NTS 82E/4E

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE FAIRVIEW GOLD PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Prepared For:
Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.
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Prepared by:
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Approximate Property Location:
Centre: 308915 m E / 5451182 m N
(UTM, NAD 83, Zone 11N)
4.7 km west of Oliver B.C. (NTS 82E/4E)

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Vancouver, British Columbia

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Summary

Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc.'s (Hi Ho or the Company) Fairview Property comprises 23 mineral claims totaling 1,794.51 hectares, located approximately 4.5 kilometres (km) west of the town of Oliver, in the southern Okanagan region of British Columbia approximately 20 km north of the U.S.A. border. Vehicle access to the Property is via the Fairview Road, which outlets west from Highway 97 in Oliver.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was initially retained by Hi Ho in November, 2012 as consultants to complete a historic data compilation, mineral resource estimate, and National Instrument (NI) 43-101 independent technical report specific to the Silver Crown Deposit on the Fairview Property (Raffle and Nicholls, 2013). APEX was retained again during 2018 to provide an updated Technical Report. Mr. Kristopher J. Raffle, P.Geo., Principal of APEX, and a Qualified Person; and Mr. Steven J. Nicholls, MAIG, Senior Resource Geologist of APEX, and a Qualified Person, are the authors of this Technical Report. Mr. Raffle conducted a Property visit on August 30, 2019.

The Fairview Property occurs within the Fairview mining camp one of the oldest mining camps in British Columbia. The earliest precious metal discoveries date to the late 1880's and occur along a northwest oriented vein system which strikes over four kilometers. Three prospect areas, the Fairview, Stemwinder and Morning Star, were mined at various times between 1895 and 1961; short exploration tunnels were also driven on the Brown Bear and Silver Crown claims. The Fairview - Stemwinder area saw its greatest mining activity at the turn of the century, however most activity had ceased by 1930.

Mesothermal lode gold-silver bearing quartz vein mineralization within the Fairview Property is hosted within a poly-deformed and greenschist facies metamorphosed banded quartzite of the Carboniferous to Permian Kobau Group rocks, which are bound to the north by Jurassic granitic rocks of the Oliver Pluton, and to the south by Jurassic granodiorite of the Fairview intrusion. Veins parallel the regional foliation, which strikes northwest and dips moderately to steeply northeast, and occur adjacent and parallel to the contact with the Fairview granodiorite; suggesting the two may be genetically related. Individual veins pinch and swell up to 5 m in thickness, with veins of up to 15 m being reported in the Fairview Mine, and can be traced up to 500 m along strike. Veins typically comprise opaque white quartz containing sparse disseminated pyrite, coarse galena blebs, sphalerite, trace chalcopyrite and graphite concentrated along centimeter-scale internal banding. Gold is erratically distributed within, and occasionally adjacent to, quartz veins in association with sulphides and locally as coarse native gold (Hassard, 1994).

The Silver Crown Deposit comprises three closely-spaced, northwest striking and moderately northeast dipping quartz veins. A total of 47 diamond drill holes totaling 4,219 m were completed to delineate the Silver Crown Deposit during 1991 and 1994. Of the 47 holes within the Property, 41 were used to estimate grade in the mineral resource estimate, in addition to two diamond drill holes on the adjacent Brown Bear claim not within the Fairview Property. The drilling and underground workings of the historic Brown Bear and Silver Crown Mines have intersected mineralization over a 400

m strike length and to a depth of 100 m vertically, however relatively few drill holes have targeted mineralization below 100 m. The deposit is open at depth and to the northwest and southeast along strike.

The mineral resource estimate comprises an inferred mineral resource of 334,000 tonnes averaging 2.9 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) and 17.9 g/t silver (Ag) based on a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au (see table below). The Silver Crown mineral resource was estimated using a 3-dimensional block model. The Silver Crown inferred mineral resource estimate is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 standards and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 23rd, 2003 and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014.

Classification	Gold Block Cut Off (g/t)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Troy Gold Ounces (oz)**	Troy Silver Ounces (oz)**
Inferred	0.5	355,000	2.8	17.2	32,000	196,000
	1.0	**334,000**	**2.9**	**17.9**	**32,000**	**192,000**
	1.5	267,000	3.4	19.8	29,000	170,000
	2.0	209,000	3.8	21.6	26,000	145,000
	2.5	155,000	4.4	24.1	22,000	121,000

** Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, political, marketing or other relevant issues.** Contained ounces may not add due to rounding.*

The Silver Crown Deposit mineralization has been modeled over a 400 m strike length and to a depth of 115 m from surface. Additional drilling is warranted to define the mineralization at depth and along strike to the northwest and southeast. Given the ease of access and relatively good surface exposure of the veins, surface trenching, geologic mapping and sampling at intervals along strike are warranted to allow projection of modeled mineralized veins to surface. This has the potential to expand the known resource. It is the opinion of the authors, that given that mineralization is exposed at surface and that nearly 100% of the deposit as currently modeled lies within a 100 m depth from surface there is a reasonable prospect for eventual future economic extraction.

Tupper (1991) noted that gold occurs occasionally within wall rock adjacent to veins. Historic drilling records indicate that shoulder sampling of drill core was not routine and very little information exists with respect to the grade of the vein host rocks. An evaluation of wall rock grades should be completed as part of the proposed surface trenching and mini bilk sampling programs. Given that the three modeled veins of the

Silver Crown Deposit are spaced approximately 10 to 20 m apart, if significant gold grades are found within the wall rock a program of confirmatory diamond drilling may be warranted to assess the potential positive impact on the Silver Crown Deposit mineral resource.

In addition, further investigation into the location of the 1991 and 1994 Oliver Gold Corp drill core should be completed. The author was able to locate a significant quantity of historic drill core from the 1982 and 1983 Cominco drilling campaigns, representing up to 28 drill holes testing a 1,400 m strike length between the Brown Bear adit and Fairview Mine. All of these holes occur outside the present Fairview Property; however with further investigation it may be possible to determine the location of the 1991 and 1994 Silver Crown drill core.

Based on the presence of high grade gold and silver bearing quartz veins exposed at surface and intersected in drill core and historic underground workings, which based upon the existing historic data and the authors experience, exhibit a reasonable prospect for future economic extraction, and favourable geology; the Fairview Gold Property is of a high priority for follow-up exploration. The 2020 exploration program should include, but not be limited to:

Phase 1: **a)** field based program comprising surface trenching, geologic mapping and rock channel sampling at intervals along strike to allow projection of modeled mineralized lodes to surface. In total, 200 m of surface trenching at four (4) sites spaced at intervals over a 200 m strike length of the Silver Crown Deposit should be completed. Trenches should be oriented perpendicular to the strike of quartz veins and channel sampling at two (2) m intervals (in total, approximately 100 samples) designed to assess the grade of quartz veins and host-rock. In conjunction with surface trench and channel sampling of the Silver Crown Deposit, reconnaissance rock geochemical sampling at all of the reported mineral occurrences within the Fairview Property, and collection of a series of composite samples for fire assay analysis at the Moring Star Mill tailings pile should be completed; **b)** In addition, based on the results of surface trenching, the collection of a 1,000 tonne mini-bulk sample should be considered to provide additional information with respect to the macro-grade of the Silver Crown Deposit. The total cost of the Phase 1 program is estimated at $150,000 not including GST (Table 17). **Phase 2:** The Phase 2 exploration is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 exploration **a)** Based in part on the results of Phase 1, diamond drilling of approximately 12 holes totaling 2,100 m designed to test the potential for additional near-surface quartz veins within the footwall of the Silver Crown Deposit where a partially included raft of Kobau group quartzite and banded chert rocks occurs adjacent to the Fairview Granodiorite (approximately 12 holes totaling 2,000 m, or approximately $250 /m = $500,000).

2 Introduction

This report is written as a Technical Report (the "Report") for the Fairview Property (the "Property"), located in the South Okanagan region of British Columbia, Canada. The Property is held 100 percent (%) by Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. (Hi Ho or the Company) of Vancouver, British Columbia. The Report has been prepared for Hi Ho for the purpose of completing a mineral resource estimate for the Property. This report is written following standards set out in National Instrument (NI) 43-101 for the Canadian Securities Administrators.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) was retained by Hi Ho in November, 2012 as consultants to complete a historic data compilation, mineral resource estimate, and independent Technical Report specific to the Fairview Property (Raffle and Nicholls, 2013). Mr. Raffle conducted a Property visit on April 17, 2013 for the initial report. APEX was retained again in December, 2018 to prepare an updated Technical Report for the Fairview Property. Mr. Kristopher J. Raffle, P.Geo., Principal of APEX, and a Qualified Person; and Mr. Steven J. Nicholls, MAIG, Resource Geologist of APEX, and a Qualified Person, are the authors of this updated Technical Report. Mr. Raffle conducted a recent Property visit in order to verify the current land position, existing mineral occurrences and recent activities conducted by Hi Ho on August 30, 2019.

This report is a compilation of proprietary and publicly available information. In writing this report, the authors used as sources of information those publications listed in the references section. In the opinion of the authors, the compiled information is held to be accurate based on the data review conducted by the authors and the Property visits performed by Mr. Raffle, although it is not the sole basis for this report.

Unless otherwise stated, all units used in this report are metric, all dollar ($) amounts are in Canadian currency, and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinates in this report and accompanying illustrations are referenced to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83), Zone 11 North.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

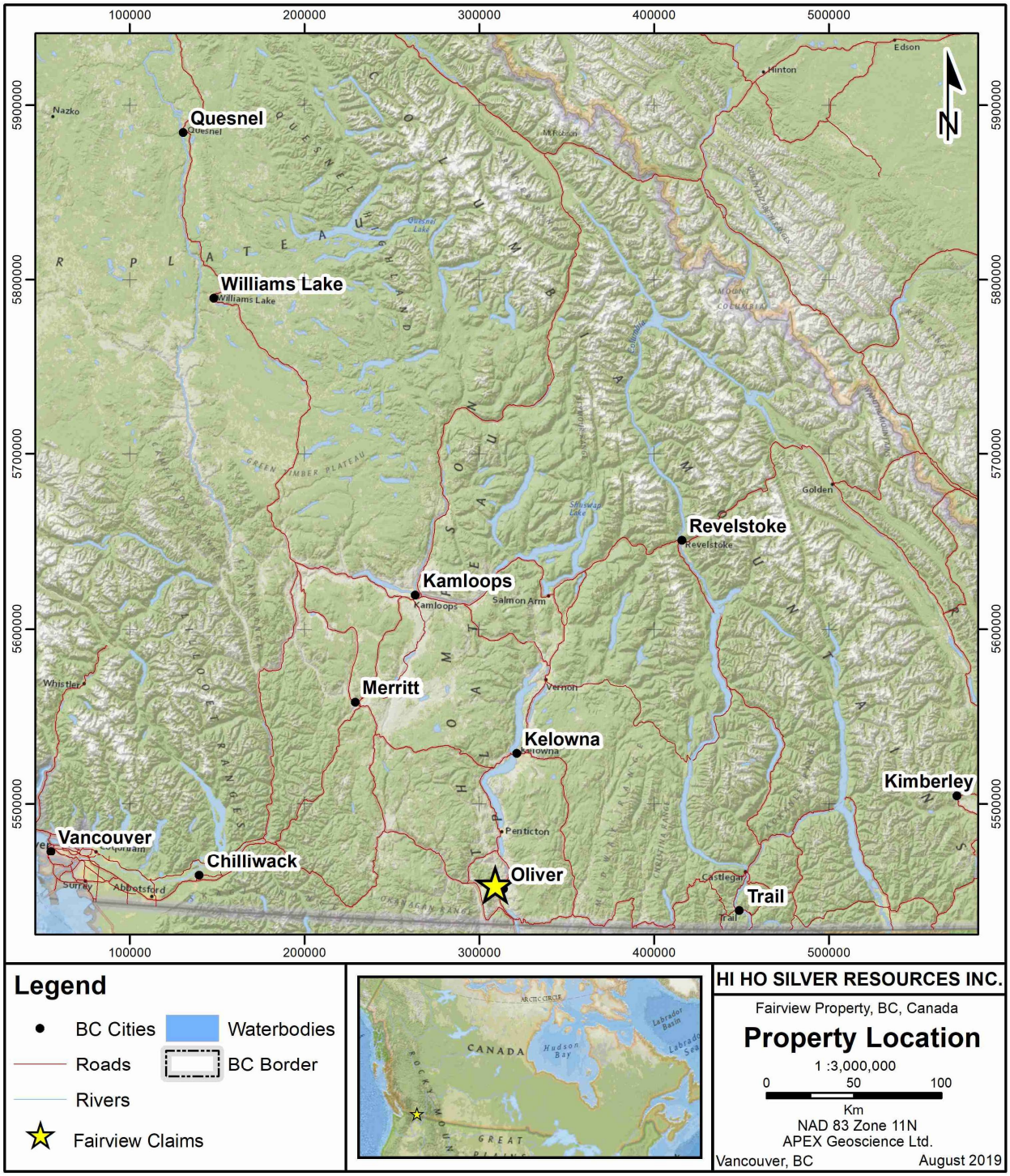
As of September 3, 2019, the effective date of this report, the 23 mineral claims that comprise the Fairview Property are listed on the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) as being in good standing and owned 100% by Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. (Hi Ho or the Company)). In addition, as of December 14, 2018, the British Columbia Crown Land Registry was used to determine the active status of crown grant claims which underlie part of the Hi Ho claims. The active status of crown grant claims was determined using a combination of reference to a compilation of gazetted crown grants; Tantalis GATOR (Government Access Tool for Online Retrieval) database; Mineral Land Tax search, and Land Title search.

4 Property Description and Location

The Fairview Property is located in the South Okanagan region of British Columbia (BC), Canada (Figure 1). The Property is approximately 4.5 kilometres (km) west of the town of Oliver, BC and approximately 20 km north of the United States border. The

Property is located in the Osoyoos Mining Division, within the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 082E04.

Figure 1 – Property Location



The Property is comprised of 23 mineral claims, covering a combined area of 1,794.51 hectares (ha) (Table 1, Figure 2). There are 50 crown grants that fall within Hi Ho's claim boundaries, of which 28 have had the subsurface mineral rights returned to the crown (with the mineral right now held by Hi Ho) and 22 that are in good standing with the subsurface mineral rights owned by persons or entities other than Hi Ho. Due to the presence of the active crown granted mineral claims, which underlie and predate certain areas of Hi Ho's claims, in addition to certain restricted mining areas (areas designated as reserved land, wildlife management areas, and community watersheds) within the Property the total effective area of the Property is 1,548.57 ha. The Property is bounded by latitudes 49°08'44" N and 49°13'19" N, and longitudes 119°33'51" W and 119°40'50" W, and is centred at approximately 49°11'01" N latitude and 119°37'20" W longitude.

On July 10, 2018 Hi Ho announced an option and sales agreement to 1150892 B.C. Ltd for all tenures, but the initial payment was not received, and the deal was not completed. Hi Ho currently maintains 100% interest in all 23 mineral claims.

Table 1 – Fairview Property Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)– Clipped	Area (ha)
841076	QUEEN	Hi Ho (100%)	17-Dec-10	22-Dec-22	19.21	21.11
841448	QUEEN2	Hi Ho (100%)	21-Dec-10	22-Dec-22	31.09	42.21
841608	QUEEN4	Hi Ho (100%)	22-Dec-10	22-Dec-22	84.45	84.44
895329		Hi Ho (100%)	29-Aug-11	23-Feb-23	23.24	63.34
897477	833441	Hi Ho (100%)	14-Sep-11	14-Sep-24	15.36	21.11
928036		Hi Ho (100%)	3-Nov-11	22-Dec-22	10.92	21.11
937983		Hi Ho (100%)	20-Nov-11	22-Dec-22	14.93	42.21
940995	STEMWINDER1	Hi Ho (100%)	15-Jan-12	15-Jan-24	21.11	21.11
953531	ATLAS	Hi Ho (100%)	29-Feb-12	2-Mar-23	21.06	21.11
953532	GOLD HILL	Hi Ho (100%)	29-Feb-12	2-Mar-23	42.23	42.22
984802	MC1	Hi Ho (100%)	8-May-12	8-Nov-24	21.11	21.11
987082	748302	Hi Ho (100%)	17-May-12	17-May-23	6.03	42.22
1013321	NEW TINHORN	Hi Ho (100%)	29-Sep-12	29-Mar-24	84.52	84.51
1015234	FAIRVIEW CENTRAL	Hi Ho (100%)	11-Dec-12	11-Dec-23	42.22	42.22
1047513	ATLAS BELMONT	Hi Ho (100%)	30-Oct-16	2-Jul-22	21.01	21.11
1052148		Hi Ho (100%)	25-May-17	2-Jul-22	21.11	21.11
1052151		Hi Ho (100%)	25-May-17	2-Jul-22	15.21	21.11
1064616	FAIRVIEW CONNECT	Hi Ho (100%)	21-Nov-18	21-Nov-19	190.09	190.07
1068298	OLIVER AUGUST	Hi Ho (100%)	4-May-19	2-Jul-22	86.57	105.54
1068299	FAIRVIEW IRENE	Hi Ho (100%)	4-May-19	2-Jul-22	324.00	379.87
1068300	FAIRVIEW TINHORN SMUGGLER	Hi Ho (100%)	4-May-19	2-Jul-22	211.23	211.21
1068303	QUEENS	Hi Ho (100%)	4-May-19	2-Jul-22	128.85	147.76
1068306	FAIRVIEW SMUGGLER EAST	Hi Ho (100%)	4-May-19	2-Jul-22	113.00	126.70
				Total:	**1548.57**	**1794.51**

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals which were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim). To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, either: (a) record the exploration

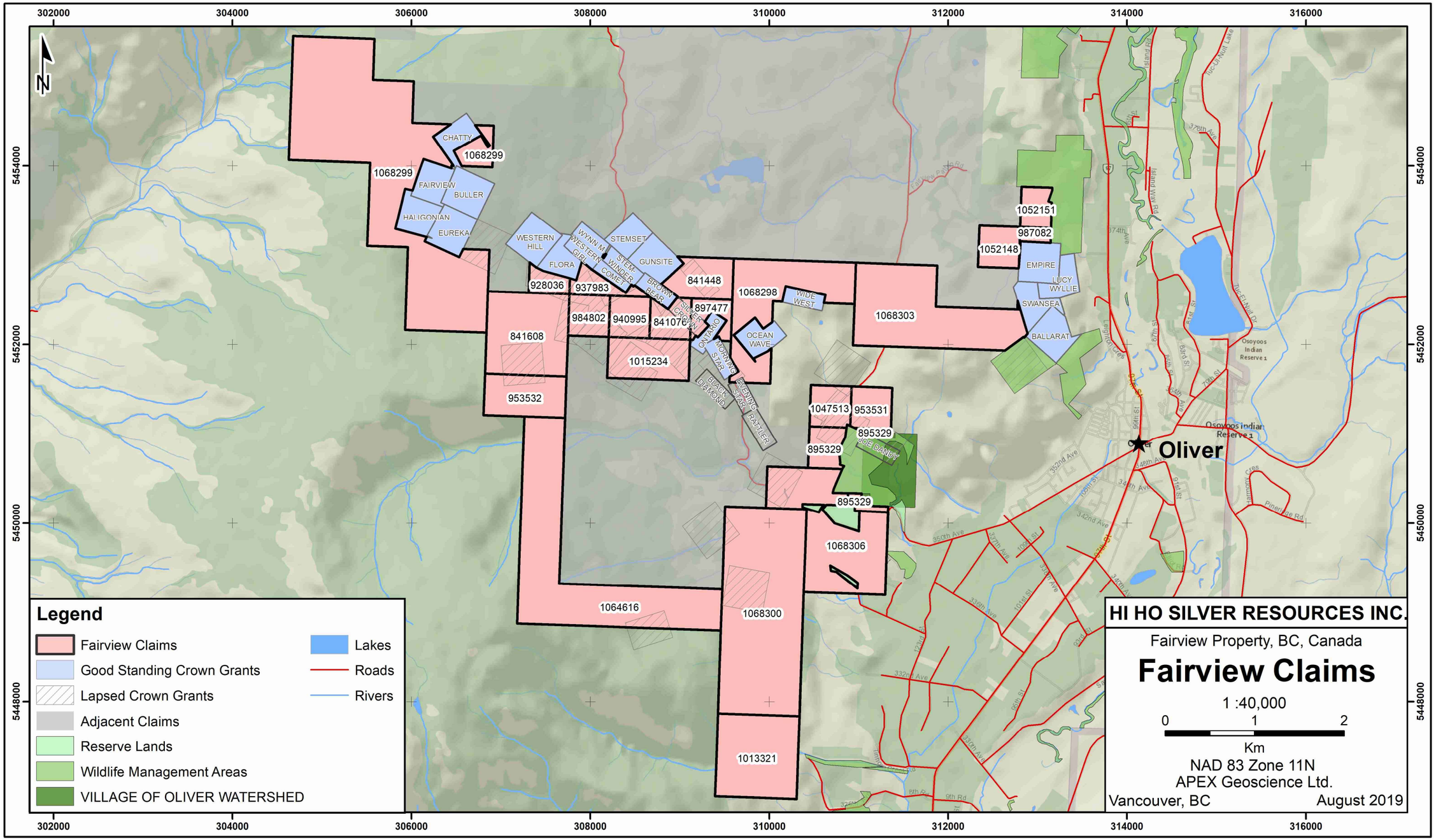
and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. Payment of cash in lieu of work requirements are assessed at double the corresponding assessment work value; and a minimum of 6 months and a maximum. The amount of work required in the first 2 years is $5 per hectare per year; and $10 per hectare per year in years 3 and 4; $15 per hectare per year in years 5 and 6; and $20 per hectare per year in subsequent years. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in a year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work, can be applied to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The NOW must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months.

Exploration activities that do not require a NOW permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate, and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Figure 2 – Mineral Claims Map



Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records.

Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

Hi Ho Silver does not currently hold a NOW permit for the Properties. However, the authors have no reason to believe that there are any concerns or liabilities that would prevent a NOW approval at the time of application.

At present, the authors do not know of any environmental liabilities to which the Property may be subject.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Fairview Property is located in southern British Columbia, on the west side of the Okanagan Valley. It is approximately 4.5 km west of the town of Oliver and 35 km south of Penticton, BC (Figure 1 and 2). Provincial Highway 97 is the main thoroughfare in the area, running north-south through Oliver, to the east of the Property. Vehicle access to the Property is via the Fairview Road, which outlets west from Highway 97 in Oliver. A network of back roads exists throughout the Property, providing easy access to most areas.

Daily commercial air service to Penticton Regional Airport is available via Vancouver International Airport. Oliver is serviced by a small municipal airport, with charter fixed wing and helicopter services available. Hotel accommodations, groceries, camp outfitters, construction equipment, and other supplies can be acquired easily in Oliver or Penticton. Health care services are also easily accessible, with two hospitals in close proximity. The South Okanagan General Hospital in Oliver and the Penticton General Hospital both offer 24 hour emergency services.

Elevations on the Property range from 520 metres (m) above sea level along the White Lake-Fairview Road to 1,360 m above sea level just north of Reed Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of small cacti, sagebrush, hemlock, and cedar. Average temperatures range from -5 degrees Celsius (^{o}C) in the winter to 30 ^{o}C in the summer. Snow may be present on the Property from November to March.

6 History

The Fairview mining camp is one of the oldest mining camps in British Columbia. The earliest precious metal vein discoveries date to the late 1880's and occur along a northwest oriented vein system which strikes over four kilometers. Three prospect areas, Fairview, Stemwinder and Morning Star, have been mined at various times between 1895 and 1961; short exploration tunnels were also driven on the Brown Bear and Silver Crown claims (Figures 3 and 4). The Fairview camp saw its greatest activity at the turn of the century however most activity had ceased by 1930.

Only the historic Silver Crown workings occur within Hi Ho's present day Fairview Property. The historic Fairview, Stemwinder, Morning Star, and Brown Bear mines do not occur within the Property; however their related historical exploration discussed below is considered relevant as it places the current Fairview Property within the context of the Fairview mining camp as a whole.

The earliest record of work dates to 1890 when the first underground mining began on the Stemwinder Claim. Adit and shaft mining on several other claims in the area continued until 1962. Past production records for the Fairview Mine are incomplete; however recorded production from these mines is summarized in Table 2. Records of historic production within the present day Fairview Property are limited to the Queen Mary Mine, which reportedly produced 73 tonnes of mineralized rock from which 23 troy ounces (oz) of gold (Au) and 40 oz of silver (Ag) were recovered (BC Minfile 082ESW097). In addition, a total of 40 m of drifting occurred on the lower vein of the Silver Crown Deposit, however there is no known production records from this development.

British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources records indicate total historic production from the Fairview, Stemwinder and Morning Star mines of 20,519 oz gold (Au) and 169,536 oz silver (Ag). Oliver Gold Corp. (Tupper, 1991) reported pre-Cominco historic production from the Fairview Mine between 1933 and 1939 of 118,000 tonnes grading 5.83 grams per tonne (g/t) Au with no silver values reported; and total Cominco production between 1946 and Fairview Mine closure in 1961 of 359,000 tonnes grading 3.19 g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag. The production figures appear to be based on annual Fairview Mine 1946 through 1954 production rates of 19,700 tonnes-per-year grading "close to" 3.77 g/t Au and 54.86 g/t Ag; and 1955 through 1961 production rates ranging between 23,600 and 34,000 tonnes-per-year (Tupper, 1991). Production figures reported by Tupper (1991) could not be confirmed. Gold and silver recoveries were not reported, and it is not known whether production records represent tonnes mined or milled. Assuming 100% recovery of gold and silver, potentially recovered ounces of gold and silver are also presented in Table 2.

Figure 3 – Historic Drilling Compilation (Au)

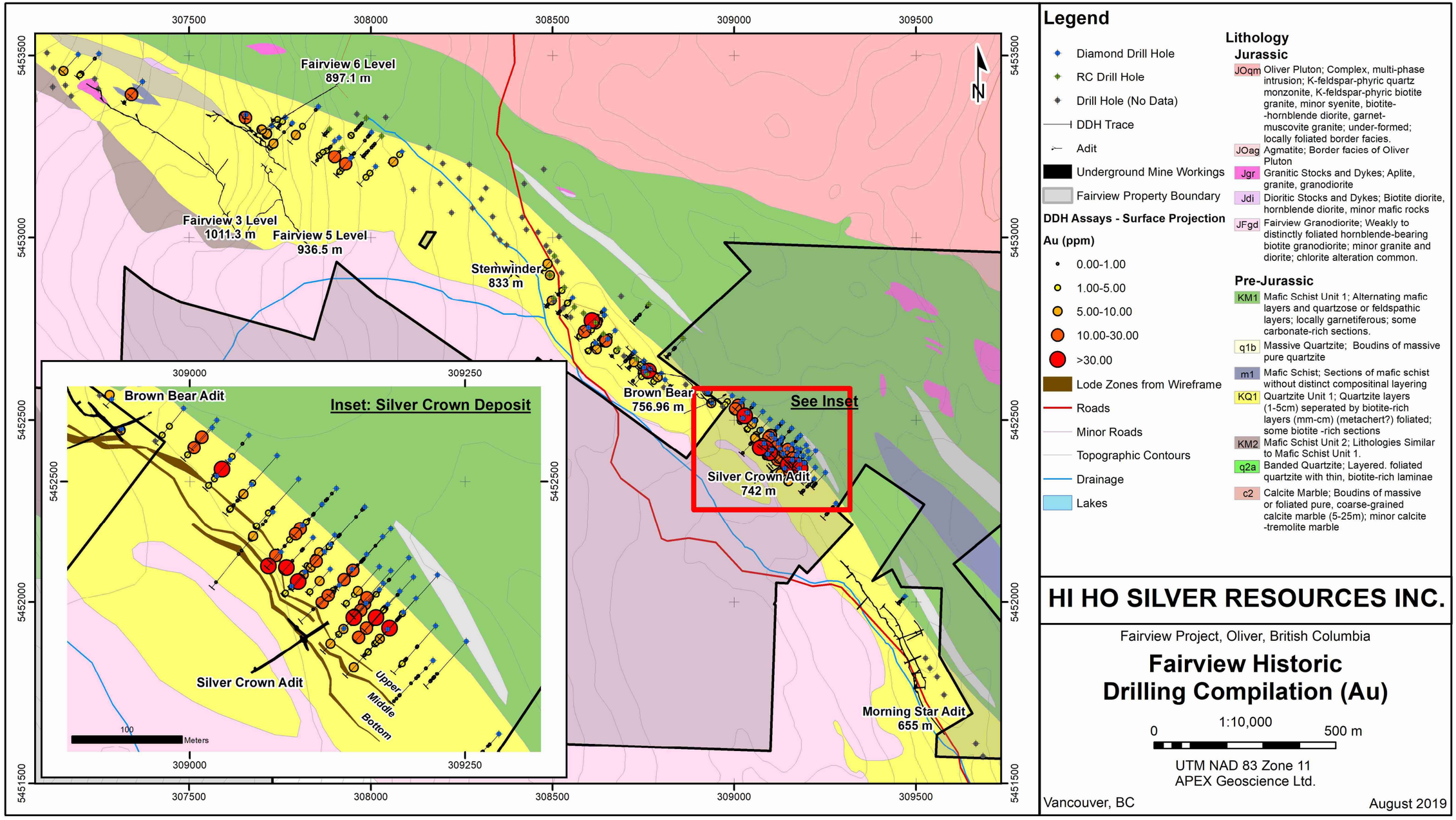


Figure 4 – Historic Drilling Compilation (Ag)

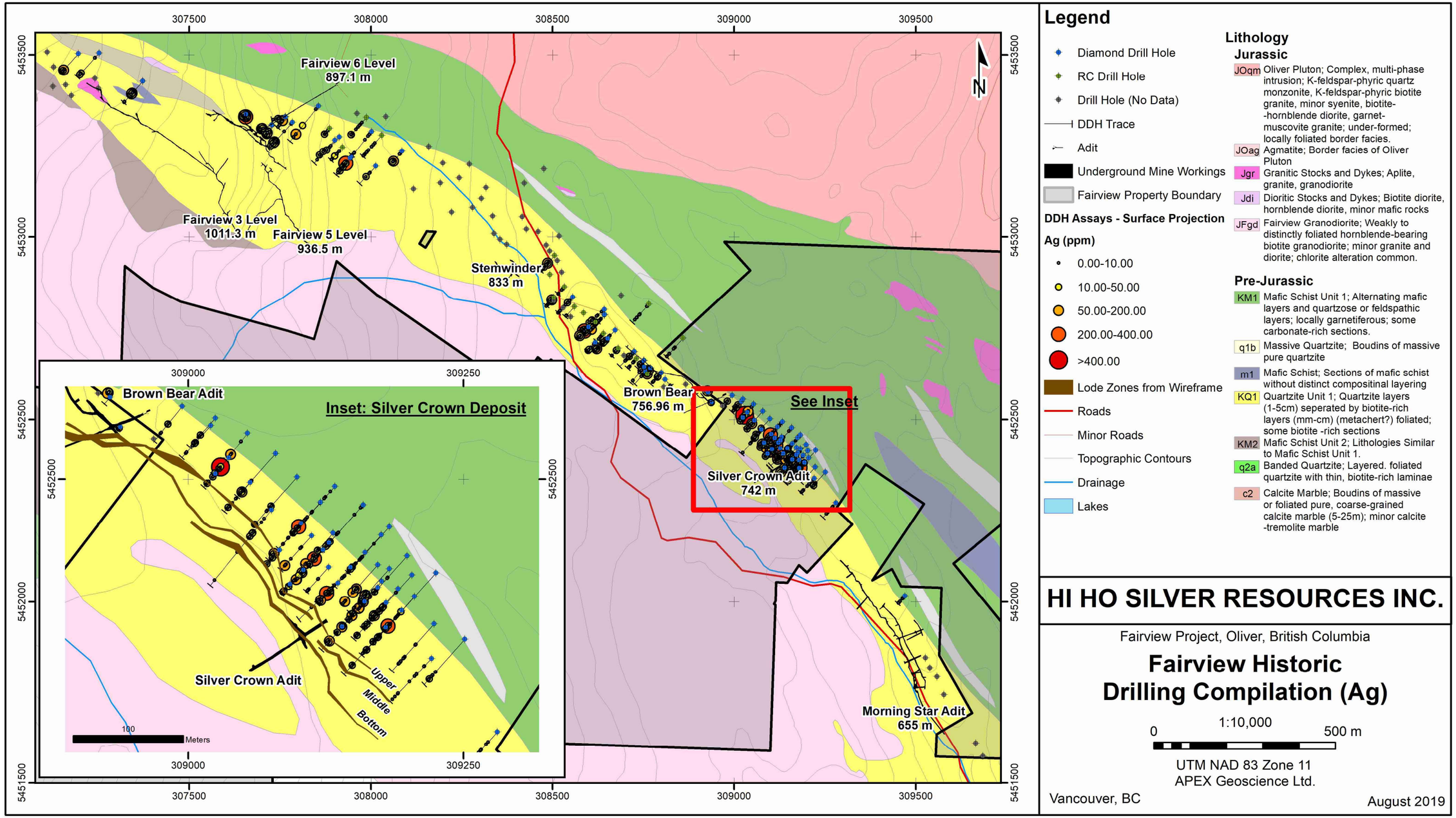


Table 2 – Fairview Mining Camp Historic Production and Historic Reserves

BC Ministry of Energy & Mines Reported Production (Minfile 082SE006, 007, 008)					
	Tonnes	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**	**Ag (oz)**
Fairview Mine (outside the Property)	-	-	-	9,170	121,363
Stemwinder Mine (outside the Property)	-	-	-	3,225	17,130
Morning Star Mine (outside the Property)	-	-	-	8,124	31,043
			Total	**20,519**	**169,536**
Oliver Gold Corp. (Tupper, 1991) Reported Production (Unconfirmed)					
Fairview Mine Pre-Cominco (1933-1939)	118,000	5.83	-	22,118	-
Fairview Mine Cominco (1946-1961)	359,000	3.19	48	36,819	554,021
Stemwinder	27,500	5.83	65.1	5,155	57,588
Morning Star	7,973	19.2	43.5	4,922	11,151
			Total	**69,013**	**622,730**
Fairview Mine Historic Reserves*					
Fairview Mine (outside the Property) Cominco Historic Reserve* (As of 1961 and reported by Valhalla Gold Corp,)	762,000	3.77	41.14	92,361	1,007,883
Silver Crown Historic "Drill Indicated Geological Reserves"*					
Silver Crown (inside the Property) Deposit "Drill Indicated Geological Reserves"*	51,450	11.16	37.7	18,460	62,361

**The reserves presented are considered historic in nature and do not meet the criteria for a reserve or resource of any category as defined in "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and as such should not be relied upon. The authors have been unable to verify these sources of information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Fairview Property.*

Valhalla Gold Group Corp. reported in their 1988 prospectus for the Oliver Gold Project that upon closure of the Fairview Mine in 1961, Cominco estimated reserves of 762,000 tonnes grading 3.77 g/t Au and 41.14 g/t Ag (Valhalla Gold Corp., 1988) for total contained ounces, assuming 100% recovery, of approximately 90,000 ounces gold and 1-million ounces silver. Valhalla Gold Corp. (1988) provides no information with respect to the methods used to arrive at the historic reserve, and there is no known technical report supporting it, therefore reliability of the estimate is not known. The reserves are considered historic in nature, and cannot be compared to, and do not meet the criteria for a mineral reserve or resource of any category as defined in "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and as such should not be relied upon. The authors have not been able to verify these sources of information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Fairview Property. The information is only relevant as an indication of the potential of the Property to host additional mineralization given its similar geologic and structural setting within the Fairview mining camp.

To the south of the Fairview area lie the Koh-I-Noor, Smuggler, and Tinhorn occurrences; with Koh-I-Noor located in claim 1047513, Smuggler located in claim 1056574, and Tinhorn located in claim 1013321. Historic production records from the Smuggler Mine show 137 tonnes mined intermittently from 1895 to 1973, yielding 85 oz

Au, and 121 oz Ag. Thought to be the southeastern most mineralization of the Fairview gold belt, recorded production from the Tinhorn totalled 274 tonnes, yielding 45 oz Au and 467 oz Ag (Faulkner, 1990). The location of Koh-I-Noor is uncertain, with the location stated as having 5 km accuracy; however it reportedly produced 16 tonnes of mineralized rock yielding 4 oz of Au and 40 oz of Ag (B.C. Minfile 082ESW095).

In addition to past producing mines, there are three minor showings reported within the Property. The Golden West showing is located in claim 1068303 and is an old adit and quartz vein that yielded a grab sample with assays of 0.14 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag and (B.C. Minfile 082ESW254). The Irene showing is located in claim 1068299 and is comprised of several exploration open cuts and short adits. Limited rock sampling of the Irene showing returned a surface chip sample yielding 2.4 g/t Au and 19.88 g/t Ag over 0.4 m (B.C Minfile 082ESW153). Based on a review of government assessment files, the reported location of the Irene showing is miss-plotted 500 m to the east. The actual location of the Irene showing, supported by the August 30, 2019 site visit, occurs 500 m to the west outside or at the edge of the current Property. The third showing is the Syn prospect (also named Sinking Pond and Flats), located in claim 1068303. It is a uranium target and therefore not a focus for the Fairview Project (BC Minfile 082ESW174).

Detailed history of the Fairview area is presented below. Information on exploration and mining in the area before 1983 is limited to the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines.

6.1 Period of Discovery, Development and Production (1890-1961)

Exploration work in the Fairview area began in 1890 on the Stemwinder and Brown Bear crown grants (Figure 2) when the Rattler Company (Rattler) sank a 15 m shaft to sample a prospective quartz vein (Minister of Mines, 1891). The results of this sampling encouraged Rattler to construct a five stamp quartz mill and make tests of mineralized rock from the Stemwinder, Brown Bear, Wynn M, Silver Crown (within Hi Ho's present day 841076 and 897477 claims), Morning Star, Wide West, Joe Dandy, and Rattler crown grants (Figure 2; and Minister of Mines, 1893).

1893 saw vigorous development including the working of 91 tonnes of mineralized rock from the Brown Bear grant by the Strathyre Mining Company (Strathyre) who had recently acquired the Property from Rattler. A total of 349 tonnes of mineralized rock were also extracted from the Morning Star Mine by Mangett, McEachern, and Lefevre and milled at Strathyre's facilities. Mangett, McEachern, and Lefevre also completed significant surface prospecting. Work on the Wynn M grant was limited to the sinking of a 9m shaft that encountered significant gold values (Minister of Mines, 1894).

Strathyre suspended their mining activities in 1894; however, Mangett and McEachern continued to work at the Morning Star Mine (Figure 3), producing 907 tonnes of mineralized rock and 7 tons of concentrate reported at 19.9 grams per tonne (g/t) Au and 248.9 g/t Au respectively. A total of 181 tonnes of mineralized rock reportedly grading 8.30 g/t Au were extracted from the Brown Bear Mine. Work by Gwatkin and Sheehan on the Stemwinder Mine was purely developmental, including the sinking of the old shaft to 15 m and the extension of the tunnel to 46 m (Minister of Mines, 1895).

Work in 1895 through 1898 on the Morning Star Mine by Mangett and McEachern included the processing of a reported 1,814 tonnes of mineralized rock at 24.9 g/t Au, and 18 tonnes of concentrate at 165.9 g/t Au in the first year with an additional 1,088 tonnes over the following 3 years. In addition, 3 shafts were sunk to depths of 20 to 30 m, and 60 m of drifting was completed. Meanwhile, Davies and Hammond ran an 18 m tunnel and sank a 16.5 m shaft on the Joe Dandy crown grant (Figure 2), extracting mineralized rock at a reported grade of 33.2 g/t Au. In addition, 3 new shafts were sunk on the Stemwinder grant to 15 m, 52 m, and 92 m and mining of 181 tonnes of material produced reported Au values “around” 10.7 g/t (Minister of Mines, 1896 through 1899).

In 1899, the Fairview Corporation Ltd. conducted significant work on the Stemwinder Mine, including 238 m of drifting on the Main vein, as well as 122 m of exploration drifting. An average sample of mineralized rock from the mine was reported to be, 8.90 g/t Au. Meanwhile, The Dominion Consolidated Mines Company (Dominion) completed work on the Flora, Virginia, and Western Hill crown grants; including sinking a 30.5 m shaft, and completing about 152 m of test shaft sinking and drifting (Figure 2; and Minister of Mines, 1900).

The Stemwinder mine was inactive for much of 1900 due to the economic environment, but re-opened towards the end of the year with the intent to continue sinking the mine shaft to 152 m. Work by Dominion continued on their Flora crown grant (Figure 2), extending a tunnel 366 m along the middle vein. Assays from the vein returned reported values of up to 17.16 g/t Au (Minister of Mines, 1901).

1901 saw the reconstruction of the Fairview Corporation Ltd. as The New Fairview Corporation, as well as the installation of 76 stamps on the Stemwinder Property. The Stemwinder Mine itself was opened up to a third level with 59 m, 256 m, and 49 m of drifting completed on the first, second, and third levels respectively. Reportedly, 454 tonnes of mineralized rock were milled with 9.11 g/t Au. On the Flora crown grant, Dominion cut a 186 m tunnel with a 91 m cross-cut, exposing an approximately 2.5 m wide vein from which reported mineralized rock values assayed between 8.26 and 11.6 g/t Au. This same year work on the Silver Crown, Brown Bear, and Wynn M. crown grants, along with many others in the area, ceased (Minister of Mines, 1902).

In 1902, production from the Stemwinder Mine increased significantly. 10,886 tonnes of mineralized rock were milled with a reported average Au grade of 5.96 g/t. In addition, a small cyanide plant was constructed, and a larger plant was begun. Milling ceased towards the end of the year due to a lack of storage space for tailings; however, mining continued and 9,072 tonnes of mineralized rock were stored. Operations at the Morning Star Mine were recommenced this year with the intent of further sinking the shaft (Minister of Mines, 1903).

The 1903 work at the Stemwinder Mine included 122 m of drifting and the further sinking of the main shaft by 30 m. A total of 10,866 tonnes of mineralized rock was milled and construction of the 150 ton (136 tonnes)/day cyanide plant was completed. At the Morning Star Mine, the shaft was further sunk to 91 m and widened with two drifts of 46 m and 78 m run off the 150 ft (46 m) and 250 ft (76 m) levels respectively. Mine infrastructure was also erected (Minister of Mines, 1904).

Early in 1904, a fault was encountered in the Stemwinder Mine which had fully offset the Main vein. Mining ceased while exploration for the vein was conducted. The main mineralized rock body was relocated north of the main fault and a 54.4 tonne mill test confirmed its viability. Meanwhile, at the Morning Star Mine, a 15 m drift and 11 m crosscut all in mineralized rock were completed (Minister of Mines, 1905). Despite the promising test, mining at Stemwinder shut down in 1905, although considerable undocumented surface work and two 7 m shafts were completed (Minister of Mines, 1906).

In 1906, the New Fairview Corporation was reconstructed as the Stemwinder Gold and Coal Mining Company Ltd. (Stemwinder Gold). By 1907, Stemwinder Gold had constructed a new flume over 1.60 km long and obtained new equipment to expand their production. The expansion included sinking the main shaft a further 91 m, completion of a 91 m raise (Minister of Mines, 1907), and sinking a new shaft to the 500 ft (152 m) level in order to further explore the fault offset mineralized rock body. Work was done to improve the infrastructure of the mine, including renovations of the mill and an increase in the capacity of the cyanide plant. By the end of 1907, Stemwinder Gold had completed an agreement to buy the properties and effects of the Strathyre Company (Minister of Mines, 1908).

Stemwinder Gold shut down all mining operations in 1908. That same year Mangett and McEachern conducted considerable work on their Silver Crown grant (within Hi Ho's present day 841076 and 897477 claims), though details of the work and results are not available (Minister of Mines, 1910), and no work at all was completed in the Fairview area between 1909 and 1919 inclusive.

In 1920, two tons (1.8 tonnes) of concentrate from the Stemwinder mine were smelted producing 6 oz (187 g) Au, 102 oz (3,173 g) silver (Ag), and 181 pounds (lbs) (92 kg) lead (Pb). Meanwhile, on the Morning Star Group (Morning Star, Black Diamond, and Evening Star crown grants, Figure 2), a 91 m shaft, several open cuts, and a short tunnel were excavated. The mineralized rock obtained contained free gold, lead, and gold-bearing zinc, and reportedly assayed between 8.30 g/t and 19.9 g/t Au (Minister of Mines, 1921).

In 1924, a lease was taken on the claims in the Morning Star Group by an unnamed Vancouver interest. Surface workings were cleaned up and underground work on the Silver Crown claim (within Hi Ho's present day 841076 and 897477 claims) was commenced. This included the extension of an upraise in the Silver Crown tunnel, a widening of the vein, and sampling that returned reported assays of 10.97 g/t Au and 171.4 g/t Ag (Minister of Mines, 1925).

In 1933, Morning Star Gold Mines Ltd. (Morning Star Gold) proceeded to de-water the flooded west vein shaft to 61 m and recondition the 100 foot (30.50 m) level at the Morning Star Mine. Samples were taken across the 100 ft (30.50 m) (No.1) and 200 ft (61 m) (No.2) levels, returning reported values up to 109.7 g/t Au and 137.1 g/t Ag at the 100 ft (32.50 m) level, but assayed very low at the 200 ft (61 m) level. The No.1 level was extended 56 m, and two upraises 7 m and 3 m high were put in developing 3.70 m and 3 m of auriferous quartz vein, respectively. On the No.2 level, eastward

diamond drilling intersected a 1.22 m vein at 48 m. An upraise was also developed that connects the No.1 and No.2 levels (Figure 3).

This same year, work on the Flora crown grant was re-initiated by Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines Ltd. From the main drift, the company excavated 30.50 m of crosscut, but lost the main Flora vein to an outcrop of granite (Minister of Mines, 1934).

Morning Star Gold stopped above-ground operations on the Morning Star Mine in 1934 and focused on underground development, extending their No.1 level to a total length of 574 m, No.2 level to 226 m, and drifting on the east vein by 54 m. Five mineralized vein shoots were identified, with reported assay values returning up to 39.6 g/t Au and 37.7 g/t Ag. At the Stemwinder, the mine was de-watered to 152 m and 2,664.3 tons of mineralized rock was mined. However, only low values of around 18.9 g/t Au were reported. The option on the Stemwinder was therefore relinquished (Minister of Mines, 1935). In 1935, construction of a 50 ton (45 tonne) mill at the Morning Star Mine was completed and the mill was put into operation. Underground work at the mine consisted of cross-cutting and stoping at the 100-foot (30.50 m) level. Meanwhile, a small crew in the Fairview mine continued drifting, crosscutting, and raising on both the No.1 and No.2 levels (Minister of Mines, 1936).

Meanwhile, Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines completed significant underground work, including: 14 m of crosscutting on the Flora crown grant lower adit leading to 107 m of workings along the vein; extension of the Flora lower adit by 21 m followed by 110 m of workings along the vein and two 55 m-long branch workings, and seven cross-cuts off the main drift. Two faults had displaced the vein by 4.5 m and 6 m in the same direction (Minister of Mines, 1935).

The amalgamation of the Fairview and Morning Star mines, operated by Fairview Amalgamated Gold Mines Ltd., occurred in 1936. At the Fairview Mine, raises to the surface were driven from the 2500 ft (762 m) level. At the Morning Star Mine, all work was done at the 100 ft (30.50 m) level. A total of 46 m of drifting was completed in the mines, producing a combined 12,960 tons of mineralized rock which yielded 1,511 oz Au, and 21,334 oz Ag (47 kg and 664 kg) at an average grade of 4.00 g/t Au and 56.4 g/t Ag (Minister of Mines, 1937).

In 1937, development work at the Fairview Mine consisted of extending the main adit to 793 m and putting a raise through to the surface 335 m from the adit portal. The capacity of the mill was increased to 150 tons (136 tonnes) per day and the required mineralized rock was retrieved via stoping above the main level (Minister of Mines, 1938). Work on the No.6 Fairview mine adit-drift commenced in 1938. After 259 m, a large mineralized rock body was intersected which was mined in favour of the No.5 drift where only loose mineralized rock in stopes was removed (Minister of Mines, 1939). Milling was suspended in favour of development work at the Fairview Mine in 1939. Several months later all work was suspended (Minister of Mines, 1940) and no further work is recorded for the Fairview area until 1944 when the Fairview Mine was optioned by the Kelowna Exploration Company Ltd. The company ran a six month program of site clean-up and exploration (Minister of Mines, 1945).

In 1940, a small production period was reported from Queen Mary Mine located within the Hi Ho's present day Queen 4 claim (841608). The Queen Mary Mine consists of gold-bearing quartz veins hosted by siliceous schist, chlorite-actinolite phyllite and foliated phyllitic quartzite of the Kobau Group, near the Fairview pluton contact. The mine was owned and operated by A. Whitehead and produced 73 tonnes of mineralized rock from which 40 oz Ag, and 23 oz Au were reportedly recovered (BC Minfile 082ESW097).

1946 saw the renewal of work in the Fairview Mine when it was re-opened by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. (Cominco). Above ground crew quarters and mineralized rock bins were constructed, while rehabilitation and slashing of the underground workings were carried out to prepare for further development (Minister of Mines, 1947). The mine was in operation from 1947 until 1954 producing between 36 and 72 tonnes of quartz per day, mainly from stoping along the No. 5 and No. 6 adits (Minister of Mines, 1948 through 1955). Towards the end of the life of the Fairview Mine Cominco re-commenced work on the Morning Star mine that included de-watering and mapping the underground workings, as well as 430 m of diamond drilling within six holes on the surface. Four trenches were also cut on the Silver Crown crown grant (within Hi Ho's present day 841076 and 897477 claim; Minister of Mines, 1961). The same year that the Fairview Mine closed, Cominco initiated diamond drilling on the Stemwinder crown grant, comprising six drill holes totaling 352 m (Minister of Mines, 1962).

6.2 Period of Post-Production Exploration (1982-1994)

Work by Cominco recommenced in 1982 with the completion of a thirteen-hole diamond drill program on the Fairview and Stemwinder workings to determine the continuity of the main Fairview vein. Five of the drill holes were on Hi Ho's current mineral claims (Figures 3 and 4). Most of the holes intersected the Main vein and sample assays over significant intercepts returned promising results including 2.22 g/t Au over 11 m and 2.34 g/t Au over 6 m (Wiley, 1982). In the same year, Geo Teck Services Ltd. ran a Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) and magnetic survey covering claims southwest of the Silver Crown deposit, on behalf of Paymaster Resources Ltd. The survey outlined several magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies within the Fairview granodiorite and surrounding Kobau group rocks (Englund, 1983).

Oliver Gold Co. ran an extensive exploration program in 1987 on the workings of the Fairview mine, having optioned the Fairview and Morning Star properties from Cominco in 1986. The 1987 program involved the rehabilitation of the No. 6 level of the Fairview Mine, slashing 3 underground drill stations, 6 underground and 4 surface drill holes, 22.9 m of drifting, geological mapping of accessible areas of levels 5 and 6, and extensive rock sampling of levels 3, 5, and 6. A surface VLF-EM survey (Figure 5) and geochemical sampling (Figure 6) were carried out which identified several prospective targets for exploration. Higher grade mineralized rock shoots were identified grading up to 10.4 g/t Au and 167.0 g/t Ag, and Au and Ag mineralization was shown to be associated with galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The diamond drilling indicated the presence of mineralized quartz veins below the No. 6 level and northwest of the No. 3 level (Fletcher, 1987; Figure 7).

Figure 5 – Historic VLF Survey

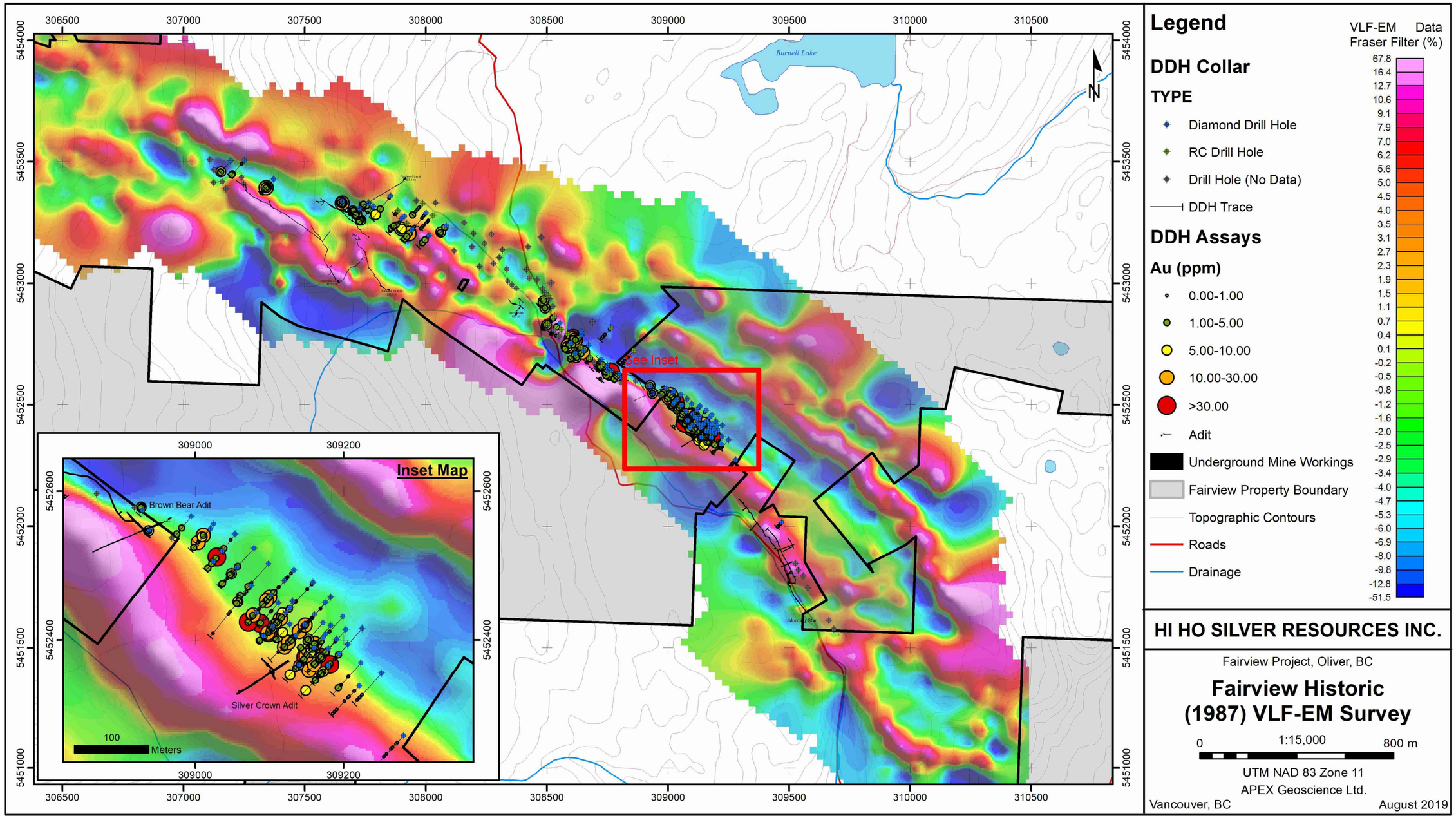


Figure 6 – Historic Soil Sampling

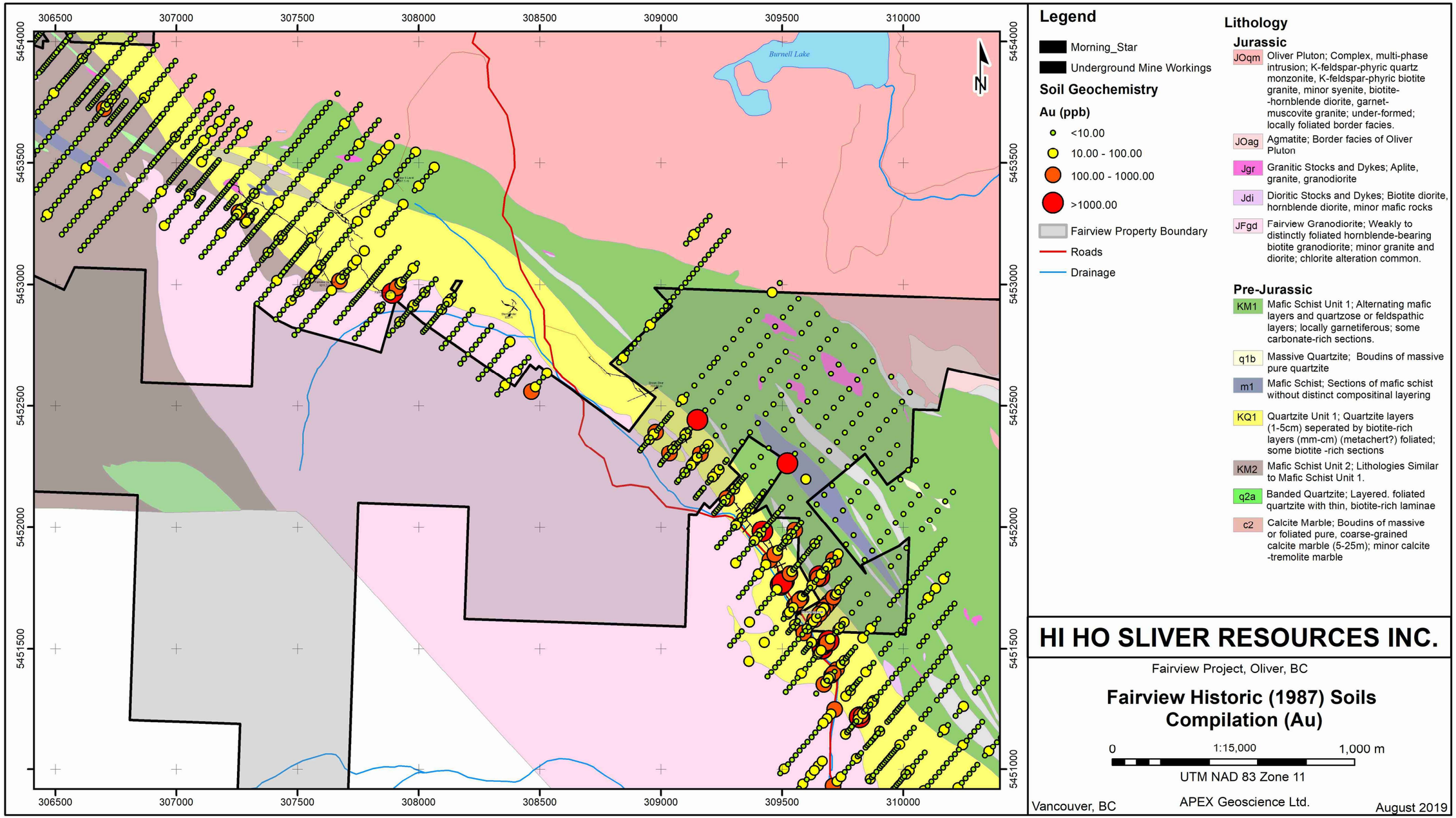
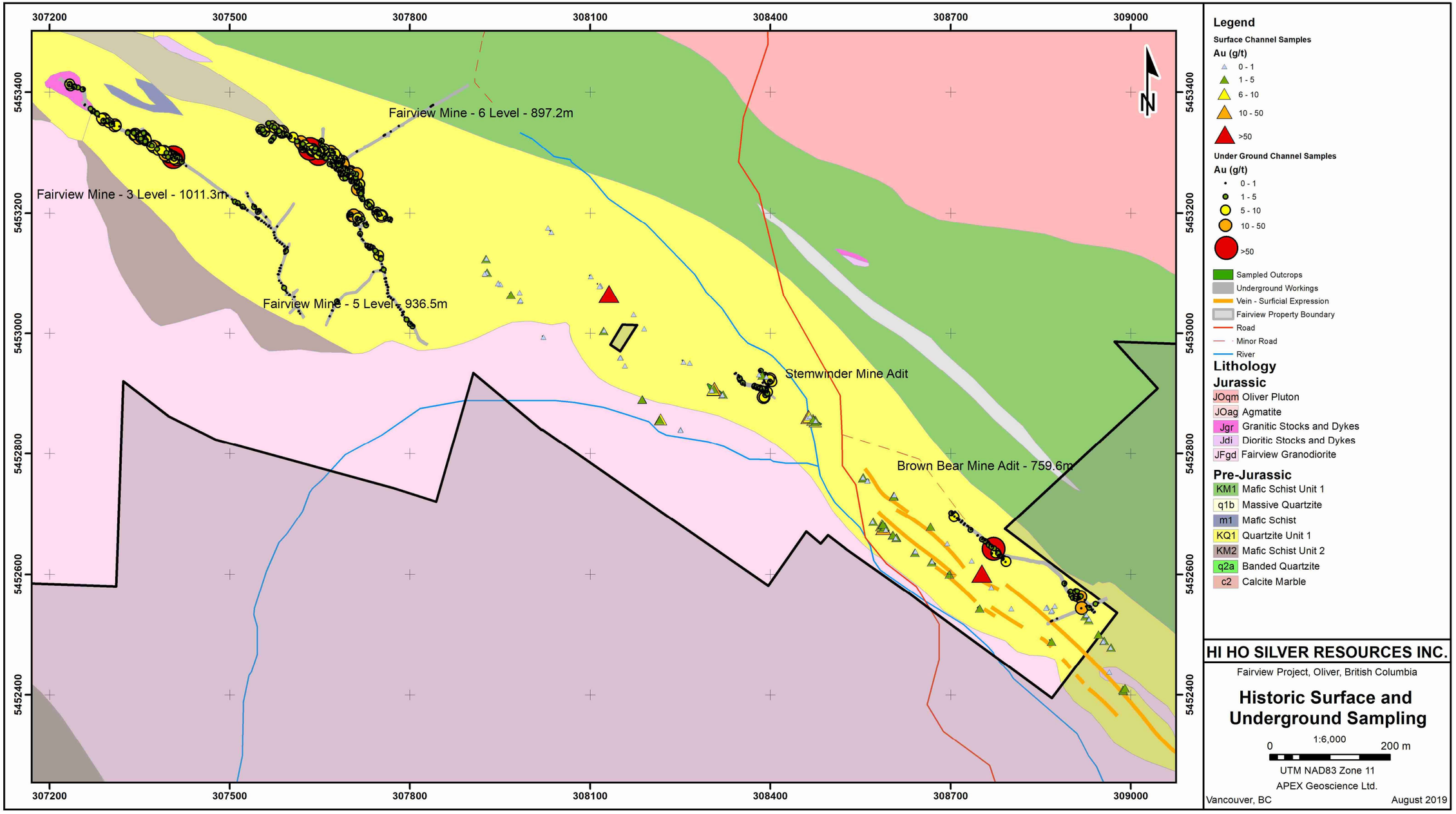


Figure 7 – Underground Workings of Fairview Area



Late 1987 through early 1988 saw exploration of the Stemwinder mine Property and Brown Bear adit by Highland Valley Resources Ltd. Underground mapping, and surface and underground sampling (Figure 7 above) were carried out on the Brown Bear adit, which revealed an area of extremely sulphide-rich quartz veins sitting on top of the major left-lateral fault. Assay results from the vein area yielded up to 302.7 g/t Au, and 124.1 g/t Ag. In the Stemwinder Mine area, all known pits, trenches, shallow underground workings, and quartz vein outcrops were sampled. Samples assayed from the Main vein returned values up to 10.3 g/t Au and 185.1 g/t Ag, while samples from the Hanging Wall vein returned up to 1.89 g/t Au and 8.23 g/t Ag above ground and 20.3 g/t Au and 12.7 g/t Ag underground. Pits and trenches southeast of the Stemwinder shaft returned assay values up to 114.3 g/t Au and 23.0 g/t Ag while those northwest of the shaft returned up to 33.3 g/t Au and 9.26 g/t Ag, leading to the conclusion that the main fault greatly affects the mineralization of the Stemwinder mine. Eight backhoe trenches were put into sample areas of poor exposure, though it was only in 4 of the trenches, located near the Stemwinder shaft, that quartz veins were intersected and sampled. The resulting assays yielded up to 68.5 g/t Au and 28.8 g/t Ag. In addition to the sampling, 17 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes were completed across the Brown Bear, Stemwinder, and Wynn M crown grants. A total of 16 of the 17 holes intersected significant vein sections with assays returning values of up to 10.5 g/t Au and 113.1 g/t Ag (Mehner, 1988).

In 1988, Gila Bend Resource Corp. conducted a reconnaissance exploration program covering parts of Hi Ho's northeastern claims, and the historic Standard and Susie Mines outside of the Property. Within Hi Ho's Queen 5 (841685) claim a quartz vein was discovered hosted in sheared granitic rocks. The vein is approximately 0.6 m wide at the surface. Out of 18 soil samples and 2 rock samples collected over the vein, one soil sample returned 65 parts-per-billion (ppb) Au and a rock sample returned 0.13 g/t Au (DiSpirito and Blank, 1988).

Between May and July 1990, Oliver Gold Corp, drilled 11 diamond drill holes to test below the No. 6 level of the Fairview mine. The resulting core showed a much more complicated geology than expected due to interference from faults and intrusive rocks. Therefore, in January and February 1991, an additional 21 diamond drill holes (of which 5 holes totalling 410 m occur within the Property) were completed along the Brown Bear, Silver Crown, and Morning Star crown grants to test the Fairview vein system (Figures 3 and 4). The results of the 1991 drilling produced assays up to 290.9 g/t Au and 419.7 g/t Ag with visible gold present in the core. The drilling also connected the occurrences of the Hanging Wall vein and the Main vein. It was shown that the Main vein and Hanging Wall vein merge into one vein near the northeast corner of the Brown Bear crown grant (Tupper, 1991).

In February 1994, Oliver Gold Corp. completed a 13-hole diamond drill program totaling 1,083.3 m with the aim of testing the Hanging Wall vein and Main vein near the Brown Bear and Silver Crown adits. The veins were shown to dip at approximately 60 degrees (°) to the north about 30 m apart. The 1994 drilling program characterised the Hanging Wall and Main vein well, outlining the possibility for a mineralized shoot in the northeast corner of the Silver Crown crown grant, though the controls on this shoot were still

poorly understood (Hassard, 1994). An additional 28 diamond drill holes totaling 2,667.3 m were completed in November and December 1994 in the Brown Bear-Silver Crown area (Figures 3 and 4). Small veins and splays were shown to be associated with the Main vein and especially with the more complex Hanging Wall vein, and both veins had been offset approximately 10 m by the main fault.

Following the completion of the 1994 Oliver Gold Corp. drilling, Hassard (1995) calculated "drill indicated geological reserves" for a small area of the current Silver Crown Deposit totalling 51,450 tonnes grading 11.16 g/t Au and 37.7 g/t Ag (Table 2). The estimate is considered relevant in that it indicates the potential for the Silver Crown Deposit to host local zones of higher grade mineralization within the current resource (this Report). The "drill indicated geological reserves" of Hassard (1995) are considered historic in nature, are superseded by the current resource (this Report), and cannot be compared to, and do not meet the criteria for a mineral reserve or mineral resource of any category as defined in "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and as such should not be relied upon.

The estimate of Hassard (1995) is restricted to the area of highest drill hole density, extending over a 150 m strike length centered on the Silver Crown adit (Figures 3 and 4) and to a depth of approximately 70 m vertically below surface, and for the lower and upper veins only. The estimate utilized the polygonal section method, employing a maximum 20 m projection radius from the focal hole toward surface or where no adjacent hole exists. The minimum block width employed was 1.25 m; intersections with narrower true widths were diluted to the minimum block width using a dilution grade of 0.15 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag. The dilution grade is a simple average of typical wall rock values adjacent to mineralized intercepts. A dilution factor of 20% and a specific gravity of 2.7 g/cm^3 were used. Top cutting of high grade outliers was completed at two (2) times the average uncut grade of each mineralized intercept.

The authors consider the historical estimate unreliable due a lack of formal capping level determination via analysis of histogram, log probability plots and inflection points. Similarly, no lower cut has been applied and variography and block modeling has not been completed. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as a current mineral resource and therefore it should not be relied upon.

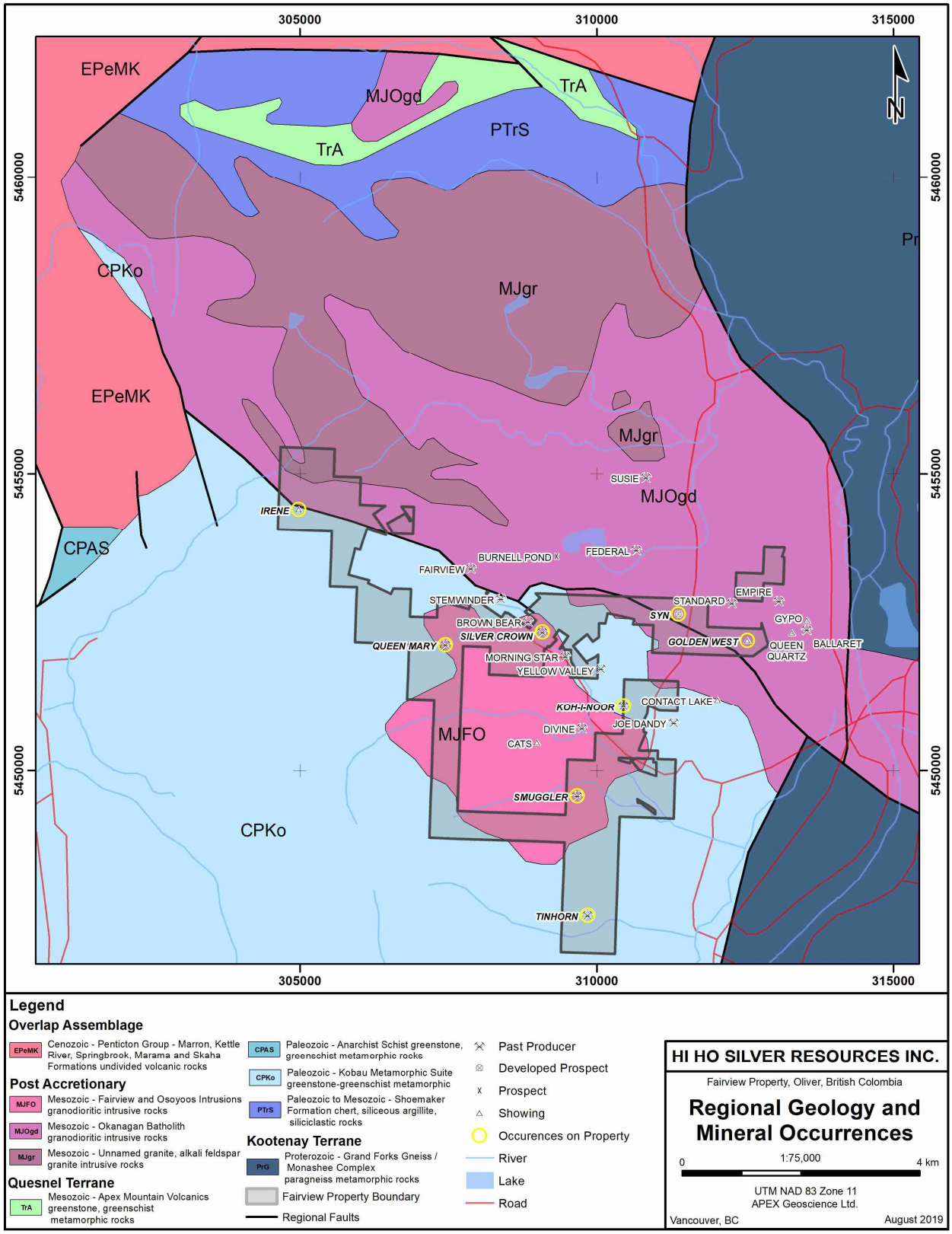
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Fairview Property lies on the west side of the Okanagan river valley within the Quesnellia Terrane of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt (Figure 8). The post-Devonian to pre-Cretaceous, possibly Carboniferous Kobau Group underlies most of the area. The exact age of the non-fossiliferous Kobau Group is unknown; therefore, time of deposition is based on lithological and structural correlations. A definitive minimum age of late Jurassic is given by the Oliver granite intrusion (Okulitch, 1973).

Two kilometres east of the Property, the Okanagan Valley follows a shallow, west-dipping crustal shear, which is the most prominent tectonic and stratigraphic break in the region. Parkinson and Tempelman-Kluit (1986) proposed a middle Eocene

Figure 8 – Regional Geology



extensional setting for the generation of this shear with the upper plate of the shear moving approximately 90 km to the west over the lower plate. Comparable polyphase deformation, metamorphism, and similar lithologies in the Anarchist Group to the east, dated to the Permian and possibly the Carboniferous based on fossil assemblages, support a correlation with the Kobau Group (Okulitch, 1973).

The Kobau Group is spatially restricted to the southern Okanagan Valley, bounded by the Okanagan Valley fault to the east and the Similkameen Valley to the west, and from the Oliver area down to the International border (Figure 8). The lithologies consist mainly of metasediments including quartzite, schist, greenstone, phyllite, and marble, with metamorphic grades not exceeding greenschist facies (Okulitch, 1973). Gold bearing veins, presumed to be mesothermal in origin, are present in both the metasediments and the intrusive bodies, and primarily occur in a wedge of Kobau Group rocks between the Oliver and Fairview plutons. The veins are parallel to the regional foliation striking northwest and dipping northeast. 3 phases of folding are recognized including an early episode coincident with regional metamorphism, followed by episodes possibly related to intrusive activity (Faulkner, 1990).

The Mesozoic aged Nelson Suite plutonic rocks intrude the Kobau Group rocks while the Jurassic aged Oliver granite truncates the Kobau Group to the north. Throughout the central region between the Similkameen and the Okanagan Valleys multiple Fairview plutonic bodies occur. The most northerly forms the southern border to Hi Ho's Fairview Property. Numerous granitic, dioritic, and mafic dikes, sills, and stocks associated with the Jurassic intrusions are also seen in the area (Mader et al., 1988).

7.2 Property Geology

There are 3 main lithological units (Figure 9) underlying Hi Ho Resources' Fairview Property: The Oliver quartz-monzonite intrusive in the north and northeast; the Fairview granodiorite in the southwest; and the metasediments of the Kobau Group wedged between the two, striking northwest-southeast.

In the Hi Ho Property area, the mapped Kobau Group units make up a 1,500m section, and include banded and foliated quartzite with minor mafic schists, thickly layered mafic schist units with interposed quartzite bands, minor mafic metavolcanic flows or sills, and metacarbonates (Mader et al., 1988). The structurally lowest rocks of the group (KM1) comprise mafic schist with thin marble boudins and minor mafic sills and flows. This unit is succeeded by a banded quartzite unit (KQ1) then overlain by a repeated sequence of mafic schist (KM2) and quartzite (KQ2). The earliest recorded deformation of the Kobau Group rocks involves tight, isoclinal, recumbent folds with inconsistent fold axes plunging to the northwest and northeast. The rock layering was transposed into an axial planar foliation as seen by the parallel arrangement of platy and elongate minerals, with moderate to steep regional dips in the northeast. The amount of structural thickening is uncertain, although flattening is evident from the boudinaged quartzite and marble (Mader et al., 1988).

The regional dynamo-thermal metamorphism of the group seems to coincide with the main pre-Jurassic phase of deformation. The actinolite-biotite-epidote-albite assemblages in the mafic schist, as well as the calcite-tremolite assemblages in some of the carbonate rocks reveal the metamorphic grade did not exceed greenschist facies. The protolith of the Kobau group in Fairview area is interpreted as thick succession of marine, fine-grained, stratified volcaniclastic sediments of predominately mafic composition with intercalated quartz feldspathic sediments, minor limestone and abundant ribbon chert; therefore suggesting a volcanic arc and continental margin environment of deposition, distal to volcanic centers (Mader et al., 1988).

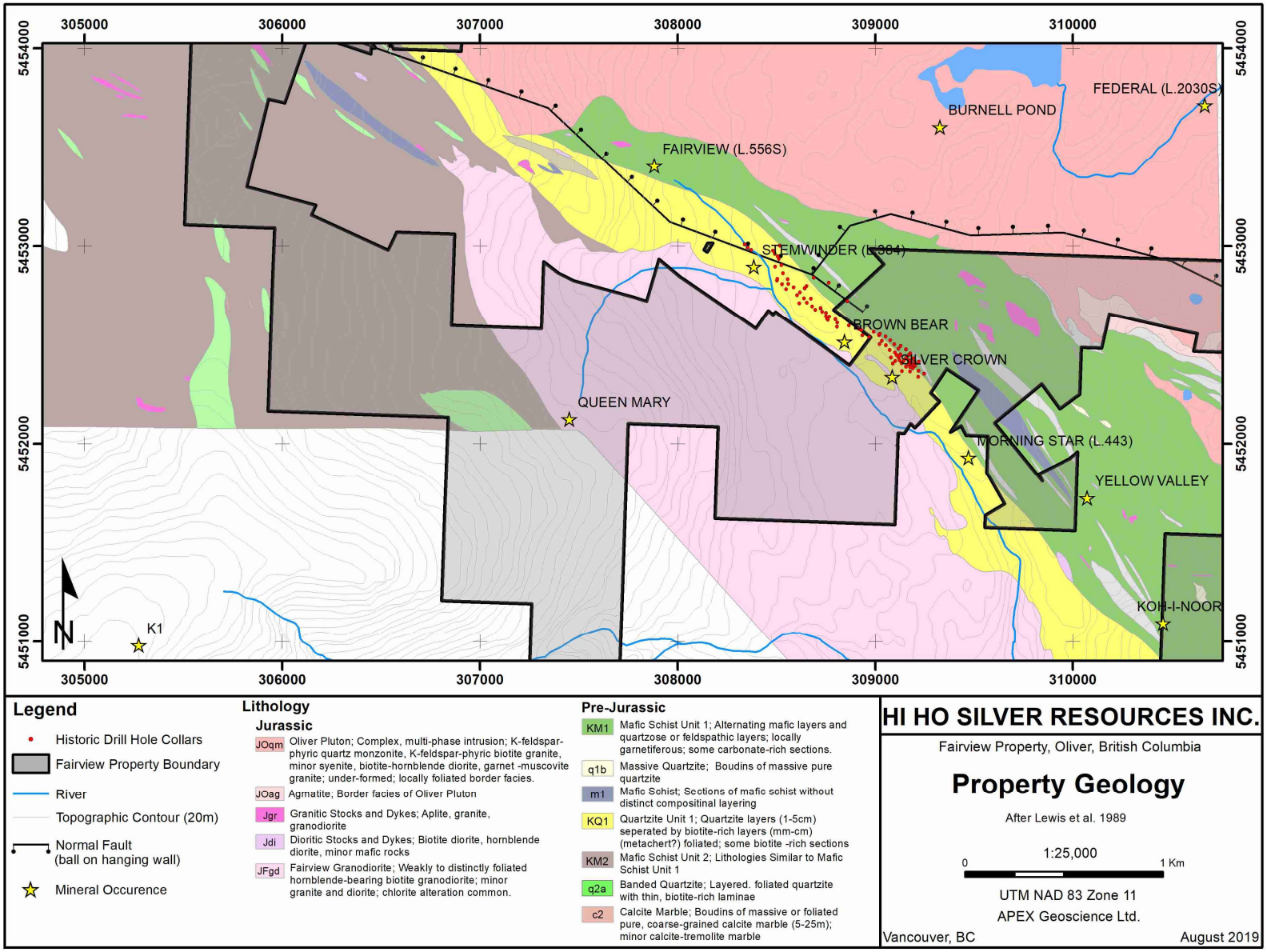
The Oliver pluton outcrops in the north and northeast regions of the Property, and clearly cuts the Kobau Group structures and strata. The pluton borders the claims along the north and northeast. This multiphase heterogeneous unit is comprised of several lithologies including porphyritic biotite granite, biotite-hornblende diorite, porphyritic quartz monzonite, garnet-muscovite granite, and syenite. Mineralogically and chemically the pluton has affinities with S and I-type granitic rocks. Radiometric Uranium-Lead zircon dating of the pluton give an age of 152 +/- 3 million years ago (Ma), and Rubidium-Strontium whole-rock analysis gives 157 +/- 8 Ma on the youngest phase of the intrusion (Mader et al., unpublished as cited by Parkinson, 1985).

The Fairview granodiorite is a small, sub-circular body approximately 4kms in diameter. Isolated in the Kobau metasedimentary rocks, the intrusive underlies the southern area of the claims. The unit is weakly foliated hornblende-bearing biotite granodiorite, with an unpublished age date (by R.L. Armstrong) of greater than 111 +/- 5 Ma using biotite potassium-argon dating. Accompanying the intrusive units are numerous dioritic, aplitic, and mafic dikes and stocks that crosscut the Kobau unit (Mader et al., 1988). The intrusive contacts of the Oliver and Fairview plutons crosscut phases one and phase two folding events. The relationship with the third folding event stays unclear.

7.3 Mineralization

Mesothermal gold-silver quartz vein mineralization at the Fairview area is hosted within a poly-deformed and greenschist facies metamorphosed banded quartzite unit of the Carboniferous to Permian Kobau Group. The lower quartzite unit (KQ1) hosts the majority of the auriferous quartz veins in the area, and is described as a laminated quartz unit with up to 5% micaceous partings and trace to 2% pyrite smeared on lamination planes. Other common host rocks include biotite quartzites with up to 10% biotite, and graphitic quartzites with 40-80% quartz laminae and 20-60% fine grained black graphitic argillaceous laminae (Hassard, 1994). Currently there are seven mineral occurrences documented within the Property: Silver Crown, Queen Mary, Golden West, Koh-I-Noor, Smuggler, Tinhorn and Irene. The Syn prospect is also within the property, but is a uranium target and therefore not relevant to this report.

Figure 9 – Property Geology



The Silver Crown is part of the Fairview gold belt. The deposit comprises three closely-spaced northwest, hosted within the KQ1 unit of Kobau group, striking and moderately northeast dipping quartz veins that outcrop on surface, all closely paralleling the regional foliation. Despite being locally sheared due to faulting, the veins are thought to be continuous for 4 kms along the Fairview-Morning Star belt, from the Morning Star mine in the southeast, through the Stemwinder, to the Fairview mine in the northwest. Quartz vein widths range from 10 cm to 10 m, with vein zones in the Fairview mine up to 15 m in width. Faulting sub-parallel to the veining could account for the thickening and thickening (Hassard, 1994). To date, the Silver Crown Deposit mineralization has been modeled over a 400 m strike length and to a depth of 115 m from surface. The deposit is open at depth and to the northwest and southeast along strike.

The historic Queen Mary mine, located within the Queen 4 claim, approximately 1 km southwest of the historic Fairview and Stemwinder mines, consists of Au-bearing quartz veins hosted by siliceous schist, chlorite-actinolite phyllite and foliated phyllitic quartzite of the Kobau Group, near the Fairview pluton contact. In places, the vein lies between porphyritic dikes and schists (B.C. Minfile 082ESW097).

Located within the Queen 5 claim (841685) is the Golden West occurrence. Hosted within sheared granitic rocks the vein is approximately 0.6 meters wide at the surface. There is a lack of documentation on the vein description and mineralogy, however soil sampling and rock sampling over the vein returned weakly anomalous gold values (DiSpirito and Blank, 1988).

The Koh-I-Noor, Smuggler, and Tinhorn occurrences lie within the Kobau group, although no information could be found describing the mineralization of the Koh-I-Noor (B.C. Minfile 082ESW095). Little is known of the mineralization and structure of the Smuggler vein. Mineralization, in quartz veins, includes pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Malachite alteration is frequently associated with chalcopyrite (B.C. Minfile 082ESW089). At the Tinhorn, east striking, steeply south dipping, parallel quartz veins 10 centimetres to 1 metre wide host the mineralization. The veins conform to the schistosity of the wallrock and contain pyrite, galena, sphalerite, free gold and tellurides. Malachite staining is also present. North striking, west dipping faults 5 to 10 metres apart are reported to displace the quartz veins to the right a few metres. However, underground workings failed to find the extension of the vein system beyond one fault (B.C. Minfile 082ESW005).

On the far west side of the Property, the Irene occurrence is a south to southeast striking, shallow dipping quartz vein, hosted in a granodiorite unit, which intruded a dioritic feldspar porphyry host rock. The vein has a maximum width of 2.0 metres and averages 0.4 metre, with pyrite and galena comprising the mineralogy. At least two significant faults are thought to have displaced the vein (B.C. Minfile 082ESW153). The occurrence is at or just west of the northwestern boundary of the Property.

8 Deposit Types

Exploration on the Fairview Property has been focused on Au-Quartz vein deposits associated with regional faulting and splays. Ash and Alldrick, 1996, provide a description and explanation of this Mesothermal Vein deposit type which is summarised below.

Au-Quartz veins form within regional compressional/transpressional regimes in relation to major faults and splays. Mineralization generally occurs from 6 to 12 km depth (1-3 kilobars) at temperatures between 200 ^{0}C to 400 ^{0}C.

CO_2- and H_2O-rich fluids are pumped up transcrustal fault zones, formed by terrane collision, via a tectonically or seismically driven cycle of pressure build-up, fracturing, and sealing. These fluids carry gold, silver, arsenic, (±antimony, tellurium, tungsten, molybdenum) as well as low concentrations of copper, lead, and zinc to crustal levels where gold is deposited due to sulphidation as a result of wall-rock interactions, phase separation, and fluid pressure reduction. This process generally forms tabular fissure veins in competent lithologies, and stockwork veins in less competent lithologies. The resulting mineralogy commonly includes, but is not limited to, native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. Alteration of the host rock adjacent to the veins consists of silicification, pyritization, and potassium metasomatism, while a large carbonate alteration halo may be found up to 10 m away from the vein.

The fluid source for mineralization is unclear but may be metamorphic, magmatic, or mantle derived. In collisional regimes involving crustal thickening, anatexis or metamorphic devolatization of the lower crust, or subducted slab are possible fluid sources.

In the case of the Fairview Property, Au-Quartz veins appear strongly related to large-scale faults, in particular the Hanging Wall vein. Multiple tectonic events are in evidence as the structure-parallel veining in some areas is cut and offset by faulting.

9 Exploration

During 2014, Hi Ho completed limited rock geochemical sampling within the Fairview Gold Property. A total of 60 kg (six composite samples of 10 kg each) of material was collected in plastic pails from the historic waste dump located at the entrance to the Brown Bear mine, and 20 kg (4 composite samples of 5 kg each) collected from the waste dump of the historic Morning Star Mine and mill site. A single 1.7 kg split derived from the 60 kg Brown Bear historic waste dump material, and two samples each weighing 1.4 kg from the Morning Star historic waste dump material, were submitted for 30 gram aqua-regia digestion and ICP-MS multi-element analysis (Jackson and Bakus, 2014). Individual sample locations occur roughly along a northwest trending line at 5 to 30 m spacing, however it is unclear whether sampled sites were chosen randomly or selected based on the presence of visible mineralization.

The composite sample results from the Brown Bear waste pile sampling returned values 0.91 g/t Au. The Morning Star mill site tailings pile returned a value of 0.57 g/t Au. A second sample collected from Morning Star mill site tailings pile did not return significant

gold values. The results of sampling are somewhat limited given the few samples submitted, and that the samples were not submitted for fire assay analysis. The ICP-MS determined gold values are considered indicative of the presence of anomalous gold values only. In addition, the lead author was unable to obtain information with respect to the sample reduction methods the original larger 60 kg and 20 kg field samples were subject to, from which to inform an opinion as to the representivity of the sampling.

The primary objective of the sampling as stated in the Company's assessment report submitted to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines was to determine: "whether the historic Brown Bear and Morning Star stockpiles and mill site tailings pile could contain potentially economic quantities of mineralized material and whether further investigation was warranted. Further, that an analysis of the stockpile material could aid in confirming historic production values associated with the properties."

The results of composite rock sampling completed by Hi Ho during 2014 indicate that gold mineralized rock is present within the historic waste piles of the Brown Bear and Morning Star mine and the mill site tailings material. However, given their relatively limited aerial extent of approximately 30 m x 10 m (Brown Bear) and 50 m x 20 m (Morning Star) in what appears to be a thin veneer, the authors are of the opinion they are not likely to contain quantities of gold mineralization of potential economic significance. In addition, the historic mine workings of the Brown Bear and Morning Star mines from which the waste rock material and tailings were derived from, occur wholly outside the present day Fairview Gold Property.

In May 2019, Hi Ho completed a 15 day work program to conduct a structural analysis and small rock sampling program of the Property. The purpose of the structural analysis was to locate potential cross-structures which may be surficial indicators of a potential concealed mineral deposit (Sookochoff, 2019). A total of 36 rock samples were collected of which, 13 were submitted for geochemical analysis. The location of the rock samples and assay results are listed below in Table 3 and shown on Figure 11. The assay results from the Brown Bear dump site (samples F-21A to F-21I) returned gold values ranging from 137 to 326 ppb Au, while no other samples returned significant Au values.

The structural analysis delineated 2 cross-structural locations from indicated northwesterly and westerly trending structures. These areas were interpreted to represent potential structural conduits for mineralized fluids. The analysis utilized a digital elevation model (DEM) image hill shade image map from MapPlace as the base map. A total of 75 structurally indicated lineaments were digitized, compiled into a 10 degree class interval, and plotted as a rose diagram (Sookochoff, 2019). The locations of the cross-structures are shown on Figure 11.

Figure 10 – 2014 Rock Sample Locations

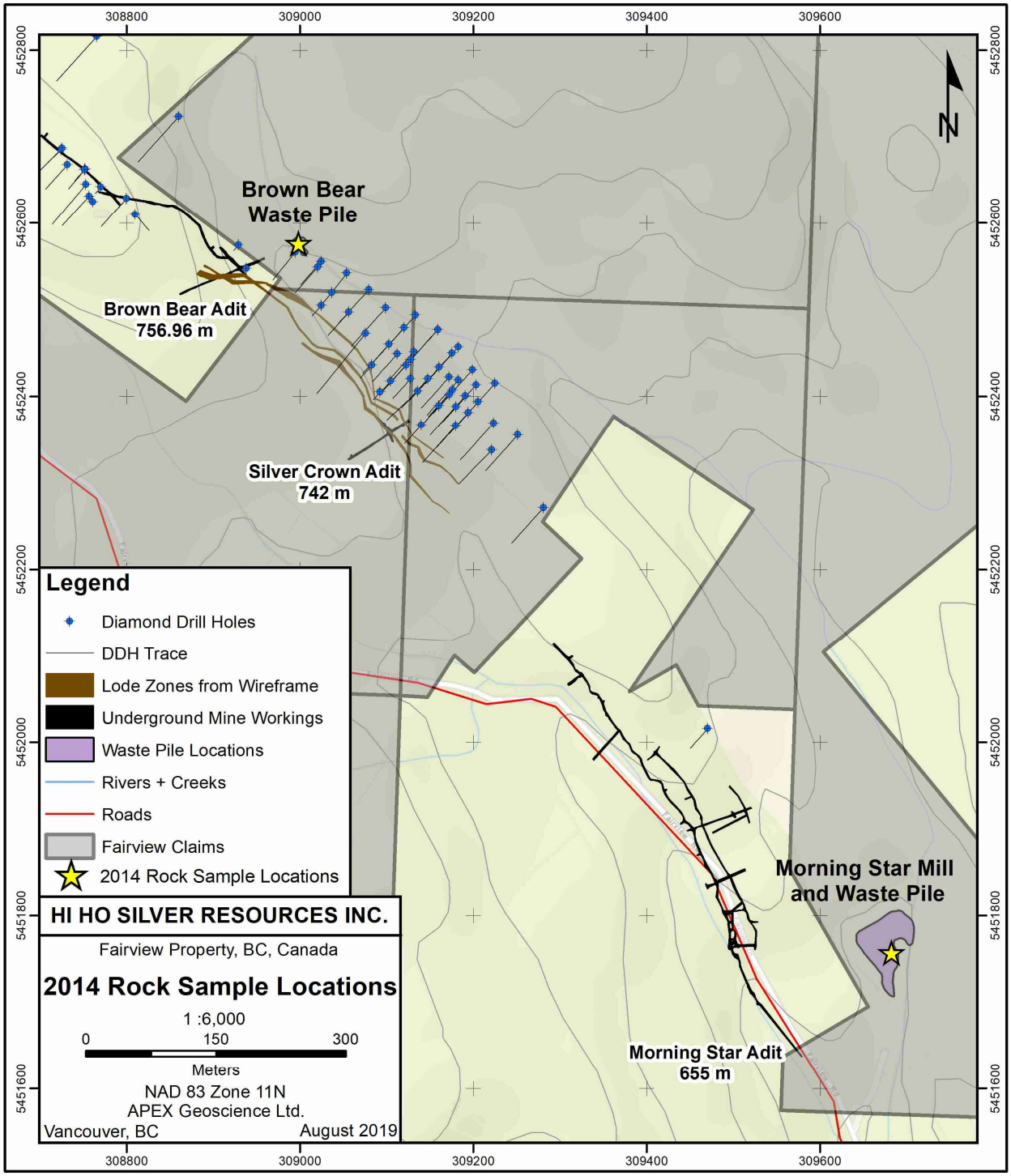
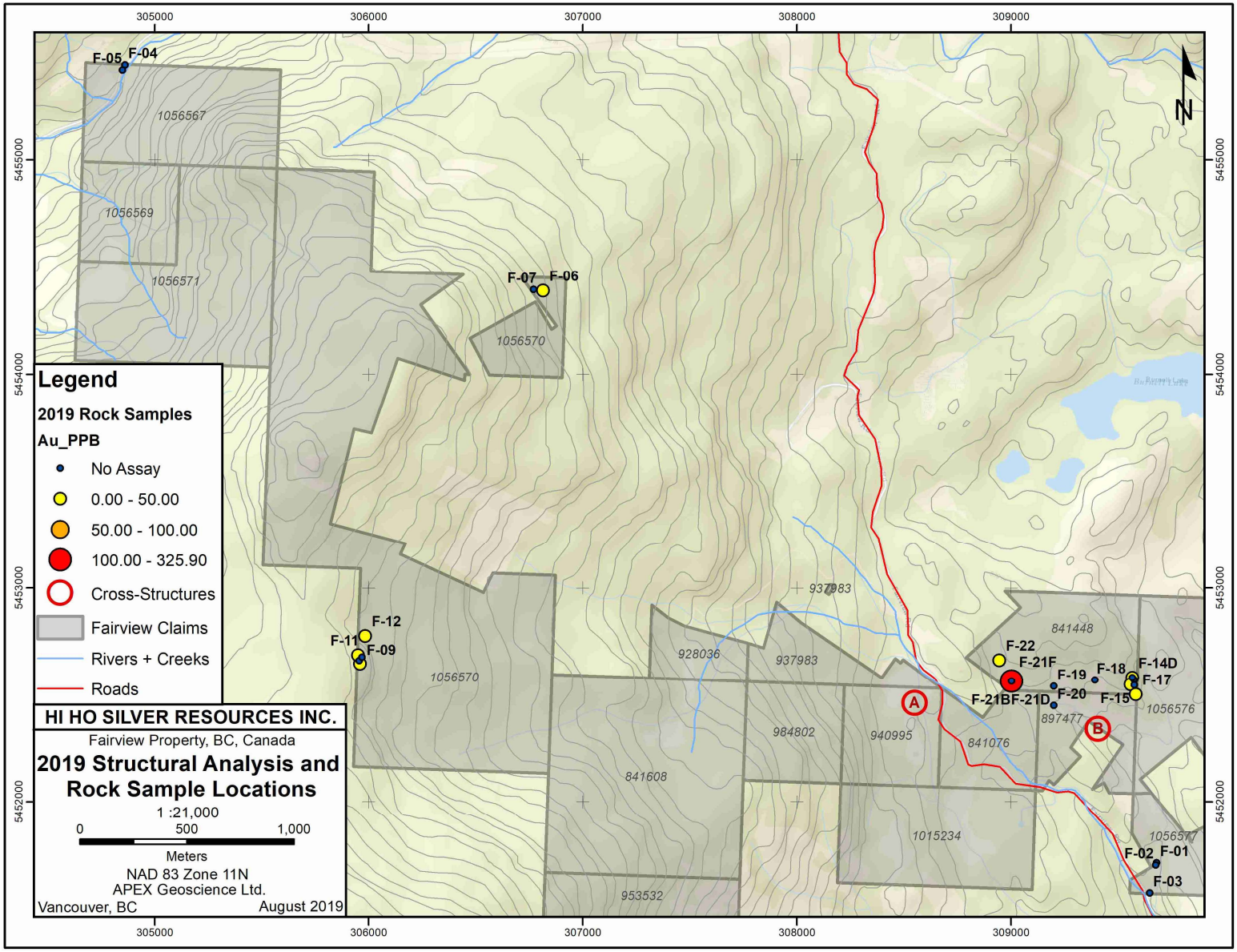


Table 3 – 2019 Rock Samples

Sample	Easting	Northing	Type	Lithology	Mo_ PPM	Cu_ PPM	Pb_ PPM	As_ PPM	Au_ PPB
F-01	309681	5451715	HM	Banded siliceous black quartzite					
F-02	309677	5451704	HM	Siliceous limonite					
F-03	309649	5451574	FB	Exhalite; banded silica					
F-04	304861	5455446	FB	White quartzite					
F-05	304850	5455422	FB	Massive quartz					
F-06	306814	5454390	FB	Andesite	0.4	129.5	1.9	1.05	0.25
F-07	306771	5454396	FB	Rotten white granite					
F-08	305955	5452662	FB	Chert					
F-09	305960	5452647	FB	Laminated silica exhalite	0.2	56.2	1.8	0.25	0.8
F-10	305969	5452678	FB	Fine laminated dark green sheared andesite					
F-11	305950	5452687	FB	Laminated silica rock	0.1	7.8	2.4	1.2	0.25
F-12	305984	5452776	FB	Med-dark grey quartzite	0.3	33.1	1.6	0.7	0.25
F-13	309574	5452574	IS	White granite					
F-14A	309567	5452582	FB	Pink-white granite	0.8	9.9	15.4	0.6	0.5
F-14B	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite					
F-14C	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite	2.9	13	15.3	2	0.25
F-14D	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite	1	12	17.4	0.25	0.25
F-14E	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite					
F-14F	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite					
F-14G	309567	5452582	IS	Pink-white granite					
F-15	309559	5452550	IS	Laminated; exhalite	0.4	11.6	14.4	0.5	0.25
F-16	309577	5452547	IS	Light grey rhyolite					
F-17	309584	5452503	IS	Laminated fine grained quartzite	0.2	6.1	10.7	0.5	0.25
F-18	309393	5452571	FB	Dark grey quartzite					
F-19	309201	5452541	IS	Greenstone					
F-20	309201	5425451	IS	Light grey - white rhyolite					
F-21A	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-21B	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite	0.8	18.2	28.7	151.3	208.2
F-21C	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-21D	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite	0.9	10.1	28.9	100.4	137.3
F-21E	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-21F	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite	15.5	98.8	2872.8	15.2	325.9
F-21G	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-21H	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-21I	309003	5452565	FB	Silica veined; sheared exhalite					
F-22	308946	5452663	IS	Dark green platy andesite	0.3	100.4	5.2	0.7	31.9

**HM: Heavy Mineral/Dump; FB: Float; IS: In Situ*

Figure 11 – 2019 Cross-Structure Areas and Rock Sample Locations



10 Drilling

No drilling has been completed on behalf of Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. within the Fairview Gold Property. All drilling within the Property is historic in nature. A description of the historic drilling completed within the Property, as it relates to the current mineral resource estimate with respect to the Silver Crown Deposit (this Report) is considered relevant and is presented below.

A total of 47 holes were drilled on the Fairview Property during 1991 and 1994 by Oliver Gold Corp. All of the 47 diamond drill holes were NQ sized drill core. Of the 47 holes within the Property, 41 were used to estimate grade in the mineral resource estimate, in addition to two diamond drill holes on the adjacent Brown Bear claim not within the Fairview Property. All drill holes were aligned southwest, with true azimuths ranging from 218º to 222º, and dips ranging from 44º to 86º. A complete list of drill holes located within the Property and those used in the mineral resource estimate, along with their collar information is provided in Table 3.

The drilling has defined three parallel zones of gold-bearing quartz veins (upper, middle and lower), each separated by a true width of 10 m to 20 m, striking northwest (approximately 312º), and dipping 60º northeast. The three quartz veins have been modeled over a 400 m strike length and to a depth of 115 m from surface (Figures 11, 12 and 13). Mineralized quartz vein drill intercepts returned estimated true widths ranging from 0.18 to 7.72 m (averaging 2.12 m). A summary of drill intercepts returning uncapped composite grades of greater than or equal to 1 g/t Au is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Silver Crown Drill Holes

Drill Hole	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
B91-13	Brown Bear*	308929	5452575	779	222	-83	59.09
B91-14	Brown Bear**	308938	5452548	779	222	-75	15.24
B91-15	Brown Bear*	308938	5452548	779	222	-86	35.44
BB94-04	Brown Bear	309021	5452549	762	222	-60	75.74
BB94-05	Brown Bear	308995	5452566	767	219	-60	78.03
BB94-06	Brown Bear	309025	5452556	762	222	-70	95.71
SC91-16	Silver Crown	309076	5452473	760	219	-46	124.06
SC91-17	Silver Crown	309136	5452406	757	227	-47	70.56
SC91-18	Silver Crown	309221	5452338	749	224	-44	76.07
SC91-19	Silver Crown**	309281	5452271	743	222	-70	81.99
SC91-21	Silver Crown	309037	5452519	760	222	-70	57.00
SC94-01	Silver Crown	309123	5452436	756	222	-50	70.10
SC94-02	Silver Crown	309103	5452460	758	222	-50	68.88
SC94-03	Silver Crown	309056	5452497	760	222	-60	70.10
SC94-07	Silver Crown	309025	5452505	764	222	-70	45.72
SC94-08	Silver Crown	309054	5452542	760	218	-70	93.27

SC94-09	Silver Crown	309079	5452523	760	222	-60	102.41
SC94-10	Silver Crown	309099	5452502	760	222	-50	90.53
SC94-11	Silver Crown	309132	5452451	753	222	-65	89.92
SC94-12	Silver Crown	309161	5452434	749	222	-60	100.58
SC94-13	Silver Crown	309176	5452408	749	222	-68	102.41
SC94-14	Silver Crown	309160	5452389	753	222	-60	75.30
SC94-15	Silver Crown	309180	5452366	752	222	-45	78.00
SC94-16	Silver Crown	309206	5452394	747	222	-63	110.00
SC94-17	Silver Crown	309223	5452369	747	222	-56	101.20
SC94-18	Silver Crown**	309225	5452415	743	222	-60	142.00
SC94-19	Silver Crown	309199	5452431	744	222	-63	131.40
SC94-20	Silver Crown	309175	5452450	745	222	-64	135.30
SC94-21	Silver Crown	309159	5452477	748	222	-57	128.90
SC94-22	Silver Crown**	309159	5452477	748	222	-72	154.20
SC94-23	Silver Crown	309120	5452479	755	222	-53	92.40
SC94-24	Silver Crown	309133	5452494	754	222	-62	120.70
SC94-25	Silver Crown**	309183	5452457	743	222	-70	160.30
SC94-26	Silver Crown	309093	5452405	764	222	-67	30.50
SC94-27	Silver Crown	309128	5452443	754	222	-59	77.40
SC94-28	Silver Crown**	309251	5452355	745	222	-60	111.30
SC94-29	Silver Crown	309194	5452381	750	222	-55	91.40
SC94-30	Silver Crown	309140	5452367	757	222	-53	45.70
SC94-31	Silver Crown	309172	5452402	750	222	-62	87.00
SC94-32	Silver Crown	309105	5452418	760	222	-57	38.40
SC94-33	Silver Crown	309148	5452421	753	222	-54	78.00
SC94-34	Silver Crown	309172	5452423	749	222	-63	106.70
SC94-35	Silver Crown	309183	5452419	747	222	-63	115.80
SC94-36	Silver Crown	309191	5452401	748	222	-63	102.40
SC94-37	Silver Crown	309083	5452436	761	222	-46	28.70
SC94-38	Silver Crown	309112	5452449	757	222	-50	64.00
SC94-39	Silver Crown	309180	5452388	751	222	-60	85.30
SC94-40	Silver Crown	309203	5452413	745	222	-60	113.70
SC94-41	Silver Crown	309128	5452421	756	222	-60	61.30

**Drill holes off Property*
***Drill holes not included in Resource Estimate*

Figure 12 – Diamond Drill Section 8440N

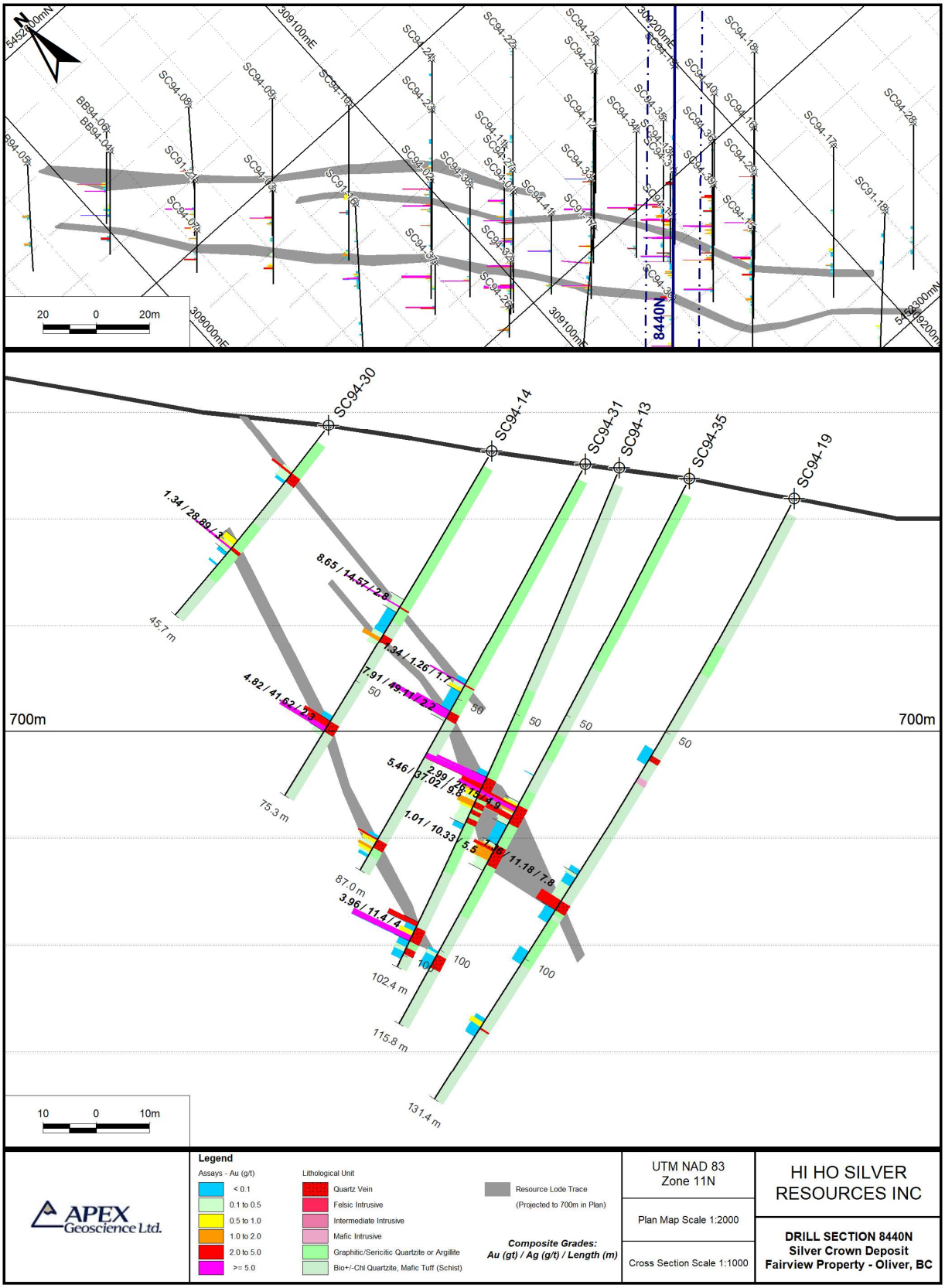


Figure 13 – Diamond Drill Section 8500N

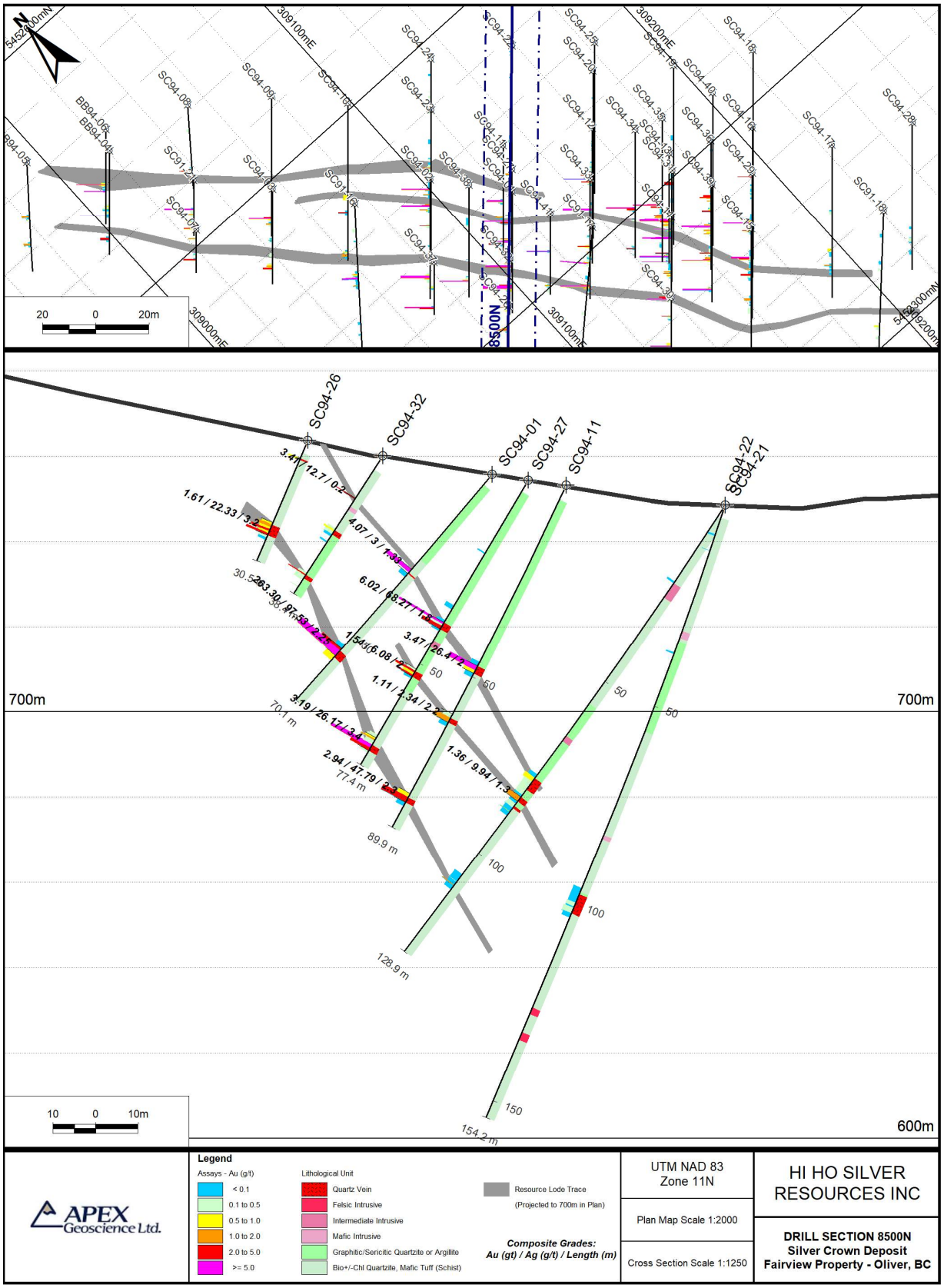


Figure 14 – Diamond Drill Section 8620N

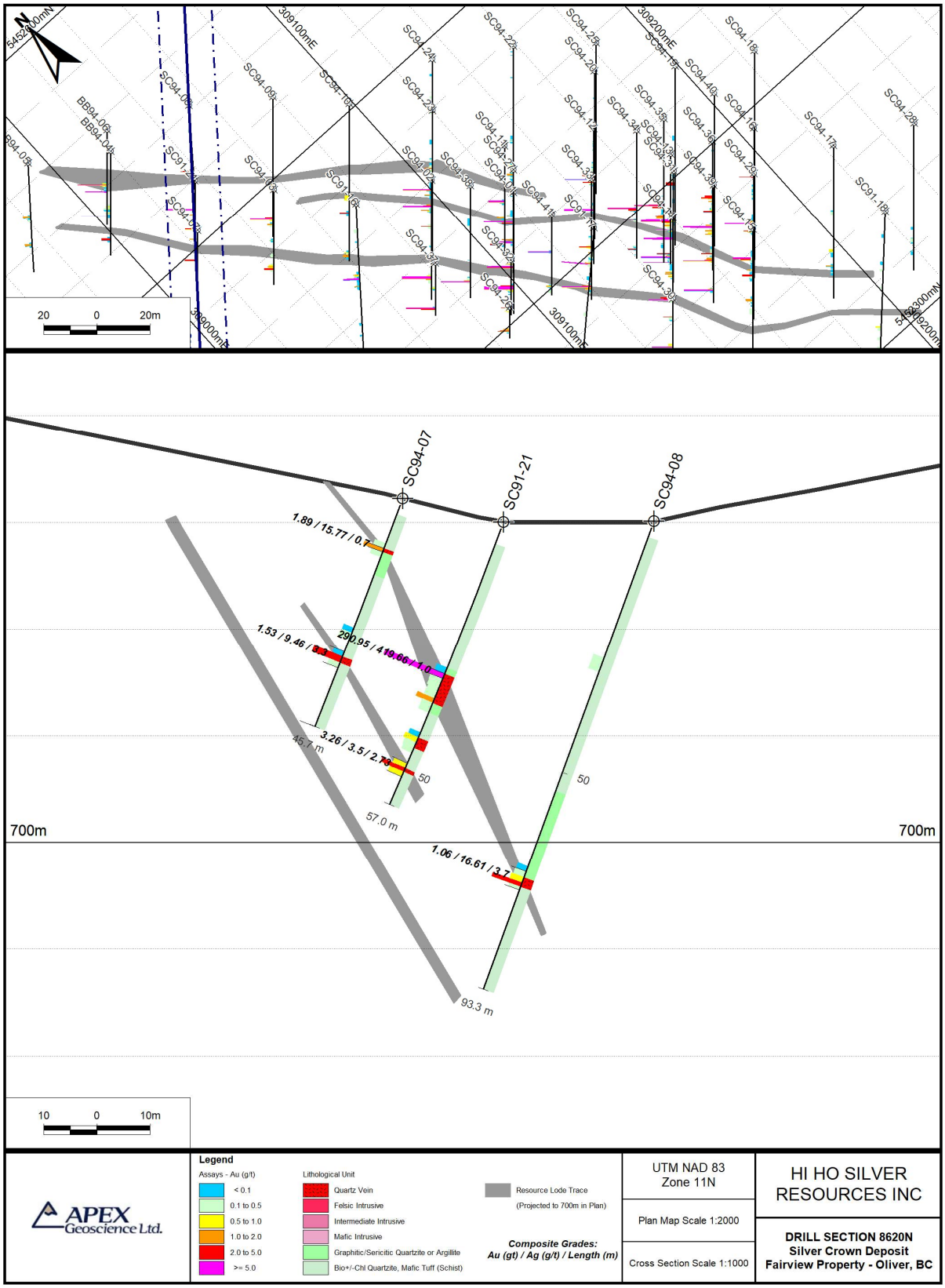


Table 5 – Silver Crown Deposit Significant Drill Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zone
SC91-16	37.91	41.71	3.80	3.66	1.51	12.31	Lower
includes	39.85	40.71	0.86	0.83	5.21	27.43	Lower
	43.95	44.38	0.43	0.41	1.13	22.29	Lower
SC91-17	17.96	21.49	3.53	3.38	2.43	39.91	Upper
includes	19.51	20.66	1.15	1.10	7.08	116.41	Upper
SC91-21	30.47	31.47	1.00	0.77	290.95	419.66	Upper
	48.60	51.33	2.73	2.09	3.26	3.50	Middle
SC94-01	29.15	30.48	1.33	1.25	4.07	3.00	Upper
includes	29.15	30.15	1.00	0.94	5.35	2.74	Upper
	53.95	56.20	2.25	2.11	263.30	97.53	Lower
SC94-02	54.10	59.60	5.50	5.17	2.59	27.15	Lower
includes	55.70	57.80	2.10	1.97	6.24	65.24	Lower
SC94-03	20.50	23.90	3.40	2.94	2.11	34.43	Upper
includes	21.50	22.90	1.40	1.21	4.57	73.57	Upper
	56.00	59.40	3.40	2.94	1.51	16.00	Lower
includes	58.10	59.40	1.30	1.13	2.57	32.91	Lower
SC94-07	9.90	10.60	0.70	0.54	1.89	15.77	Upper
	30.60	33.90	3.30	2.53	1.53	9.46	Middle
includes	72.10	72.90	0.80	0.61	3.81	66.17	Middle
SC94-08	69.80	73.50	3.70	2.83	1.06	16.61	Upper
SC94-10	62.70	63.40	0.70	0.66	2.57	8.57	Middle
SC94-11	47.20	49.20	2.00	1.64	3.47	26.40	Upper
	59.90	62.10	2.20	1.80	1.11	2.34	Middle
	81.00	83.30	2.30	1.88	2.94	47.79	Lower
includes	82.00	83.30	1.30	1.06	4.49	79.54	Lower
SC94-12	59.00	62.05	3.05	2.64	5.23	4.42	Middle
includes	60.00	61.20	1.20	1.04	12.93	6.51	Middle
SC94-13	63.10	72.90	9.80	7.72	5.46	37.02	Middle
includes	63.10	66.45	3.35	2.64	10.09	66.37	Middle
	93.10	97.10	4.00	3.15	3.96	11.40	Lower
includes	93.10	94.10	1.00	0.79	4.05	3.09	Lower
and	96.00	97.10	1.10	0.87	10.11	34.97	Lower
SC94-14	32.20	35.00	2.80	2.42	8.65	14.57	Lower
includes	33.70	34.00	0.30	0.26	78.24	127.20	Lower
	58.90	61.20	2.30	1.99	4.82	41.62	Lower
SC94-15	23.90	26.20	2.30	2.22	1.45	12.07	Lower
	61.30	63.10	1.80	1.74	2.74	5.42	Lower

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zone
SC94-16		38.80	39.10	0.30	0.25	4.52	26.40	Lower
		71.20	74.30	3.10	2.60	15.72	81.30	Middle
	includes	72.60	73.30	0.70	0.59	66.34	303.40	Middle
		78.00	78.50	0.50	0.42	1.58	10.92	Middle
		94.50	98.50	4.00	3.35	2.64	19.83	Lower
	includes	96.30	98.10	1.80	1.51	5.50	39.45	Lower
SC94-17		79.60	80.30	0.70	0.63	1.85	3.80	Lower
SC94-19		81.50	89.30	7.80	6.54	1.36	11.18	Lower
	includes	87.20	89.30	2.10	1.76	2.33	38.10	Lower
SC94-20		85.10	90.90	5.80	4.81	1.99	4.47	Middle
	includes	85.10	88.60	3.50	2.90	2.71	4.99	Middle
SC94-21		83.50	84.80	1.30	1.16	1.36	9.94	Middle
SC94-23		48.30	51.90	3.60	3.31	2.72	44.15	Upper
	includes	48.30	49.40	1.10	1.01	8.06	130.99	Upper
		60.60	61.80	1.20	1.10	1.19	10.06	Middle
SC94-24	includes	84.90	85.60	0.70	0.59	1.92	2.51	Middle
		112.70	116.90	4.20	3.56	3.08	5.45	Middle
	includes	112.70	114.60	1.90	1.61	6.58	8.96	Middle
SC94-26		20.80	24.00	3.20	2.56	1.61	22.33	Lower
SC94-27		38.70	40.50	1.80	1.57	6.02	68.27	Upper
		51.50	53.50	2.00	1.75	1.54	6.08	Middle
		70.20	73.60	3.40	2.97	3.19	26.17	Lower
	includes	72.00	73.60	1.60	1.40	5.99	45.23	Lower
SC94-29		79.30	81.10	1.80	1.63	1.33	17.20	Lower
SC94-30		27.50	30.50	3.00	2.76	1.34	28.89	Lower
SC94-31		47.00	48.70	1.70	1.44	1.34	1.26	Upper
		52.70	54.90	2.20	1.87	7.91	49.11	Middle
	includes	52.70	54.40	1.70	1.44	10.21	63.26	Middle
SC94-32		11.80	12.00	0.20	0.18	3.41	12.70	Upper
SC94-33		43.00	45.00	2.00	1.83	1.39	1.26	Middle
		68.10	71.60	3.50	3.20	3.90	31.64	Lower
		68.50	69.70	1.20	1.10	10.05	76.02	Lower
SC94-34		64.10	66.80	2.70	2.26	3.84	48.04	Middle
		74.30	75.70	1.40	1.17	1.01	12.11	Middle
	includes	98.50	99.00	0.50	0.42	2.26	61.70	Lower
SC94-35		68.60	73.50	4.90	4.11	2.99	26.15	Middle
	includes	69.50	72.40	2.90	2.43	4.77	40.00	Middle
		77.60	83.10	5.50	4.61	1.01	10.33	Middle

Drill Hole		From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zone
	includes	78.30	81.10	2.80	2.35	1.68	44.98	Middle
SC94-36		67.30	75.80	8.50	7.13	19.09	16.99	Middle
	includes	67.80	70.10	2.30	1.93	68.58	44.17	Middle
		92.20	95.90	3.70	3.10	2.32	10.03	Lower
	includes	93.00	95.40	2.40	2.01	3.42	13.76	Lower
SC94-37		24.40	26.10	1.70	1.63	9.28	5.91	Lower
SC94-38		52.70	55.80	3.10	2.91	14.53	22.97	Lower
	includes	54.30	55.30	1.00	0.94	44.59	64.70	Lower
SC94-39	includes	50.60	51.20	0.60	0.52	3.53	41.80	Lower
		75.40	75.90	0.50	0.43	6.33	10.07	Lower
	includes	75.40	76.80	1.40	1.21	13.93	20.86	Lower
SC94-40		76.20	80.70	4.50	3.90	1.87	15.43	Middle
		86.20	88.20	2.00	1.73	1.90	13.75	Middle
SC94-41		28.50	29.10	0.60	0.52	7.82	0.87	Upper

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

There are total of 43 diamond drill holes, all of NQ size, that were used to estimate grade in the block modelled mineral resource as described in section 14 below. There is little information about the sampling methodology used due to the historic nature of the drilling and the lack of procedural documentation recorded in the historic reports. What is known is that Oliver Gold Corp. completed select half-split core sampling of quartz veining and sulphide intervals. There were large intervals of all of the drill holes that were un-sampled. Overall it seems that Oliver Gold Corp. sampled most of the vein locations where the vein was expected in modelling. There is a total of 279 individual drill core assays for gold and silver within the 43 drill holes used to estimate grade in the mineral resource. Of the 279 samples, copies of original assays certificates are available for a total of 241 samples within 37 drill holes; all from the 1994 drilling. Assay results for the remaining 31 drill core assays, within 6 drill holes were compiled from public assessment report assay tables. In all cases, laboratory certificates and assay tables were crosschecked against assays recorded on copies of the original drill logs before entry into the drill database. A total of 9 screen fire assay repeat analyses were completed on 1994 drill core samples. Screen fire analysis was chosen as the preferred analysis over the 30 g fire assay analysis where completed. The Laboratory certificates from Oliver Gold Corporation's 1994 drilling program show that assays were completed at Bondar Clegg Laboratory, which was later acquired by ALS Minerals Laboratory (ALS) in 2001. These 1994 drill core samples were assayed using a 30 g fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The lead author contacted ALS and they were able to confirm the analytical method, however records of internal QA/QC results were not available.

A total of 9 rock samples were collected by the lead author during the April 17, 2013 Property visit and sent to ALS. The samples dried prior to preparation and then crushed

to 10 mesh (70% minimum pass) using a jaw crusher. The samples were then split using a riffle splitter, and sample splits were further crushed to pass 200 mesh (85% minimum pass) using a ring mill pulverizer (ALS PREP-31 procedure). Rock samples collected by the lead author were subject to gold determination via a 30 gram (g) AA finish FA fusion with a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm Au (10 ppb) and upper limit of 100 ppm Au (ALS method Au-AA25). A 30 g prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

The 2014 rock geochemical sampling completed by Hi Ho included the submission of 3 samples for 30 g aqua-regia digestion and ICP-MS multi-element analysis at Bureau Veritas, Vancouver BC. Fire assay was not completed on the samples to determine more representative gold values. The samples were crushed to a minimum 80% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) using a jaw crusher. A 250 g sample was them riffle split and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (0.074 mm). In conducting the sampling Hi Ho relied on the interval QA/QC of Bureau Veritas, which included the insertion 2 certified reference standards, and a single pulp and prep blank sample. Both standards returned values within their expected range. Both blanks submitted returned gold values less than 2x detection limit and are considered acceptable. Bureau Veritas is an ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9001 certified geochemical analysis laboratory. Bureau Veritas is independent of Hi Ho and the authors.

The 2019 rock geochemical sampling included the submission of 13 samples for 0.5 g aqua-regia digestion and ICP-MS multi-element analysis at Bureau Veritas, Vancouver BC. Neither larger sample size nor fire assay were completed on the samples to determine more representative gold values. The samples were crushed to a minimum 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) using a jaw crusher. A 250 g sample was them riffle split and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (0.074 mm). In conducting the sampling Hi Ho relied on the interval QA/QC of Bureau Veritas, which included the insertion 2 certified reference standards, a pulp duplicate, a single pulp blank and 2 prep blank samples. Both standards returned values within their expected range. Two of the blanks submitted returned gold values less than 2x detection limit, and one returned 2.6x the detection limit. All are considered acceptable. Bureau Veritas is an ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9001 certified geochemical analysis laboratory. Bureau Veritas is independent of Hi Ho and the authors.

It is the author's opinion, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for the historic drilling, 2014 rock sampling, and 2019 rock sampling were adequate for this stage of exploration at the time the samples were collected. However, any future drilling should include a Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) program comprising the insertion of blank, field duplicate, and analytical reference standards in the sample stream.

12 Data Verification

Mr. Raffle conducted a reconnaissance of the Property on April 17, 2013 to verify the historically reported exploration results. Mr. Raffle completed a traverse of the Silver Crown Deposit area and observed underground workings, historical pits, access roads, evidence of cleared areas at the historic drill sites, and geology consistent with the historically reported exploration. In addition, the lead author collected 9 rock grab samples as 'check' samples to confirm the results of historic exploration. The samples were collected from historical pits, and trenches as outcrop, sub-outcrop and float. Multiple samples were collected from the upper and lower veins along strike; however due to the presence of overburden, no outcroppings of the middle vein were observed. Samples were from galena-rich quartz veins, and banded chert host-rock lithologies (Table 6 and Appendix 1). During the visit, the locations of several drill holes, and Silver Crown underground workings were verified using hand held GPS.

Based on the results of the 'replicate' sampling the lead author has no reason to doubt the historically reported results.

Table 6 – Rock Grab Samples from the 2013 Property Visit

Sample	Au (g/t)	Easting*	Northing*	Vein	Description
13KRP001	0.05	309109	5452374	n/a	Banded Chert
13KRP002	0.32	309106	5452399	Upper	Quartz Vein, Float
13KRP003	0.84	309145	5452341	Upper	Quartz Vein, Outcrop
13KRP004	2.03	309139	5452349	Upper	Rough Chip Sample 1 m, Quartz Vein, Outcrop
13KRP005	12.6	309153	5452331	Upper	Quartz Vein, Galena, Float
13KRP006	2.56	309052	5452423	Lower	Quartz Vein, Galena, Float
13KRP007	0.08	308968	5452439	n/a	Quartz Vein, Galena, Float
13KRP008	2.48	308977	5452404	n/a	Quartz Vein, Galena, Sub-outcrop
13KRP009	0.22	309015	5452495	Upper	Quartz Vein, Galena, Outcrop

*UTM NAD 1983 / Zone 11 Coordinates

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures at ALS include routine screen tests to verify crushing efficiency, sample preparation duplicates (every 50 samples), and analytical quality controls (blanks, standards, and duplicates). QC samples are inserted with each analytical run, with the minimum number of QC samples dependant on the rack size specific to the chosen analytical method. Results for quality control samples that fall beyond the established limits are automatically red-flagged for serious failures and yellow-flagged for borderline results. Every batch of samples is subject to a dual approval and review process, both by the individual analyst and the Department Manager, before final approval and certification. The authors have no reason to believe that there are any issues or problems with the preparation or analyzing procedures utilized by ALS.

Mr. Raffle completed a subsequent Property visit on August 30, 2019. During the most recent visit Mr. Raffle completed a traverse of the Property, again visiting the Silver Crown and Brown Bear Mine areas, Morning Star mill site tailings pile, in addition to accessing the western and southern claims areas. Access to the western claims via the Fairview-Cawston Road, a well maintained gravel road, is very good; in addition to the southern claims area (toward the Queen Mary showing) along logging roads following the Fairview-Cawston divide towards Mount Kobau.

The Brown Bear waste rock pile, the subject of limited geochemical sampling by Hi Ho during 2014 and 2019, was observed to be an approximately 200 square-metre relatively thin veneer of coarse quartz vein and metasedimentary host rock material on a steeply angled outcrop. The Morning Star mill tailings (and waste) pile has a larger surface area of approximately 3,000 square-metres (0.3 ha), and comprises yellowish-orange weathering limonitic relatively homogenous silty tailings material. The tailings pile is confined to a narrow creek drainage, with the largest accumulation having a width of approximately 50 m, likely near the site of the historical Morning Star Mill. The tailings pile narrows to a width of less than 5 m at a distance of 80 m to the south downstream, although there was evidence of lesser tailings accumulation 200 m downstream from the head. The thickness of the Morning Star waste tailings pile is estimated to range from 2 to 4 m near its head, though an erosive gully occurs down its central axis that appears to have removed a significant thickness of material.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Silver Crown Deposit located on the Fairview Property is considered to be an early stage project, therefore little is known about the potential mining or metallurgical characteristics of this deposit. In 1988, Valhalla Gold Corp. reported metallurgical testing results for the Fairview Mine, which returned recoveries of 88.4% Au (flotation) and 96% Au (cyanidation) (Valhalla Gold Corp., 1988). To date no metallurgical test work has been completed by Hi Ho.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Introduction

The Silver Crown mineral resource estimation and statistics were completed by Mr. Steven J. Nicholls, B.A.Sc., MAIG, a Qualified Person under the direct supervision of Mr. Raffle, P. Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resource modelling and estimation was carried out using a 3-dimensional block model based on geostatistical applications using commercial mine planning software MICROMINE (v12.5.5).

The Silver Crown Deposit, which is located on Hi Ho's Fairview Property, utilized a local grid for drilling and section interpretation. The local grid coordinate system has a well known grid conversion into the NAD 1983; Zone 11 UTM system. Resource modelling was performed in grid space and utilized a parent block size of 0.5 m (E) x 7.5 m (N) x

7.5 m (RL) with sub-blocking down to 0.5 m (E) x 3.75 m (N) x 0.75 m (RL). The Silver Crown resource modelling utilized 43 historic diamond core drill holes completed during the years 1991 and 1994 to establish the interpreted mineralized lodes or domains. The term lode within this report denotes individual veins or mineralized zones that have been wireframed for the purpose of mineral resource estimation. All drill hole information was compiled from historical reports and translated into a digital database for use in modelling. Mr. Raffle completed site visits in April, 2013 and August, 2019 where drill hole collar verification, outcrop vein mapping and sampling were completed.

The Silver Crown mineral resource is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 standards and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 23, 2003 and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10, 2014. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.

14.2 Data

14.2.1 Data Summary and Histograms

The Silver Crown mineral resource estimate has been calculated utilizing the estimated raw assayed grade for gold and silver. Although silver has been analysed, gold is the only commodity at this stage that demonstrates potential for economic concentrations therefore silver is considered a by-product metal only. There is not a direct relationship observed between gold and silver, so the mineralized wireframes were based on the gold mineralization.

Histograms and summary statistics were calculated for the Silver Crown mineralized zones. The deposit was broken up into three distinct mineralized zones (or domains), which comprise the upper, middle and lower veined zones (Figures 3 and 4). Mineralized wireframes were constructed for these three zones of mineralization. The Silver Crown mineralization exhibits a largely single statistical population for the assays. There are some suggestions of a possible second population, but it is the authors opinion that this is an artifact of a lack of drill hole data in the small dataset, and with additional drilling it would show a more defined single population (Figures 15 and 16).

Historic documentation of the collar co-ordinate locations is sparse. Specific details of the 1991 drill collars could not be located, but are known to be spatially orientated in relation to the 61.9 km Oliver Gold picket grid line established in 1986. Both the 1986 and 1991 local grids had a baseline orientated approximately 312° (which was obtained from cross sections in report AR21501), which is roughly parallel with the historic mine reference base line (Tupper, 1991). Before the 1994 drilling was completed, survey control was established by Matthews and Associates of Osoyoos B.C. Survey with hubs that were established utilizing the 1986 drill collars near the B.C. Telephone microwave tower. The survey results found an excellent correlation between the 1994 survey and that of the collars from previous drill programs. Historic drill collar elevations were found to be 10 m higher than that of the 1994 surveying and were corrected (Hassard, 1994).

Figure 15 – Histogram of un-composited gold assay data

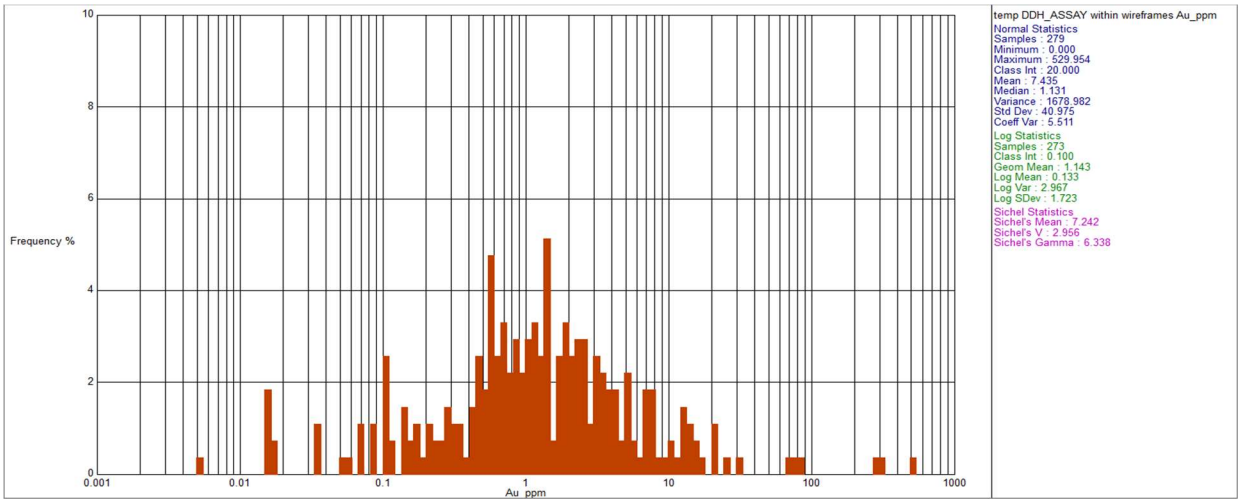
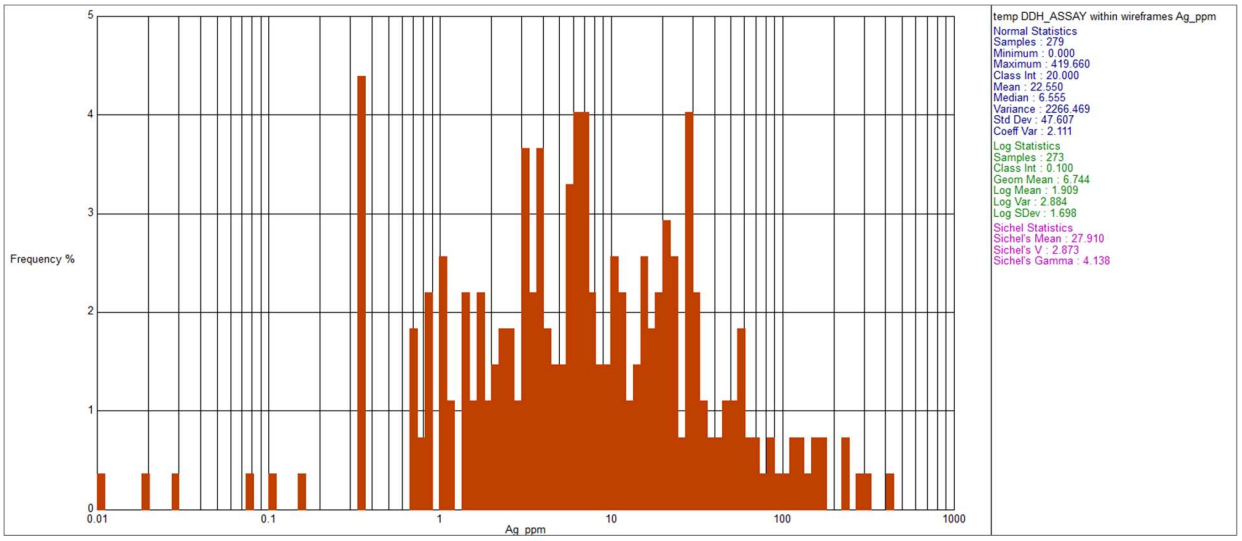


Figure 16 – Histogram of un-composited silver assay data



14.2.2 Database Validation

The drilling database used in the Silver Crown resource estimation comprises 104 RC and diamond drill holes. All drill holes are historic in nature and were completed between 1982 and 1994. All drill hole information was compiled from historical reports and translated into a digital database for use in modelling. Of the 104 drill holes that were completed along strike, 47 were completed on the Hi Ho Fairview Property.

The 47 holes drilled on the Fairview Property were completed during 1991 and 1994 by Oliver Gold Corp. All of the 47 diamond drill holes were NQ sized drill core. Of the 47 holes within the Property, 41 were used to estimate grade in the mineral resource estimate, in addition to two diamond drill holes that were completed close to the

property boundary on the adjacent Brown Bear claim not within the Fairview Property (Figures 3 and 4).

As the Oliver Gold grid line is parallel to the mineralization, it was decided to use the local grid co-ordinates for wireframing and estimation purposes. As no details of the grid conversion from the Oliver Gold local grid to NAD 83 zone 11 was documented in the historic reports, a two point grid conversion was created (Table 7). The local grid had a 47.3318° rotation. All drill hole collars had local grid and NAD83 Zone 11 drill hole co-ordinates calculated.

Table 7 – Oliver Gold 1984 local grid to NAD 83 zone 11 transformation

	Local Easting	Local Northing	NAD 83z11 Easting	NAD 83z11 Northing
Point 1	5201.44407332	8360.525873	309221.18	5452337.86
Point 2	5217.02479303	8681.19760245	308994.61	5452566.23

The elevations of the drill hole collar positions were initially recorded in the drill hole logs but after a comparison of these elevations with the 1:20,000 scale base-map that was obtained from Data BC, it was decided to utilise the 1:20,000 scale elevation DTM to assign the collar elevation. The collar elevations were obtained by draping the east and north positions onto the digital elevation model to obtain the elevations.

In April 2013, Mr. Raffle completed a Property visit at the Fairview Property. Attempts to confirm the location of the historic drill holes was completed where possible by picking up the locations of the cleared drill pads using a handheld Garmin GPS. Out of the 47 diamond drill holes on the Property, GPS locations of 7 drill holes were obtained. There was no collar or drill steel remaining in the ground so only the rough cleared area of the historic drill pad was able to be picked up. The GPS locations of the drill pads ranged from 2 m to 14 m from the position recorded in the drill hole database. This confirms the location of the drill holes and the two point grid conversion utilised in the database.

A part of the Property visit also confirmed the location of the outcropping quartz veins that were the modelled lodes or domains. A total of nine rock grab samples were collected along the strike length of the outcropping veins. The amount of outcrop available for sampling varied along the strike length with some areas of the veins being under cover. Multiple samples were collected from the upper and lower veins along strike; however due to the presence of overburden, no outcroppings of the middle vein were observed. Refer to Data Verification (Section 12) for results and details.

Unfortunately the diamond drill core was not able to be located for independent sampling and confirmation.

There is little information about the sampling methodology used in the 47 drill holes due to the historic nature of the drilling and the lack of procedural documentation recorded in the historic reports. What is known is that Oliver Gold Corp. completed select half-split core sampling of quartz veined and sulphide intervals. There were large intervals of all of the drill holes that were un-sampled. Overall it seems that Oliver Gold Corp. sampled

most of the vein locations where the mineralized zone was expected in modelling. There is a total of 279 individual drill core assays for gold and silver within the 43 drill holes that were used in the resource estimate. Of the 279 samples, copies of original assays certificates are available for a total of 241 samples within 37 drill holes; all from the 1994 drilling. Assay results for the remaining 31 drill core samples within 6 drill holes were compiled from the public assessment report assay tables. In all cases, laboratory certificates and assay tables were crosschecked against assays recorded on copies of the original drill logs before entry into the drill database. A total of 9 screen fire assay repeat analyses were completed on 1994 drill core samples. Screen fire analysis was chosen as the preferred analysis over the 30 g fire assay analysis where completed. The Laboratory certificates from Oliver Gold Corp.'s 1994 drilling program show that assays were completed at Bondar Clegg Laboratory, which was later acquired by ALS in 2001. These 1994 drill core samples were assayed using a 30 g fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The author contacted ALS and they were able to confirm the analytical method, however records of internal QA/QC results were not available.

All of the drill holes were angled drill holes ranging from 44 to 83° dip and all were drilled approximately to ~270° (local). The 1991 and 1994 drilling were completed by Atlas Drilling Ltd of Kamloops B.C. Acid etch down hole surveys were completed on this drilling to record the down hole dip. No azimuth survey information was collected using this technique. The collar setup azimuth was applied down the hole. Some drift in azimuth is expected due to the depth of the drill holes.

All drill collars, logs, survey data and analytical results for all of the drilling is currently stored in micromine data files. Drill data, cross sections and 3D plots were interpreted and generated using MICROMINE software.

Based on the review conducted by the authors, the database is considered reliable and suitable for mineral resource estimation purposes.

14.2.3 MICROMINE Database

The drilling database used is current and has not changed from April 20, 2013. The database incorporates all available diamond and RC drilling and analytical data. All data for the mineral resource estimation was copied from excel into Micromine format. The six main MICROMINE .DAT files that were utilized in this estimation include:

- DDH_Collars – Collar file
- DDH_Survey – Survey file
- DDH_Assays – Sample file
- DDH_Lithology – Lithology
- DDH_Veining – Veining
- DTM 1:20k mine grid wireframe – Surface topography

There was a total of 104 drill holes within the export, of which 47 were used to guide the geological/mineralization interpretation. Of the 47 holes within the Property, 41 were used to estimate grade in the mineral resource estimate, in addition to two diamond drill holes on the adjacent Brown Bear claim not within the Fairview Property. Spacing

between drill holes varied from 15 m to 30 m, with an average of 30 m. The Silver Crown assay file comprised 1,671 analyses of variable length, of which 279 samples were located within the mineralized wireframes. Upon the completion of the compositing process a total of 220 composites were used in the estimation process. The drill hole database was validated using the validation functions within Micromine. No major errors were noted.

14.2.4 Data Type Comparison

There were only diamond holes included in the Mineral Resource Estimate calculations, drilled during 1991 and 1994, and all data came from the same operating company (Oliver Gold Corp.). Data comparisons between different drilling methodology and different era of drilling are commonly performed to determine subtle differences in assay precision as a result of different sampling and analytical methodology. The authors are confident the data is valid and that a comparison was not required to re-evaluate results based on analysing techniques or collection procedures. The diamond drilling is considered a good quality drilling method and suitable for resources estimation.

14.2.5 Wireframing/Lode Interpretation

In light of the Silver Crown Deposit being a high grade, narrow vein deposit, a lower cut off of 0.5 g/t gold was selected to constrain the mineralized wireframes. An initial vein/mineralization interpretation was completed by APEX geologists under the direct supervision of Mr. Raffle and then it was refined by Mr. Nicholls to produce a mineralization model that was used for the estimation process.

The lode/domain interpretation involved wireframing the majority of mineralization greater than 0.5 g/t Au. The wireframes included some zones where there was no mineralization, but as long as the length weighted down hole gold intersection from one mineralized zone to another was greater than 0.5 g/t then it was included in the wireframe. The aim was to identify and wireframe any mineralization below surface that had possibilities of future extraction by open pit mining.

A minimum of 1 m down hole width was selected for the mineralization model. The interpretation was conducted on local grid co-ordinate cross sections orientated east-west looking east on 30 m spaced sections (+/-15m). Mineralization was extrapolated down dip approximately 20 to 30 m while considering mineralization on neighbouring cross sections. The up dip mineralization was extrapolated up to surface when rock chip sampling and mapping confirmed veining/mineralization at surface, otherwise it was only extrapolated up 20 to 30 m from the nearest drill hole. The lodes were extrapolated 15 metres along strike.

All drilling data was used to conduct and guide the lode wireframe interpretation. If there were any un-sampled intervals situated within the interpreted wireframes, then a nominal grade of 0.005g/t was applied for gold and 0.01g/t for silver.

14.3 Drill hole Flagging and Compositing

Drill hole samples situated within the mineralized wireframes were selected and flagged with the wireframe name/code. The flagged samples were checked visually next to the

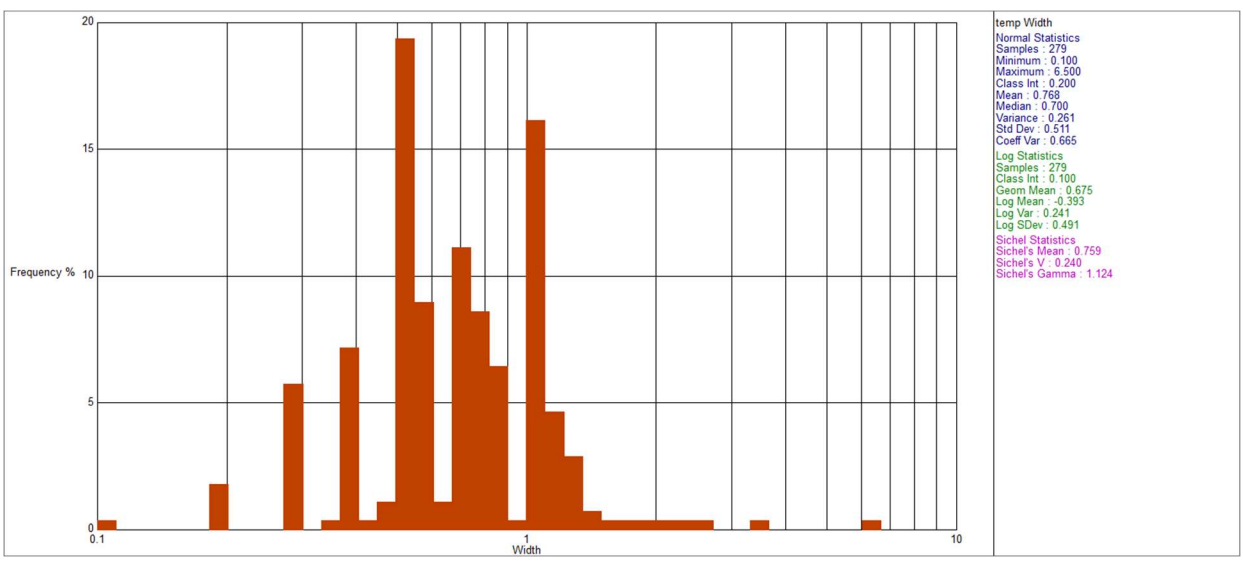
drill hole to check that the automatic flagging process worked correctly. All samples were correctly flagged and there was no need to manually flag or remove any samples.

A review of the sample lengths was conducted on the samples that were situated within the mineralized wireframes. The drill hole sample width analysis showed variable down hole sample lengths from 0.1 m to 6.5 m (Table 8 and Figure 17). Looking at all of the sample widths, there are three dominant sample length populations, 0.5 to 0.6 m, 0.7 to 0.9 m and 1 m. A composite size of 1.0 m was selected and deemed as an appropriate composite size on the grounds that 86% of the sample data is less than 1.0 m in length.

Table 8 – Sample length statistics for the Silver Crown assays within the mineralized wireframes

	Width (m)
Number	279
Minimum	0.1
Maximum	6.5
Mean	0.768
Median	0.7
Std Dev	0.511
Variance	0.261
Std Error	0.002
Coeff Var	0.665

Figure 17 – Histogram of sample length for the Silver Crown assays prior to compositing



Length weighted composites were calculated for all the gold samples within the mineralized wireframes. The compositing process starts from the first point of intersection between the drill hole and the wireframe, and is halted upon the end of the mineralized wireframe.

Upon completion of the 1.0 m compositing it was decided to examine the remaining samples (orphans) less than 1.0 m in length to determine if they would unduly bias the estimation. It was decided to include the 0.5 to 0.99 m composites in the final 1.0 m composite file. This did not apply any undue bias compared to the raw un-composited file (Table 9).This resulted in an overall sample set of 220 composite samples to be used in the sample statistics, capping, estimation input file and validation comparisons.

Table 9 – Composited Sample Summary Statistics for gold samples

	Un-Composited Samples	1 m Composites Only	1 m Composites with 0.5 to 1.0 m comp orphans
	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm)
Number	279	185	220
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	529.954	400.928	400.928
Mean	7.435	8.319	7.401
Median	1.131	1.248	1.311
Std Dev	40.975	40.276	36.996
Variance	1678.982	1622.152	1368.728
Std Error	0.147	0.218	0.168
Coeff Var	5.511	4.842	4.999

14.4 Assay Summary Statistics

The Silver Crown drilling has delineated three distinct planer veins/lodes on the Fairview Property. These three vein/lodes were wireframed and estimated individually and treated as hard boundaries. All of these lodes/veins exhibit a single population of both gold and silver grades. Both gold and silver show a high variance, which highlights the need for appropriate capping levels to be applied to the sample dataset (Table 10, Figures 18 and 19).

Table 10 – Summary statistics of the global composited gold and silver located within the mineralised wireframes

	Composited	
	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
Number	220	220
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	400.928	419.66
Mean	7.401	19.818
Median	1.311	7.2
Std Dev	36.996	38.655
Variance	1368.728	1494.231
Std Error	0.168	0.176
Coeff Var	4.999	1.951

Figure 18 – Log histogram of composited gold assays

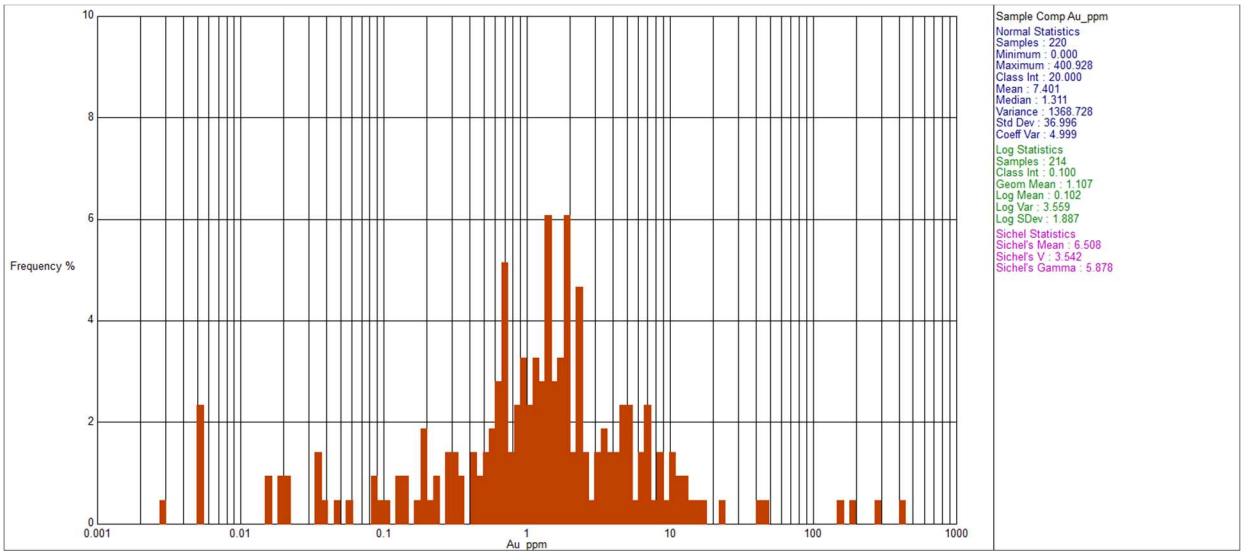
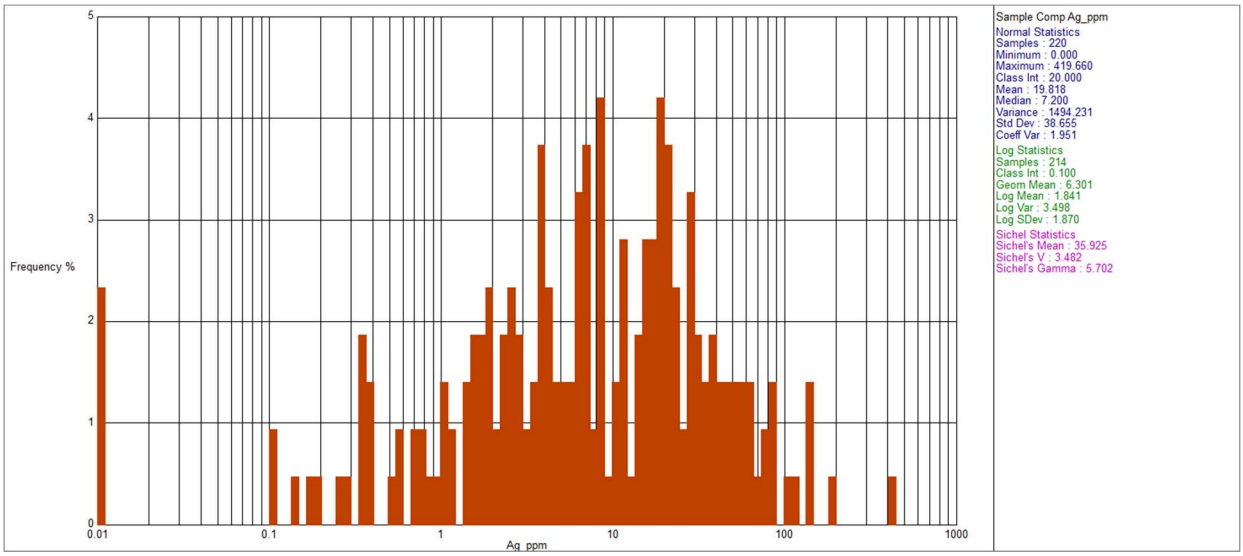


Figure 19 – Log histogram of the composited silver assays



14.5 Top Cut Capping

The composited sample data, which were situated within the mineralized wireframes was used for the top cut capping analysis. Gold grades within the three lodes were examined individually to determine suitable capping levels to apply to the respective grade populations. A combination of histograms, probability plots and inflection points were used to determine the extreme values to be capped. The final grade estimation used the capped values to estimate the grade. These are provided in Table 11, Figures 20 and Figure 21.

The outlying composites that have been capped range from 15 to 419.7 g/t gold. It should be noted that the capping levels chosen for this resource have a significant effect on the final contained ounces of this resource. These composites have been capped as they represent real outliers in the current data as it sits today, but with additional targeted and infill drilling of these higher grade zones, there is potential that these higher grade samples could potentially merge into the main sample population and have the effect of raising the capping levels of the final resource. This potentially could have the effect of increasing the overall resource total ounces. Future drilling should target these higher grade areas of the resource as well as delineating the limits of the existing lodes.

Table 11 – Capping levels applied to the three Silver Crown Lodes (in g/t)

	Gold			Silver		
Lode	Capping level g/t	Percentile	No. of samples capped	Capping level g/t	Percentile	No. of samples capped
Lower	15	96	3	85	97.5	1
Middle	17	97.7	2	85	97.5	2
Upper	24	98.3	1	100	94	3

14.6 Grade Continuity

The variography utilized the composited assay data located within the mineralized wireframes to produce spherical semi variogram's. All three lodes were treated as one domain with all composites being used to examine the continuity of mineralization. This was due to the limited number of sample composites available in the database.

The variography indicated a maximum continuity of grade along a 000° strike orientation with a -25° plunge to the south (Local grid). The noted range of the variogram in the primary axis was approximately 40 m (Table 12). This is in line with the observed mineralization interpretation. The second orientation which was -60° to the east (grid) suggested a range of also 40 m. The variograms for the first two directions are provided in Figures 22 and 23.

14.7 Search Ellipsoids

The search orientations and size of the an-isotropic ellipsoids used in the estimation were largely based on a combination of the variography and the geological interpretation of the individual vein lodes. Due to the good geological control observed in the mineralization, the three lodes are parallel to each other and show little deviation with respect to each other. As such one search ellipsoid was used for estimation of all three wireframed lodes. The search ellipsoid that was used was orientated 005° to the north with a 30° plunge to the south and a 62° dip to the west.

Table 12 – Semi-variogram parameters for the composited mineralised domains

Domain	Nugget (%)	C1 (gamma)	Range 1 (m)	Range 2 (m)
Vein Style	2.9	16.5	37	39

Figure 20 – Log Probability/Log Histograms of capping levels applied for gold

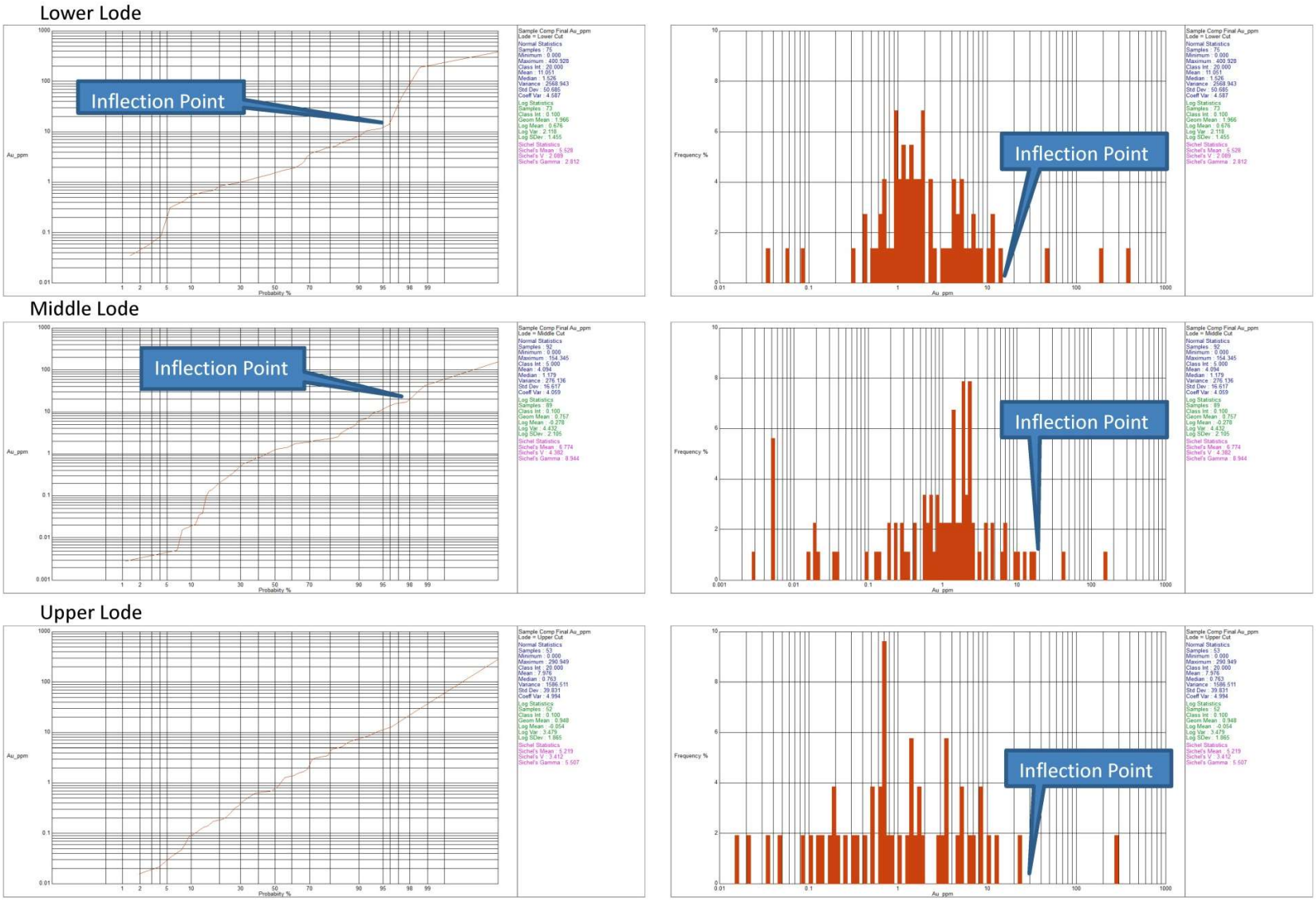


Figure 21 – Log Probability/Log Histograms of capping levels applied for silver

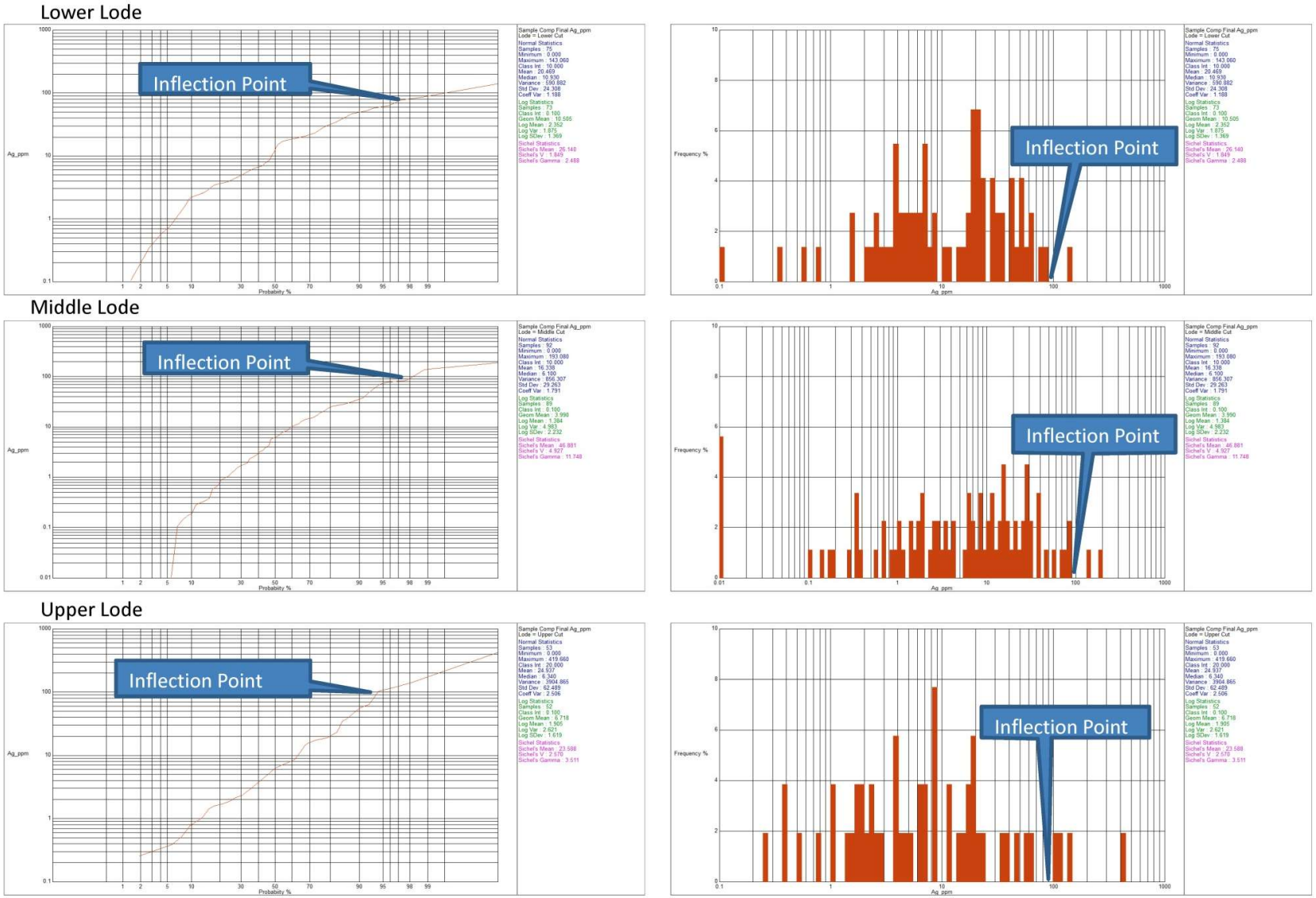


Figure 22 – Direction one semi - variogram of the composited sample data

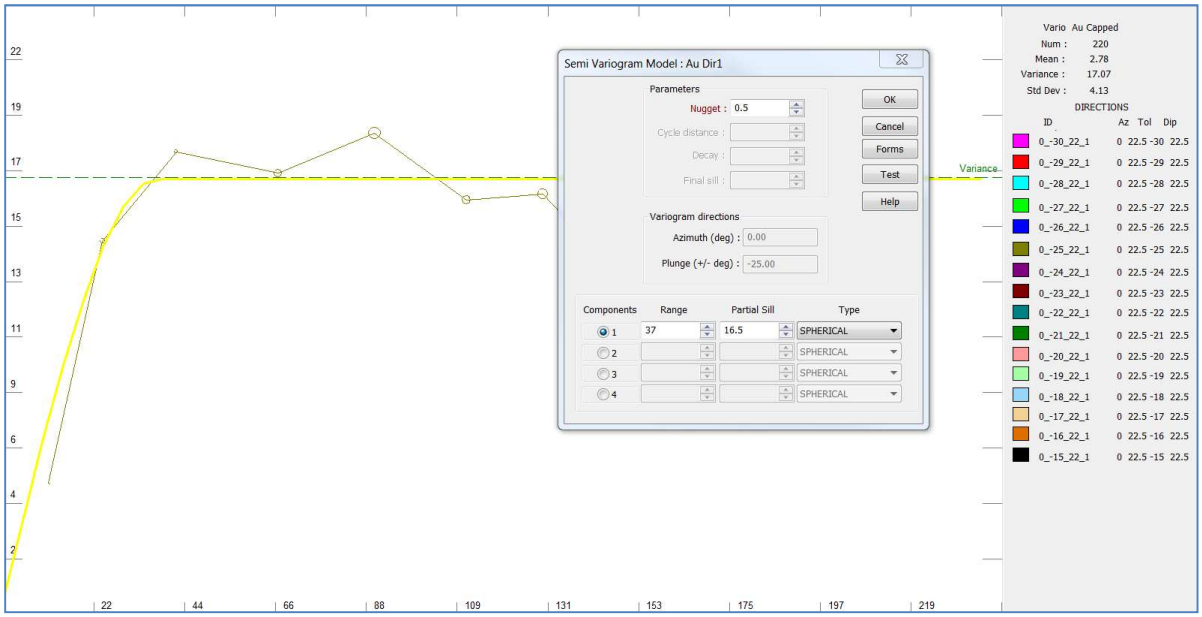
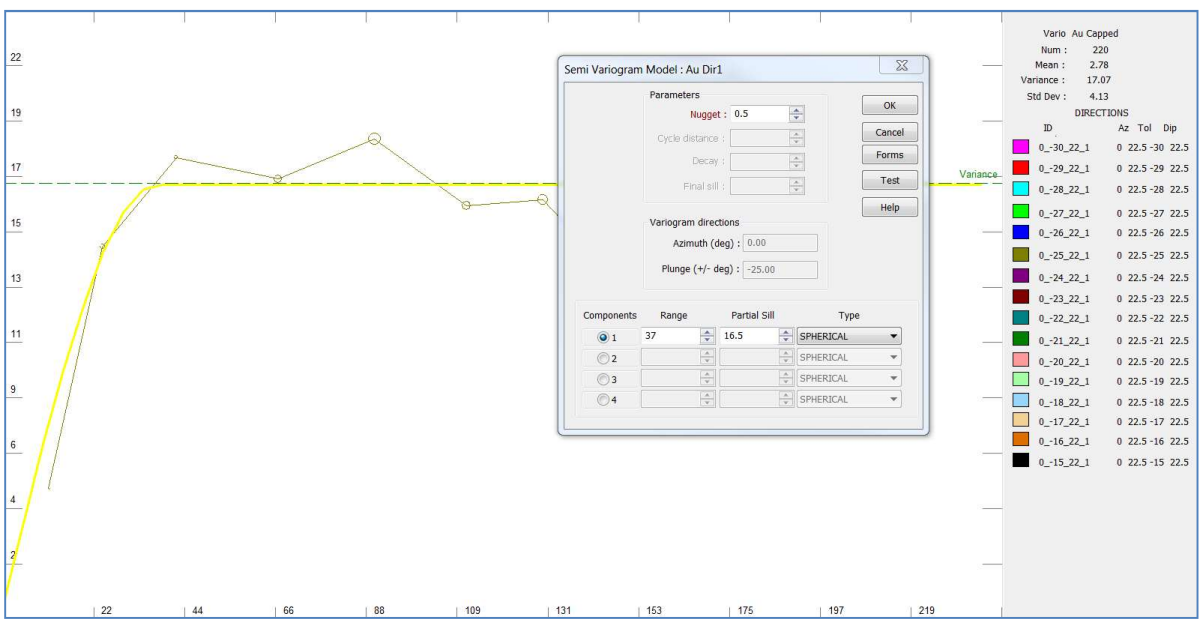


Figure 23 – Direction two semi - variogram of the composited sample data



14.8 Bulk Density (Specific Gravity)

There has been no density measurements collected for either rock or core samples at the Hi Ho Fairview Property itself. Historic documentation on the Fairview Mine located to the north of Hi Ho's Fairview Property yielded a total of four density measurements collected. Of the four measurements, three of these were 2.7 g/cm^3 and the fourth being 2.9 g/cm^3. As such, a nominal density of 2.7 g/cm^3 was used for the three quartz vein

dominated lodes. The gold and silver mineralization is hosted within poly-deformed laminated biotite-sericite quartzite meta-sediments of the Carboniferous to Permian Kobau Group, and as such it is consistent with the assigned density value of 2.7 g/cm^3. The method of calculation for these density measurements is unknown.

14.9 Block Model Extents and Block Size

In light of the current drill hole spacing of between 15 and 30 m a model block size of 0.5 m (X) x 7.5 m (Y) x 7.5 m (Z) was chosen for the Silver Crown mineral resource estimate. The block model extents were extended far enough past the mineralized wireframes to encompass the entire mineralization (Figure 24).

Table 13 presents the coordinate ranges and block size dimensions used to build the 3D block model from the mineralization wireframes. Sub-blocking was used to more effectively honour the volumes and shapes created during the geological interpretation of the mineralized wireframe or lode. A comparison of wireframe volume versus block model volume was performed to ensure there was no overstating of tonnages (Table 14). Each block was coded with the domain name and lode number to enable these to be estimated separately. The final block model is named:
"Fairview_ID2_Model_May2013.DAT".

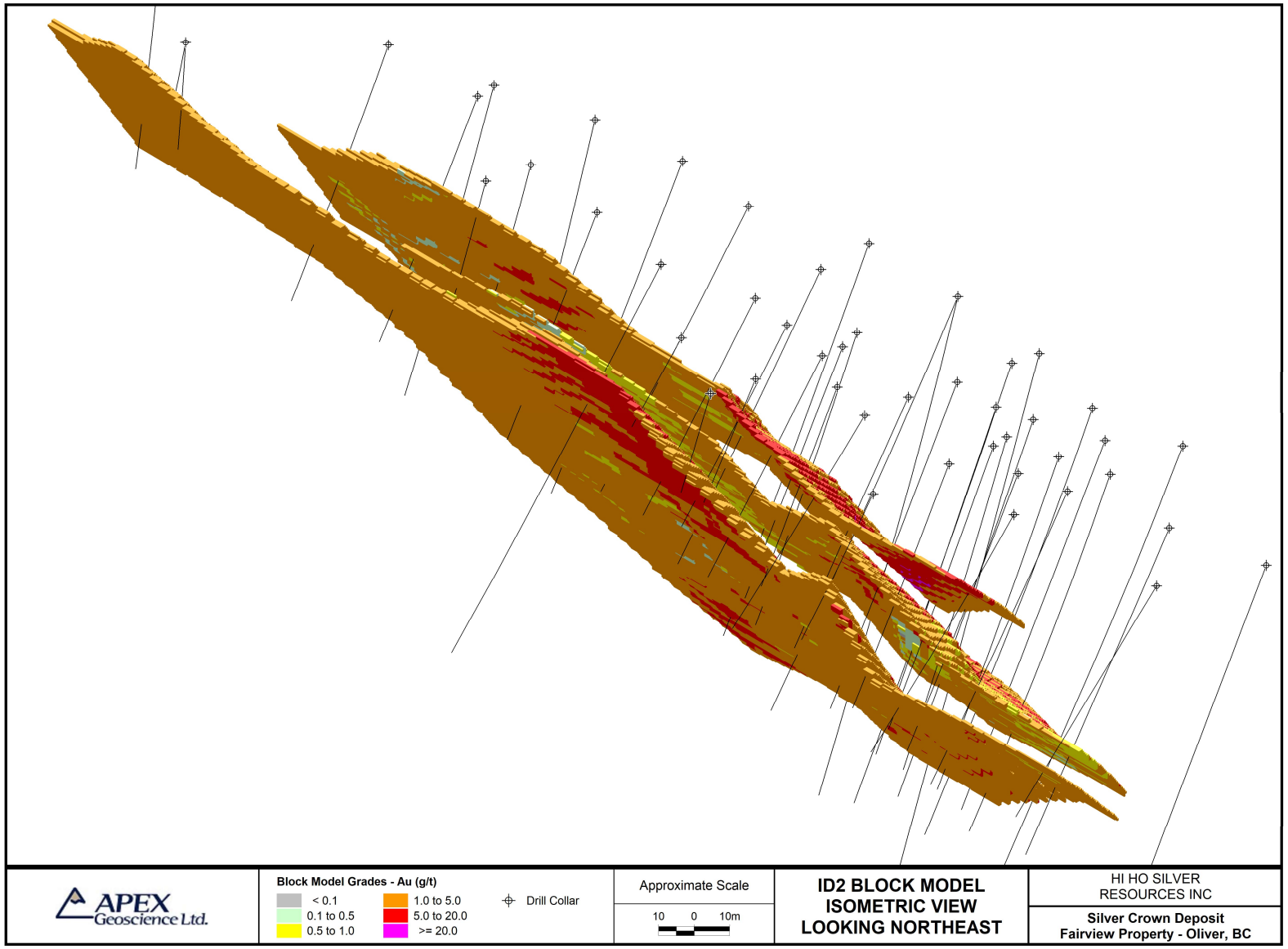
Table 13 – Block model extents and cell dimensions

Block Model Dimensions	Easting	Northing	RL
Maximum	5230	8756.25	1082
Minimum	5125	8343.75	640
Parent Cell Size	0.5	7.5	7.5
Sub Blocking Cell Size	0.5	3.75	0.75

Table 14 – Block Model versus Wireframe Volume comparison

Lode	Wireframe Volume	Block Volume	% Difference
Lower	71087.62	70657.03	-0.61%
Middle	34664.21	34523.44	-0.41%
Upper	39165.22	39173.91	0.02%
Total	144917.05	144354.38	-0.39%

Figure 24 – Isometric View of the Silver Crown Deposit Block Model



14.10 Grade Estimation

The estimation of the Silver Crown resource was calculated using Inverse Distance to the power of two (ID2). The ID2 was chosen for the final model estimation method on the basis that geostatistically there are too few composite samples to get a meaningful estimation via ordinary kriging. Based upon the author's experience, inverse distance is deemed an appropriate method of estimation based on the style and type of mineralization.

The grade was interpolated into an anisotropic ellipsoid to a power of two. A block discretization of 2 m (E), 4 m (N) and 4 m (RL) was chosen. Estimation was only calculated on parent blocks. All sub blocks within the parent block were assigned the parent block grade. The lode wireframes were treated as hard boundaries for the purposes of grade estimation. This meant that only the samples located with a lode wireframe would be used to guide the grade estimation of that lode.

There were four passes of estimation conducted for each lode. The size of the anisotropic search ellipsoid was based on the suggested ranges obtained from variography. The requirements for the number of samples and number of drill holes required decreased with each run number. The size of the search ellipsoid also increased with each run. The estimation criteria for each pass are provided in Table 15.

Table 15 – Search ellipsoid criteria for the Wild Rode grade estimations

Run Number	Minimum No. of Samples	Minimum No. of Holes	Factor x Radius (45 x 30 x 2m)	% Of Blocks Estimated
1	12	3	0.5	10.6%
2	12	3	1	12.7%
3	8	2	2	63.5%
4	1	1	5	13.2%

14.11 Expected Recovery

The Silver Crown Deposit located on the Fairview Property is considered to be an early stage project, therefore little is known about the potential mining or metallurgical characteristics of this deposit. To date no metallurgical test work has been completed and thus the recoveries of both gold and silver have been assumed to be 92%, based on an average of historic flotation and cyanidation recoveries reported by Valhalla Gold Corp. (1988).

14.12 Model Validation

14.12.1 Visual Validation

The blocks were visually validated on cross sections comparing block grades versus the sample grades for all sections and drill holes (Figure 25). In addition, the block and sample data were compared by Lode, Northing and RL. These comparisons are presented in Figures 26 and 27, and Table 16.

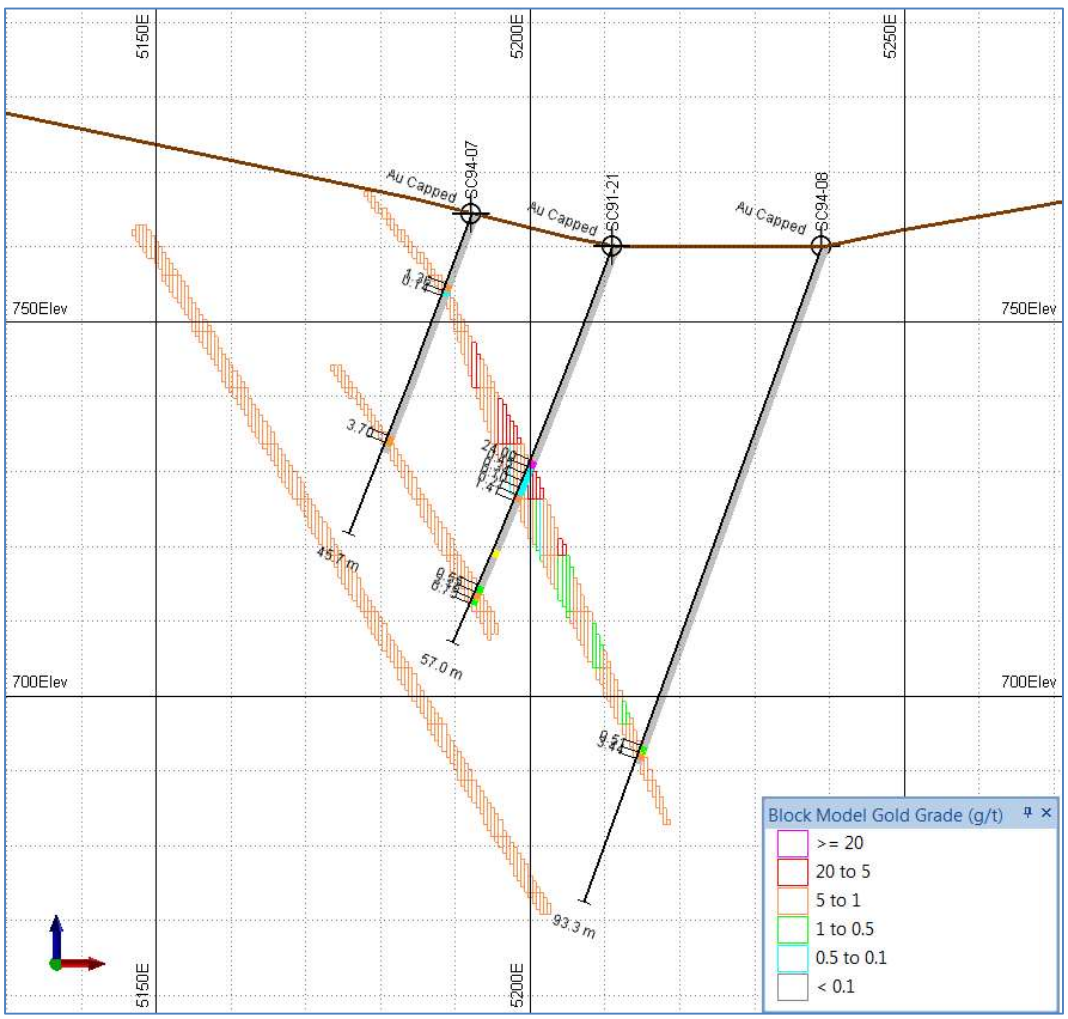
14.12.2 Statistical Validation

Table 16 shows the average grade of the composited capped sample data versus the calculated block model grade data broken down by lode. It can be concluded that the calculated grade of the ID2 block model data is very close to or generally slightly lower than the average grade of the sample data. This is the expected result for well-behaved data and if the block model estimation process is being done correctly.

Table 16 – Composited capped input sample versus block model comparison by lode

Lode	No of Samples	Sample		ID2 Model	
		Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
Lower	75	3.20	19.70	2.85	18.02
Middle	92	2.35	14.57	2.29	14.4
Upper	53	2.94	17.83	2.87	16.81
Global	**220**	**2.75**	**16.83**	**2.72**	**16.82**

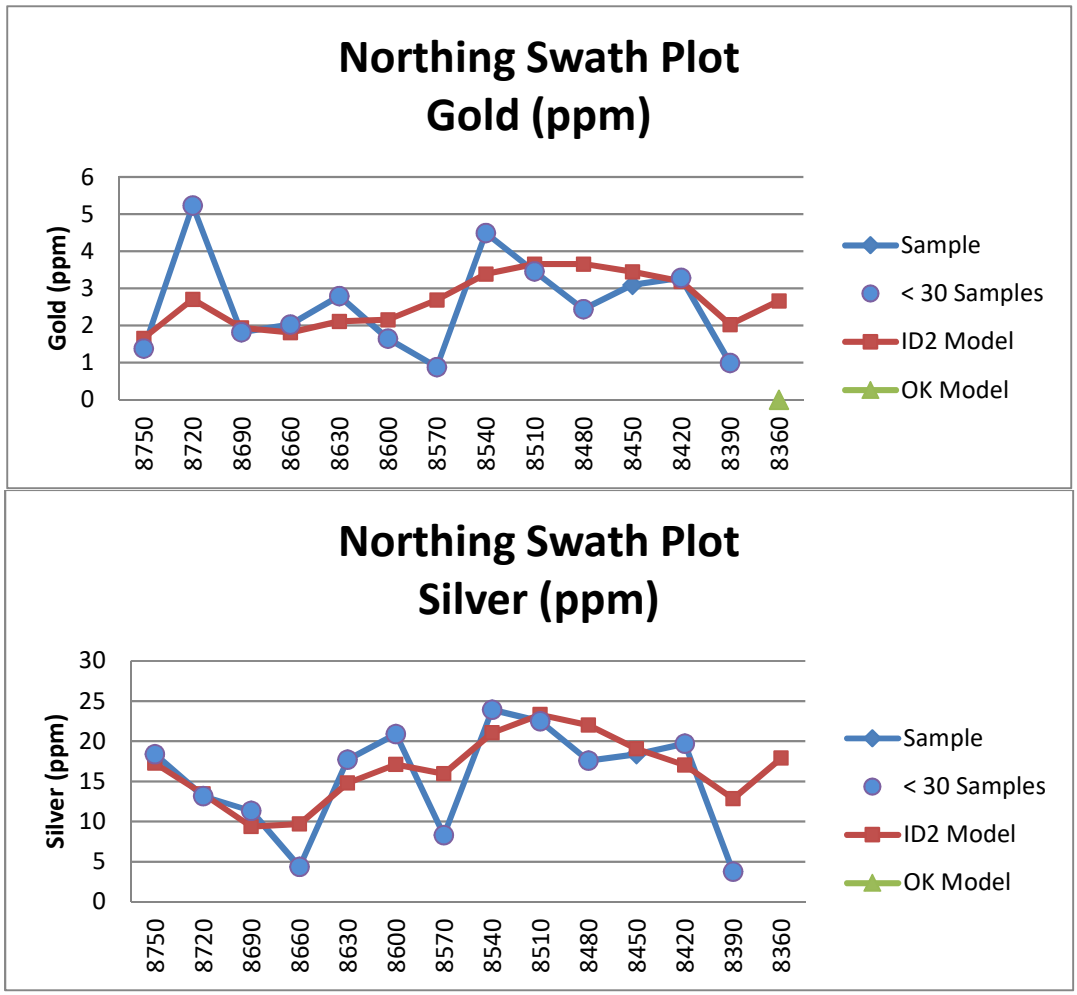
Figure 25 – 8620N local cross section comparing composited sample file versus ID2 block model



14.12.3 Northing Comparison

The average sample grade and calculated ID2 block model grade was calculated on 30 m composite sections across the northing for the use of comparisons. This is essentially along the strike of mineralization. The purpose is to compare the input composited sample file with the resulting block model data to make sure there is no gross over or under estimation occurring. The northing composites generally compare quite well. There is some local over and under estimation observed but this is to be expected with the estimation process and the lack of sample composites used for comparison. Overall the block average grades follow the general trend of the input sample data (Figure 26).

Figure 26 – Northing comparison of composited sample data versus calculated block model grades

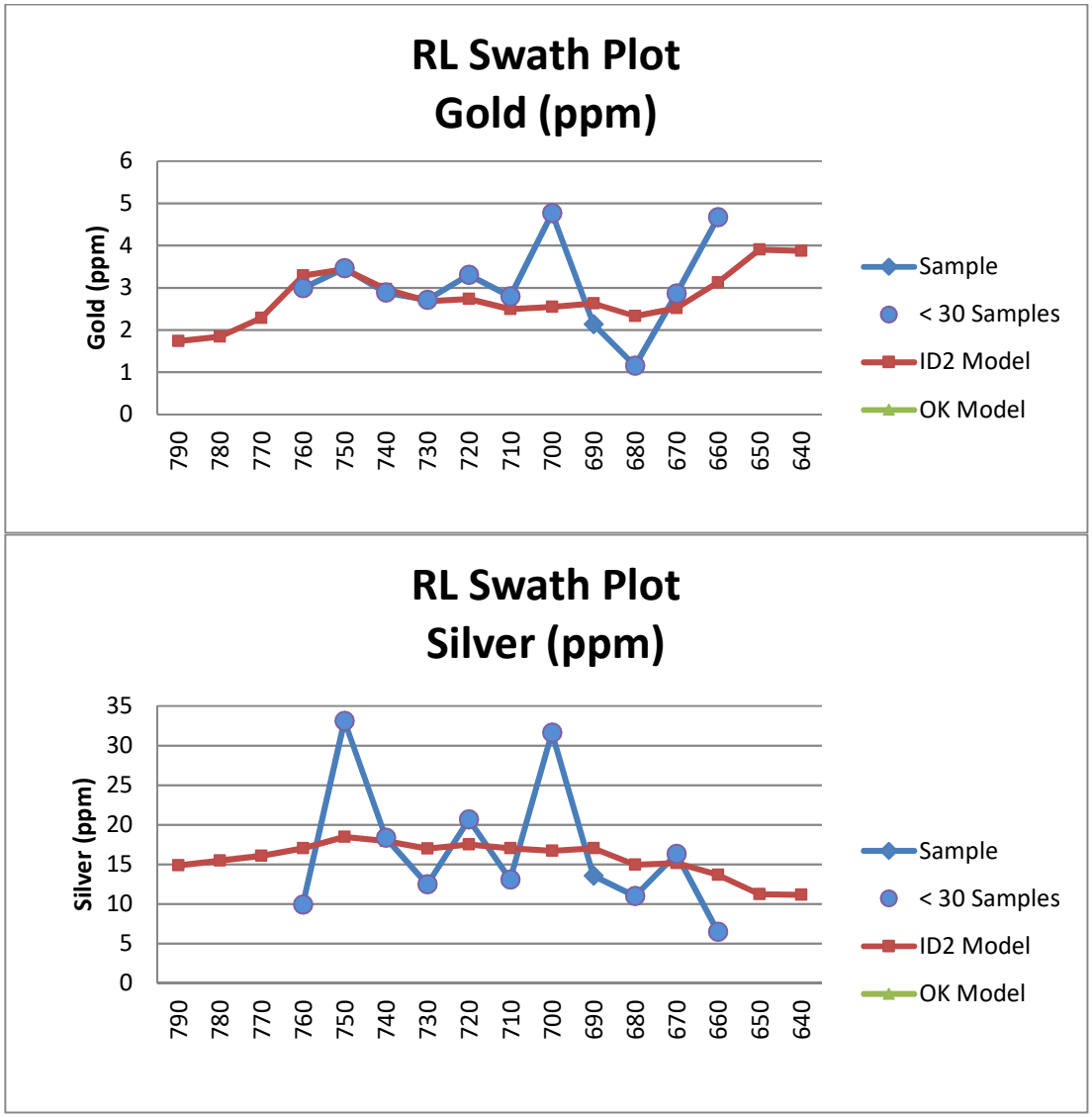


14.12.4 RL Comparison

The average sample grade and calculated ID2 block model grade was calculated on 10 m composite sections down the elevation for comparison purposes. This is essentially down dip of the mineralization. The purpose is to compare the input composited sample file with the resulting block model data to make sure there is no gross over or under estimation occurring. The RL composites generally compare quite well. There is some

local over and under estimation observed but this is to be expected with the estimation process and limited number of composites used for comparison. Overall the block averages follow the general trend of the input sample data (Figure 27).

Figure 27 – RL comparison of composited sample data versus calculated block model grades



14.13 Resource Classification

The Silver Crown Deposit is considered to be an early stage project; therefore little is known about its potential mining or metallurgical characteristics. No economic evaluations have been completed on the Silver Crown Deposit and as a result an economic cut-off is unknown. However, it is the author's opinion that the resource is considered to exhibit reasonable prospects for future economic extraction at a price of USD$1,250/troy ounce gold, using a CDN$ to US$ exchange rate of 0.75, and assuming gold recovery of 92% based on an average of historically reported flotation

and cyanidation recoveries. Reasonable open pit mining costs, material hauling costs for a mill more than 100 km distant, processing costs, along with general and administrative costs have been considered and are incorporated into the lower cut-off for the mineral resource. The base case lower cut-off threshold of 1.0 g/t Au, which yields 334,000 tonnes at an average grade of 2.9 g/t Au and 17.9 g/t Ag (Table 17), is considered appropriate based on the authors experience, the assumed gold price, the exchange rate, the project's current size, favorable location for access, power, water, labor force and other assumptions derived from deposits of similar type and scale. Given that the mineralization is exposed at surface and all of the modeled mineralization is within 100 m of surface, it is thought to be more amendable to open pit mining methodology for future economic studies and the purpose of providing a mineral resource estimate.

Table 17 – Inferred Mineral Resource for the Silver Crown Deposit (at a 1.0g/t Au lower cut-off)

Classification	Metric Tonnes (t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Troy Gold Ounces (oz)	Troy Silver Ounces (oz)
Measured	-	-	-	-	-
Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Total Measured + Indicated	-	-	-	-	-
Inferred	334,000	2.9	17.9	32,000	192,000

** Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing or other relevant issues.** Contained ounces may not add due to rounding.*

It is assumed that potential economic extraction of the Silver Crown Deposit would involve open pit mining, trucking of mineralized rock, and toll milling at either Nicola Mining Inc.'s Merritt Mill and Tailings Facility at Merritt, B.C., 140 km to the northwest; Golden Dawn Minerals Inc.'s Greenwood Mill at Greenwood, B.C., 100 km to the east; or the Kinross Kettle River mill at Republic, Washington, U.S.A, 125 km to the south. The Merritt Mill is the only facility currently operating. The Kettle River Mill is on care and maintenance, however Kinross drilled its K2 underground mine (currently on care and maintenance) located 37 km north of the Mill during 2016 and 2017; and announced plans to dewater the mine and continue underground drilling in 2018 (Kinross, 2018). The Greenwood Mill is fully permitted and Golden Dawn is assessing near term production options. The feasibility of on-site gravity pre-concentration should be investigated to reduce hauling and milling costs. At the time of writing this report there have been no agreements or contracts negotiated with respect to trucking or toll milling of Silver Crown mineralized rock.

In addition, in determining the appropriateness of the base case cut-off and reasonable prospects for future economic extraction, the authors reviewed publicly reported mineral resources at the past producing Elk Gold Property located 100 km to the northwest of the Fairview Property. Gold Mountain Mining Corp. reported in pit measured and indicated resources of 1.03 million tonnes grading 6.24 g/t Au at a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off, based on a price of USD$1,232/troy ounce gold, 0.84 exchange rate, and average gold recovery of 92% (Wilson et al., 2016). The Elk Property is located in the Okanagan-Similkameen region, is also road accessible and has similarly favorable access to power, water, and labor to that of the Fairview Property.

The Silver Crown mineral resource has been classified in accordance with the guidelines established by the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 23rd, 2003 and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014.

The Silver Crown mineral resource estimate has been classified as inferred according to the CIM definition standards. An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified geological and grade continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource. The estimate is based sampling and assays gathered through appropriate techniques, however, it is based upon limited information for such aspects as surveys, specific gravity and QAQC data. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.

The Inferred Silver Crown mineral resource classification is based on a number of factors including the historic nature and lack of documented procedures for most of the drilling, the lack of down hole and collar location surveying and absence of systematic density data, metallurgical and recovery test work along with QA/QC data.

A sensitivity analysis of the grade and tonnage relationships has been completed and is shown in the accompanying Table 18 below.

Table 18 – Inferred Mineral Resource at various cut off grades for gold

Classification	Gold Block Cut Off (g/t)	Metric Tonnes (t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Troy Gold Ounces (oz)**	Troy Silver Ounces (oz)**
Inferred*	0.5	355,000	2.8	17.2	32,000	196,000
	1.0	**334,000**	**2.9**	**17.9**	**32,000**	**192,000**
	1.5	267,000	3.4	19.8	29,000	170,000
	2.0	209,000	3.8	21.6	26,000	145,000
	2.5	155,000	4.4	24.1	22,000	121,000

** Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing or other relevant issues.** Contained ounces may not add due to rounding.*

15 Adjacent Properties

Adjacent to the Silver Crown Deposit, there are numerous historic producing mines and developed prospects along the 4 km long belt of Kobau Group rocks including from northwest to southeast; Fairview, Stemwinder, Brown Bear and Morning Star (Figure 9). Hosted within the Oliver Pluton Complex are also the Standard and Susie historic mines.

The historic past producing mines of the Fairview gold camp are located within active crown granted mineral claims registered to various individuals. Currently there is no mining, and the authors are unaware of any mineral exploration taking place on the adjacent historic mines and mineral claims discussed in this section.

The information contained in this section is based on available public documents including annual reports and B.C. Minfile documents as listed in the “References” section. All sources of information in this section are deemed accurate based on the data review and property visits conducted by the authors. Any diamond drill intercepts are reported core length and therefore may not be indicative of the true width of mineralization. The authors have not visited all of these historic mines and prospects and they have been unable to independently verify all or parts of the information with respect to the adjacent properties. In addition, the mineralization within the adjacent properties discussed below is not necessarily indicative of mineralization within the Hi Ho Fairview Property.

15.1 Fairview

The Fairview Mine lies less than 500 m north of the Silver Crown Deposit. Between 1892 and 1961, a total of 422,321 tonnes of mineralized rock, yielding 121,363 oz Ag, and 9,170 oz Au, was produced with an average grade of 3.84 g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag (B.C. Minfile 082ESW008).

Three mineralized veins occur at the Fairview Mine: the North, Main and South veins; all striking between 290^0 and 315^0, and all appearing to converge towards the southeast. The South vein outcrops across most of the Fairview crown grants, with almost 500 m of underground and surface development. Both the North and Main veins can be traced across multiple claims, with the Main vein entering the Property from the Stemwinder Property. On level No. 6 of the Fairview Mine, both the Hanging Wall vein (or North vein) and the Main vein are exposed, average 2.5 m and 2.0 m in width, respectively, run roughly parallel to the northwest with dips between $45\text{-}55^0$, and are separated by 10 m to15 m of foliated quartzite. Parallel faulting of the quartz veins may account for the thickening and thinning of the veins up to 15 m, with mineralized shoots up to 82 m long and 1.8 m wide (B.C. Minfile 082ESW008). Oliver Gold Corp. (Tupper, 1991) reported

pre-Cominco historic production from the Fairview Mine between 1933 and 1939 of 118,000 tonnes grading 5.83 g/t Au with no silver values reported; and total Cominco production between 1946 and Fairview Mine closure in 1961 of 359,000 tonnes grading 3.19 g/t Au and 48 g/t Ag. The production figures appear to be based on annual Fairview Mine 1946 through 1954 production rates of 19,700 tonnes-per-year grading "close to" 3.77 g/t Au and 54.86 g/t Ag; and 1955 through 1961 production rates ranging between 23,600 and 34,000 tonnes-per-year (Tupper, 1991). Production figures reported by Tupper (1991) could not be confirmed. Gold and silver recoveries were not reported and it is not known whether production records represent tonnes mined or milled. Assuming 100% recovery of gold and silver, potentially recovered ounces of gold and silver are also presented in Table 2.

Valhalla Gold Group Corp. reported in their 1988 prospectus for the Oliver Gold Project that upon closure of the Fairview Mine in 1961, Cominco estimated reserves of 762,000 tonnes grading 3.77 g/t Au and 41.14 g/t Ag (Valhalla Gold Corp., 1988) for total contained ounces, assuming 100% recovery, of approximately 90,000 ounces gold and 1 million ounces silver. Valhalla Gold Corp. (1988) provides no information with respect to the methods used to arrive at the historic reserve, and there is no known technical report supporting it, therefore reliability of the estimate is not known. The reserves are considered historic in nature, and cannot be compared to, and do not meet the criteria for a mineral reserve or mineral resource of any category as defined in "CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014, and as such should not be relied upon. The authors have been unable to verify these sources of information, and the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's Fairview Property. The information is only relevant as an indication of the potential of the Property to host additional mineralization given its similar geologic and structural setting within the Fairview mining camp.

A further 11 diamond drill holes totaling almost 2,500 m were drilled in 1990 to test down dip and along strike below level No. 6 of the Fairview Mine. The drilling results indicated an increased geologic complexity of the area, as multiple faults and intrusive rocks offset and eliminate the veining over much of the area (Tupper, 1991).

The Fairview Mine and its surface and underground workings fall within the currently active Flora, Western Hill, and Western Girl crown grant mineral claims, all registered to HB Land Company Ltd.

15.2 Stemwinder and Brown Bear

Total recorded production between 1893 and 1956 from the Stemwinder and Brown Bear mines include 27,947 tonnes mined from which 3,225 oz Au, and 17,130 oz Ag were recovered (B.C. Minfile 082ESW007). The historic mines are less than 250 m northwest of the Silver Crown Deposit.

Gold and silver mineralization is associated with a complex system of quartz veining within the middle quartzite unit of the Kobau Group. In general, the quartz veins are conformable with the sedimentary rocks. Vein thickness is reported to be variable, from 0.3 to 9 m in width, and may change rapidly along short strike distances. In areas of

multiple veins, one vein may widen while the others thin. Sometimes, bands of wallrock are included. Although individual veins may pinch out entirely, the zone of veining persists for at least 4 km strike length. The quartz is a white variety, which is either massive or fractured and ribbony in appearance. Gold and silver mineralization appears to be associated with minor amounts of sulphides such as pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite, which occur along ribbony fractures or as disseminations within the quartz veins (Cooke, 1987).

In 1987, the Main vein and Hanging Wall veins along with trenches and pits to the northwest and southeast of the Stemwinder Mine were channel sampled. Sample 58793 returned 10.3 g/t Au and 185 g/t Ag over 0.87 m collected from the Main vein decline in the first 20 m of drift to the northwest. Four samples were collected from the surface outcrops of the Hanging Wall vein and all yielded low but highly anomalous values. Sampling of underground workings of the Hanging Wall vein returned overall higher Au values, with the best sample (58775) yielding 20 g/t Au over 0.65 m true width. Sampling along the southeast extension of the Stemwinder zone identified a gold enriched zone containing numerous samples grading greater than 3 g/t Au from the Main vein over a distance of 375 m to the southeast of the shaft area. Sampling to the northwest failed to indicate any significant Au rich quartz vein zones. It appears that the Stemwinder fault, which cut off the mineralized zones in the Stemwinder Mine, is a significant break between well mineralized vein to the southeast and relatively massive, barren vein to the northwest. Following completion of all sampling, 8 backhoe trenches were put in to test the vein system in areas of poor exposure. Three trenches were put in south of the Brown Bear Adit. Only one trench, 150 m southeast of the adit, returned a positive result, with the highest sample returning 3.98 g/t Au and 57 g/t Ag over 0.7 m of galena rich quartz vein. One trench, 300 m to the northwest of Stemwinder, returned a sample assaying 68.5 g/t Au (Mehner, 1988).

The Brown Bear Deposit has been drilled on surface over a 450 m strike length with 18 diamond drill holes totaling 1,469 m, and 11 RC holes totaling 1,495 m. Drilling was completed by Cominco and Oliver Gold Corp. during 1982, 1983 and 1991, and Oliver Gold Group Corp. during 1987 and 1988 (Mehner, 1988), respectively. Drill hole 82-8, drilled 400 m northwest of the Brown Bear adit, intersected 1.5 m of 17.76 g/t Au with 331 g/t Ag at 95 m depth (Wiley, 1982). The 1991 Brown Bear drilling was intended to focus primarily on the Hanging Wall vein. The most significant result came from hole B91-09, drilled 200 m northwest of the Brown Bear adit, where an in interval of 61.16 g/t Au and 67.20 g/t Ag over 0.5 m core length was intersected at a depth of 59 m (Tupper, 1991).

The Stemwinder Mine is located on the Stemwinder crown grant mineral claim, currently active and registered to Jacon and Margarite Gandzveld. The Brown Bear Mine is located on the Brown Bear crown grant mineral claim, currently active and registered to Joseph Lariviere and Sarah Bunge.

15.3 Morning Star

The Morning Star historic mine is located approximately 150 m southeast along strike from the Silver Crown Deposit. Between 1893 and 1941 the Morning Star mine

produced 24,975 tonnes of mineralized rock yielding 31,043 oz Ag, and 8,124 oz Au (B.C. Minfile 082ESW006).

The vein system mineralization is hosted in a narrow, northwesterly-trending belt of pre-Jurassic Kobau Group quartzite layers separated by biotite-rich layers, and overlain by chloritic mica schists with minor interbedded quartzose layers. Dacite porphyry sills and dikes, as well as the oldest faults in the area occur parallel to foliation. The stratigraphy is strongly squeezed and foliated at 100-130^0 between the Fairview granodiorite intrusion to the southwest, and the Oliver Plutonic Complex granite to the north (Hassard, 1994).

Mineralization in the veins consists of pyrite, visible gold, galena, and sphalerite in a gangue of blue quartz. The gold and silver are closely associated with the presence of sphalerite and galena, and appear to increase with depth. The highest gold and silver values occur in the Hanging Wall parts of the veins, are associated with galena and sphalerite bunches and bands up to 1.5m in width, with disseminated mineralization also found elsewhere. Two main veins occur at the Morning Star mine site, with the principal West vein striking 315^0 and dipping 45-55^0 northeast, and the East vein parallel to, and between 27-61 m away from the West vein. The East vein varies considerably in width (up to 4.2 m), and can be traced over 427 m on surface and in the underground workings (B.C. Minfile 082ESW006).

The Morning Star mine is located within the Morning Star crown grant mineral claim, currently registered to Glenn and Laverne Selbee.

15.4 Standard

Discovered in 1934, the Standard occurrence is situated in the northeastern corner of Hi Ho's claims, 400 m north of claim 841685 (Figure 8). Between 1961 and 1962, Norex Mines Ltd. and Continental Consolidated Mines Ltd. conducted extensive work on the area including sampling and trenching, sinking several shafts, and driving three adits. A total recorded production of 2,411 tonnes was mined between 1961 and 1962, mainly from the end of adit No. 2, exposing the main Snowflake vein, with total recovery including 5,316 oz Ag, and 1,183 oz Au.

The Standard occurrence is hosted by the hornblende-bearing porphyritic quartz monzonite phase of the Jurassic Oliver plutonic complex. Mineralized rock at the Standard occurrence occurs as high-grade "shoots" off of the main "Snowflake" or "No 1" quartz vein, varying in widths up to several meters and generally not exceeding 60 m in length (Coombes, 1987). Exposed for 135 m on surface, and varying from 0.46 m to 1.37 m in width, the main Snowflake vein has been exposed over 150 m in adit No. 2 with an average width of 1.20 m. Striking 040^0 and dipping between 65^0 to 85^0 southeast, gold in the Snowflake vein is closely associated with galena and sphalerite. Also found in order of decreasing abundance is coarse pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and specks of hessite (B.C. Minfile 082ESW091).

In the 1980's, Vermillion Resources Corp. conducted sampling, EM geophysical surveying, and diamond drilling of 10 holes totaling 592 m in the Standard area. A

quartz vein chip sample from the south stope returned 56.91 g/t Au and 435.43 g/t Ag over 0.71 m. Drill hole 84-5, testing the northeast extension of the Main vein, returned 8.43 g/t Au and 97.37 g/t Ag from 68.7 m to 69.7 m depth, and drill hole 84-6, testing the southwest extension of the Main vein, yielded 10.4 g/t Au from 63.7 m to 64.5 m depth (Sookochoff, 1984). The Property was then optioned in 1987 by Millennium Resources Inc., who conducted an exploration program consisting of surface surveying, underground geological mapping and surveying of adit No. 2, and 610 m of diamond drilling in 10 holes. Drill hole 87-5, located approximately 10 m north of drill hole 84-6, intersected 0.81 m interval of 5.55 g/t Au and 51.08 g/t Ag at 69 m depth (Coombes, 1987).

The Standard occurrence is within the Tom 2 mineral claim, currently 100% owned by Robert Dyck.

15.5 Susie

The historic Susie mine is located 2 km north of Hi Ho's claims. The Susie mine was discovered in 1901. During 1960 to 1976, a total recorded production of 17,564 tonnes of mineralized rock is reported from which 48,878 oz Ag, and 2,678 oz Au were recovered.

Similar to the Standard, the Susie vein is hosted by the hornblende-bearing porphyritic quartz monzonite phase of the Oliver plutonic complex. The quartz vein ranges from 1.2 m to 15.2 m in width, striking north and dipping 20^0 to 30^0 east. The vein is characterized by an abundance of pyrite mineralization along with varying amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite (B.C. Minfile 082ESW090).

Between 1987 and 1988, Highland Valley Resources Ltd. conducted channel and chip sampling at the Susie. The highlight of the 13 surface samples collected was 9.02 g/t Au, 217.37 g/t Ag and 0.48% Pb over 1.20 m true thickness. A total of 155 samples were collected on all 3 levels of the underground workings with highlights including 18.30 g/t Au, 93.94 g/t Ag and 0.1% Pb over 1 m true thickness from the upper level, 18.31 g/t Au, 217.37 g/t Ag over 1.0 m true thickness on the middle level, and 7.71 g/t Au and 164.57 g/t Ag over 0.95 m true thickness on the lower level. Sample locations and results suggest a possible gold rich shoot plunging northeast in the 2-3 m thick quartz vein dipping at 10-20^0 east (Mehner, 1988).

The historic Susie mine is located within the Tom mineral claim currently owned 100% by Robert Dyck.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

The authors are not aware of any other data or information relevant to this report.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Fairview mining camp is one of the oldest in British Columbia. The earliest discoveries date to the late 1880's and occur along a northwest striking vein system which strikes over four kilometers. Three areas, the Fairview, Stemwinder and Morning Star, have been mined at various times between 1895 and 1961; short exploration tunnels were also driven on the Brown Bear and Silver Crown claims. The Fairview - Stemwinder area saw its greatest activity at the turn of the century, however most activity had ceased by 1930.

Mesothermal gold-silver bearing quartz vein mineralization within Hi Ho's Fairview Property is hosted within a poly-deformed and greenschist facies metamorphosed banded quartzite unit of the Carboniferous to Permian Kobau Group. Veins parallel the regional foliation, which strikes northwest and dips moderately to steeply northeast, and occur adjacent and parallel to the contact with the Fairview granodiorite; suggesting the two may be genetically related. Individual veins pinch and swell up to 5 m in thickness, with veins of up to 15 m being reported in the Fairview Mine, and can be traced up to 500 m along strike. Veins typically comprise opaque white quartz containing sparse disseminated pyrite, coarse galena blebs, sphalerite, trace chalcopyrite and graphite concentrated along centimeter-scale internal banding. Gold is erratically distributed within, and occasionally adjacent to, quartz veins in association with sulphides and locally as coarse native gold (Hassard, 1994).

The Silver Crown Deposit comprises three closely-spaced northwest striking and moderately northeast dipping quartz veins. A total of 47 diamond drill holes totaling 4,219 m were completed to delineate the Silver Crown Deposit during 1991 and 1994. Of the 47 holes within the Property, 41 were used to estimate grade in the mineral resource estimate, in addition to two diamond drill holes on the adjacent Brown Bear claim not within Hi Ho's Fairview Property. The drilling and underground workings of the historic Brown Bear and Silver Crown Mines have intersected mineralization over a 400 m strike length and to a depth of 100 m vertically, however relatively few drill holes have targeted mineralization below 100 m. The deposit is open at depth and to the northwest and southeast along strike.

The current mineral resource estimate comprises an Inferred Mineral Resource of 334,000 tonnes averaging 2.9 g/t Au and 17.9 g/t Ag based on a lower block cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au (Tables 17 and 18). The estimation of the Silver Crown Deposit Mineral Resource was calculated using a 3-dimensional block model. The Silver Crown Inferred Mineral Resource is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101 standards and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 23rd, 2003 and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014. Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no

guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, political, legal, marketing or other relevant issues.

Silver Crown Deposit mineralization has been modeled over a 400 m strike length and to a depth of 115 m from surface. Additional drilling is warranted to define the mineralization at depth and along strike to the southeast. Given the ease of access and relatively good surface exposure of the veins, surface trenching, geologic mapping and sampling at intervals along strike are warranted to allow projection of modeled mineralized lodes to surface. This has the potential to expand the known resource. Given that nearly 100% of the deposit as currently modeled lies within a 100 m depth from surface, further exploration and economic studies to determine if all or a portion of the Silver Crown Deposit may be amenable to open pit extraction are also warranted

It is the opinion of the authors, that given that mineralization is exposed at surface and that nearly 100% of the deposit as currently modeled lies within a 100 m depth from surface there is a reasonable prospect for eventual future economic extraction.

Tupper (1991) noted that gold occurs occasionally within wall rock adjacent to veins. Historic drilling records indicate that shoulder sampling of drill core was not routine and very little information exists with respect to the grade of the vein host rocks. An evaluation of wall rock grades should be completed as part of the proposed surface trenching and mini bilk sampling programs. Given that the three modeled veins of the Silver Crown Deposit are spaced approximately 10 to 20 m apart, if significant gold grades are found within the wall rock a program of confirmatory and infill diamond drilling may be warranted to assess the potential positive impact on the Silver Crown Deposit mineral resource.

In addition, further investigation into the location of the 1991 and 1994 Oliver Gold Corp. drill core should be completed. The author was able to locate a significant quantity of historic drill core from the 1982 and 1983 Cominco drilling campaigns, representing up to 28 drill holes testing a 1,400 m strike length between the Brown Bear adit and Fairview Mine. All of these holes occur outside the present Fairview Property; however with further investigation it may be possible to determine the location of the 1991 and 1994 Silver Crown drill core

The economic potential of the Brown Bear waste rock pile and Morning Star Mill site tailings and waste pile is considered to be limited. While sampling of the Brown Bear waste pile returned anomalous gold values, the relatively small volume of potentially mineralized material limits its economic potential. Given the larger size of the Morning Star mill tailings and waste pile, and anomalous gold values returned from 2014 composite samples, additional more systematic sampling using appropriate fire assay techniques is warranted.

18 Recommendations

Based on the presence of high grade gold and silver bearing quartz veins exposed at surface and intersected in drill core and historic underground workings, which exhibit a reasonable prospect for future economic extraction, and which remain open at depth and along strike; the Fairview Gold Property is of a high priority for follow-up exploration.

The 2020 exploration program should include, but not be limited to:

Phase 1: **a)** field based program comprising surface trenching, geologic mapping and rock channel sampling at intervals along strike to allow projection of modeled mineralized lodes to surface. In total, 200 m of surface trenching at four (4) sites spaced at intervals over a 200 m strike length of the Silver Crown Deposit should be completed. Trenches should be oriented perpendicular to the strike of quartz veins and channel sampling at two (2) m intervals (in total, approximately 100 samples) designed to assess the grade of quartz veins and host-rock. In conjunction with surface trench and channel sampling of the Silver Crown Deposit, reconnaissance rock geochemical sampling at all of the reported mineral occurrences within the Fairview Property, and collection of a series of composite samples for fire assay analysis at the Moring Star Mill tailings pile should be completed; **b)** In addition, based on the results surface trenching collection of a 1,000 tonne mini-bulk sample should be collected to provide additional information with respect to the macro-grade of the Silver Crown Deposit. The total cost of the Phase 1 program is estimated at $150,000 not including GST (Table 19).

Phase 2: The Phase 2 exploration is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 exploration a) Based in part on the results of Phase 1, diamond drilling of approximately 12 holes totaling 2,100 m designed to test the potential for additional near-surface quartz veins within the footwall of the Silver Crown Deposit where a partially included raft of Kobau group quartzite and banded chert rocks occurs adjacent to the Fairview Granodiorite (approximately 12 holes totaling 2,000 m, or approximately $250/m = $500,000).

Table 19 – Budget for Recommended Exploration

Budget Item	Estimated Cost
Surface Trenching, Morning Star Tailings, Channel and Reconnaissance Rock Sampling, and Mini-Bulk Sampling	
PHASE 1:	
Surface Trench Sampling (200 line-m @ $25/line-m)	$5,000.00
Mini Bulk Sampling (1,000 tonnes, or approximately 200 tonnes each from 5 separate sites)*	
Stripping, Trenching and Grubbing	$10,000.00
Mob/demob of drill/blast crew	$10,000.00
Drill and Blast Costs	$10,000.00

Salaries Field - Senior Supervision, 1 Geologist, 1 Field Assistant and two Prospectors for 14 days	$34,000.00
Flights/Accommodations and Meals	$14,000.00
Fuel (gas, diesel)	$2,000.00
Field gear – sample bags, standards/blanks, computer/software	$1,000.00
Truck rental	$2,000.00
Analytical Rock: ALS Minerals $40/sample Au FA-AA / ICP-MS (1,400 samples + 10% QA/QC) *note does not include trucking from site to mill or toll milling	$62,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1:	**$150,000.00**
PHASE 2: (Contingent on the results of Phase 1) Diamond drilling of footwall, down dip and southern strike extent targets (2000 metres @ $250/metre all up)	**$500,000.00**
Total Project Costs, Excluding GST	**$650,000.00**

19 Date and Signature Page

This Technical Report was prepared to NI 43-101 standards by the following Qualified Persons. The effective date of this report is September 3, 2019.

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Steven J Nicholls, BA.Sc. (Geology) MAIG

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Signing Date: September 3, 2019

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21 Certificate of Authors

21.1 Kristopher J. Raffle

I, Kristopher J. Raffle, residing in Vancouver British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd., located at 410-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2V6.

2. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology (2000) and have practiced my profession continuously since 2000.

3. I am a Professional Geologist registered with APEGBC (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia) since 2007 and I am a 'Qualified Person' in relation to the subject matter of this Technical Report. I have supervised numerous exploration programs specific to mesothermal lode and low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits having similar geologic characteristics to the Silver Crown Deposit throughout British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Nunavut, Canada, and Mexico.

4. I am co-author of this Technical Report entitled: "Technical Report on the Fairview Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada", dated September 3, 2019 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report on August 30th, 2019.

5. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report on April 17th, 2013 and I previously co-authored the Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. Technical Report entitled: "Technical Report on the Fairview Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada", dated June 21, 2013 and amended August 14, 2013.

6. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report, except Section 14: Mineral Resource Estimates, which was authored by Steven J. Nicholls.

7. I am independent of Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. and the Property, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. or the Property. I am not aware of any other information or circumstance that could interfere with my judgment regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.

8. I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI and the Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

9. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this September 3rd, 2019
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
K. J. RAFFLE
#31400
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Kristopher J. Raffle, B.Sc., P.Geo.

21.2 Steven J. Nicholls

I, Steven J. Nicholls, MAIG., do here by certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Senior Resource Geologist and Managing Director with APEX Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd. 2B Russell St Fremantle WA Australia 6160.

2. My academic qualification is: Bachelor of Applied Science, in Geology, received from the University of Ballarat in 1997.

3. My professional affiliation is: Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Australia (AIG).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 22 years since my graduation from university and have extensive experience in gold/base metal exploration/resource estimation. Most recently I was employed by Tanami Gold NL as a Senior Exploration geologist where I was responsible for the company resource estimations.

5. I am co-author of this Technical Report entitled: "Technical Report on the Fairview Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada", dated September 3, 2019 (the "Technical Report"). I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this Report.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the "Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates" section 14 in this Technical Report titled "Technical Report on Fairview Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada" dated September 3, 2019.

7. I previously co-authored the Hi Ho Silver Resources Inc. Technical Report entitled: "Technical Report on the Fairview Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada", dated June 21, 2013 and amended August 14, 2013.

8. As of the date on this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

9. I am independent of the company and the Property in accordance with section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of the Technical Report, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Dated this September 3rd, 2019
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Steven J Nicholls, BA.Sc(Geology) MAIG