TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

FROG PROJECT

northern British Columbia, Canada

Latitude 58° 12' 43" Longitude 127° 09' 00'
UTM (NAD83 - Zone 9N) 608,659E, 6,453,740N
1:20,000 TRIM Map-sheets
094L014, 094L015, 094L024, 094L025
1:50,000 NTS Map-sheets
094L/03, 094L/06

For:

Bonanza Mining Corporation

Suite 2201 – 8 Smithe Mews
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 0A5



by:

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo.
3252 Ganymede Dr.
Burnaby, BC, CanadaV3K1A4

Dated: August 18th, 2021 and Revised September 3, 2021

Cover Photo 0-1 lower Trench at the Frog Property

Certificate of the Qualified Person

I Sean P. Butler, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a residence at 3252 Ganymede Dr., Burnaby, BC, Canada, V3J1A4;

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1982;

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member # 19,233);

4. I have examined the Frog property on July 12, 2021 which constitutes a Current Inspection of the property as defined by Part 6.2 of NI34-101.

5. I am independent of the property vendors, the Frog property and Bonanza Mining Corporation as defined in Part 1.5 of NI 43-101 and I have no prior involvement with the Frog property.

6. I have practised the geological profession for greater than 35 years since graduation from university. I have worked extensively exploring for both base and precious metals from early-stage programs up to advanced underground exploration and mining;

7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as set out in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and previous relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

8. I am responsible for all of the report titled "Technical Report on the Frog Project northern British Columbia, Canada" with the effective date of August 18, 2021 (the "Technical Report");

9. That as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;

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

Dated this 3rd day of September, 2021

"signed and sealed"

Signature of Qualified Person

Sean Butler, P.Geo.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo. ("**the Author**") was contracted by Bonanza Mining Corporation ("**the Company**") to prepare a Technical Report using the NI 43-101 F1 format for the purpose of allowing the Company to complete mineral exploration programs on the Frog property.

On July 30, 2021 Califfi Capital Corp. as part of its Qualifying Transaction as a Capital Pool company, changed its name to Bonanza Mining Corporation. A pre-existing BC company named Bonanza Mining Corporation, owner of the Frog mining claims, is now a wholly owned subsidiary ("**the Subsidiary**") of the Company as part of this Qualifying Transaction. The Subsidiary company changed its name to 1107001 B.C Ltd. as part of this Transaction (company news release of August 5, 2021 and SEDAR name changed).

The Author is independent of the property vendors, the Frog property and Bonanza Mining Corporation and its subsidiary corporation as deemed in NI 43-101.

On July 12, 2021 the Author visited the Frog property and completed a QP Personal Inspection of the Property.

The Frog property is located in north central British Columbia, Canada. The latitude 58° 12' 43" and longitude 127° 09' 00' are near the centre of the property. The UTM coordinates in NAD83 - Zone 9N datum of 608,659E, 6,453,740N are near the centre of the property. THE claims are shown on the 1:20,000 TRIM Map-sheets of 094L014, 094L015, 094L024 and 094L025 and the 1:50,000 NTS Map-sheets of 094L/03 and 094L/06. See Figure 4-1 for the location in BC and Figure 4-2 for a more detailed location.

The Frog property consists of nine claims FROG, FROG 1 to 7 and an unnamed claim is summarized in Table 4-1. The total area of the Frog property claims is 9,429 hectares.

On April 30, 2018 an agreement between Bonanza Mining Corporation ("**optionee**") and both Christopher Graf and Theodore Muraro ("**optionors**") for the option of the Frog, Frog 2 (existing) and Frog 3 (now lapsed) claims. There is a five-kilometre "Area of Mutual Interest" surrounding the original claims.

There are no roads in the area of the Frog property for a significant distance. Access is by helicopter to the property. Some projects in the past have used a fixed wing aircraft on floats to a nearby lake for support and used a helicopter for the final lift. There are several smaller lakes to the east of the Frog property that may be possible for STOL float plane support with Jet fuel and supplies near the Frog River.

The history of exploration on the Frog property is summarized in Table 6-1 and most has focused on the upper reaches of the informally named "Hall's Creek" valley, a tributary of the Frog River. Exploration began in 1952. Work was done including trenching in 1959 to 1962 by Conwest. Between 1967 and 1971 Quebec Cartier Mining completed stream sediment and soil sampling, geological mapping, Induced Polarization and eight diamond drill holes. In 1979 and 1980 Cominco did VLF-EM, gravity and ground magnetic surveys. Further field studies starting in 1987 were small and included geological mapping, VLF-EM and rock and stream sediment sampling.

The regional geology is dominated by a northwest trending belt of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of lower Paleozoic and upper Proterozoic age, the Ingenika Group. The Ingenika Group is part of the Cassiar Terrane. The major bounding faults are the Kechika Fault to the east and the Thudaka Fault to the west

(Figure 7-1 and a cross-section in Figure 7 4). These are generally north-west to south-east regional trending faults, that are both mapped as steeply dipping in Gabrielse, 2003, with the super-regional Rocky Mountain Trench fault located further east. Within these faults, along with the Ingenika Group, is the Thudaka Pluton a Cretaceous age body of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. There are notes in multiple historical property reports of various dykes of undocumented age as well, but regionally there are Eocene lamprophyre dykes noted by Gabrielse, 2003.

The Late Proterozoic Ingenika Group is a dominantly clastic sequence and is subdivided into four formations which are, from oldest to youngest; the Swannell, Tsaydiz, Espee and Stelkuz formations. Regionally, rocks of the Atan Group, consisting of the Rosella and Boya Formations, sit conformably atop those of the Stelkuz Formation. There are no known formations below the Ingenika Group in the region.

The Frog property, near the trenches, is underlain by upper Proterozoic grey-white micaceous quartzites and interbedded semi-pelitic schists and which are part of the Swannell Formation of the Ingenika Group. These units strike westerly and dip northerly.

Local mineralization that is the focus of the historical exploration has been high and low grade argentiferous lead, zinc and copper in veins and disseminated in the area around the trenches. The local alteration includes rhodochrosite, rhodonite and extensive manganese oxide.

Historical exploration on the Frog property, driven by high lead, zinc and silver silt geochemistry values in Hall's Creek has been focused on the lead-zinc-silver vein system in the cirque near the top of this creek. These veins may be related to one of several deposit types, from veins or carbonate replacement deposits (aka mantos) or sediment hosted massive-sulphide deposit types. These veins could also be part of a porphyry copper deposit. These previous deposit types need to be continued to be considered in future exploration although alternatives based on the total data are also suggested. The Author suggests a program to confirm the possibility of a Calc-Alkalic Porphyry Copper-molybdenum Deposit be explored for.

Bonanza Mining has not done any exploration or drilling on the Frog property. There has been no mineral resource estimate, mine production or mine development known to the Author. There are no adjacent properties that would provide further insight into future property development.

The Frog property has a long history of mineral exploration, starting in the early 1950s. The remote location has made the access challenging and therefore a limited number of programs, all of small to moderate scale have been undertaken. This work has focused heavily around the veins in the trenches and been focused on the lead-zinc target type. Following the regional program of aeromagnetic survey, released in 1997, uncovering a broad magnetic high, the possible interpretations were increased to include a possible buried porphyry copper system.

The previous programs by Conwest have included diamond drilling with poor results. Cominco, who followed Conwest on the property as explorers, suggested Conwest had drilled parallel to the veins. Reports on the drilling were not filed and the Author is not aware of the drill locations or hole azimuths.

The project is very remote and access is challenging. Any program to be undertaken at the Frog project will require significant logistical and technical support. This will increase the cost of individual programs compared to road access projects. If this property is ever mined significant infrastructure will need to be developed including a road and airstrip.

The property has a large hydrothermal system as seen by the Author in alteration and an extensive area of iron oxide in the surrounding hillsides near the intrusive rock contacts and the vein system previously explored. The area around the trenches has a significant area of manganese oxide visible on surface that is likely also hydrothermally related. This alongside the historical exploration data and regional government geological mapping and aeromagnetic data suggests further work needs to be completed to confirm if a Calc-Alkalic porphyry copper system is possible on the Frog.

The Author can provide no assurances of positive results from the proposed work program at the Frog property.

The Recommendations on this project are bi-phased with Phase Two dependent on positive results in Phase One. Note, the present Frog property is much larger than previous exploration properties. This is due to the present review to include porphyry copper deposits as a target deposit type.

The first phase of recommended exploration is a field program of geological mapping with the collection of alteration mineralization, along with rock, stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling. For logistical reasons there is a benefit for the concurrent/overlapping completion of the 3-D Induced Polarization and Resistivity program with a coincident magnetometer data collection in the cirque of Hall's Creek will define the sub-surface geology.

The second phase of exploration, dependant on positive results in Phase One, should be 2,000 metres of diamond drilling as a follow up of the geology, 3-D Induced Polarization and soil sampling.

The budget for Phases One and Two is summarized in Table 26-1.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

Sean P. Butler, P.Geo. ("**the Author**") was contracted by Bonanza Mining Corporation ("**the Company**") to prepare a Technical Report using the NI 43-101 F1 format for the purpose of allowing the Company to complete mineral exploration programs on the Frog property.

On July 30, 2021 Califfi Capital Corp, as part of its Qualifying Transaction as a Capital Pool company, changed its name to Bonanza Mining Corporation. A pre-existing company named Bonanza Mining Corporation, owner of the Frog mining claims, is now a wholly owned subsidiary ("**the Subsidiary**") of the Company as part of this Qualifying Transaction. The Subsidiary company changed its name to 1107001 B.C Ltd. as part of this Transaction (Company news release of August 5, 2021 and SEDAR name changed).

The Author is independent of the property vendors, the Frog property and Bonanza Mining Corporation and its subsidiary corporation as deemed in NI 43-101.

2.2 Sources of Information

The sources of information for this report are past Assessments Reports maintained by the Province of British Columbia, various government geological publications and the observations of the Author on the Frog property on July 12, 2021. These documents have been sourced through various government websites. As well, there are several documents sourced on the website of Bonanza Mining Corporation and company news releases on SEDAR. The documents used are summarized in the References section of this report.

2.3 QP Personal Inspection of the Property



Photo 2-1 The upper Trench at the Frog Property



Photo 2-2 View down from the south side ridge of Hall's Creek valley with probable resistant dykes

On July 12, 2021 the Author visited the Frog property. Access was achieved by an Astar helicopter operated by Yellowhead Helicopters from Stewart, BC. Two stops were made on the Frog property, one near the historical hand dug trenches and vein location and the other on the south ridge of the bowl overlooking the trenches and the upper Hall's Creek drainage. Rocks were examined in both locations. The Author is of the opinion that this constitutes a Qualified Personal Inspection of the Property.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

All dollars are reported in Canadian Dollars unless noted otherwise. Units are metric unless noted. The following Table 2-1 is a list of abbreviations frequently used by the Author.

Table 2-1 List of Frequently Used Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption		km^2	square kilometre
Ag	silver		m	metre
aka	also known as		m^2	square metre
AMSL	above mean sea level		m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold		Ma	Millions of years ago
AuEq	gold equivalent grade		mm	millimetre
BC	British Columbia		mm^2	square millimetre
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey		mm^3	cubic millimetre
CAD$	Canadian dollar		Mo	Molybdenum

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
cm	centimetre		Mt	million tonnes
cm^2	square centimetre		m.y.	million years
cm^3	cubic centimetre		NAD	North American Datum
cp	chalcopyrite		NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
CSE	Canadian Securities Exchange		opt	ounces per short ton
Cu	copper		oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°C	degree Celsius		Pb	lead
°F	degree Fahrenheit		ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole		ppm	parts per million
ft	feet		py	pyrite
ft^2	square feet		QA	Quality Assurance
ft^3	cubic feet		QC	Quality Control
FSR	Forest Service Road		qz	quartz
g	gram		RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System		RQD	rock quality description
g/t	grams per tonne		Sb	antimony
ha	hectare		SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
ICP	inductively coupled plasma		STOL	short take-off and landing
IPO	Initial Public Offering		t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kg	kilogram		US$	United States dollar
km	kilometre		Zn	zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not relied on other experts in the preparation of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Frog property is located in north central British Columbia, Canada. The latitude 58° 12' 43" and longitude 127° 09' 00' are near the centre of the property. The UTM coordinates in NAD83 - Zone 9N datum of 608,659E, 6,453,740N are near the centre of the property. THE claims are shown on the 1:20,000 TRIM Map-sheets of 094L014, 094L015, 094L024 and 094L025 and the 1:50,000 NTS Map-sheets of 094L/03 and 094L/06. See Figure 4-1 for the location in BC and Figure 4-2 for a more detailed location.

The Frog property is located in the historical Liard Mining Division. The property is located in westerly tributary drainages of the Frog River, itself a tributary of the Liard River. The original showings and trenches are located in the upper reaches of the informally named "Hall's Creek" (aka Hal's Creek in some phases of exploration) in a broad cirque, located above tree line.

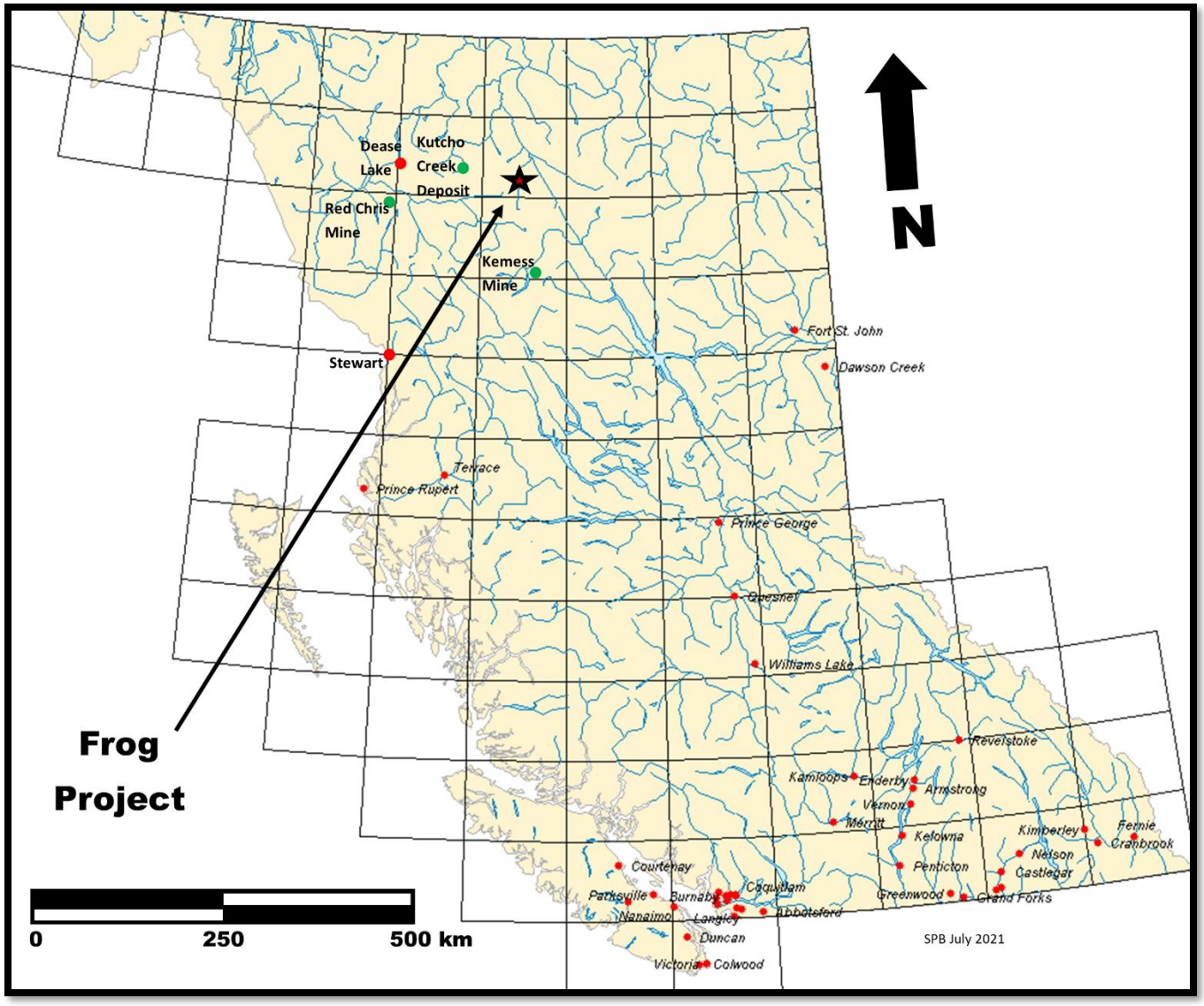


Figure 4-1 Frog project location in British Columbia, Canada

4.2 Property Description

The Frog property consists of nine claims FROG, FROG 1 to 7 and an unnamed claim is summarized in Table 4-1. The total area of the Frog property claims is 9,429 hectares. Figure 4-2 shows the claims on a map of the area.

The Author is unable to verify the ownership of the mineral claims beyond what is noted on the BC Government website MTOnline https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do and copied in Table 4-1. The option agreement, provided by Glenn Yeadon, legal counsel to Bonanza Mining, is summarized in the Agreements section of this report.

A mineral claim in British Columbia provides rights to the minerals in the ground and access to explore the crown land above it. It does not provide any surface rights to land although a surface lease may be provided by the province as part of a mine permitting process.

The mineral claims Frog 4 to 7 and the unnamed claim, in the name of Bonanza Mining Corp, on the MTOnline website, are owned by the wholly owned Subsidiary, which had the name Bonanza Mining Corporation. This Subsidiary, which owns the claims, is now legally named 1107001 B.C Ltd.

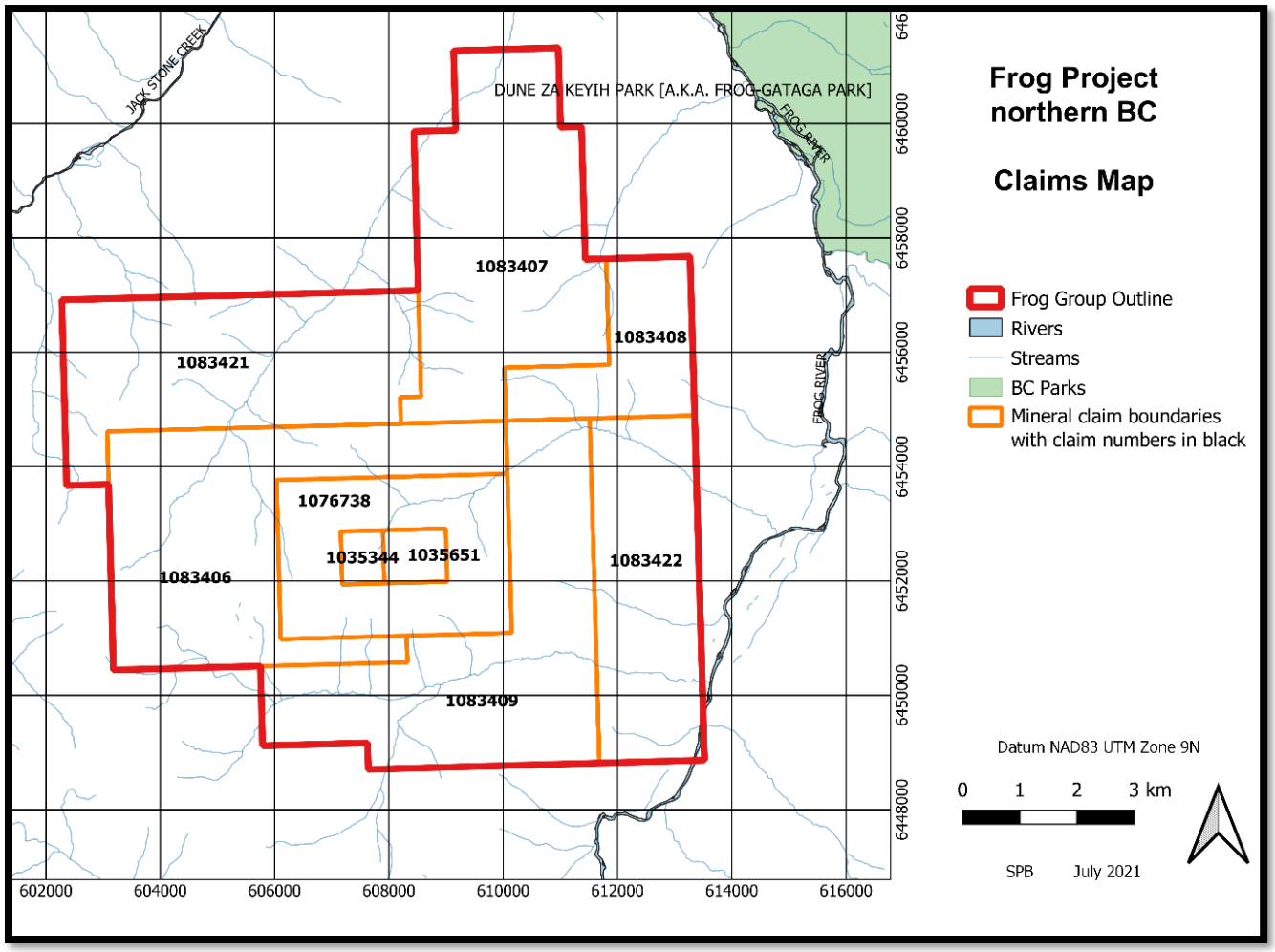


Figure 4-2 Claim Map

Table 4-1 List of claims in the Frog property as reported on July 20, 2021

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1035344	FROG	Ted Muraro & Chris Graf	2015/APR/07	2020/OCT/24	PROTECTED	68.22
1076738	FROG 1	Chris Graf	2020/JUN/12	2021/JUN/12	PROTECTED	955.14
1035651	FROG 2	Ted Muraro & Chris Graf	2015/APR/24	2020/OCT/24	PROTECTED	102.34
1083406	FROG 3	Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/17	2022/JUL/17	GOOD	1,705.39
1083407	FROG 4	Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/17	2022/JUL/17	GOOD	1,703.33
1083409	FROG 5	Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/17	2022/JUL/17	GOOD	1,706.33
1083421	FROG 6	Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/19	2022/JUL/19	GOOD	1,499.61
1083422	FROG 7	Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/19	2022/JUL/19	GOOD	1,108.87
1083408		Bonanza Mining	2021/JUL/17	2022/JUL/17	GOOD	579.42
Total Area (hectares)						**9,428.65**

On the MTOnline website in a search on August 18, 2021 a bill of sale of 50% of the FROG 1 claim from Chris Graf to Ted Muraro is pending processing.

Due to a BC Government order on March 27, 2020, an extension due to the COVID-19 pandemic to December 31, 2021 is now in effect for the claims marked as PROTECTED. All Assessment work must be completed and fully reported by December 31, 2021 for these three claims. Expiry dates of July 17 or 19, 2022 are for the other claims.

There are no Indian Reserves near the Frog Property. Since Indigenous land claims and treaty rights are an evolving process in British Columbia, this process may affect the land title in the future. The large Dune Za Keyih Provincial Park is located about two kilometres to the north-east of the Frog property.

4.3 Agreements

A copy of the option agreement was provided by Glenn Yeadon, legal counsel to Bonanza Mining.

On April 30, 2018 an agreement between Bonanza Mining Corporation ("**optionee**") and both Christopher Graf and Theodore Muraro ("**optionors**") for the option of the Frog, Frog 2 (existing) and Frog 3 (now lapsed) claims. There is a five-kilometre "Area of Mutual Interest" surrounding the original claims. Terms include:

- **the Optionee making the following cash payments to the Optionors:**

1. $15,000 on or before August 31,2018;
2. an additional $25,000 on or before the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
3. an additional $35,000 on or before the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
4. an additional $50,000 on or before the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement;

- **the Optionee allotting and issuing the following common shares in its capital stock to the Optionors:**

1. 75,000 shares upon the execution o1'this Agreement by each of the parties hereto;
2. an additional 100,000 shares on or before the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
3. an additional 100,000 shares on or before the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement;

4. an additional 200,000 shares on or before the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
5. an additional 200,000 shares on or before the fourth anniversary of the date of this Agreement;

- **the Optionee incurring the following cumulative Expenditures on the Property:**

1. $50,000 on or before the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement
2. $200,000 on or before the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
3. $500,000 on or before the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
4. (iv) $1,000,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the date of this Agreement;

- the parties agree and confirm that the cash payments, shares and royalties are to be made 50% to Graf; and 50% to Muraro.

A royalty of 3% Net Smelter Returns is applied to production payable to Graf and Muraro. One half (1.5%) can be acquired for $1,000,000 before six months of production.

The rest of the claims which were located in 2021, after this agreement was finalized are governed by the five-kilometre "Area of Mutual Interest" clause in the agreement.

4.4 Mineral Title Maintenance Requirements

In British Columbia mineral claim title is maintained by the dollar value of completed valid mineral exploration on the claims as reported in an Assessment Report. Exploration work reported in such reports become part of the public record for future use by all. Historic Assessment Reports were accessed by the Author in the writing of this report. The current Assessment Work (annual exploration work cost) requirements to maintain mineral title holdings in British Columbia are reflected below:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years
- Work can only be filed up to a maximum of ten years title maintenance into the future

Claims can be amended to add or drop claim cells to change the total property area and thus changing the annual assessment work costs. The Payment Instead of Exploration and Development work ("**PIED"**) rate has been set at double the value of the corresponding Assessment Work requirement as an alternative title maintenance option. PIED is a cash payment to the Government of British Columbia.

To do any exploration that involves disturbance to the surface or cutting of merchantable timber, a permit is required. A Notice of Work ("**NOW**") application must be submitted to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, department responsible for Core Review to have the permits issued. All NOW Applications are available exclusively through FrontCounter BC's e-Application System. Any planned surface disturbance will also involve a Consultation with the local First Nations group(s) who claim an interest in the claim area before the permits are released. This Consultation will likely include the Liard First Nation, who have a Statement of Intent for the area. Other ministries within the government also get to make comments on the permit prior to issuing.

In personal communication with Chris Graf, the process to get permits for a drill program (Phase Two recommendation) in the future has begun.

The Author estimates that Assessment Value will cost about $48,000 for 2021 and about $50,000 for 2022 with an increasing cost for years beyond. The final value required will be determined by the Province of British Columbia.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

The Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Frog property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

There are no roads in the area of the Frog property for a significant distance. Access is by helicopter to the property. Some projects in the past have used a fixed wing aircraft on floats to a nearby lake for support and used a helicopter for the final lift. There are several smaller lakes to the east of the Frog property that may be possible for STOL float plane support with Jet fuel and supplies near the Frog River. The early 1960s reports state 9 miles (15 kilometres) and 14 miles (22 kilometres) to the east for lakes used then. Some of the historical access points are now within the boundaries of Dune Za Keyih Provincial Park and Protected Area, established in 2001. The park may limit or eliminate all future road options from the north-east.

The Frog Lakes, about 22 kilometres south-west, have a have a number of cabins with float plane access. Tucho Lake, 35 kilometres to the north-west, has an existing hunting and/or fishing camp next to the lake. There is a grass landing strip of unknown condition or ownership about 55 kilometres to the north, with a hunting camp next to it. The Author is not aware of any roads near the property. Muncho Lake, on the Alaska Highway, with an airstrip in unknown condition, is an alternative location about 115 kilometres distance, but with limited services. Sturdy airstrip in the Toodoggone is about 110 kilometres to the southwest.

There is a trail for tracked vehicles, in unknown condition at this time, to the Kutcho Creek property located about 75 kilometres west-north-west of the Frog property. There is also an airstrip at Kutcho Creek managed by Kutcho Copper Corp. The northern end of Toodoggone Resource Road leading to Kemess and the Sturdie Airstrip is an alternative staging location about 100 kilometres to the south.

Dease Lake, BC, about 170 kilometres to the west, is the nearest location with a year-round helicopter and fixed wing aircraft base and services such as stores and fuel. It has many of the resources to support an exploration program. Terrace, about 425 kilometres south-west or Fort Nelson, BC, about 270 kilometres east, are the closest towns with regular scheduled airline flights from Vancouver and full services for an exploration project. Scheduled air service may resume to Watson Lake, 230 kilometres north, having been shut down due to Covid-19 restrictions.

5.2 Climate

The Muncho Lake weather station, is the nearest station with a moderate number of years of climatic data. The climate at the Frog property is assumed to be similar to Muncho Lake although large parts of the Frog property are at a higher elevation and will be colder. The data collected is summarized in Figure 5-1.

The climate at the Frog property is likely to be similar with Muncho Lake, a northern continental climate, with cold winter months from November to March and moderately warm from June to early September. The greatest precipitation is during the summer months. The elevation of the trenches is near 1,800 metres ASL and the working season is generally from late June to early October. Lower areas may be worked earlier and later in the season.

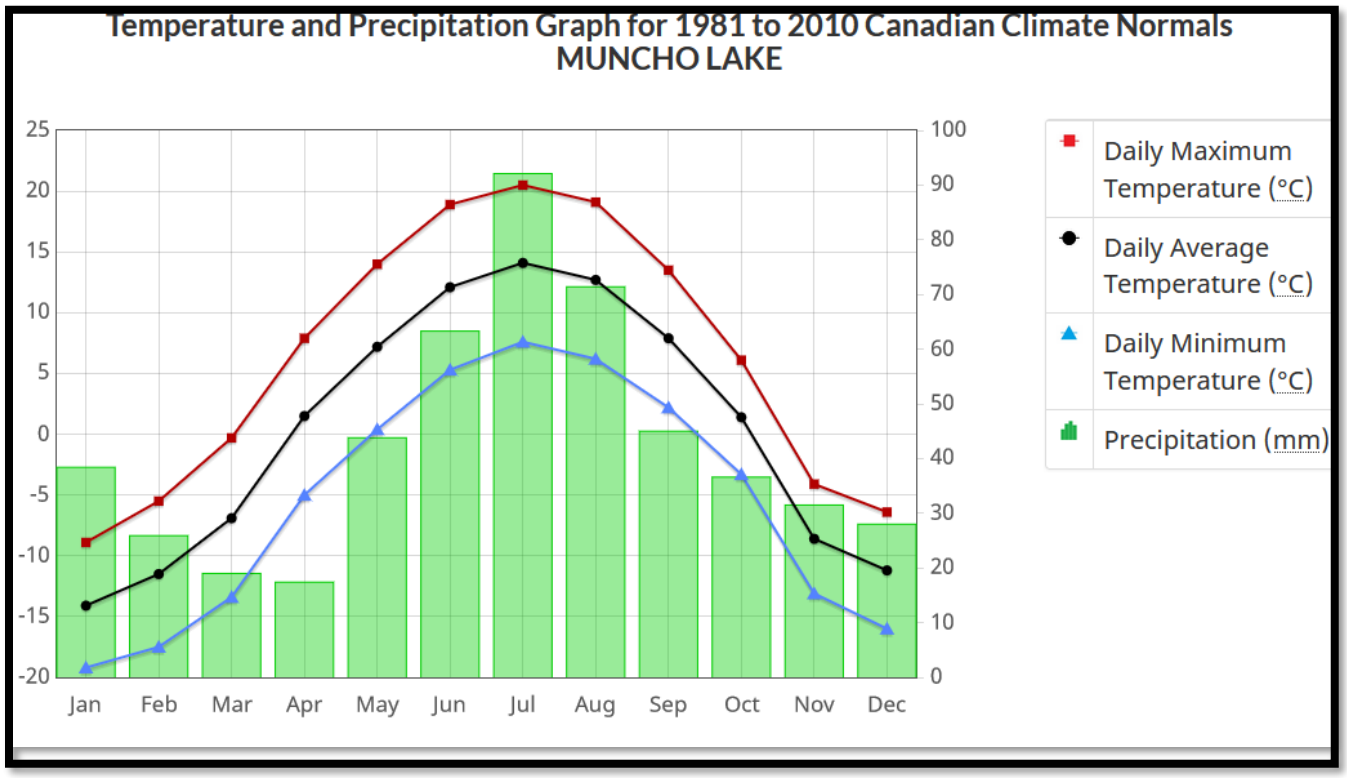


Figure 5-1 Climate averages at Muncho Lake from 1981 to 2010

5.3 Local Resources

There are no local resources. Historical exploration has been supported out of Watson Lake, Yukon, about 225 kilometres to the northwest, or Dease Lake, BC, about 170 kilometres west.

5.4 Infrastructure

There is no infrastructure near the Frog property.

There is adequate water nearby for exploration and mining. All services including an access road, airstrip, electricity generation and more will need to be developed for mining. There are enough areas for these services nearby if required.

5.5 Physiography

The area near the trenches is above the tree line by about 200 metres elevation with low shrubs, heather and grasses present. Below this is a mixed Boreal Forest of scrub spruce, pine and various deciduous trees and shrubs.

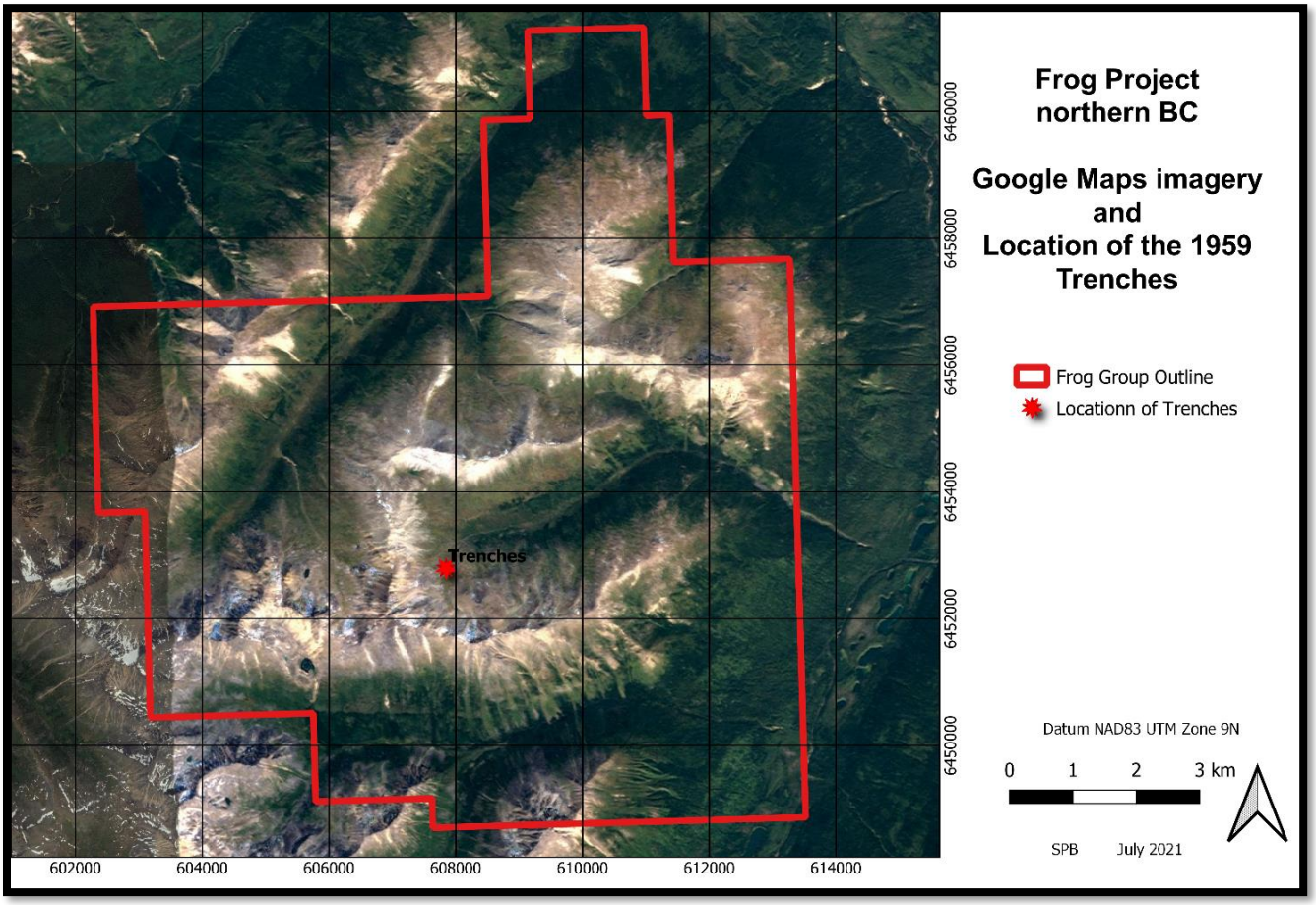


Figure 5-2 Physiography and Location of Trenches

Elevations vary from a high of 2,260 metres ASL on a peak in the west-central part of the Frog property and a low of 840 metres ASL on the Frog River in the south-east of the property.

The slopes are gently to highly glaciated with large bowls and wide valleys surrounded by steep slopes leading to peaks and narrow ridges.

6 HISTORY

Table 6-1 History of Exploration at the Frog Property

Year	Operator	Activity	Source Document
1952 or 53	Lake Expanse	creek bed sampling	noted in AR 16,898
pre or early 1959	Wes Hall	staked West Group claims	BC MMAR 1959
1959	Conwest Exploration	Trenching, trail cutting and ???	BC MMAR 1959
1962	Conwest Exploration	Electromagnetic gun survey	AR 467
1968	Quebec Cartier Mining Company	Regional stream sediment geochemistry	PF 680,695 and 680,671
1969	Quebec Cartier Mining Company	Grid, geology, soil geochemistry	AR 2336
1970	Quebec Cartier Mining Company	Induced Polarization survey	AR 2,995
1970 or 71	Quebec Cartier Mining Company	eight drill holes	BCGS GEM 1971
1979	Cominco Inc.	VLF-EM and gravity surveys	AR 7,523
1980	Cominco Inc.	ground magnetic and gravity surveys	AR 8,549
1987	Skylark Resources Ltd.	mapping and VLF-EM	AR 16,898
1989 + 90	Formosa Resource Corporation	rock geochemistry	AR 20,517
1994	Chris Graf	geological mapping, stream sediment geochem	AR 23,774
AR #, Assessment Report | PF #, BCGS Property File Report | BC MMAR #, Minister of Mines Annual Report BCGS GEM #, BCGS Geology Exploration and Mining			

As noted in Burns and McAtee, 1979:

> *"Lake Expanse sampled the creek bed exposures on the property in 1952-1953 and obtained 8.2 m of 0.6 oz/ton Ag, 2.1% Pb and 1.3% Zn, as well as 87 m of 0.3 oz/ton Ag, 1.2% Pb, and 0.7% Zn."*

The original West Group claims were located in 1959 or earlier by Wes Hall. He optioned them to Conwest Exploration in 1959 who completed some work including the following summary as noted in BC MMAR Report, 1959:

> *"This property, held by Conwest Exploration, consists of thirty-two recorded claims. It is about 140 miles south-southeast of Watson Lake, at the head of an eastward-flowing tributary to the Frog River. It has been reported that massive galena float has been found in an area underlain by sericite schists. Work in 1959, from May 28th to September 15th, involved trenching and cutting trail. An average crew of five men was employed. Transportation was by charter aircraft from Watson Lake to a small lake 14 miles east of the property. Pack-horses were used from this lake to the claims."*

Further work is not recorded until 1962 when Ashton, 1962 notes an E-M Gun (electromagnetic) survey was completed with limited results. There is limited other information in the report. It is not known when the West Group claims expired, but four were still valid in January, 1969 (Reeve, 1969).

In 1968, Quebec Cartier Mining ("**QCMC**") contracted Cordilleran Engineering Limited to complete a regional stream sediment program in the Toodoggone and southern Kechika regions. The Hall's Creek drainage was significantly anomalous for lead (Reeve, 1969 and Bondar, 1969). QCMC located the Linda 1 - 17 claims in July, 1969. The West 3 to 6 claims of Conwest appear to have been optioned by QCMC in 1969 or 1970 with the Linda claims overlapping much of the then existing West claims. Reeve, 1970, records grid establishment, geology and soil geochemistry as the activities completed in 1969 with Pb soil geochemistry noted in *Figure 6-1*.

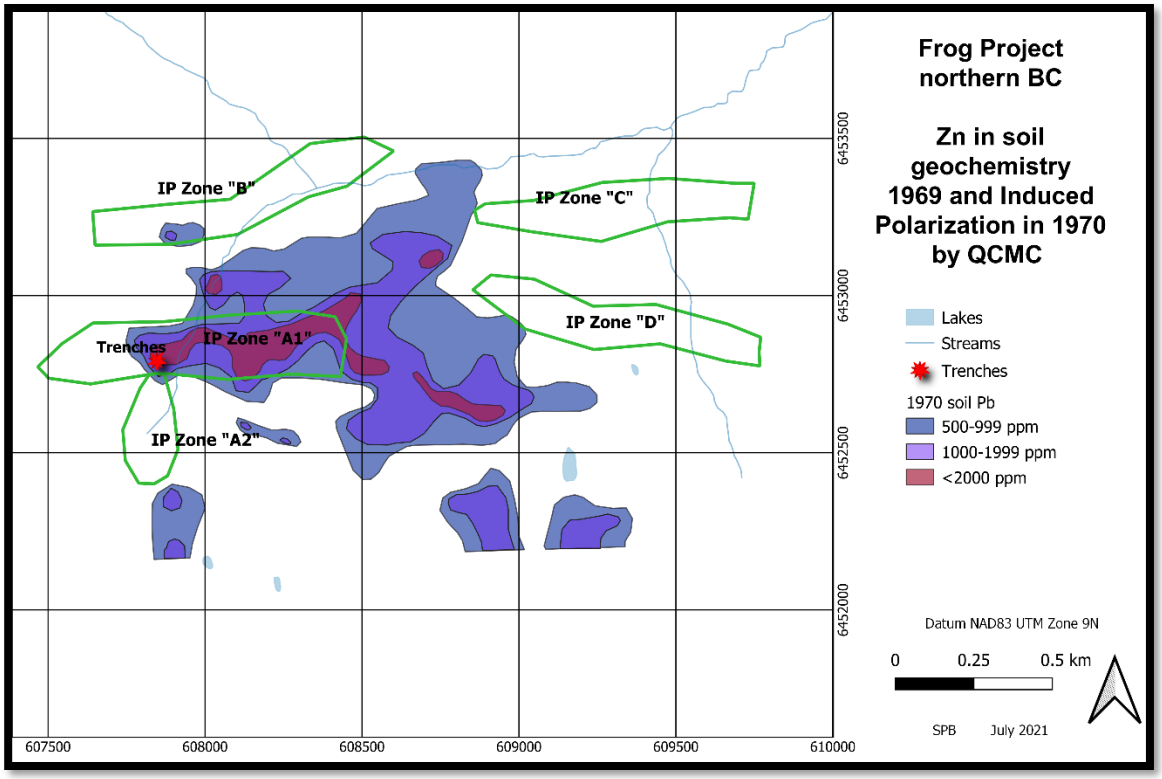


Figure 6-1 Pb soil geochemistry 1969 and Induced Polarization 1970

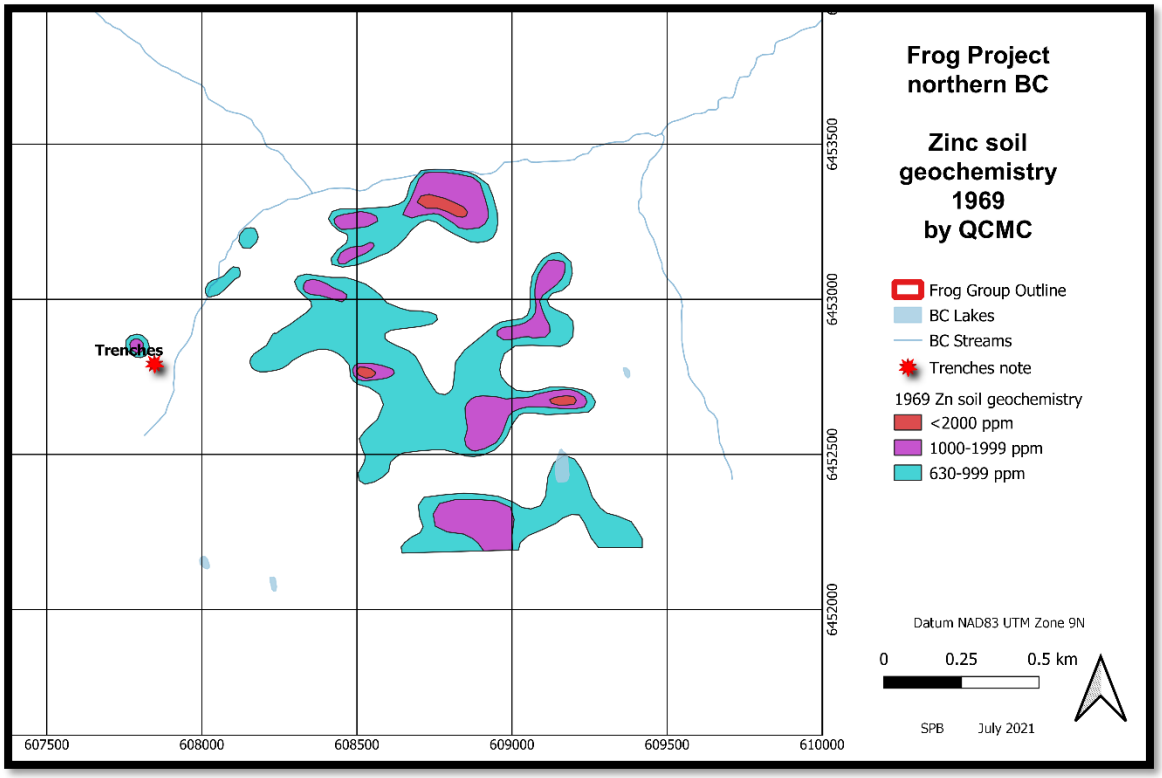


Figure 6-2 Zn soil geochemistry 1969

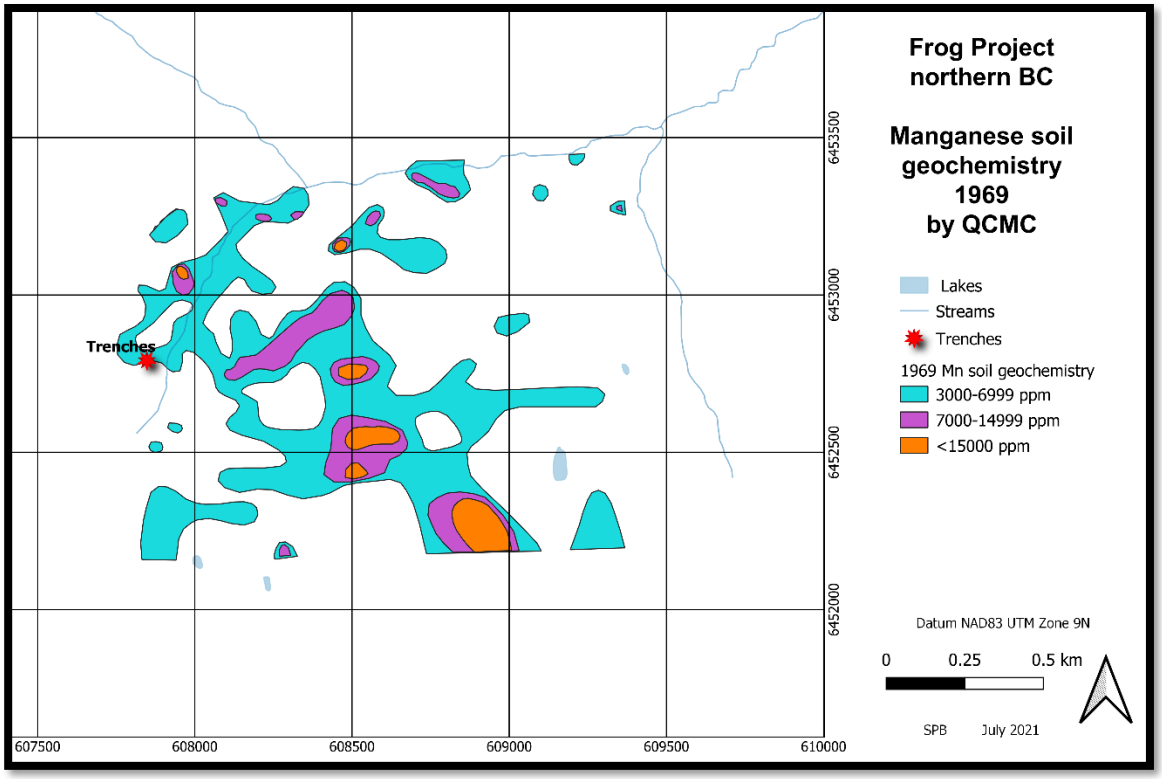


Figure 6-3 Mn soil geochemistry 1969

The notes on the 1969 geochemistry include:

"A total of 464 soil samples were collected and analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and manganese. Metal content ranged from 17 to 12,500 ppm Pb, 43 to 5,200 ppm Zn, 0.4 to 11.0ppm Ag and 0.85 to 175,000 ppm Mn.

1. From the plotted and contoured values it is evident that the anomalous area is almost completely cut off by low geochemical response. Barren ridge outcrops lie immediately west and south of the anomaly.

2.The distribution of Pb, Zn, Ag and Mn values is generally correlative. This indicates that the manganese may at least partially act as a scavenger in accumulating Pb, Zn and Ag ions. However, it should be noted that:

a) High concentrations of Pb-Zn-Ag do not always correspond with high Mn, and
b) the showings on claim #9 include the manganese silicate rhodonite and consequently the manganese oxide pyrolusite.

3.The soil anomalies and mineralized outcrops extend from the main showing as follows:

a) 2000' northeasterly along the strike of a fault,
b) 1600' east,
c) 1600' northeast, and
d) 1600' southeast."

Bell and Hallof, 1970 from McPhar Geophysics Ltd. reported on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity study at the Linda claims. They noted five definitive areas of anomaly as presented in *Figure 6-1*. Anomalous Area A1 coincides with the trenches and soil geochemical anomalies.

Lajoie is quoted in the corporate PowerPoint and notes that the anomalies from the McPhar report were presented as a Metal Factor (IP (PFE) / RES) X 1000). The more common presentation now is Chargeability and Resistivity. Lajoie notes that when he reworked the data for the IP PFE (Percent Frequency Effect) that the results are high and he produced a map of definable target areas.

BCGS GEM 1970 further notes on the 1970 program:

> *"Resistivity and IP surveys were done in 1970 covering the Linda and West claim. Surface geological mapping covering approximately eight claims and 3,049 feet of surface diamond drilling on Linda 11 and 13 and West 3, 5 and 6 were also done."*

There is no detailed record the Author has found in the Assessment Report files of the drilling reported in the BCGS GEM 1970. Burns and McAtee, 1979 note:

> *"Results of the drilling program returned only traces of gold, with silver values ranging from trace to 0.38 oz/ton and combined lead-zinc to 2.43% over narrow widths."*

Graf, 1995, quotes Cominco staff stating they believe the azimuth of the drill holes was parallel to the lead-zinc mineralization and the holes missed the zones. The results and locations of the drill collars are unknown to the Author, other than the claims they were completed on as noted above. It is not known when Cominco optioned the West and Linda claims or what the terms were.

In 1979 Cominco Inc. (Scott, 1979) completed geophysical surveys on the West No. 1 claim. The work included VLF-EM and gravity. In 1980 Cominco (Jackisch, 1980) returned to extend the gravity survey and complete a ground magnetometer survey. This report also notes further claims were recorded to extend the group of claims from West 1 to West 7. At the end of the surveys a total of 3.5 kilometres of VLF-EM, 9.5 kilometres of gravity and elevation surveys and 12 kilometres of ground magnetics were completed. The VLF-EM has an anomaly that is generally best described as in the creek below the trenches for about 400 metres as seen in Figure 6-4. Gravity anomalies were defined on an initial basis as having four anomalous areas. Areas A, B and D were gravity highs and area C is a gravity low as depicted in Figure 6-4. The ground magnetics were generally flat and may have an error in the data. It was suggested the magnetics be redone. Lajoie, 2015 summarizes that much of the gravity highs and lows could be related to the topography and not necessarily an underlying massive body.

In 1987 Skylark Resources optioned the West 1 claim (20 units) from Cominco. Burns and McAtee, 1987 noted:

> *"Work in 1987 by Skylark Resources Ltd. consisted of sampling, prospecting, and a VLF-EM survey. The purpose of the geophysical survey was to attempt to trace the zones of high-grade Ag/Pb/Zn float boulders situated along Halls Creek."*

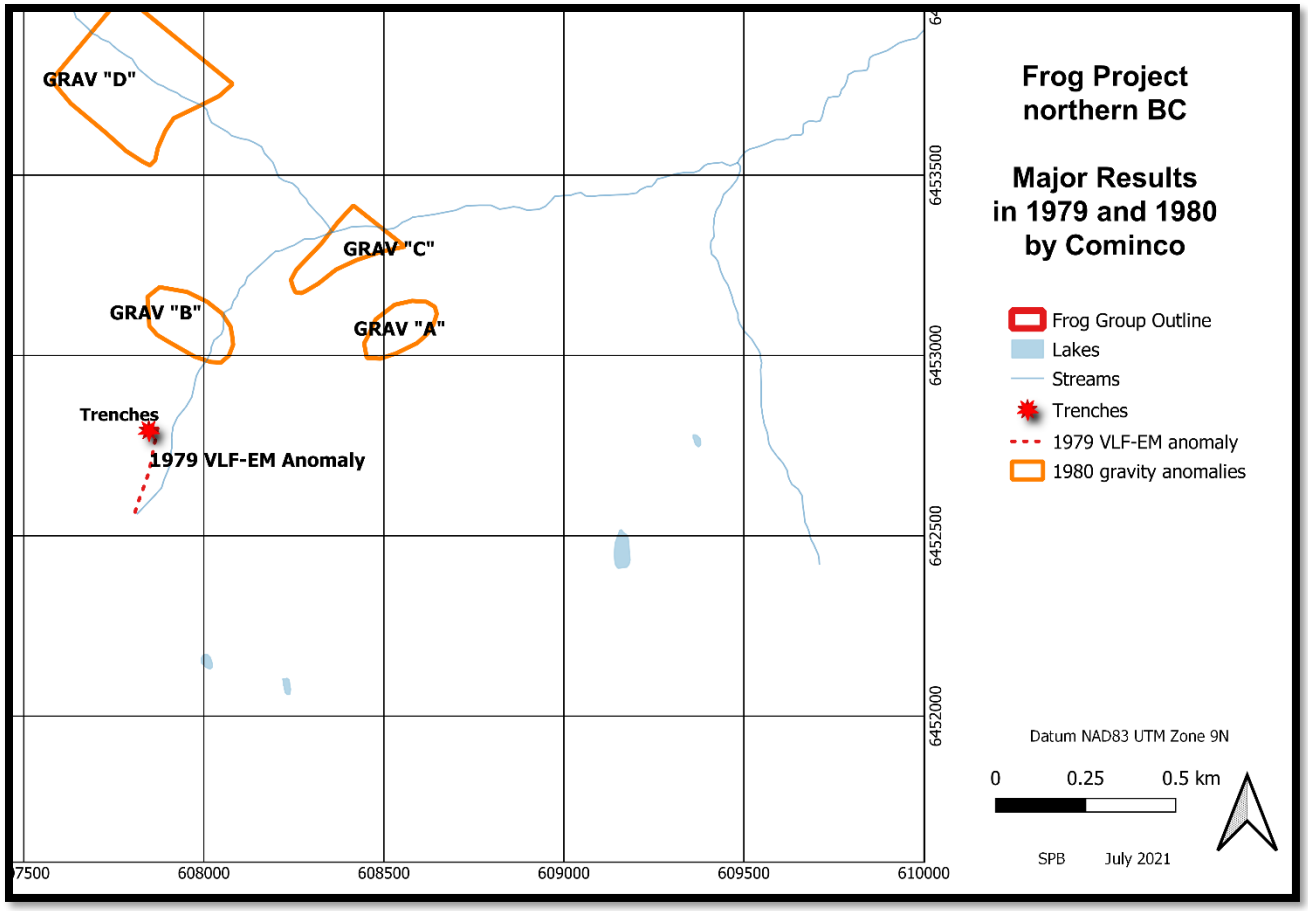


Figure 6-4 1979 and 1980 Gravity Anomalies and 1979 VLF-EM Anomaly

The Conclusions of the 1987 report are:

> *"Prospecting on the West 1 claim suggests that the main trend of mineralization strikes northeast, paralleling a major fault system cutting through the property.*
>
> *The 2 main mineralized zones are likely to be controlled by the intersection of this northeast fault zone with a northwest structural system. The VLF-EM survey indicated the presence of 3 weak conductors."*

The claims were noted to be extended to 1988 due to the Assessment Work completed.

In September of 1989, Formosa Resources Corp. located the Jackstone 1 to 5 claims. These claims seem to overlap the GORF claims of Chris Graf, as indicated by the claim map presented in the Formosa report. The notes in Graf, 1995 state the GORF claims were located after the Jackstone 1 to 5 claims, so these may be an earlier iteration of the GORF claims. Leighton, 1990, for Formosa Resources, records a day or two of prospecting, mapping and sampling on the property. The report has samples of select high grade lead, zinc, copper and gold. There were two samples of black sphalerite that returned anomalous tin and indium values as well.

In July of 1994 Chris Graf (Graf, 1995) completed work on the GORF 1, 2 and 3 claims. The work consisted of stream sediment sampling, geological mapping and prospecting/rock sampling. A total of 18 stream samples were collected. It is not known when the GORF claims expired.

No further work is known to Author.

There have been no known Mineral Resource Estimates or mineral production on the Frog property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

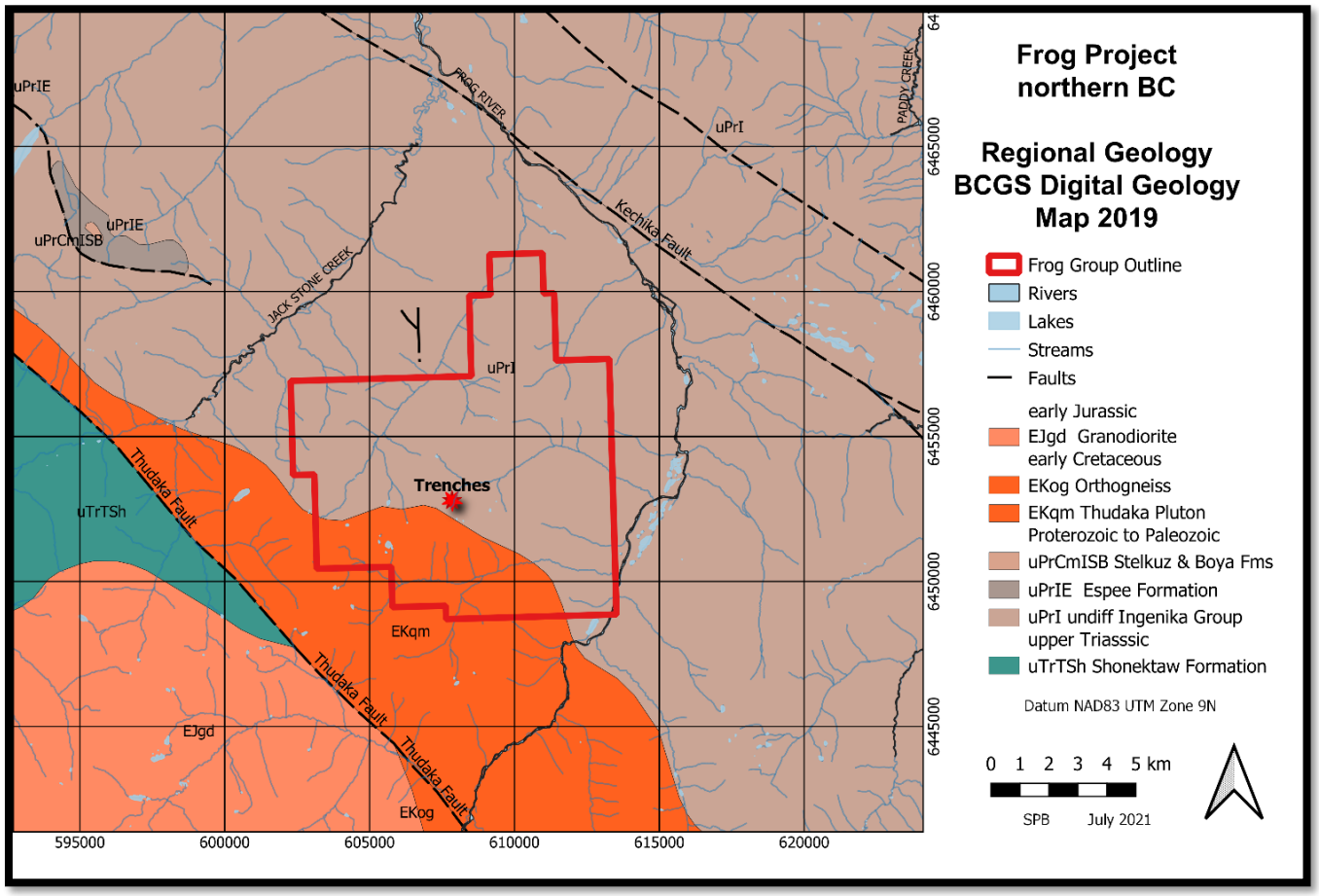


Figure 7-1 Regional Geology (2019)

The Northern Rocky Mountain Trench fault is a very deep-seated regional structure that has a suggested minimum dextral offset of 750 km, Gabrielse, 1985. This northwest trending structure heavily influences the geology of northern British Columbia and is located about 25 kilometres to the north-east of the Frog property. It forms a broad valley and is likely related to the Tintina Fault to the north and the Southern Rocky Mountain Trench fault to the south. When all three related faults are combined it forms a structure of about 3,000 kilometres in length.

The regional geology is dominated by a northwest trending belt of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of lower Paleozoic and upper Proterozoic age, the Ingenika Group. The Ingenika Group is part of the Cassiar Terrane. The major bounding faults are the Kechika Fault to the east and the Thudaka Fault to the west (Figure 7-1 and a cross-section in Figure 7 4). These are generally north-west to south-east regional trending faults, that are both mapped as steeply dipping in Gabrielse, 2003, with the super-regional Rocky Mountain Trench fault located further east. Within these faults, along with the Ingenika Group, is the Thudaka Pluton a Cretaceous age body of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. There are notes in multiple historical property reports of various dykes of undocumented age as well, but regionally there are Eocene lamprophyre dykes noted by Gabrielse, 2003.

Gabrielse, 1985, suggests that there may be a connection of the Thudaka Fault to the regionally significant Fraser-Straight Creek fault system to the south, along the Takla and Findlay faults.

In the Frog River area, the upper Proterozoic Ingenika Group clastic and carbonate rocks are broadly folded and faulted. This has been intruded to the west by the Cretaceous aged Thudaka Pluton, that is likely related to the larger and similarly aged Cassiar Batholith located to the west of the Thudaka Fault, as documented in Gabrielse, 2003.

The Late Proterozoic Ingenika Group is a dominantly clastic sequence and is subdivided into four formations which are, from oldest to youngest; the Swannell, Tsaydiz, Espee and Stelkuz formations. Regionally, rocks of the Atan Group, consisting of the Rosella and Boya Formations, sit conformably atop those of the Stelkuz Formation. There are no known formations below the Ingenika Group in the region.

The local, Ingenika Group clastic rocks comprise a lower succession of medium to thick bedded grey-white quartzites with intercalated andesitic composition grey-green chloritic phyllites of the Swannell Formation. The Swannell Formation is mapped at over 1,000 metres thick.

The Swannell Formation is in turn overlain by Tsaydiz Formation grey phyllites, thin-bedded limestones, and calcareous phyllitic rocks. This unit is noted to be about 200 metres thick. These units generally strike westerly and dip northerly. Major structural breaks strike generally to the north-west.

Noted on the regional geological maps to the north of the Frog property are outcrops of the resistant, white carbonates of the Espee Formation, that form many ridges locally. Small bodies of this Formation likely occur in the Frog property in higher areas, but were likely not encountered in the regional mapping traverses or are very small. This formation is about 500 metres thick, but commonly occurs in the hanging wall of thrust faults.

The Thudaka Pluton is composed of foliated muscovitic granites of locally quartz monzonite, Gabrielse, 2003, including gneissic elements. It has been dated by the K-Ar method at between 88 and 100 m.y, Gabrielse, 1985. There is a note in Gabrielse, 2003 of a potassium-argon date of 86.8 ±9.6 Ma to the south of the Frog River near the Frog property within the Thudaka Pluton.

Gabrielse, 2003 notes the undeformed, probable Eocene, age lamprophyre dykes between the Spinel and Kechika Faults located to the south-east and extending into the next southerly map-sheet. The notes of a hot spring (Fairbank and Faulkner, 1995), south of the Frog property on the Frog River also confirm that there has been geologically recent intrusive activity in the region.

The Regional Aeromagnetic survey released in 1997 by the Geological Survey of Canada as Open File 3198, seen in Figure 7-2, documents a broad regional scale underlying magnetic high, beneath the Frog property. Lajoie, 2015 obtained the survey raw data and created a Reverse to Pole ("**RTP**") map of the data that confirms the magnetic high. He further notes:

> *"The immediate area of the Frog property is atop a large aeromag response. Upon inspection it appears to consist of two responses. First there is the large response from a deep source. Superimposed on that, in the center, there is a much shorter wavelength dipolar response, and the Frog workings are situated on the positive lobe of that dipolar response.*
>
> *To investigate this, the elevation, mag sensor height, and RTP data were extracted at 200m interval on a 23 km NW-SE trending line… This information was imported into a simple 2 3/4 D mag modeling program."*

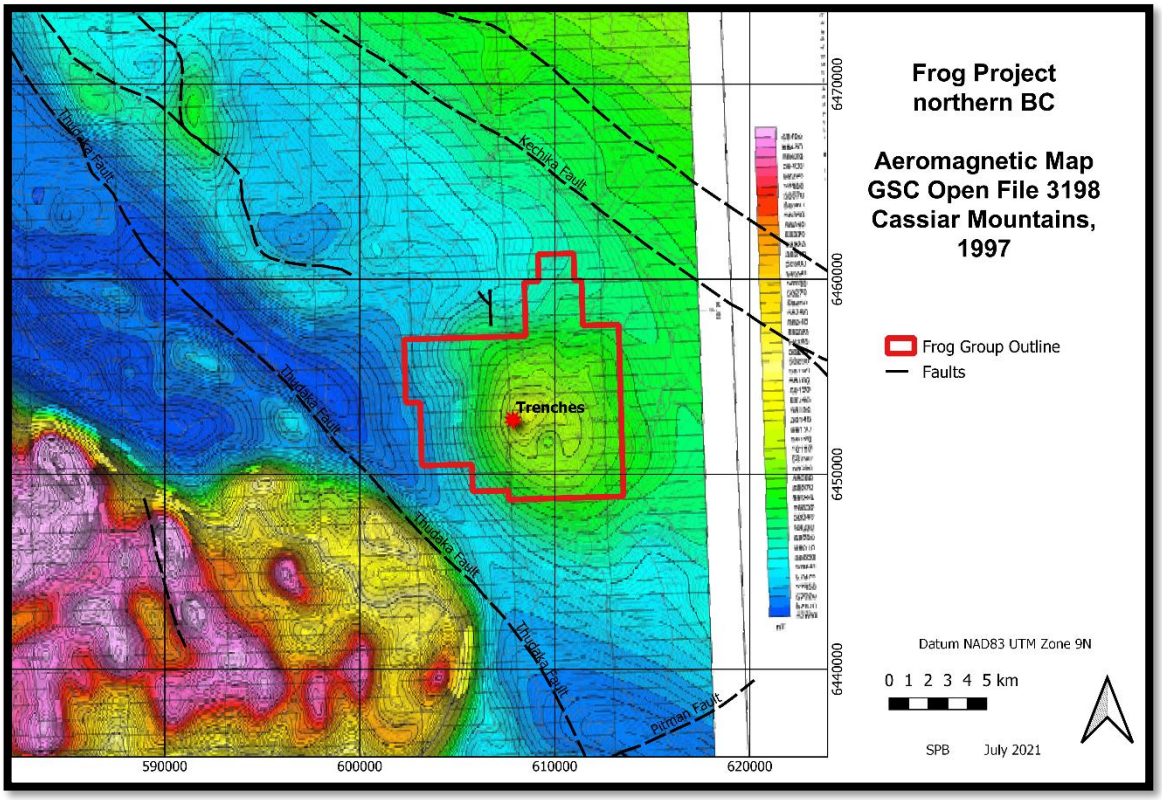


Figure 7-2 Regional Aeromagnetic Survey (1997)

Lajoie further concludes that:

> *"The government aeromag data (Figure 7-2) suggest a deep magnetic source such as an intrusive, and a shallower remanently magnetized source in the vicinity of the Frog property. One possible solution to this situation is a narrow pipe like feature above a deep seated intrusion. The pipe could possibly reflect the magnetic calc potassic or potassic core of an alkalic porphyry copper system. In such a scenario, the Pb_Zn_Cu mineralization found to date on the property could be in the propylitic zone of the system. The mineralized fault in Hals creek hosting high grade could possibly be a part of a ring fault system whose center is to the ESE towards the proposed mag pipe. From this aeromag data, the proposed pipe location is about 1300m ESE of the trenches on the property, at 609125E, 6452580N."*

The Author suggests that the Frog property location near the Quesnellia Terrane, just across the Thudaka Fault to the west, with the belt of porphyry copper deposits in the Quesnel Trough including Kemess and Mount Milligan, that an extension of this belt is possible in the area of the Frog property. The noted undeformed dykes and nearby hot springs are also confirmation of intrusive activity younger than the Cretaceous Thudaka Pluton in the region as an alternative source of the mineralization.

7.2 Local Geology

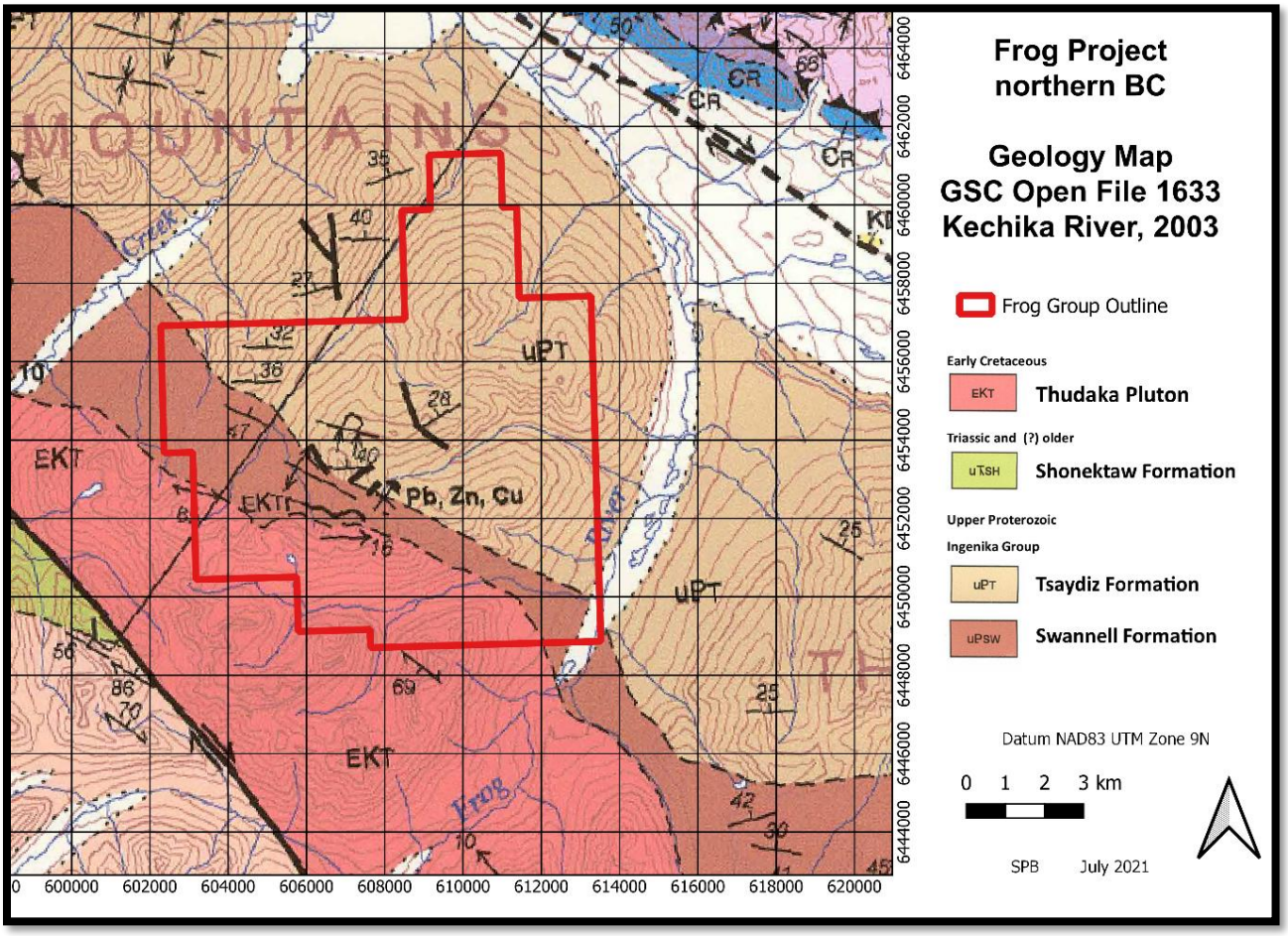


Figure 7-3 Local Geology (2003)

The Frog property, near the trenches, is underlain by upper Proterozoic grey-white micaceous quartzites and interbedded semi-pelitic schists and which are part of the Swannell Formation of the Ingenika Group. These units strike westerly and dip northerly.

Overlying the Swannell Formation is the Tsaydiz Formation of phyllitic grey limestone with minor interbedded grey limestone and arenaceous to gritty carbonates.

Along the southwest, the metasedimentary rocks are intruded by foliated quartz monzonites and granodiorites related to the Cretaceous Thudaka Pluton as named in Gabrielse, 2003. Numerous quartz-eye porphyry dykes, of undefined age, occur in the vicinity of the claims, Graf, 1995. Graf, 1995 also notes that

two major fault systems were noted in the area by Cominco workers; one striking northwest and dipping vertically, presumably the Thudaka Fault or a splay of it, the other striking northeast and also steeply dipping.

Graf, 1995 notes:

> *"There are considerable rusty zones of hydrothermal alteration and bleaching on the south and west portions of the property. These together with the mineralized float boulders and anomalous silt sample geochem results are evidence that a major mineralizing event has occurred. The property should be geologically mapped in detail, particularly along the intrusive contact and alteration zones to better outline and interpret the geological setting/exploration model, its dimensions and economic potential."*

Various reports on the property note the greenschist alteration, consisting of sericite and chlorite. These alteration minerals are also the defining minerals of the propylitic alteration package common in porphyry copper deposits. The Author was unable to determine the nature of the alteration in the sediments during the site visit. Further work is required to determine the true nature of the alteration in the sediments.

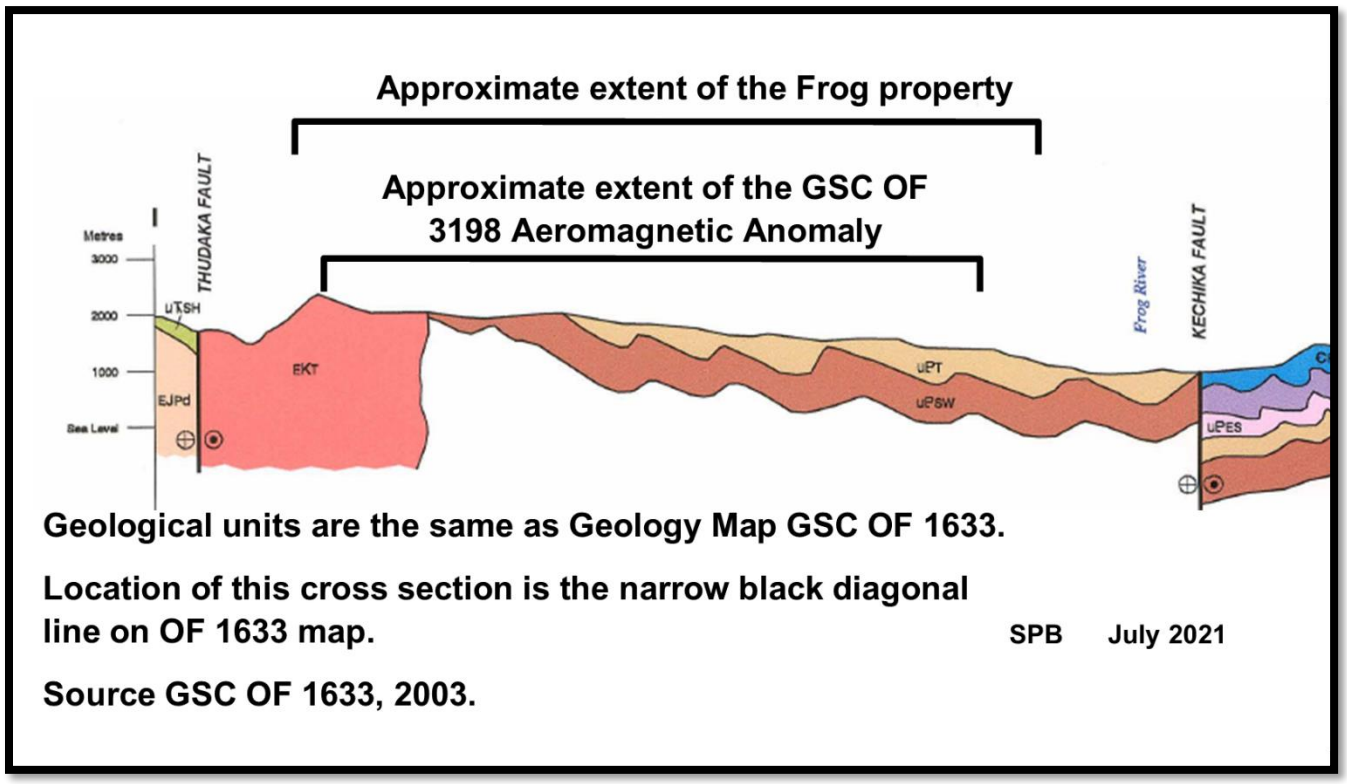


Figure 7-4 Geological Cross Section (2003) (See Figure 7-3 for Geology Legend)

The major structure near the Frog property is the Thudaka Fault, a steep or vertical fault as noted in Figure 7-4. The offset along the Thudaka fault is in the order of 60 kilometres, with the Thudaka Pluton moved to the south-east, Gabrielse, 1985. It was suggested in Gabrielse, 1985 that the Thudaka Pluton is offset from the similarly aged Cassiar Batholith and the foliation noted in the pluton may be related solely to the Thudaka Fault movement.

7.3 Local Mineralization

Local mineralization that is the focus of the historical exploration has been high and low grade argentiferous lead, zinc and copper in veins and disseminated in the area around the trenches. The local alteration includes rhodochrosite, rhodonite and extensive manganese oxide.

Graf, 1995 also quotes, Mr. John M. Hamilton, Manager, Exploration-Western Canada for Cominco:

> *"In the lower basin in a few exposed areas, creek banks etc. there is considerable (up to 2 m) of pyrolusite cemented capping on the quartzite and grit bedrock. The quartzite, grit and phyllite is fractured and cut by a strong fault in the creek bed. The fractures are hairline to 1-2 mm thick and are mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrite, rhodochrosite and rhodonite and minor chalcopyrite. Where fractures intersect and within the fault zones local small pods of high grade sulphide occur. The channel sampling done by the Lake Expanse company appears in part parallel to the fault zone and not normal to it."*

> *"The high grade float area at an elevation of 1,800 m is located in Halls Creek and immediately to the west. The area is roughly 120m x 180m and contains numerous blocks of high grade galena, pyrite, sphalerite, rhodonite rhodochrosite and minor chalcopyrite. The blocks contain solid sulphide to mixtures of sulphide and quartzite breccia to quartzite blocks up to 2m x 2m with numerous 10-20 cm fractures filled with sulphides and rhodochrosite. There is very little to no hydrothermal or secondary quartz as a gangue mineral. Conwest's sampling of a number of blocks of float and check samples by Cominco averaged 0.01 oz Au/t, 16.6 oz Ag/ton, 29.7% Pb, 6.8% Zn, 0.6% Cu. One sample by Conwest was reported to contain 0.4 oz Au/t, no sampling to date has confirmed this gold content. Conwest dug two trenches within the float area and ground sluiced the creek bed, the trenches are now caved and contain only minor exposed pyritic quartzite with a few small fractures of mineralization in Trench 1. Approximately 25-30 tons of high grade were thrown up out of the creek bed on to the east side of the creek bank. The trend of the float patterns of sulphide blocks within the area appear to be influenced by soil solifluction and polygonal frost heaves. In the upper part of the ground sluiced creek trench the mineralized blocks contain abundant rhodochrosite in a higher proportion to the sulphides than at Trench 1 and 2."*

Graf, 1995 further notes. The Frog property area:

> *"…according to Cominco geologists, has low grade Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization over a large area (one square kilometre). This mineralization occurs as fine fracture fillings and local small pods in fracture intersections and fault zones. In addition, high grade massive sulfide boulders and frost-heaved blocks are present over an area of approximately 120 x 180 metres on the claims. These boulders consist of galena +/- pyrite +/- sphalerite +/- rhodochrosite +/- minor chalcopyrite. The boulders, which can be in excess of one cubic metre in size, grade from massive sulphides, to mixtures of sulphides as replacements and fracture fillings in quartzite breccias, to quartzite with numerous 10 to 20 cm wide fractures filled with sulphides and rhodochrosite. Samples of the high grade mineralized float were reported, by Cominco, to average 0.01 oz/t Au, 16.6 oz/t Ag, 29.7% Pb, 6.8% Zn and 0.6% Cu."*

The intrusive rocks on the ridge to the south-east of the trench area include local low-grade propylitic alteration as seen by the Author. There are multiple areas of iron oxide staining near the mapped contact of the intrusive rock seen by the Author from the helicopter and as noted by others. There also is considerable manganese as oxides and silicates in the area of the trenches.

The possibility of a buried porphyry copper type mineralizing system has been suggested by Graf, 1995 and Lajoie, 2015. The Author believes that this style of mineralization must be kept in mind in future exploration programs and data such as regional and local alteration mineralization patterns be recorded when field mapping is completed to determine the potential that the lead-zinc-silver mineralization is possibly the upper limit of a porphyry copper system.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Historical exploration on the Frog property, driven by high lead, zinc and silver silt geochemistry values in Hall's Creek has been focused on the lead-zinc-silver vein system in the cirque near the top of this creek. These veins may be related to one of several deposit types, from veins or carbonate replacement deposits (aka mantos) or sediment hosted massive-sulphide deposit types. These veins could also be part of a porphyry copper deposit. These previous deposit types need to be continued to be considered in future exploration although alternatives based on the total data are also suggested.

The regional aeromagnetic survey (Figure 7-2) suggests possibly a buried intrusive or related magnetic body, Lajoie, 2015. There is also evidence of younger intrusive rocks in the region, dykes and hot springs, than the early Cretaceous system related to the Cassiar Batholith or Thudaka Pluton. The existing high-grade lead-zinc-silver veins in the trenches near Hall's Creek have a possible local source as suggested by notes added by the Author to Figure 8-1. The Author suggests that future exploration should focus on Calc-Alkalic Porphyry Copper-molybdenum Deposits.

8.1 Calc-Alkalic Porphyry Copper-molybdenum Deposit

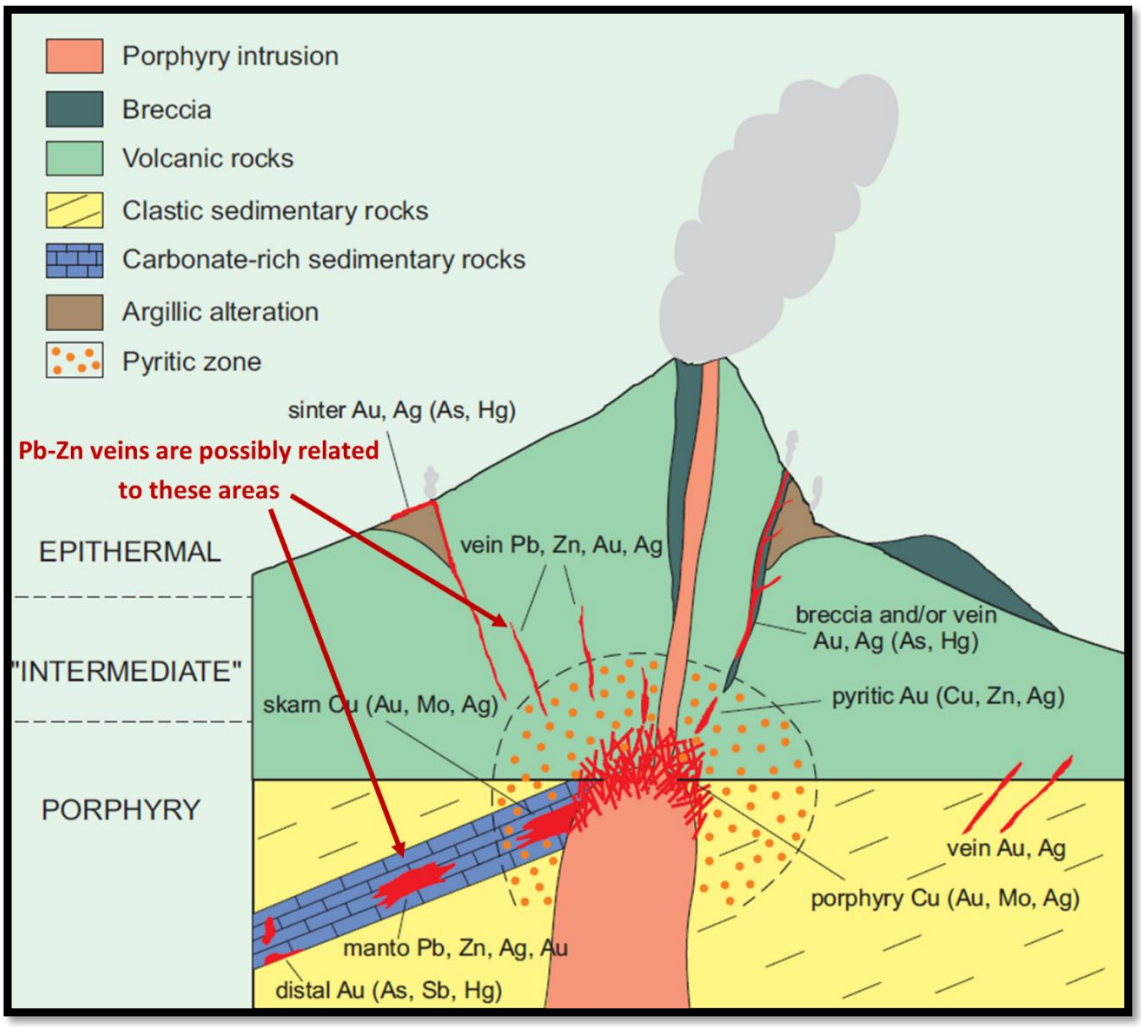
Figure 8-1 from Sinclair, 2007, indicates an idealized cross section of the major zones of a porphyry copper deposit.

The following text is sourced from Panteleyev, 1995.

> *"Copper, molybdenum and gold are generally present but quantities range from insufficient for economic recovery to major ore constituents. Minor silver is found in most deposits and rhenium was recovered from the Island Copper mine on Vancouver Island."*
>
> ***"CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:***
>
> *Stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks."*
>
> ***"AGE OF MINERALIZATION:***
>
> *Two main periods in the Canadian Cordillera: the Triassic/Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (85-45 Ma). Elsewhere deposits are mainly Tertiary, but range from Archean to Quaternary."*

"IMPORTANCE:

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50% of the Au reserves in British Columbia."



Modified from: Sinclair, 2007

Figure 8-1 Porphyry Copper Model with suggested areas for the lead-zinc-silver veins

9 EXPLORATION

Bonanza Mining has not done any exploration on the Frog property.

10 DRILLING

Bonanza Mining has not done any drilling on the Frog property.

In 1970 or 1971 eight holes were drilled totalling 929 metres (BCGS GEM, 1972). No Assessment reports were filed and a record of the results or collar locations are unknown to the Author other than the summary noted in the History section of this report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Bonanza Mining has not done any sampling on the Frog property.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author has compiled the historical exploration reports noted in the Reference section of this report and reviewed them and several regional geological maps. Select parts of the map data was compiled into a GIS database for review and also presentation as maps for this report.

On July 12, 2021 the Author visited the Frog Property. The Author looked at the rocks in and around the trenches in the centre of the property. These hand-dug trenches, now caved in, were completed by Conwest Exploration. in 1959. The rocks in the area of the trenches are heavily stained in manganese oxide (black) and show narrow veins of sulphide minerals.

The Author also visited a ridge with intrusive rocks likely part of the Thudaka Pluton and noted low-grade propylitic alteration.

Since there is no sampling by Bonanza Mining, the Author did not submit rocks for analysis to complete comparison verification.

The Author of this report is of the opinion that this verification is adequate for a project at this level of development.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Frog property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no mineral resource estimates on the Frog property.

The report headings for Items 15 to 22, for properties in Advanced Development Programs of the NI 43-101 F1 format, have been omitted.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Frog property that may influence future exploration programs.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information known to the Author.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Frog property has a long history of mineral exploration, starting in the early 1950s. The remote location has made the access challenging and therefore a limited number of programs, all of small to moderate scale have been undertaken. This work has focused heavily around the veins in the trenches and been focused on the lead-zinc target type. Following the regional program of aeromagnetic survey, released in 1997, uncovering a broad magnetic high, the possible interpretations were increased to include a possible buried porphyry copper system.

The previous programs by Conwest have included diamond drilling with poor results. Cominco, who followed Conwest on the property as explorers, suggested Conwest had drilled parallel to the veins. Reports on the drilling were not filed and the Author is not aware of the drill locations or hole azimuths.

The project is very remote and access is challenging. Any program to be undertaken at the Frog project will require significant logistical and technical support. This will increase the cost of individual programs compared to road access projects. If this property is ever mined significant infrastructure will need to be developed including a road and airstrip.

The property has a large hydrothermal system as seen by the Author in alteration and an extensive area of iron oxide in the surrounding hillsides near the intrusive rock contacts and the vein system previous explored. The area around the trenches has a significant area of manganese oxide visible on surface that is likely also hydrothermally related. This alongside the historical exploration data and regional government geological mapping and aeromagnetic data suggests further work needs to be completed to confirm if a Calc-Alkalic porphyry copper system is possible on the Frog.

The Author can provide no assurances of positive results from the proposed work program at the Frog property.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Recommendations on this project are bi-phased with Phase Two dependent on positive results in Phase One. Note, the present Frog property is much larger than previous exploration properties. This is due to the present review to include porphyry copper deposits as a target deposit type.

26.1 Phase One

The data collection technology and data presentation of geological and geophysical data has improved greatly since the last time "large" programs were done in the 1960s to early 1980s. The greater number of elements reported in modern geochemistry and the vast improvement in the processing and presentation of Induced Polarization ("**IP**") and magnetics data. The reworking of the previous geophysical data by Lajoie outlined the possibility of greater clarity with a larger IP survey.

The first phase of recommended exploration is a field program of geological mapping with the collection of alteration mineralization, along with rock, stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling. For logistical reasons there is a benefit for the concurrent/overlapping completion of the 3-D IP and Resistivity program with a magnetometer data collection in the cirque of Hall's Creek to suggest the sub-surface geology.

With the expanded property, compared to previous campaigns, a program of stream sediment sampling will focus on the remaining exploration areas of the property and allow decisions on what to keep and possibly drop. A soil geochemistry study of the Hall's Creek basin (cirque) on a systematic grid shared by the IP survey. A geological mapping program on the grid and surrounding areas along with rock geochemical sampling will need to be completed.

The grid to be developed is best to be 2,000 metres long with a 200-metre spacing between lines. A total of 16 lines will be needed to get the grid completed, including repeat lines for overlap. This will result in about a two by two-and-a-half-kilometre grid. The 3-D Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey will include overlap grid lines to allow the processing and balancing of the data for uniform plan and sectional view display.

As long as there is no surface disturbance and no cutting of merchantable timber, no permits are required for Phase One of the recommended work program. The proposed program will generally be above tree line and it is not expected to require permits.

The reporting of the total program in Phase One should include a recommendation on the next phase.

Table 26-1 Proposed Exploration Budget

Item	Number of Units		Cost per unit		Total Cost
Phase One					
Project Planning/Logistics	10	mandays	$ 550	/day	$ 5,500
Geological mapping and prospecting, project mgt.	14	mandays	$ 550	/day	$ 7,700
Grid establishment, soil and stream sample collection	42	mandays	$ 450	/day	$ 18,900
Geochemical Analysis	1,200	samples	$ 50	/sample	$ 60,000
Induced Polarization Program (seven man crew)	14	days	$8,850	/day	$ 123,900
Magnetometer survey					$ 15,000
3-D IP and magnetic data processing					$ 10,000
Helicopter	60	hours	$2,000	/hour	$ 120,000
Fixed Wing Support (camp and mob-demob IP)	15	hours	$1,000	/hour	$ 15,000
Room and Board	140	mandays	$ 120	/manday	$ 16,800
Crew and equipment travel (all in)					$ 25,000
Reporting	30	days	$ 550	/day	$ 16,500
Contingency					$ 15,700
Total Phase One					**$ 450,000**
Phase Two					
Drill planning, permitting and targeting	20	days	600	per day	$ 12,000
Diamond Drilling (all in)	2,000	metres	$ 300	per metre	$ 600,000
Reporting	30	days	$ 600	/day	$ 18,000
all in per metre cost including drilling, helicopter, supervision, logging, assays and reporting					
Total Phase Two					**$ 630,000**

26.2 Phase Two

The second phase of exploration, dependant on positive results in Phase One, should be diamond drilling as a follow up of the geology, 3-D Induced Polarization and soil sampling.

There should be about 2,000 metres of total drilling and sampling of targets developed after the Phase One program.

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Frog Northern BC Zinc Prospect.pdf - PDF summary of the Frog property

16101_GAC_Frog.ppt - PowerPoint summary of the property

Frog_150622_Geoph_Review_JIL_rev2b.doc – geophysical review, noted above as Lajoie, 2015

BC Government online data sources:

- **BC ARIS** (Assessment Report Database) http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/
- **BC MapPlace** http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace/Pages/default.aspx
- **BC Mineral Titles Online** (MTO) https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do
- **BC Minfile** https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=094L++001 LINDA, GORF, WEST, JACKSTONE
- **BC Mineral Deposit descriptions** http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MineralDepositProfiles/ListbyDepositGroup/Pages/LPorphyry.aspx#l05

Government of Canada

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