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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38490

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Volterra - 3DIP Geophysical Survey

TOTAL COST: * 32,400.00. doesn't includes PAC use.

AUTHOR(S): Kristian Whitehead

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): N/A.

YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Total Value 32,400.00 * ; 5754152 ; 2019 - Jul - 27 / 2019 - Jul - 31

PROPERTY NAME: Congress Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Claim Title # 510318

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Lillooet Mining Division

NTS/BCGS: 092 J / 15W

LATITUDE: 50 ° 54 ' 12 "   LONGITUDE: 122 ° 47 ' 27 "   (at centre of work)

OWNER(S):

1) Levon Resources Ltd   2)

Suite 400 - 455 Granville St. Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1T1

MAILING ADDRESS:

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Levon Resources Ltd.   2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude): Mississipian / Jurassic ; Bridge River Complex, Basalt / Andesite / Argillite ; Qtz / Carb Veins, Au

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 28,346 ; 2018 Assessment Rpt.

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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			
Induced Polarization	5.4 Km's	Title# 510318.	100%.
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	32,400.00.

Report on

A Geophysical Volterra - 3DIP 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 Number**: 5754152**

NTS Map Sheet 092 J/15W

UTM Coordinates NAD 83, Zone 10N

513100 m E, 5,639,000 m N

Dates of Work: July 27th – 31st, 2019

Operator: Levon Resources Ltd.

Owner of Claims: Levon Resources Ltd.

Date Submitted: September 24th, 2019

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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 17 mineral claims totalling 2,675.51 hectares (Fig. 2, Table 1) located on the north side of Carpenter Lake, 4 to 6 kilometers northeast of Goldbridge in the Lillooet Mining Division, NTS 092J15W. The property is currently 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 17 mineral claims totalling 2,675.51 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	2020/DEC/18	Lillooet	116.13
229442		Lease	092J	2020/OCT/26	Lillooet	21.07
229445		Lease	092J	2020/SEP/20	Lillooet	48.28
228376	NAP No. 7	Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	100.00
351061		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	25.00
509835		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	326.11
509864		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	20.39
510035		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	61.18
510050		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	81.51
510318		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	1488.46
510327		Claim	092J	2022/DEC/25	Lillooet	61.19
510708		Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	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	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	20.39
1064177	LEVON 8	Claim	092J	2021/FEB/28	Lillooet	20.38

Figure 1. Location of the Congress Property.

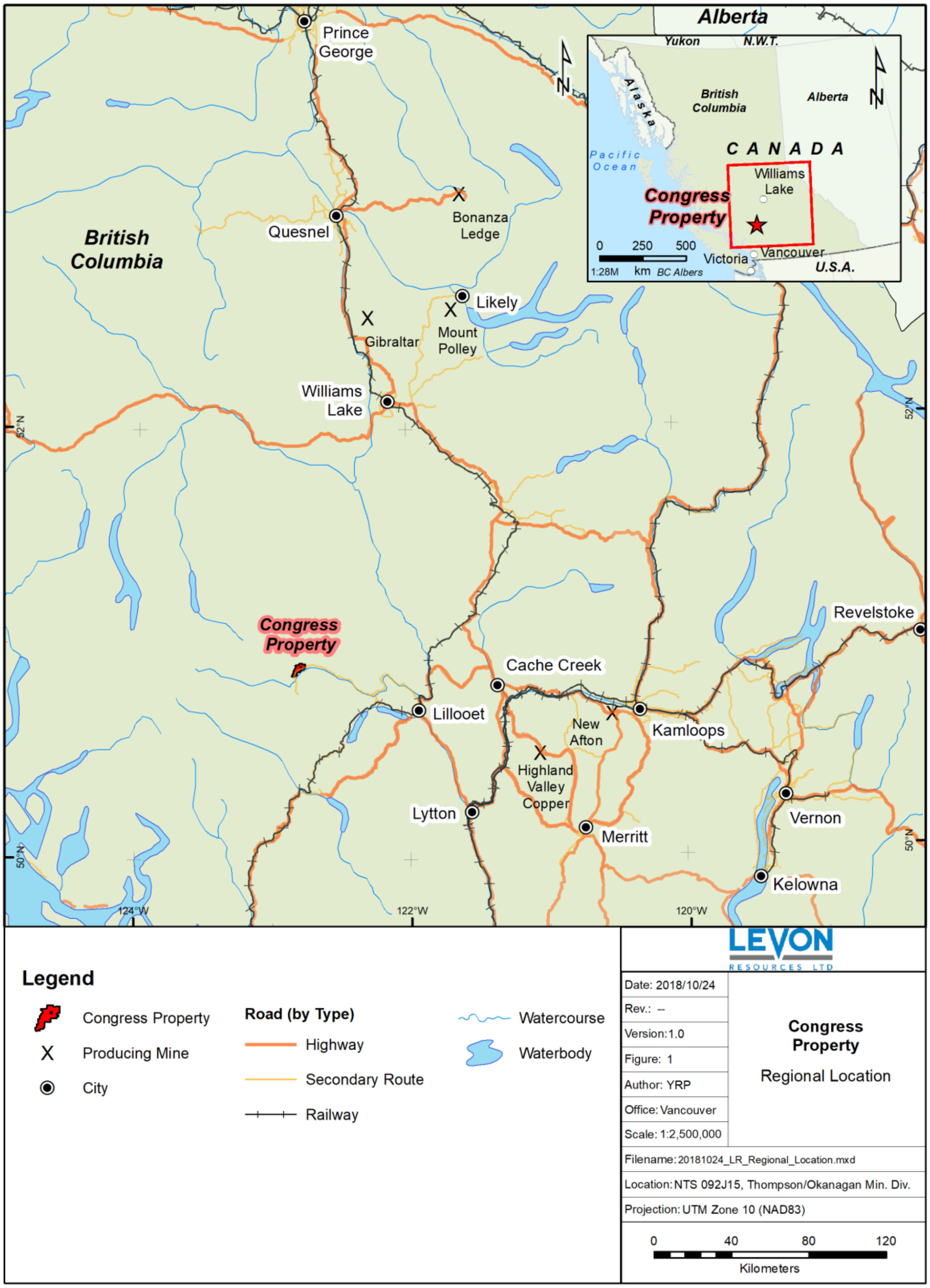
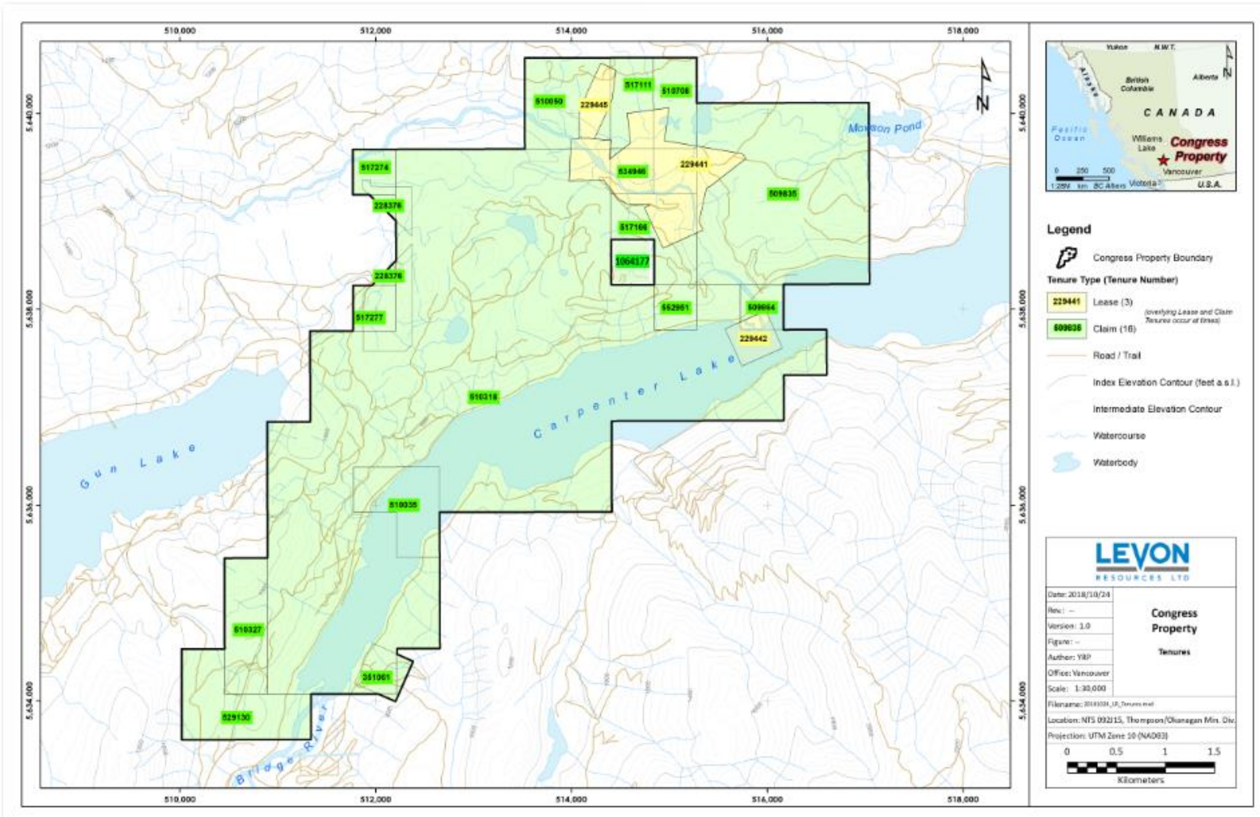


Figure 2. Congress Property mineral tenure overview map.



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

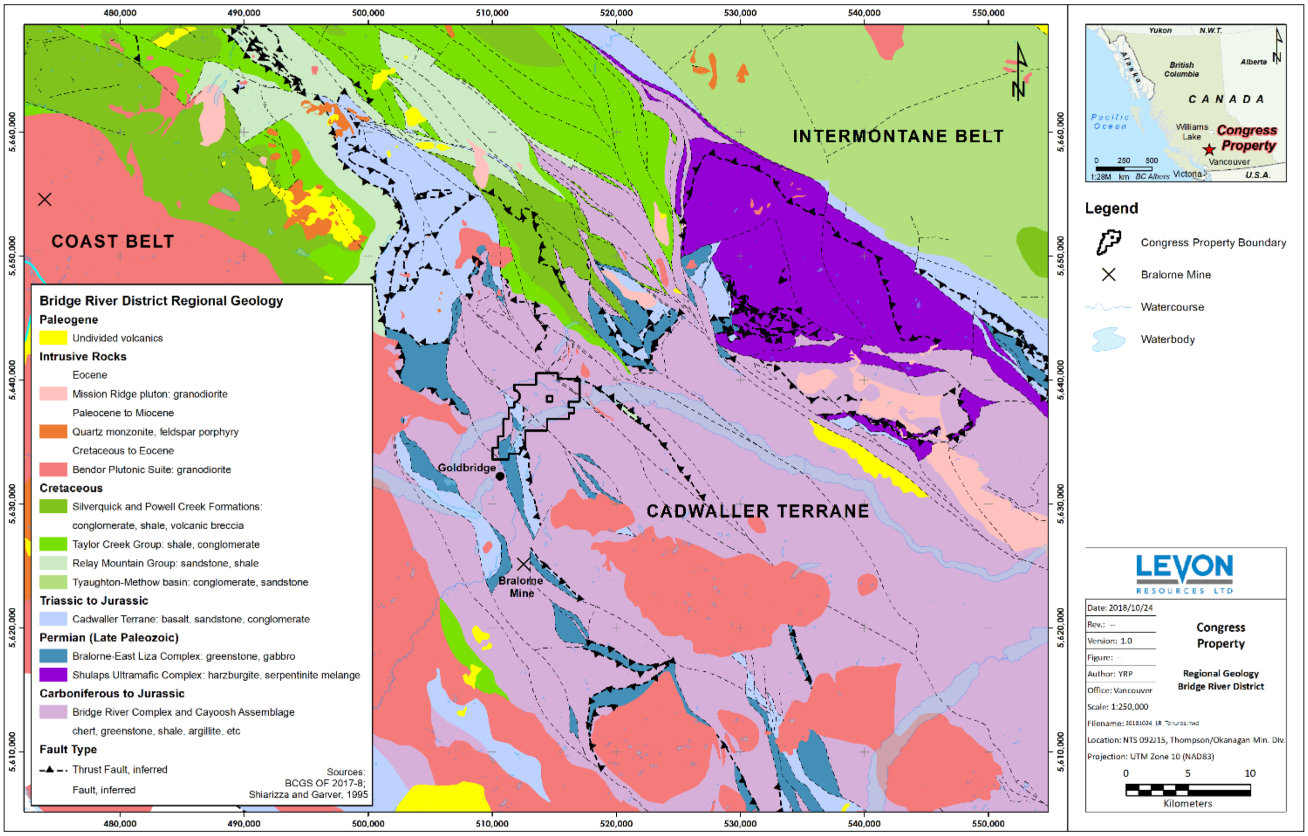
6.1 Regional and Property Geology

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.

On August 15th, 2018 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. Upon completion of this survey the data was subsequently processed, and a report generated for Levon Resources Ltd.

10.0 2019 Volterra – 3DIP Geophysical Program

SJ Geophysics' crew mobilized to the Congress Property on July 27, 2019 and demobilized from the project site on July 31, 2019.

The geophysical crew was accommodated in a cabin, a short drive from the survey area. The cabin had electricity but no running water. Crew members cooked their own meals using a camp stove and BBQ with groceries purchased the previous day. The main form of communication was via the satellite phone.

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 over three days. The grid spanned a mountain valley with extremely steep slopes. Gunn Creek, a large non-passable river, cuts the survey grid. Sections of line 2051N were quite dangerous to traverse. Line 2200N between stations 800E and 1500E followed the cliffs edge to avoid steep, dangerous terrain. The focus of the first day was to prepare the grid for acquisition by laying out all the necessary wire. Line 2051N was split into two sections, with stations 0E to 1600E on the west side of the river and stations 1650E to 1800E on the east side of the river. The Volterra acquisition system was designed to accommodate such breaks in the receiver line. Unfortunately, the current line was also unable to cross the river, as a result injections stopped at station 1575E on line 2050N. Acquisition of all the geophysical data occurred on July 29. 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 resurvey a couple readings due to a broken dipole and picked up all remaining wire off the grid.

Line 1901N was repeated from the October 2018 survey allowing for better integration of the two surveys.

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.

11.0 2019 Geophysics Program Discussion

The 2019 Volterra 3DIP geophysical survey was conducted as a second survey of this nature to further explore on a prospective area of 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

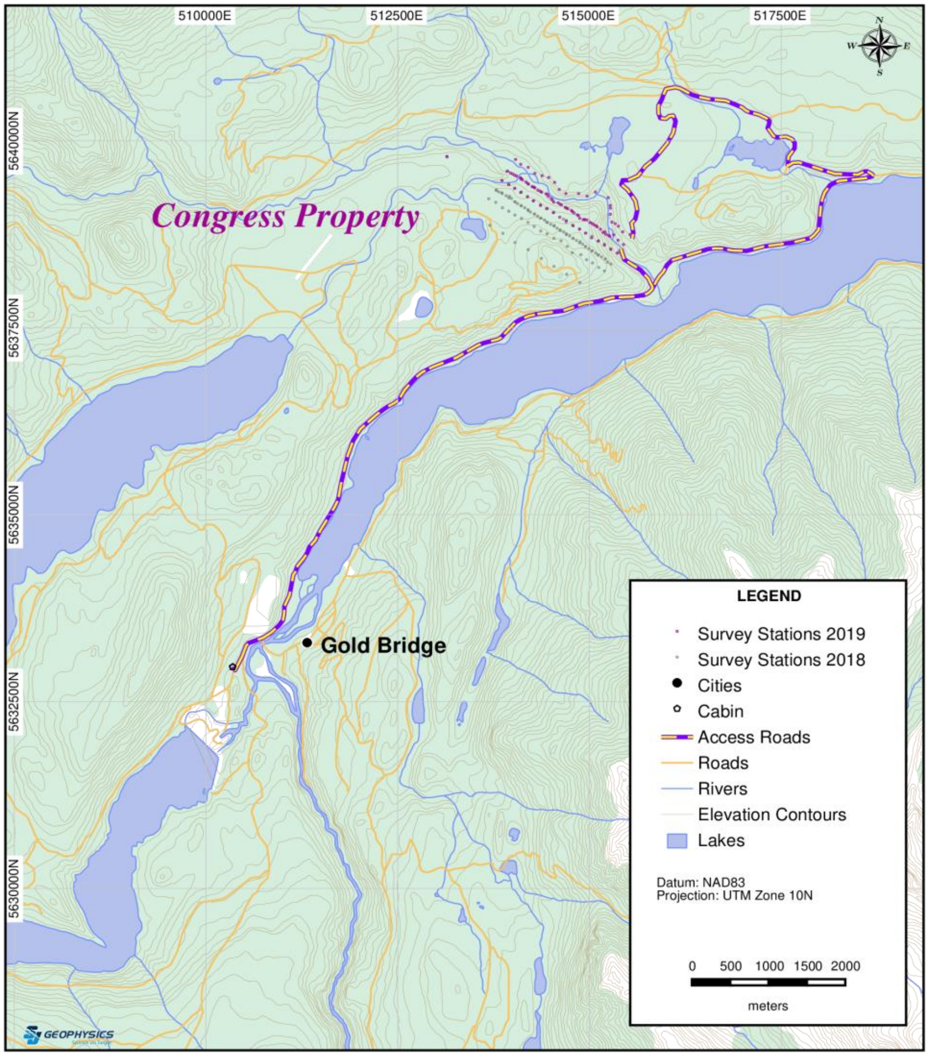


__Figure 5. Survey Grid Location Details__

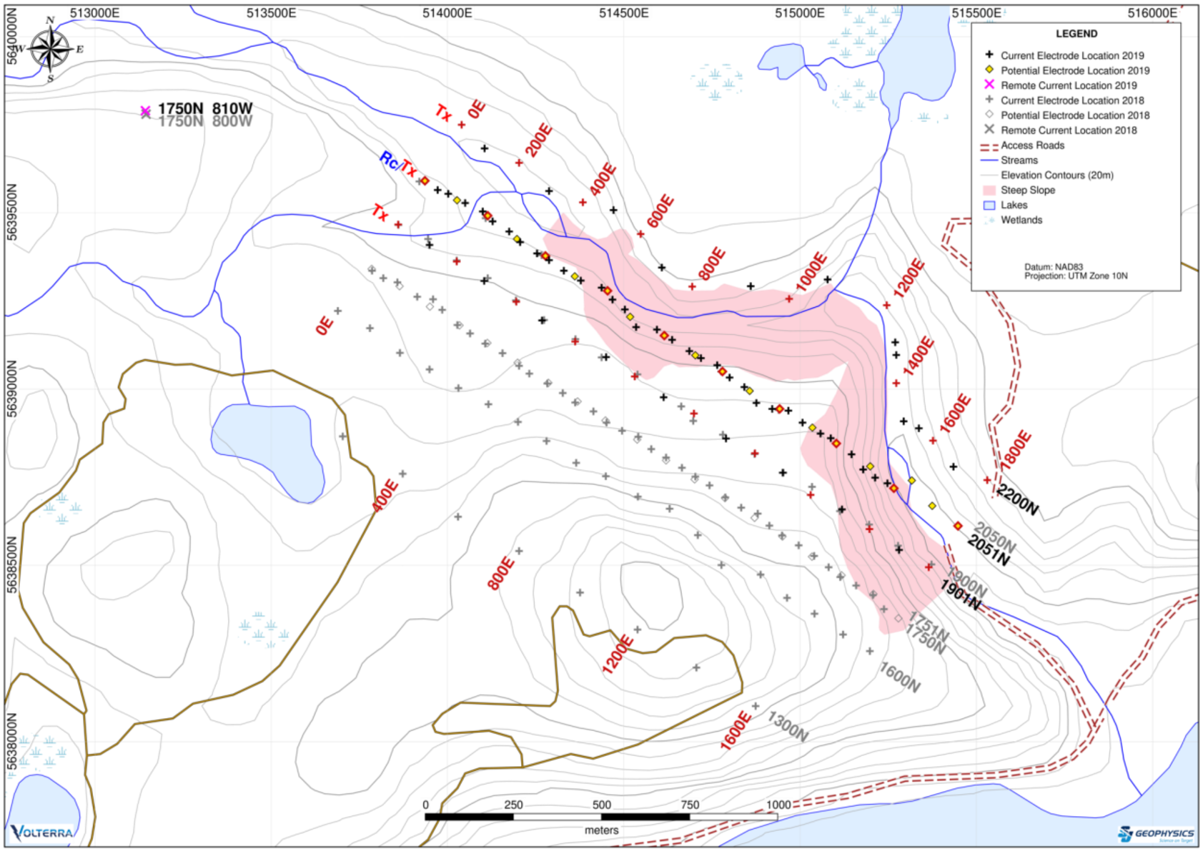
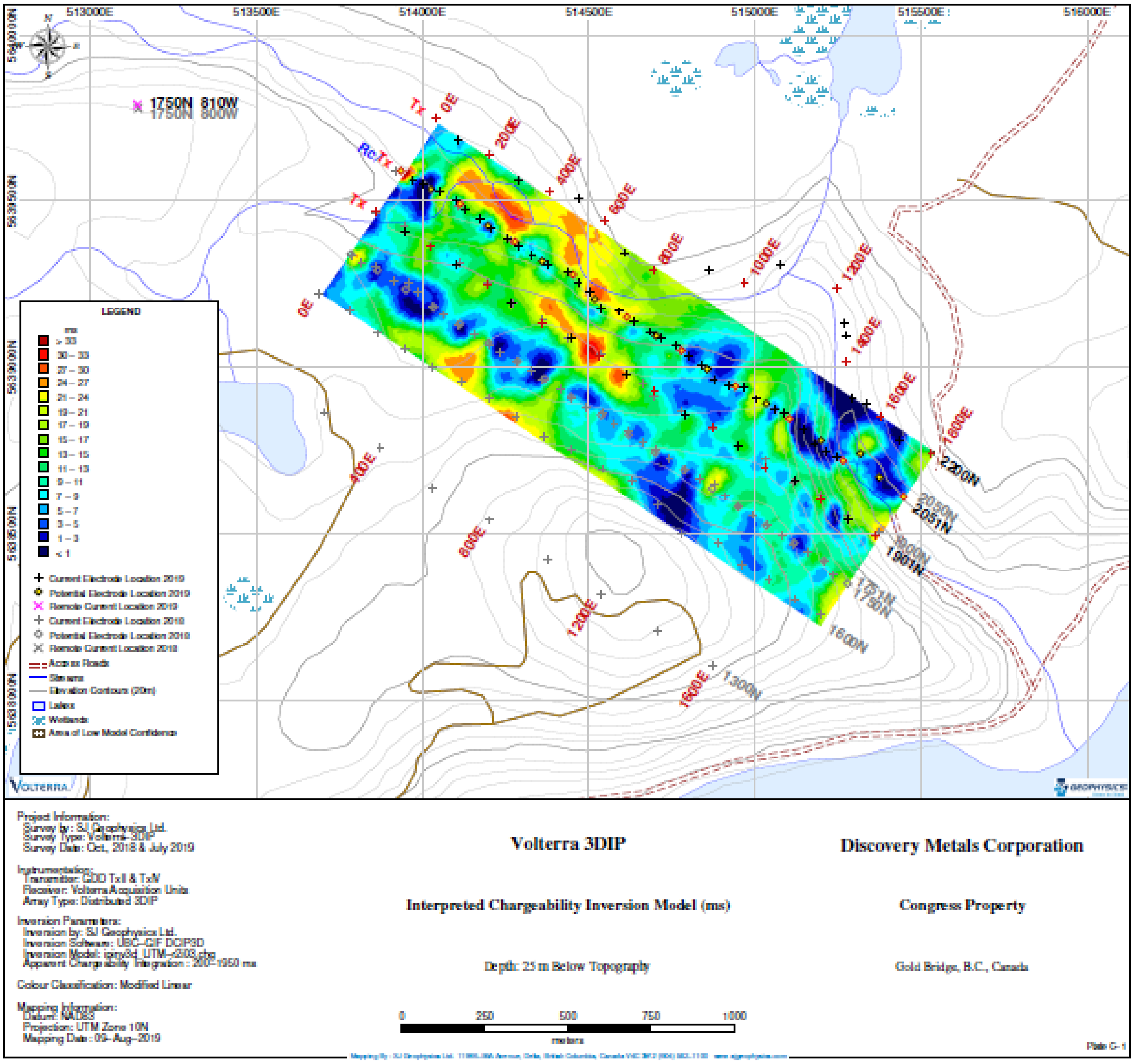
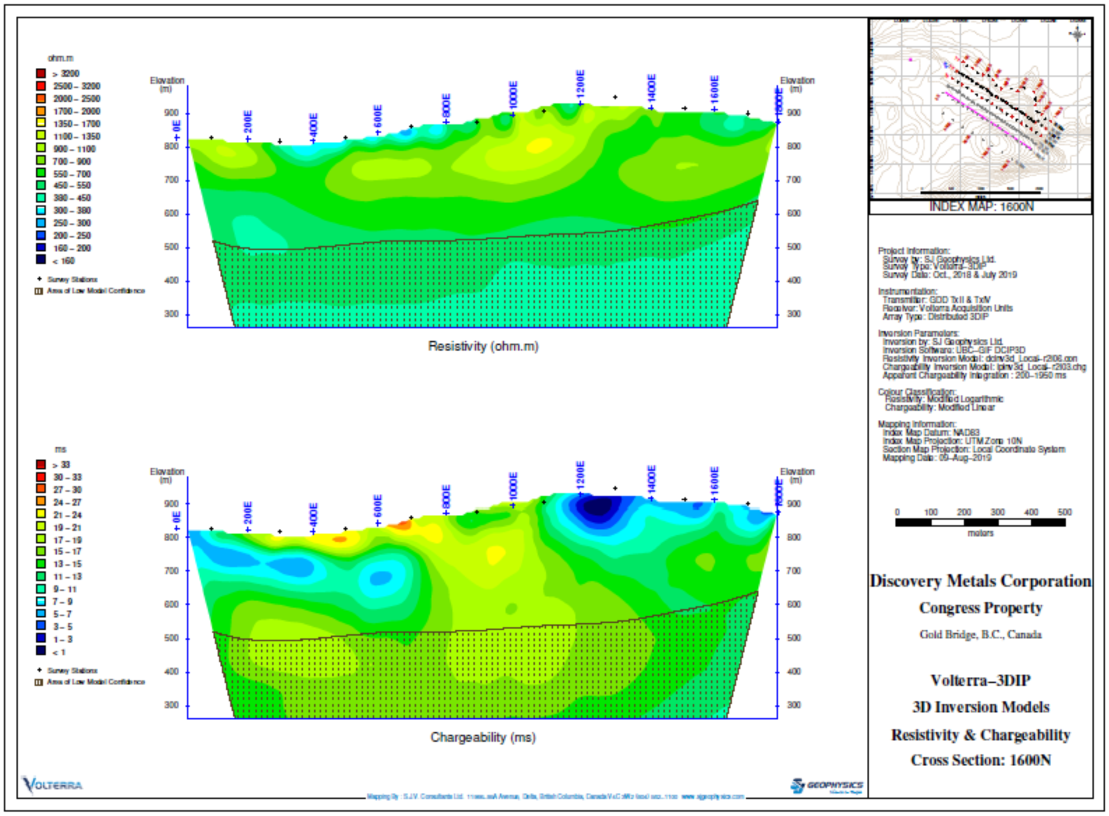
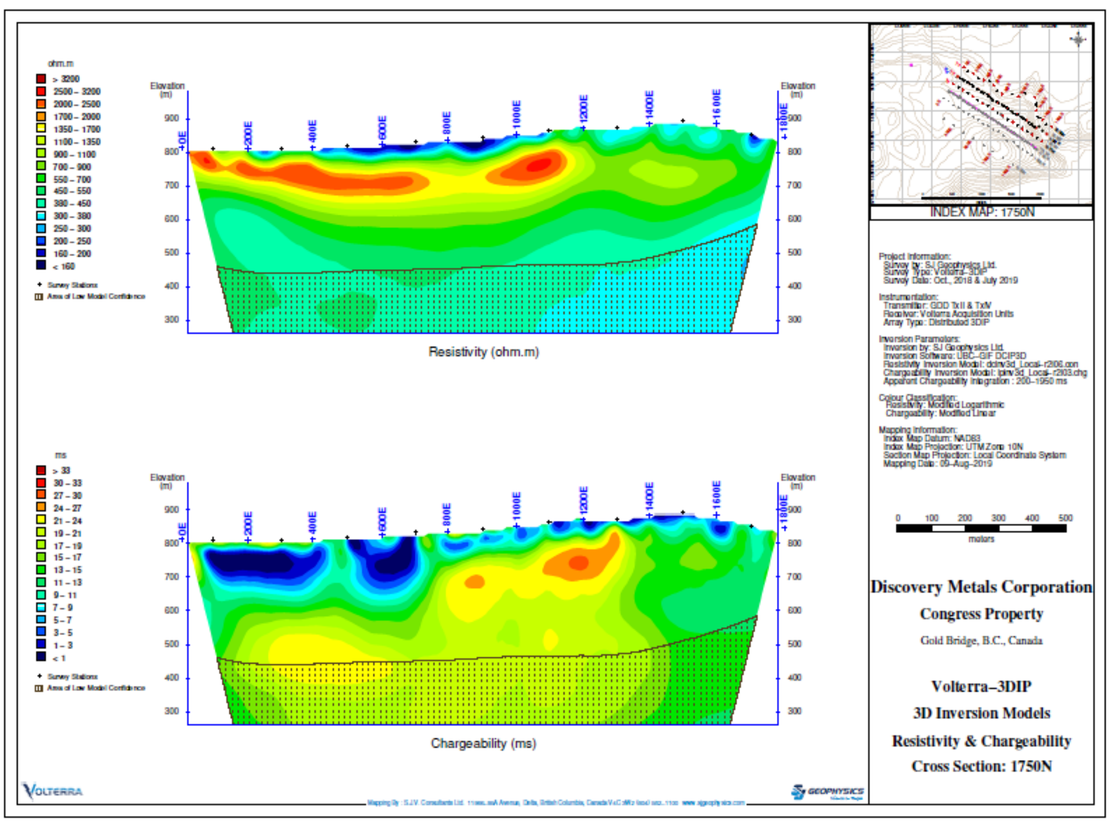


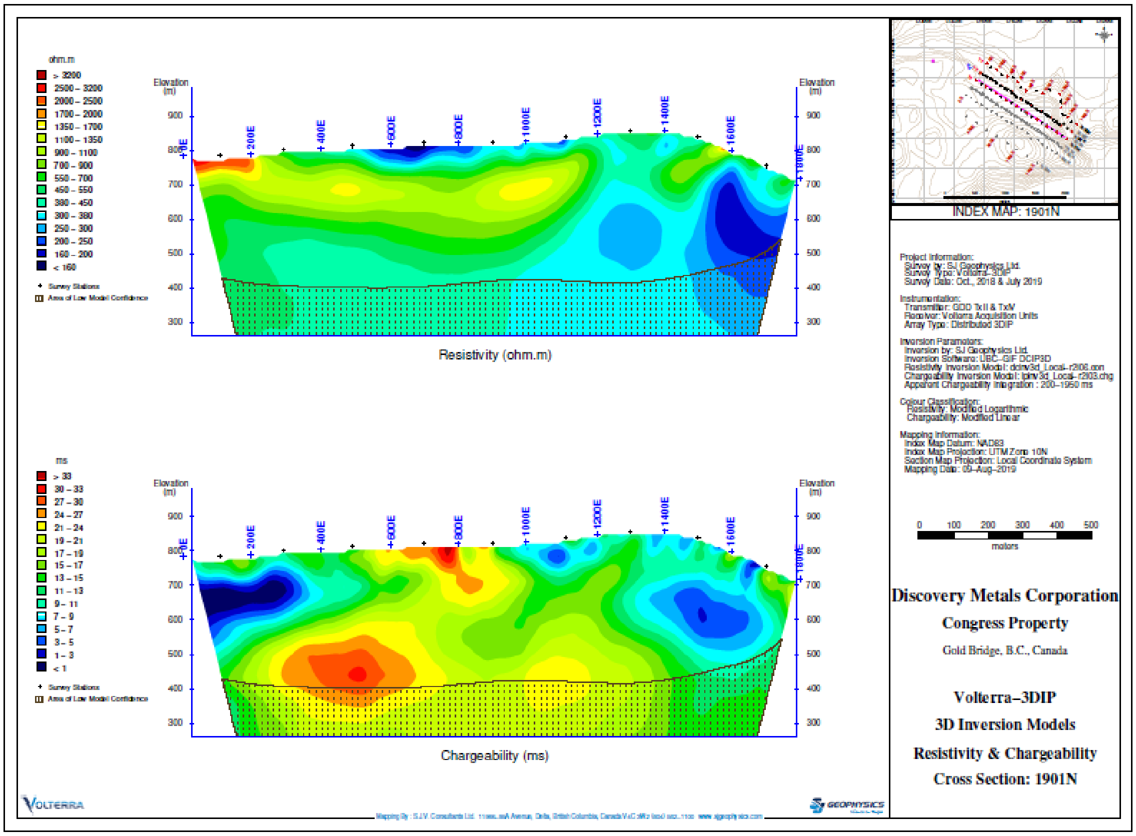
Figure 6. Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model.



Figures 7. 3D Inversion Models of Interpreted Resistivity & Chargeability, Section 1600N,1750N,1901N & 2051N






ohm.m
> 3200
2500 – 3200
2000 – 2500
1700 – 2000
1350 – 1700
1100 – 1350
900 – 1100
700 – 900
550 – 700
450 – 550
380 – 450
300 – 380
250 – 300
200 – 250
160 – 200
< 160
Survey Stations
Area of Low Model Confidence
Elevation (m)
Resistivity (ohm.m)
ms
> 33
30 – 33
27 – 30
24 – 27
21 – 24
19 – 21
17 – 19
15 – 17
13 – 15
11 – 13
9 – 11
7 – 9
5 – 7
3 – 5
1 – 3
< 1
Chargeability (ms)
INDEX MAP: 1901N
Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019
Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP
Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Colour Classification:
Resistivity: Modified Logarithmic
Chargeability: Modified Linear
Mapping Information:
Index Map Datum: NAD83
Index Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Section Map Projection: Local Coordinate System
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019
meters
Discovery Metals Corporation
Congress Property
Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada
Volterra–3DIP
3D Inversion Models
Resistivity & Chargeability
Cross Section: 1901N
VOLTERRA
GEOPHYSICS

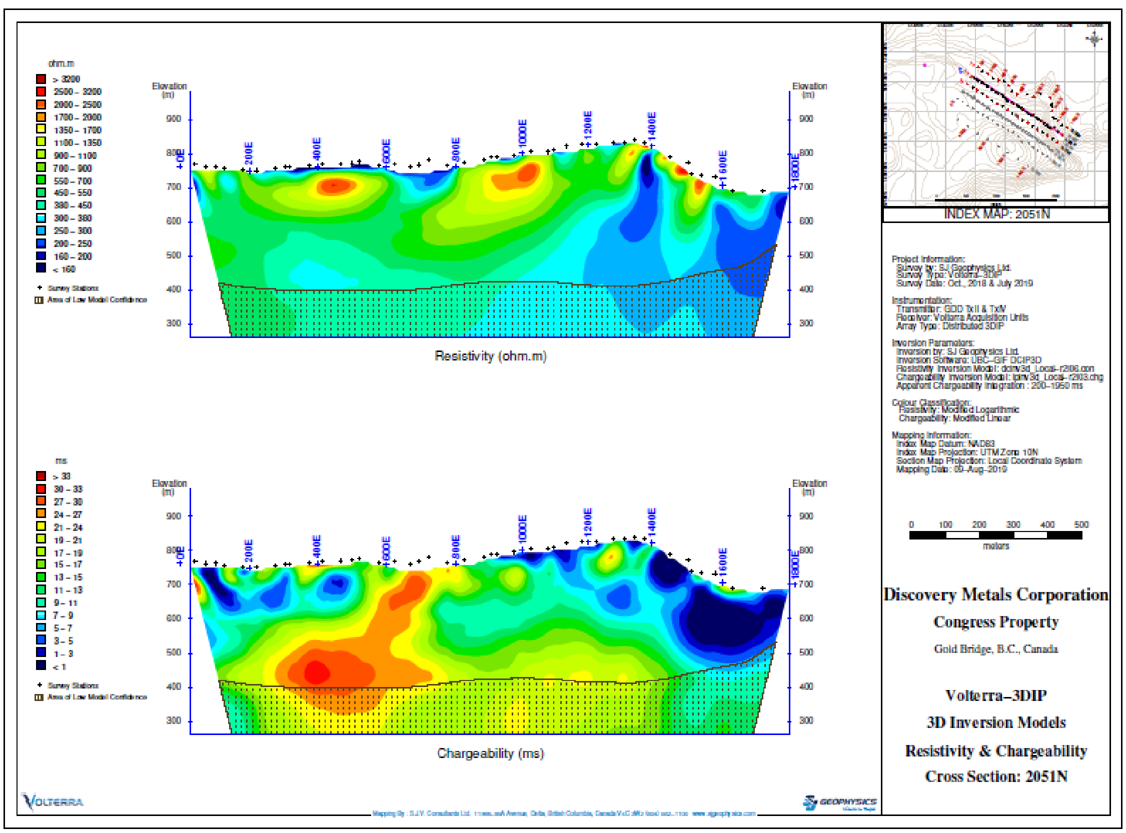
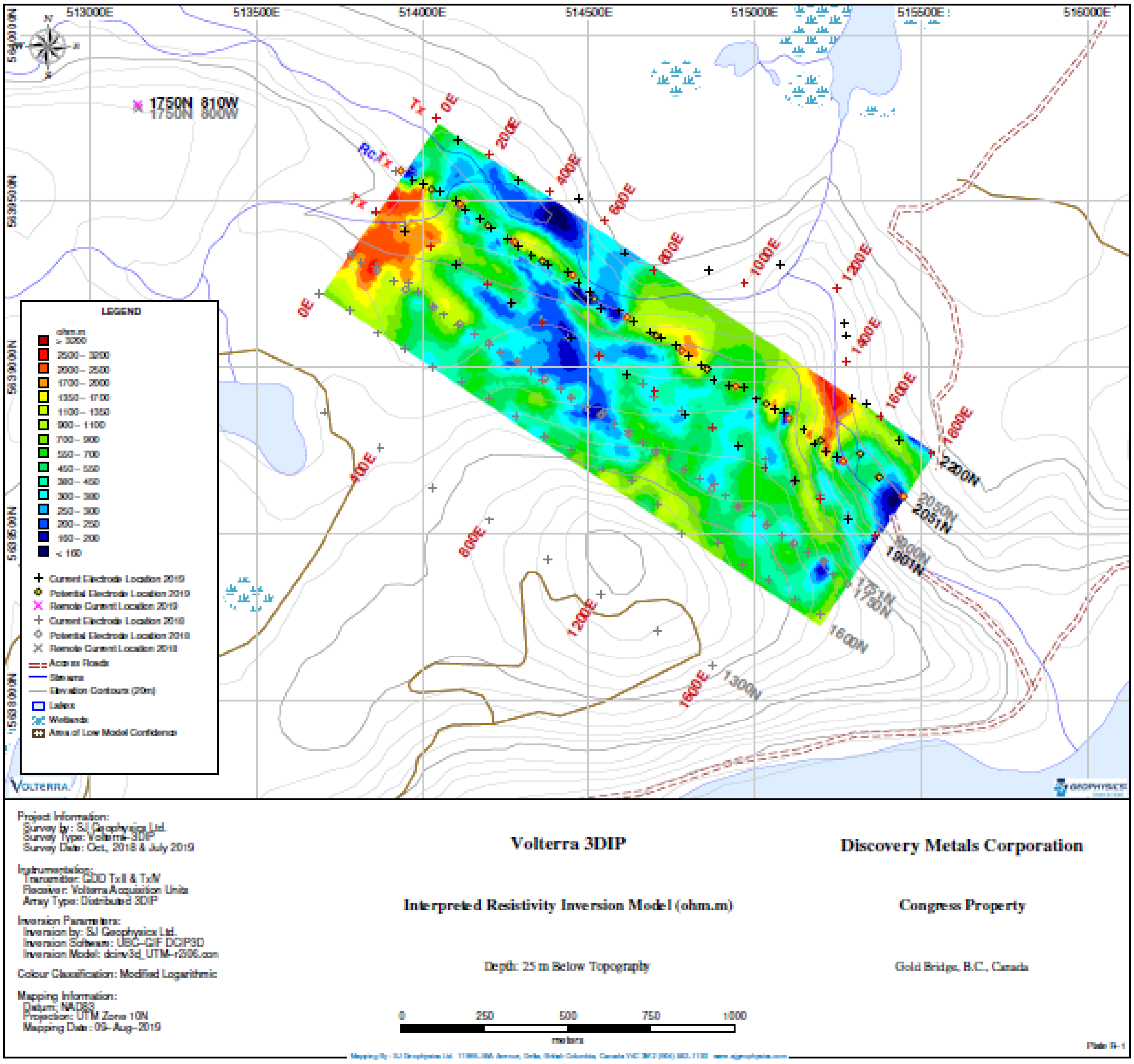

ohm.m
Elevation (m)
Resistivity (ohm.m)
ms
Chargeability (ms)
INDEX MAP: 2051N
Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019
Discovery Metals Corporation
Congress Property
Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada
Volterra–3DIP
3D Inversion Models
Resistivity & Chargeability
Cross Section: 2051N
VOLTERRA
GEOPHYSICS

Figure 8. Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model.



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 remain 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, July 26 – Aug 1st, 2019 Work Expenditures

On-site, (Field Work)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
SJ Geophysics, Consulting	SJ191444	July 27th - 31st, 2019	5.0			$ 31,000.00	$ 31,000.00
Off-site (Prep and Result Evaluation)	Invoice #		Days	Hrs	Rate	Total	
Infiniti Drilling Corp	260	July 26th, program prep and support	1.0			$ 700.00	$ 700.00
Infiniti Drilling Corp	260	Aug 1st, prog conclusion and support	1.0			$ 700.00	$ 700.00
							$ 32,400.00

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 16 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 3DIP Acquisition Survey On the Congress Property**" and dated September 24th, 2019.

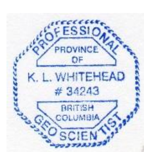
7. As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information and belief, this Assessment Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the assessment report not misleading.

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

Dated this 24th day of September 2019.

"Kristian Whitehead"

Signature



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

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APPENDIX 1

SJ Geophysics Logistics Report

LOGISTICS REPORT PREPARED

FOR

DISCOVERY METALS CORPORATION

VOLTERRA-3DIP

ON THE

CONGRESS PROPERTY

GOLD BRIDGE, BC, CANADA

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

JULY, 2019

REPORT PREPARED

AUGUST 2019

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1. *Survey Summary*

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted by Levon Resources Ltd. to acquire DC Resistivity/Induced Polarization (IP) data on their Congress property. Shortly after the execution of the geophysical survey, Discovery Metals Corporation acquired Levon Resources Ltd. The IP data was acquired utilizing the Volterra acquisition system (Volterra-3DIP). Table 1 provides a brief summary of the project.

Client	Levon Resources Ltd. / Discovery Metals Corporation
Project Name	Congress Property
Project Number	SJ836
Location (approx. centre of grid)	Latitude: 50º 54' 12" N Longitude: 122º 47' 27" W 514706N 5639107E; NAD83 Zone 10
BCGS / NTS Sheet **Mining Zone**	092J086, 092J087, 092J096, 092J097 / 092J15 Lillooet
Total Line Kilometres	5.4
Production Dates	July 28 – July 30, 2019

Table 1: Survey Summary

The 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. This survey was a continuation of the October 2018 Volterra-3DIP survey conducted by SJ Geophysics. This survey portion covers the northern portion of a larger planned survey grid to be completed in the future. This logistical report summarizes the operational aspects of the survey and the survey methodologies used. This report does not discuss any interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey.

2. 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 along Highway 40 (Carpenter Lake Rd), 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 right leads 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.

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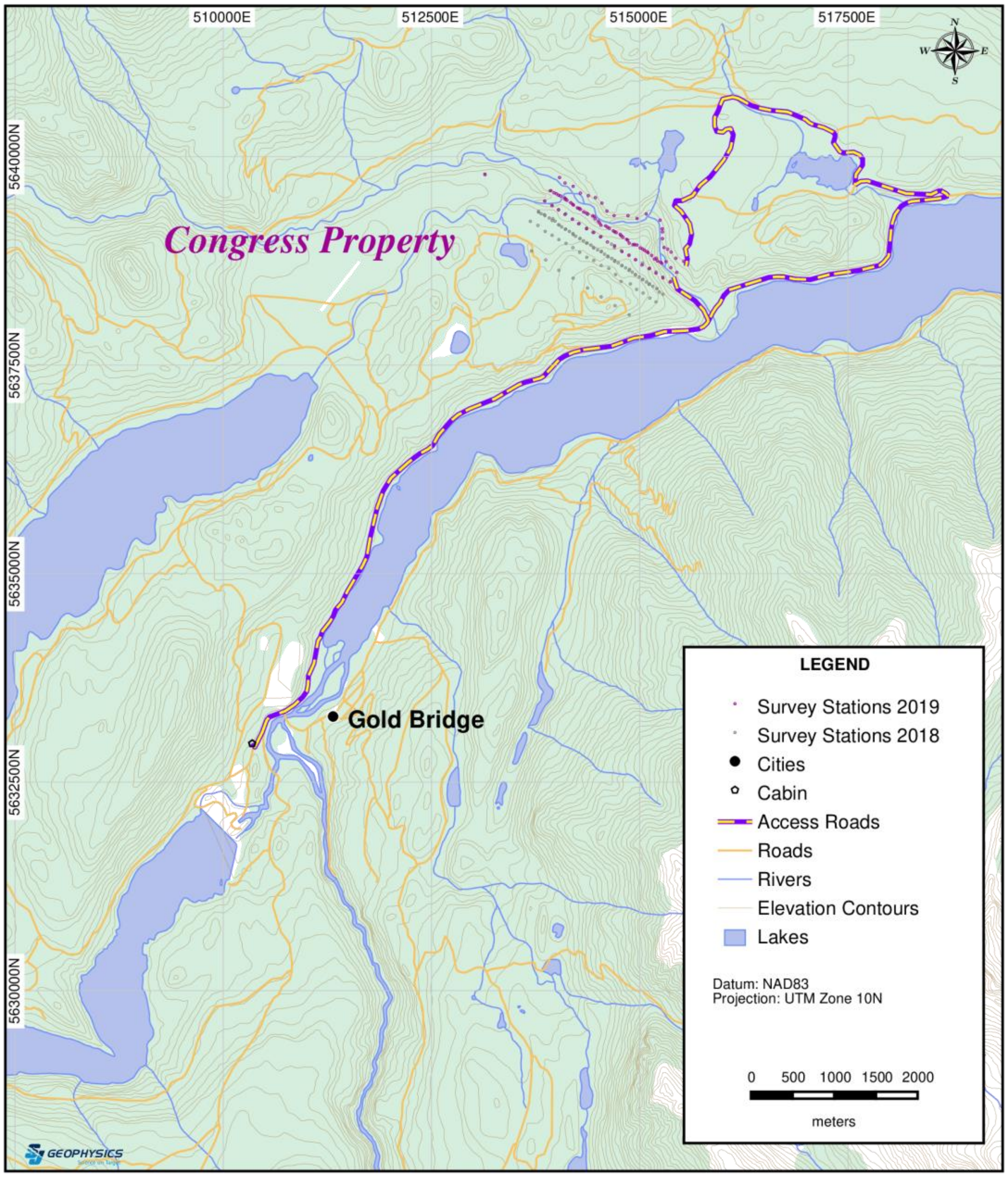
FIGURE 3: OVERVIEW MAP OF THE CONGRESS PROPERTY

FIGURE 2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5640000N
5637500N
5635000N
5632500N
5630000N
Congress Property
Gold Bridge
LEGEND
Survey Stations 2019
Survey Stations 2018
Cities
Cabin
Access Roads
Roads
Rivers
Elevation Contours
Lakes
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
0 500 1000 1500 2000
meters
GEOPHYSICS

3. *Survey Grid*

3.1. Congress 2019 Survey Grid

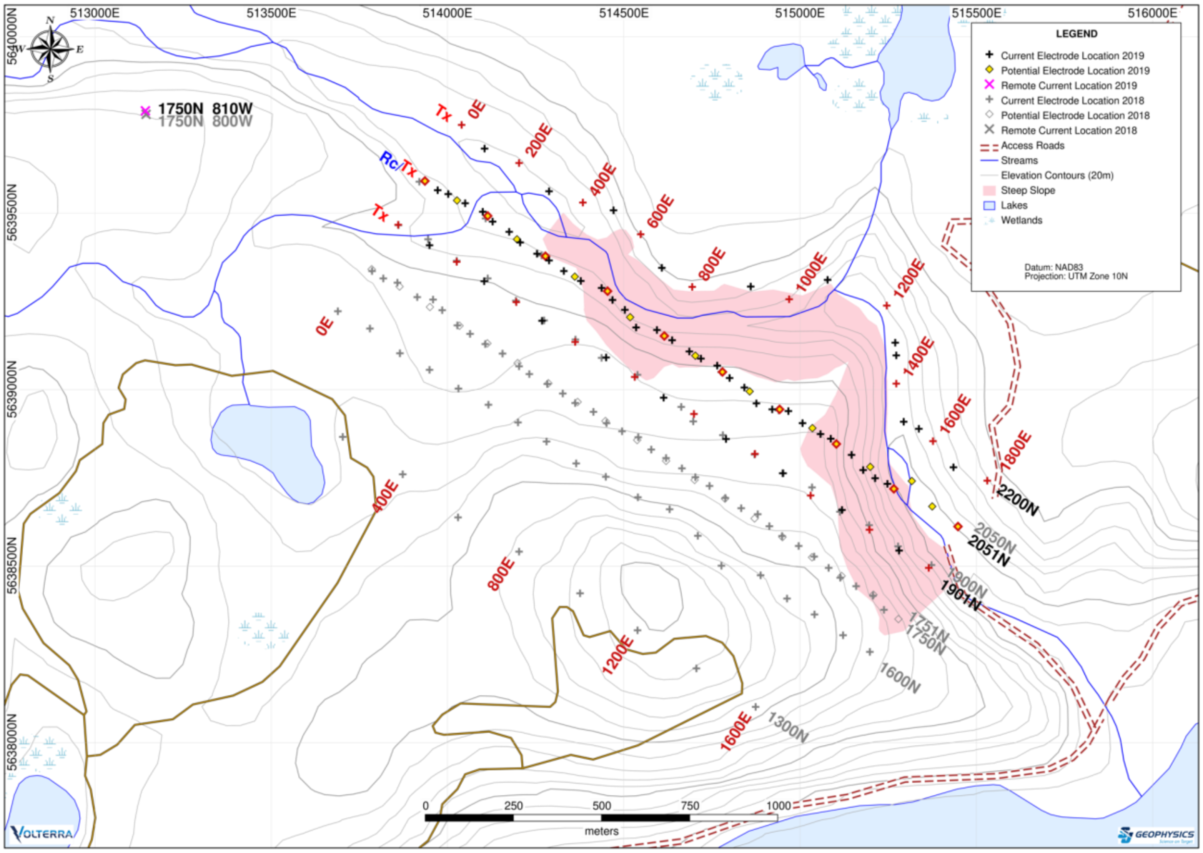
The Congress 3DIP grid consists of 3 survey lines, spaced 150 m apart, each 1800 m in length. No line preparations were completed in advance of the geophysical survey. All survey stations were located in the field in real-time using hand-held GPS units. Stations were not flagged or marked. The survey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

Grid	Congress
Number of Surveyed Lines	3
Survey Line Azimuth	123.5º
Line Spacing	150 m
Station Spacing	50 m, Line 2051N; 100 m, Lines 1901N, 2200N

Table 2: Grid parameters

The line and station labels for the grid were based on an arbitrary local coordinate system. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the survey lines.

FIGURE 3



4. *Survey Parameters and Instrumentation*

4.1. 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 Tx4-5000W transmitter and a GDD TxII transmitter as backup. The full instrument specifications are listed in Appendix B.

4.2. 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 four channels. For each current injection, all 18 dipoles were active.

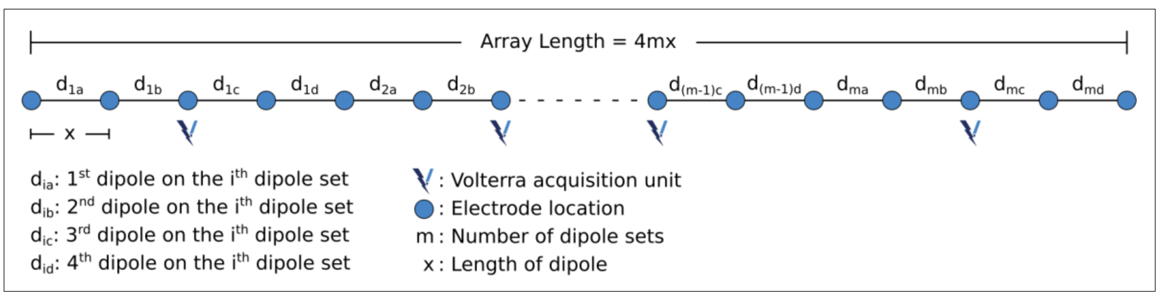


FIGURE 6: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE LINEAR ARRAY

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 single and double conductor wire. The electrodes used for current injections were 100 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.

4.3. *Acquisition Parameters*

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

IP Transmitter	GDD Tx4 (SN 628); GDD TxII (SN 246)
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 -810E, was utilized over the course of the survey and was positioned at 513143 metres E and 5639790 metres N (NAD83 UTM Zone 10N).

4.4. GPS

Garmin GPSMap 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.

5. *Field Logistics*

The SJ Geophysics field crew consisted of two field geophysicists and three 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	July 28 to 30, 2019
Erica Veglio	Field Geophysicist	July 28 to 30, 2019
Jeff Bridge	Field Technician	July 28 to 30, 2019
Raymond Dickof	Field Technician	July 28 to 30, 2019
Justin Hall	Field Technician	July 28 to 30, 2019

Table 4: Details of the SJ Geophysics crew on site

SJ Geophysics' crew mobilized to the Congress Property on July 27, 2019 and demobilized from the project site on July 31, 2019.

The geophysical crew was accommodated in a cabin, a short drive from the survey area. The cabin had electricity but no running water. Crew members cooked their own meals using a camp stove and BBQ with groceries purchased the previous day. The main form of communication was via the satellite phone.

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 over three days. The grid spanned a mountain valley with extremely steep slopes. Gunn Creek, a large non-passable river, cuts the survey grid. Sections of line 2051N were quite dangerous to traverse. Line 2200N between stations 800E and 1500E followed the cliffs edge to avoid steep, dangerous terrain. The focus of the first day was to prepare the grid for acquisition by laying out all the necessary wire. Line 2051N was split into two sections, with stations 0E to 1600E on the west side of the river and stations 1650E to 1800E on the east side of the river. The Volterra acquisition system was designed to accommodate such breaks in the receiver line. Unfortunately, the current line was also unable to cross the river, as a result injections stopped at station 1575E on line 2050N. Acquisition of all the geophysical data occurred on July 29. 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 resurvey a couple readings due to a broken dipole and picked up all remaining wire off the grid.

Line 1901N was repeated from the October 2018 survey allowing for better integration of the two surveys.

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.

6. *Data Quality*

6.1. *Locations*

The location data collected was of moderate quality. Most survey stations achieved good GPS satellite signals, though in some areas under a dense canopy, satellite connectivity was satisfactory. The Canadian Digital Elevation Model (CDEM) data, gridded at 20 metres, was utilized for the 3D inversion modeling to integrate topography detail between lines.

6.2. *Volterra-3DIP Data*

Overall, the IP data collected was of good quality. Injected currents were excellent throughout the survey grid, with amplitudes averaging 0.8 A and in some areas reaching over 1.6 A. Measured signal strength (Vp) were generally high with some of the far offset dipoles dropping below 1 mV when injecting low current. In general, the measured apparent resistivity values were quite consistent and repeatable between survey days. Data deemed untrustworthy was caused by the occasional over-voltage of near dipoles along line 2050N.

In general, the quality of the decay curves are good as well. The decay curves were processed over the time window 50-1950 ms in the field. 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 an injections on the west side of the grid that illustrate the slightly more noisy data on far offset dipoles.

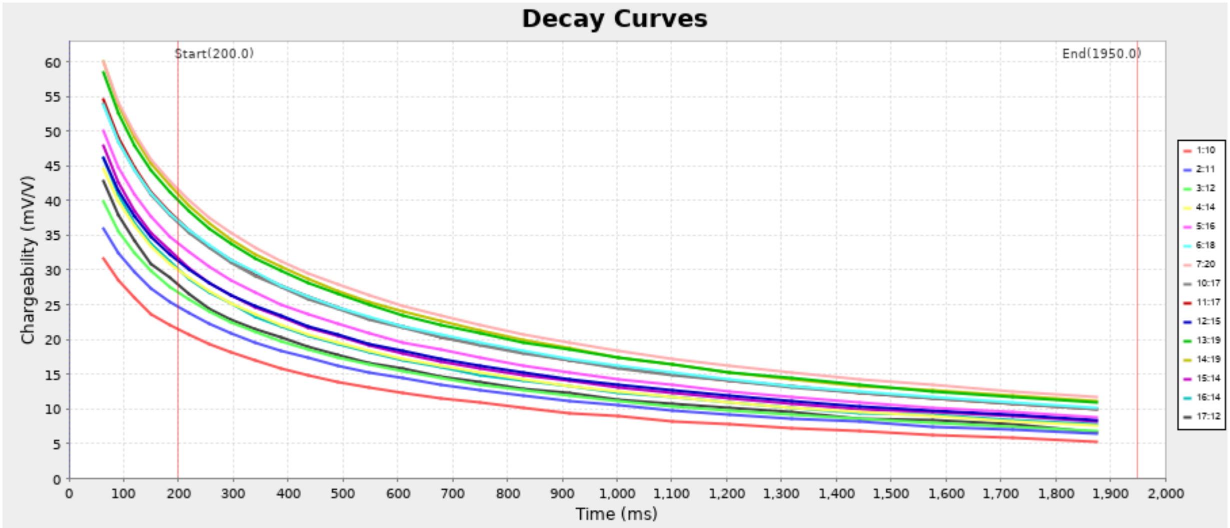
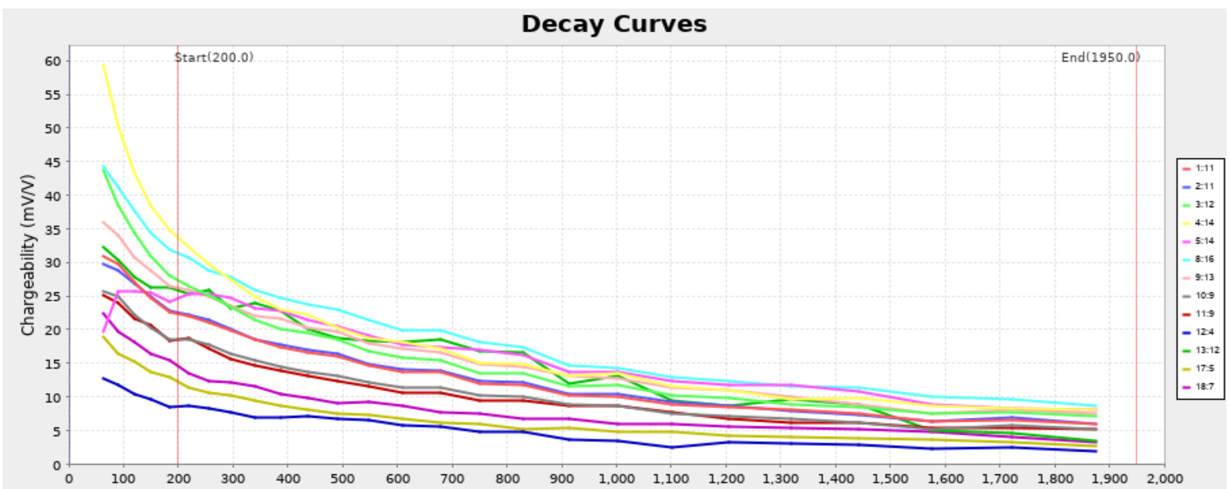


FIGURE 7: EXAMPLE OF CLEAN DECAY CURVE: TX STATION 1901N, 800E



7. 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.

- 3DIP Data – Raw DCIP data export as a .txt file for each survey grid
- Locations – Locations of survey stations with DEM elevations
- Maps (location and grid maps)
- Logistics report
- 3D Inversion Models
  - 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: con, res, and chg files
  - All model files are provided (msh, con, res, chg)
- 3D Inversion Maps
  - Resistivity and chargeability plan maps at constant depth below topography

◦ Plan maps in GeoTiff format

◦ Section maps along survey lines

Respectfully submitted,

Erica Veglio, Msc GIT

Field Geophysicist

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

Appendix A: Survey Details

Congress Grid - 2019

Line	Series	Type	Start Station	End Station	Survey Length (m)	Interval (m)
1901	N	*Tx*	0	1800	1800	100
2051	N	*Rc*	0	1800	1800	100
2051	N	*Tx*	25	1575	1550	50
2200	N	*Tx*	0	1800	1800	100

Rc = Receiver Line, Tx = Transmitter Line *Total Linear Metres = 5400 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 Capacity 16 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: 405 mm
Weight:	0.5 kg
Battery:	5.0 V DC nominal
Operating temperature range:	-40 ^{o}C to 40 ^{o}C

GDD IP Transmitter Tx4-5000W

Size:	Tx4-5000W with a blue carrying case: 76 x 34 x 52 cm Tx4-5000W only: 54 x 46 x 27 cm
Weight:	Tx4-5000W with a blue carrying case: ~ 55 kg Tx4-5000W only: ~ 40 kg

Operating Temperature:	-40ºC to 65ºC (-40ºF to 150ºF)
Time Base:	ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF DC, 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 s
Output current:	0.030A to 20A (standard operation) 0.0A to 20A (open loop protection disabled) Maximum of 5A in DC mode
Rated Output Voltage:	150V to 2400V Up to 10KW and 4800V in a master/slave configuration Up to 20KW and 4800V: ability to link four Tx4
LCD Display:	Output current, 0.001A resolution Output power Ground resistance
Power source:	220-240V / 50-60Hz

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 °C to +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 phenomena 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.

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5638000N
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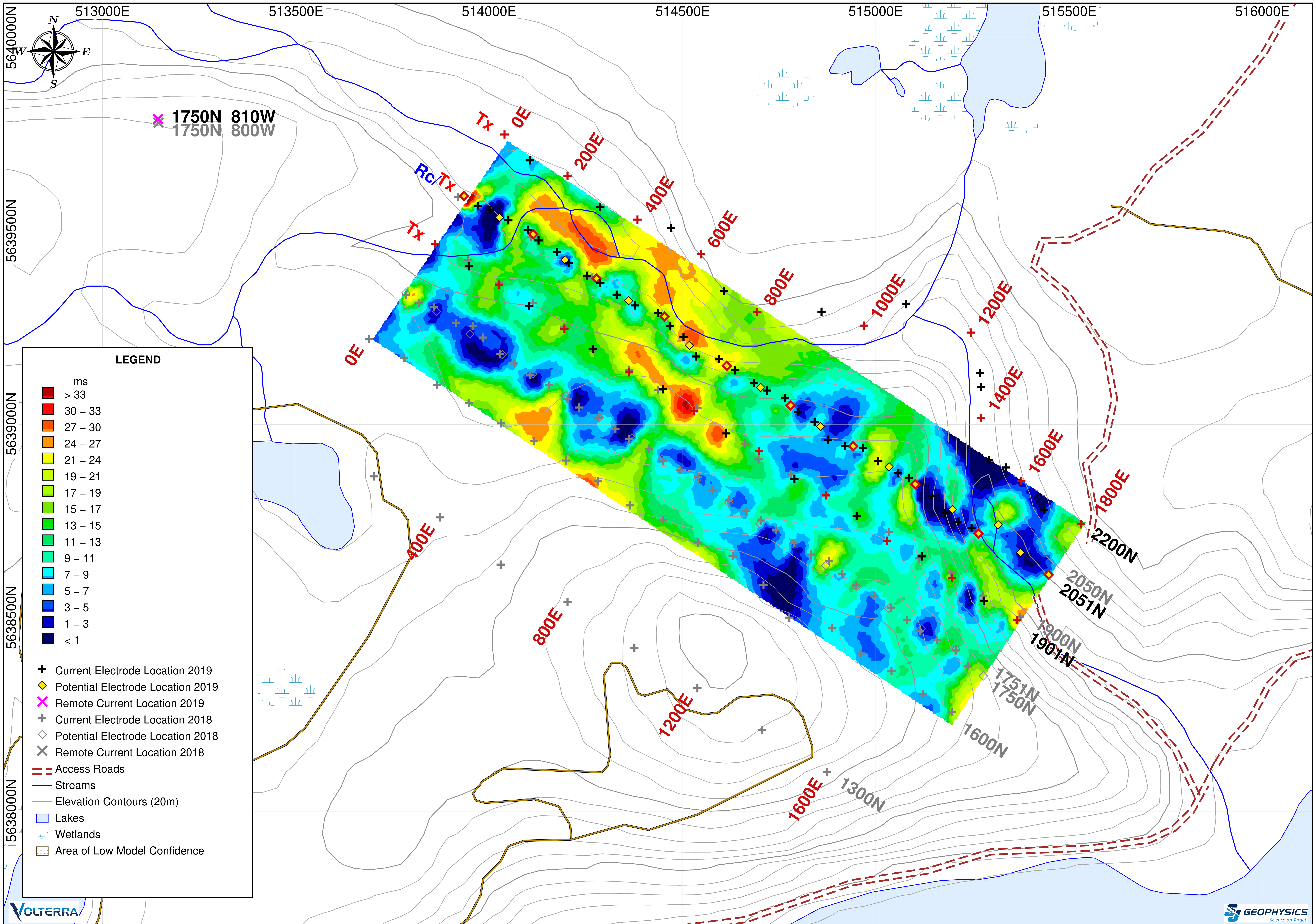
1750N 810W
1750N 800W
Rc/Tx
Tx
Tx
0E
200E
400E
600E
800E
1000E
1200E
1400E
1600E
1800E
0E
400E
800E
1200E
1600E
2200N
2050N
2051N
1900N
1901N
1751N
1750N
1600N
1300N
LEGEND
Current Electrode Location 2019
Potential Electrode Location 2019
Remote Current Location 2019
Current Electrode Location 2018
Potential Electrode Location 2018
Remote Current Location 2018
Access Roads
Streams
Elevation Contours (20m)
Lakes
Wetlands
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
0
250
500
750
1000
meters
VOLTERRA
SJ GEOPHYSICS
Science on Target



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 25 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

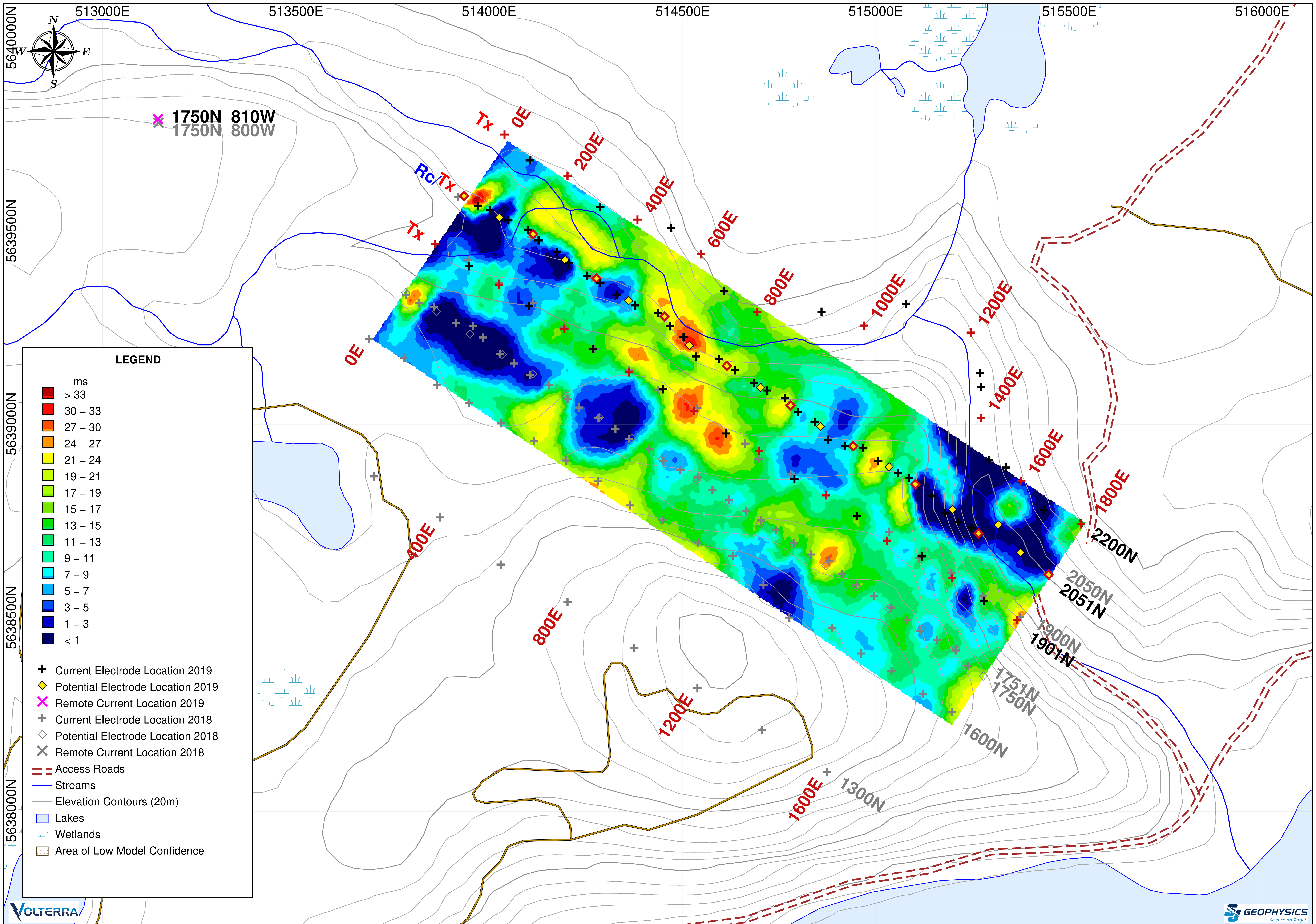
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–1

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 50 m Below Topography

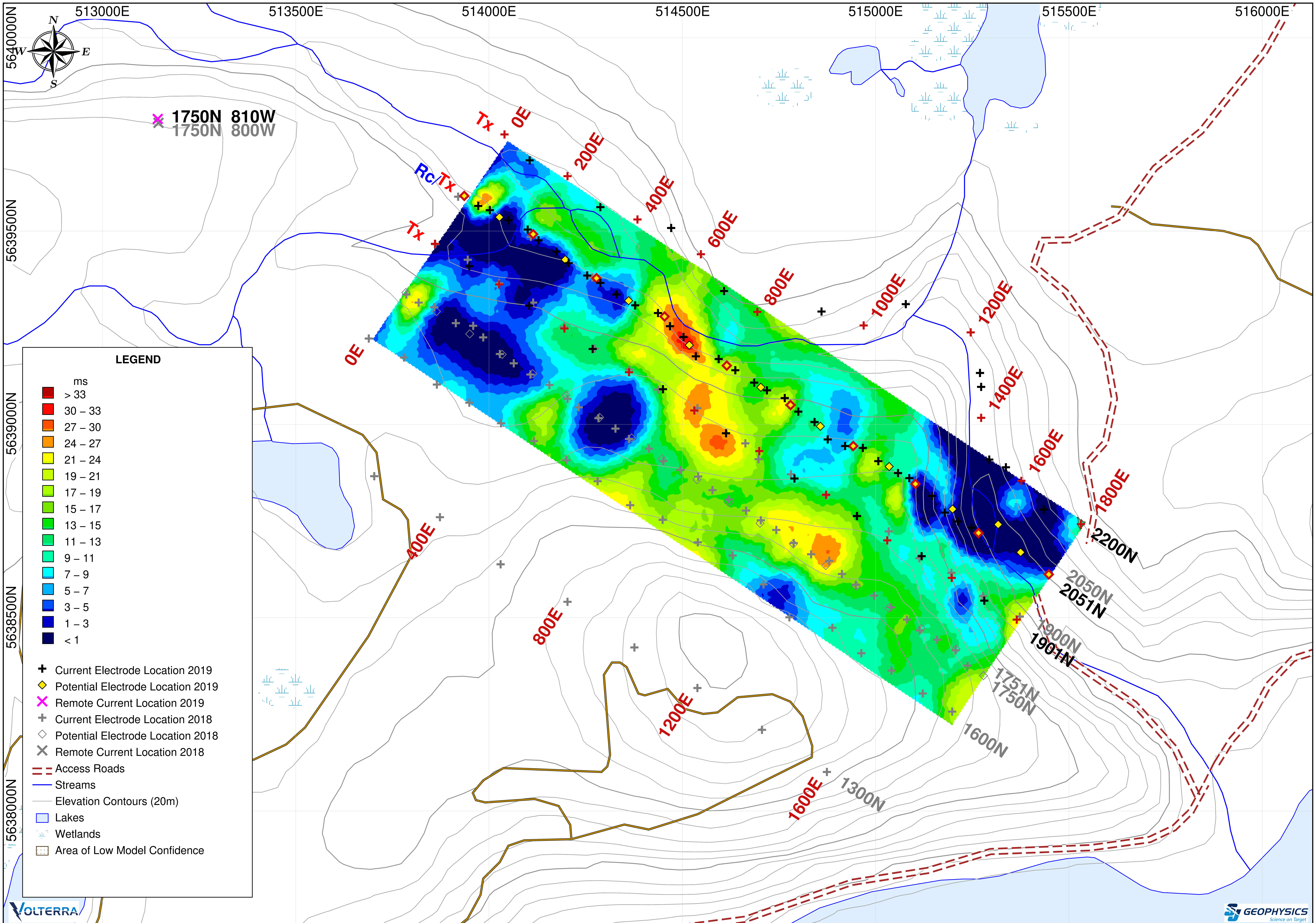
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Plate C–2



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 75 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

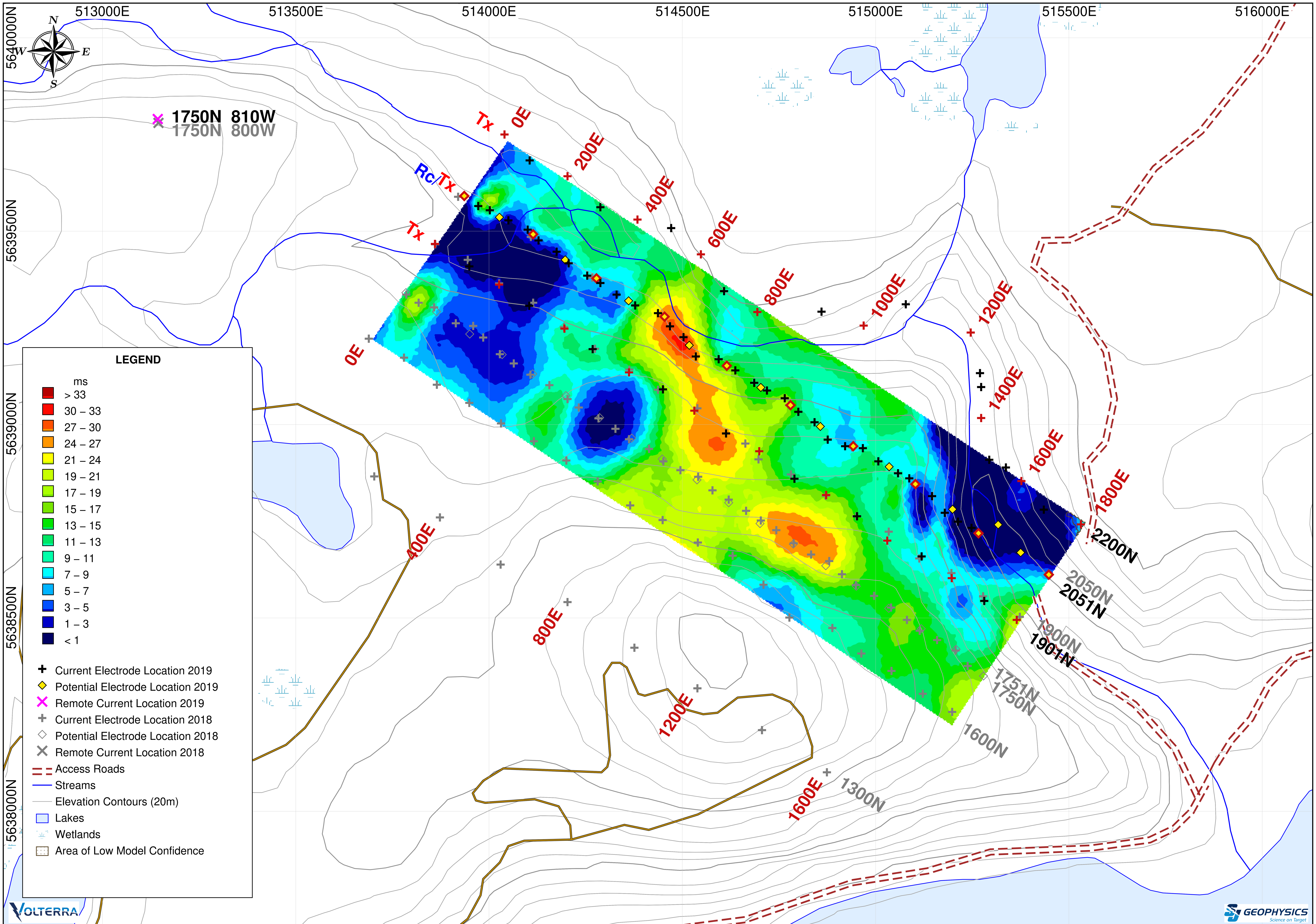
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–3

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 100 m Below Topography

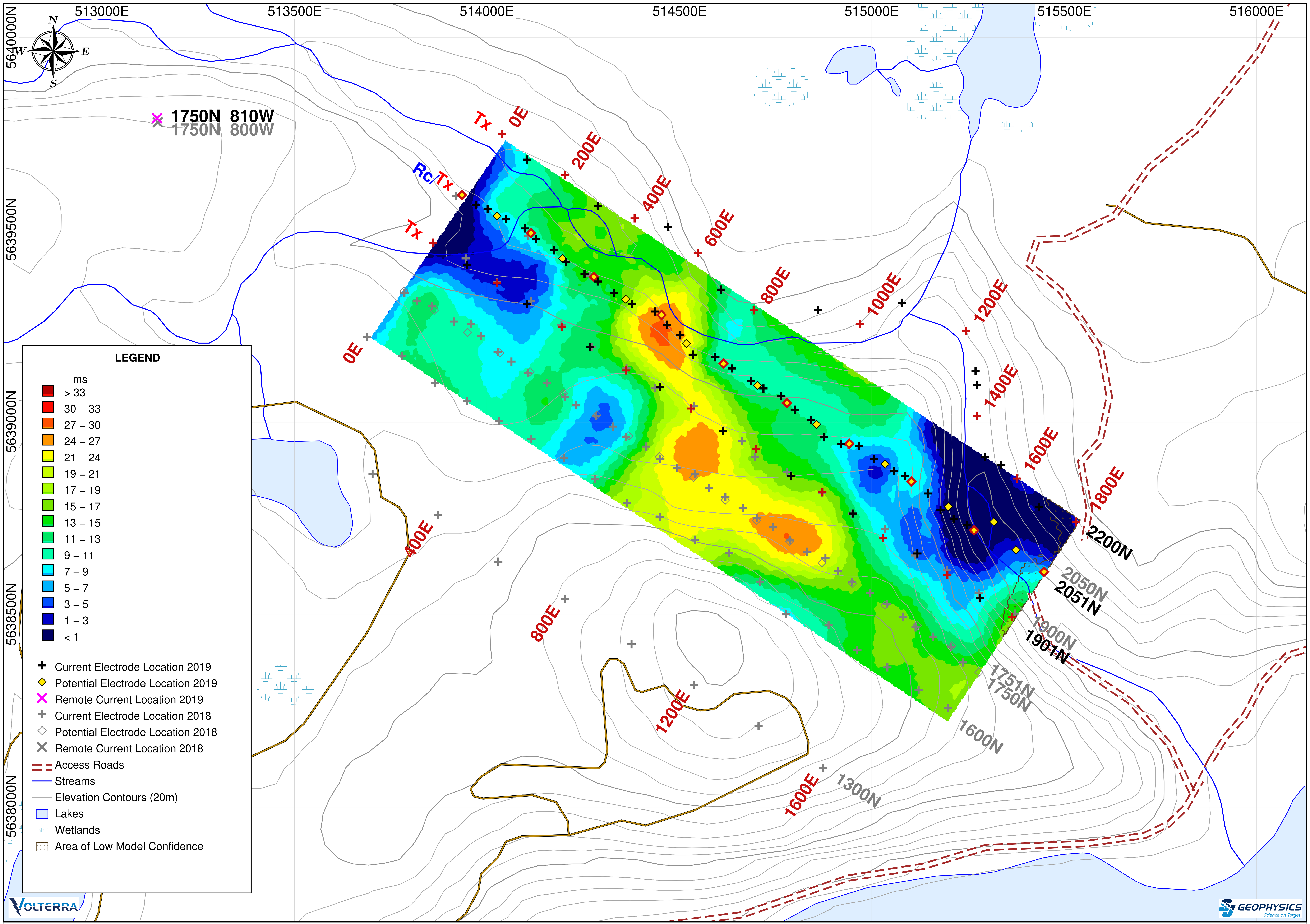
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–4



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 150 m Below Topography

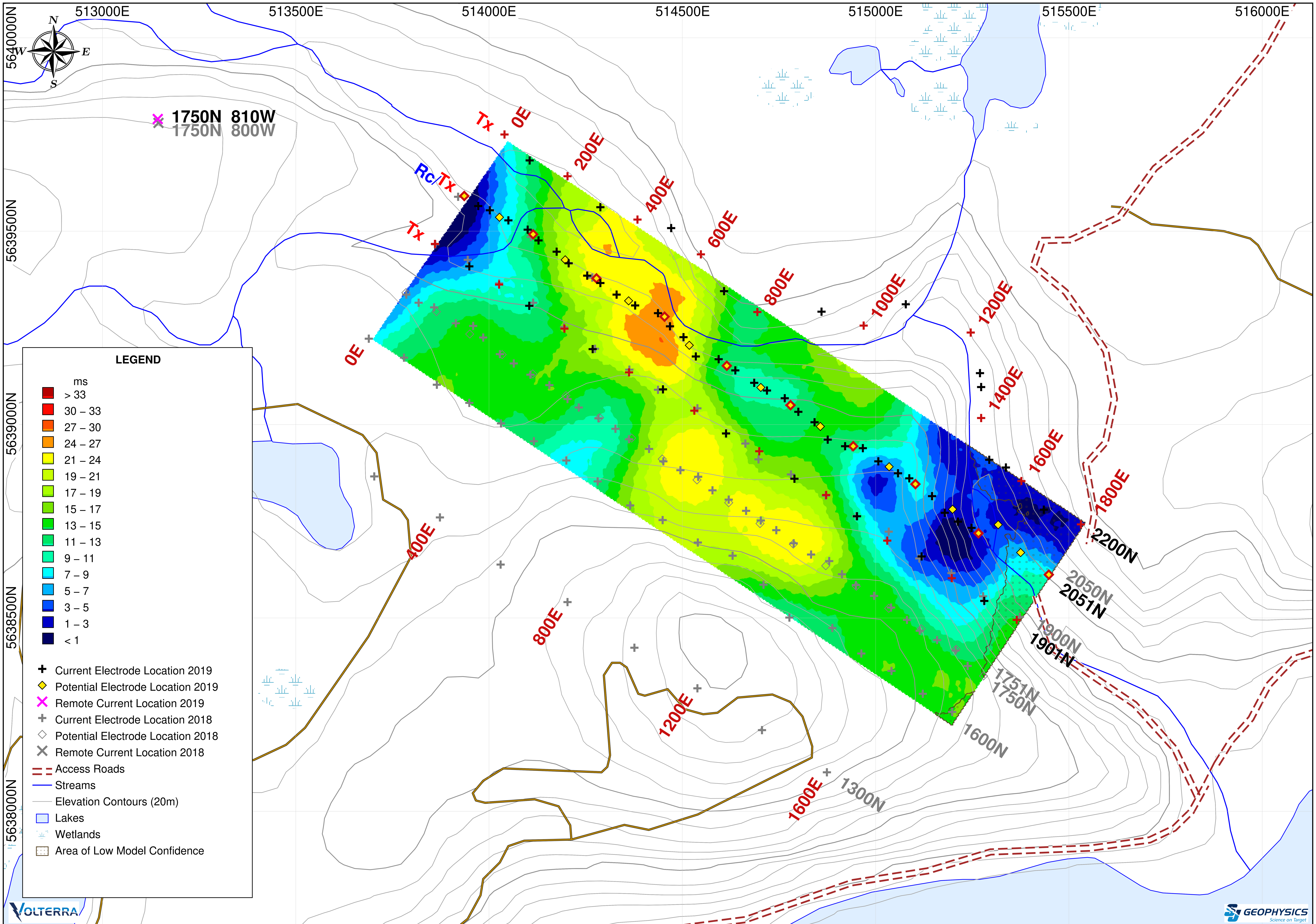
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–5



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 200 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

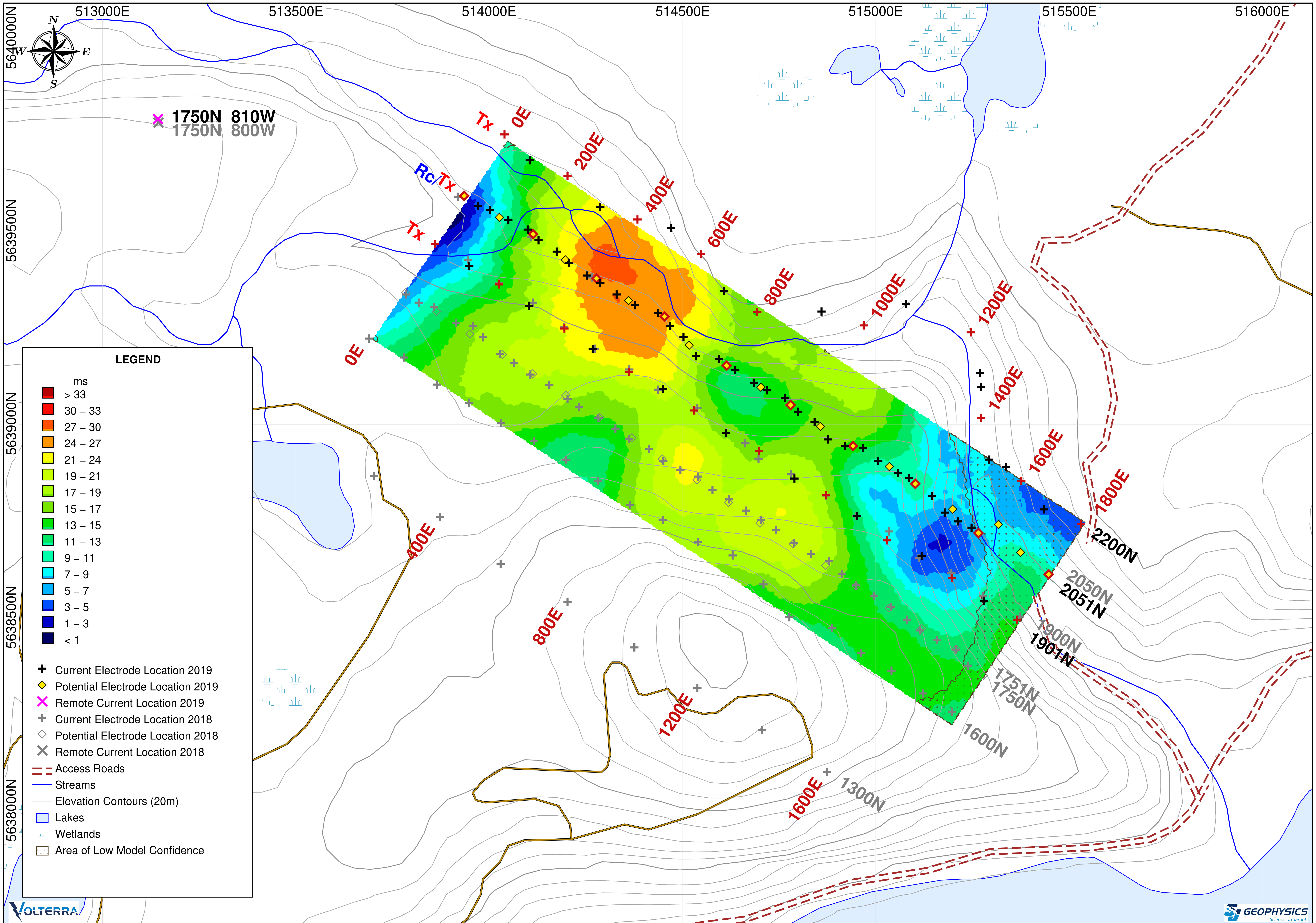
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–6

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 250 m Below Topography

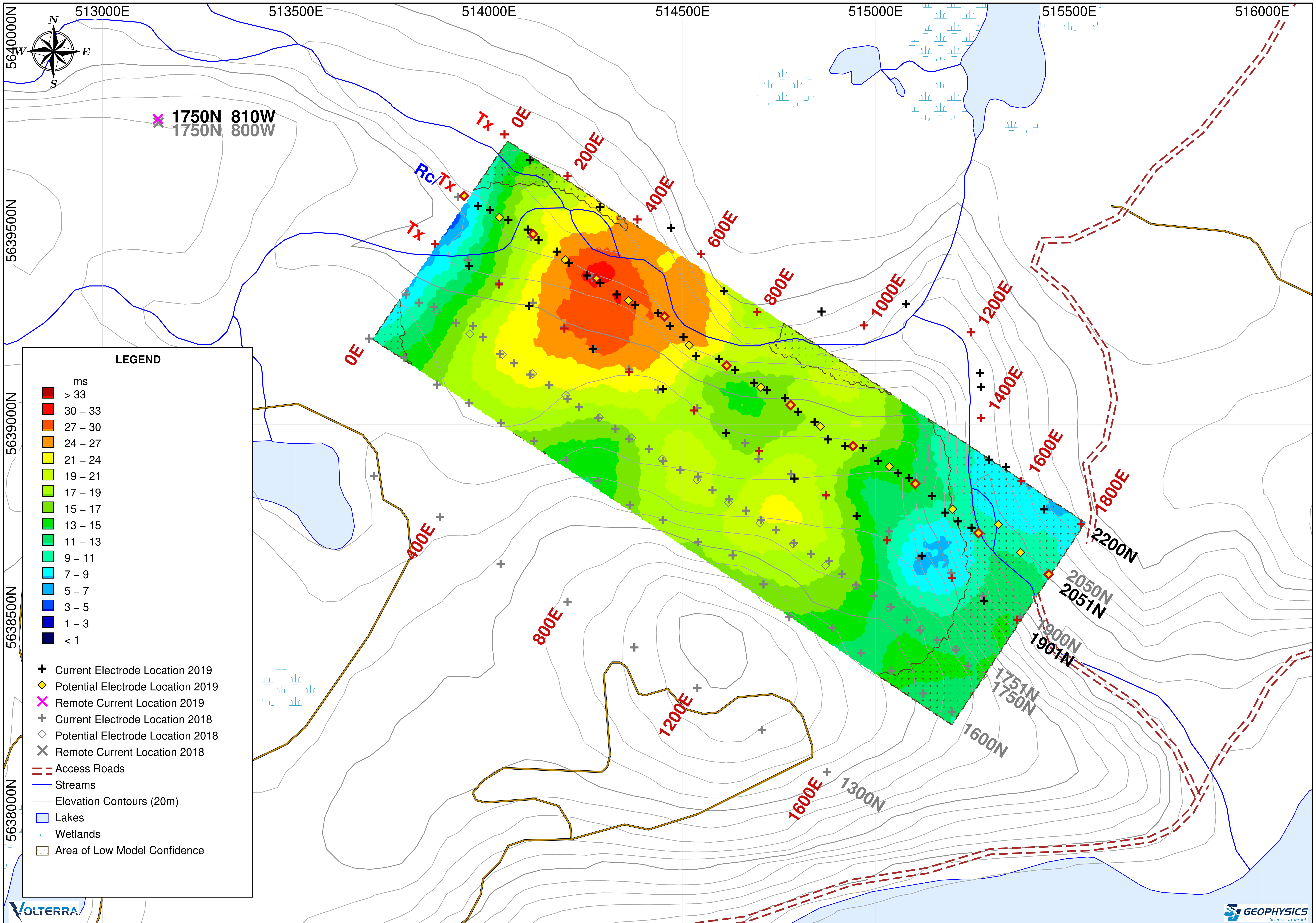
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Plate C–7



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Discovery Metals Corporation

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

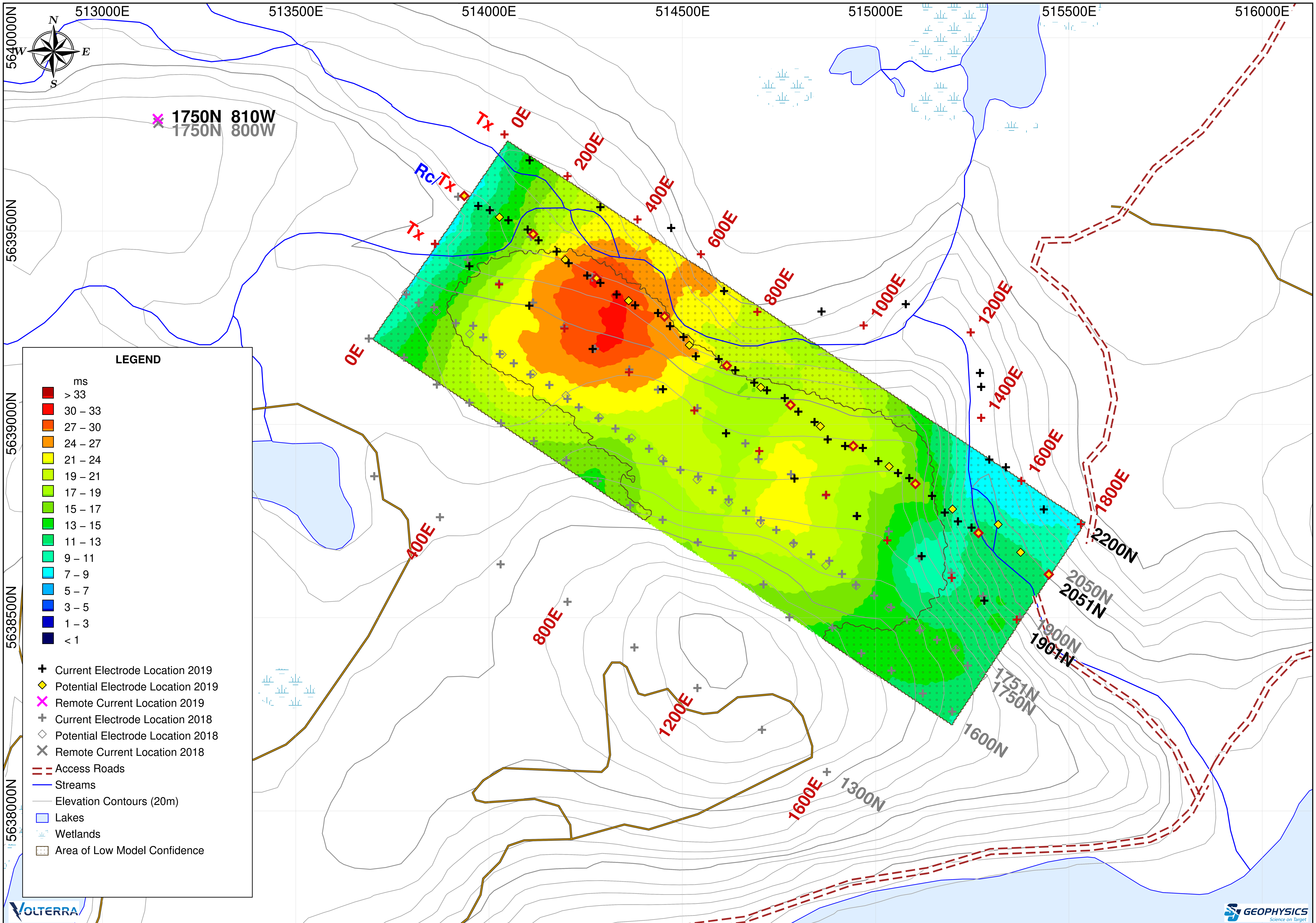
Congress Property

Depth: 300 m Below Topography

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Plate C–8



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 350 m Below Topography

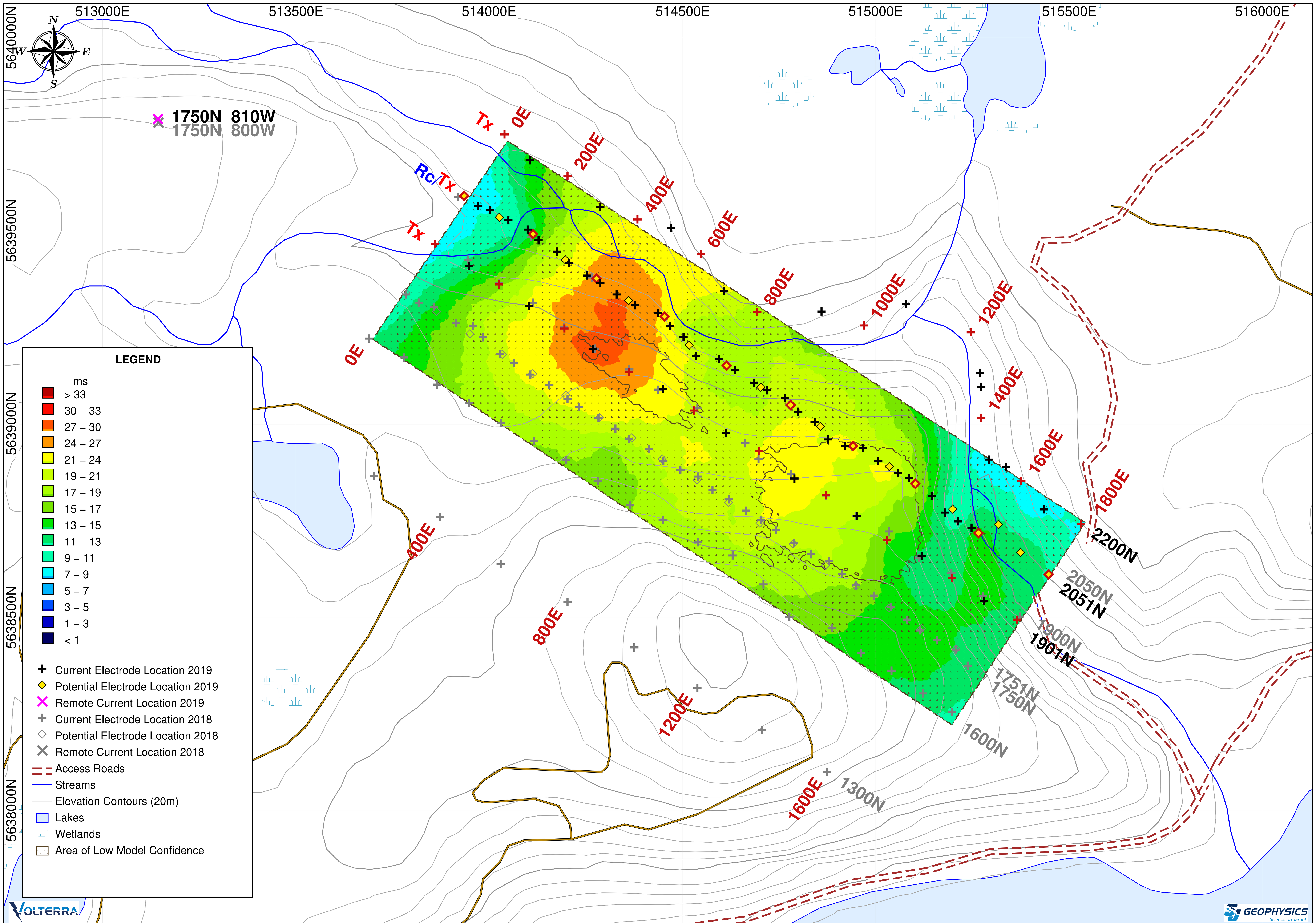
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–9



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: ipinv3d_UTM–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Chargeability Inversion Model (ms)

Depth: 400 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

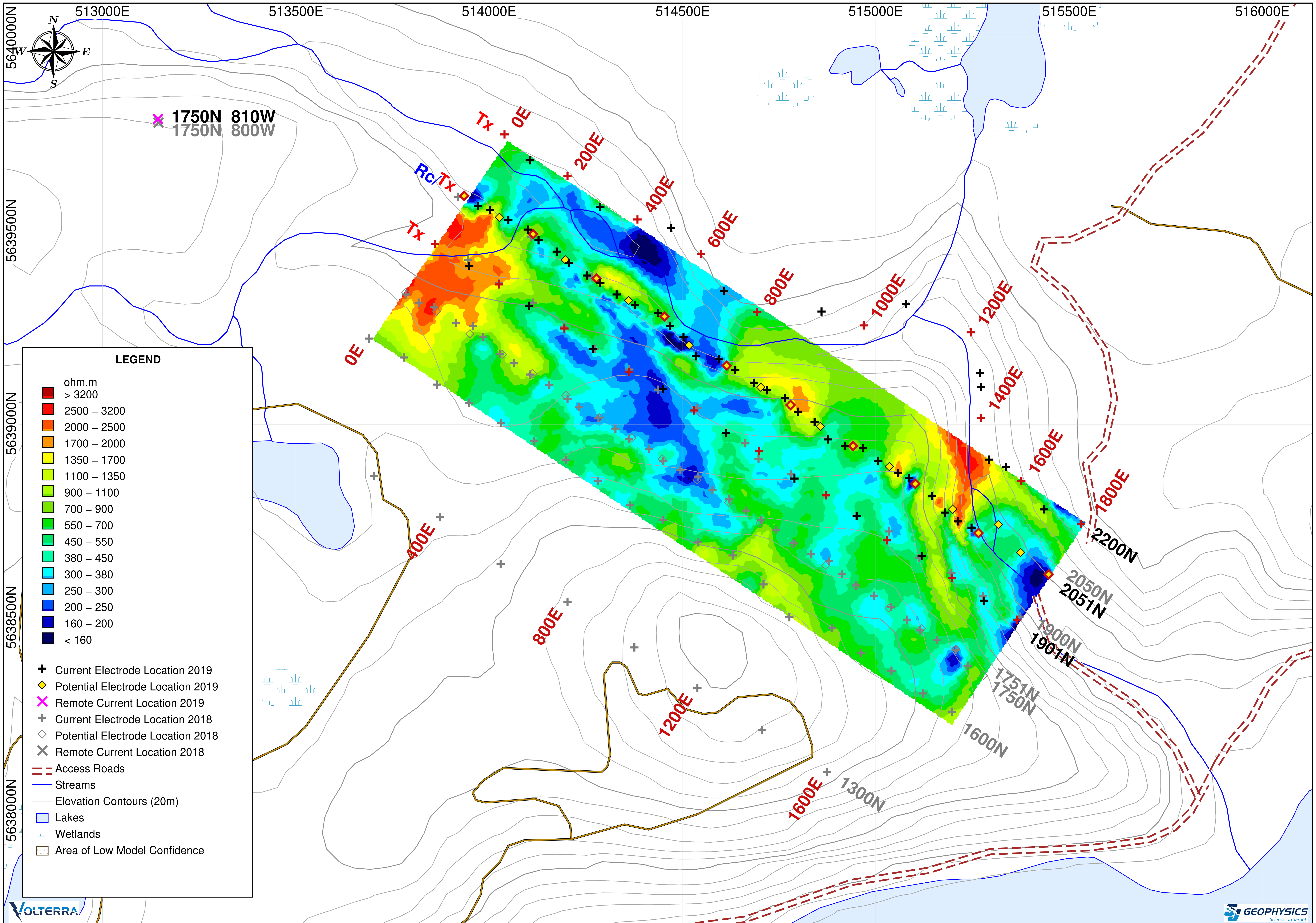
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate C–10

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 25 m Below Topography

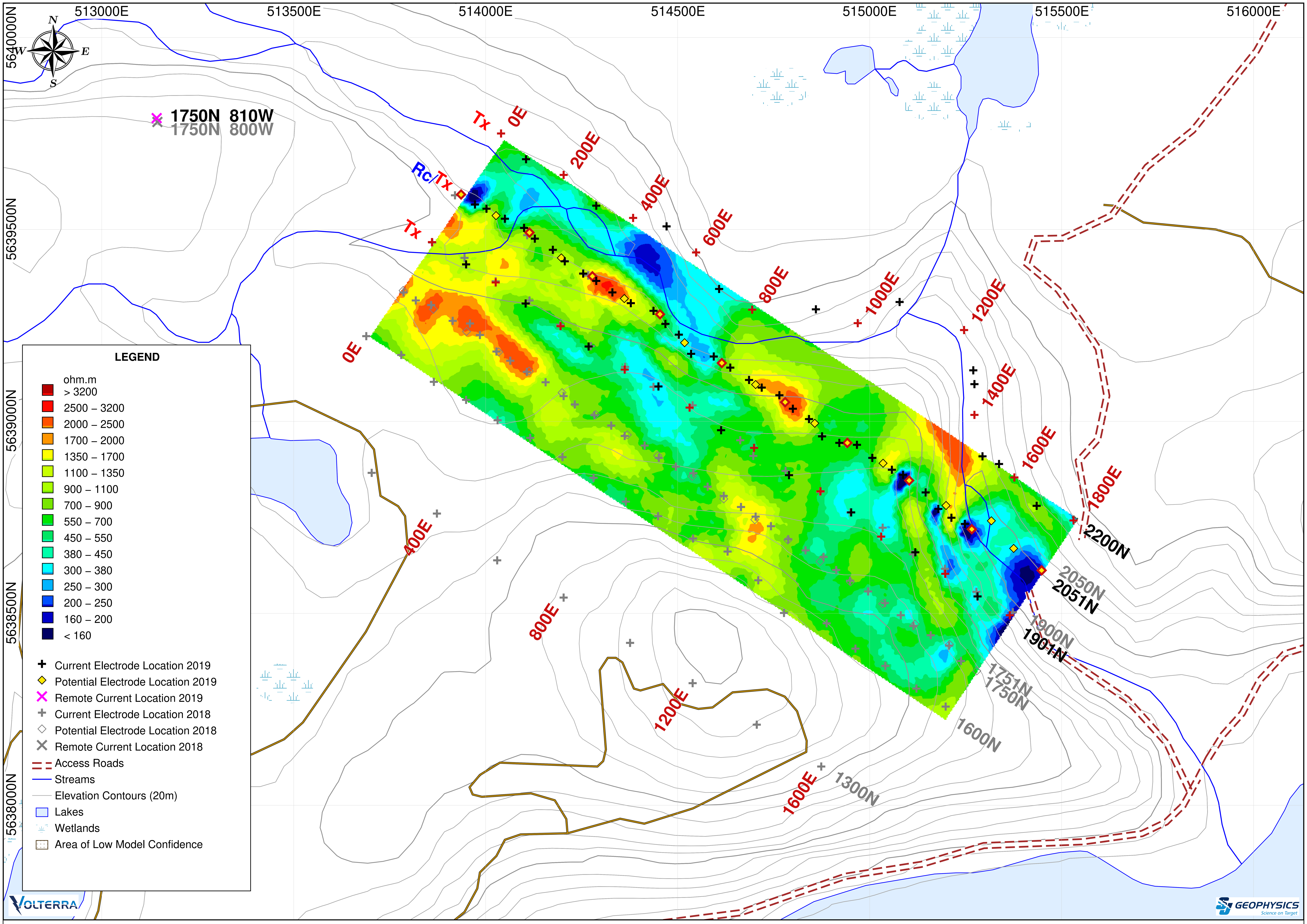
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–1



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 50 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

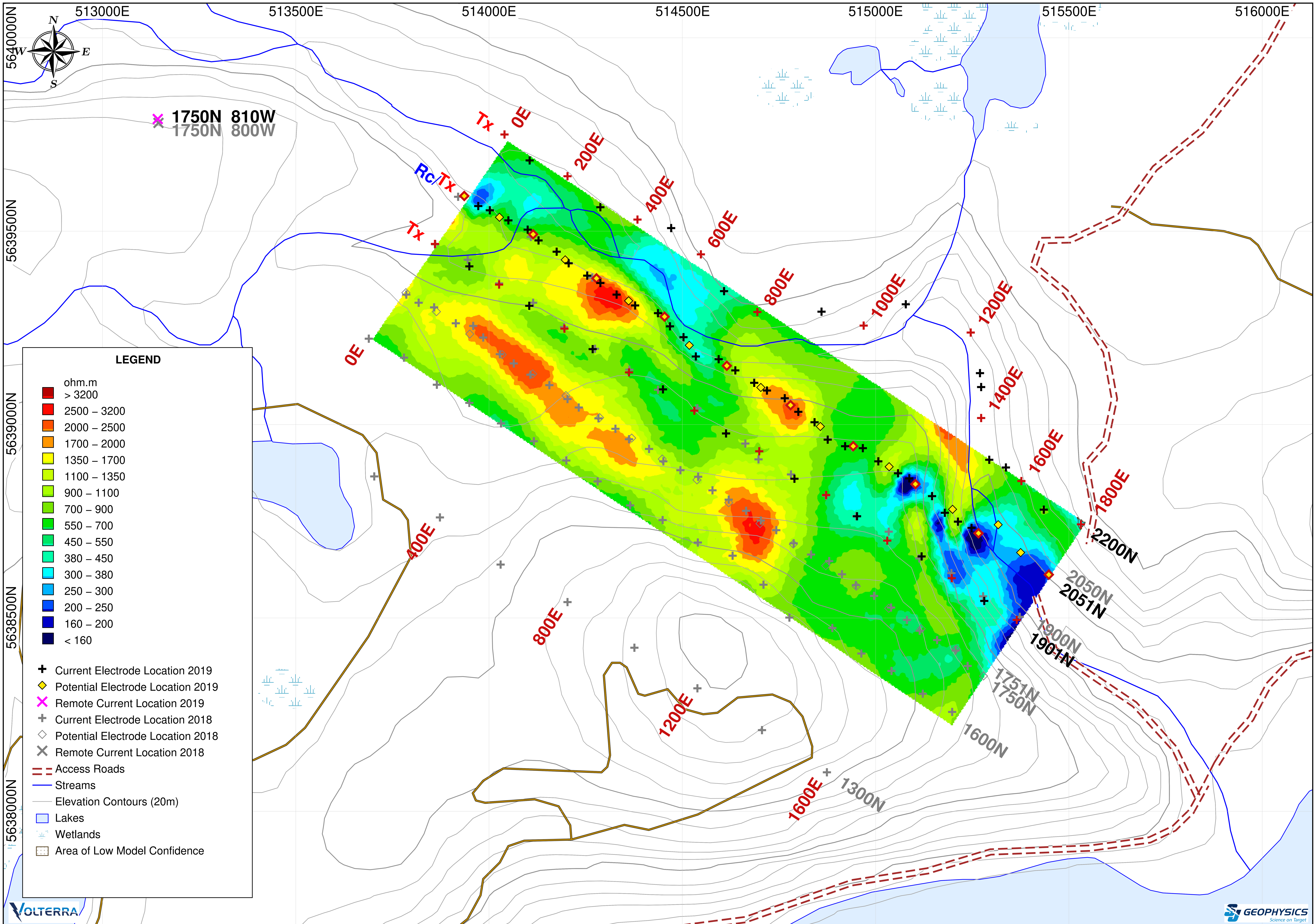
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–2

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Discovery Metals Corporation

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Congress Property

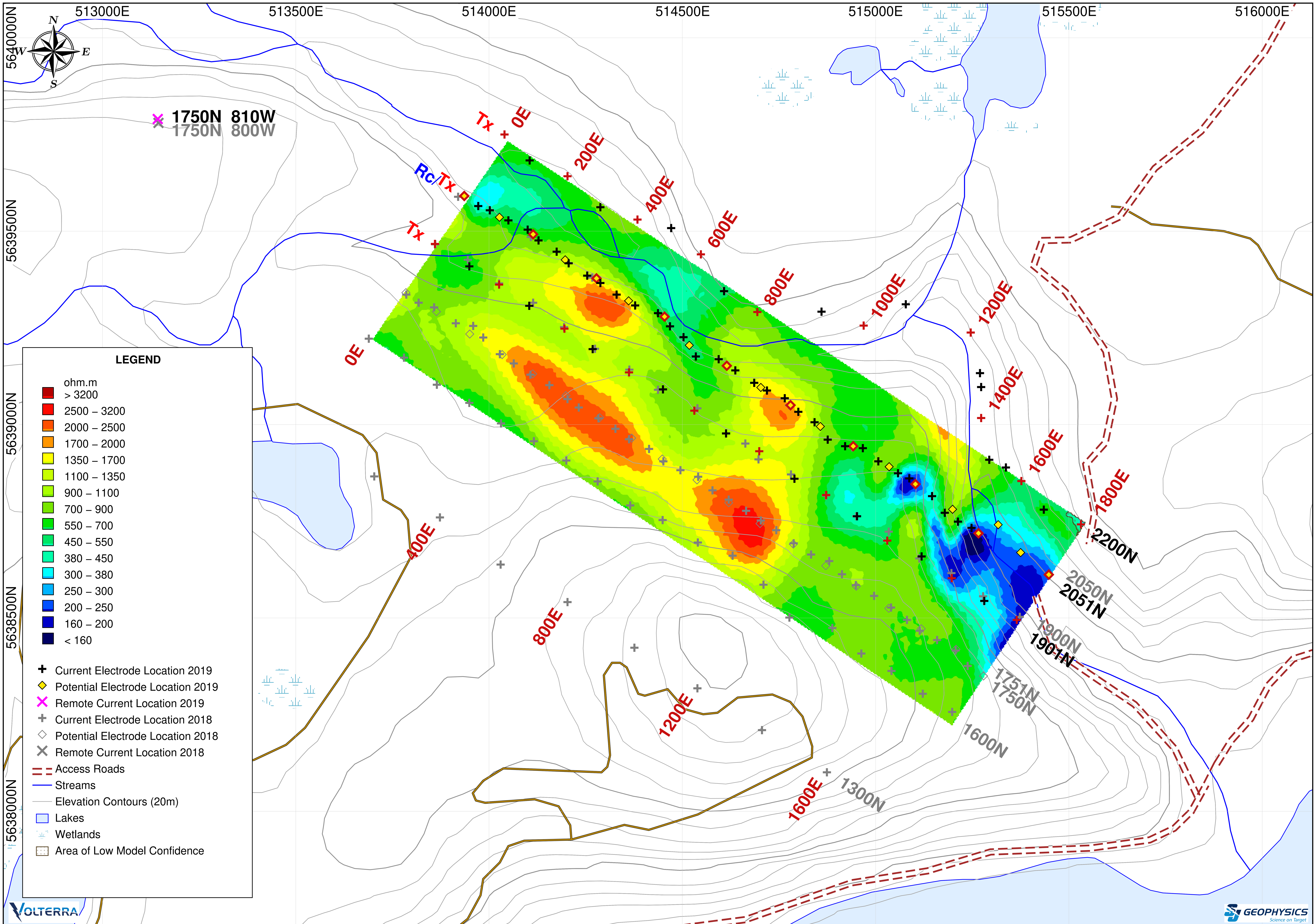
Depth: 75 m Below Topography

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com

Plate R–3



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 100 m Below Topography

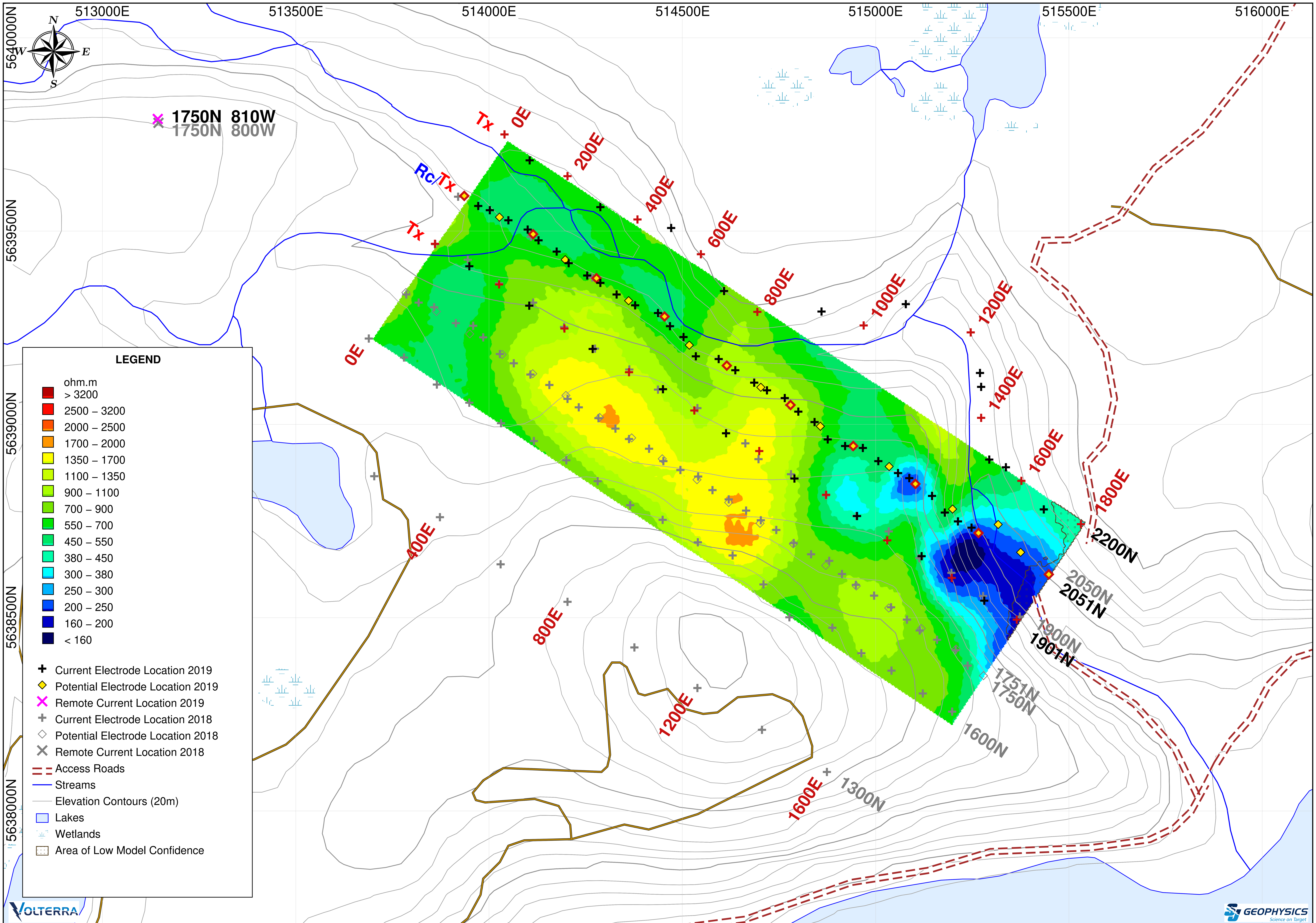
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–4



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 150 m Below Topography

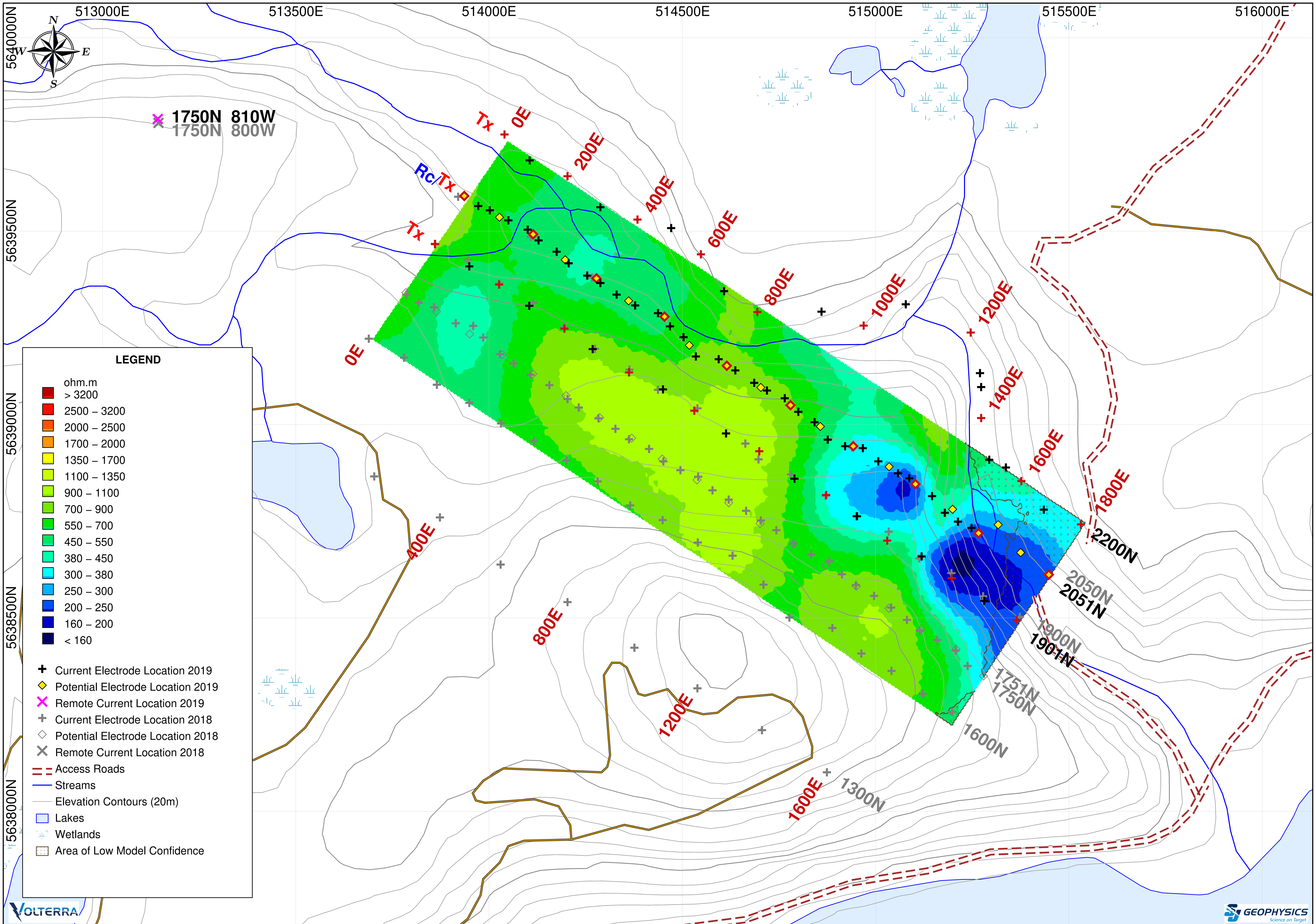
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–5



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 200 m Below Topography

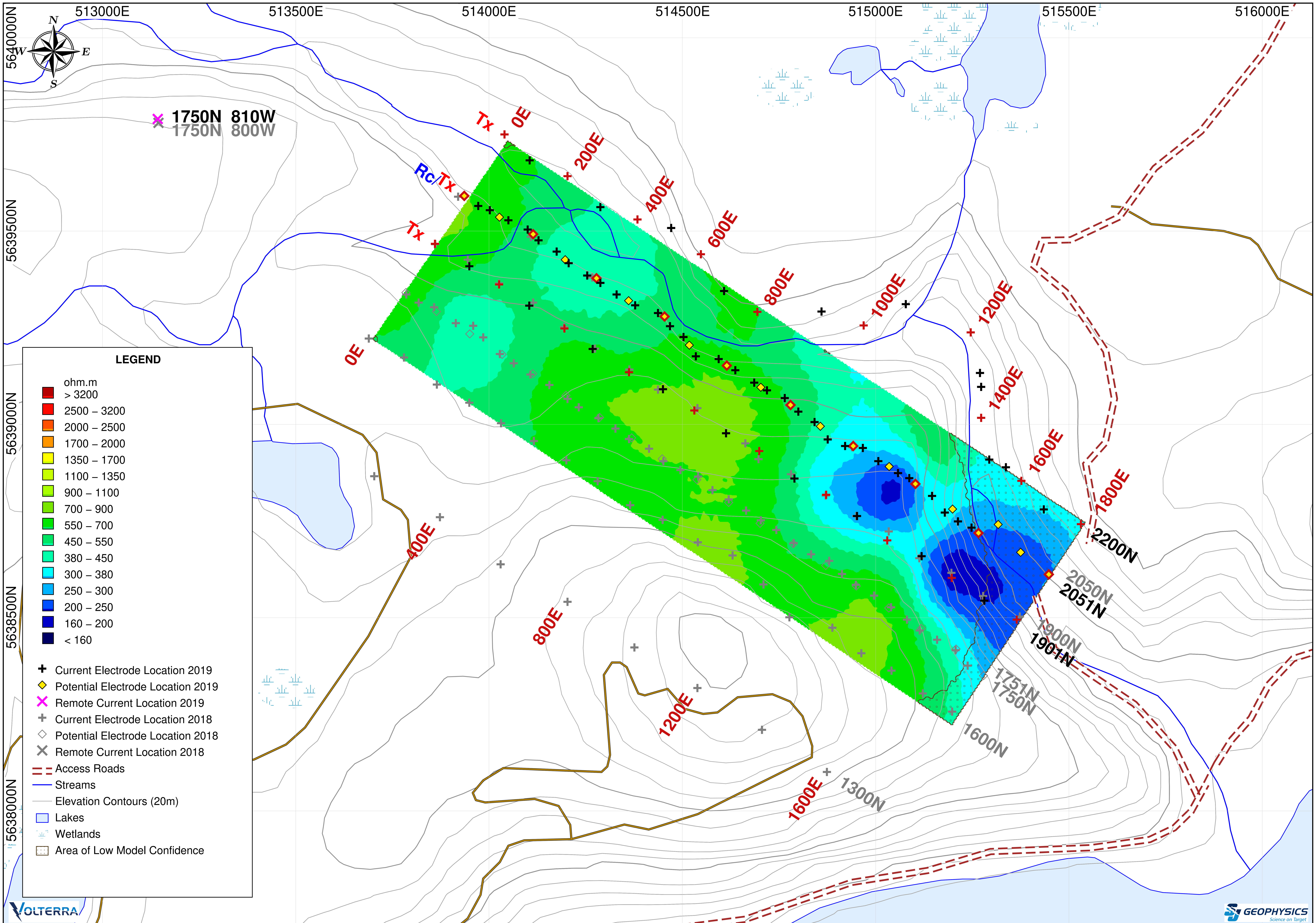
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–6



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 250 m Below Topography

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

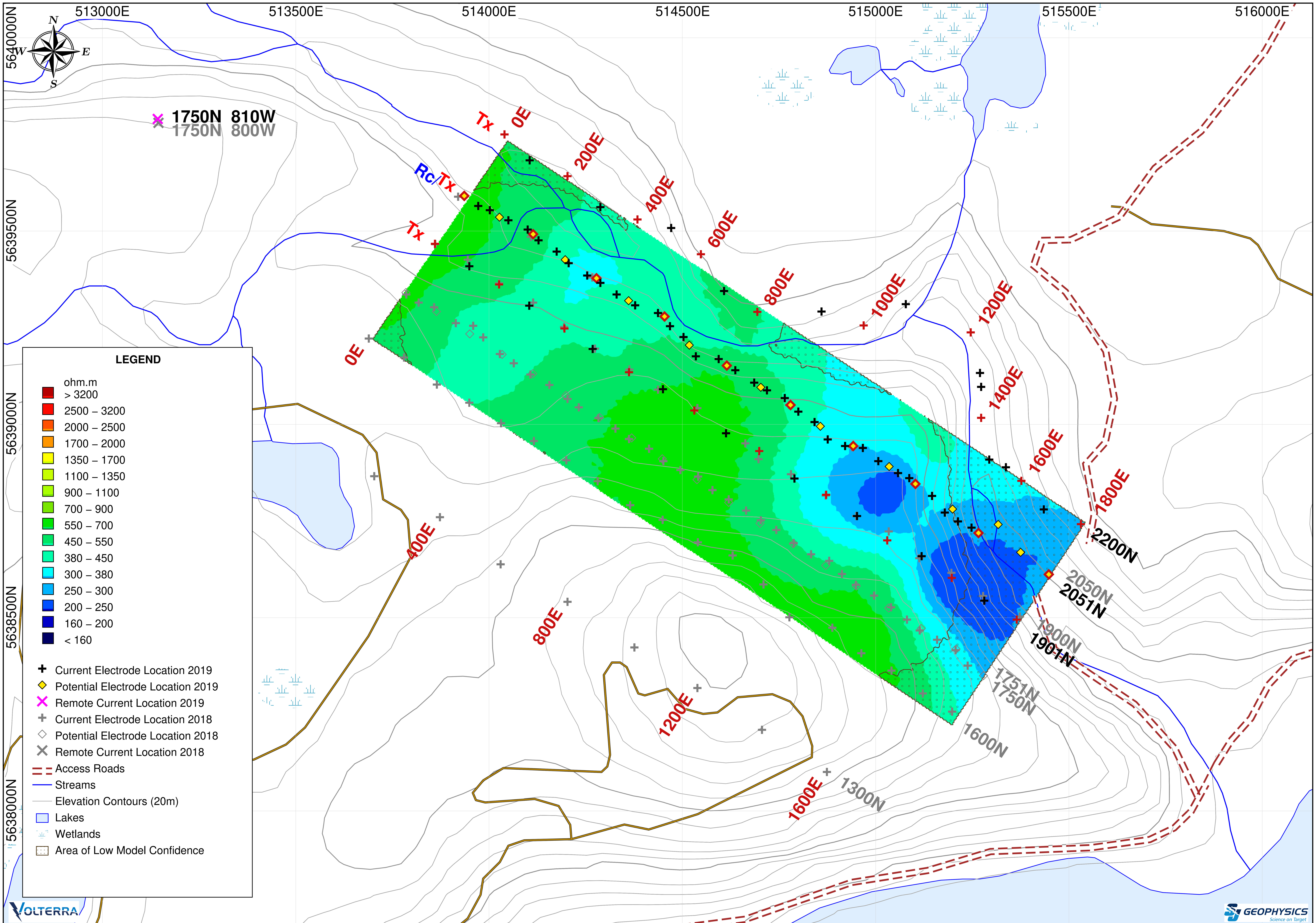
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–7

Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 300 m Below Topography

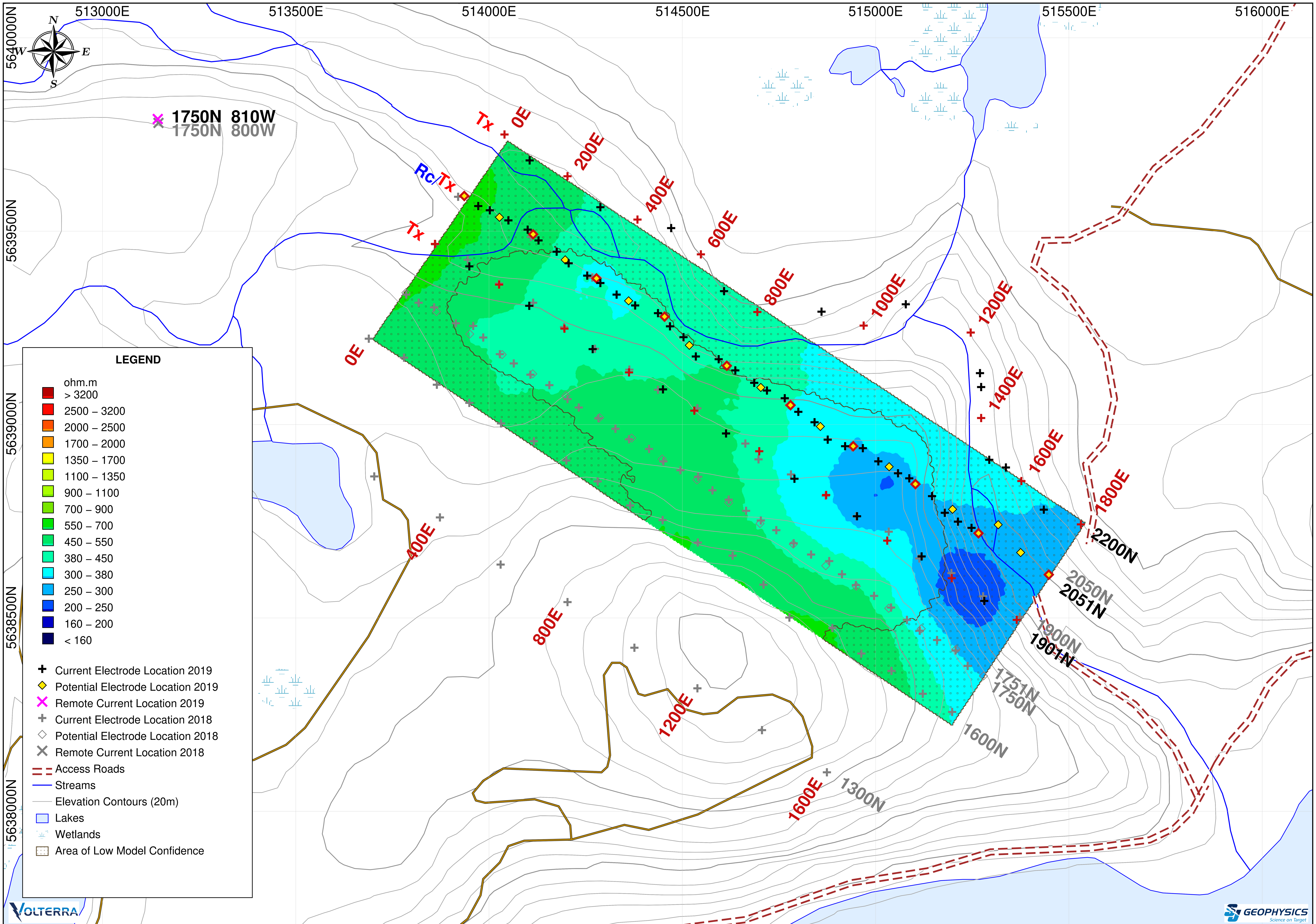
Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Plate R–8



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 350 m Below Topography

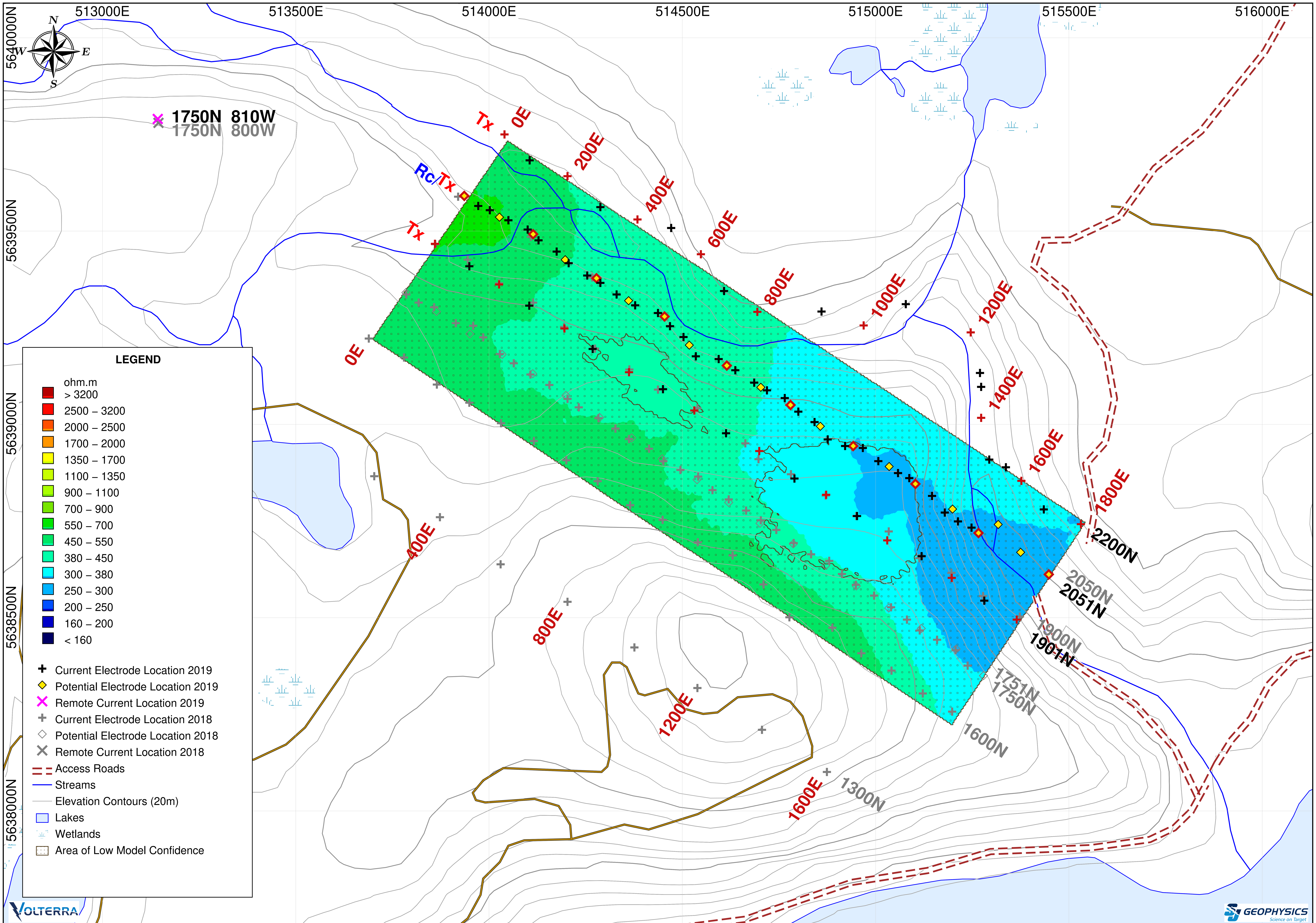
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Plate R–9



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Inversion Model: dcinv3d_UTM–r2i06.con

Colour Classification: Modified Logarithmic

Mapping Information:
Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

Volterra 3DIP

Interpreted Resistivity Inversion Model (ohm.m)

Depth: 400 m Below Topography

Discovery Metals Corporation

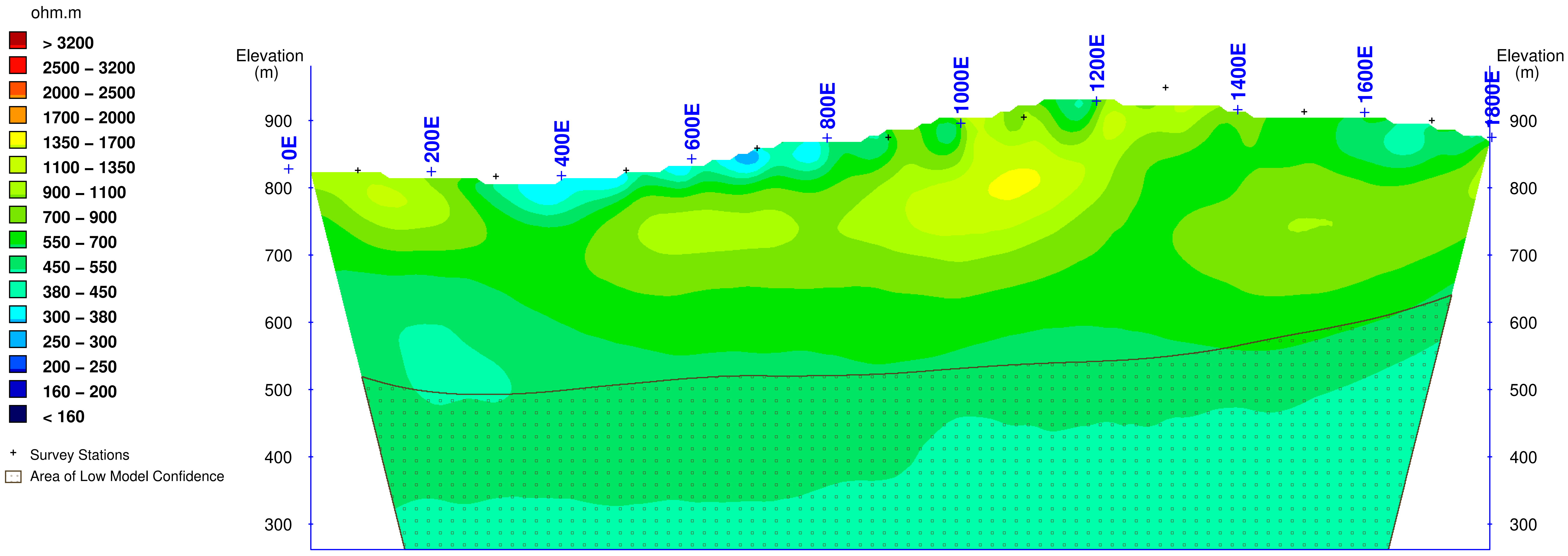
Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

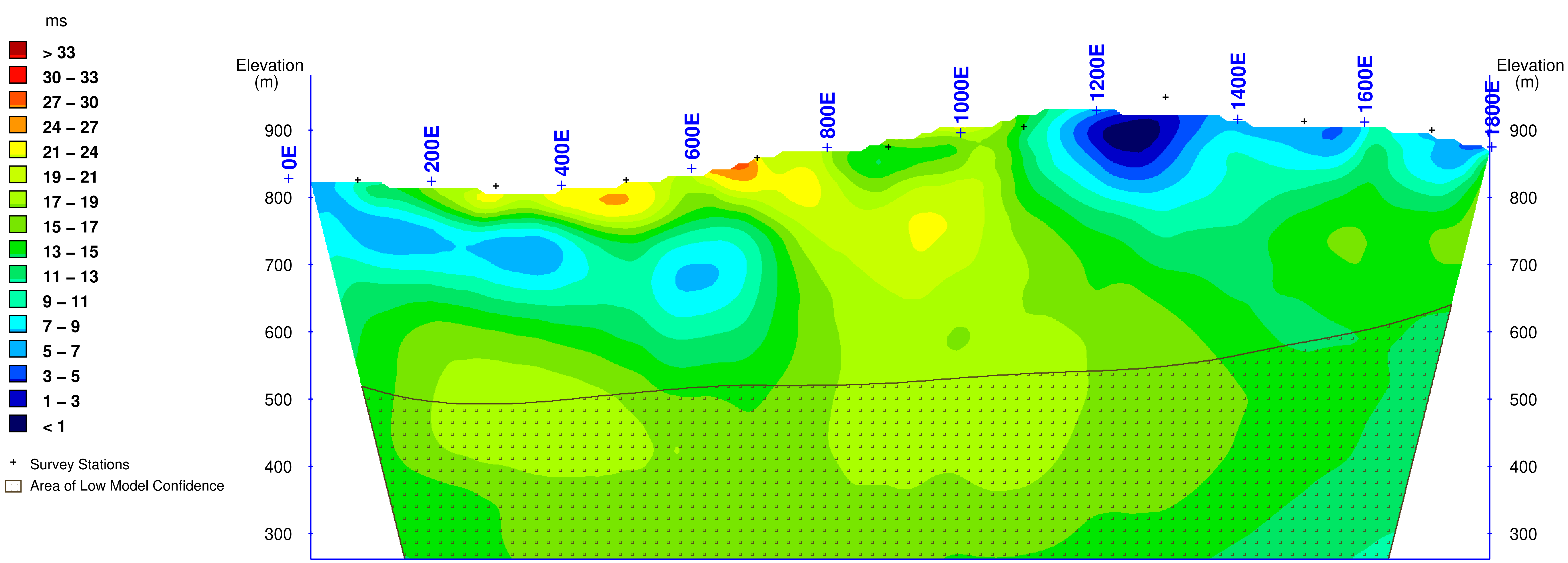
0 250 500 750 1000
meters

Plate R–10

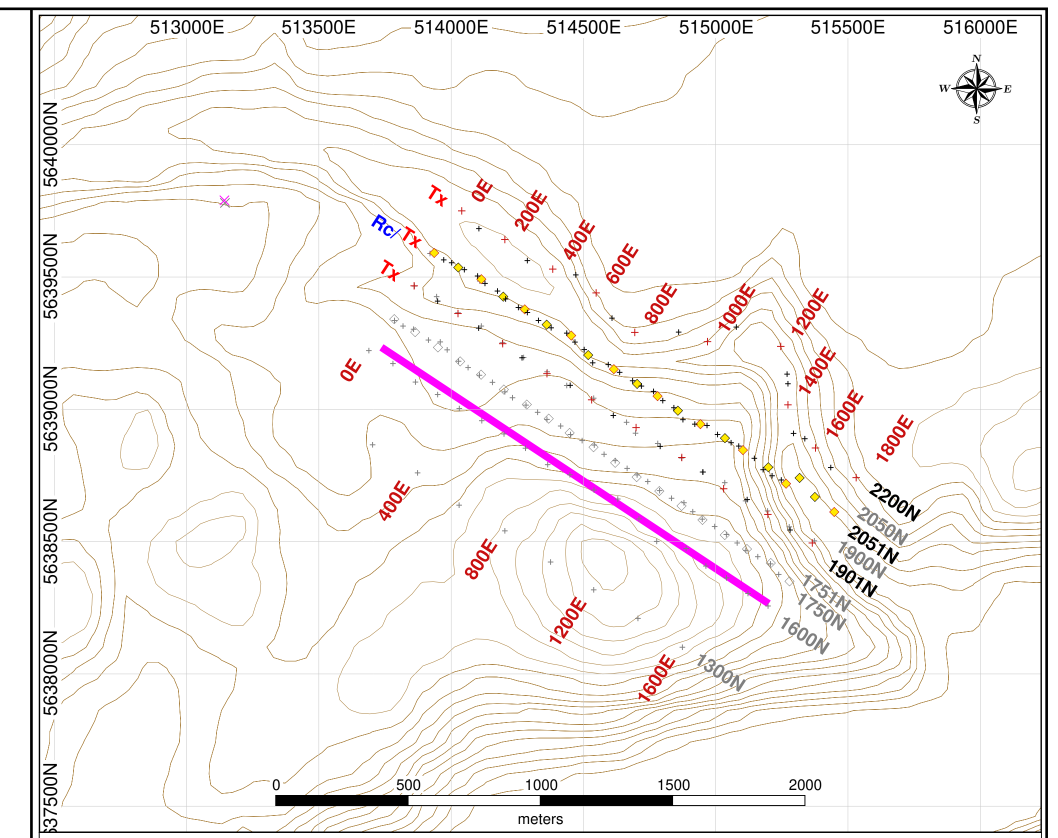
Mapping By : SJ Geophysics Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Resistivity (ohm.m)



Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP: 1600N

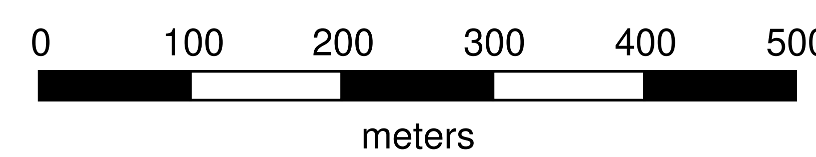
Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Resistivity Inversion Model: dcinv3d_Local–r2i06.con
Chargeability Inversion Model: ipinv3d_Local–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification:
Resistivity: Modified Logarithmic
Chargeability: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Index Map Datum: NAD83
Index Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Section Map Projection: Local Coordinate System
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019



Discovery Metals Corporation

Congress Property

Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Volterra–3DIP

3D Inversion Models

Resistivity & Chargeability

Cross Section: 1600N

VOLTERRA

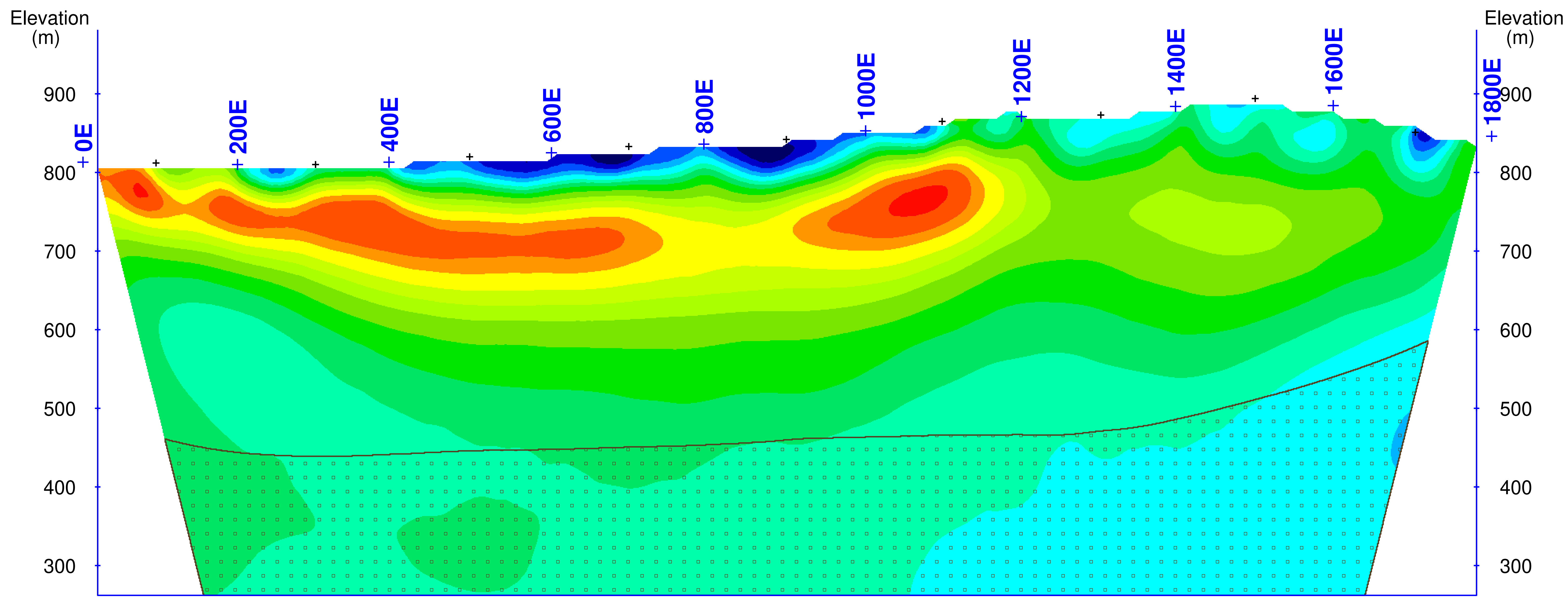
SJ GEOPHYSICS Science on Target

ohm.m

- > 3200
- 2500 – 3200
- 2000 – 2500
- 1700 – 2000
- 1350 – 1700
- 1100 – 1350
- 900 – 1100
- 700 – 900
- 550 – 700
- 450 – 550
- 380 – 450
- 300 – 380
- 250 – 300
- 200 – 250
- 160 – 200
- < 160

\+ Survey Stations

Area of Low Model Confidence



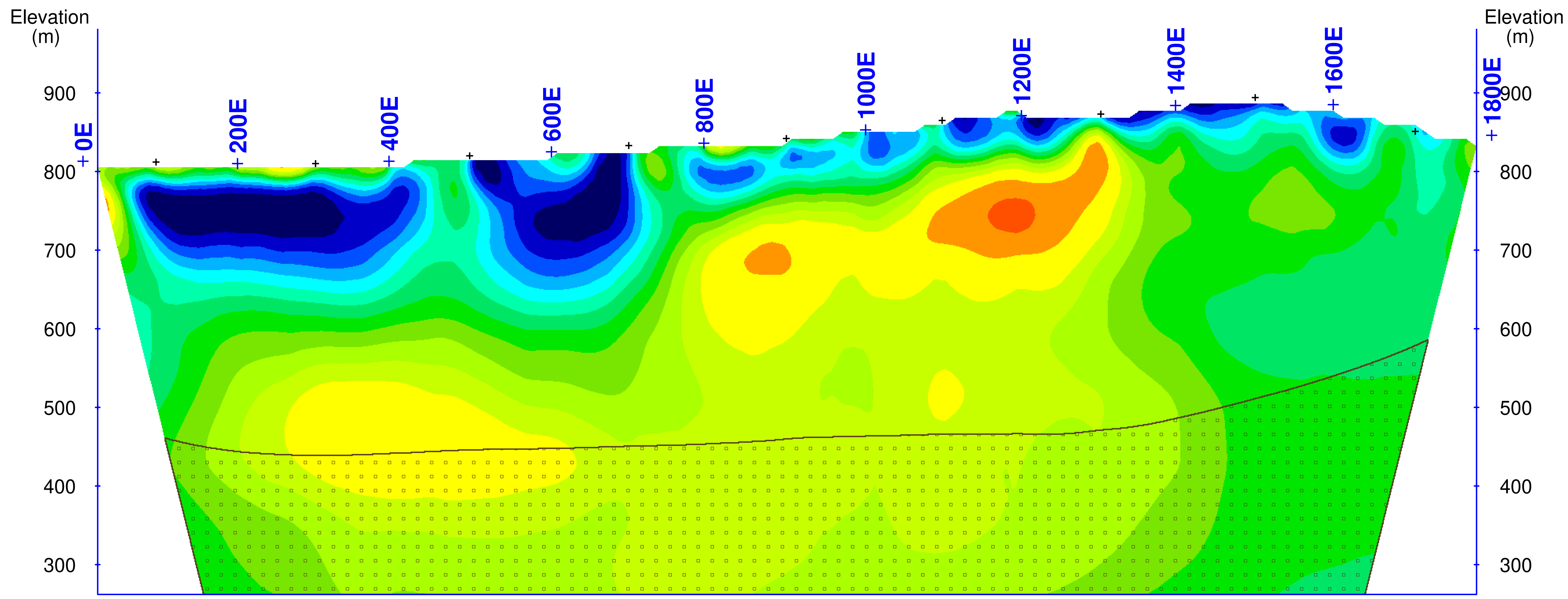
Resistivity (ohm.m)

ms

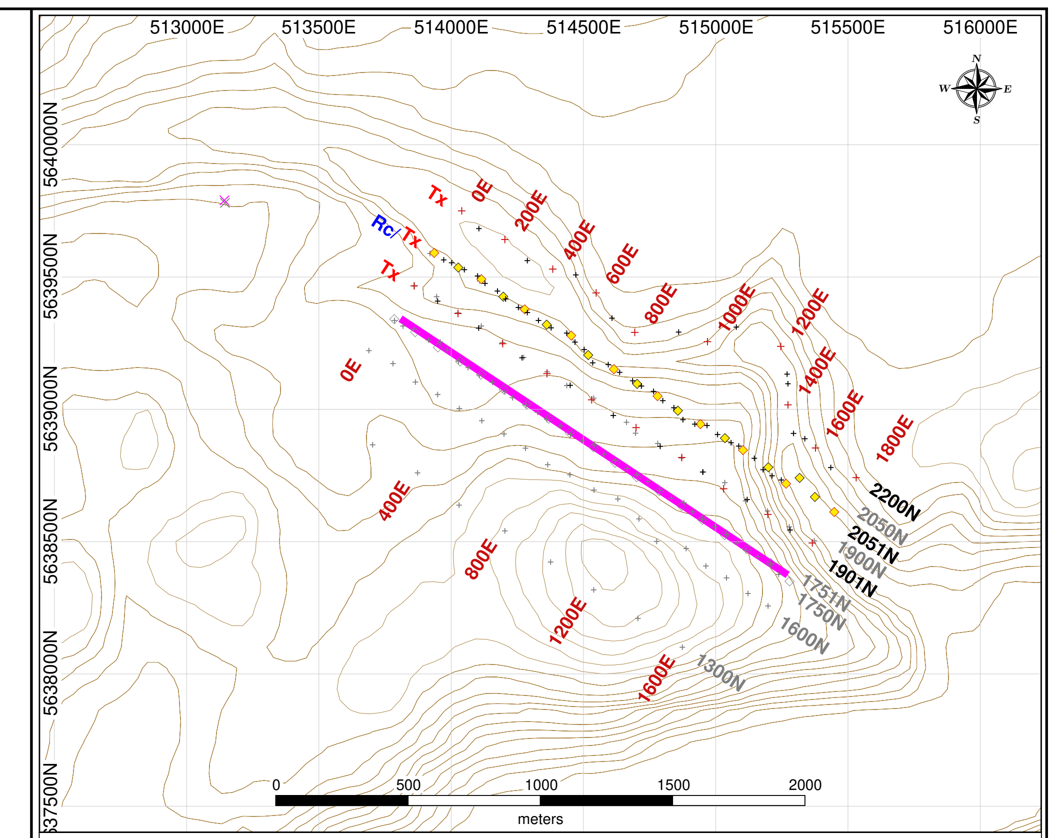
- > 33
- 30 – 33
- 27 – 30
- 24 – 27
- 21 – 24
- 19 – 21
- 17 – 19
- 15 – 17
- 13 – 15
- 11 – 13
- 9 – 11
- 7 – 9
- 5 – 7
- 3 – 5
- 1 – 3
- < 1

\+ Survey Stations

Area of Low Model Confidence



Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP: 1750N

Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Resistivity Inversion Model: dcinv3d_Local–r2i06.con
Chargeability Inversion Model: ipinv3d_Local–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification:
Resistivity: Modified Logarithmic
Chargeability: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Index Map Datum: NAD83
Index Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Section Map Projection: Local Coordinate System
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

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Gold Bridge, B.C., Canada

Volterra–3DIP

3D Inversion Models

Resistivity & Chargeability

Cross Section: 1750N

VOLTERRA

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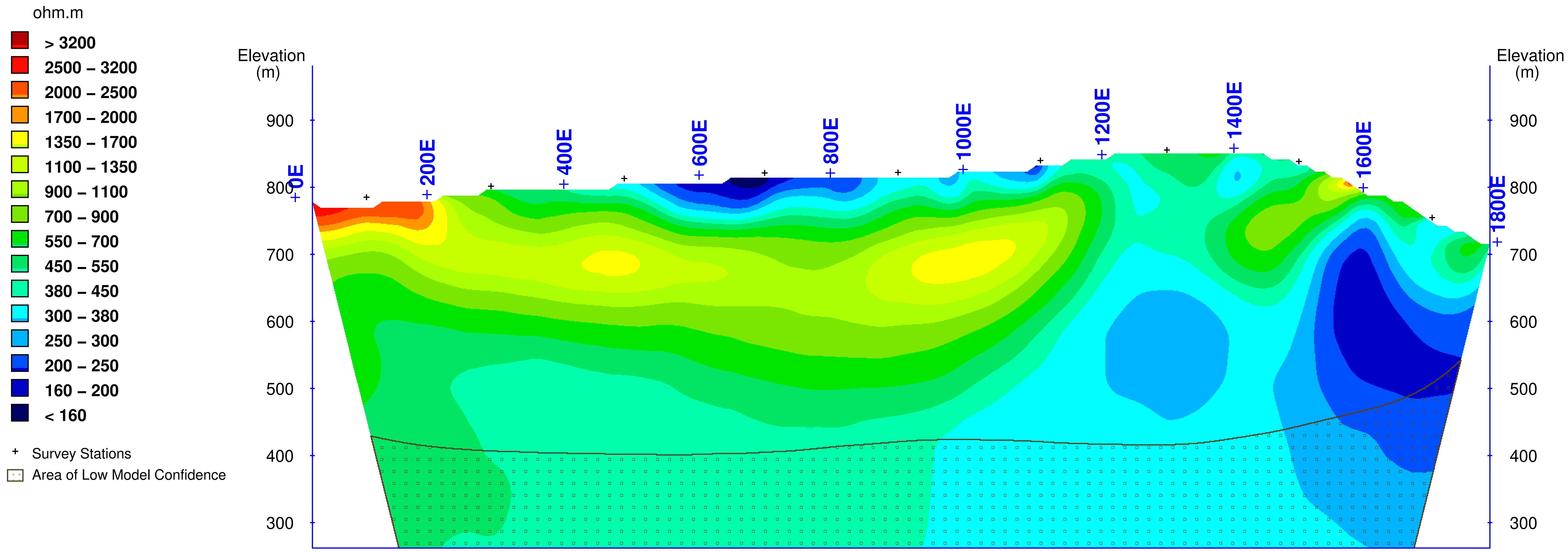
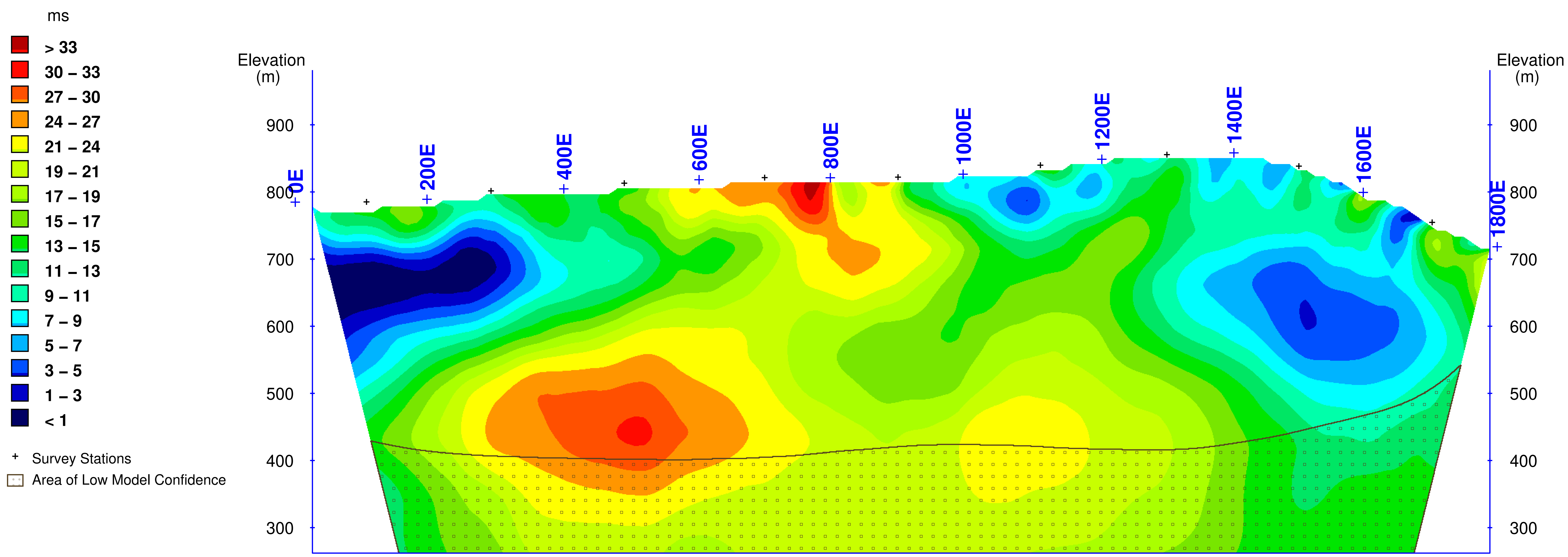
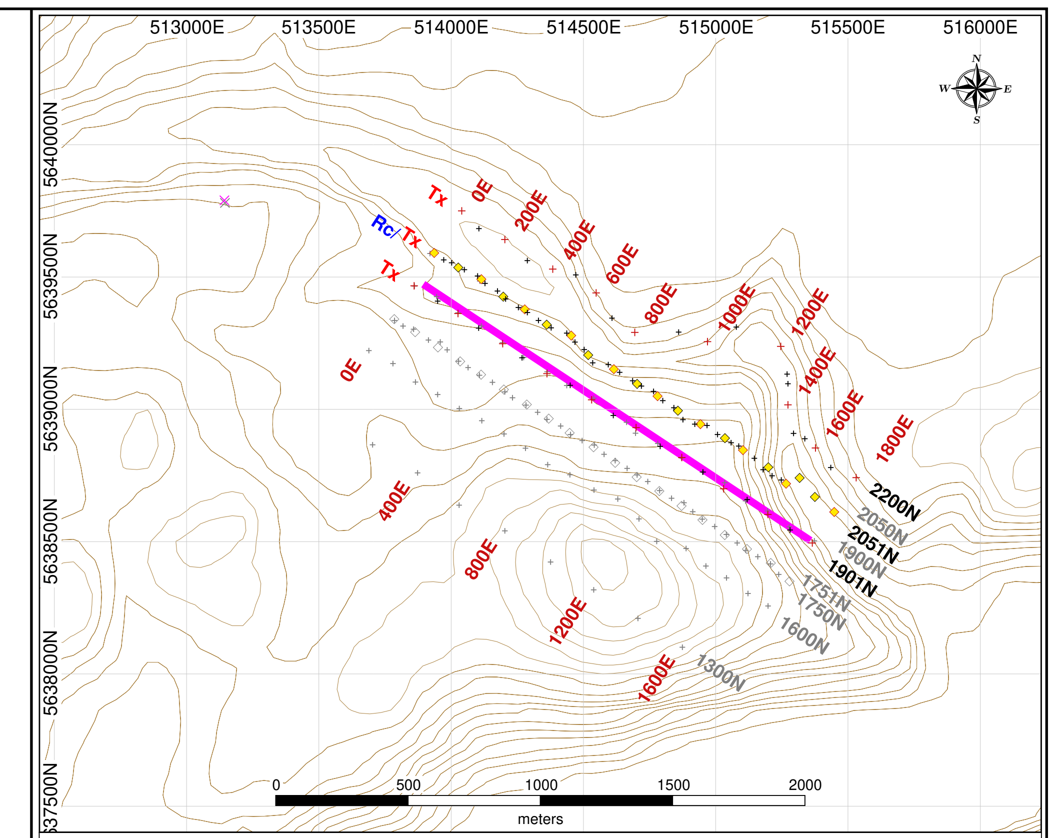


Resistivity (ohm.m)



Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP: 1901N

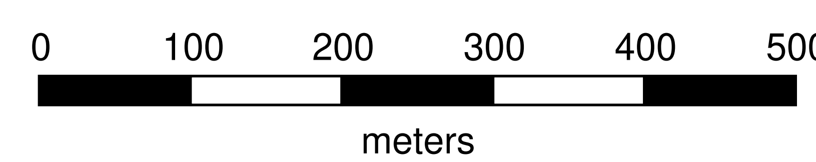
Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Resistivity Inversion Model: dcinv3d_Local–r2i06.con
Chargeability Inversion Model: ipinv3d_Local–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification:
Resistivity: Modified Logarithmic
Chargeability: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Index Map Datum: NAD83
Index Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Section Map Projection: Local Coordinate System
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019



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Volterra–3DIP

3D Inversion Models

Resistivity & Chargeability

Cross Section: 1901N

VOLTERRA

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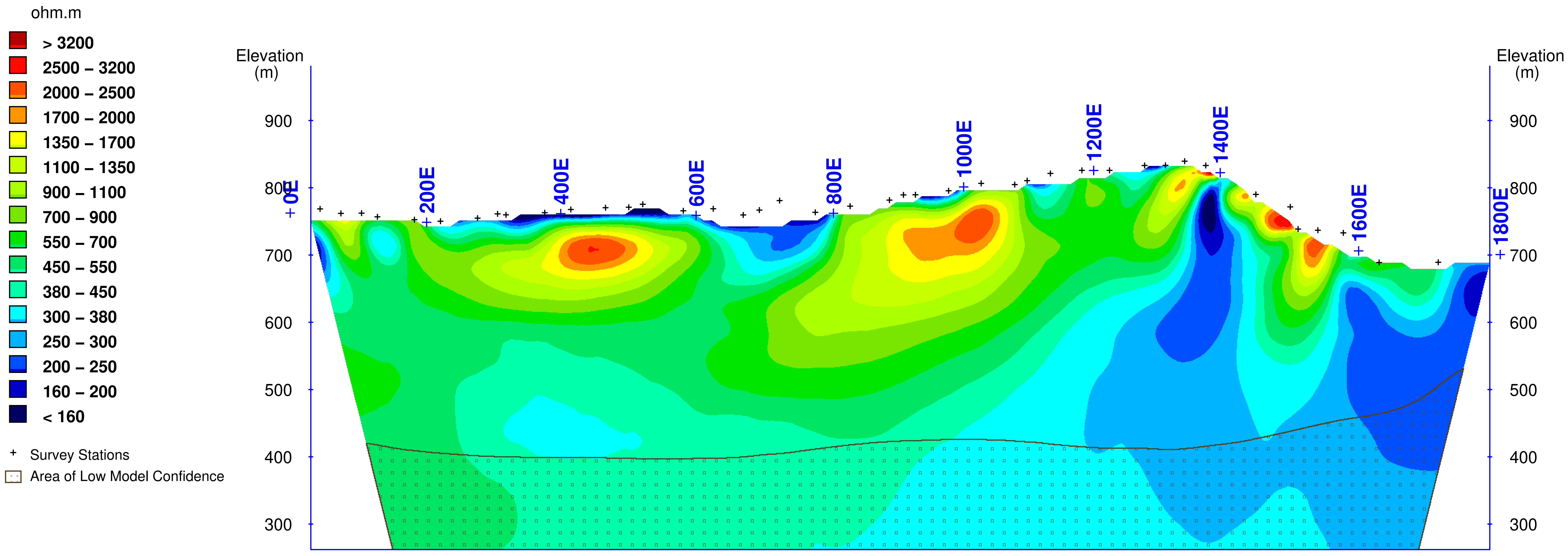
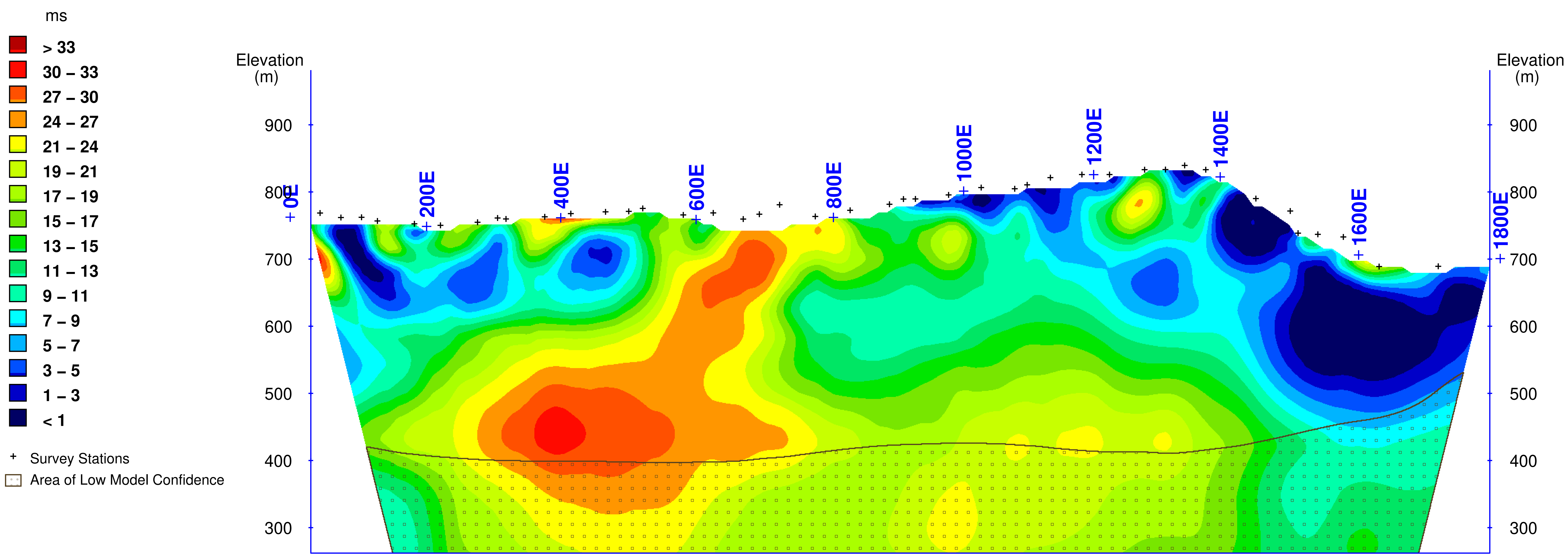
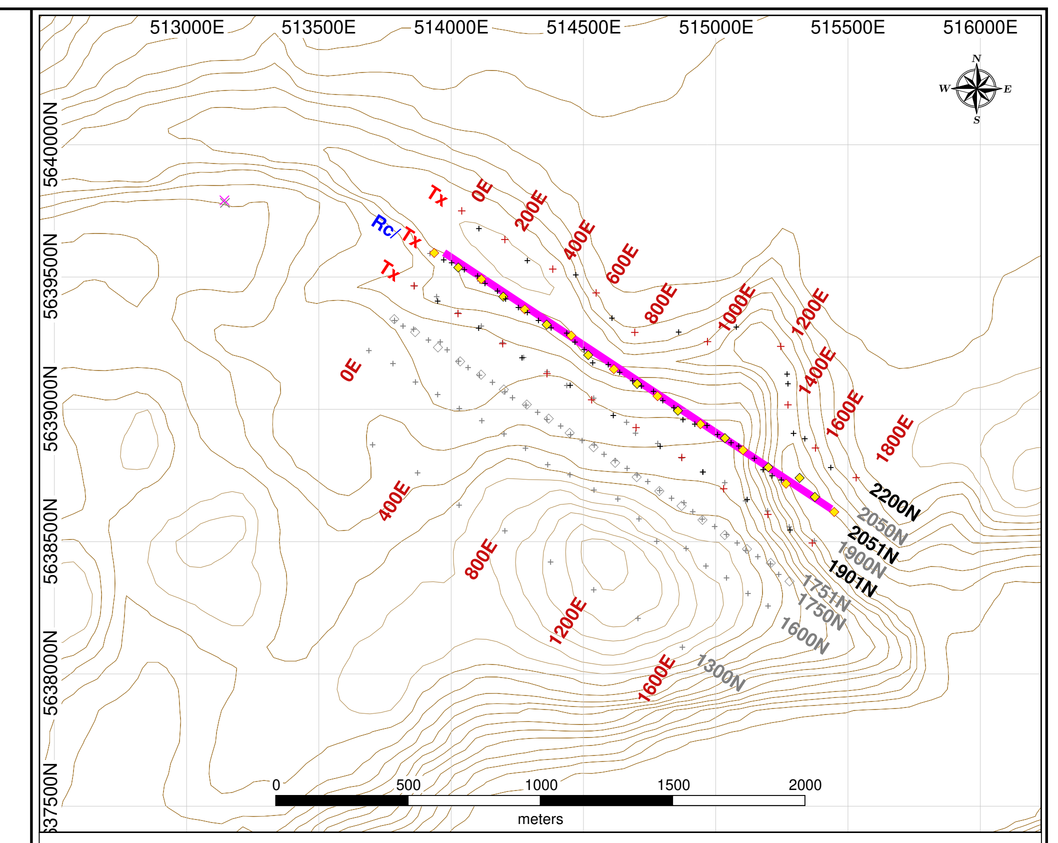
Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966–95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4C 3W2 (604) 582–1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Resistivity (ohm.m)



Chargeability (ms)



INDEX MAP: 2051N

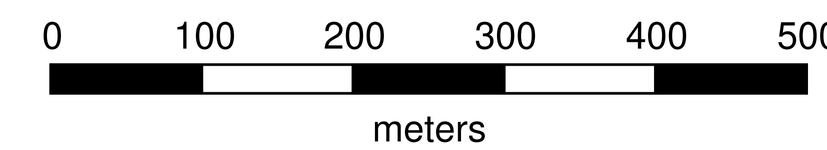
Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Type: Volterra–3DIP
Survey Date: Oct., 2018 & July 2019

Instrumentation:
Transmitter: GDD TxII & TxIV
Receiver: Volterra Acquisition Units
Array Type: Distributed 3DIP

Inversion Parameters:
Inversion by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Inversion Software: UBC–GIF DCIP3D
Resistivity Inversion Model: dcinv3d_Local–r2i06.con
Chargeability Inversion Model: ipinv3d_Local–r2i03.chg
Apparent Chargeability Integration : 200–1950 ms

Colour Classification:
Resistivity: Modified Logarithmic
Chargeability: Modified Linear

Mapping Information:
Index Map Datum: NAD83
Index Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N
Section Map Projection: Local Coordinate System
Mapping Date: 09–Aug–2019



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Volterra–3DIP

3D Inversion Models

Resistivity & Chargeability

Cross Section: 2051N

VOLTERRA

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