2022 DIAMOND DRILLING ASSESSMENT REPORT

DUNCAN LAKE PROPERTY

DUNCAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

50°23'18.8" N LATITUDE, 116°57'35.7"W LONGITUDE

UTM: NAD 83 ZONE 11N, 502850 E, 5581850 N

NTS 82K/07; 82K/06; 82K/02

97-12 historical drill collar as found by Jack Denny in March 2022

Prepared for:

Rokmaster Resources Corp.

By:

First Geolas Consulting

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August 23rd, 2022

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Summary

The Duncan Lake Property is located within the Kootenay Arc in Southeastern British Colombia. The Property is well situated to conduct efficient exploration by being nearby to advanced infrastructure such as large towns and one of the world's largest zinc and lead smelting operations in Trail.

The Property has a long history of exploration that was mostly completed by Cominco and its successor, Teck Resources Limited ("Teck"), in the exploration and development of the historical Duncan Mine and related lead-zinc occurrences. Cominco drilled thirteen diamond drillholes that intersected strong lead-zinc mineralization, north of the Duncan Mine, which are now within the Duncan Lake Property.

The 5,977 hectare Property is underlain by Proterozoic to lower Mesozoic miogeoclinal to basinal strata of sedimentary and volcanic protoliths which have experienced three distinct phases of deformation folding the stratigraphy into north-trending anticline-syncline couples. The mineralization in the Duncan Property area consists of several complexly deformed and faulted sulphide bodies, which occur in a thick succession of dolomite or silicified carbonate rocks of the Badshot Formation. The mineralization is predominately fine-grained pyrite-sphalerite-galena-pyrrhotite forming as vertical lenses and sheets of sulphide mineralization with generally well-defined, but locally gradational, margins.

The 2022 diamond drill program on the Duncan Lake Property was completed in the spring of 2022. Three new drillholes totaling 681.2 metres were completed from re-entering historical drillhole 97-12 on Section "B", approximately 1,680 m north of the Duncan Mine portal. Drillhole D22-01 extended historical drillhole 97-12 and encountered silicified Badshot Limestone representing the west limb of the Duncan Anticline. Drillholes D22-02 and D22-03 were achieved by wedging off drillhole 97-12, with drillhole D22-02 intersecting strong lead-zinc-silver mineralization over 20.85 m.

The following report details the location, tenure, geology, history, and the 2022 diamond drill program on the Duncan Lake Property. Conclusions and recommendations follow, with detailed costs, plan map, drill logs, assay data, and cross sections contained in the appendices.

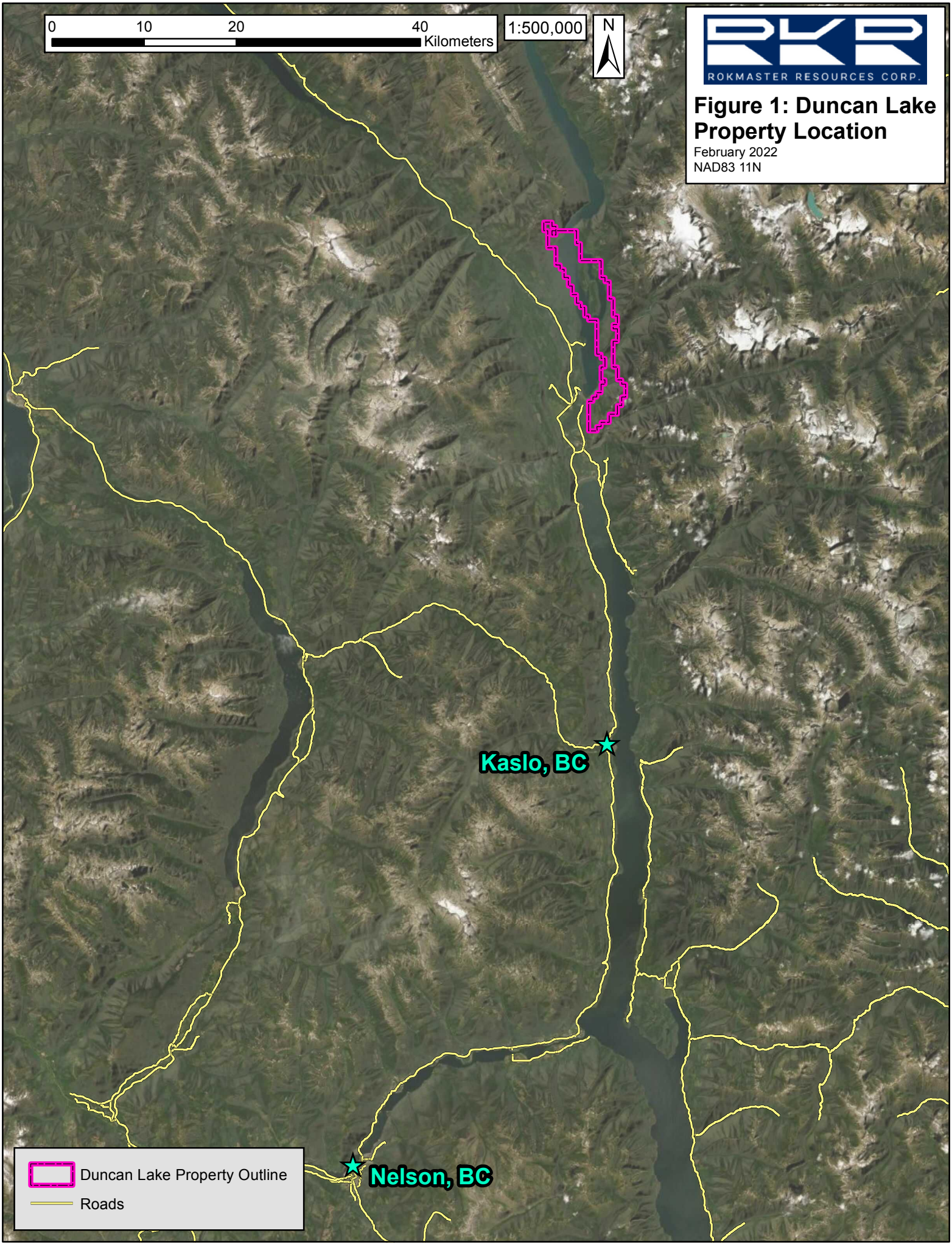
1 Location, Infrastructure, and Tenure

The Duncan Lake Property covers the majority of Duncan Lake and the surrounding area in southeastern British Colombia. The Property benefits from excellent access and infrastructure by being located approximately 64 km north of the town of Kaslo and 150 km north of Trail in southeast British Columbia. The latter town is home to Teck's Trail Operations, which is one of the world's largest fully integrated zinc and lead smelting and refining complexes. The metallurgical operations produce refined zinc and lead, a variety of precious and specialty metals, chemicals, and fertilizer products (Teck website).

The Property is situated in moderate terrain with elevations ranging from the level of Duncan Lake which is at ~550 meters up to 1,200 meters. Much of the central part of the Property is occupied by the Duncan Lake reservoir which has annual water level fluctuations of > 25 m (generally low in the spring and high in the fall). Vegetation consists of stands of hemlock, fir, tamarack, cedar and spruce that have locally been harvested. Outcrop is not uncommon on the property. Road-cut exposures indicate that bedrock is generally covered by relatively shallow overburden.

The climate is typical of southeastern British Columbia with summer temperatures averaging 25°C and moderate precipitation. Winter temperatures average -10°C in January with moderate snowfall. Total annual precipitation is ~750 mm with much of this falling during the rainy season from April to June. The Property is not in a heavy snow belt, but up to 1.5 m of accumulation or more can be expected during the winter months. The summer field season typically extends from March or April to late October or November, but access to the Property can be maintained readily throughout the winter months for year-round site work.

The south end of the property is located along the east side of the Duncan Lake FSR approximately ten kilometers from the Highway 31 turnoff. The area of work in 2022, and the area of most of the historic work, lies along the east side of Duncan Lake and is accessed by the Duncan Lake FSR approximately 15 kilometers north of the Highway 31 junction. The north end of the claim group is approximately 27 kilometers from the Highway 31 junction. Secondary logging and mining exploration roads provide access to Jubilee Point and other parts of the Property.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ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
Figure 1: Duncan Lake Property Location
February 2022
NAD83 11N
Kaslo, BC
Nelson, BC
Duncan Lake Property Outline
Roads

As shown in Table 2 below, the Duncan Lake Property comprises 37 Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") mineral claims totaling 5,977.47 hectares. The Duncan Lake Property is owned entirely by Rokmaster Resources.

Teck holds 12 two-post mineral claims that were staked in 1951 and 1952 over the historical Duncan Mine near the center of the Property (figure 2).

There are several crown grants, which are not owned by Rokmaster Resources, that are still active on the Property and. These are shown on figure 2 below and table 1 summarizes the crown grants that exist on the Duncan Lake Property:

Table 1: *Duncan Lake Property Crown Grants*

Crown Grant Name	District Lot	Land District	Mining Division
GIANT	4529	Kootenay	Slocan
BUTTE	1038	Kootenay	Slocan
REGEINA	15474	Kootenay	Slocan
LAVINA	3784	Kootenay	Slocan
RUTHIE BELL	3786	Kootenay	Slocan
ST. JOSEPH	3787	Kootenay	Slocan
BUTE FRACTION	3789	Kootenay	Slocan
IRON CAP	3785	Kootenay	Slocan
GRIZZLY	14371	Kootenay	Slocan

Table 2: *Duncan Lake Property Mineral Claims*

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Hectares
1026900	DUNCAN (NO. 1)	Rokmaster Resources	March 25, 2014	41.29
1026901		Rokmaster Resources	March 25, 2014	20.64
1026931	VINDUNCAN	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2014	41.30
1026946	DUNCAN NO. 2	Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2014	123.86
1027043	DUNCAN (NO. 3)	Rokmaster Resources	March 30, 2014	247.63
1027045	VIN-SILVER	Rokmaster Resources	March 30, 2014	41.30
1029865	DUNCAN NE	Rokmaster Resources	July 25, 2014	20.63
1035024		Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2015	20.65
1035004	DUNC 1	Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2015	82.42
1035005	DUNC 2	Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2015	823.90
1035041	DUNC 3	Rokmaster Resources	March 28, 2015	20.60
1035045	DUNC 4	Rokmaster Resources	March 28, 2015	20.60
1037534	WESTERN SURPRISE	Rokmaster Resources	July 25, 2015	20.63
1037548	CALICHE	Rokmaster Resources	July 26, 2015	41.26
1043033		Rokmaster Resources	March 25, 2016	20.61
1043041		Rokmaster Resources	March 25, 2016	20.61
1043044	DUNCAN 1	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	20.61
1043050	DUNCAN 3	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	20.61
1043053	ROSCO	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	61.83
1043045	DN	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	20.61
1043046	DUNCAN 2	Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	61.82
1043042		Rokmaster Resources	March 26, 2016	20.62
1043064	DUNC 5	Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2016	102.98
1043155	DUNC 6	Rokmaster Resources	March 31, 2016	494.61
1049274	DUNCAN DOWN	Rokmaster Resources	January 16, 2017	82.55
1049303	DUNCAN SOUTH	Rokmaster Resources	January 17, 2017	1051.61
1050994	DUNC 7	Rokmaster Resources	March 27, 2017	41.24
1051053	GRIZZLY	Rokmaster Resources	March 30, 2017	61.87
1055161		Rokmaster Resources	September 27, 2017	41.23
1055204	DN 2	Rokmaster Resources	September 29, 2017	20.62
1055222	DNS	Rokmaster Resources	September 30, 2017	41.24
1058678	FN1	Rokmaster Resources	February 17, 2018	185.57
1067577	LAVINA	Bob Denny	March 31, 2019	1565.51
1071537	D E	Rokmaster Resources	October 2, 2019	20.61
1073520	PRESIDENT	Bob Denny	December 31, 2019	123.54
1083766	NO 2 RIDGE	Rokmaster Resources	August 23, 2021	268.27
1089383		Jack Denny	January 20, 2022	61.98
				5,977.47

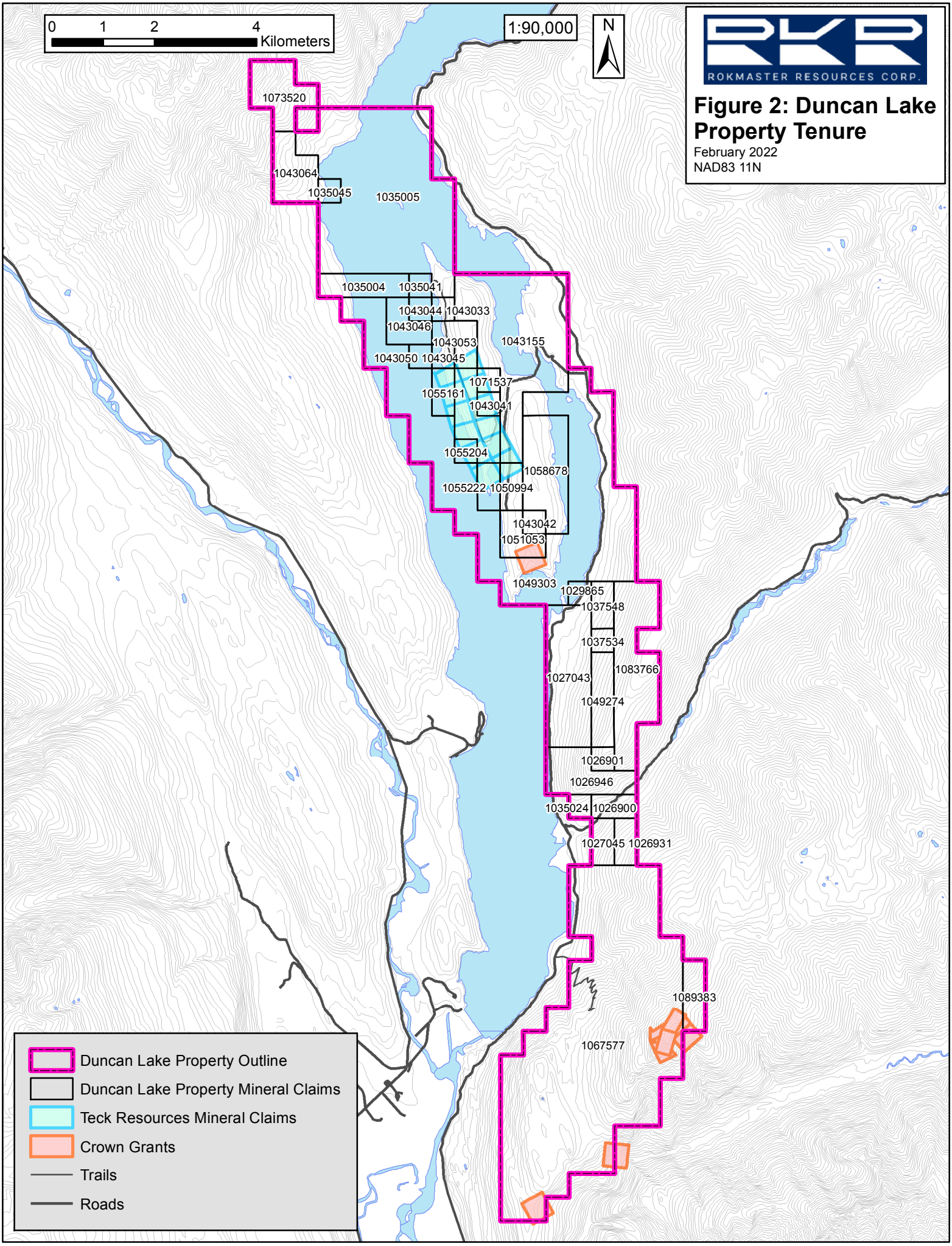
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Figure 2: Duncan Lake Property Tenure
February 2022
NAD83 11N
1073520
1043064
1035045
1035005
1035004
1035041
1043044
1043033
1043046
1043053
1043155
1043050
1043045
1071537
1055161
1043041
1055204
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1049303
1029865
1037548
1037534
1083766
1027043
1049274
1026901
1026946
1035024
1026900
1027045
1026931
1089383
1067577
Duncan Lake Property Outline
Duncan Lake Property Mineral Claims
Teck Resources Mineral Claims
Crown Grants
Trails
Roads

2 Geology

The Duncan Lake Property is within the Kootenay Arc, an arcuate geomorphic feature extending from Revelstoke in the northern part of the Arc to the southwest across the international boundary into the U.S.A. The Kootenay Arc is bounded by the Purcell Anticlinorium to the east and the Monashee metamorphic complex to the west. The Arc consists of a thick succession of thrust-imbricated Proterozoic to lower Mesozoic miogeoclinal to basinal strata of sedimentary and volcanic protoliths (Paradis, 2007).

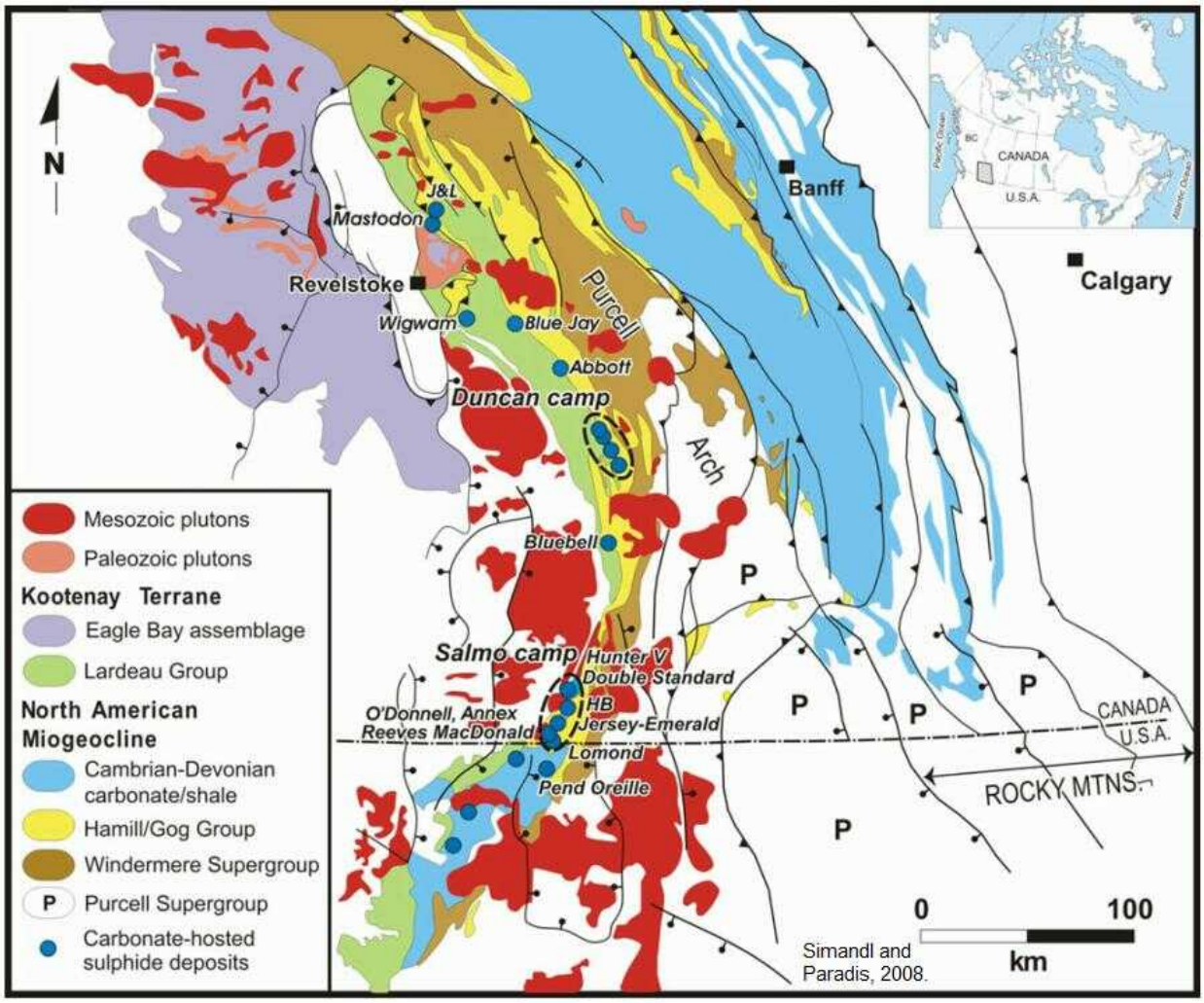
Rocks of the Kootenay Arc have a complex structural history involving at least three phases of folding (Lane, 2018). Later major regional low angle thrust faults and multiple smaller faults span an age interval from mid-Mesozoic to Eocene.

Phase I folds are tight to isoclinal, and upright to overturned to the east with 7° northerly plunges. Limbs and axial planes of these folds are curved as a result of later Phase II deformation. The principal Phase I folds in the Duncan Lake area are the Howser syncline, the Duncan anticline, the St. Patrick syncline and the Meadow Creek anticline. Strongly sheared and pinched limbs of Phase I folds are common. Phase II folds are generally more open, plunge northerly from 10 – 25°, and strike parallel to Phase I folds. Phase III folds consist of asymmetric minor and chevron folds.

Regional metamorphism in the Duncan Lake area is lower greenschist facies and is thought to have been synchronous with the earliest phase of deformation (Lane, 2018). Metamorphic grade increases to garnet and higher grades southward at Kootenay Lake. Contact metamorphism is locally associated with the intrusion of the Middle Jurassic igneous rocks, and postdates all phases of folding.

The mineralization in the Duncan Property area consists of several sulphide bodies, which occur in a thick succession of folded dolomite or silicified carbonate rocks of the Badshot Formation. The mineralization is predominately fine-grained pyrite-sphalerite-galena-pyrrhotite forming as vertical lenses and sheets of sulphide mineralization with generally well-defined, but locally gradational, margins. Approximately 20 mineralized zones occur on the hinge of a Phase II fold on the east limb of the Phase I Duncan Anticline (Paradis, 2007).

Figure 3: *Duncan Lake Regional Geology*



The following description of the Property geology is sourced from Lane (2018):

The oldest rocks exposed are white, grey and brown micaceous quartzite and mica schists of the Marsh Adams Formation (uppermost Hamill Group) that form the core of Duncan anticline. They are overlain by an interbedded sequence of limestones and schists of the Mohican Formation, rocks that are quite distinct from the Hamill Group. Grey and white crystalline limestone and dolomite of the Badshot Formation overlies the Mohican Formation and like it, is repeated on the limbs of the Duncan anticline.

On the Duncan anticline itself much of the Badshot Formation is dolomite. On the Duncan Peninsula, detailed work by Muraro (1962) subdivided the Badshot Formation into an upper

dolomite with two members, and a lower dolomite with three members including a thin basal crystalline limestone. The differences may be due to both structural complexities and effects of dolomitization and silicification. The Badshot Formation hosts the zinc-lead mineralization on the Project, at the Duncan Mine property, and at the Bluebell lead-silver deposit. Its correlative unit to the south, the Reeves Limestone, hosts a number of zinc-lead±silver deposits including Jackpot, HB, Jersey-Emerald, Reeves MacDonald and Pend Oreille.

The Badshot Formation is overlain by the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group. In its type area (the Ferguson area north of Duncan Lake), the Lardeau Group consists of six formations (in ascending order): Index Formation, Triune Formation, Ajax Formation, Sharon Creek Formation, and Jowett Formation and Broadview Formation (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962). Fine-grained dark grey and green schist of the Index Formation is a thick succession that forms the base of the Lardeau Group (Fyles, 1964). Rocks of the Lower Index Formation consist of variably carbonaceous phyllite to graphitic schist with local pyrite, while rocks of the Upper Index Formation consist of fine-grained grey-green quartz-muscovite-chlorite phyllite and feldspar-chlorite schist that are thought to be primarily of volcanic origin (Fyles, 1964). Trace element and rare-earth element geochemical analysis of the chloritic units has suggested that they are alkaline volcanic tuffs (Colpron and Logan, 2006).

The Triune, Ajax and Sharon Creek Formations consist of dark grey argillite and argillaceous quartzite, grey blocky quartzite, and dark grey to black argillite of the Sharon Creek Formation, respectively. The formations have been mapped together (Fyles, 1964) and occur north of Duncan Lake on Howser Knob and Howser Ridge where they occupy the central part of the Howser syncline. The central core of the Howser syncline is occupied by green and grey quartzite, greywacke and fine-grained schist of the Broadview Formation.

West of Duncan Lake, fine-grained green chlorite schist of the Jowett Formation overlie rocks of the Index Formation. In the Ferguson area, north of Duncan Lake, the base of the Jowett Formation consists of basaltic breccia flows that are conformable with the underlying Sharon Creek Formation, and volcanic breccias of the upper Jowett Formation are gradational into basal phyllitic rocks of the overlying Broadview Formation (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962).

The genesis of the Pb-Zn mineralization on the Duncan Property has been suggested by Pardis (2007) to be similar of Irish-type carbonate-hosted massive-sulphide deposits. Recently completed research of rare-earth element content of carbonate minerals (Simandl et al., 2022) and distribution of trace elements in pyrite (Paradis et al., 2022) from sediment-hosted Pb-Zn deposits southern Canadian Rocky Mountains has been completed with each study including a sample from the Duncan No.1 Zone.

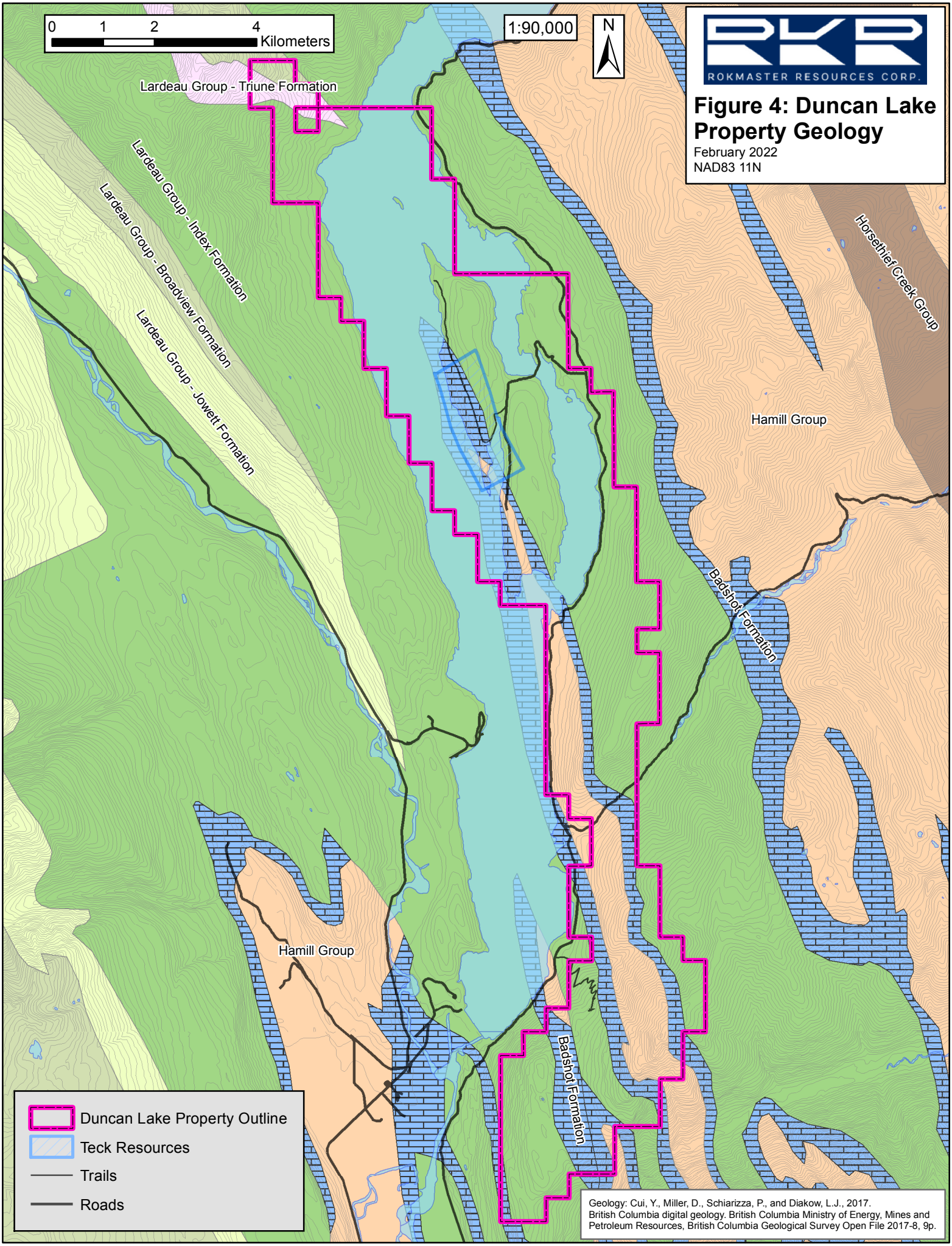

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Figure 4: Duncan Lake Property Geology
February 2022
NAD83 11N
Lardeau Group - Triune Formation
Lardeau Group - Index Formation
Lardeau Group - Broadview Formation
Lardeau Group - Jowett Formation
Horsethief Creek Group
Hamill Group
Badshot Formation
Hamill Group
Badshot Formation
Duncan Lake Property Outline
Teck Resources
Trails
Roads
Geology: Cui, Y., Miller, D., Schiarizza, P., and Diakow, L.J., 2017. British Columbia digital geology. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia Geological Survey Open File 2017-8, 9p.

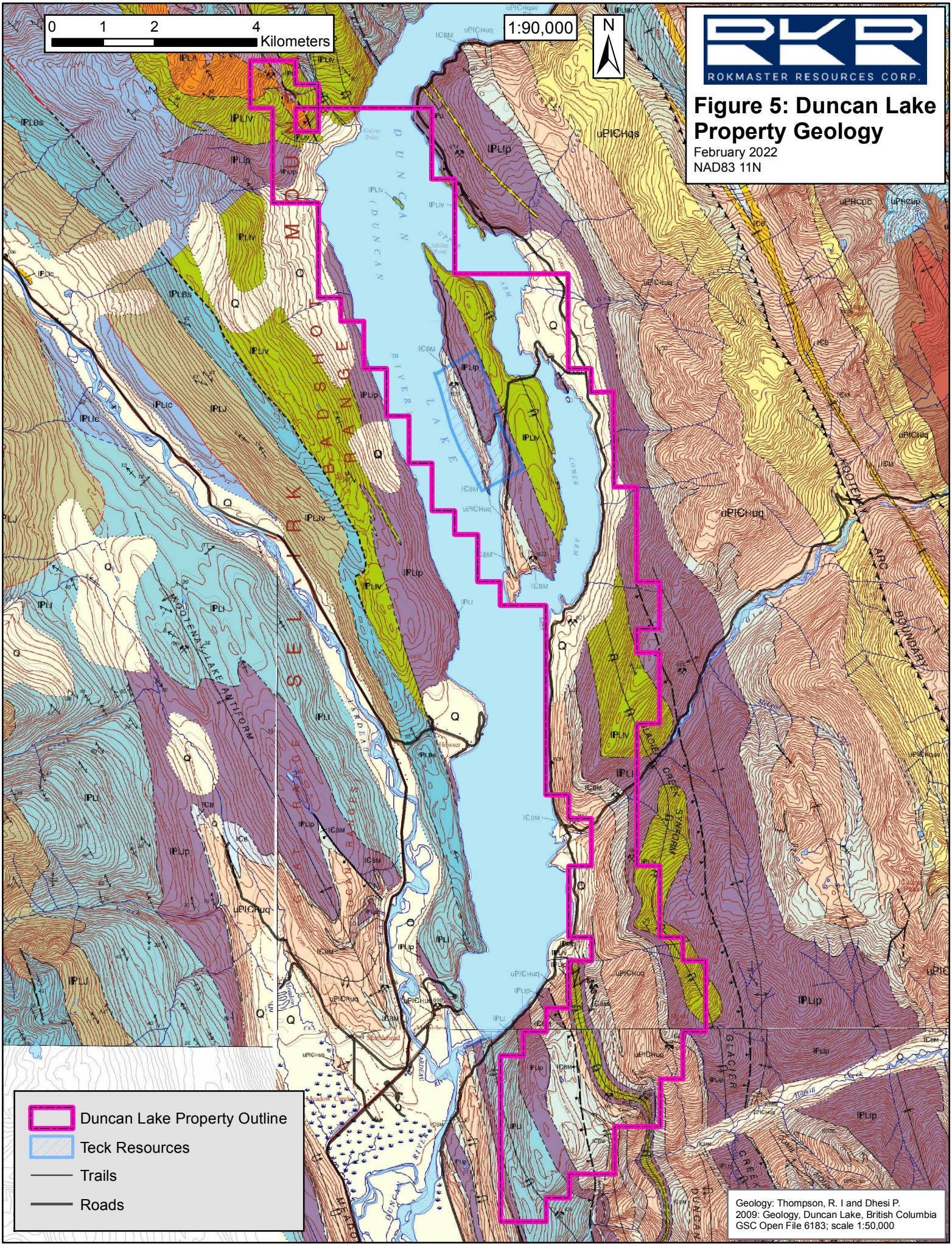
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Figure 5: Duncan Lake Property Geology
February 2022
NAD83 11N
Duncan Lake Property Outline
Teck Resources
Trails
Roads
Geology: Thompson, R. I and Dhesi P. 2009: Geology, Duncan Lake, British Columbia GSC Open File 6183; scale 1:50,000

LEGEND

Cenozoic
QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Q — *Unconsolidated sediments; glacial deposits, colluvium and alluvium; few if any outcrops; probable subcrop unit within parentheses*

CRETACEOUS

Kqm — *Leucocratic quartz monzonite*

JURASSIC

Jgd — *Quartz diorite, quartz monzonite*

LOWER CAMBRIAN TO ?LOWER ORDOVICIAN
LARDEAU GROUP
BROADVIEW FORMATION

lPLBs — *Grey and green phyllitic grit and phyllite*

lPLJv — *JOWETT FORMATION: Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone*

lPLA — *AJAX FORMATION: Massive grey quartzite*

lPLT — *TRIUNE FORMATION: Grey to black siliceous phyllite*

lPLI — *INDEX FORMATION: Grey and light green phyllite; minor phyllitic limestone and quartz grit (unit 3 of Fyles, 1964)*

lPLIp — *Grey schist: Fine-grained grey mica schist and garnet mica schist (unit 3a of Fyles, 1964)*

lPLIv — *Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, chlorite-actinolite schist, garnet mica schist, greenstone (units 3d and 3c of Fyles, 1964)*

lPu — *Ultramafic to mafic dykes or sills (Intrude lower portion of Index Formation)*

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lCBM — *BADSHOT-MOHICAN FORMATION undivided: Marble, phyllite, muscovite-quartz schist*

lCMv — *Green phyllite, minor grey phyllite and limestone*

late Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian

uPlCHuq — *Upper quartzite: Upper part equivalent to MARSH ADAMS FORMATION (Fyles, 1964): intercalated grey and tan quartzite, micaceous quartzite and pelitic schist. Lower part equivalent to MT. GAINER FORMATION (Fyles and Eastwood, 1962; Read and Wheeler, 1976): Discontinuous white quartzite*

uPlCHqs — *Lower clastic-volcanic unit: Laterally discontinuous, intercalated green, dark grey and white quartzite, dark grey schist, feldspathic grit, and minor pebble conglomerate*

uPlCHqsv — *Metabasite unit: Metabasite and biotite-chlorite schist, minor dolostone and grit*

SYMBOLS

Foliation (1st generation): inclined, horizontal, vertical

Foliation (2nd generation): inclined, horizontal, vertical

Bedding: inclined, horizontal, vertical

Layering granitoid rocks: inclined, vertical

Fold hinge: crenulation lineation

Geochronology sample (http://gdr.nrcan.gc.ca/geochron/index_e.php) — database no., age, isotopic sys., mineral

Mineral Occurrence — database no.

Geological boundary (from Fyles, 1964; Warren, 1997; Klepacki, 1985): defined, approximate, assumed

Geological boundary (interpreted by compiler): defined, approximate, assumed

Geological boundary: arbitrary

Facies boundary

Quaternary limit

Fault, contraction (teeth indicate upthrust side): defined, approximate, assumed

Fault, contraction (teeth indicate upthrust side); interpreted by compiler: defined, approximate, assumed

Fault, extension (solid circles on downthrown side): defined, approximate, assumed

Fault, combination Neoproterozoic to Early Paleozoic extension fault reactivated as Mesozoic contraction fault

Fault, extension Neoproterozoic to Early Paleozoic (solid circles indicate downthrown side): defined, approximate, assumed

Fault, unclassified: defined, approximate, assumed

Anticline: upright, overturned, plunging

Syncline: upright, overturned, plunging

STRATA EAST OF KOOTENAY ARC BOUNDARY FAULT

LARDEAU GROUP

lPLIBC — *INDEX FORMATION (Birnam Creek syncline) Black phyllite and quartzite, minor dark grey marble*

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lCuD — *UPPER DONALD FORMATION (Blockhead Mountain syncline): Thinly interbedded silver muscovite schist or phyllite, light green chlorite schist or phyllite, tan calcareous or dolomitic schist*

lCB — *BADSHOT FORMATION: Tan or grey marble, dolomitic marble and minor calcareous or dolomitic schist*

lCM — *MOHICAN FORMATION: Thinly interbedded tan dolomitic schist and dolostone, minor impure quartzite, light green phyllite and quartzose schist*

lCMm — *Sandstone member: Three laterally continuous, thickly cross-bedded coarse quartz arenite intervals, up to 10 m thick each, separated by thinner intervals of rusty-weathering schist (Blockhead Mountain syncline)*

upper Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian
HAMILL GROUP

uPlCHuq — *Upper quartzite: Thin to medium bedded and cross-bedded white quartzite; minor dark quartzite and pelite (lower part); interbedded pink and green quartzite and dark pelite (upper part); rusty pelite separates lower from upper parts in Blockhead Mountain syncline*

uPlCHp — *Middle Pelite: Rusty-weathering dolomitic schist, black pelite, dolostone and blue quartz pebble conglomerate, minor dolostone breccia and cobble conglomerate, cross-bedded orthoquartzite (Blockhead Mountain syncline); fine-grained rusty-weathering pelitic schist, green chlorite schist and minor dolomitic schist (Mt. Cauldron syncline)*

uPlCHlq — *Lower quartzite: Thickly bedded to massive orthoquartzite, coarse quartz arenite and grit, locally feldspathic grit and pebble conglomerate; tabular cross beds common*

uPlCHg — *Basal Grit: White and light grey tabular and trough cross-bedded quartz and arkosic sandstone, grit and conglomerate containing abundant blue and purple quartz, and minor interbedded tan dolostone or dolarenite, black pelite and dark green chlorite schist (Blockhead Mountain and Mt. Cauldron synclines); light grey micaceous quartzite, grey phyllite or schist and tan dolostone (Eyebrow syncline, 82 K/7)*

Neoproterozoic
WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP
HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP

uPHC — *Shale, argillite, sandstone and grit, (and metamorphosed equivalents); limestone; conglomerate; volcanic and metavolcanic rocks; quartzite*

uPHCup — *Upper Pelite: Thinly interbedded graded micaceous quartzite and grey slate, phyllite or muscovite schist, minor grit and pebble conglomerate, minor dolostone and coarse dolomitic sandstone toward top*

uPHCug — *Upper Grit: Thinly to thickly bedded fining- and thinning-upward succession of feldspathic grit and pebble conglomerate and interbedded pelite and micaceous quartzite*

uPHCa — *Garnet amphibolite, apparently concordant with sedimentary contacts*

uPHCuc — *Pelitic schist, calc-silicate schist, tourmaline-muscovite schist, graded quartzite, grit, calcareous grit and marble, locally intruded by felsic dykes or sills (west of Four Squatters anticline only)*

uPHCc — *Dark grey to black marble and siliceous marble or dark calcareous schist; medium grey siliceous marble or dolostone and dolomitic coarse sandstone and pebble conglomerate (stratigraphic position uncertain)*

uPHCm — *Marker Unit (Undivided): Thinly bedded tan dolomitic siltstone (upper part) and competent, homogeneous green argillite or green micaceous quartzite (lower part)*

uPHCum — *Upper Marker Unit: Rhythmically interbedded dolomitic siltstone, cream dolostone and green phyllite or slate with minor lenses of carbonate conglomerate; locally capped by black pelite and/or marble*

uPHClm — *Lower Marker Unit: Competent homogeneous green argillite, siltstone or schist and minor dolomitic siltstone*

uPHCmp — *Middle Pelite: Brown-weathering pelite, siltstone or quartz schist, minor grit*

uPHCmc — *Middle Carbonate: Thickly interbedded and laterally continuous intervals of light to medium grey marble, siliceous marble and dark grey calcareous grit; thickens to north and west*

uPHClp — *Lower Pelite: Brown-weathering thinly interbedded slate to schist, siltstone or quartzite, dolomitic siltstone or schist, minor grit lenses*

uPHClc — *Lower Carbonate: Light grey marble and dark calcareous slate or schist*

uPHCga — *Lower Clastic: Thickly interbedded, laterally discontinuous intervals of light feldspathic grit or pebble conglomerate and darker calcareous grits and marble conglomerate (eastern exposures); interbedded green and grey slate, phyllite or schist, minor grit and pebble conglomerate and siliceous marble (western exposures); proportion of argillite increases to west and north*

uPHClcg — *Lower Calcareous Clastic: Calcareous and dolomitic grit, conglomerate, coarse sandstone, slate and siliceous marble containing abundant blue and white quartz and feldspar (mappable arkosic grit and conglomerate lenses in Horsethief Creek valley shown as dotted contact)*

PT — *TOBY FORMATION: Homogeneous cream dolostone*

PTd — *Diamictite, dolostone and slate; diamictite comprises well-rounded to angular pebbles to boulders primarily of quartzite, marble and dolostone in red argillaceous, grey calcareous or tan sandy matrix; upper part interbedded with and capped by feldspathic grit (Horsethief Creek valley) or by homogeneous cream dolostone (Toby and Jumbo Creeks)*

PMN — *MOUNT NELSON FORMATION (Lower part only): Primarily white quartzite and tan micaceous quartzite, minor brown dolostone (included with Windermere Supergroup based on Root, 1978)*

PMN6 — *Purple and pale brown argillaceous and silty dolomite; minor purple siltstone and argillite; comprises mainly argillite on Sultana Peak*

PMN5 — *Alternating horizons of light gray and cream-gray cryptalgal dolomite and orange-brown argillaceous dolomite*

PMN4 — *Brownish-and yellowish-orange cryptalgal laminate and domal stromatolite dolomite; purple and green siltstone and argillite*

PMN1 — *White quartzite; minor dolomite sandstone, argillite, and argillaceous dolomite*

Mesoproterozic
PURCELL SUPERGROUP

PDC — *DUTCH CREEK FORMATION: Argillite, siltstone, minor dolostone*

PDCa — *Gray, black, and green argillite and siltstone-argillite couplets*

PDCs — *Pale green and brown sandstone overlain by green and gray argillite and dolomitic sandstone and capped with gray and brown dolomite; comprises mainly sandstone immediately west of F32 fault*

PDCas — *Gray and green argillite, silty argillite, argillaceous siltstone; minor interbeds of sandstone and argillaceous dolomite*

Recommended citation:
Thompson, R.I. and Dhesi, P. (compilers)
2009: Geology, Duncan Lake, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 6183, scale 1:50 000.

3 Historical Technical Work

3.1 Government Mapping and Surveys

The Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”) and the British Columbia Geological Survey (“BCGS”) have completed geological mapping and research at various scales in the Duncan Lake Property area:

- In 1964, Fyles completed an extensive report on the Duncan Mine and the geology and mineral occurrences in the Property area, along with a geological map for the British Columbia Geological Survey (Fyles, 1964).
- In 1996, Warren published a 1:75,000 scale geological map of the West-central Purcell Mountains area (Warren, 1996). This mapping was used for the 2009 compilation mapping completed by the GSC described below and shown on figure 5.
- In 2009, Thompson and Dhesi (2009) compiled the historical geological mapping of the Duncan Lake area into 1:50,000 scale NTS sheets to create a series of maps for the GSC.

3.2 Historical Exploration

The history of exploration on the Duncan Lake Property was well documented by both Lane (2018) and Grunenberg (2020). The following section is largely paraphrased from these two sources:

Exploration and mining in the Duncan Lake area has been focused on a number of Zn-Pb-Ag mineral occurrences discovered between 1890 and 1900 within the Badshot Formation on the Duncan Anticline. Early mining and exploration work began before construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lardeau in 1902, and before road access was developed. It took until 1953 to construct roads connecting Kaslo to the Duncan Lake area.

The work completed at the Duncan Mine identified four mineralized zones (Nos. 5 through 8) which were defined from drilling and underground exploration at the mine itself (Fyles, 1964). The mine is at an elevation of approximately 560 m and workings consist of a 300 m crosscut driven at an azimuth of 070° through the mineralized zones and a drift driven southward for approximately 900 m along the No. 7 zone. North of the main crosscut, three additional crosscuts, a drift, and raise to surface were constructed (Fyles, 1964).

The crosscut was sealed prior to the completion of the Duncan Dam in 1967 which raised the level of the lake by 27 m resulting in some seasonal flooding of the area. Results from the surface and underground work, published by Cominco established a historical, non NI 43-101 compliant, resource of 4.3 million tons (3.9 million tonnes) grading 3.2% Zn and 3.1% Pb in four zones (Moore, 1997).

More recently, the Mag property, a small-scale producer in the southern portion of the Property, operated intermittently from 1970-1984 to produce 26,062 grams of silver, 24 grams of gold, 11,208 kilograms of lead, 89 kilograms of zinc, and 18 kilograms of copper from 25 tonnes (MINFILE #082KSE013).

Between 1989 and 1997, Cominco completed a total of twelve drill holes north of the Duncan Mine with an aggregate core length of 8,333.9 m. All of these drillholes are now located within Rokmaster’s current Duncan Lake Property (Figure 7).

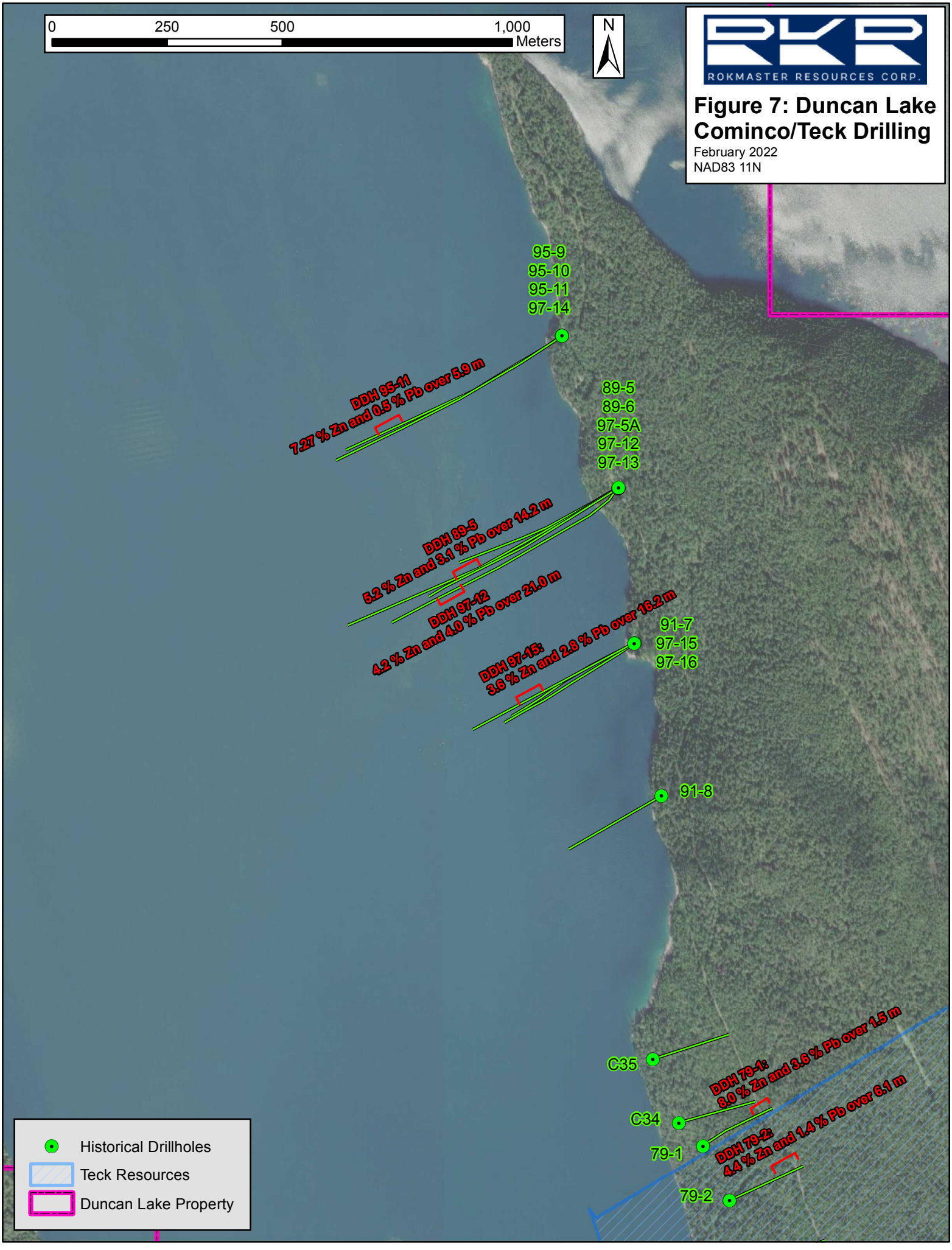
In 1979, Cominco drilled 4 holes totaling 1,116 m to test the northern continuity of the Duncan Mine No.6 through No.8 zones on claims Rosco 5 and Rosco 8 south adjoining Property tenure. Grades encountered were in the 5.5 – 6.5% Zn+Pb range over widths of 2-8m (Santos, 1980). Drillhole 79-1 appears to lie just within the current Duncan Lake Property according to a map in the report, but the given the vintage of the drillhole location map the accuracy of the collar location is approximate.

In 1989, following a 10 year hiatus, Cominco returned to the area north of Duncan Mine to evaluate the potential to host a larger deposit and completed two surface diamond drill holes totaling 1,524m (Moore, 1989). The holes targeted the mineralization two kilometers north of the Duncan Mine adit on ground that now comprises part of the Property. Both holes intersected encouraging intervals of stratiform zinc-lead mineralization on the east limb of the Duncan anticline adding important strike length to the zones. Hole C89-5 intersected multiple mineralized zones over 139m, including an interval that averaged 6.42% Zn and 4.00% Pb over a true width of 12.2m (Craig, 1989).

In 1991, Cominco completed two more drill holes totaling 1,069m to test the northern extension of the zone, one of which (C91-7) intersected 11.6% Zn and 0.8% Pb over a true width of 4.2m (Moore, 1997) which provided further proof that mineralization continued northward on the Property.

In 1995, Cominco drilled an additional three holes totaling 1,932m to further test the area north of Duncan Mine on the Property. Two of the holes intersected mineralized Badshot Formation that were thought to correlate with the No.7 and No.8 zones in the Duncan Mine. An intercept in drillhole C95-11, corresponding to the No.7 zone, graded 7.27% Zn and 0.52% Pb over a true width of 3.0m (Westcott and Pride, 1995).

In 1997, Cominco completed a total 4,283m of Phase 1 surface diamond drilling in 6 holes on what is now part of the Property. The holes were drilled from previous sites and confirmed earlier findings. Drillhole C97-12 intersected a well-mineralized zone that averaged 6.2% Zn and 6.3% Pb over a true width of 7.5m (Ransom and Pride, 1998). Two additional phases of drilling (totaling 17,150m in 20 holes), including several wide-spaced step-outs along Jubilee Point to the north of its Section C was recommended (Moore, 1997), but not completed.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ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
Figure 7: Duncan Lake
Cominco/Teck Drilling
February 2022
NAD83 11N
95-9
95-10
95-11
97-14
DDH 95-11
7.27 % Zn and 0.5 % Pb over 5.9 m
89-5
89-6
97-5A
97-12
97-13
DDH 89-5
5.2 % Zn and 3.1 % Pb over 14.2 m
DDH 97-12
4.2 % Zn and 4.0 % Pb over 21.0 m
91-7
97-15
97-16
DDH 97-15:
3.6 % Zn and 2.8 % Pb over 16.2 m
91-8
C35
DDH 79-1:
8.0 % Zn and 3.6 % Pb over 1.5 m
C34
79-1
DDH 79-2:
4.4 % Zn and 1.4 % Pb over 6.1 m
79-2
Historical Drillholes
Teck Resources
Duncan Lake Property

Exploration of four zones (Duncan No.1 through Duncan No.4) south of Duncan Mine, in the southern part of the Property, dates to at least 1926 when the area was covered by the Amato-Ruby and Glacier groups of claims (Minister of Mines, 1926; Minister of Mines, 1952). The earliest work consisted of the development of trenches and/or open cuts on all of the zones, and a short drift above what later became known as the No.1 zone (Muraro, 1962; Fyles, 1964 and Minister of Mines Annual Reports). In 1928, 1,108 feet of diamond drilling in 7 holes was completed on showings near Glacier Creek by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited ("Cominco"). In 1951, claims were located over the prospects by Joe Gallo and associates; who subsequently optioned them to Lardeau Lead & Zinc Mines Ltd. who completed 3 diamond drill holes on the Lakeshore area on the Peninsula and 7 drillholes (approximately 460m) on the Glacier Creek showings.

In 1952, an adit was driven 650 feet at 015° and three cross-cuts to the east, for a total of 1,015 feet of underground openings, in order to evaluate the No.1 zone. Later in 1952 operations were taken over by Berens River Gold Mines Limited ("Newmont Mines Canada" subsidiary) who funded completion of 24 underground diamond drill holes (1183m) on the No.1 zone and a total of 26 surface drill holes (1799m) collectively on the four showings on the Duncan Lake side of Glacier Creek ridge to the north (Minister of Mines, 1952). In 1955 Bunker Hill Co., of Kellog, Idaho optioned the property from Joe Gallo and carried out bulldozer stripping and diamond drilling, mainly on the Peninsula portion to the north. In 1957, Cominco again optioned the property and after geological mapping, road building and 2,728 feet of diamond drilling in 4 holes on the ridge above Glacier Creek facing Duncan Lake on what became known as No.2 zone.

During 1960, 5,236 feet of diamond drilling in 12 holes was carried out along trend on what became known as No.3 zone about 3km north-northwest of No.2 zone. There is no record of further work on the No.1 to No.4 zones by Cominco beyond the early 1960's.

The President showing in the northern portion of the Property was subject to a trenching program by Cominco in 1980 (MacGregor, 1981). Rock samples from two trenches returned 169 g/t Ag, 2.7 % Pb, 1.5 % Zn over 2.0 m and 531 g/t Ag over 1.0 m.

In 2016, Rokmaster optioned the Duncan Lake Project from Jack and Robert Denny. In October, 2016, Jack and Robert Denny commenced recovery of the old drill core and general site clean-

up work (Lane, 2016). Some of the Cominco drill collars (sections “B” and “C”) were found to be located within what is now the Duncan Lake Property.

In 2017, a work program completed by Rokmaster on the Duncan Lake property consisted of the recovery of more than 200 boxes of NQ drill core, and examination and sampling of selected sections of alteration and mineralization from the recovered core. Rokmaster also completed preliminary archaeological field reconnaissance of an area proposed for exploration. Rokmaster has also initiated baseline environmental sampling on the property (Lane, 2017).

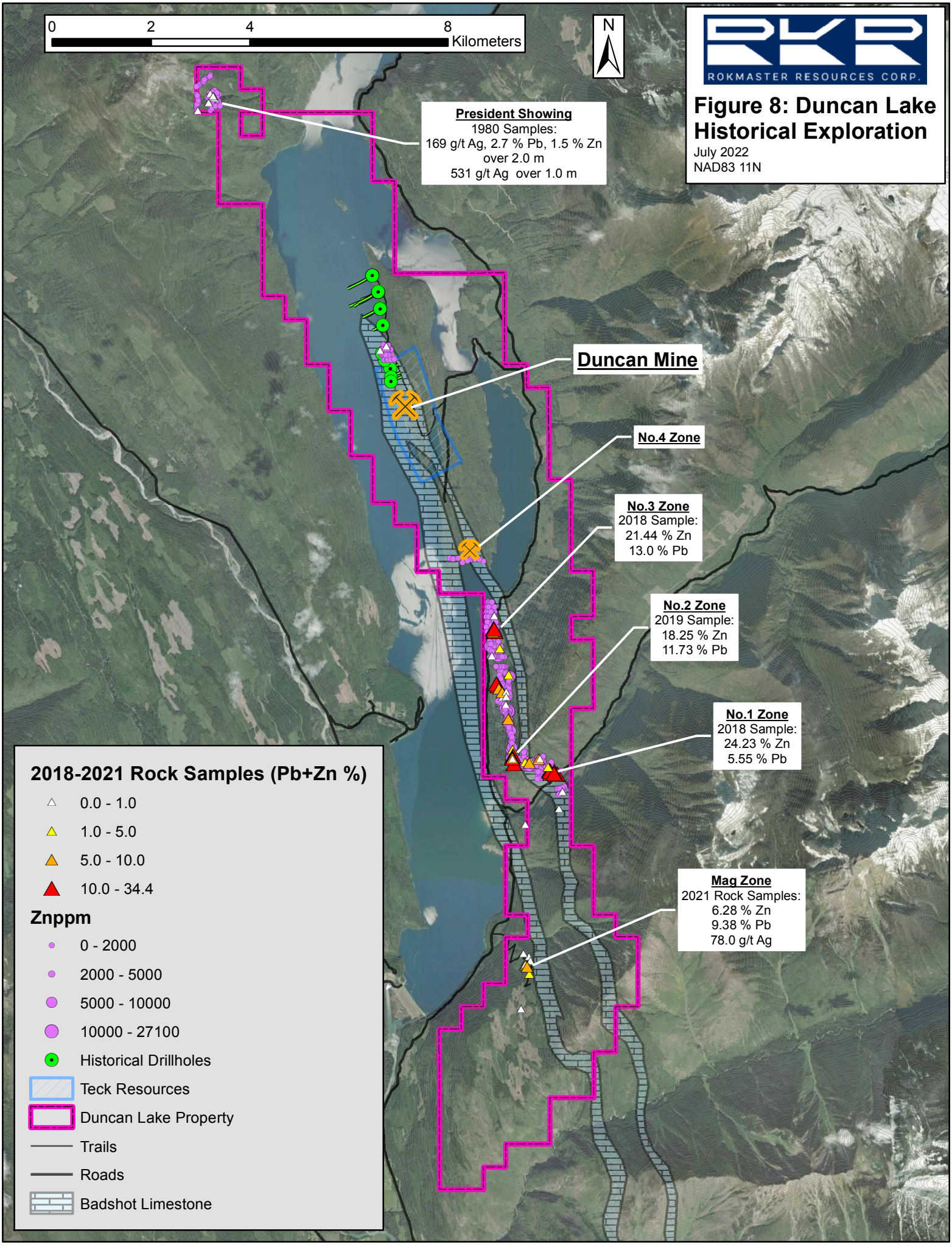
In 2018, Rokmaster completed soil sampling, rock sampling and geological mapping on the Duncan Lake property (Lane, 2018). A total of 188 soil samples and 22 rock samples were obtained between the No.3 Zone in the north and the No.1 Zone in the south (Figure 8). The 2018 soil sample results roughly define a trend of elevated lead and zinc values in soil within the southern and within the northern extent of sampling. In 2018, the highest zinc value of 24.23 percent was obtained from a rock sample taken to the south end of the area of exploration. This sample also returned values of 5.55% lead and 11 ppm silver. In total, 10 of the 22 samples returned values over 10% zinc with associated significant lead and elevated silver.

In 2019, Rokmaster completed a soil and rock sampling program, with 16 rock samples and 213 soil samples being obtained in the No.3 to No.1 Zone area (Grunenberg, 2020). The 2019 soil sampling program results continue to trace elevated silver, lead and zinc in soils. The elevated metals-in-soil trend is open to the north, and possibly to the south. In some sections where contour sampling parallels the north-south trend of geology, the elevated results are not closed off laterally. The highest five zinc values from rock samples range from 10% to 18.25% zinc. Sampling also returned up to 11.73% lead 14.92 ppm silver.

As a part of the 2019 program, Dr. Jim Oliver completed a geological assessment of the Duncan Lake Property through reconnaissance mapping over a large portion of the property and an assessment of historic drilling that was completed on the property by Cominco. This work is in agreement with historical geological observations that the Badshot limestone has been deformed into a series of tight to isoclinal anticline-syncline couples that are west verging and typically have very shallow plunges (~10°) to the north-northwest. Following the assessment of multiple geological features, particularly in the historical drillholes, it was concluded that the Duncan Lake Anticline appears to develop a regional scale closure just north of the 1989-1997 Cominco

drillholes. It is this closure, where there is the opportunity to intersect structurally repeated mineralized zones on both limbs of the fold, which forms the Duncan Lake North target (Oliver, 2019).

In 2021, a total of eight days prospecting and sampling on the Property saw the collection of 28 rock samples, 114 soil samples, and 25 petrography samples. Two new areas of the Property, the President and the Mag Showings, were investigated and the No.3 to No.2 Zones received additional soil and rock sampling. The detailed petrography component of the 2021 exploration program provided insight into the mineralization and alteration of the 1989-1997 Cominco drillholes on the Property as well as select surface showings.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ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
Figure 8: Duncan Lake Historical Exploration
July 2022
NAD83 11N
President Showing
1980 Samples:
169 g/t Ag, 2.7 % Pb, 1.5 % Zn
over 2.0 m
531 g/t Ag over 1.0 m
Duncan Mine
No.4 Zone
No.3 Zone
2018 Sample:
21.44 % Zn
13.0 % Pb
No.2 Zone
2019 Sample:
18.25 % Zn
11.73 % Pb
No.1 Zone
2018 Sample:
24.23 % Zn
5.55 % Pb
Mag Zone
2021 Rock Samples:
6.28 % Zn
9.38 % Pb
78.0 g/t Ag
2018-2021 Rock Samples (Pb+Zn %)
0.0 - 1.0
1.0 - 5.0
5.0 - 10.0
10.0 - 34.4
Znppm
0 - 2000
2000 - 5000
5000 - 10000
10000 - 27100
Historical Drillholes
Teck Resources
Duncan Lake Property
Trails
Roads
Badshot Limestone

4 2022 Exploration Program

A diamond drilling campaign was completed between March 23rd and April 9th, 2022 on Rokmaster's Duncan Lake Project. Three diamond drillholes totaling 681.2 metres were completed (under Mine Permit #MX5-802, approval #17-1630730-0816) using historical Cominco drillhole 97-12 as a mother hole. Drilling was completed by Hy-tech Diamond Drilling with no issues during the re-entry into the drillhole. The rig was skidded into site using a D7-sized cat and the water pump was flown to and from a site near Duncan Lake using a helicopter as the lake level was very low in the spring. Drillcore was logged, sampled, and stored on site at the historical core camp established by Cominco (503067 Easting; 5581106 Northing; NAD83 Z11N). Lithology was logged using the same codes used in the 1997 drill program (Ransom and Pride, 1998), further details can be found in appendix E. The goals of the 2022 drill program were to:

- Test the Badshot Limestone which was interpreted to form the west limb of the Duncan Anticline by extending drillhole 97-12.
- Test the continuity of the No. 7 Zone mineralized intersection encountered in historical drillhole 97-12.
- Intersect the interpreted crest of the Duncan Anticline, and the continuation of mineralization of drillhole 97-12.

All core samples were shipped to MSA Labs in Langley, British Columbia. Rock samples were crushed to 2 mm and a 250-gram sub sample was pulverized with 85% of the sample passing 75 microns. The sub sample was analysed using a combination of MSA Labs FAS111 for Au and IMS–230 (4 acid digestion) for silver, base metals and other trace elements. FAS111 for gold is an ore grade fire assay of a 30 g pulp with an AAS finish with a detection range between 0.01 and 100 ppm). IMS-230 utilizes four acid digestion and provides trace level analytical data on silver, base metals and 44 other elements. Samples that returned >1.0% Pb or >1.0% Zn from IMS-230 were automatically sent for overlimit detection methods ICF-6Pb and ICF-6Zn, respectively. In addition to internal MSA lab standards, Rokmaster submitted a known standard, duplicate sample, or blank sample into the sample stream at a rate of one QA/QC sample every 10 samples.

4.1 2022 Diamond Drilling

The following sections summarize each of the 2022 drillholes. A plan map and cross section showing the drillholes in relation to historical drillholes can be found below in figures 9 and 10. Detailed drillhole logs, plan map, assays, and sections can be reviewed in the appendices.

D22-01

Drillhole D22-01 extended drillhole 97-12 by 164.4 m to a final depth of 1,000.6 m. The drillhole started initially cored meter-scale intervals of siliciclastic schist and dolostone of the Mohican Formation, including a pale green mica and chloritoid rich rock unit marking the transition from the Mohican to Badshot formation. Silicified Badshot Limestone, the west limb of the Duncan Anticline, was intersected from 925.98 - 997.07 m. The drillhole was terminated in a quartz rich thinly laminated micaceous schist, 997.07-1000.6 m, which is interpreted to be sandstone of the Index Formation.

Approximately 1,670 m to the south of DDH D22-01, the west limb hosts the No.6 Zone which averaged 2.46 % Pb+Zn over 42.37 m in drillhole 79-3. The No. 6 Zone is generally described to be a broad mineralized horizon forming near the hinge of the Duncan Anticline, although higher grade intersections such as 14.50 % Pb+Zn over 4.57 m was encountered in drillhole 79-2, approximately 175 m north of the intersection in hole 79-3.

Although samples collected indicate that the west limb of the Duncan anticline hosts weak mineralization in DDH D22-01 (up to 595 ppm Zn over 1.0 m), the drillhole intersected the west limb approximately 125 m below the interpreted hinge zone of the Duncan Anticline. Significantly, D22-01 confirmed that the west limb of the Duncan Anticline exists north of the historical Duncan Mine and allows for future targeting of the No.6 Zone. The north continuation of the both limbs of the permissive Badshot limestone on Rokmaster's Duncan Lake claims represents a strong Ag-Pb-Zn target over a strike length of 3.6 km.

D22-02

Drillhole D22-02 was wedged off 97-12 at 503 m depth to duplicate the No.7 Zone intersection of historical drillhole 97-12. D22-02 initially cored a 11.14 m wide silicified limestone breccia of the

Badshot Formation. In an intensely silicified Badshot Limestone, cored between 611.85 – 646.6m, the drillhole cut a 34.75 metre wide zone of semi-massive pyrite-sphalerite-galena mineralization. Assay highlights of this interval are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: *Duncan Lake Property Drillhole D22-02 Assay Highlights*

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
D22-02	611.85	632.70	**20.85**	8.38	2.56	2.06
including	617.34	621.00	**3.66**	17.28	7.29	4.94
also including	629.77	632.70	**2.93**	13.10	3.76	3.28
and	643.70	646.60	**2.90**	9.59	0.12	3.90

The initial ~6.5 m of the mineralized interval is dominated by strong pyrrhotite mineralization with the remainder characterized by semi-massive pyrite hosting strong Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. Local meter-scale intervals within the larger interval exhibited differing mineralization styles such as strong wispy red-brown sphalerite mineralization set in pervasively silicified limestone and net-textured galena mineralization. Following the No.7 Zone, D22-02 intersected dolostone with a high density of fractures and limestone which hosted variable amounts of secondary silica. Both units host trace sphalerite over sub-meter intervals. D22-02 was completed at a final depth of 670.6 m.

The strong silver assays in DDH D22-02 must be viewed as an extremely positive development for mineralization within the carbonate hosted mineralized zones at Duncan Lake. Through decades of exploration, the Duncan Camp has not been known to host significant silver concentrations paired with the Pb-Zn mineralization. Silver grades averaged 1.7 g/t Ag from Cominco drilling north of the Duncan Mine between 1989 and 1995. Cominco did not assay for silver during the largest 1997 drilling campaign and the strength and significance of silver in the Duncan Lake Mine area may not have been fully recognized.

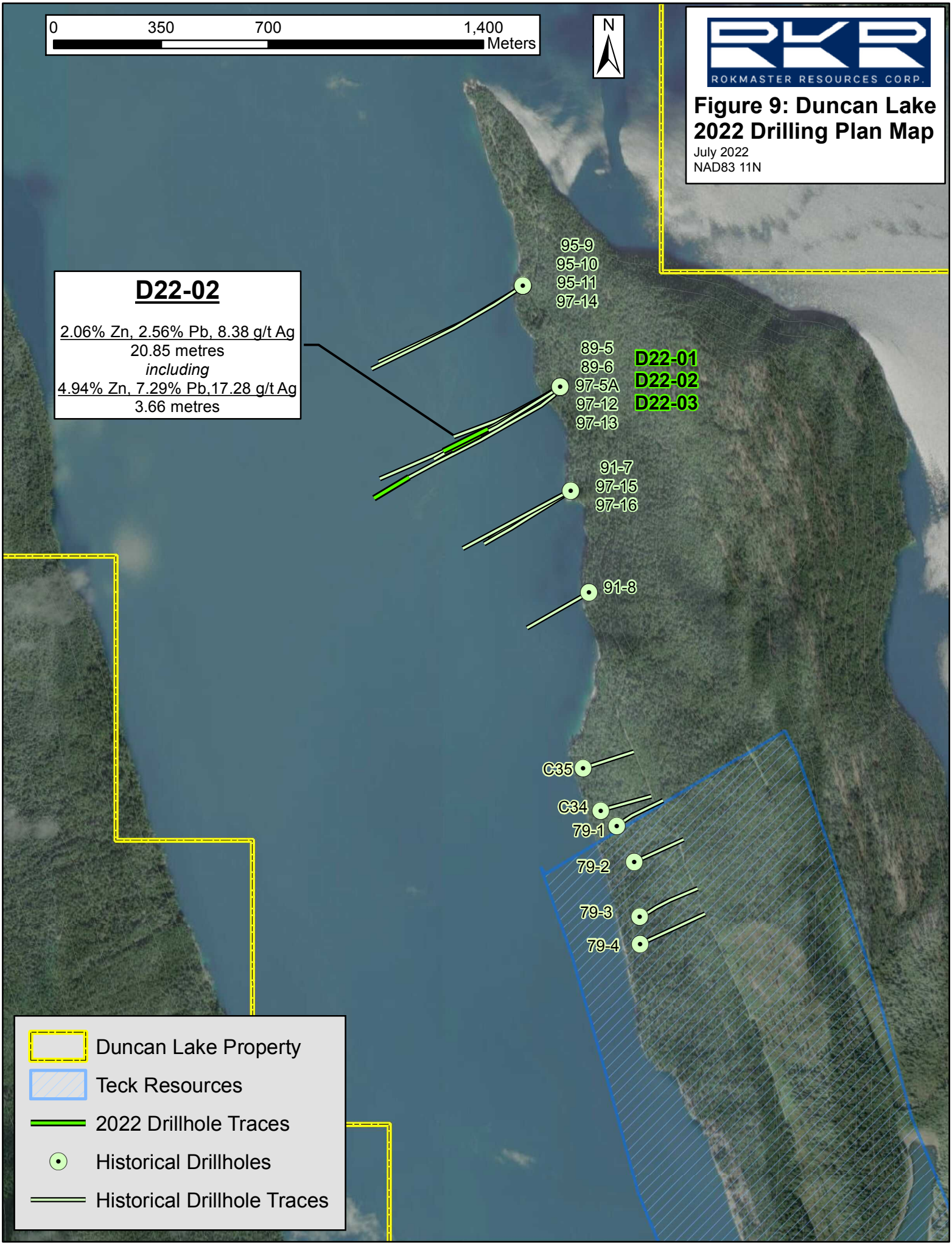
D22-03

Drillhole D22-03 tested the interpreted crest of the Duncan Anticline. The wedge was set at 343.8 m and the borehole encountered black calcareous mudstone schist of the Index Formation down to 489.0 m. Brecciated and silicified Badshot Limestone follows to 529.7 m and dark grey, strongly silicified, mottled Badshot Limestone continues to the end of the hole at 700.6 m. The intensely silicified Badshot Limestone is locally mineralized with sphalerite and galena which retuned

anomalous assay results sporadically across the Badshot limestone intersection (Table 4). Unexpectedly strong, upward, deflection of this drillhole, forced the trace of the drillhole above the desired target: the lower Badshot Limestone – Mohican sediment contact. As a positive, D22-03 restricted the area where the potential hinge of the Duncan Anticline may exist, with a gap of ~46 m between D22-02 and D22-03.

Table 4: *Duncan Lake Property Drillhole D22-03 Assay Highlights*

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
D22-03	531.35	532.80	1.45	0.06	0.01	0.81
D22-03	538.30	539.80	1.50	0.03	0.01	0.51
D22-03	543.80	545.30	1.50	0.08	0.01	0.72
D22-03	571.40	572.40	1.00	**1.47**	**0.01**	**1.09**
D22-03	623.90	624.90	1.00	0.16	0.01	0.91
D22-03	638.50	639.50	1.00	0.19	0.68	0.93
D22-03	643.60	644.70	1.10	0.28	0.13	0.55
D22-03	687.40	688.20	0.80	0.28	0.01	0.71
D22-03	688.20	689.00	0.80	0.26	0.01	0.61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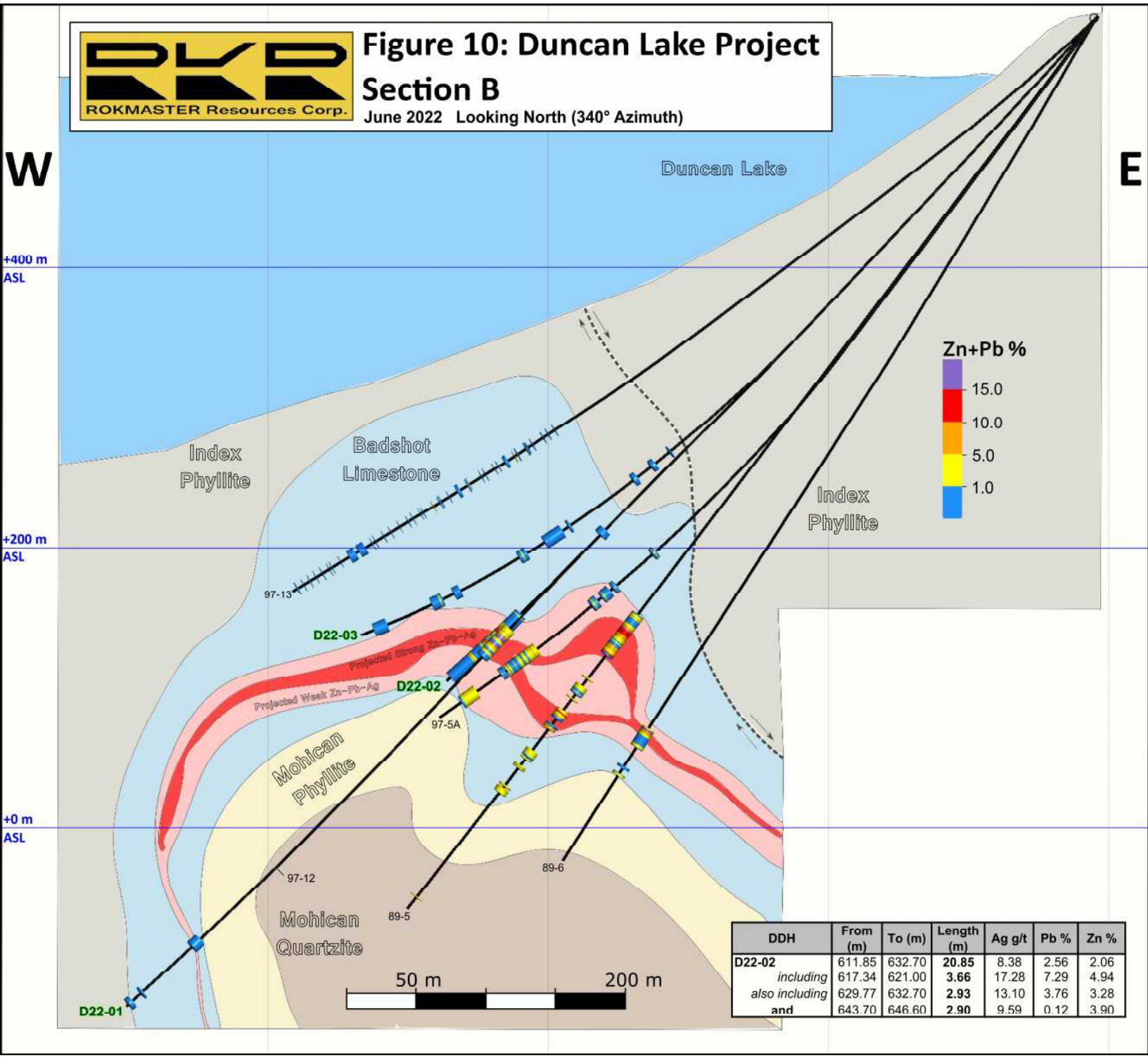
ROKMASTER RESOURCES CORP.
Figure 9: Duncan Lake 2022 Drilling Plan Map
July 2022
NAD83 11N
D22-02
2.06% Zn, 2.56% Pb, 8.38 g/t Ag
20.85 metres
including
4.94% Zn, 7.29% Pb,17.28 g/t Ag
3.66 metres
95-9
95-10
95-11
97-14
89-5
89-6
97-5A
97-12
97-13
D22-01
D22-02
D22-03
91-7
97-15
97-16
91-8
C35
C34
79-1
79-2
79-3
79-4
Duncan Lake Property
Teck Resources
2022 Drillhole Traces
Historical Drillholes
Historical Drillhole Traces



DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %
D22-02	611.85	632.70	**20.85**	8.38	2.56	2.06
including	617.34	621.00	**3.66**	17.28	7.29	4.94
also including	629.77	632.70	**2.93**	13.10	3.76	3.28
and	643.70	646.60	**2.90**	9.59	0.12	3.90

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2022 drill program on the Duncan Lake Project was successful in achieving the initial goals set out at the start of the program:

- The silicified Badshot Limestone cored by drillhole D22-01 represents the west limb of the Duncan Anticline.
- Drillhole D22-02 confirmed the presence of strong lead-zinc mineralization intersected by historical drillhole 97-12.
- Drillhole D22-03 tested the interpreted hinge zone of the Duncan Anticline and narrowed the area for future targeting.

Drillhole D22-01 is the only drillhole that has intersected the west limb of the Duncan Anticline north of the Duncan Mine. This is significant as it increases the confidence in targeting for the No.6 Zone which is described to occur in the west limb, proximal to the fold closure of the Anticline, throughout the Duncan Mine. The No.6 zone has been known to be a broad mineralized volume with typically lower lead and zinc values, but close inspection of the 1979 drillholes shows that there is potential for meter-scale high-grade mineralization within the No.6 Zone. Although the geochemical results were comparatively weak in drillhole D22-01, there are minor Pb-Zn anomalies further confirming the potential for economic mineralization in this northern west limb. Furthermore, this intersection is over 100 m below the interpreted cusp of the Duncan Anticline where the width and magnitude of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization is expected to improve.

The 20.85 m wide zone of semi-massive pyrite-sphalerite-galena mineralization cored by drillhole D22-02 confirmed strong Pb-Zn mineralization as well as provided the opportunity to use multi-element analysis to investigate trace element associations to the lead, zinc, and silver mineralization. Of the 41 elements analyzed, cadmium is expectantly correlated to zinc, iron and sulphur are associated with Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization likely due to the strong pyrite in the mineralized zones, and interestingly nickel shows a weak correlation with lead, zinc, and silver (correlation coefficients of 0.47 to 0.74).

The silver assays in DDH D22-02 add further value to the carbonate hosted Pb-Zn mineralized zones in this area of Duncan Lake. Through decades of exploration, the Duncan Camp has not been known to host significant silver concentrations paired with the Pb-Zn mineralization. Silver grades averaged 1.7 g/t Ag from historic Cominco drilling north of the Duncan Mine between 1989

and 1995. During the largest drill campaign by Teck Cominco in 1997, they did not assay for silver and the strength and significance of silver in the Duncan Lake Mine area requires much more additional testing.

Drillhole D22-03 strongly deviated when it encountered the extremely hard and abrasive silicified Badshot Limestone. Although the drillhole lifted much more than expected, it remains a good test of the hinge zone of the Duncan Anticline and provides added geological information that will be useful when targeting the hinge zone in the future.

It is recommended to continue testing for silver concentrations on the Duncan Lake Project as there is the potential to add silver as extra value to the existing high-grade lead and zinc mineralization. Further drilling north of the historical Duncan Mine, potentially targeting the No.6 Zone in addition to the No.7 and No.8 zones, can be completed to connect and extend the known zones along the Duncan Anticline. This drilling can be directed north of the 2022 drillholes, as the Duncan Anticline has wide open potential to the north. Perhaps the most efficient way to build a resource on the project will be to infill sections A-B-C, which are currently ~320 m apart, and continue drilling to the south towards the Duncan Mine where both the shoreline and plunge of the Duncan Anticline allows for shallower drillholes.

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