimentary series.

Several mineralized quartz veins occur on the Outland claim of which, the "Johnnies" is the most explored. The veins consist of quartz with scattered galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Several mineralized quartz veins and gossans occur on the property. The main vein or "Johnnies" vein, that trends north-northeast, dips 70 degrees east, and has been explored by two adits. The vein has a width of 1.3 metres, a mineralized length of 30 metres and occurs in brecciated altered siltstones. It has been cut by small dioritic dykes. Other smaller veins are found in the older dykes but generally show little extension into the siltstones.

About 100 metres to the southeast of the "Johnnies" vein, another east-northeast trending vein cuts silicified argillite. It is less than 50 centimetres wide.

A description of the veins is excerpted from a 1981 report by Vincent in BC assessment report #9736 as follows: *"The vein deposits generally are found to cut the sediments and oldest dykes. The strongest vein is Johnnies Vein, which is exposed in Tunnel 1 at an elevation of 1230 meters and in Tunnel 6, at an elevation of 1183 meters. Johnnies Vein has a north-northwest strike, and dips to the east at 70 degrees. The vein in the No. 6 tunnel has a width of about 60 centimeters on the north face, and about 2 meters on the south face. No assays were obtained from the No. 1 tunnel as the portal was still covered by snow at the time of the examination."*

Lenses of sulphide mineralization, that may be replacement-type, occur in pyrite-rich siltstones and mudstones, on the Outlander claim. These mineralized lenses contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and scattered chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, sphalerite and an unidentified tungsten mineral.

A description of the mineralized lenses is excerpted from a 1981 report by Vincent in BC assessment report #9736 as follows: *"In keeping with the various reports completed on this property, the writer has kept the term "replacement" for the lenses of sulphide mineralization that have the same strike and dip as the bedding. These deposits appear to be of volcanogenic origin, and would be classified as stratabound" deposits. The minerals of the ore zones are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, argentite and an unidentified tungsten mineral. Twenty-nine samples were assayed for W03 and these samples contained 0.01 to 0.06% T'703 (Appendix B). The mineral zones were reported to be located within the dyke rocks and not in the siltstones. However, a close examination of the "replacement" deposits shows that they are located in pyrite-rich siltstones and mudstones and bear a close spatial relation to the dykes."*

In the NW corner of the property, strong pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in altered andesitic volcanics giving rise to strongly limonitic outcrops. The rocks are altered to a hornfelsed andesite that contains disseminated pyrrhotite forming up to 10 % of the rock. This is similar to the geology at Scottie gold where andesites have been highly altered up to 250 m away from contact with Summit Lake stock.

The author has been unable to verify the above information and that this included information is

not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Harry property that is the subject of the technical report.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types which best describe the mineralization present on the Harry-Outland Property is Au-quartz veins and silver-base metal epithermal veins. A capsule description of these types of deposits is extracted from Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles by David V. Lefebure and B. Neil Church, Volume 2; Lefebure, D.V. Hoy T., Editors, B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. For the Au-quartz veins, the description is as follows:

	IDENTIFICATION
Synonyms	Mother Lode veins, greenstone gold, Archean lode gold, mesothermal gold-quartz veins, shear-hosted lode gold, low-sulphide gold-quartz veins, lode gold.
Commodities	Au (Ag, Cu, Sb).
Examples	<i>Carson Hill, Jackson-Plymouth, Mother Lode district; Empire Star and Idaho-Maryland, Grass Valley district (California, USA); Alaska-Juneau, Jualin, Kensington (Alaska, USA), Ural Mountains (Russia).</i>
	GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Description	Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of Hostrocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays.
Tectonic Setting	Contained in moderate to gently dipping fault/suture zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism.
Geological Setting	Veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression (terrane collision)
Age of Mineralization	In British Columbia deposits are mainly Middle Jurassic (~ 165-170 Ma) and Late Cretaceous (~ 95 Ma)...
Host/Associated rock Types	Lithologically highly varied, usually of greenschist metamorphic grade, ranging from virtually undeformed to totally schistose.
Deposit Form	Tabular fissure veins in more competent host lithologies
Texture/Structure	Veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastomosing gashes and dilations.
Ore Mineralogy	Native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite, gersdorffite (NiAsS), bismuthimite (Bi ₂ S ₂), tetradymite (Bi ₂ Te ₂ S).
Gangue minerals	Quartz, carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite ferroan-magnesite, calcite, siderite), albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite
Alteration mineralogy	Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to tens of metres from the veins.
Ore Controls	Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks..
Genetic Model	Gold quartz veins form in lithologically heterogeneous, deep transcrustal fault zones that develop in response to terrane collision..
	EXPLORATION GUIDES

Geochemical signature	Elevated values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, K, Li, Bi, W, Te and B ± (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn and Hg) in rock and soil, Au in stream sediments
Geophysical Signature	Faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies
Other Exploration Guides	Placer gold or elevated gold in stream sediment samples is an excellent regional and property-scale guide to gold-quartz veins.

For the silver-base metal epithermal veins, the description is as follows:

IDENTIFICATION	
Synonyms	Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc veins.
Commodities	Ag, Pb, Zn (Cu, Au)
Examples	Mayo district (Yukon), Porter-Idaho (Stewart area)
GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Description	Sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena silver and sulphosult minerals in carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks.
Tectonic Setting	These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences.
Geological Setting	Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks.
Age of Mineralization	Most deposits located in British Columbia are Cretaceous to Tertiary.
Host/Associated rock Types	Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic sediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.
Deposit Form	At various deposits the form has been described as: planar, en echelon vein sets, shear veins, cymoid veins, cymoid loops, sigmoidal loops, extension veins, tension gashes, ladder veins, and synthetic Reidel shear veins. Veins vary in width from centimetres to several metres and can be traced up to hundreds of metres.
Texture/Structure	Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustification and locally drusy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides as patches and pods, and fine grained disseminations are confined to veins.
Ore Mineralogy	Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite and other sulphosults, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.
Gangue minerals	Principal: quartz, calcite, ankerite, chlorite, <i>subordinate</i> : sericite, rhodochrosite, barite, fluorite.
Alteration mineralogy	Wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. In volcanic and intrusive rocks, the alteration is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive.
Ore Controls	Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures.

Genetic Model	Historically these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be meteoric.
EXPLORATION GUIDES	
Geochemical signature	Elevated values of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu (As, Ba)
Geophysical Signature	Electromagnetic and magnetic (low) anomalies
Other Exploration Guides	Strong structural control on veins and common occurrence of deposits in clusters can be used to locate new veins.

9. EXPLORATION

The author is not aware of any exploration completed by Jayden Resources Inc. on this property.

10. DRILLING

The author is not aware of any drilling completed by Jayden Resources Inc. on this property.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author is not aware of any drilling completed by Jayden Resources Inc. on this property.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The author had access to reports, maps and other data including those that are present on BC government sites while preparing this report. The author is not aware of the accuracy and validity of the work done by geological consultants working for previous operators on the Outlander claim. The author is aware of the accuracy of the geological consultants working for Teuton on the Harry claims. The author has worked with all the Teuton consultants that worked on the Harry claim in the past as well as present and is satisfied on the quality and accuracy of their work.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing have been conducted on the Outlander claim in the past during high grading operations from 1924 to 1930. No mineral processing has been conducted on the Harry claims.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no ore bodies on the Harry property.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

15.1 Introduction, Disclaimer

The author was unable to verify all the information pertaining to the surrounding properties. Also, the mineralization located on this property does not reflect in any manner on mineralization present on the adjacent properties. The legal status – current ownership of these properties has not been searched for and has no bearing on this technical report. There are two prospects that adjoin the Harry property claims to the north and south. These include the Scottie Property to the north and Dilworth property to the south.

15.2 Scottie Property

This property hosts the former Scottie Gold mine 50 kilometres north of Stewart. The mine which operated from 1981 to 1985 milled vein material averaging 16.20 g/t gold, producing 2,967,748 grams of gold (95,426 ounces gold) from 183,147 tonnes of mineralization. Previous work has indicated in excess of 13 different gold bearing veins in the Bow claim-Scottie Gold mine area.

Banded quartz-carbonate veins mineralized with gold-bearing pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur as an echelon fracture fillings in an east-west direction. Past exploration has shown the property to host at least thirteen separate zones of gold bearing quartz-carbonate sulphide (pyrite-pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite +/- galena +/- sphalerite) veining. The veins appear to be localized along complex, sub parallel shear or fracture zones related to the emplacement of the Summit Lake Pluton.

Giroux Consultants Ltd. calculated in a resource for the Scottie property as outlined below:

Table 6 - Resource for Scottie Gold Property

Veins	Category	Tonnes	Grade Au g/t	Grade Ag g/t	Ounces Gold	Ounces Silver
L,M,N and O	Indicated	20,100	9.91	4.32	6,400	2,800
L,M,N and O	Inferred	203,000	8.40	4.25	54,800	27,800
Bend	Inferred	18,500	10.87	29.25	6,470	17,400

The above data is extracted from a 2005 technical report filed on the Scottie property on the SEDAR website for Tenajon Resources ltd by D. Visagie and D. Gunning.

15.3 Dilworth Property

The Harry property including the Outlander claim lies along the NW portion of a geological corridor prospective for gold-silver mineralization that is up to 3 kilometres wide. It is immediately north of the Dilworth project being explored by Ascot Resources. In the latest 43-101 report on the Dilworth project filed by Ascot, the Dilworth resources are shown to contain 357,000 ounces gold

in 23,300,000 tonnes grading 0.63 g/t AuEq. In the Premier area, a total of 667,000 ounces gold are indicated in 2,780,000 tonnes at 7.46 g/t gold for Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin and Martha Ellen zones. In the Premier area, a total of 1,390,000 ounces gold are inferred in 6,030,000 tonnes at 7.18 g/t gold for Premier, Big Missouri, Silver Coin, Martha Ellen and Dilworth zones (Ascot Website).

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information on the Harry Property.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The property is also well located near infrastructures such as an all-weather road, a town and power as well as tidewater.

The majority of the property lies along the NW portion of a geological corridor prospective for gold-silver mineralization that is up to 3 kilometres wide. It is at least 15 kilometres long extending from south of the Premier Mine, north to the Scottie Gold Mine and includes the Harry and Outlander claims.

The property is located along volcanic rocks on the south boundary area of the Summit Lake stock, part of the Texas Creek Plutonic suite in the Stewart Area. This suite of rocks is related to alteration and mineralization at the former producing Premier mine (produced 2,000,000 oz gold) 15 km south of the property and the KSM copper-gold porphyries and Brucejack Lake gold deposits (Valley of the Kings deposit contains 6.4 million ounces in the proven and probable categories). *The author has been unable to verify the above information and that this included information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Harry property that is the subject of the technical report.*

Varied mineralization occurs on the claims as follows:

- Mineralization in the above corridor along the eastern part of the claims consists of base metal sulphides in association with silver sulphosalts and native gold within silicified volcanics, quartz breccias and veins. The Harry showing within this corridor is marked by extensive limonite and sulphur staining on a 60 metre high cliff. Within this cliff, the rocks are reported to be was silicified and pyritic.
- Several mineralized quartz veins and gossans occur on the Outland claim. The veins consist of quartz with scattered galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite.
- Lenses of sulphide mineralization, that may be replacement-type, occur in pyrite-rich siltstones and mudstones, on the Outland claim. These mineralized lenses contain pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and scattered chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, sphalerite and an unidentified tungsten mineral.
- In the NW corner of the property, strong pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in altered andesitic volcanics giving rise to strongly limonitic outcrops.

In the period 2004 to 2009, Teuton carried out a several geochemical surveys over the east side of the claims. The 2008 work established a line of anomalous gold and arsenic values near the eastern border of the property. Follow-up work including collecting talus fines and surface rock grabs in 2009 was successful in defining a cluster of very high gold and arsenic numbers, reporting peak values of 2.12 grams per tonne gold and 0.543 per cent arsenic.

Drilling of four holes, totaling 487.07 metres from one pad, in the 2010 season defined a zone of mineralization consisting of fine-grained arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite blebs within quartz floods, hosted by sericite altered, felsic epiclastic rock, resembling of epithermal-type mineralization. In 2010, drill hole H-10-02 assayed 0.72 gram per tonne gold over 9.15 metres, H-10-03 assayed 0.34 gram per tonne gold over 122.53 metres and H-10-04 assayed 0.27 gram per tonne gold over 26.12 metres.

The Harry Property has an excellent potential for the discovery of high-grade gold bearing zones as well as large-scale low-grade gold silver analogous to those along the mineralized corridor referenced above. Data from past exploration and mining operations indicates that the full extent of the gold-silver potential has not been explored. The author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information. The author is not aware of any reasonably foreseeable impacts of any risks and uncertainties to the project's potential economic viability or continued viability.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of further sampling and diamond drilling is recommended in order to test the gold values indicated in the 2010 Teuton Drilling. It is recommended that drilling using a drill capable of deep holes be used to further test the results of the 2010 drilling.

Further sampling of any high gold geochemical anomalies is recommended.

The following exploration program is recommended for this property:

- Rock sampling over mineralized structures.
- Trenching any newly located mineralized structures.
- Drilling of diamond drill holes to test located mineralization and expand on the previous drilling.

The total cost of the program is estimated to be \$102,000 (assuming there is road access to the planned drillholes) and is as follows:

Estimated Cost of the Program

Geochemical sampling	\$6,000.00
Geochemical analysis	\$2,000.00
Drilling 400 metres @ \$105.00/ metre (all inclusive)	\$42,000.00
Geological Cost	\$12,000.00
Excavator (clearing road debris)	\$12,000.00

Accommodation and food	\$3,000.00
Vehicle rental quads or other small 4 wheel drive	\$2,500.00
Core cutting	\$2,000.00
Assaying 100 samples @ \$35.00/sample	\$3,500.00
Freight	\$1,000.00
Report	\$3,000.00
Drafting	\$2,000.00
Trenching	\$2,000.00
Contingency	<u>\$9,000.00</u>
Total	\$102,000.00

19 REFERENCES

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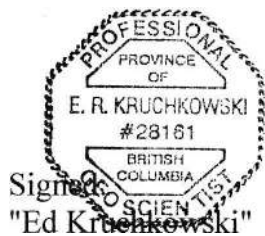
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20. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward R. Kruchkowski, geologist, residing at 23 Templeside Bay, N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I authored and am responsible for this Report entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Harry Project, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", dated December 1, 2020;
2. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo), Practicing, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license number 28161;
3. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo), Practicing, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta, license number 34256;
4. I graduated from the University of Alberta, Alberta with a B.Sc. degree in Earth Science(1972) and have more than 45 years of mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera.
5. I visited the Harry Property on September 13, 2020 and carried out an examination of both the Property and relevant data.
6. I had no prior involvement with the Harry Property besides providing geological consulting services to the vendor, Teuton Resources Corp.
7. I am independent of the issuer Jayden Resources Inc and the vendor Teuton Resources Corp.. as described in Section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101 other than providing geological consulting services.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: December 1, 2020.



Ed Kruchkowski, Qualified Person
23 Templeside Bay NE
Calgary AB

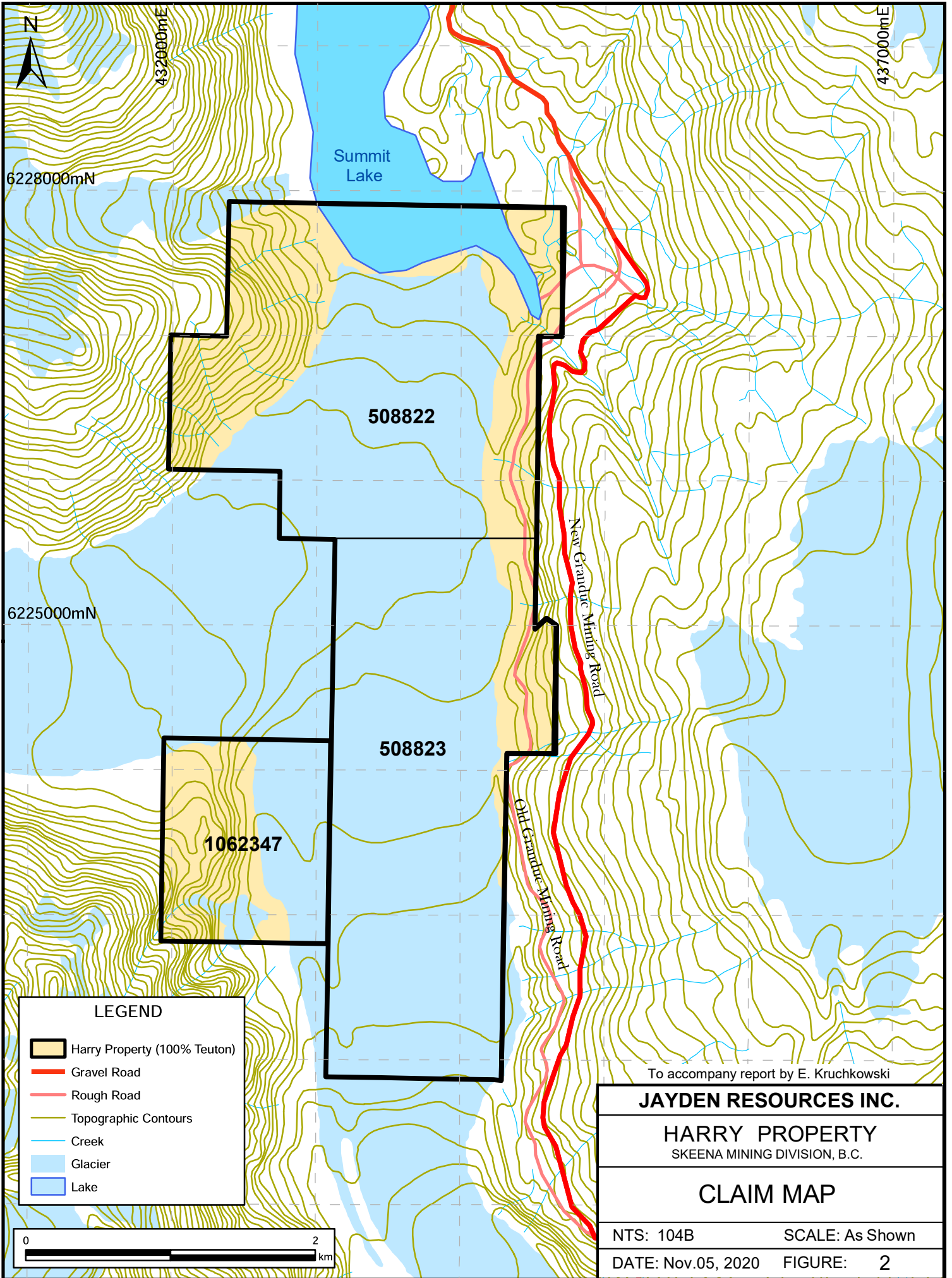
21 ILLUSTRATIONS AND APPENDICES

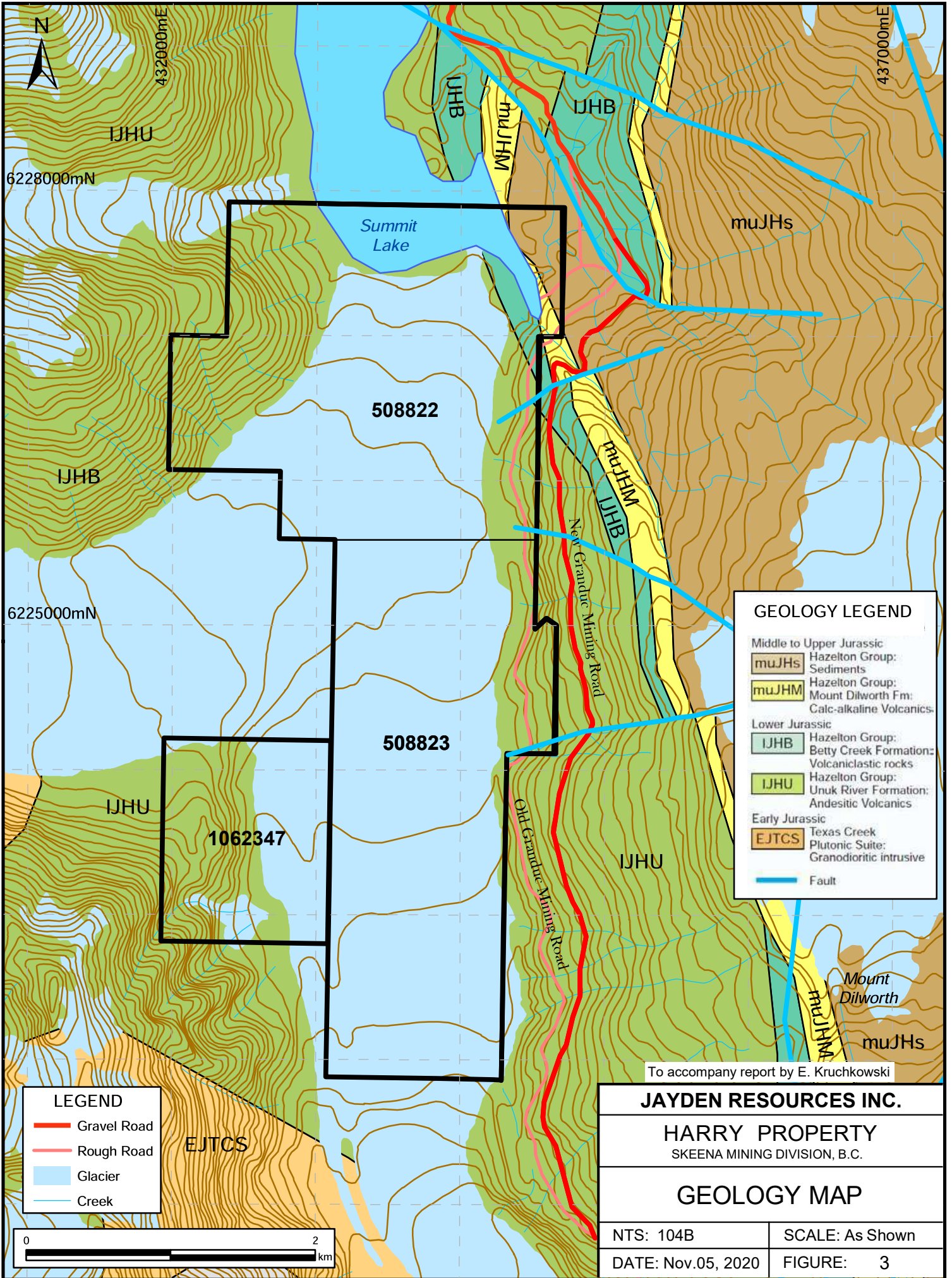
Illustrations and appendices are presented after page 37.



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

JAYDEN RESOURCES INC.	
HARRY PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
LOCATION MAP	
NTS: 104B	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: Nov.05, 2020	FIGURE: 1





GEOLOGY LEGEND

Middle to Upper Jurassic

- muJHs Hazelton Group: Sediments
- muJHM Hazelton Group: Mount Dilworth Fm: Calc-alkaline Volcanics.

Lower Jurassic

- IJHB Hazelton Group: Betty Creek Formation: Volcaniclastic rocks
- IJHU Hazelton Group: Unuk River Formation: Andesitic Volcanics

Early Jurassic

- EJTCs Texas Creek Plutonic Suite: Granodioritic intrusive

— Fault

LEGEND

- Gravel Road
- Rough Road
- Glacier
- Creek



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

JAYDEN RESOURCES INC.

HARRY PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY MAP

NTS: 104B

SCALE: As Shown

DATE: Nov.05, 2020

FIGURE: 3

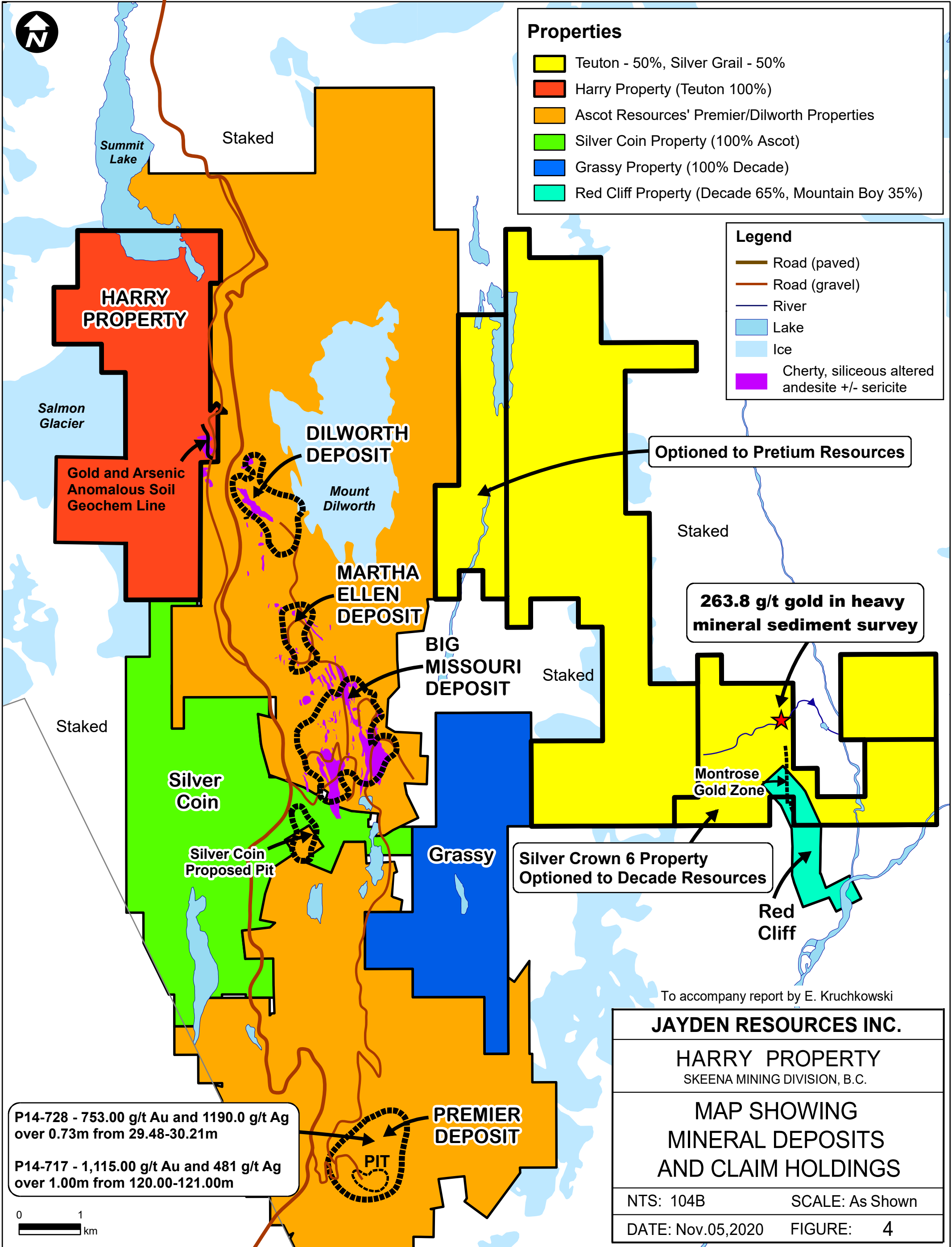


Properties

- Teuton - 50%, Silver Grail - 50%
- Harry Property (Teuton 100%)
- Ascot Resources' Premier/Dilworth Properties
- Silver Coin Property (100% Ascot)
- Grassy Property (100% Decade)
- Red Cliff Property (Decade 65%, Mountain Boy 35%)

Legend

- Road (paved)
- Road (gravel)
- River
- Lake
- Ice
- Cherty, siliceous altered andesite +/- sericite



Optioned to Pretium Resources

263.8 g/t gold in heavy mineral sediment survey

Silver Crown 6 Property Optioned to Decade Resources

P14-728 - 753.00 g/t Au and 1190.0 g/t Ag over 0.73m from 29.48-30.21m

P14-717 - 1,115.00 g/t Au and 481 g/t Ag over 1.00m from 120.00-121.00m

To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski
JAYDEN RESOURCES INC.

HARRY PROPERTY
SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**MAP SHOWING
MINERAL DEPOSITS
AND CLAIM HOLDINGS**

NTS: 104B SCALE: As Shown

DATE: Nov.05,2020 FIGURE: 4



PROSPECTIVE CORRIDOR

Harry Property

Martha Ellen

Big Missouri/Province

Unicorn

Indian

Power/Hope

Lesley Flat

Sebakwe

Northern Lights

Premier

Legend

Resource

Advanced Prospect

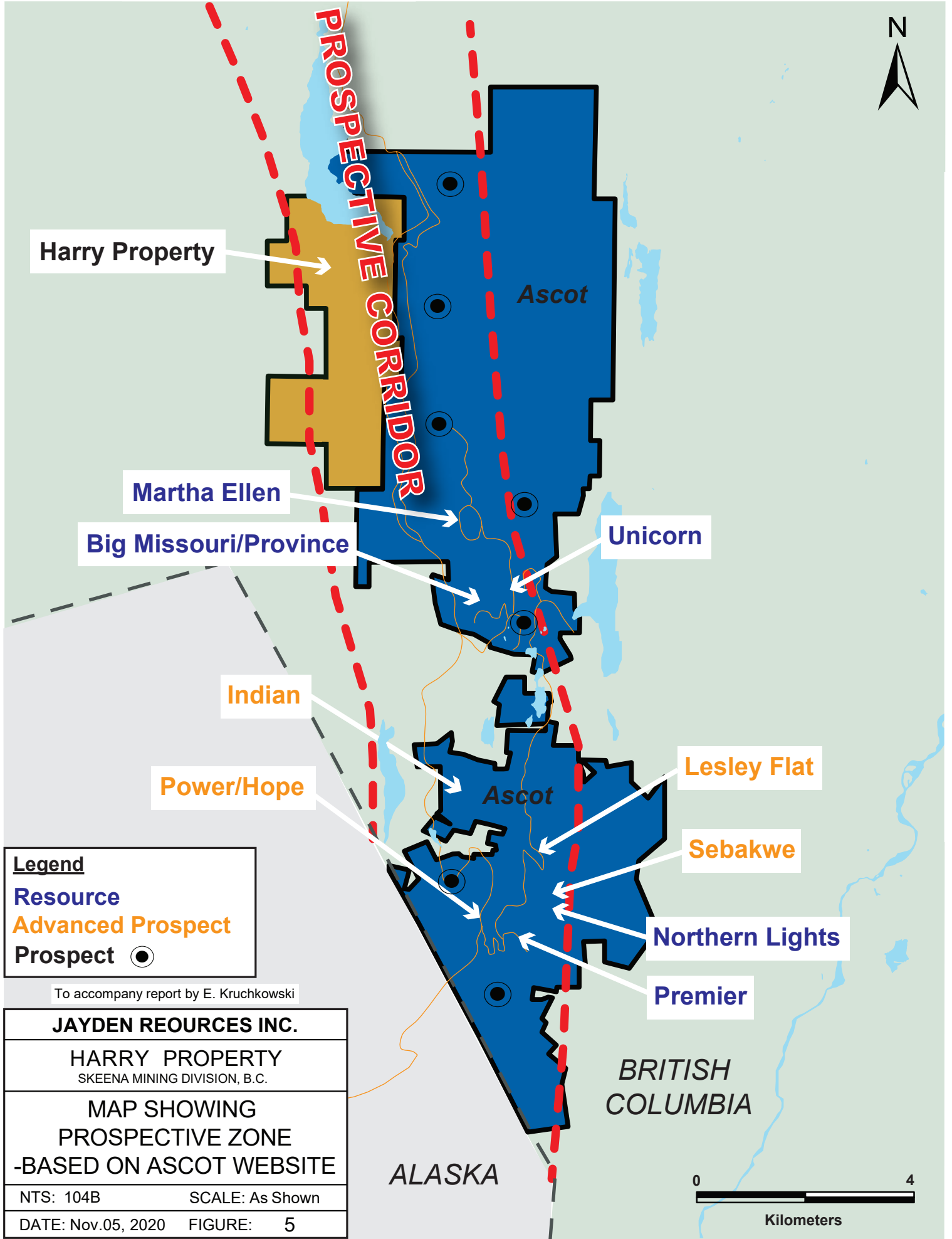
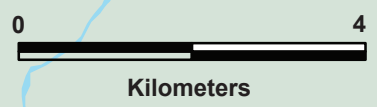
Prospect ●

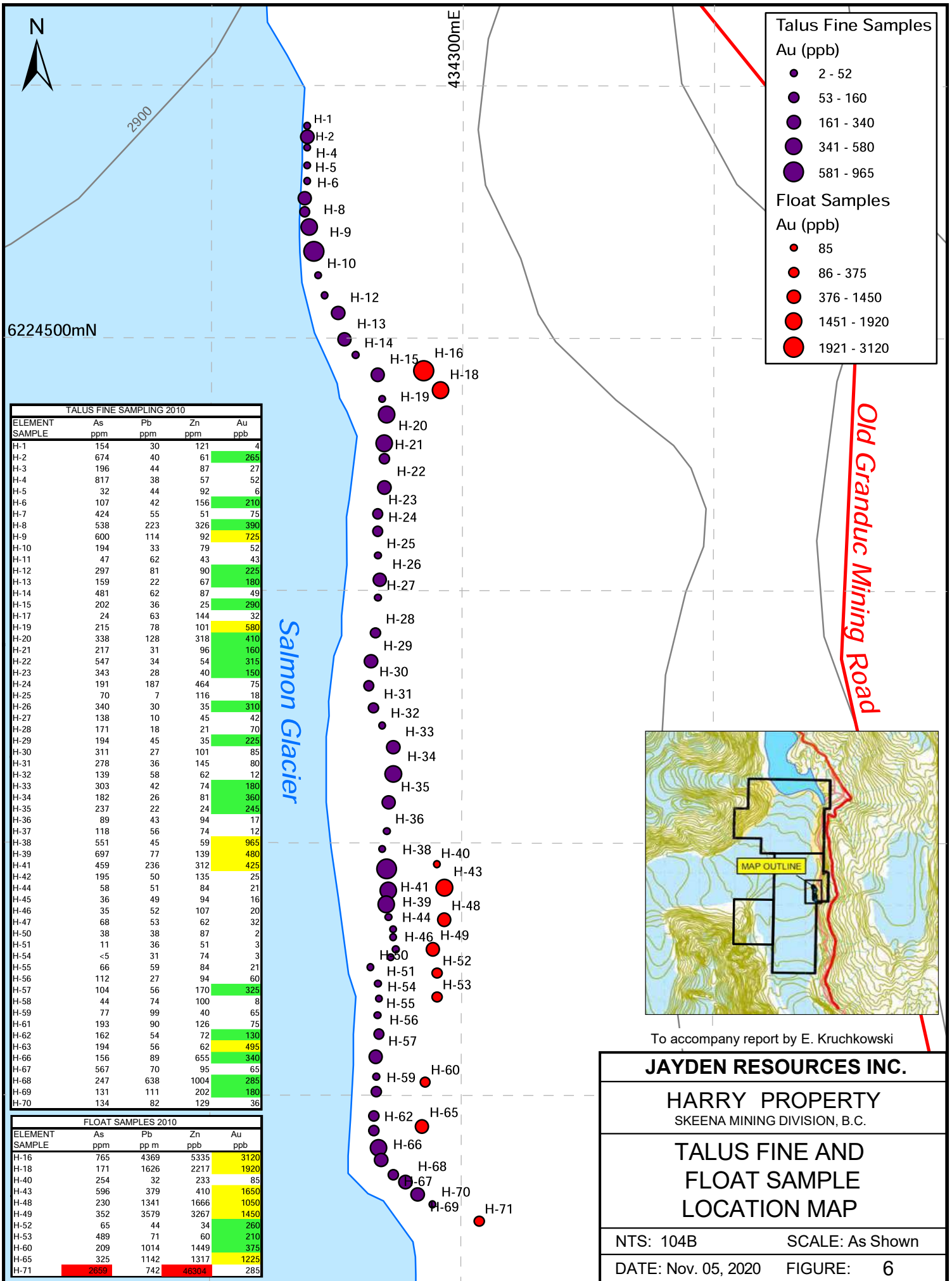
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JAYDEN REOURCES INC.	
HARRY PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
MAP SHOWING PROSPECTIVE ZONE -BASED ON ASCOT WEBSITE	
NTS: 104B	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: Nov.05, 2020	FIGURE: 5

ALASKA

BRITISH COLUMBIA





Talus Fine Samples
 Au (ppb)

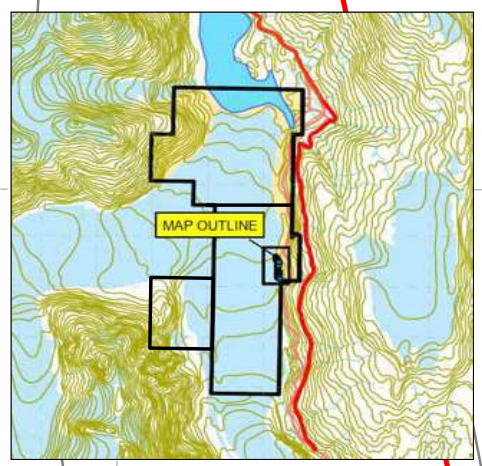
- 2 - 52
- 53 - 160
- 161 - 340
- 341 - 580
- 581 - 965

Float Samples
 Au (ppb)

- 85
- 86 - 375
- 376 - 1450
- 1451 - 1920
- 1921 - 3120

TALUS FINE SAMPLING 2010				
ELEMENT SAMPLE	As ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb
H-1	154	30	121	4
H-2	674	40	61	265
H-3	196	44	87	27
H-4	817	38	57	52
H-5	32	44	92	6
H-6	107	42	156	210
H-7	424	55	51	75
H-8	538	223	326	390
H-9	600	114	92	725
H-10	194	33	79	52
H-11	47	62	43	43
H-12	297	81	90	225
H-13	159	22	67	180
H-14	481	62	87	49
H-15	202	36	25	290
H-17	24	63	144	32
H-19	215	78	101	580
H-20	338	128	318	410
H-21	217	31	96	160
H-22	547	34	54	315
H-23	343	28	40	150
H-24	191	187	464	75
H-25	70	7	116	18
H-26	340	30	35	310
H-27	138	10	45	42
H-28	171	18	21	70
H-29	194	45	35	225
H-30	311	27	101	85
H-31	278	36	145	80
H-32	139	58	62	12
H-33	303	42	74	180
H-34	182	26	81	360
H-35	237	22	24	245
H-36	89	43	94	17
H-37	118	56	74	12
H-38	551	45	59	965
H-39	697	77	139	480
H-41	459	236	312	425
H-42	195	50	135	25
H-44	58	51	84	21
H-45	36	49	94	16
H-46	35	52	107	20
H-47	68	53	62	32
H-50	38	38	87	2
H-51	11	36	51	3
H-54	<5	31	74	3
H-55	66	59	84	21
H-56	112	27	94	60
H-57	104	56	170	325
H-58	44	74	100	8
H-59	77	99	40	65
H-61	193	90	126	75
H-62	162	54	72	130
H-63	194	56	62	495
H-66	156	89	655	340
H-67	567	70	95	65
H-68	247	638	1004	285
H-69	131	111	202	180
H-70	134	82	129	36

FLOAT SAMPLES 2010				
ELEMENT SAMPLE	As ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppb	Au ppb
H-16	765	4369	5335	3120
H-18	171	1626	2217	1920
H-40	254	32	233	85
H-43	596	379	410	1650
H-48	230	1341	1666	1050
H-49	352	3579	3267	1450
H-52	65	44	34	260
H-53	489	71	60	210
H-60	209	1014	1449	375
H-65	325	1142	1317	1225
H-71	2659	742	46304	285



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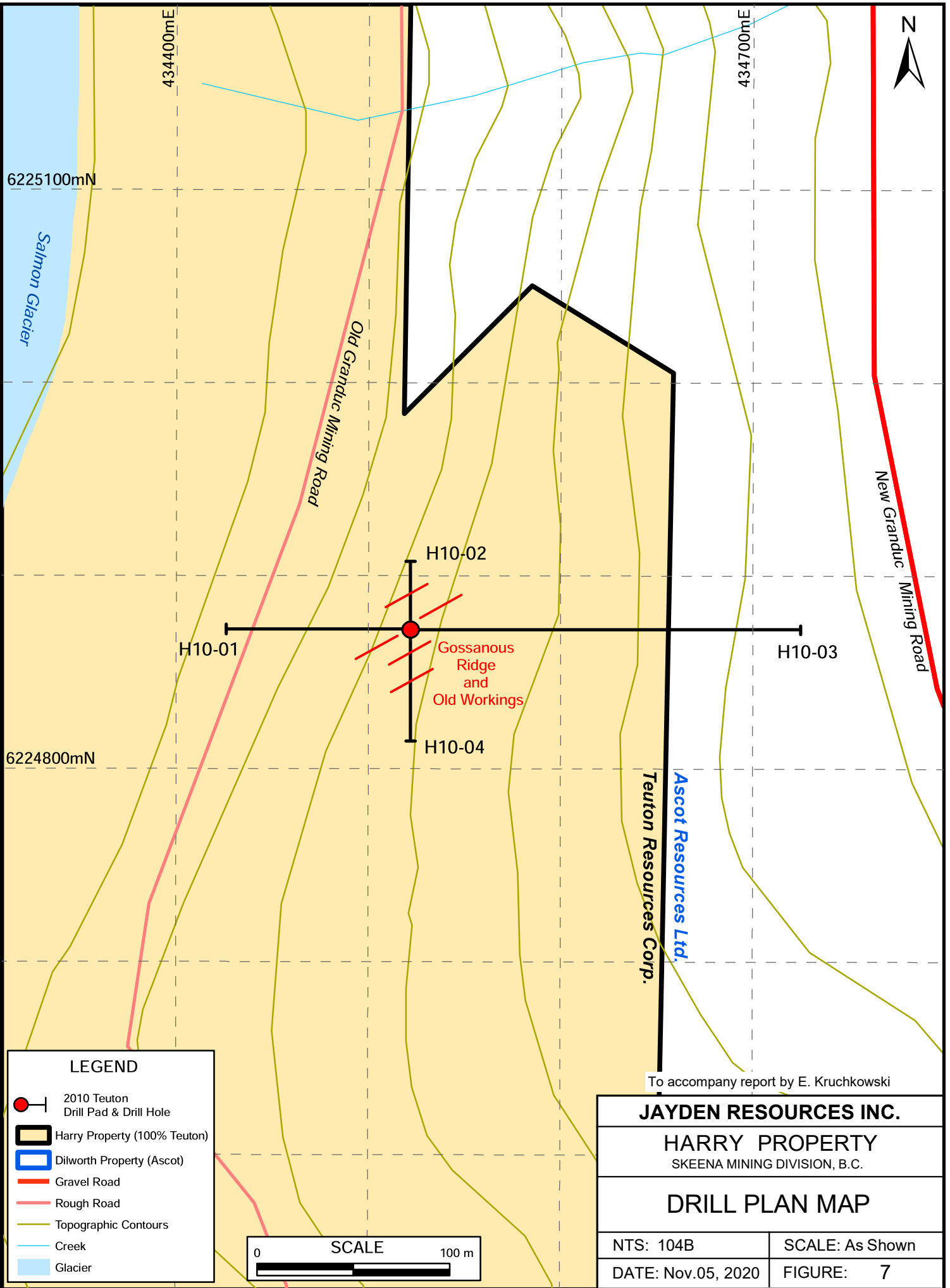
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HARRY PROPERTY
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**TALUS FINE AND
 FLOAT SAMPLE
 LOCATION MAP**

NTS: 104B SCALE: As Shown

DATE: Nov. 05, 2020 FIGURE: 6



LEGEND

-  2010 Teuton Drill Pad & Drill Hole
-  Harry Property (100% Teuton)
-  Dilworth Property (Ascot)
-  Gravel Road
-  Rough Road
-  Topographic Contours
-  Creek
-  Glacier



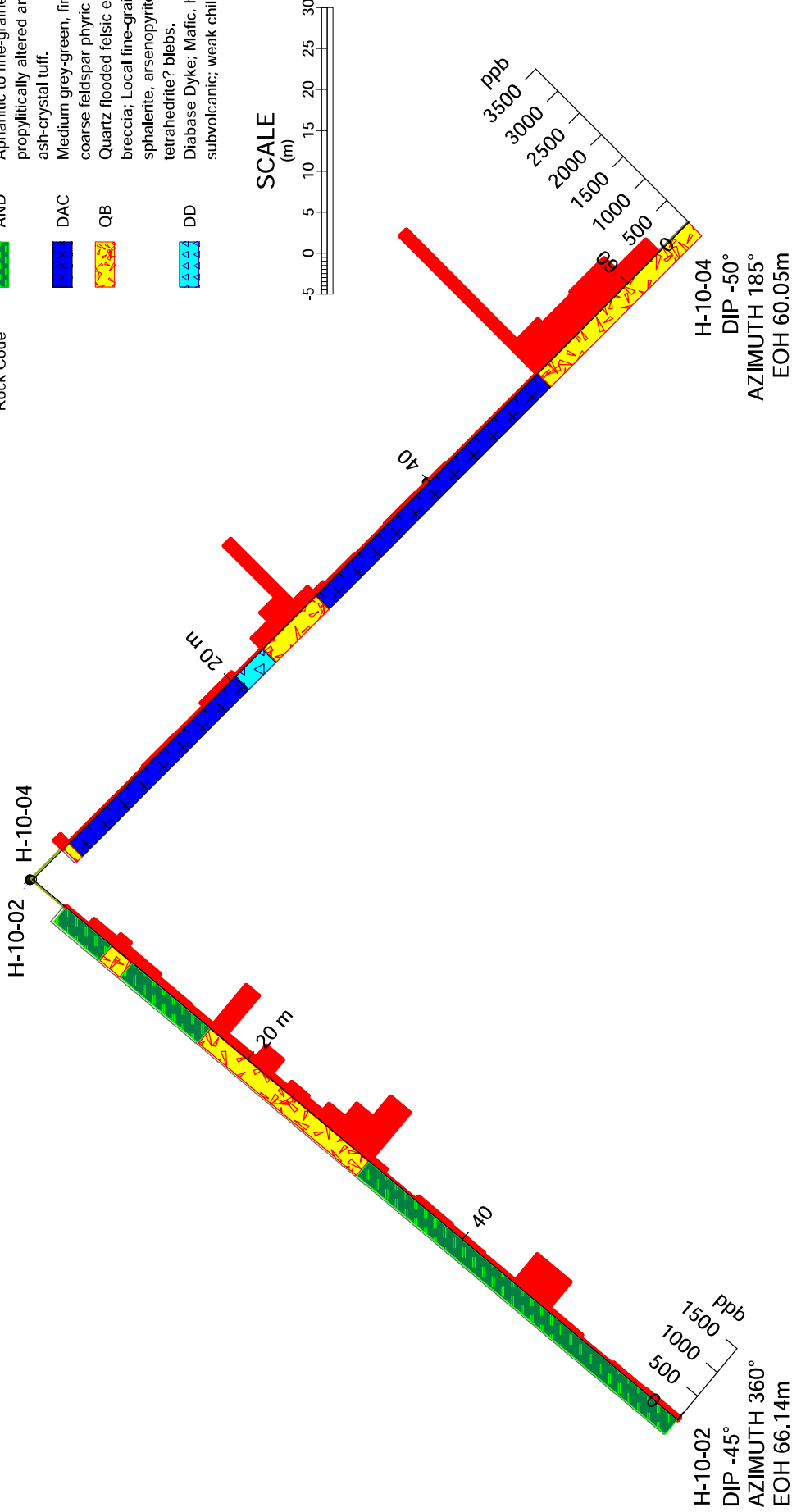
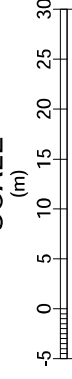
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HARRY PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
DRILL PLAN MAP	
NTS: 104B	SCALE: As Shown
DATE: Nov.05, 2020	FIGURE: 7

BAR GRAPHS L/R COL
Au (ppb) R

ROCK CODES Rock Code	PAT	LABEL AND	DESCRIPTION
			Aphanitic to fine-grained, grey-green, propylitically altered andesitic ash-crystal tuff.
DAC			Medium grey-green, fine-grained to coarse feldspar phyric dacite.
QB			Quartz flooded felsic epiclastic breccia; Local fine-grained galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and tetrahedrite? blebs.
DD			Diabase Dyke; Mafic, holocrystalline, subvolcanic; weak chilled margins.

SCALE



To accompany report by E. Kruchkowski

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HARRY PROPERTY SKEENA MINING DIVISION, B.C.
ASSAY AND GEOLOGICAL SECTION SHOWING H-10-02 AND H-10-04
NTS: 104B SCALE: As Shown
DATE: Nov.05, 2020 FIGURE: 8