ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Report on A Geophysical Volterra IP Acquisition Survey on the Congress Property

TOTAL COST: $36,354.32

AUTHOR(S): Kristian Whitehead

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5710154, 2018/SEP/03 ; 5713663, 2018/SEP/28

YEAR OF WORK: 2018

PROPERTY NAME: Congress Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 510318

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Lillooet
NTS / BCGS:
LATITUDE: __50________° ____54______' __04_______"
LONGITUDE: ____122______° ___47____' ____35_____" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: NAD83/10 EASTING: 5638840 NORTHINGS: 514550

OWNER(S): Levon Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:

Levon Resources Ltd.
Suite 400 – 455 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1T1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: Levon Resources Ltd.

MAILING ADDRESS:

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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Gold, Mississippian, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Mesothermal, Orogenic, Greenstone.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic		510318	$3827
Induced Polarization	(450 meters)	510318	$27,526.62
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)		510318	$500.00
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail		510318	$3500.00
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other		510318	$1000.70
		TOTAL COST	**$36,354.32**

Report on
A Geophysical Volterra IP Acquisition Survey

on the

Congress Property

Lillooet Mining Division
British Columbia
Canada

Prepared For:
Levon Resources Ltd.
Suite 400 – 455 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1T1

Event Numbers**: 5710154 & 5713663**

NTS Map Sheet 092 J/15W
UTM Coordinates NAD 83, Zone 10N
513100 m E, 5,639,000 m N

Dates of Work: August 1 – Sept 28th, 2018

Operator: Levon Resources Ltd.

Owner of Claims: Levon Resources Ltd.

Date Submitted: November 14, 2018

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Congress Property ("the property") is located on the north side of Carpenter Lake, 90 kilometers west of the town of Lillooet (Fig. 1 & 2). The property can be accessed by automobile from Lillooet by taking B.C. Highway 40 for 96 kilometers west to the property.

The property consists of 3 mineral leases and 16 mineral claims totalling 2,655.13 hectares (Fig. 2, Table 1) located on the north side of Carpenter Lake, 4 kilometers northeast of Goldbridge in the Lillooet Mining Division, NTS 092J15W. The property is owned by Levon Resources Ltd. ("the company"). The property is easily accessible by automobile on the Goldbridge to Lillooet road, B.C. Highway 40, which crosses the southern part of the property. The Slim Creek forest access road, which turns off the highway on the property and crosses the property in a northwesterly direction, and numerous access trails and roads built on the property during previous exploration programs provide good access to the rest of the property (Map 1).

The property covers Mississippian to middle Jurassic rocks of the Bridge River Complex, mainly submarine basalt and andesite with minor chert, argillite and mafic intrusives (Fig. 3). These rocks are cut by northwest trending regional scale structures, in some cases with contained Tertiary feldspar porphyry dacite dykes, sub-parallel to the Ferguson and Cadwallader Structures. The structures on the property are roughly the same distance from the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary granitic Bendor Intrusions as the Bralorne/Pioneer mines. The Bendor Intrusions are a postulated source for the gold mineralization at the Bralorne mine.

The structures on the property are mineralized with gold and silver in quartz-carbonate veins and in altered vein selvages for up to 5 meters from the veins. These veins have received considerable past work, including 6 adits with more than 2,235 meters of underground workings.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

The preliminary review of historical geological and geophysical data and the results of the Volterra IP Acquisition geophysical survey work program constitute the basis of this Assessment Report.

2.2 Units

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this Report and is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m^3), mass expressed as metric tonnes (t), area as hectares (ha), and gold and silver concentrations as g/t (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical. Many of the geologic publications and more recent documents now use the Metric System but older documents almost exclusively refer to the Imperial System. Metals and minerals acronyms in this report conform to mineral industry accepted usage and the reader is directed to

Conversion factors utilized in this report include:

- 1 troy ounce/ton = 34.285714 grams/tonne
- 1 gram/tonne = 0.029167 troy ounces/ton
- 1 troy ounce = 31.103477 grams
- 1 gram = 0.032151 troy ounces

The term gram/tonne or g/t is expressed as "g/t" where 1 gram/tonne = 1 ppm (part per million) = 1000 ppb (part per billion). The mineral industry accepted terms Au g/t and g/t Au are substituted for "grams gold per metric tonne" or "g Au/t". Other abbreviations include ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; oz/t = troy ounce per short ton; Moz = million ounces; Mt = million tonne; t = tonne (1000 kilograms); SG = specific gravity; lb/t = pound/ton; and, st = short ton (2000 pounds).

Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) and lead (Pb) are reported in US$ per pound (US$/lb) or US$ per metric tonne (US$/t). Gold (Au) and silver (Ag) are stated in US$ per troy ounce (US$/oz). Where quoted, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates are provided in the datum of Canada, NAD83, Zone 10U North.

3.0 Property Description and Location

The Property consists of 3 mineral leases and 16 mineral claims totalling 2,655.13 hectares as listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1: List of Mineral Claims

Title Number	Claim Name	Title Type	Map #	Good To Date	Mining Div.	Area
229441		Lease	092J	2018/DEC/18	Lillooet	116.13
229442		Lease	092J	2019/OCT/26	Lillooet	21.07
229445		Lease	092J	2019/SEP/20	Lillooet	48.28
228376	NAP No. 7	Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	100.00
351061		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	25.00
509835		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	326.11
509864		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	20.39
510035		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	61.18
510050		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	81.51
510318		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	1488.46
510327		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	61.19
510708		Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	40.76
517111		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	40.76
517166		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	61.15
517274		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	20.38
517277		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	20.39
529130	Hillside	Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	81.60
534946	Levon 6	Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	20.38
552951	L7	Claim	092J	2019/SEP/30	Lillooet	20.39

Figure 1. Location of the Congress Property.

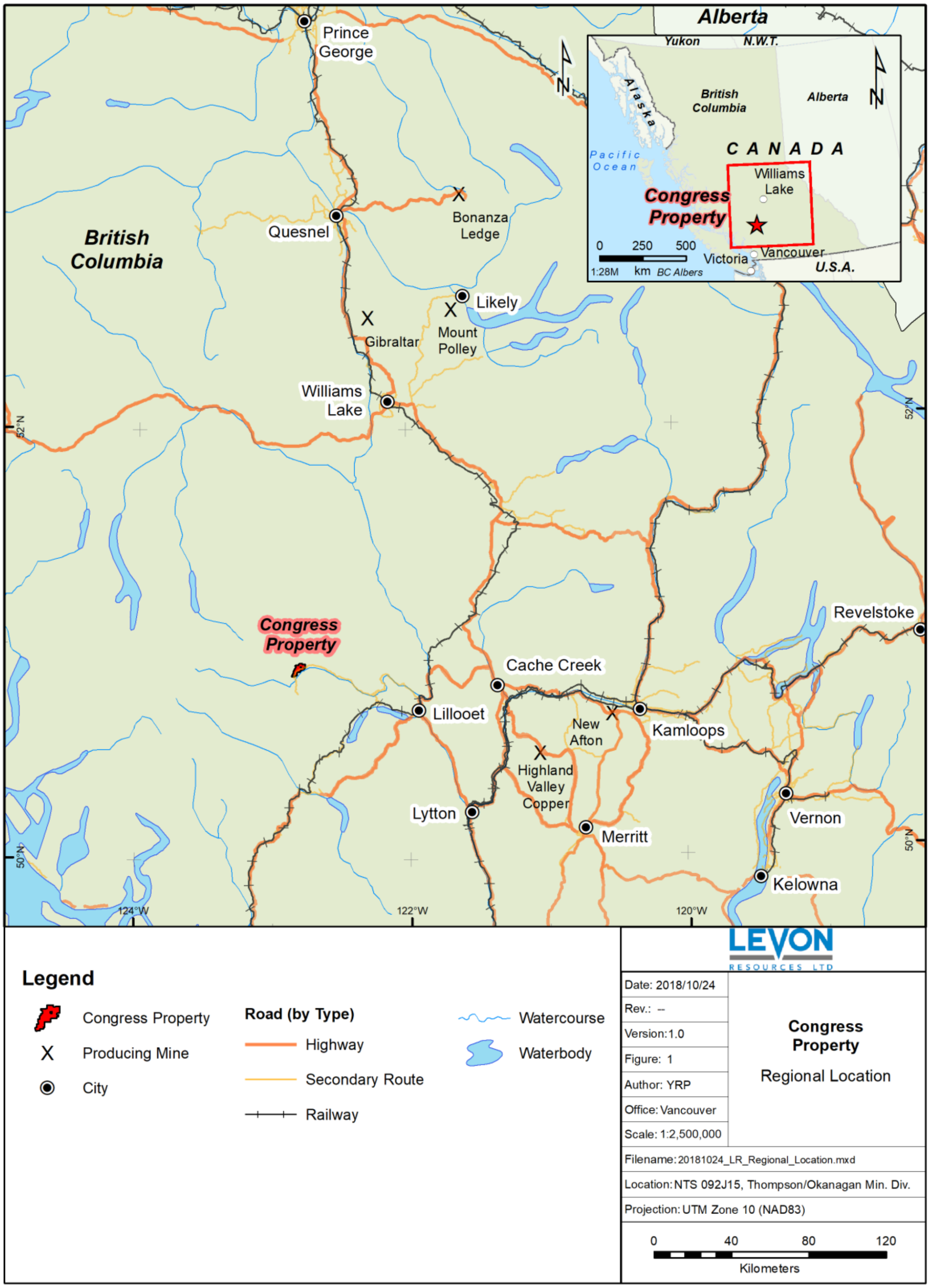
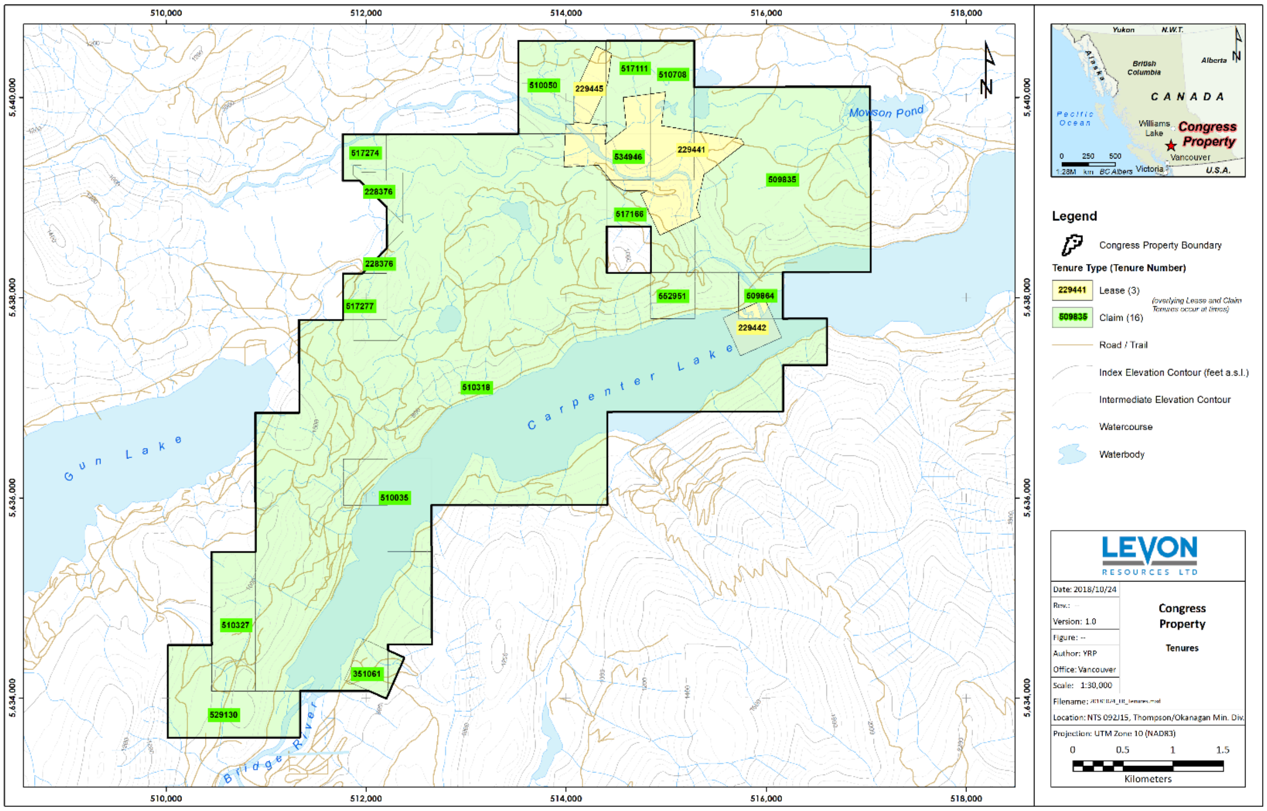


Figure 2. Congress Property mineral tenure overview map.



4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Access

The property is easily accessible from Vancouver by all weather government roads. Proceed north from Vancouver on paved Highway 99 through Squamish, Whistler and Pemberton 233 kilometers to Lillooet, then proceed west 96 kilometers on Highway 40 to the property (Fig. 1). Highway 40 is approximately 80% paved from Lillooet to the property and is maintained and ploughed year-round, mainly for logging and tourist access. This route takes approximately 5.5 hours of driving time. Alternatively, a drive to Pemberton on Highway 99 then northwest 20 kilometers to Pemberton meadows and northeast 50 kilometers over the gravel-based Hurley River Forest Access Road to the property. This route takes approximately 4.5 hours driving time from Vancouver, however is not maintained in the winter months.

4.2 Climate and Vegetation

The property lies on the boundary between West Coast Marine and Interior climatic zones and is in the rain shadow created by the Coast Mountains. Precipitation is moderate, with generally warm, dry summers. Moderate to heavy snowfall occurs in winter months, with accumulations exceeding 2 meters on the property.

4.3 Physiography

The property lies in mountainous terrain with deeply incised stream valleys and moderate to steep slopes. The property covers a plateau north of Carpenter Lake and a steep cliff and talus covered slope extending down to the lake edge. The Gun Creek canyon, 100 to 200 meters wide and 100 to 200 meters deep, crosses northwesterly across the northeastern quadrant of the property. Elevations range from 655 meters on Carpenter Lake in the south to 1035 meters on the plateau in the north central part of the property. Vegetation on the property consists of mature spruce, pine and interior fir. Approximately 60% of the property has been clear cut.

4.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The town of Bralorne lies 16 kilometers south of the property. This town was built to support historical mining operations and had a population of approximately 5,000 during historical operations. There are approximately 50 full time residents now and over 100 structurally sound houses in the town. A restaurant operates year-round in the town. The town of Goldbridge lies 5 kilometers southwest of the main showings on the property. Goldbridge has an area population of approximately 200. There are two motels, a restaurant, gas station, grocery store, and school.

The towns of Bralorne and Goldbridge are connected to the B.C. electric power grid. The Lajoie Dam and power generation facility on Downton Lake, operated by B.C. Hydro, are located approximately 4 kilometers west of the main showings on the property. A high-tension power line follows Highway 40 across the property.

Sufficient water for mining or exploration drilling is available from Gun Creek in the eastern portion of the property as well as several ponds and marshes on the plateau portion of the property.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Congress zone was discovered in 1913 and has been explored and mined intermittently since then. Significant periods of activity occurred in 1933, when a 1,000 ton bulk samples was mined for metallurgical purposes and 1945-50, when the vein was developed on 5 underground levels and some mineralized material stoped.

The Howard zone was discovered in 1959 and explored by Bralorne-Pioneer Mines Ltd. who put in approximately half of the Lower Howard workings between 1960 and 1964. Levon Resources Ltd. carried out surface and underground drilling and drifting between 1976 and 1988 when the rest of the Lower Howard and the Upper Howard workings were excavated.

The Lou zone was discovered following up on soil geochemical anomalies and VLF-em geophysical anomalies in 1984. Extensive surface drilling was carried out from 1984 to 1988 and a 300 meter trackless decline was driven into the footwall of the zone in 1989.

Significant work was suspended until 2004 due to low gold prices. A mechanized trenching program on the northern extensions of the Lou and Congress zones was carried out in the fall of 2004. A diamond drill program followed on the Howard zone in December 2004 and January 2005.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

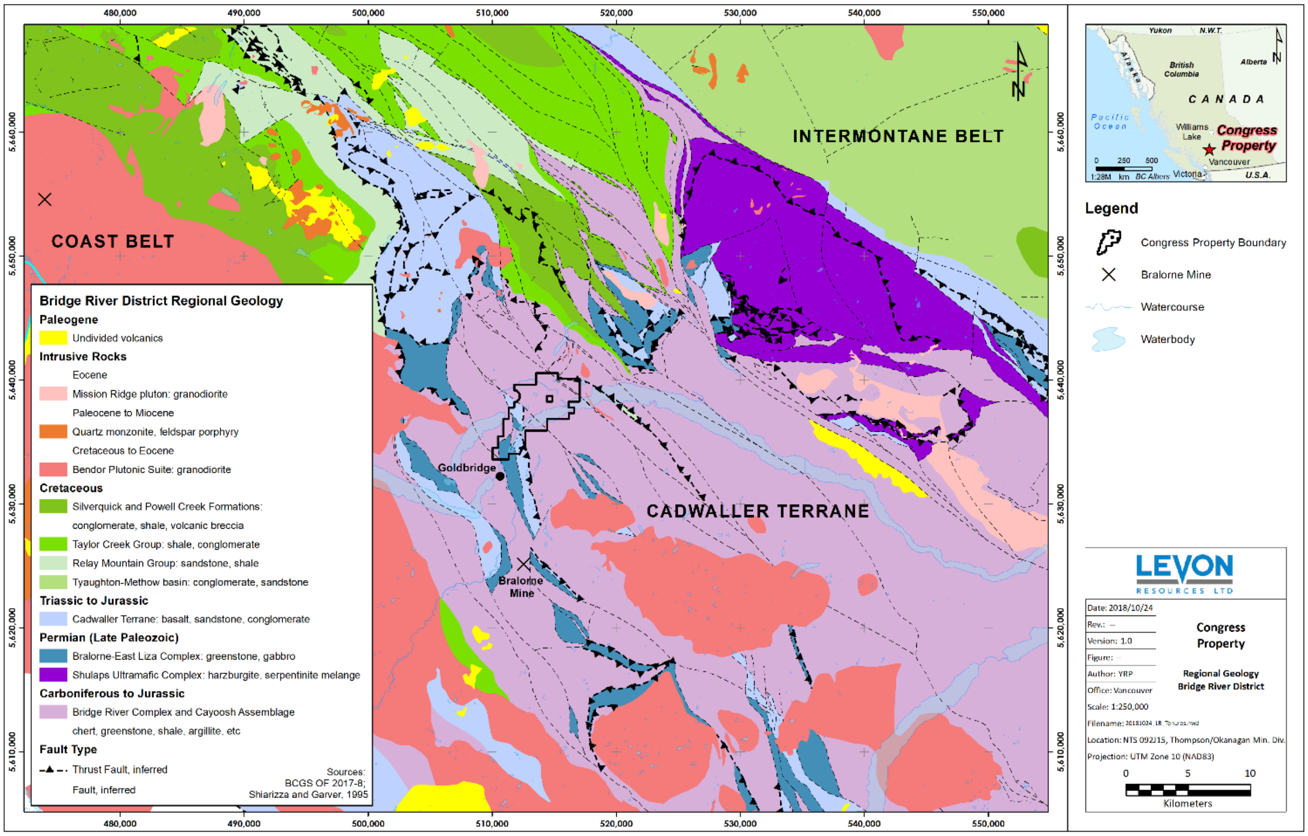
6.1 Regional and Property Geology

The property covers Mississippian to Middle Jurassic rocks of the Bridge River Complex, mainly submarine basalt and andesite, with minor chert, argillite, and mafic intrusives. (Fig 3). These rocks are cut by northwest trending regional scale structures, some with contained Tertiary feldspar porphyry dacite dykes, sub-parallel to the Ferguson and Cadwallader Structures, which bound the historic Bralorne/Pioneer mines. The structures on the property are roughly the same distance from the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary grantic Bendor Intrusions. The Bendor Intrusions are postulated to be the source for the gold mineralization at the Bralorne mine.

6.1.1 Structure

The structures on the property are roughly the same distance from the Upper Cretaceous-Tertiary granitic Bendor Intrusions as the Bralorne/Pioneer mines. The Bendor Intrusions are the same age as the mineralization in the Bralorne/Pioneer mines and are a postulated source for the gold mineralization at these mines and on the Congress property.

Figure 3. Regional geology map of the Congress Property.



7.0 DEPOSIT TYPE

The "Deposit Type" are members of a well recognized group of deposits referred to as mesothermal, orogenic or greenstone hosted quartz-carbonate gold vein deposits. These deposits include the Mother Lode and Grass Valley districts in California and most of the greenstone hosted gold deposits in the Canadian Shield, including Timmins-Val d'Or, Red Lake and Hemlo camps. These deposits are quartz-carbonate veins in moderately to steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones and, locally, in shallow dipping extensional fractures.

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization in the Howard zones consist of quartz-carbonate veins or stringer zones of 1 to 1.5 meters width, with altered mineralized selvages (pyrite, siderite) up to 10 meters total width hosted within basalt or gabbro. The zones strike north to a few degrees west of north and dip steeply to the west. The Howard zones contain the largest and highest grade resource on the property, with over 100,000 ounces of gold contained in all resources categories totalling more than 300,000 tonnes greater than 10 grams per tonne gold. These resources are refractory and would require oxidation of sulfides to recover the gold.

Mineralized areas in the Lou zone are stockwork quartz carbonate stringers and silicified zones on the flank of a feldspar porphyry dyke hosted in mafic volcanics. The zone strikes north and dips steeply to the west. The better mineralized zones are 1.5 to 4.0 meters wide with grades ranging from 5 to 11 grams per tonne gold and contain abundant stibnite. The Lou zone has been oxidized for 2 – 5 meters below the surface near the decline portal where an open pit resources has been outlined.

The mineralized areas in the Congress zone, including 2004 trenching are massive stibnite veins, 1.25 to 1.5 meters width, grading 6 to 8 grams per tonne gold hosted in argillite, chert and very sheared mafic volcanic rocks, striking north and dipping steeply west.

9.0 RECENT HISTORICAL EXPLORATION

In 2004 a surface exploration program was conducted and consisted of approximately 120 meters of mechanized trenching in 6 trenches and 4 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 820.5 meters. The trenches were targeting mineral occurrences discovered by logging activity in the central part of the property and on the historical geochem anomalies found on strike with the projected northern extensions of the Lou and Congress zones. Drilling was targeted at defining the Howard zone north of the face of the Lower Howard drift. All four holes intersected at least one of the Howard zones.

Trenches 1,2 and 3 in the central part of the property did not return any values of economic interest. Trenches 4 and 5 were dug at the break in the slope west of Gun Creek located on high gold and arsenic soil geochem anomalies. The trenches intersected a massive stibnite vein, interpreted to be the northern extension of the Congress zone, more than

250 meters north of the most northernly mapped outcrop of the Congress zone. Trench 6 was targeting the northwest extension of the Lou zone, a further 175 meters north of its previously know exposure.

10.0 2018 Volterra – 3DIP Geophysical Program

On August 15th, SJ Geophysics and Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo. of Infiniti Drilling Corp, were contracted to review historical geophysical and geological data available and provide interpretation and propose additional geophysical targeting options for the Congress property. Upon review from both SJ Geophysics, Infiniti Drilling Corporation, and Levon Resource Management it was concluded a Volterra 3DIP program would be conducted to aid in the determination of future, at depth mineralization targets in areas proximal to known mineralization occurrences. It should be noted that an effort to utilize historical aeromagnetic data was made however proved to be insufficient, incomplete or of poor quality making it not practical to conduct reprocessing and or reinterpretation.

An initial field visit was conducted August 20 – 24th by Infiniti Drilling Corporation with the intention of reviewing the property roads and trails infrastructure and quality, site reviews for future proposed 3DIP surveys as well as repair and or maintain any roads or trails required for future geophysical or exploration campaigns.

Upon the property review it was decided a single location Volterra 3DIP geophysical survey would be a viable option and planning for a September program commenced. The details of the conducted geophysical program is contained with this report in Appendix 1. SJ Geophysics Ltd of Delta, BC conducted the survey between the period of September 12 – 16th, 2018 for a total duration of 5 days. Upon completion of the survey the data was subsequently processed, and a report generated for Levon Resources Ltd.

11.0 2018 Geophysics Program Discussion

The Volterra 3DIP geophysical survey was conducted on an area on the property known as the Lou Zone. Mineralization encountered to date are stockwork quartz carbonate stringers and silicified zones located on the flank of a feldspar porphyry dyke hosted within mafic volcanics. The zone is currently known to strike north and dips steeply west. Mineralized zones are typically 1.5 to 4.0 meters true width and grades 5 – 11 grams per tonne gold and contain abundant stibnite. Oxidation on surface is approximately 2 to 5 meters depth.

The intent of the 3DIP survey was to aid in determining additional down dip and at depth resistive or otherwise silicified zones potentially hosting gold mineralization. The below maps demonstrate the results of the survey.

Figure 4. Survey Location Map

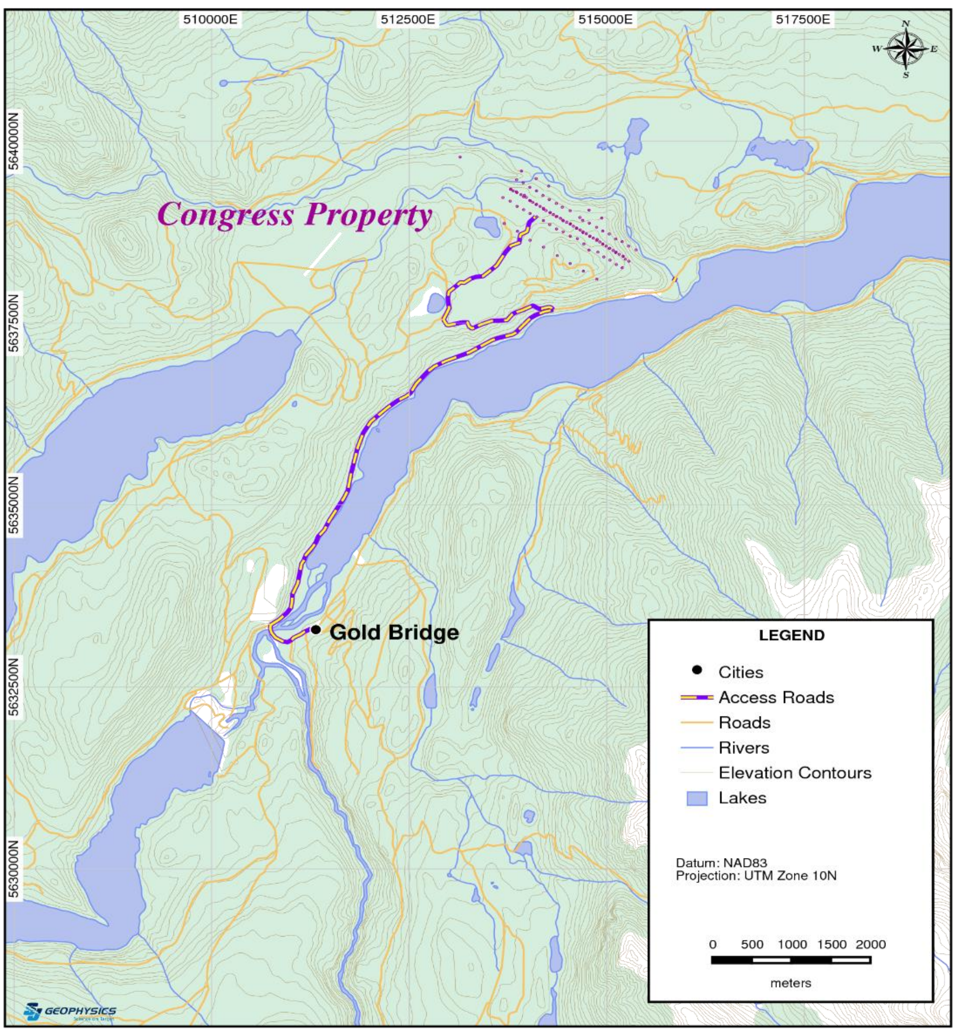


Figure 5. Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model.

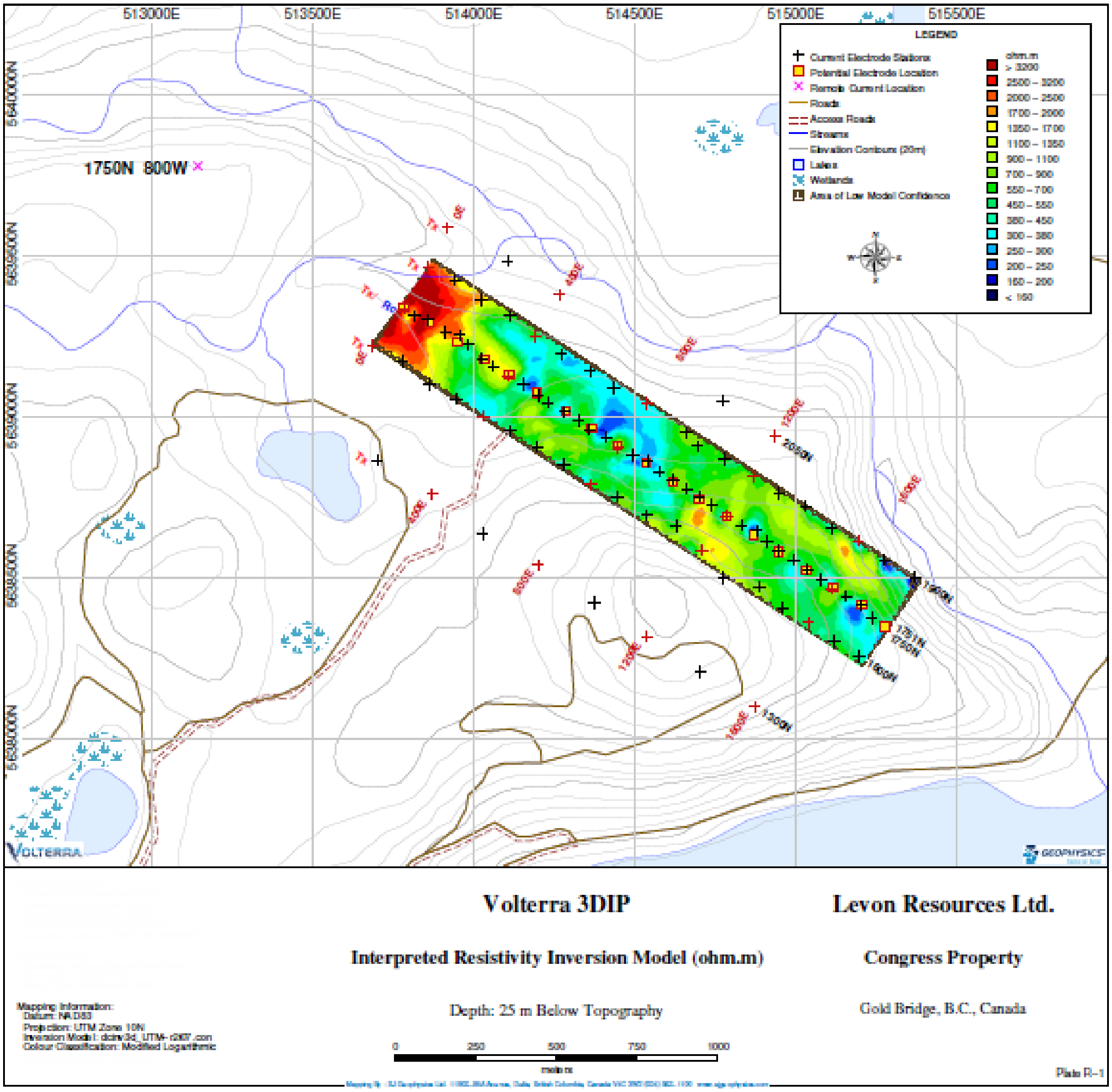


Figure 6. Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model.

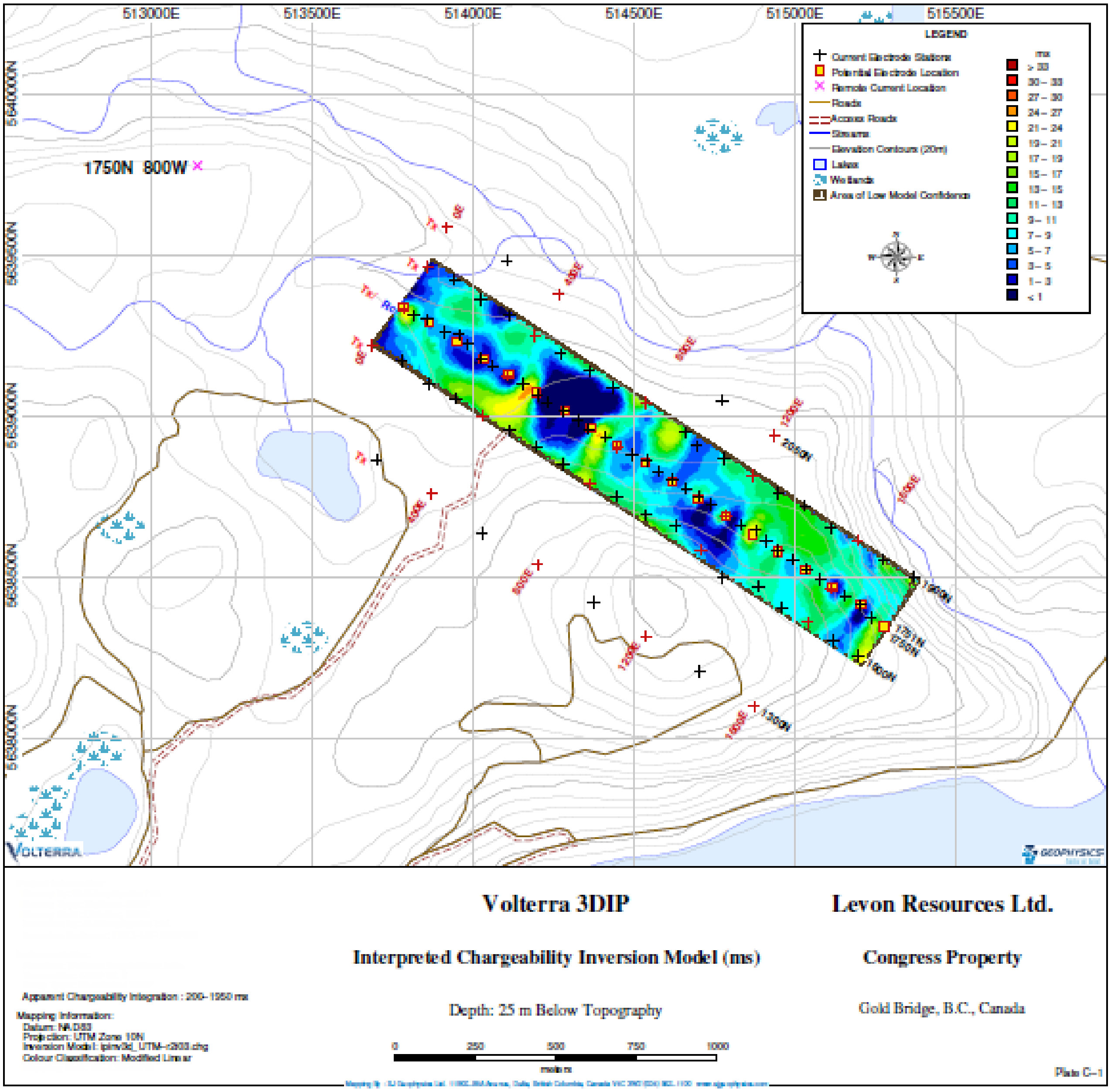


Figure 7. 3D Inversion Models of Interpreted Resistivity & Chargeability, Section 1600

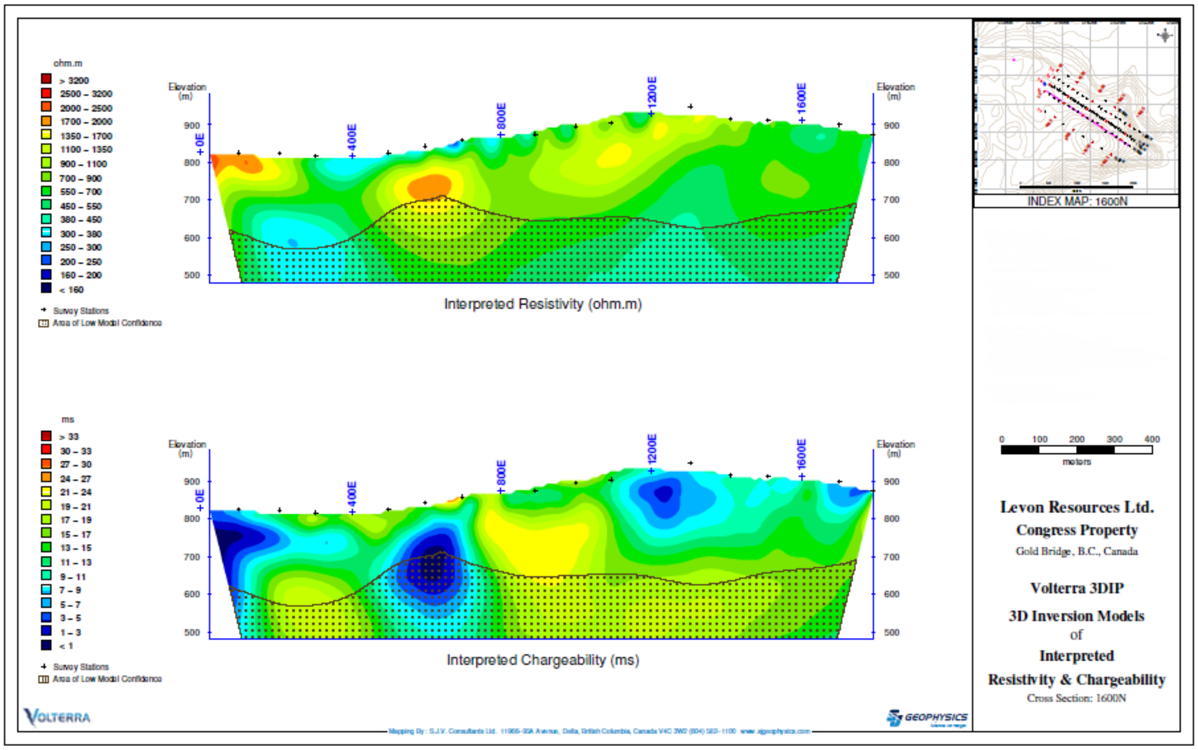


Figure 8. 3D Inversion Models of Interpreted Resistivity & Chargeability, Section 1750

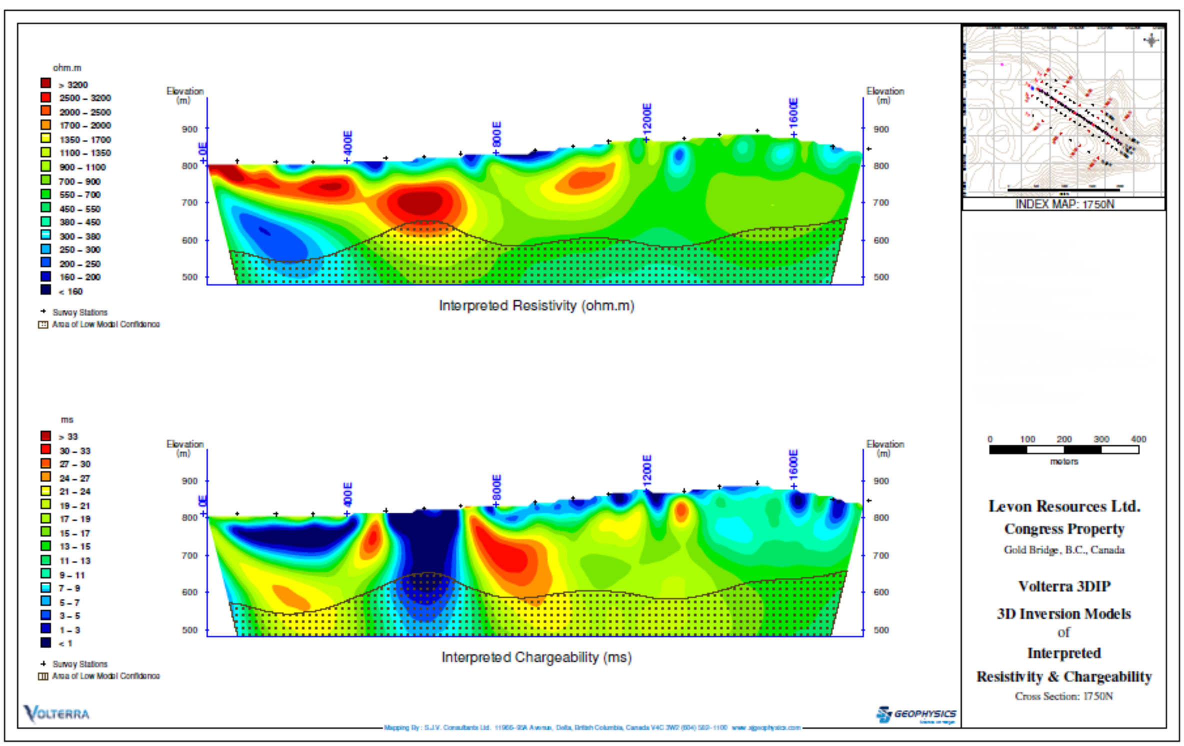
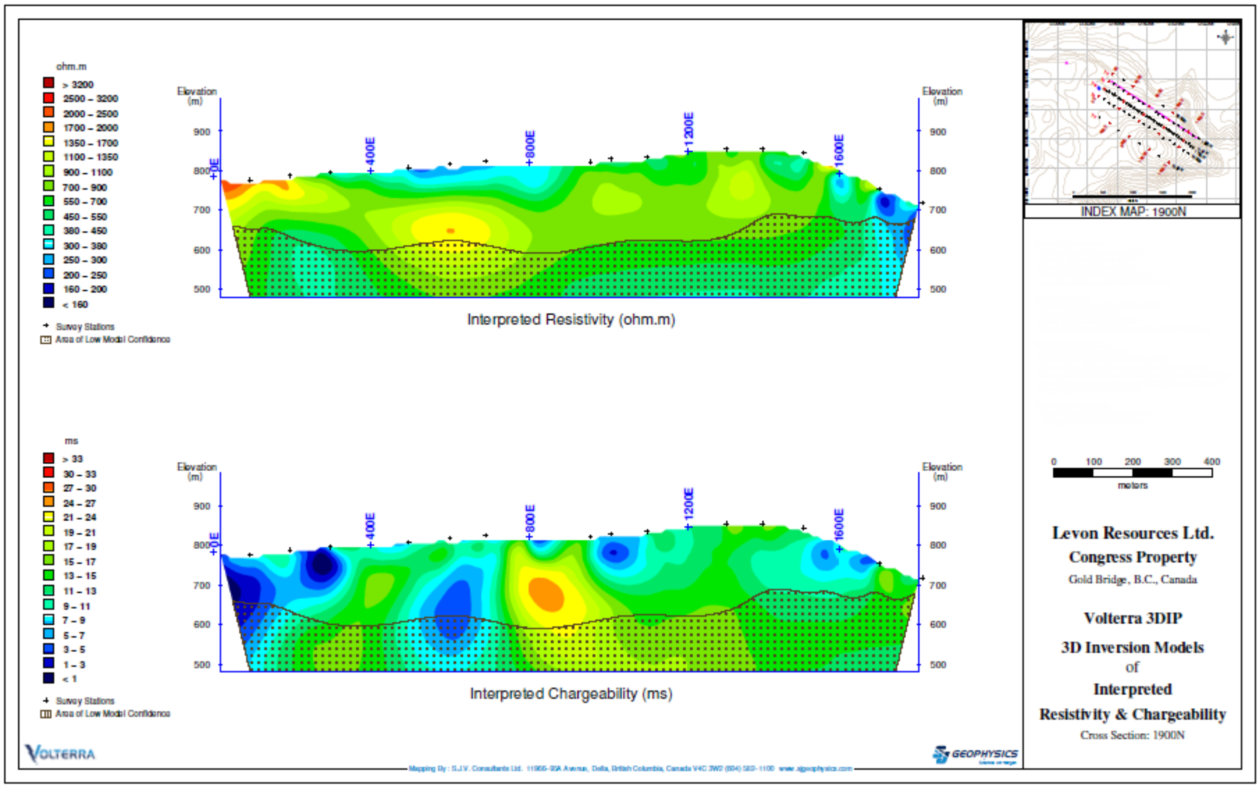


Figure 9. 3D Inversion Models of Interpreted Resistivity & Chargeability, Section 1900



12.0 Conclusion

The Volterra 3DIP geophysical survey results demonstrate a successful program yielding valid data. Several favourable targets of resistivity and chargeability can be seen on the pseudosections and cross sections. Additional review of the survey results is warranted and necessary. Due to budgetary constraints a thorough review of the survey results and target recommendations is necessary prior to future follow up work.

13.0 Exploration Expenditures

Note. The below chart represents the field costs of the program for work conducted from August 15th – 30th, Expenditures in Table 2, Include: Preliminary Data Review, Historical Geological & Geophysical Processing, Initial field support site visit and SJ Geophysics Volterra 3DIP Program design and preparation.

Table 2, August 15 – 30th, 2018 Work Expenditures

On-site, (Field Work)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
Infiniti Drilling, Consulting	258	K.Whitehead P. Geo	4.0		750.00	$ 3,000.00	
		(Aug 20 - 24th, 2018)					$ 3,000.00
Off-site (Prep and Result Evaluation)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
Infiniti Drilling, Consulting	258	K.Whitehead, P. Geo		35.00	87.50	$ 3,062.50	
Arc Geoscience, Consulting	ARC-18039-01	William Hay, GIS		9.00	85.00	$ 765.00	
SJ Geophysics, Consulting	SJ181316					$ 3,500.00	$ 7,327.50
(Note, SJ Geophysics reviewed historical Aero Mag data and designed Volterra IP Program)							
Transporation	Invoice #		Days		Rate	Total	
Ford F150 Truck, Infiniti Drilling	258	Truck Rental w/150km's/per day	4.0		150.00	$ 600.00	
Addional Mileage Charge for Ford Truck	258	184 km's @ $0.30 / km				$ 55.20	
Side by side, ATV & Trailer, Infiniti Drilling	241	$120 / day	4.0		120.00	$ 480.00	
Fuel	258	$250				$ 250.00	
							$ 1,385.20
Accomodation & Food	Invoice #		Days		Rate	Total	
Camper Rental, Infiniti Drilling	258	3 Days @ $85 / day	3.0		Total job	$ 255.00	
Food Allowance, Infiniti Drilling	258	4 Days @ $65 / day / person			Total job	$ 260.00	
							$ 515.00
Miscellaneous	Invoice #		Days		Rate	Total	
Field Equipment Rental (Radios's, GPS,	258	$25 / day	4.0		Total job	$ 100.00	
SAT phone, chain saw, etc)							$ 100.00
							$ 12,327.70

Note. The below Table 3 represents the costs of the Volterra 3DIP field program, its subsequent data interpretation and SJ Geophysics final report for work conducted from September 1 – 28th.

Table 3, September 1 – 28th Work Expenditures

On-site, (Field Work)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
SJ Geophysics, Consulting	SJ181317	September 12 - 16th	5.0			$ 18,026.62	$ 18,026.62
Off-site (Prep and Result Evaluation)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
SJ Geophysics, Consulting	SJ181316					$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00
SJ Geophysics, Consulting	SJ181317					$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
							$ 24,026.62

14.0 STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

Kristian Lorne Whitehead
2763 Panorama Drive
North Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V7G 1V7
Telephone: 604-369-5469
Email: kwgeological@gmail.com

15.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Kristian Whitehead, B.SC., P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist for:
   Levon Resources Ltd.
   Suite 400 – 455 Granville Street
   Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T1

2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria with a B.Sc., in Earth and Ocean Science.

3. I have practiced my profession in the mineral exploration continuously since 2003 as a consulting exploration geologist with a total of 15 years of exploration experience working with junior and major mining companies.

4. I have been involved with the exploration of the property that is the subject of the Assessment Report since August 15th, 2018. My last visit to the property was on August 23, 2018.

5. I have had prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Assessment Report.

6. I am responsible for the assessment report titled "**A Geophysical Volterra IP Acquisition Survey**
7. **On the Congress Property**" and dated September 2018.

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

9. I am currently employed as a consulting professional geologist, and do not own shares of Levon Resources Ltd.

Dated this _14th_ day of _November_, 2018.

"Kristian Whitehead"

Signature

____

Kristian Lorne Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geo.

REFERENCES

Ash, C. (2001): Ophiolite Related Gold Quartz Veins in the North American Cordillera, British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 108.

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St. Clair Dunn, David (2006): Report on Trenching, Drilling and Metallurgical Testing on the Congress Property, Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia; BC Assessment Report.

Schiarriza, P., Gaba, R.G., Glover, J.K., Garver, J.I., and Umhoefer, P.J., 1996: Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Taseko-Bridge River Area; Geological Survey of British Columbia.

APPENDIX 1

SJ Geophysics Logistics Report

LOGISTICS REPORT PREPARED

FOR

LEVON RESOURCES LTD.

VOLTERRA-3DIP

ON THE

CONGRESS PROPERTY

GOLD BRIDGE, BC, CANADA

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.
SEPTEMBER, 2018

REPORT PREPARED
SEPTEMBER 2018

Table of Contents

4. Survey Summary

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted by Levon Resources Ltd. to acquire Volterra-3DIP data on their Congress property. Table 1 provides a summary of the project.

Client	Levon Resources Ltd.
Project Name	Congress Property
Project Number	SJ818
Location (approx. centre of grid)	Latitude: 50º 54' 04" N Longitude: 122º 47' 35" W 514550N 5638840E; NAD83 Zone 10
BCGS / NTS Sheet **Mining Zone**	092J086, 092J087, 092J096, 092J097 / 092J15 Lillooet
Total Line Kilometres	5400 m
Production Dates	September 13 – 15, 2018

Table 1: Survey Summary

The 2018 Volterra-3DIP survey was carried out to test the response of known gold mineralization at the Congress Property. The geophysical data will help delineate mineralized trends below the surface and ultimately aid in future exploration work. The survey region covers the central portion of a larger planned survey grid to be completed in the future.

5. Location and Access

The Congress Property is located in the southwestern region of British Columbia, Canada and is situated 6 km northeast of Gold Bridge (Figure 1). The project area can be accessed from Gold Bridge by the following directions:

1.Drive east (towards Lillooet) along Highway 40, approximately 6.5km from Gold Bridge, a left turn leads onto Slim Creek Mainline FSR.

2.To reach the grid, drive approximately 1.7km along Slim Creek Mainline FSR road. Take a right at the intersection onto to a gravel road, taking the next second right leading to the grid.

3.The central portion of the grid is approximately 4 km from the turn-off from Highway 40.

A map of the project area, along with road access, is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Overview Map of the Congress Property

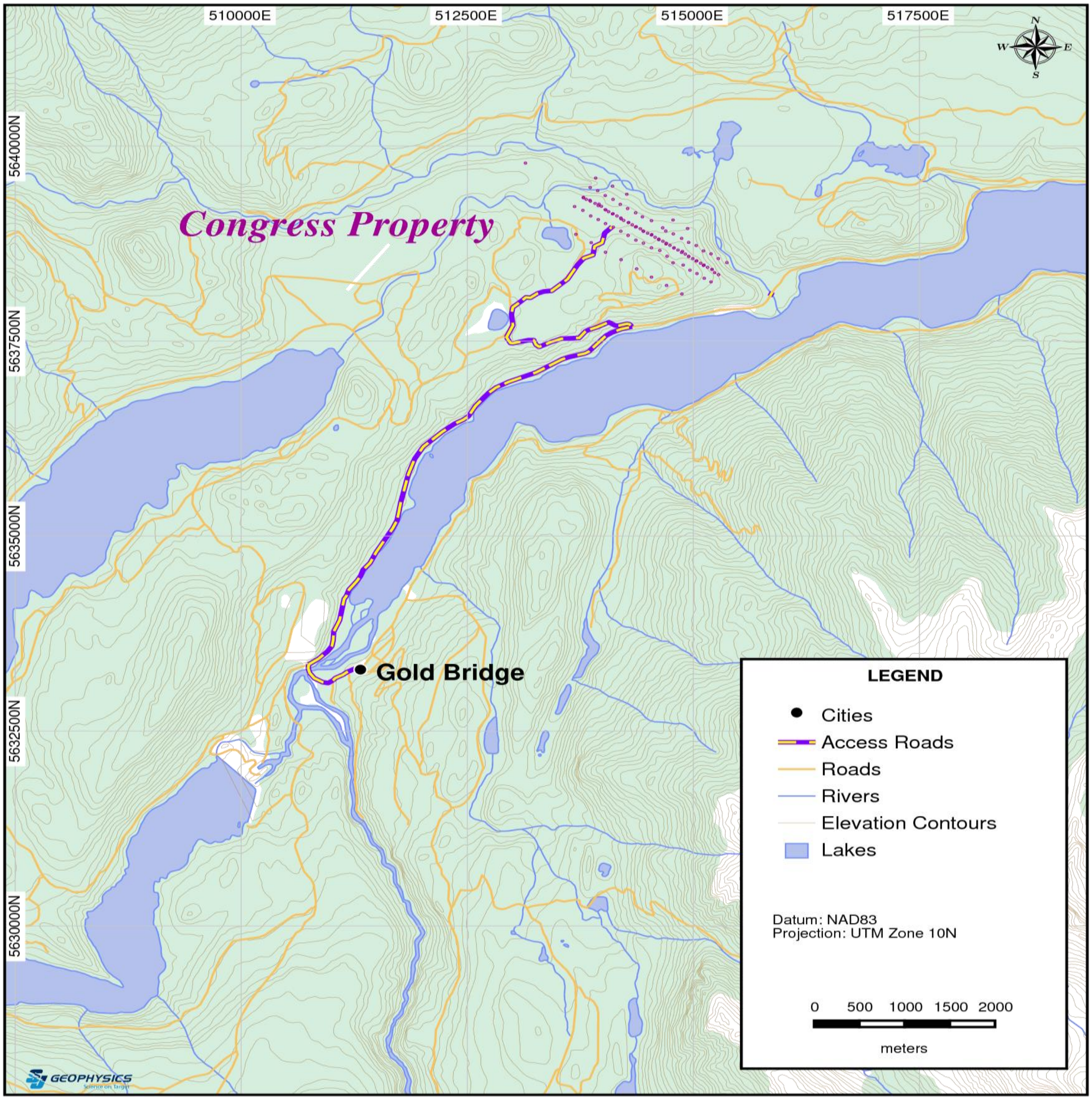


Figure 2: Location Map for the Congress Property

6. Survey Grid

6.1. Survey Grid

The Congress 3DIP grid consists of 3 survey lines, spaced 150 m apart, each 1800 m in length. No line preparations were completed in advance of the geophysical survey. All survey stations were located in the field in real-time using hand-held GPS units. Stations were not flagged or marked. The survey grid parameters are summarized in Table 2 and displayed in Figure 3.

Grid	Congress 3DIP
Number of Surveyed Lines	3
Survey Line Azimuth	123º
Line Spacing	150 m
Station Spacing	50 m on central line (1750N); 100 m on offset lines (1600N, 1900N)

Table 2: Grid parameters

The line and station labels for the grid were based on an arbitrary local coordinate system. To distinguish the difference between the receiver stations and current stations on line 1750N, current injections are referred to as line 1751N in the geophysical database.

A few extra readings were acquired on two additional lines, 1300N and 2050N, to provide some offset data to assist with the integration of future geophysical surveying. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the survey lines.

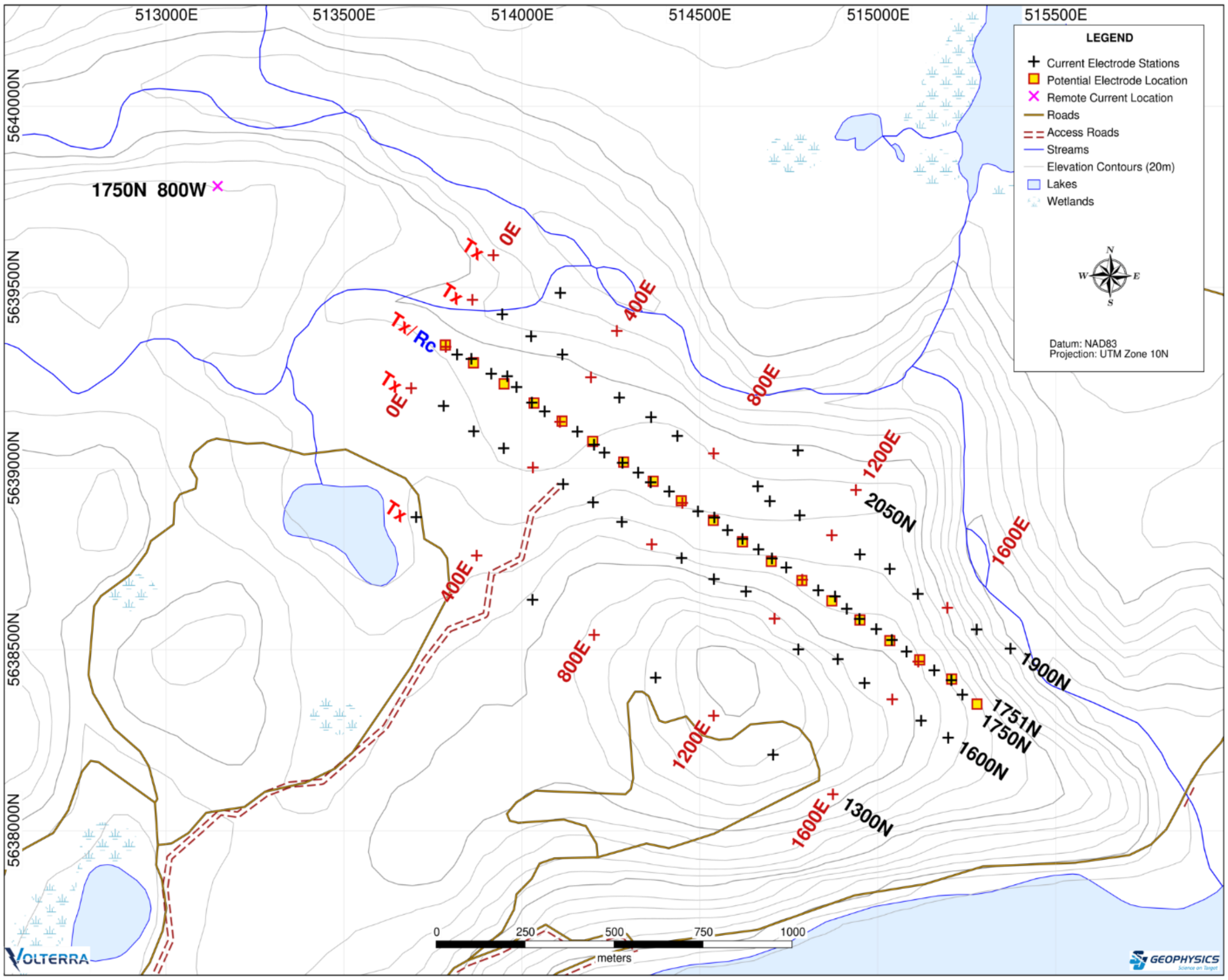


Figure 3: Grid map showing the Congress Grid

7. Survey Parameters and Instrumentation

7.1. Volterra Distributed Acquisition System

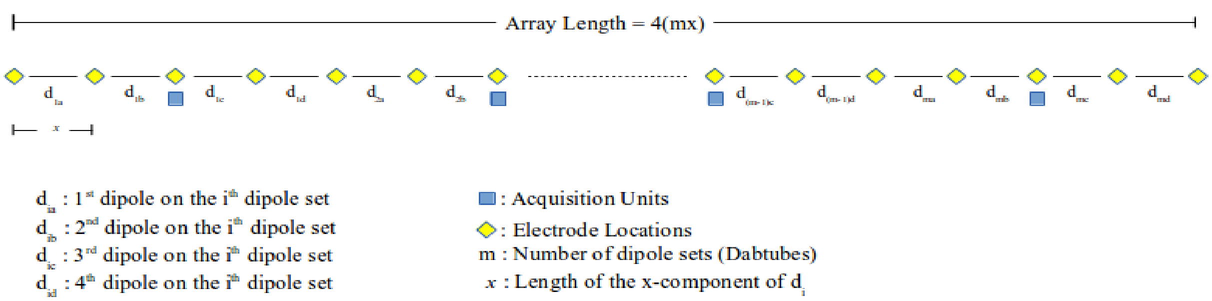
The Volterra Distributed Acquisition System was utilized to acquire the geophysical data. Each four-channel Volterra acquisition unit records the full waveform signal from a series of dipoles. The full-waveform data is then passed through proprietary signal processing software to calculate the relevant geophysical attributes; apparent resistivity and chargeability.

The current injections were controlled using a GDD TxII transmitter. The full instrument specifications are listed in Appendix B.

7.2. Volterra-3DIP Survey Design

The Volterra-3DIP survey was acquired using a 3-line acquisition set with one central receiving in-line dipole array consisting of 100 m dipoles. Two transmitting lines flanked the receiver line, current injections were taken at 100 m intervals on these flanking lines. In addition, to the two offset transmitting lines, current injections were also acquired on the central line with an interval of 50 m.

A Volterra acquisition unit was setup in the centre of each set of four dipoles, corresponding to a unit every 400 m, as shown in Figure 4. For the entire 1800 m length, 5 units were utilized. The last Volterra unit only utilized two of its 4 channels. For each current injection, all 18 dipoles were active.



Receiver dipoles were set up using 50 cm long and 10 mm diameter stainless steel electrodes hammered into the ground and connected into the array by double conductor wire. The electrodes used for current injectionswere100 cm long and 15 mm in diameter with two electrodes used at each injection site to improve ground contact. Current electrodes were connected to the current transmitter by single conductor wire.

7.3. Acquisition Parameters

The recording and processing parameters used for the survey are described in Table 3.

IP Transmitter	GDD TxII (SN 302, 270)
Duty Cycle and Waveform	50%; Square
Cycle and Period	2 sec on / 2 sec off; 8 second
IP Signal Recording	Volterra Acquisition Unit (Dabtube 7000 Series)
Reading Length	120 seconds
IP Signal Processing	CSProc (SJ Geophysics proprietary software)
Vp Delay, Vp Integration	1200 ms, 600 ms
Mx Delay, # of Windows Width (Window Width)	50 ms, 26 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81, 87, 94, 101, 109, 118, 128, 140, 154, 150 (50–1950 ms)
Mx Integration (Inversion)	200–1950 ms (windows 6–26)
Properties Calculated	Vp, Mx, Sp, Apparent Resistivity and Chargeability

Table 3: IP transmitter and reading parameters

A single remote electrode station, 1750N -850E, was utilized over the course of the survey and was positioned at 513145 E and 5639780 N.

7.4. GPS

Garmin GPS Map 64s handheld GPS units were used to collect location data at each survey station. The GPS data was collected in the NAD83 UTM Zone 10N coordinates system.

8. *Field Logistics*

The SJ Geophysics field crew consisted of 2 field geophysicists and 3 technicians. This team oversaw all operational aspects including field logistics, data acquisition and initial field data quality control. Table 4 lists the SJ Geophysics crew members on this project.

Crew Member Name	Role	Dates on Site
Nathan Anderson	Field Geophysicist	September 13 - 15
Erica Veglio	Field Geophysicist	September 13 - 15
William Kahlert	Field Technician	September 13 - 15
Clay McQuillan	Field Technician	September 13 - 15
Bobby Vinnie	Field Technician	September 13 - 15

Table 3: Details of the SJ Geophysics crew on site

SJ Geophysics' crew mobilized to the Congress Property on September 12, 2018 and demobilized from the project site on September 16, 2018.

The geophysical crew was accommodated in a cabin, a short drive from the survey area. The cabin had sufficient bedrooms for the crew and a well-equipped kitchen. Crew members cooked their own meals using groceries purchased on the mobilization trip. The cabin offered laundry and some recreational activities as well. There was a telephone available to make calls, however, the main form of communication was via the cabin WiFi connection which was fast and dependable.

Two trucks, provided by SJ Geophysics, were used for the survey. The crew drove to and from the grid with the trucks and used them to transport gear and wire along the lines where possible. The access roads were very good for the most part, however, some trails along the grid lines were better suited for ATV's.

The Congress Volterra-3DIP survey was completed uneventfully over three days. The focus of the first day was to prepare the grid for acquisition by laying out all the necessary wire. Acquisition of all the geophysical data occurred on the second day. There were no significant delays encountered by the crew which allowed them to collect all injections in a single day.

Although it did require a longer than normal field day to acquire the numerous readings. The crew returned the following day to pick up all remaining wire off the grid.

A few extra readings were acquired on two far offset lines, 1900N and 2050N on either side of the grid. These readings are intended to provide some additional data coverage, allowing for better integration of any future geophysical work.

The typical survey day begins with the setup of the Volterra acquisition units along the receiver line, lay-out of all wire and setup of the transmitter site. Prior to field data acquisition, a contact resistivity test is performed using a small waveform generator attached in parallel to a given Volterra acquisition channel. This is done for each dipole in the array and allows the operator to identify breaks in the wire or areas of poor ground contact which could degrade input signal quality. Furthermore, this test allows the operator to inspect the raw signal, ensuring that the Volterra acquisition units were functioning correctly, and to ensure that the receiver was synchronizing with the correct GPS time. Upon completion of these tasks, acquisition begins.

During the acquisition stage, a dedicated 'transmitter' Volterra acquisition unit and a current monitor are used to measure the current being injected at each station. An Android tablet with an in-house Volterra software app is used to record the current injection start time and duration.

9. Data Quality

9.1. Locations

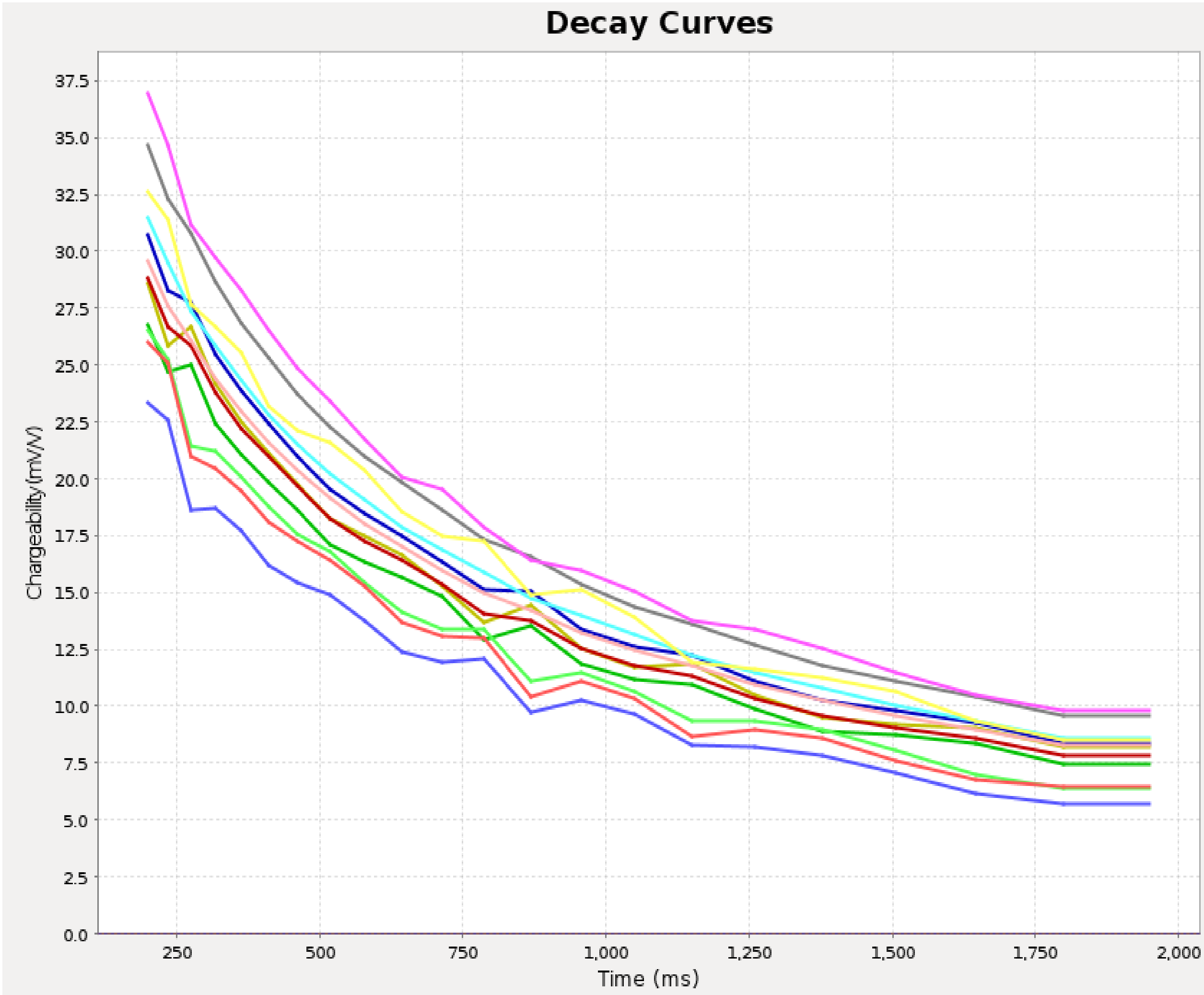
The location data collected was of good quality. Most survey stations achieved good GPS satellite signals. Although the data was of good data, we utilized the Canadian Digital Surface model (CDSM) elevation data for 3D inversion modeling to integrate topography detail between lines.

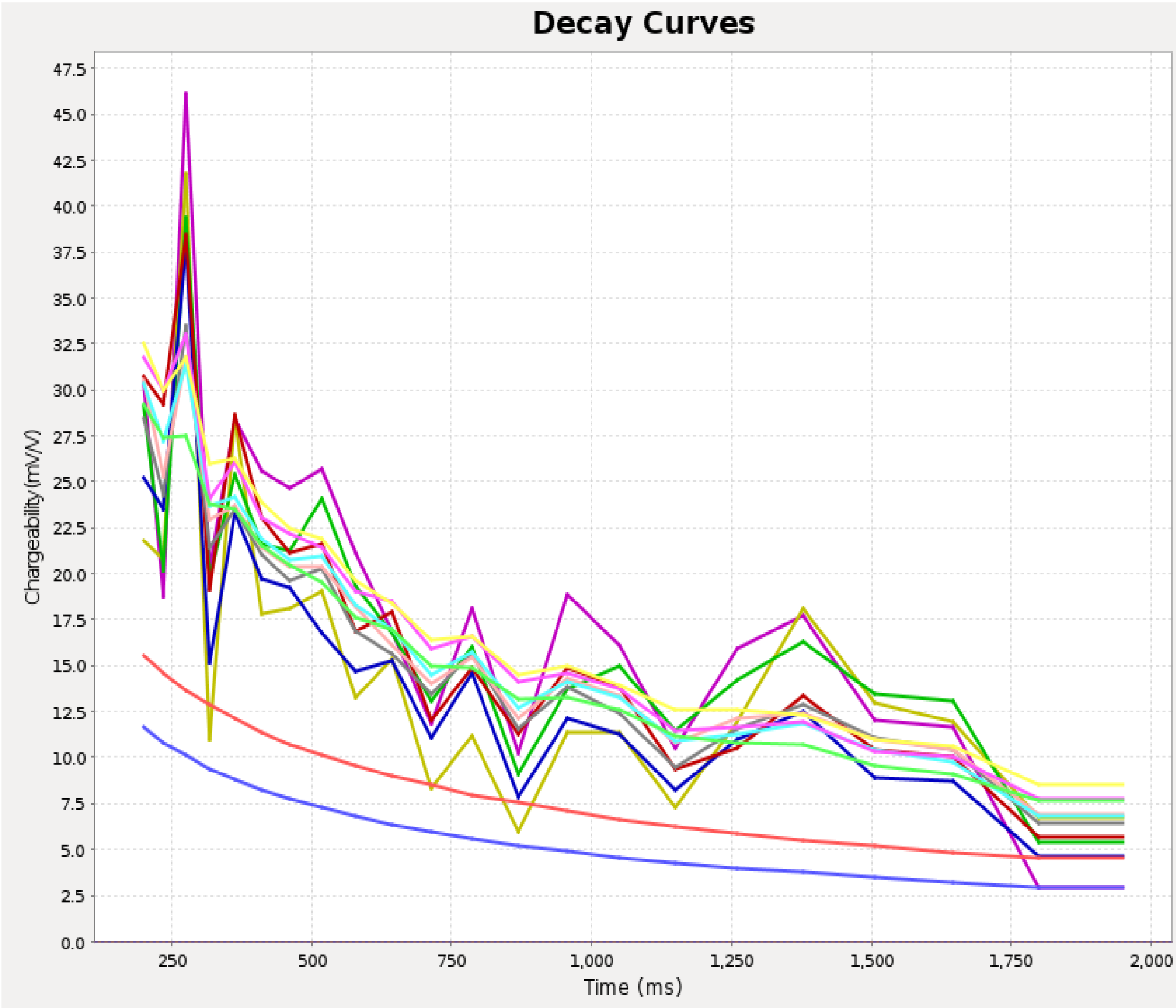
9.2. Volterra-2D/3DIP Data

The data quality observed in the Congress IP dataset can be described as good. Measured signal strength (Vp) were generally high with some of the far offset dipoles dropping below 1 mV.

In general, the measured apparent resistivity values were quite consistent and varied by less than 2% between repeat readings. The majority of the resistivity data points flagged for removal were due to null-coupling, a phenomenon typical in IP surveys related to the survey configuration. Null-coupling occurs when a receiver dipole is sub-parallel to lines of constant potential, leading to a significant decrease in signal strength and corresponding poor data quality. Additional data deemed untrustworthy was caused by the occasional over-voltage of near dipoles along line 1750.

In general, the quality of the decay curves are good as well. Some far-offset chargeability data loss was observed in the far east end of the receiver line when the transmitter stations were in the far west. These were usually associated with the readings were the Vp dropped well below 1mV. Although some of the far offset data did see a deterioration in the signal quality, the majority of the far-offset was still of adequate data quality. Figure 5 shows the data from an injection on the eastern side of the grid where data was generally clean. Figure 6 shows data from injections on the west side of the grid that illustrate the slightly more noisy data on the far offset dipoles.


Decay Curves
Chargeability (mV/V)
37.5
35.0
32.5
30.0
27.5
25.0
22.5
20.0
17.5
15.0
12.5
10.0
7.5
5.0
2.5
0.0
250
500
750
1,000
1,250
1,500
1,750
2,000
Time (ms)



10. Deliverables

This logistics report and maps are provided as two paper copies and digitally in PDF format. The geophysical survey data is provided digitally on the included CD. A brief description of the provided data is below.

- Raw DCIP data export as a .txt file
- Locations – Locations of survey stations integrated with DEM elevations
- Logistics report

- 3D Inversions Models: Conductivity/Resistivity and Chargeability
  - UBC – Inverted models in UBC-GIF standard format (UTM coordinates)
  - XYZ – ASCII format of models converted from UBC-GIF inversion models. The value at the centre of each model cell is given
  - VTK – Inverted models in open-source vtk format
- 3D Inversion Maps
  - Resistivity and chargeability plan maps at constant depth below topography
  - Plan maps in GeoTiff format
  - Section maps along survey lines

Appendix A: Survey Details

Congress Grid

Line	Series	Type	Start Station	End Station	Survey Length (m)	Interval (m)
1600	N	Tx	0	1800	1800	100
1750	N	Rc	0	1800	1800	100
1751	N	Tx	0	1750	1750	50
1900	N	Tx	0	1800	1800	100

Total Linear Metres = 5400 m

Rc = Receiver Line, Tx = Transmitter Line

Congress Grid – Additional Injection Stations

Line	Series	Type	Start Station	End Station	Survey Length (m)	Interval (m)
1300	N	Tx	200	1600	1400	200
2050	N	Tx	0	400	400	200
2050	N	Tx	1000	1200	200	200

Total Linear Metres = 2000 m

Appendix B: Instrument Specifications

Volterra Acquisition Unit (Dabtube 7000 Series)

Technical:

Input impedance:	20 MΩ
Input overvoltage protection:	5.6 V
ADC bit resolution:	24-bit
Internal memory:	Storage Capacity16 GB
Number of inputs:	4
Synchronization:	GPS
Selectable Sampling Rates (samples/second):	128000, 64000, 32000, 16000, 8000, 4000, 2000, 1000
Common mode rejection:	More than 80 dB (for Rs=0)
Voltage sensitivity:	Range: -5.0 to +5.0 V (24 bit)
Features	Programmable Gain

General:

Dimensions:	Diameter: 43 mm, Length: 405mm
Weight:	0.5 kg
Battery:	5.0 V DC nominal
Operating temperature range:	-40 ^{o}C to 40 ^{o}C

GDD TxII IP Transmitter

Input voltage:	120 V / 60 Hz or 240 V / 50 Hz (optional)
Output power:	3.6 kW maximum (7.2kW in Master/Slave)
Output voltage:	150 to 2400 V (4800 V in Master Slave)
Output current:	5 mA to 10 A
Time domain:	1, 2, 4, 8 second on/off cycle
Operating temp. range:	-40 °Cto +65 °C
Display:	Digital LCD read to 0.001 A
Dimensions:	34 x 21 x 39 cm
Weight:	20 kg

Appendix C: Geophysical Techniques

IP Method

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground by injecting square wave current pulses via a pair of current electrodes. During current injection, the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the measured primary voltage and the input current. Following current injection, a time decaying voltage is measured at the receiver electrodes. This IP effect measures the amount of polarizable (or "chargeable") particles in the subsurface rock.

Under ideal circumstances, high chargeability corresponds to disseminated metallic sulfides. Unfortunately, IP responses are rarely uniquely interpretable as other rock materials are also chargeable, such as some graphitic rocks, clays, and some metamorphic rocks (e.g., serpentinite). Therefore, it is prudent from a geological perspective to incorporate other data sets to assist in interpretation.

IP and resistivity measurements are generally considered repeatable to within about five percent. However, changing field conditions, such as variable water content or electrode contact, reduce the overall repeatability. These measurements are influenced to a large degree by the rock materials near the surface or, more precisely, near the measurement electrodes. In the past, interpretation of a traditional IP pseudosection was often uncertain because strong responses located near the surface could mask a weaker one at depth. Geophysical inversion techniques help to overcome this uncertainty.

Volterra-3DIP Method

Three dimensional IP surveys are designed to take advantage of recent advances in 3D inversion techniques. Unlike conventional 2DIP, the electrode arrays in 3DIP are not restricted to an in-line geometry. This means that data can be collected from a large variety of azimuths simultaneously leading to a highly sampled dataset containing more information about the Earth's physical properties. In an ideal world, a 3DIP survey would consist of randomly located current injections and receiver dipoles with random azimuths. Unfortunately, logistical considerations usually prohibit a completely randomized approach.

The Volterra-3DIP distributed acquisition system is based on state-of-the-art 4-channel, full-waveform, 32-bit Volterra acquisition units. The system is highly flexible and can utilize any number of Volterra units. The Volterra-3DIP system's untethered, distributed design, eliminates the need for specialized receiver cables and a centralized receiver control station. The dipoles can be in any orientation, can have varying lengths, and completely avoid inaccessible areas if necessary.

A typical Volterra-3DIP configuration establishes alternating current and receiver lines in sets of 5 but can be customized based on the project. The current lines are located on adjacent lines to the receiver line and current injections are performed sequentially at fixed increments (25 m, 50 m, 100 m, 200 m) along each current line. By injecting current at multiple locations along each current line, the data acquisition rates are significantly improved over conventional surveys. Customized receiver arrays are utilized to provide greater cross-line focus for a better azimuthal distribution of the data. Cross-dipoles are frequently used to maximize signal coupling and improve the surface resolution.

Appendix D: Field Data Processing & Quality Assurance Procedures

Volterra-2D/3DIP Data

The Volterra-IP data go through a series of quality assurance checks both in the field and in the office to ensure that the data are of good quality. At the end of each acquisition day the recorded signal was downloaded from the Volterra acquisition units to a personal computer. The signals were then clipped to the GPS time windows of each current injection, lightly filtered for noise, and imported into SJ Geophysics' proprietary QA/QC software package called JavIP. This software package integrates location data with DCIP data in order to calculate the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability values. JavIP contains interactive quality control tools to allow the field geophysicist to display decay curves, view a dot plot of the calculated parameters, and manually reject bad data points.

The majority of the data points flagged for removal were due to null-coupling, a phenomenon typical in IP surveys related to the survey configuration. Null-coupling occurs when a receiver dipole is sub-parallel to lines of constant potential, leading to a significant decrease in signal strength and corresponding poor data quality. Additional data can also be deemed untrustworthy due to low signal quality or dipoles being inadvertently disconnected (usually due to animal activity).

After the first data quality review in the field, the database was delivered to SJ Geophysics' head office for a second review. The data were then carefully checked to ensure that erroneous data points had been removed and were not passed along to the final stage of processing: the inversion.

Appendix E: Geophysical Inversion

The purpose of geophysical inversion is to estimate the 3D distribution of subsurface physical properties (density, resistivity, chargeability, and magnetic susceptibility) from a series of geophysical measurements collected at the surface. Unfortunately, this is a challenging problem – the subsurface distribution of physical properties is complex and only a finite number of measurements can be collected. These complications lead to an under-determined problem. As a result, there are many different possible 3D physical property models that can be obtained which mathematically fit the observed data. Utilizing known geological and geophysical information to evaluate the model allows the best or most geologically realistic model to be selected and leads to a better understanding of the subsurface.

Geophysical inversions are commonly performed for every survey carried out by SJ Geophysics. Several inversion programs are available, but SJ Geophysics primarily uses the UBC-GIF algorithms (e.g. DCIP2D, DCIP3D, MAG3D, GRAV3D) which were developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the University of British Columbia's Geophysical Inversion Facility.

In general, multiple inversions are carried out for each dataset and the resultant inversion models are compared with known information to evaluate the model. For example, known geology, drill assays, the estimated depth of investigation, and the quality of the input data are all used during the evaluation. The most geologically reasonable model that fits the data is then chosen as the best model. When available, additional information such as geological boundaries and down-hole geophysical data can be incorporated into the inversion in order to constrain the inversion model.

Once the final inversion model is selected, the model is gridded and mapped for interpretation. Typically, cross-sections and plan maps are created, sliced at different depths beneath the surface. The inversion results can be visualized in 3D using open source software packages such as Mayavi and Paraview in both 2D and 3D views. Additional data can then be overlain to aid in interpretation and help facilitate the identification of potential drilling targets.