NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation for the Knife Lake Property, Saskatchewan

Effective Date: June 12, 2019

Report Date: September 27, 2019

Project Location:

NAD83 Zone 13N
6 195 136 N, 641 827 E
Latitude 55° 52’ 51” N, Longitude 102° 43’ 58” W

Prepared for:
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September 27, 2019

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1 SUMMARY

This National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) Technical Report ("the Report") is the initial Resource Estimate for the Knife Lake deposit in Saskatchewan. Stephen Kenwood and Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) have prepared the report for Rockridge Ltd. based on information from the following independent consultants:

- Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo is the independent Qualified Person for matters relating to the Geology, Site Conditions, Sampling, Security and Data Verification (Sections 2 through 12 and portions of 1, 25, and 26).
- Sue Bird, P.Eng., of MMTS is the independent Qualified Person for matters relating to the Resource Statement (Sections 14 and portions of 1, 25, and 26)
- Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., of MMTS is the independent Qualified Person for matters relating to mineral processing, and metallurgical testing (Section 13 and portions of 1, 25, and 26).

The Resource Estimate is summarized in Table 1-1 with sensitivity to cutoff grades summarized in Table 1-2. The base case copper equivalent (CuEq) cutoffs are highlighted in the sensitivity tables. The base case CuEq cutoff of 0.40% Copper Equivalent (CuEq) is equal to an NSR cutoff of approximately $CDN 30/tonne and is based on processing costs of comparable deposits. CIM (2014) definitions have been followed for the resource estimate. The specific gravity is based on field and core measurement and has a mean value of 3.3 in potentially mineralized zones, and 2.8 within un-mineralized.

The resource QP is not aware of any current environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political factors, that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate. Factors that may affect the estimate are typical of any deposit and include: metal price assumptions, changes in interpretations of mineralization, metallurgical recovery assumptions, delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders, and changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

Table 1-1: Mineral Resource Statement at a 0.4% CuEq Cutoff – Knife Lake, Effective Date June 12, 2019

CLASS	Tonnage	Grades							Metal Content			
	(kt)	CuEqv (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Co (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	NSR ($CDN)	CuEq Mlbs	Cu - Mlbs	Ag - kOz	Au - Oz
Indicated	3,836	1.02	0.83	3.7	0.097	82.0	1740.7	75.36	86	70	456	11,951
Inferred	7,902	0.67	0.53	2.4	0.084	53.1	1454.9	49.74	117	92	610	21,340

Table 1-2: Sensitivity Analysis of the Resource Estimate to Cutoff Grade, Effective Date June 12, 2019

Category	Cutoff CuEq (%)	Tonnage (ktonnes)	Grades						Metal Content				
			CuEqv (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Co (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	NSR ($CDN)	CuEq Mlbs	Cu - Mlbs	Ag - kOz	Au - Oz
Indicated	**0.2**	4,205	0.96	0.78	3.5	0.091	78.5	1634.4	70.85	89	72	473	12,357
	0.4	3,836	1.02	0.83	3.7	0.097	82.0	1740.7	75.36	86	70	456	11,951
	0.6	3,136	1.14	0.93	4.1	0.104	88.3	1855.1	83.87	78	64	413	10,466
	0.8	2,416	1.27	1.05	4.5	0.112	94.9	1871.3	93.51	67	56	350	8,732
Inferred	**0.2**	11,106	0.58	0.45	2.1	0.069	50.0	1261.8	42.50	141	110	750	24,601
	0.4	7,902	0.67	0.53	2.4	0.084	53.1	1454.9	49.74	117	92	610	21,340
	0.6	3,626	0.88	0.70	3.0	0.111	60.7	1734.1	65.28	71	56	350	12,963
	0.8	1,620	1.13	0.92	3.8	0.141	76.7	1797.4	83.59	40	33	198	7,319

CuEq = CU% + ZN%*0.398 + CO%*5.901+AUGPT*0.553+AGGPT*0.005

1.1 Conclusions

- The Knife Lake deposit is a VMS deposit with Cu-Zn-Ag-Au-Co mineralization near surface that may be amenable to open pit mining. The economic viability of the Knife Lake property depends on successfully expanding mineralization at the Knife Lake deposit and discovering mineralization at other targets on the property.
- Based on comparable deposits in the Flin-Flon area and other VMS deposits in Saskatchewan the deposit will be responsive to conventional milling and flotation.
- The modelled deposit warrants further exploration and drilling to potentially extend the deposit at depth and along strike. Future exploration should take into account the regional structure, together with the volcanic stratigraphy since many known sulphide occurrences appear to be situated within a thin, regionally folded, but continuous, stratigraphic package.
- Adjacent mineralization to the modelled deposit of this study should also be considered as exploration targets. Regional exploration targets include Pistol Lake where iron rich volcanic rocks of the Pistol Lake structure have anomalous copper contents in numerous locations (600 ppm Cu not uncommon), mostly accompanied by anomalous zinc and silver values.
- Although the current mineralization is of relatively low-moderate grade, the deposit is directly below the overburden surface and the metallurgy is simple.

1.2 Recommendations

A summer field exploration program focused on the Gilbert Lake / Scimitar Lake area has been completed with results pending.

A diamond drilling program targeting mineralization in the immediate area of the Knife Lake deposit is recommended using oriented core. A detailed structural analysis on the deposit is necessary to better understand the structural domain and potential for repeat limbs. A review of historic Knife Lake deep drilling intercepts to test stacked horizon / overturned limb models should be undertaken. All holes should be surveyed using borehole EM geophysics.

A regional program consisting of field mapping and prospecting is recommended with follow up with a high resolution airborne geophysical survey to be flown over selected targets. A photo library and a whole rock geochemistry sampling program on historic core are recommended to better understand the lithological units and alteration assemblages.

1.3 Project Location, Description, Access and Ownership

The Knife Lake property is comprised of 96 mineral claims totaling 85,196.85 hectares situated in east-central Saskatchewan approximately 136 kilometres north west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 180 kilometres north east of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. The community of Southend, part of the Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation, is located approximately 19 kilometres north of the northernmost claim boundary. The claims, with a central point location of 636,434E and 6,199,407N (UTM Zone 13N, NAD83), are located on the Gilbert Lake 1:50K NTS map sheet 63M15.

The claims are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains"). The claims carry no underlying encumbrances, with the exception of two mineral claims that carry a 1% NSR. Rockridge has entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains to earn 100% ownership of the Property over a period of four years by making payments to Eagle Plains totaling $150,000, issuing up to 5,250,000 shares of Rockridge to Eagle Plains and incurring exploration expenditures of up to 3,250,000 on the Property. Exclusive of the pre-existing NSR on two claims, Eagle Plains will retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"), which may be reduced to 1% at any time upon payment of $2,000,000.

1.4 History

The first regional mapping work known to have been completed in the Churchill River-Flin Flon area occurred in 1896. At that time J. B. Tyrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, was involved in regional reconnaissance scale geological mapping and worked near Flin Flon. Tyrell never visited the immediate Knife Lake area.

The Knife Lake area saw extensive exploration from the late 1960s to the 1990s with the last documented work program completed in 2001. The immediate Knife Lake-Scimitar Lake area has been mapped several times by government geological surveys. The most recent mapping was by D. E. Pearson in 1971 (published 1973) and K. E. Ashton in 1997.

The earliest records of work in the immediate area of Knife Lake are dated October 1968. Straus Exploration conducted extensive exploration work from 1968-1972, consisting of geophysical surveys, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, trench sampling and diamond drilling on the western shore of Knife Lake. A diamond drill program consisting of 87 holes was completed. As a result of the exploration work, a mining lease was taken out, covering the copper showing and surrounding geochemical anomaly.

In 1996, Leader Mining International Inc. ("Leader") acquired the mining leases from CopperQuest. That year, Leader performed airborne and ground geophysics, trench sampling, and a bulk sample that was sent to Lakefield Research for metallurgical testing.

Leader's main focus between 1996 and 1998 was delineation drilling of the Knife Lake deposit; a total of 317 holes were drilled to outline mineralization at Knife Lake at depths of less than 100 meters. The stratabound mineralization is found in three zones, the Central-South Zone, the Bay Zone and the North Zone, together extending over a length of approximately 4,500 metres, varying in width from approximately 23 to 46 metres. The deposit averages about 15 metres in thickness and dips 30° toward 45° east.

Between 1998 and 1999, a Leader-Copperquest joint venture completed geophysical surveys, geological mapping and rock/soil sampling, on other targets on the property. Several of these anomalies were drilled in 1998 and although no significant results for VMS mineralization were reported, drilling demonstrated widespread occurrence of Knife Lake type altered volcanic host rocks. The program was also successful in discovering broad intersections of low-grade silver rich mineralization in 26 holes drilled along a five-kilometre-long east-west fault zone located one kilometre south of Knife Lake, with results of up to 81 metres of 68.9 g/t silver. This mineralization remains open at depth and along strike in all directions.

The lease at Knife Lake was allowed to lapse in 2017 and the area covering the main part of the Knife Lake deposit was acquired by Eagle Plains through the MARS online staking system. Additional claims to cover regional targets in the Knife Lake area were added in 2018.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

1.5.1 Geology

The region forms part of the Trans Hudson Orogen in east-central Saskatchewan. The dominant rock type in the area is granodioritic orthogneiss. Granitic and monzodioritic gneisses are abundant. The main supracrustal rock types include volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Glennie Domain. The Glennie Domain is part of a Palaeoproterozoic volcano-plutonic protocontinent which includes the Flin Flon domain and the Glennie domain, comprising what is referred to as the Flin Flon-Glennie Complex.

The Knife Lake property lies within the Scimitar Complex, a structural domain within what is generally known as the Churchill Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. In earlier work, the Scimitar Lake Block has been variously interpreted to be a sub-domain of the Glennie Structural Domain, a portion of the Kisseynew Domain or as straddling the contact between the two. Recently, there has developed a consensus that the Scimitar Complex is the apparently disconnected, northwestern extension of the Attitti Block of the northern Flin Flon Domain and the Amisk Volcanic package, the host rocks of most of the massive sulphide mineralization in the Flin Flon area. The idea of a single, continuous volcano-plutonic protocontinent stretching from the southern Flin Flon Domain through the Scimitar Complex and Proterozoic portions of the Hanson Block to the western Glennie Domain has been postulated.

The Scimitar Complex is a highly deformed, multiply-folded terrane dominated by middle to upper amphibolite facies hornblende-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneisses, of generally intermediate composition, and gneissic felsic intrusives. The lithologies have been divided into gneissic granodiorites and subordinate meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks. The lithologies frequently exhibit pegmatitic textures due to partial melting of the rock.

The immediate Knife Lake area is underlain by a package of mafic to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Granodioritic plutons occur east and west of the Knife Lake volcanic rocks (Harvey, 1997 and Abaco, 2000). Synmetamorphic meltrock is ubiquitous and intrudes much of the area at all scales from mm scale veinlets to bodies of hundreds of metres in extent. The Knife Lake sulphide deposit itself is hosted along the contact of underlying medium grained monzodioritic melt-rock and overlying pegmatite melt-rock. Typically, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form net textures in coarse grained pale green pegmatitic feldspar masses. The sulphide-mineralized pegmatitic phase is overlain by felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks.

Whole rock geochemical analyses indicate that there are at least two major groups of rocks present at Knife Lake. The first group comprises the alkali-rich pink "footwall gneiss" and the "green pegmatite". The second group includes tholeiitic volcanic derived rocks, amphibolites and quartz-feldspar ± garnet ± biotite schist.

The rocks in the vicinity of the Knife Lake property are generally north-striking with shallow easterly dips. In the copper mineralized zone, significant thickening of the mineralization occurs near the central portions of the deposit. This thickening is probably caused by drag folding on the limb of a larger scale fold. The lithologic sequence seen at Knife Lake appears to be repeated (including the occurrence of copper showings) at Scimitar Lake, four kilometres to the east. This is also due to large scale folding.

1.5.2 Mineralization

The Knife Lake Property hosts ten registered mineral showings in the Saskatchewan Minerals Database; copper mineralization at the Knife Lake deposit is the largest and most important known occurrence of copper mineralization in the Scimitar Complex. The copper-gold mineralization occurs in, and adjacent to, an apparently stratabound, "green pegmatite". This pegmatite lies on the contact between a pink footwall gneiss, believed to be a metasediment, and a hanging wall package comprised of tholeiitic amphibolites, quartzfeldspar±gamet±biotite schists and a diopside-bearing calc-silicate gneiss, believed to be a sequence of meta-volcanics and meta-volcaniclastic sediments.

The metallic mineralization is comprised of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite and rare native copper. No native gold is noted but, as most of the gold is free milling, it must be present as small grains adjacent to and intermixed with the sulphides. The sulphides occur as disseminations or net-textured stringers within the pegmatoidal texture or as large clots occasionally appearing at gangue-mineral grain boundaries. There is little or no conspicuous wall rock alteration associated with the copper-gold mineralization. A prominent gossan zone marks the surface expression of the mineralized "green pegmatite".

Copper showings at the Scimitar Lake area occur in limonite stained, felsic volcanics which contain trace chalcopyrite and about 3% combined pyrite and pyrrhotite. Historical mapping indicates that one of the Scimitar Lake occurrences is situated immediately south of a wide zone of cordierite-anthophyllite-garnet-biotite alteration. Such a suite of minerals would be characteristic of what would happen if a VMS-related alteration system were metamorphosed to middle to upper amphibolite facies. A second copper showing on Scimitar Lake contains up to 2% disseminated chalcopyrite and also occurs in cordierite-anthophyllite-garnet-biotite bearing rocks.

Some of the sulphides at the first occurrence have been remobilized during metamorphism and deformation, resulting in medium grained rocks with a pegmatitic granite appearance. For this reason, as well as the whole rock work completed by Buhlmann, which identified VMS-style alteration at Knife Lake, Leader Mining has postulated a VMS model to account for the copper occurrences in the area. The "green pegmatite" is believed to represent a mobilization from what may be nearby, possibly partially intact, VMS deposit.

Other smaller showings of pyrrhotite/pyrite±chalcopyrite occur throughout the Knife Lake-Scimitar Lake area, principally near the fold repeat of the Knife Lake stratigraphy, at Scimitar Lake. These showings are frequently associated with a diopside-bearing gneiss horizon and, in one instance, with graphitic schists.

1.5.3 Deposit Type

Mineralization at Knife Lake was originally thought to be hosted by a cross-cutting, “very coarse pegmatite-like, greenish felsic gneiss”. It now appears more likely that it represents a volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposit that has been significantly modified and somewhat remobilized by the syn-metamorphic emplacement of medium-grained to pegmatitic, granitic melt.

VMS deposits are base metal-rich mineral deposits, which can also contain lesser amounts of precious metals. Their ores can be major sources of zinc, copper, and lead, with gold and silver byproducts. These types of deposits are found worldwide, and often form in clusters, or camps. Several major VMS camps are known in Canada, these include the Flin Flon - Snow Lake, Bathurst and Noranda camps. These high-grade deposits are often in the range of 5 to 20 million tonnes but can be considerably larger.

1.6 Exploration and Drilling

1.6.1 Exploration

The earliest records of work in the immediate area of Knife Lake are dated October 1968. Straus Exploration conducted extensive exploration work from 1968-1972, consisting of horizontal loop, vertical loop and Turam EM ground geophysical surveys, ground magnetometer surveys, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching, sampling and diamond drilling over a gossanous copper-gold showing on the western shore of Knife Lake. Approximately 4.7 square kilometres of grid was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:6,000. A slightly smaller area was covered by geochemical and geophysical surveys. D. E. Pearson, as part of his 1971 mapping project, mapped in detail a portion of the grid on a scale of 1:7200. A diamond drill program consisting of 87 holes (2 Winkie and 85 XT sized core), totaling approximately 8,484 metres was completed. As a result of the exploration work, a mining lease was taken out covering the copper showing and surrounding geochemical anomaly.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development, the wholly-owned exploration division of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting conducted a regional airborne EM survey in 1980 and 1982. During 1989 and 1990 Cominco performed line-cutting, geological and geochemical surveys, on property approximately 2 kilometres north of Knife Lake. Results of these programs are not available.
The Knife Lake copper showing remained inactive until early 1989 when CopperQuest was formed. CopperQuest commissioned Standing Geophysics Ltd. (Standing) to re-establish Straus' grid over the copper prospect and to conduct horizontal-loop EM and proton magnetometer surveys. Standing Geophysics completed 77.6 line-km of magnetic surveying and 101 line-km of EM surveying in February 1989. In completing the EM survey, Standing used different cable lengths (coil separations) over the copper prospect in an attempt to locate areas where the copper mineralization may have been thickened due to folding. Three such areas were located and recommended for diamond drilling. In addition, three other conductive zones were identified outside of the immediate copper prospect area. A total of 1,829 m of drilling, in 24 holes, was recommended but never carried out.

In March, 1996, Leader Mining International acquired the mining leases from CopperQuest. Leader Mining International Inc. flew airborne EM, magnetic, and gravity surveys over the deposit. This was followed up with stripping and trenching of the deposit area with detailed mapping and chip sampling of the trenches. Ground TEM and magnetic surveys were completed on the Knife Lake grid.

In late 1996, a mini bulk sample of 2.4 tonnes of mineralization from the main trench at Knife Lake was sent to Lakefield Research to check the recovery of copper, gold, silver, cobalt, and zinc. Lakefield concluded that >90% of the copper and >80% of the gold could be easily recovered.

Leader's main focus between 1996 and 1998 was delineation drilling of the Knife Lake deposit. A total of 317 holes were drilled to outline mineralization at Knife Lake and to test the southeastern extension of the favorable geology and to test other outlying targets.

Between 1998 and 1999, a Leader-CopperQuest joint venture completed geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, ground IP/Resistivity, VLF-EM, and magnetic surveys on other targets on the property, at the Red Hill Lake, Pistol Lake, Gilbert Lake and Knife Lake areas. Several of these anomalies were drilled in 1998 and although no significant results for VMS mineralization were reported from drilling on these outlying targets, the results of the program demonstrated the wide spread occurrence of Knife Lake type altered volcanic host rocks. The program was however successful in discovering silver-rich mineralization in three holes drilled along a five-

kilometre-long east-west fault zone about one kilometre south of Knife Lake.

Hole K98-308 assayed 71 metres of 49 g/t silver, including 320 g/t over 3 metres. This hole was drilled to follow up a 1997 gold intercept of 3 g/t gold over one metre in Hole K97-122. Leader also announced assay results from drill holes K98-316 (55 g/t silver over 58 metres) and K98-311 (14.8 g/t silver over 57 metres).
Late in 1998, Leader published a drill-indicated geological resource of 20.3 million tonnes grading 0.6% copper, 0.1 g/t gold, 3.0 g/t silver, 0.06% cobalt and 0.11% zinc for the Knife Lake Deposit. The resource was calculated using the cross-section method and used assay data from 241 Leader holes and from 6 other holes drilled prior to Leader's drilling. A cutoff grade of 0.3% copper-equivalent and a minimum composite length of 3.0 metres was used.

In 1999, Leader drilled a total of 1,592 metres in 23 holes, K99-317 to K99-338, to follow up the silver-rich mineralization drilled in 1998. Every hole encountered silver-rich mineralization. This mineralization appears to be younger and overprints the VMS style mineralization of the Knife Lake deposit and is associated with epithermal alteration including dark green chlorite, fine sulfides and minor amounts of silica. Mineralization remains open at depth and along strike in all directions.

In 2000, ground TDEM and magnetic surveys were completed on the Knife Lake grid.

In 2001, the last year of documented work on the property, Leader completed 3 drill holes (K01-339 to -341) to test geophysical targets along the Knife Lake Horizon (AF 63M15-0028). The drilling failed to intersect significant base metal mineralization.

1.6.2 Drilling

There have been two significant phases of historical drilling carried out on the Knife Lake Project, both focused on the Knife Lake deposit area, with a limited amount of drilling testing other regional exploration targets.

A total of 37,907 metres in 432 holes have been drilled to test the Knife Lake deposit itself, including 5,278 metres in 62 holes that were drilled on the Minnova ground, which is at the south end of the deposit and not currently part of the tenure owned by Eagle Plains.

Regional drilling of targets on property owned by Eagle Plains amounts to 8,352 metres in 54 holes drilled on six separate targets, at Scimitar Lake, Pistol Lake, Gilbert Lake, Redhill Lake, Pauline Lake, and at Linda-McCullum.

2019 Drill Program

Rockridge completed a diamond drilling program at Knife Lake that commenced in March of 2019. The 12 hole, 1,053 programs was designed to confirm high-grade copper mineralization from historical drilling and test for mineralization up-dip and down-dip of the north-end of the deposit, where no historical drilling had been completed. None of the holes were drilled deeper than 90 metres, as all mineralization encountered thus far at Knife Lake has been intersected at less than 100 metres below surface.

Results from the 2019 confirmation holes have returned up to 33.1 metres (core length) of 1.28% copper and 43.8 metres (core length) of 0.78% copper. Assays from testing the Knife Lake Deposit up-dip, to the north, returned up to 15.2 metres (core length) of 2.01% copper. Assays from infill drilling returned up to 14.2 meters of 0.60% copper, including 1.0 metre of 2.8% copper and up to 10.5 metres (core length) of 0.61% copper, including 6.05 metres of 1.07% copper.

1.7 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

1.7.1 2018 Check Sampling

The majority of drill core from Leader Mining's drilling in the late 1990's is stored in the Pine Bay core storage facility south of Flin Flon. Adrian Forsyth, P.Geo., selected 25 samples of drill core for re-sampling. The drill core halves were cut in half and bagged for shipment to ALS Geochemistry in North Vancouver; the remaining quarter core was retained in the core racks. Supervision and sample security at the Pine Bay core facility in Flin Flon, MB meets best practice.

Assay analysis was conducted by ALS Geochemistry at their North Vancouver facility. Blank samples and appropriate standards were inserted into the sample stream following best practice by Adrian Forsyth, P.Geo. ALS Geochemistry maintains ISO certification.

1.7.2 2019 Drilling

Core from Rockridge's 2019 diamond drilling program was logged and sampled on site by staff of Terralogic Exploration Inc. Whole core was sawn in half and a total of 609 samples were bagged for shipment, first to an ALS Global prep lab in Saskatoon, SK and then on to Vancouver for geochemical analysis. Analysis consisted of 48 element four acid ICP-MS (ME-MS61) and gold (Au) 30 g Fire Assay – AA finish (Au-AA23). Over limit analysis were completed using the following analyses: Ore Grade copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and zinc (Zn) – four acid ICP-AES (ME-OG62).

The following QAQC sampling protocol was implemented: 1 blank sample for every 55 core samples, or at the discretion of the geologist, and 1 standard sample every 25 samples, or at the discretion of the geologist. The blank material used was landscape granite rock, from the Saskatoon Landscape Store, SK. The certified reference materials (CRM's) used for the program were ME-1208 and ME-1704, from CDN Resources, BC.

1.8 Data Verification

A re-sampling program of mineralized intervals drilled by Leader Mining in the late 1990's was done in July 2018 for the purposes of this mineral resource estimate by Adrian Forsyth, P.Geo., at the Pine Bay core facility south of Flin Flon, Manitoba; most of the Leader Mining core is stored there. A total of 25 drill core samples were selected from the 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001 drill programs. The drill core halves were cut in half and bagged for shipment to ALS Geochemistry in North Vancouver; the remaining quarter core was retained in the core racks. Supervision and sample security at the Pine Bay core facility in Flin Flon, MB meets best practice.

Assay analysis was conducted by ALS Geochemistry at their North Vancouver facility. Blank samples and appropriate standards were inserted into the sample stream following best practice by Adrian Forsyth, P.Geo. ALS Geochemistry maintains ISO certification. Results indicated that there is no bias in the historical assay data from 1996 through 2001. Earlier drill core from the 1970s and prior could not be verified as the core was stored onsite and has deteriorated to a point where resampling is not feasible.

Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo, a Qualified Person and co-author of this report, has visited the property twice including during the 2019 drill program. In addition Mr. Kenwood visited the Pine Lake core storage facility where substantially all of the holes from the Leader Mining 1996-1998 drilling is stored.

1.9 Metallurgical Testing

In the 2001 Saskatchewan Assessment Report 63M-0006 it was reported that Lakefield Research Ltd. conducted preliminary metallurgical testing including mineralogy, bond index and flotation work. A preliminary flowsheet

and reagent scheme were tested and achieved copper recovery of 90% and 80% gold recovery in the copper concentrate.

1.10 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Mineral Resource Estimate is summarized in Table 1-1 and 1-2 in the introduction of this report.

The resource for the Knife Lake deposit has been confined within an open pit shape to define "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using the input parameters summarized in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: Reasonable Prospect Pit Shape Price Input Parameters

Metal	Price $US	Units	Recovery (%)	Payables (%)
Cu	2.80	/lb	95	99
Zn	1.20	/lb	90	97
Co	18.00	/lb	89	97
Au	1300	/oz	80	96
Ag	17.00	/oz	55	90

In addition, an exchange rate of $CDN:$US of 0.77 has been used with a mining cost of $CDN 1.30/tonne mined and a royalty of 2% applied to the NSR values.

Interpolation for all metals has been done using 4 passes with anisotropic distances based on variography for 5 domains that have been created based on the mineralization. Ordinary kriging (OK) has been used as the final grades for all metals except Au which has final grades based on inverse distance squared (ID2) for better validation of the model. Outlier restriction of high grades for each metal and domain have been applied where deemed necessary based on cumulative probability plots (CPP) and percent of metal removed.

Interpolation parameters are summarized in the table below.

Table 1-4: Summary of Interpolation Parameters

Domain	Pass	Composites Restrictions			Anisotropic Search Distances (m)		
		Minimum #	Maximum #	Maximum/DH	Major	Minor	Vertical
1 - 4	1	5	8	2	50	25	10
	2	5	8	2	100	50	20
	3	5	6	2	150	75	30
	4	1	6	2	300	150	60
5	1	5	8	2	50	40	10
	2	5	8	2	100	80	20
	3	5	6	2	150	120	30
	4	1	6	2	300	240	60

Classification to Indicated is based on a continuous volume of modelled blocks in the central area of the deposit, with the average distance to at least 2 drill holes of up to 35m. All other interpolated blocks are

considered Inferred with distances to drill holes as summarized in the above table.

Figure 1-1 is a three-dimensional view of the Knife Lake block model illustrating the Cu Equivalent grade for the entire length of the deposit within Rockridge's claims. The view is looking northwest with a grid size of 200m x 200m to indicate the scale.

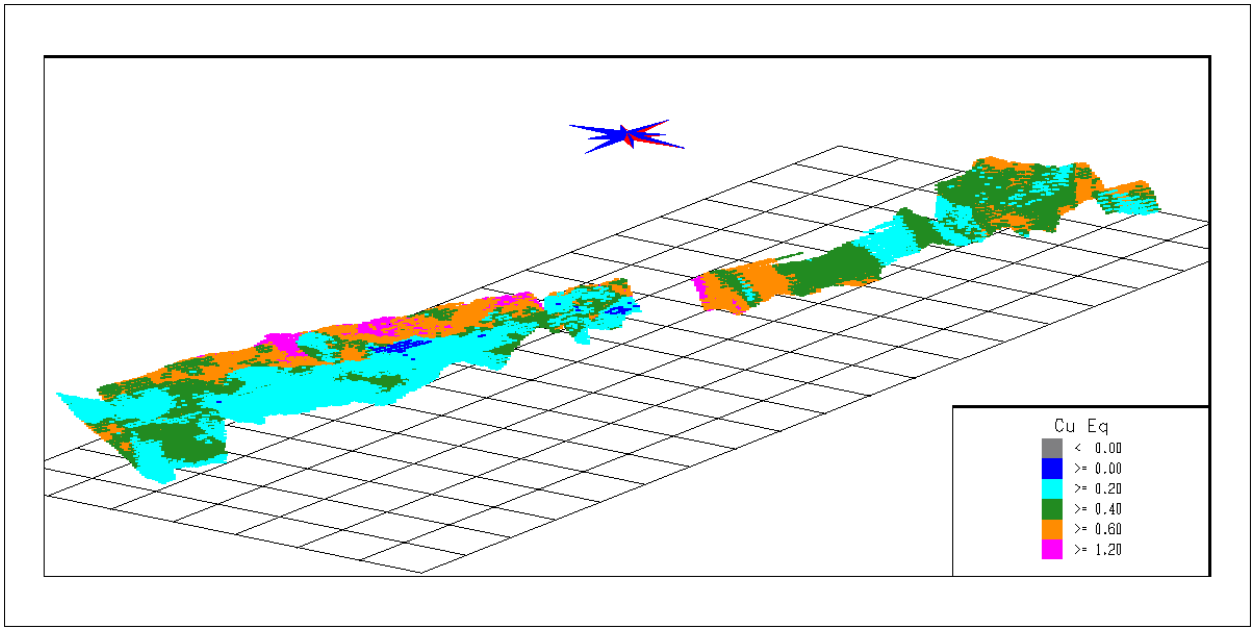


Figure 1-1: Knife Lake Deposit 3D View- Modelled Blocks showing Cu Eqv. Grade – looking Northwest

2 INTRODUCTION

This report on the Knife Lake property, located in east-central Saskatchewan, was prepared at the request of Rockridge Resources Ltd. (Rockridge) by Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) and by Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., with considerable support from Terralogic Exploration Consulting Inc. (Terralogic). Rockridge entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (Eagle Plains), the owner of the claims, to earn a 100% interest in the Knife Lake Property (the Property) by making certain cash payments, share payments and completing physical work on the property. Eagle Plains and Rockridge are both listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). The purpose of the report is to provide a maiden NI 43-101 mineral resource in accordance with standards laid out by National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

2.1 Project Scope

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in this report is the first NI 43-101 compliant estimate for the project.

The compilation of the report was overseen by Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., a qualified person under NI 43-101 who is independent from both Rockridge and Eagle Plains and by Sue Bird, P.Eng., Principal MMTS. Ms. Bird is a qualified person under NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with Rockridge or Eagle Plains except that of an independent consultant/client relationship. Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., Principal MMTS, was responsible for the section on metallurgy. The mineral resources reported herein are estimated to the standards and requirements stipulated in NI 43-101.

2.2 Sources of Information

Sources of information include reports and data collected by Eagle Plains and by Terralogic, a geological consulting company contracted by Eagle Plains to compile and review historical data on the Knife Lake Property. Data reviewed included geological maps and reports prepared by both the Geological Survey of Canada and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey. The authors have relied on historical information including exploration reports, technical papers, sample descriptions, assay results, maps and drill logs generated by previous operators and associated third party consultants. Historical documents and data sources used during the preparation of this report are cited in the text, as appropriate, and are summarized in the current report in Section 19.

2.3 Qualified Persons and Personal Inspection

Sue Bird, P.Eng., Tracy Meintjes, P.Eng., and Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo. are considered Qualified Persons under the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Mr. Kenwood visited the Property on May 15th, 2018 and went to La Ronge, Saskatchewan to visit the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources' Precambrian Geological Laboratory, which houses selected drill core from all over the region; several mineralized intervals from the Knife Lake property were reviewed at that time. On September 10, 2018, Mr. Kenwood visited the Pine Lake core storage facility where substantially all of the holes from the Leader Mining 1996-1998 drilling is stored. At that time, Mr. Kenwood inspected the core and undertook due diligence including matching assay sample tags in the boxes with information on historic assay sheets. Mr. Kenwood also visited the Knife Lake property on March 22, 2019 while Rockridge's 2019 diamond drilling program was in progress.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by the Authors for Rockridge Resources Ltd. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.

For the purpose of this report, the Author responsible has relied on ownership information provided by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., the owner of the property, and the Mineral Administration Registration System Saskatchewan ("MARS"), the latter being a web-based system that administers mineral titles in the province of Saskatchewan. The Author responsible has not researched historic property title or mineral rights for the Knife Lake Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

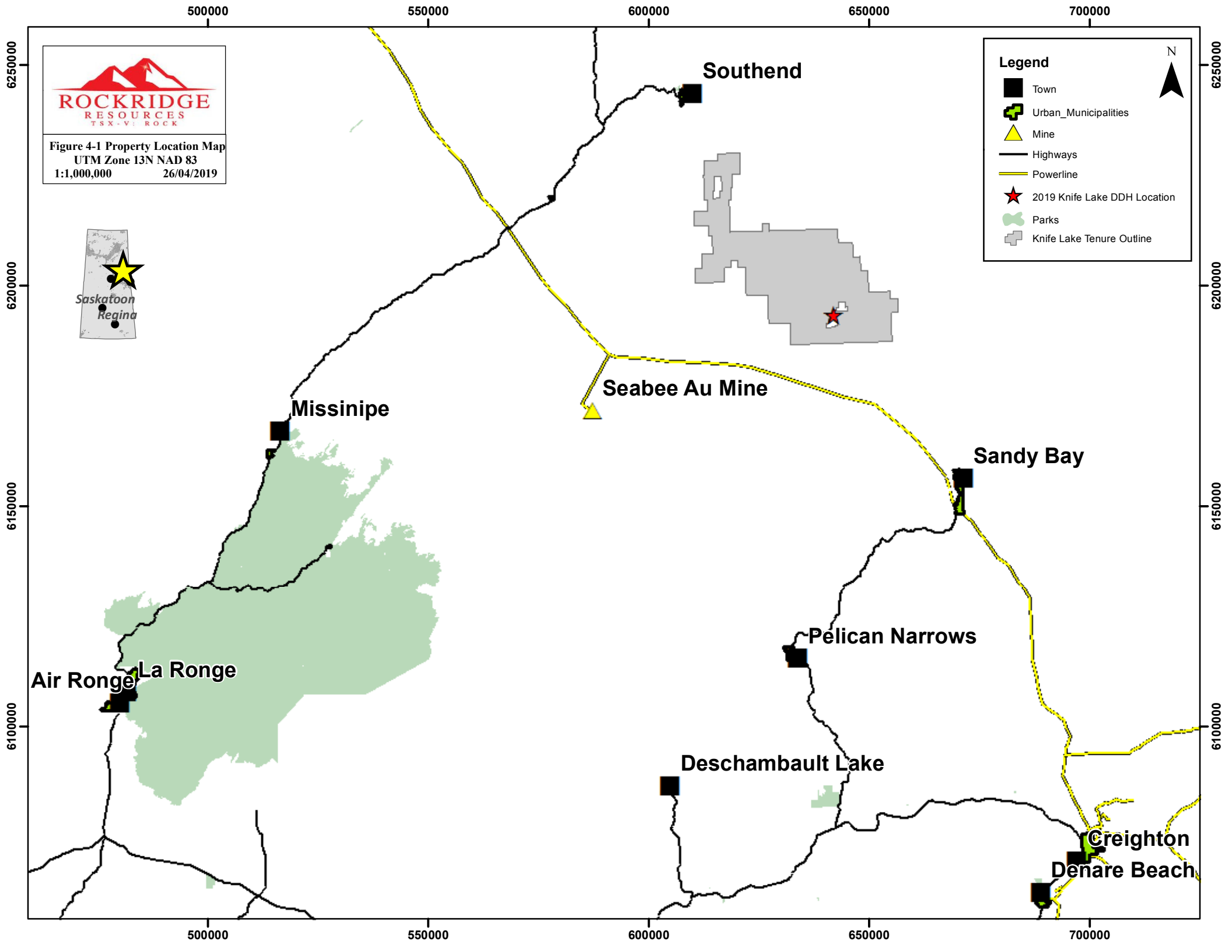
4.1 Property Location

The Knife Lake property is comprised of 96 mineral claims totaling 85,196.85 hectares (Table 1) situated in east-central Saskatchewan approximately 136 kilometres north west of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 180 kilometres north east of La Ronge, Saskatchewan (Figure 4-1). The community of Southend, part of the Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation, is located approximately 19 kilometres north of the northernmost claim boundary. The claims, with a central point location of 636,434 E and 6,199,407 N (UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83), are located on the Gilbert Lake 1:50K NTS map sheet 63M15.

4.2 Property Description

The 96 Mineral Claims (Figure 4-2) that comprise the Knife Lake property are 100% owned by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains"). The claims carry no underlying encumbrances with the exception of MC00007278 and MC00007280 which have an NSR of 1% in favor of Chris Knudsen (Table 4-1).

In September 2018, Rockridge entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains on the Knife Lake property. Under the terms of the agreement, Rockridge can earn 100% ownership of the Knife Lake project claims over a period of four years by making payments to Eagle Plains totaling $150,000, issuing up to 5,250,000 shares of Rockridge to Eagle Plains and incurring exploration expenditures of up to $3,250,000 on the Knife Lake property. Exclusive of the Knudsen claims, Eagle Plains will retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"), which may be reduced to 1% at any time upon payment of $2,000,000. Eagle Plains retains a 1.5% NSR on the Knudsen claims.


ROCKRIDGE
RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK
Figure 4-1 Property Location Map
UTM Zone 13N NAD 83
1:1,000,000 26/04/2019
Legend
N
Town
Urban_Municipalities
Mine
Highways
Powerline
2019 Knife Lake DDH Location
Parks
Knife Lake Tenure Outline
Saskatoon
Regina
Southend
Seabee Au Mine
Missinipe
Sandy Bay
Pelican Narrows
La Ronge
Air Ronge
Deschambault Lake
Creighton
Denare Beach
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6150000
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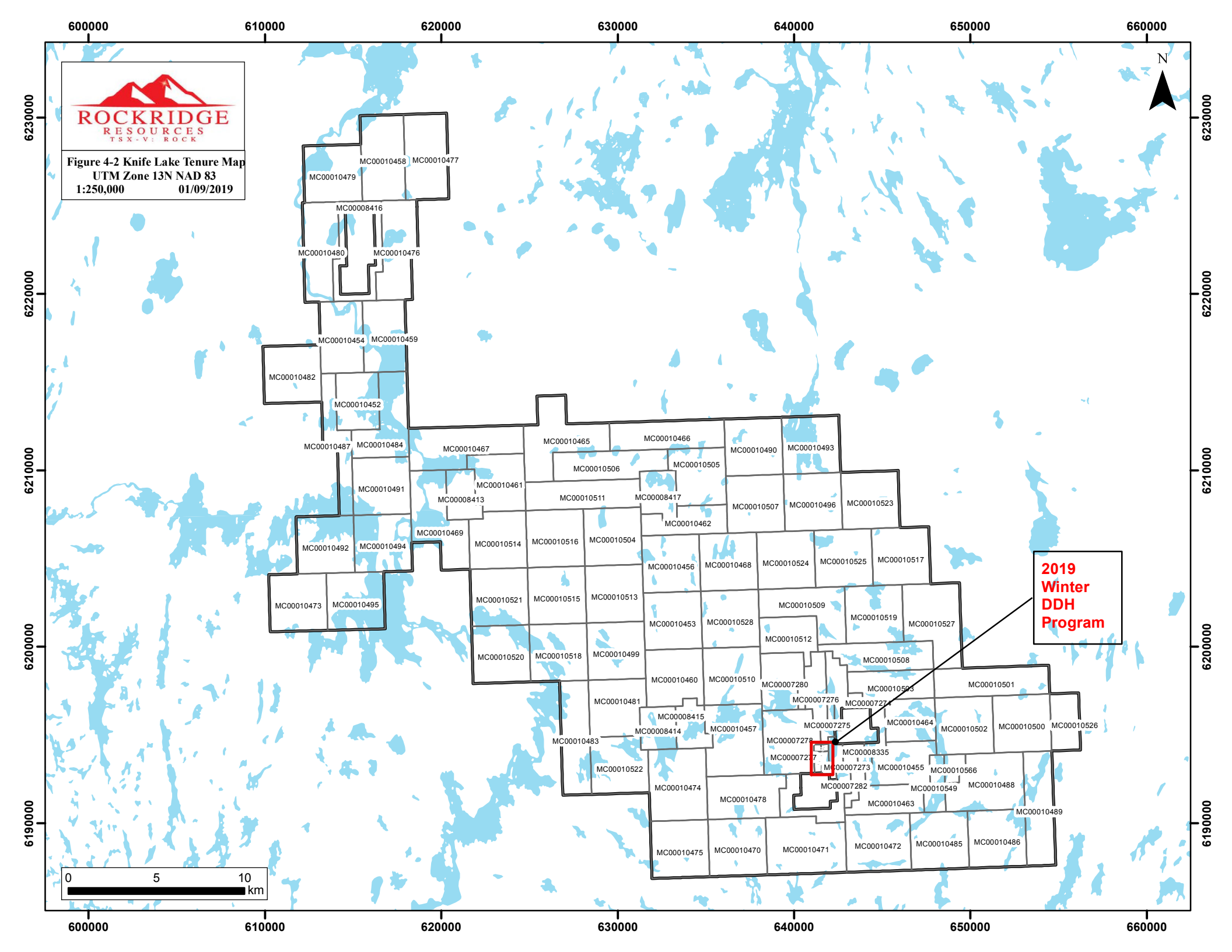
ROCKRIDGE
RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK
Figure 4-2 Knife Lake Tenure Map
UTM Zone 13N NAD 83
1:250,000 01/09/2019
N
600000
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630000
640000
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660000
6230000
6220000
6210000
6200000
6190000
MC00010458
MC00010477
MC00010479
MC00008416
MC00010480
MC00010476
MC00010454
MC00010459
MC00010482
MC00010452
MC00010487
MC00010484
MC00010467
MC00010465
MC00010466
MC00010490
MC00010493
MC00010506
MC00010505
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MC00010461
MC00008413
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MC00010507
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MC00007280
MC00010503
MC00010501
MC00010481
MC00007276
MC00007274
MC00008415
MC00007275
MC00010464
MC00010502
MC00010500
MC00010526
MC00008414
MC00010457
MC00007278
MC00010483
MC00008335
MC00007277
MC00007273
MC00010455
MC00010566
MC00010522
MC00007282
MC00010549
MC00010488
MC00010474
MC00010478
MC00010463
MC00010489
MC00010475
MC00010470
MC00010471
MC00010472
MC00010485
MC00010486
2019
Winter
DDH
Program
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5
10
km

Table 4-1: Knife Lake Mineral Disposition Summary

(Data is current and taken from the MARS system as of September 01, 2019)

Disposition #	Type	Status	Holder	Total Area (ha.)	Issuance Date	Renewal Date
MC00007272	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	17.038	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007273	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	164.726	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007274	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	375.354	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007275	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	132.21	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007276	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	465.384	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007277	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	84.434	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007278	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1091.224	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007279	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	16.227	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007280	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	730.434	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00007282	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	715.313	8/21/2017	11/19/2019
MC00008335	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	499.816	8/28/2017	11/26/2019
MC00008413	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	493.998	8/29/2017	11/27/2019
MC00008414	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	491.48	8/29/2017	11/27/2019
MC00008415	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	462.283	8/29/2017	11/27/2019
MC00008416	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	622.6	8/29/2017	11/27/2019
MC00008417	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	532.097	8/29/2017	11/27/2019
MC00010452	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	786.417	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010453	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.178	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010454	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	993.995	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010455	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	844.096	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010456	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.385	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010457	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1286.628	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010458	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1195.297	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010459	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	985.85	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010460	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1022.918	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010461	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	935.254	1/29/2018	4/28/2020

Disposition #	Type	Status	Holder	Total Area (ha.)	Issuance Date	Renewal Date
MC00010462	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	680.361	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010463	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	650.478	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010464	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	703.212	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010465	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1315.307	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010466	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1047.057	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010467	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1308.805	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010468	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.398	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010469	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1243.11	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010470	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1059.245	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010471	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1392.634	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010472	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1190.173	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010473	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.649	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010474	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1327.998	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010475	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1059.355	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010476	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1096.135	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010477	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1185.722	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010478	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1029.481	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010479	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.401	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010480	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1045.315	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010481	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	992.475	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010482	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1052.48	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010483	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1057.709	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010484	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1049.92	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010485	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1059.43	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010486	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1059.528	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010487	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	722.222	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010488	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1272.231	1/29/2018	4/28/2020

Disposition #	Type	Status	Holder	Total Area (ha.)	Issuance Date	Renewal Date
MC00010489	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1059.09	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010490	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1053.835	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010491	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.079	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010492	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.863	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010493	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1053.864	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010494	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.873	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010495	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.66	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010496	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.655	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010497	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	16.213	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010498	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	16.218	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010499	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.561	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010500	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1057.908	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010501	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1063.872	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010502	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1057.898	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010503	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	762.952	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010504	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.976	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010505	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	968.459	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010506	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	991.775	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010507	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.628	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010508	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	901.972	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010509	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1052.861	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010510	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.981	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010511	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1047.811	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010512	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	695.176	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010513	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.768	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010514	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1021.767	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010515	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.726	1/29/2018	4/28/2020

Disposition #	Type	Status	Holder	Total Area (ha.)	Issuance Date	Renewal Date
MC00010516	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.934	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010517	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.469	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010518	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.517	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010519	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.256	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010520	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.506	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010521	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.715	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010522	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1025.697	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010523	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1054.669	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010524	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.443	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010525	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1055.456	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010526	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	528.961	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010527	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1318.868	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010528	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	1056.189	1/29/2018	4/28/2020
MC00010545	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	16.237	2/5/2018	5/5/2020
MC00010549	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	333.698	2/5/2018	5/5/2020
MC00010566	Mineral Claim	Active	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.|100.000	162.328	2/6/2018	5/6/2020

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

Principal access to the project is by air, via float - or ski - equipped bush plane, which can be chartered at either La Ronge or Flin Flon. The closest all weather road access to the project area is at the community of Sandy Bay, Saskatchewan, on the Churchill River, about 43 kilometres south east of Knife Lake. A winter road, which begins near Sandy Bay and proceeds northwards to the community of Southend, Saskatchewan, crosses the property providing seasonal access for tracked vehicles. The Island Falls hydroelectric power generating station is located on the Churchill River at Sandy Bay. This station was constructed to provide power to the town of Flin Flon. However, in the mid 1990's, the government of Saskatchewan constructed a new high-tension power line to deliver the power to the uranium mines of the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan and all of the station's power output is now devoted to this purpose. The transmission line comes within 20 kilometres of the southwestern corner of the Knife Lake property.

The Knife Lake area is generally flat with an average elevation of 365 metres. Local topographic relief is limited to less than 50 metres, which typically occur over short horizontal distances. Outcrop exposure varies between 10 and 30 percent on the project area. The rest of the property is covered by thin glacial till deposits, local swamps and muskeg, or water and lake bottom sediments.

The climate is characteristic of Canada's mid-latitudes. Winters are long, stretching from mid-November to mid-May. Temperatures stay below freezing for most of the winter and frequently reach levels of -30° to -40°C. Summers are short and mild.

The property is covered by boreal forest with the dominant species being black spruce, balsam poplar and birch with minor white spruce and jack pine. Willows and grasses dominate the low marshy areas.

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and Crown authorizations. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.

Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan is governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to mine minerals except for exploration purposes. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty one years. Beginning in the second year and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is $15 per hectare. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years and may be extended as required.

The Author responsible is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to access or perform work on the property.

6 HISTORY

The first regional mapping work, known to have been completed in the Churchill River-Flin Flon area occurred in 1896. At that time J. B. Tyrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, was involved in regional reconnaissance scale geological mapping and worked near Flin Flon. Tyrell never visited the immediate Knife Lake area.

Nearly twenty years later the first recorded prospecting activity began. In 1913, a group of prospectors, working for Toronto entrepreneur Jack Hammel, discovered the Prince Albert gold mine on Amisk Lake. In 1915, this same team staked several base metal showings, one of which was a large, copper-zinc deposit which became the Flin Flon Mine. In the ensuing years, several additional gold and base metal deposits were discovered in the region.

The immediate Knife Lake-Scimitar Lake area has been mapped several times by government geological surveys. The first effort was by Satterly and Marshall in 1930, followed by F. C. Taylor in 1956 (published 1958), D. E. Pearson in 1971 (published 1973) and K. E. Ashton in 1996.

While the Sandy Bay-Flin Flon region has been explored for base and precious metals at various times over the past 80 years, the earliest records of work in the immediate area of Knife Lake are dated October, 1968. From 1968, through 1972, Straus Exploration conducted extensive exploration work, consisting of horizontal loop, vertical loop and Turam EM ground geophysical surveys, ground magnetometer surveys, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, trenching, sampling and diamond drilling, over a gossanous copper-gold showing on the western shore of Knife Lake. Approximately 4.7 square km of grid was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:6,000 over the copper prospect area. A slightly smaller area was covered by geochemical and geophysical surveys. D. E. Pearson, as part of his 1971 mapping project, mapped in detail a portion of the grid on a scale of 1:7,200. Between 1969 and 1971, 87 AXT and XRT drill holes totaling 8,484 metres were completed to delineate the Knife Lake deposit. As a result of the exploration work, a mining lease was taken out, covering the copper showing and surrounding geochemical anomaly.

In 1974, the property was transferred to A.L. Parres.

Between 1980 and 1983, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development flew an EM and magnetic survey that covered the showing area, followed up with geological mapping, prospecting, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling east and west of the Knife Lake –Scimitar Lake area. In 1983, 11 holes were drilled on regional targets, 5 BQ holes (397m) in the Gilbert Lake area and 6 BQ holes (443.1m) on the Pauline Lake target. The claims were later allowed to lapse.

In October 1989, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development restaked the showing and optioned the property to Copperquest Incorporated. CopperQuest commissioned Standing Geophysics Ltd. to re-establish the Straus Exploration grid over the copper prospect and to conduct horizontal-loop EM and proton magnetometer surveys. Standing Geophysics completed 77.6 line-km of magnetic surveying and 101 line-kilometres of EM surveying in February 1989. In completing the EM survey, Standing used different cable lengths (coil separations) over the copper prospect in an attempt to locate areas where the copper mineralization may have been thickened due to folding. Three such areas were located and recommended for diamond drilling. In addition, three other conductive zones were identified outside of the immediate copper prospect area. A total of 1,829 metres of drilling, in 24 holes, was recommended but never carried out. In 1990, A.L. Parres released reserves for the deposit. In 1992, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development completed ground HLEM and TDEM surveys over the MOK 1 grid which covers the showing (AF 63M15-0022)

During 1989 and 1990 Cominco performed line-cutting, geological and geochemical surveys, on property approximately 2 kilometres north of Knife Lake. Results of these programs are not available.

In March 1996, Leader Mining International Inc. (“Leader”) acquired the mining leases, after entering into an agreement with CopperQuest. Leader completed an extensive exploration program over the property, consisting of AEM surveys, prospecting, lithogeochemistry, soil geochemistry, EM surveys, Induced Polarization surveys, gravity surveys, LANDSAT satellite imagery analysis and diamond drilling. Extensive compilation work of the exploration results was carried out by different contractors and Leader's personnel.

In late 1996, a mini bulk sample of 2.4 tonnes of mineralization from the main trench at Knife Lake was sent to Lakefield Research to check the recovery of copper, gold, silver, cobalt, and zinc. Lakefield concluded that >90% of the copper and >80% of the gold could be easily recovered.

Between 1996-1999 Leader completed 334 NQ holes (28,544 metres) in the immediate area of the Knife Lake deposit. Leader also drilled 43 holes totaling 7,512 metres on regional targets at Linda McCullum, Pistol Lake, Gilbert Lake, Redhill Lake, and Scimitar Lake.

Between 1998 and 1999, a Leader-Copperquest joint venture completed geological mapping and rock and soil sampling, ground IP/Resistivity, VLF-EM, and magnetic surveys on other targets on the property, at the Red Hill Lake, Pistol Lake, Gilbert Lake and Knife Lake areas. The program culminated with a diamond drill program of 23 holes totaling 1,592 metres, K99-317 to K99-338, to test geophysical and geological targets along the prospective Knife Lake horizon.

In 2001, the last year of documented work on the property, Leader completed 3 drill holes (K01-339 to -341) to test geophysical targets along the Knife Lake Horizon (AF 63M15-0028). The drilling failed to intersect significant base metal mineralization.

The lease at Knife Lake was allowed to lapse in 2017 and the area covering the main part of the Knife Lake deposit was acquired by Eagle Plains through the MARS online staking system. Additional claims to cover regional targets in the Knife Lake area were added in 2018.

A summary of the work history can be found in Table 6-4.

6.1 Historical Drilling

There have been two significant phases of historical drilling carried out on the Knife Lake Project, both focused on the Knife Lake deposit. The work was conducted by Strauss Exploration (1969-1971) and Leader Mining (1996-1998).

Table 6-1: Historic Drilling

KNIFE LAKE PROJECT	# of holes	Metres
Knife Lake Deposit		
Eagle Plains Tenure*	370	32,628
Minnova Tenure	62	5,278
Total:	432	37,907
Regional Targets		
Linda-McCullum	24	5,156
Pistol Lake	4	832
Gilbert Lake	14	1,156
Redhill Lake	5	588
Pauline Lake	6	443
Scimitar Lake	1	177
Total:	54	8,352
Overall Total:	486	46,259
**historical holes within the current tenure boundaries*		

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The following is a summary of historical mineral resource estimates done by Leader Mining International Ltd. (AF 63M-0006, Report 10, 1998) (Table 6-2, 6-3).

Extensive drilling done by Leader from 1996-1998 at Knife Lake outlined a broad zone of mineralization occurring at less than 100 metres depth. The stratabound mineralization is found in three zones, the Central-South Zone, the Bay Zone and the North Zone, together extending over a length of approximately 4,500 metres, varying in width from approximately 23 to 46 metres. The deposit averages about 15 metres in thickness and dips 30° toward 45° east. The average specific gravity of mineralized material that was used was 3.4, as specific gravity of 2.67 was used for the waste rock calculations in the open pittable scenario.

Late in 1998, Leader published a drill-indicated geological resource of 20.3 million tonnes grading 0.6% copper, 0.1 g/t gold, 3.0 g/t silver, 0.06% cobalt and 0.11% zinc for the Knife Lake Deposit. The resource was calculated using the cross-section method and used assay data from 241 Leader holes and from 6 other holes drilled prior to Leader's drilling. A cutoff grade of 0.3% copper-equivalent and a minimum composite length of 3.0 metres was used.

Individual calculations were done for each of the three zones. Holes were plotted on vertical drill sections ranging from Section 20760 N to Section 24905 N, covering a strike length of 4,145 metres.

Table 6-2: 1998 Leader Mining Knife Lake Historical Geological Resource Estimate

Zone	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Zn (%)	Cu Eq (%)
Central-South	16,759,647	0.62	91	2.9	57.6	0.07	0.72
Bay	1,052,343	0.45	206	1.8	65	0.02	0.59
North	2,512,055	0.52	180	3.4	84.1	0.44	0.87
Overall	20,324,045	0.6	108	3	61	0.11	0.83

Leader Mining used the same method to calculate an open pittable geological resource estimate of 10,973,574 tonnes at 0.75% copper, 0.1 g/t gold, 3.4 g/t silver, .06% cobalt, and 0.06% zinc with an estimated waste to ore ratio calculated was 2.63.

Table 6-3: 1998 Leader Mining Knife Lake Open Pit Geological Resource Estimate

Zone	Tonnes (Ore)	Tonnes (Waste)	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Zn (%)	Cu Eq (%)	Waste:Ore Ratio
Central-South	10,229,695	24,010,510	0.76	97	3.4	63.5	0.06	0.95	2.35
Bay	138,361	1,028,564	0.6	825	2.5	47.6	0.07	1.11	7.43
North	605,518	3,839,566	0.65	55	3.3	77.4	0.09	0.86	6.34
Overall	10,973,574	28,878,640	0.75	104	3.4	64	0.06	0.95	2.63

The responsible Author advises that these mineral resource estimates, as disclosed, are not supported by a compliant National Instrument 43-101 technical report, contrary to NI 43-101. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves in accordance with NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These estimates do not comply with categories prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 or the Canadian Institute of Mining and are disclosed only as indications of the presence of mineralization and are considered to be a guide for additional work. The historical models and data sets used to prepare these historical estimates are not available to Rockridge and the author is not aware of any more recent resource estimates or data. The categories used for the Leader Mining 1998 historical resource estimates are stated as being "drill-indicated". This is not a resource category as defined under 43-101 CP Section 2.4 (1) and (2)6 but based on the methodologies and drill hole spacing it would likely be equivalent to an inferred resource category.

Table 6-4: Knife Lake Work History

TOTAL DOCUMENTED HISTORIC WORK EXPENDITURES:	$2,541,458.33				
LOCATION	**COMPANY**	**REPORT #**	**WORK VALUE**	**YEAR**	**COMMENTS**
Reindeer River-Scimitar Lake-Mokoman Lake area	COPPERQUEST-LEADER MINING INTERNATIONAL INC-PINE CHANNEL GOLD	63M-0006	N/A	1998	DDH 287 holes / Helicopter Dighem V EM-Mag 11,166 line km/ ground TEM 436 line km TEM borehole 4132 m EM-mag 282 line km gravity 2500 sq kilometer 977 stations / landsat / prospecting / mapping / trenching ;
Reindeer River area	PARRES, A L (STRAUS EXPLORATION INC),	63M11-0028	N/A	1969-70	DDH 16 holes 1311m;Airborne E M and magnetic survey 2491 line mi;ground HLEM 39.7 line km;trenching;
Scimitar Lake area	STRAUS EXPLORATION INC-SEWAP, HORACE	63M15-0001	N/A	1969	DDH 2 holes 36.2 m;
Mokoman Lake area	PARRES, A L	63M15-0002	N/A	1969	DDH 99 holes 8449m; ground HLEM - Mag - EM 162.6 line km /soil 1955 geochem ;
Mokoman Lake area	PARRES, A L	63M15-0003	N/A	1971	ground EM 34.6 line km /DDH 2 holes 293 m / soil 180 geochem ;
Mokoman Lake area	PARRES, A L	63M15-0004	N/A	1969	ground HLEM - Mag - EM 162.6 line km /soil 1955 geochem / DDH 99 holes ;
Mokomon Lake area	HOLLAND, MERLE A	63M15-0005	N/A	1973	ground HLEM - EM 12.4 line km;
Gilbert-Pauline Lakes area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0008	N/A	1982	airborne EM-Mag 6077 line km;
Gilbert Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0009	N/A	1981	Max-Min 165 line km;
Pauline Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0010	N/A	1981	MaxMin 115 line km;
Gilbert Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0011	N/A	1982-83	ground Mag 12 line km / MaxMin 115 line km / airborne Mag-EM 3384.5 line km / DDH 5 holes
Pauline Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0012	N/A	1982-83	mapping / ground Mag 11 line km; DH 6 holes 443.4 m;
Gilbert-Pauline Lakes area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0013	N/A	1984	mapping;
Atchakoos Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0014	N/A	1984	Max-Min Mag 53.3 line km;
Williams River area	COMINCO LTD	63M15-0016	$5,354.67	1989	ground HLEM and magnetic surveys; 7.13 line km;
Williams River-Atchakoos Lake area	COMINCO LTD	63M15-0017	$27,803.35	1989	ground HLEM and magnetic surveys 35.4 line km;
Scimitar Lake area	COMINCO LTD	63M15-0018	$41,087.29	1989	ground HLEM and magnetic surveys; 59.2 line km;
Reindeer River area	COMINCO LTD	63M15-0019	$35,473.45	1989	ground HLEM and magnetic surveys; 51.4 line km;
Mokoman Lake area	COPPERQUEST INC	63M15-0020	$63,392.05	1991	ground mag - HLEM 101.4 line km;
Atchakoos Lake area	COMINCO LTD	63M15-0021	$20,086.00	1990	geological mapping;soil 683 geochem;
Mokoman Lake area	HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT	63M15-0022	$53,777.90	1992	ground mag - HLEM 44.1line km / TDEM 20 line km;
Mokoman Lake area	COPPERQUEST INC	63M15-0023	N/A	1996	DDH 35 holes 2122 m;
Mokoman Lake-Williams River area	COPPERQUEST INC	63M15-0024	N/A	1997	DDH 27 holes 2361 m;
Scimitar-Mokoman-McInnes Lakes area	LEADER MINING INTERNATIONAL INC-COPPERQUEST	63M15-0025	$642,083.40	1998-99	geological mapping and reconnaissance / soil geochem / IP - Mag - VLF geophysics / DDH 24
Knife-Pistol-Scimitar Lakes area	LEADER MINING INTERNATIONAL INC-CONSOLIDATED PINE CHANNEL GOLD CORPORATION	63M15-0026	$256,125.38	2000	HPTEM 131.2 line km Mag 76.45 line km;
Scimitar Lake-McDonald, Reindeer Rivers area	LEADER MINING INTERNATIONAL INC-CONSOLIDATED PINE CHANNEL GOLD INC	63M15-0027	$285,815.17	2000	mapping / lithogeochem / structural analysis ;
Gilbert-Mokoman-Scimitar-Redhill-Pistol Lakes area	LEADER MINING INTERNATIONAL INC	63M15-0028	$592,218.80	2001	DDH 22 holes 2900 m;
South Royal Lake area	STRAUS EXPLORATION INC,	64D02-0003	N/A	1971	ground E M survey 610 line km;
McInnis Lake area	STRAUS EXPLORATION INC	64D02-0004	N/A	1971	DDH 3 holes 132.6 m; ground magnetic survey 27.7 line km; grid soil 2000 geochem;
McInnis Lake area	STRAUS EXPLORATION INC	64D02-0005	N/A	1970	ground EM survey 47.5 line km;
Pistol Lake area	CRAWFORD, K (STRAUS EXPLORATION INC)	64D02-0006	N/A	1971	DDH 1 hole 97.5 m; ground EM 23.8 line km;
McDonald Creek-Reindeer River area	COMINCO LTD	64D02-0012	$158,001.65	1990	DDH 5 holes 461.05m; Ground HLEM and magnetic surveys 31 line km; tree bark 42 geochem;sampling; basal till 64 samples;
Pistol-McInnis Lakes area	HOFFMAN, DALE (CONSOLIDATED PINE CHANNEL GOLD)	64D02-0013	$141,811.86	1995	DDH 4 holes 566.4m; ground HLEM and magnetic surveys 22.8 line km;
Devil Rapids area	SAIKO, W	64D03-0001	N/A	1952-53	DDH 5 holes 170.5 m; ground magnetic survey;
Devil Rapids area	BRAIN, JOE	64D03-0002	N/A	1959	trenching;
Reindeer River area	STUDER MCANN, BERNA,	64D03-0006	$480.00	1989	ground HLEM survey 1 line km;
Royal Lake area	SCURRY-RAINBOW OIL LTD	64D03-0010	N/A	1968	DDH 5 holes 58.5 m; ground EM and magnetic surveys;
Royal Lake area	REDE EXPLORATIONS	64D03-0011	N/A	1967	prospecting; trenching;
Royal Lake-Reindeer River area	PINE CHANNEL GOLD CORPORATION, (NORANDA OPTION)	64D03-0012	$77,614.00	1992	DDH 3 holes 356.1m; geological mapping, prospecting , trench sampling rock 91 geochem;
Royal Lake-Reindeer River area	PINE CHANNEL GOLD CORPORATION, (NORANDA OPTION)	64D03-0013	$60,616.19	1993	DDH 1 hole 128.2m;
Royal Lake-Reindeer River area	PINE CHANNEL GOLD CORPORATION, (NORANDA OPTION)	64D03-0014	$69,060.16	1992	ground HLEM MaxMin 68.5 line km / ground magnetic 62.5 line km / gravity 6 km;
Dumont Lake area	ALBRECHT, J AND LEE, S E,	64D08-0005	$10,657.01	1967	prospecting;
		TOTAL:	**$2,541,458.33**		

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The region forms part of the Trans Hudson Orogen in east-central Saskatchewan (Figure 7-1). The dominant rock type in the area is granodioritic orthogneiss. Granitic and monzodioritic gneisses are abundant. The main supracrustal rock types include volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Glennie Domain. The Glennie Domain is part of a Palaeoproterozoic volcano-plutonic protocontinent which includes the Flin Flon domain and the Glennie domain. Together the two domains are referred to as the Flin Flon-Glennie Complex.

Knife Lake lies within the Scimitar Complex (formerly known as the Scimitar Lake Block), a structural domain within what is generally known as the Churchill Structural Province of the Canadian Shield (Figure 2). The Churchill Province is lower Proterozoic (Aphebian) in age. In earlier work, the Scimitar Lake Block has been variously interpreted to be a sub-domain of the Glennie Structural Domain, a portion of the Kisseynew Domain or as straddling the contact between the two. Recently, there has developed a consensus that the Scimitar Complex is the apparently disconnected, northwestern extension of the Attitti Block of the northern Flin Flon Domain and the Amisk Volcanic package, the host rocks of most of the massive sulphide mineralization in the Flin Flon area. The idea of a single, continuous volcano-plutonic protocontinent stretching from the southern Flin Flon Domain through the Scimitar Complex and Proterozoic portions of the Hanson Block to the western Glennie Domain has been postulated.

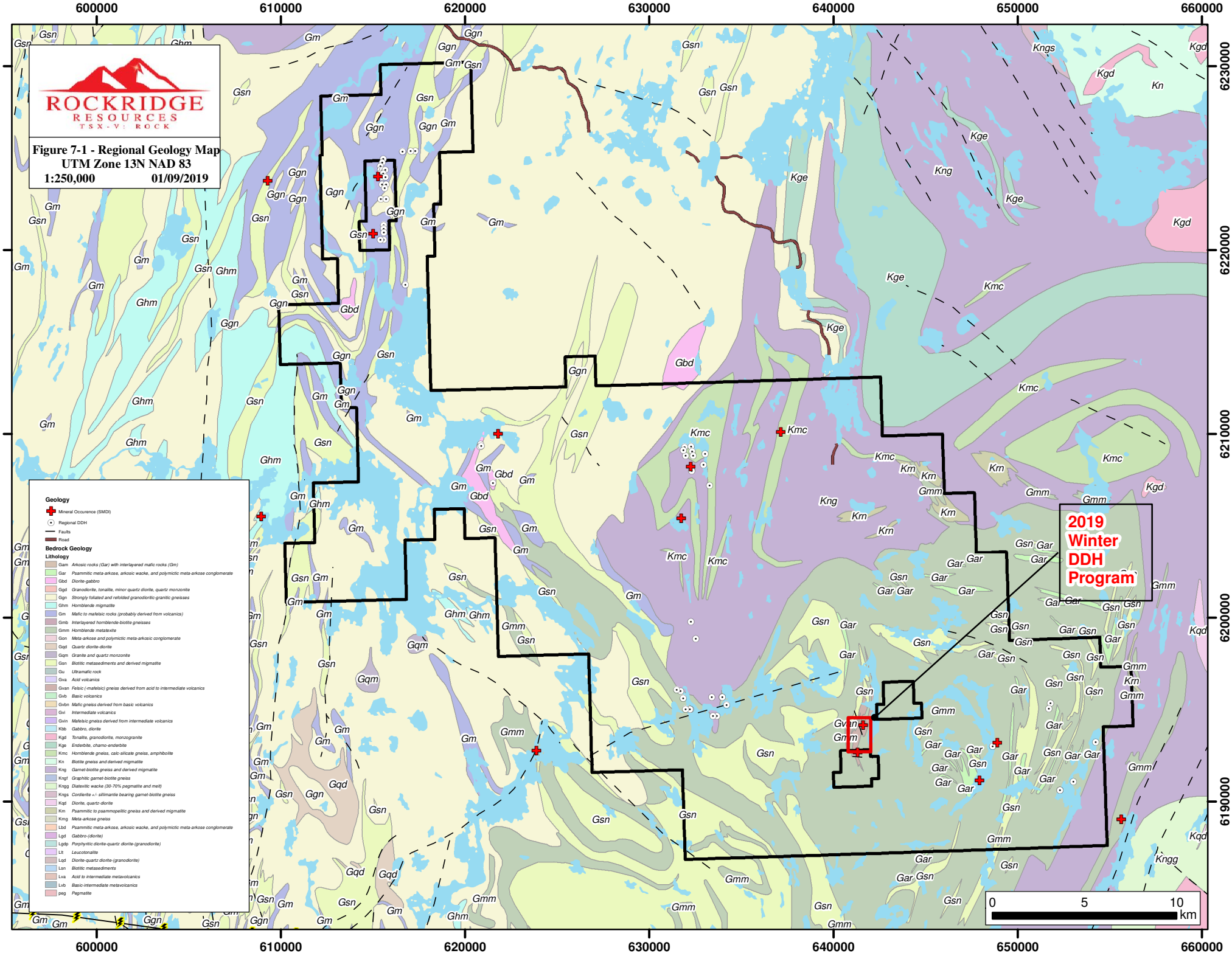
The Scimitar Complex is a highly deformed, multiply-folded terrane dominated by middle to upper amphibolite facies hornblende-biotite-plagioclase-quartz gneisses, of generally intermediate composition, and gneissic felsic intrusives. The lithologies have been divided into gneissic granodiorites and subordinate meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks. Mafic volcanics and meta-gabbros are uncommon but present. The lithologies frequently exhibit pegmatitic textures due to partial melting of up to 30 percent of the rock, in the case of granodioritic rocks and calcic wackes. Crosscutting, late granitic pegmatites are also noted. Due to the metamorphic grade, original sedimentary and/or volcanic textures and structures, other than gross lithologic layering, are rare. Relict pillow structures are believed to have been found in a least one locality and drilling at Steephill Lake in the southwestern part of the property has intersected fragmental, probably volcanic rocks.

The area northeast and east of Scimitar Lake and Pistol Lake is underlain by the western extensions of the sedimentary Kisseynew gneiss belt. The gneiss belt is dominated by psammitic and pelitic gneisses. The region underwent upper amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism. The metavolcanic rocks of the Glennie Domain range from rare rhyolitic through common dacitic and andesitic compositions to less common basaltic rocks. The intermediate to mafic rocks are medium to coarse grained and contain invariably black amphibole. The felsic, dacitic to rhyolitic members tend to be medium to fine grained with dominant feldspar, quartz and only minor biotite and hornblende. Younger monzodioritic intrusive rocks are ubiquitous throughout the region. The Kisseynew sedimentary gneisses are characterized by medium to coarse grained quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss with variable contents of hornblende; 1-3% flaky graphite is common in many sedimentary gneisses in the region. In the project area, thrusting occurred from east to west and strata dip generally east and trend north to northeast.

Various authors have recognized a minimum of two, and most probably between three and five deformation events, with associated folding, affecting the Scimitar Complex. Most of the folds are large scale

with amplitudes and wavelengths in the order of 2 to 10 km. Minor folds are present, but not common, refolding other small scale folds. They appear to be associated primarily with the D2 deformation event. These features result in an appearance of much less structural complexity, at a large scale of tens to hundreds of metres than is actually present in the domain.

The region between Scimitar Lake and Gilbert Lake shows a refolded F2 syncline-anticline pattern. If one extrapolates from the Knife Lake deposit and follows the structural trend around the refolded F2 synforms and antiforms, several areas stand out as likely hosts of Knife Lake horizon volcanic rocks.


ROCKRIDGE
RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK
Figure 7-1 - Regional Geology Map
UTM Zone 13N NAD 83
1:250,000 01/09/2019
2019
Winter
DDH
Program
Geology
Mineral Occurence (SMDI)
Regional DDH
Faults
Road
Bedrock Geology
Lithology
Gam Arkosic rocks (Gar) with interlayered matic rocks (Gm)
Gar Psammitic meta-arkose, arkosic wacke, and polymictic meta-arkose conglomerate
Gbd Diorite-gabbro
Ggd Granodiorite, tonalite, minor quartz diorite, quartz monzonite
Ggn Strongly foliated and refolded granodioritic-granitic gneisses
Ghm Hornblende migmatite
Gm Matic to mafelsic rocks (probably derived from volcanics)
Gmb Interlayered hornblende-biotite gneisses
Gmm Hornblende metatexite
Gon Meta-arkose and polymictic meta-arkosic conglomerate
Gqd Quartz diorite-diorite
Gqm Granite and quartz monzonite
Gsn Biotitic metasediments and derived migmatite
Gu Ultramatic rock
Gva Acid volcanics
Gvan Felsic (-mafelsic) gneiss derived from acid to intermediate volcanics
Gvb Basic volcanics
Gvbn Matic gneiss derived from basic volcanics
Gvi Intermediate volcanics
Gvin Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate volcanics
Ktb Gabbro, diorite
Kgd Tonalite, granodiorite, monzogranite
Kge Enderbite, charno-enderbite
Kmc Hornblende gneiss, calc-silicate gneiss, amphibolite
Kn Biotite gneiss and derived migmatite
Kng Garnet-biotite gneiss and derived migmatite
Kngt Graphitic garnet-biotite gneiss
Kngg Diatexitic wacke (30-70% pegmatite and melt)
Kngs Cordierite +/- sillimanite bearing garnet-biotite gneiss
Kqd Diorite, quartz-diorite
Krn Psammitic to psammopelitic gneiss and derived migmatite
Kmg Meta-arkose gneiss
Lbd Psammitic meta-arkose, arkosic wacke, and polymictic meta-arkose conglomerate
Lgd Gabbro-(diorite)
Lgdp Porphyritic diorite-quartz diorite-(granodiorite)
Lit Leucotonalite
Lqd Diorite-quartz diorite-(granodiorite)
Lsn Biotitic metasediments
Lva Acid to intermediate metavolcanics
Lvb Basic-intermediate metavolcanics
peg Pegmatite
0
5
10
km
600000
610000
620000
630000
640000
650000
660000
6230000
6220000
6210000
6200000
6190000

7.2 Property Geology

Knife Lake: The Knife Lake area is underlain by a package of mafic to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Granodioritic plutons occur east and west of the Knife Lake volcanic rocks (Harvey, 1997 and Abaco, 2000) (Figure 7-2). Synmetamorphic meltrock is ubiquitous and intrudes much of the area at all scales from mm scale veinlets to bodies of hundreds of metres in extent. The Knife Lake sulphide deposit is hosted along the contact of underlying medium grained monzodioritic melt-rock and overlying pegmatite melt-rock. Typically, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite form net textures in coarse grained pale green pegmatitic feldspar masses. The sulphide-mineralized pegmatitic phase is overlain by felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanic rocks.

Whole rock geochemical analyses indicate that there are at least two major groups of rocks present at Knife Lake. The first group comprises the alkali-rich pink "footwall gneiss" and the "green pegmatite" (high Na, K, Sr, Ba). The second group includes tholeiitic (iron rich) volcanic derived rocks, amphibolites and quartz-feldspar ± garnet ± biotite schist (high Fe, low Na, K, Sr, Ba).

The rocks in the vicinity of the Knife Lake property are generally north-striking with shallow easterly dips. In the copper mineralized zone, significant thickening of the mineralization occurs near the central portions of the deposit. This thickening is probably caused by drag folding on the limb of a larger scale fold. The lithologic sequence seen at Knife Lake appears to be repeated (including the occurrence of copper showings) at Scimitar Lake, four kilometres to the east. This is also due to large scale folding.

The primary structural features have been completely obliterated in the Knife Lake - Scimitar Lake area although rare primary features such as remnant pillows, have been observed further south. Three major deformational events can be observed both regionally and at outcrop scale. The first (D1) produced isoclinal folding and a coeval regional axial planar foliation, which is defined by the planar-preferred orientation of peak metamorphic minerals such as biotite, sillimanite and hornblende. Mesoscopic D1 isoclinal fold closures are commonly defined by layers of granitic leucosome which suggests that partial melting occurred very early in the tectonic history.

The S1 foliation, resulting from D1, is commonly refolded by close to tight D2 folds that generally plunge to the north, and whose axial planes dip moderately to steeply towards the northeast. A third phase of deformation (D3) produce open, gently to moderately northeast plunging folds whose axial planes generally dip steeply towards the southeast.

The Knife Lake sequence is cut by a series of northwesterly and westerly striking normal faults of limited displacement. Although the sense of movement on these faults is north side up, there is also an apparent south side east movement. These faults appear to be late stage brittle faults. They are most certainly post-mineralization and appear to cut all folds. They show associated fault breccias and weak low temperature hydrothermal alteration (chloritization and haematization of feldspars).

Pistol Lake area: The Pistol Lake area is located 18 kilometres northwest of Knife Lake. Straus Exploration found copper mineralization in several parts of the Pistol Lake area. From west to east, the area is underlain by monzodiorite, granodiorite, mafic volcanic rocks, intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, mafic volcanic rocks. On

the southeast part of the grid granodiorite is exposed. Foliations trend dominantly north and dip east. Aeromagnetic data strongly suggest that the Pistol Lake strata are folded in an antiform. The fold is overturned to the west and plunges gently northeast.

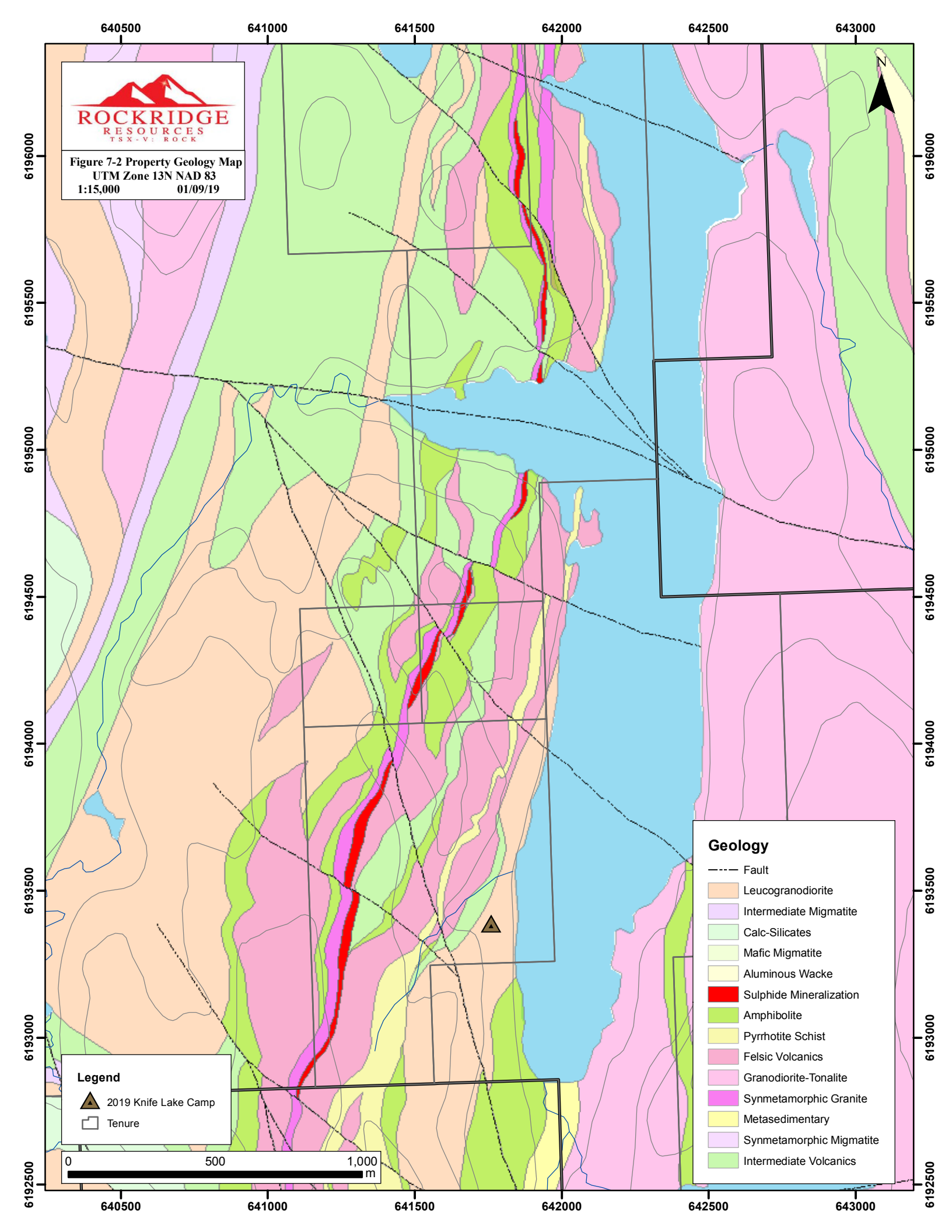
Alteration is present in the form of wide spread garnets and occasional rust zones in mafic volcanic rocks, indicating iron addition. In places, rusty, garnetiferous amphibole feldspar quartz gneiss with rare anthophyllite and cordierite have been noted. Lithogeochemical results confirm high iron contents (14-16 weight-% Fe203) in many of the mafic garnetiferous volcanic rocks.

Redhill Lake area: Redhill Lake is located 26 kilometres northwest of Knife Lake. From west to east Redhill Lake is underlain by granodioritic orthogneiss, amphibole-rich fissile mafic schist with 0.5 to 8 vol-% pyrrhotite, massive to banded amphibole-feldspar-pyrrhotite schist with bands of semi-massive graphitic pyrrhotite, amphibole-feldspar-biotite +/- garnet gneiss. In the SW part of the grid and along the Send, monzodioritic gneiss is dominant. Foliations are variable but NE trends and shallow SE dips are dominant. In the area of the semi-massive sulfide occurrences a fault can be recognized at the contact between the underlying granodioritic orthogneiss and the overlying sulfide bearing amphibole rich gneiss. The fault is parallel to the regional foliation and it is interpreted as a low angle reverse fault. The sulphide-rich, graphitic base of the amphibole feldspar gneiss package was a favorable locus for stress release by faulting.

The amphibole gneiss has a high Ti02 and Fe203 content. It is quite possible that the material represents a ferrogabbro sill.

Scimitar Lake: Scimitar Lake is located about six kilometres east of Knife Lake. Mapping in the Scimitar Lake area has identified large scale folding and the presence of wide zones of felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks, as well as VHMS style mineralization and alteration. The structural interpretation suggests that large scale folding has resulted in the economically important Knife Lake stratigraphy being repeated in parts of the Scimitar Lake area. The volcanic packages appear to be folded and overturned to the west and plunging southeast. On the east limb of this antiform, biotite-garnet-cummingtonite+/-anthophyllite bearing rocks were noted and chalcopyrite mineralization was recognized.

Gilbert Lake: Gilbert Lake is located eight kilometres west-northwest of the Knife Lake camp. Regional geological and magnetic data suggest that the Gilbert Lake area occupies the west flank of a major domal structure between Knife Lake and Gilbert Lake. The Knife Lake volcanic rocks drape around the dome. They re-appear at Gilbert Lake in a narrow band along the east shore of the large peninsula in north Gilbert Lake. Altered intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks are exposed on the east shore of the peninsula. The sampled material consists of coarse grained garnet-amphibole gneiss. Individual garnet crystals reach 25 mm diameter and the dark amphibole crystals are to 30 mm in length. Chemical data for a single rock sample show (Ca+Na) depletion and (Fe+Mg) addition. The Co/Ni ratio of 0.9 is high. The rock is derived from a dacitic to andesitic precursor.


ROCKRIDGE
RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK
Figure 7-2 Property Geology Map
UTM Zone 13N NAD 83
1:15,000 01/09/19
N
640500
641000
641500
642000
642500
643000
6196000
6195500
6195000
6194500
6194000
6193500
6193000
6192500
Geology
Fault
Leucogranodiorite
Intermediate Migmatite
Calc-Silicates
Mafic Migmatite
Aluminous Wacke
Sulphide Mineralization
Amphibolite
Pyrrhotite Schist
Felsic Volcanics
Granodiorite-Tonalite
Synmetamorphic Granite
Metasedimentary
Synmetamorphic Migmatite
Intermediate Volcanics
Legend
2019 Knife Lake Camp
Tenure
0
500
1,000
m

ROCKRIDGE RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK

Knife Lake Project

Figure 7-3 Regional Geophysics VTEM

Projection - Nad 83 Zone 13N

1: 100,000 01/09/2019

610000 620000 630000 640000 650000

6240000 6230000 6220000 6210000 6200000 6190000 6180000 6170000

Linda
Red Hill
Pistol Lake
Blob Lake Cu Occurrence
Knife Lake
Scimitar Lake

Legend

Regional VTEM

Value

High : 25285

Low : -25296

- Mineral Occurence
- Proposed Power Line
- Road
- River
- Contour Line
- Lake
- Knife Lake Tenure

N

0 5 10 15 20 KM

7.3 Mineralization

The Knife Lake Property hosts ten registered mineral showings in the Saskatchewan Minerals Database (Figure 7-1/Table 7-1). Mineralization associated with the more significant exploration targets is summarized below. Most of the mineralization is interpreted to be Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide or Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide (VHMS / VMS) type.

Table 7-1: Knife Lake Property Mineral Occurrences

SMDI*	Name	Commodity	Assessment Report #
0404	Blob Lake Cu	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0008;-0013;-0019; 64D02-0012;
0405	Scimitar Lake Cat Claims Cu	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0001;-0008;-0013;-0025;-0026;
0406	Mokoman, Knife, O'Brian, Taylor	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0002;-0004;-0008;-0013;-0020;-0022;-0023;-0024;-0025;-0026; 63M15-0028;
0407	Scimitar Lake Cu	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0008;-0013;-0025;-0026;
0410	Mokoman Lake Straus Min DDH 99	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0002;-0003;-0004;-0005;-0008;-0013;-0020;-0022;-0025;-0026;
0416	Pistol Lake Cu	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0008;-0013;-0026; 64D02-0004;-0006;-0013:
0417	McInnis Lake HAR DDHs	Cu	63M-0006, 64D02-0005;
0419	Reindeer River ECKO Claims Cu	Cu	63M-0006, 64D03-0002;-0010;-0011;-0012;-0014; 64D08-0005;
0421	McCullum Lake / Linda Zn	Zn / Cu	63M-0006, 64D03-0001;-0006;-0012;-0013;-0014; 64D08-0005;
2745	Redhill Lake DDH	Cu	63M-0006, 63M15-0027;-0028;

**SMDI: Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index*

Knife Lake: Copper mineralization at Knife Lake is the largest and most important known occurrence of copper mineralization in the Scimitar Complex. The copper-gold mineralization occurs in, and adjacent to, an apparently stratabound, "green pegmatite". This pegmatite lies on the contact between a pink footwall gneiss, believed to be a metasediment, and a hanging wall package comprised of tholeiitic amphibolites, quartzfeldspar±gamet±biotite schists and a diopside-bearing calc-silicate gneiss, believed to be a sequence of meta-volcanics and meta-volcaniclastic sediments. This sequence of meta-sediments and metavolcanics terminates both southeast and northwest of Knife Lake but is repeated four kilometres to the east at Scimitar Lake, where two other copper showings are known to occur. This apparently prospective lithologic package lies within a broader area of rocks mapped by Pearson as amphibole bearing gneisses. The "green pegmatite" is a relatively fine to medium grained, milky green, pegmatoidal felsic gneiss composed of various proportions of green plagioclase, K-feldspar, biotite and amphibole.

The metallic mineralization is comprised of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite and rare native copper. No native gold is noted but, as most of the gold is free milling, it must be present as small grains adjacent to and intermixed with the sulphides. The sulphides occur as disseminations or net-textured stringers within the pegmatoidal texture or as large clots occasionally appearing at gangue-mineral grain boundaries. There is little or no conspicuous wall rock alteration associated with the copper-gold mineralization. A prominent gossan zone marks the surface expression of the mineralized "green pegmatite".

A possible structural component to the formation of the Knife Lake mineralization has been postulated. The green pegmatite appears to be fold repeated in a recumbent, tight isoclinal, synform-antiform pair, at least in the central portions of the copper deposit. This fold pair has significantly increased the maximum thickness of mineralization seen in the core of the deposit. If the sulphides are remobilized, as has been proposed, it is likely that depositional position is related to the presence of a relatively low pressure area during deformation.

Scimitar Lake: Copper showings at Scimitar Lake occur in limonite stained, felsic volcanics which contain trace chalcopyrite and about 3% combined pyrite and pyrrhotite. Historical mapping indicates that one of the Scimitar Lake occurrences is situated immediately south of a wide zone of cordierite-anthophyllite-garnet-biotite alteration. Such a suite of minerals would be characteristic of what would happen if a VMS-related alteration system were metamorphosed to middle to upper amphibolite facies. A second copper showing on Scimitar Lake contains up to 2% disseminated chalcopyrite and also occurs in cordierite-anthophyllite-garnet-biotite bearing rocks.

Some of the sulphides at the first occurrence have been remobilized during metamorphism and deformation, resulting in medium grained rocks with a pegmatitic granite appearance. For this reason, as well as the whole rock work which identified VMS-style alteration at Knife Lake, Leader Mining a VMS model has been postulated to account for the copper occurrences in the area. The "green pegmatite" is believed to represent a mobilization from what may be nearby, possibly partially intact, VMS deposit.

Other smaller showings of pyrrhotite-pyrite±chalcopyrite occur throughout the Knife Lake-Scimitar Lake area, principally near the fold repeat of the Knife Lake stratigraphy, at Scimitar Lake. These showings are frequently associated with a diopside-bearing gneiss horizon and, in one instance, with graphitic schists.

The iron rich volcanic rocks of the Pistol Lake structure have anomalous copper contents in numerous locations (600 ppm Cu not uncommon), mostly accompanied by anomalous zinc and silver values. The area is of economic interest and economically significant deposits may be present down plunge and at depth. Barren graphitic sulfide schist was encountered by Consolidated Pine Channel's drilling under Pistol Lake in 1995.

Redhill Lake area: In this area Straus Exploration trenched extensive showings of graphitic pyrrhotite iron formations in the early 1970s. Semi-massive pyrrhotite mineralization contains to 447 ppm Cu, 602 ppm Zn, 2 ppm Ag, 71 ppm Co and 231 ppm Ni. The Cu and Ni contents are anomalous but not unusual for a massive sulfide showing. The low Co/Ni ratio of 0.3 indicates an atypical VHMS type derivation for the sulfides.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization at Knife Lake was originally thought to be hosted by a cross-cutting, "very coarse pegmatite-like,

greenish felsic gneiss" (Pearson, 1973). It now appears more likely that it represents a volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit that has been significantly modified and somewhat remobilized by the syn-metamorphic emplacement of medium-grained to pegmatitic, granitic melt (Ashton, 1997).

VMS Deposits are base metal-rich mineral deposits, which can also contain lesser amounts of precious metals. Their ores can be major sources of zinc, copper, and lead, with gold and silver byproducts. They are found worldwide, and often form in clusters, or camps. Several major VMS camps are known in Canada, these include the Flin Flon - Snow Lake, Bathurst and Noranda camps. These high-grade deposits are often in the range of 5 to 20 million tonnes but can be considerably larger. Some of the largest VMS deposits in Canada include the Flin Flon mine (62 Mt), the Kidd Creek mine (+100 Mt) and the Bathurst No. 12 mine (+100 Mt).

Mineralization in VMS deposits consist mainly of massive or semi-massive accumulations of sulphide minerals which form in lens-like or tabular bodies parallel to stratigraphy or bedding. VMS deposits form on, or below, the ocean floor and are typically associated with volcanic and/or sedimentary rocks. Characteristics of well-preserved VMS deposits include the presence of concordant lenses of massive and semi-massive sulphides which have been exhaled into the ocean as metal-rich brines from black and white smokers, or chimneys. These sulphide zones can overlie discordant (typically copper +/- gold rich) stockworks and/or alteration zones which form below the seafloor.

VMS deposits have been classified by Barrie and Hannington (1999) and Franklin et al. (2005) based on setting and host rock association into five subclasses, consisting of:

Bimodal-mafic: hosted by mixed volcanic sequences, typically with greater abundances of mafic than felsic volcanics. Mineralization is often associated with the felsic strata. Examples include the Noranda, Flin Flon-Snow Lake and Kidd Creek camps (Canada). McIlvenna Bay is part of the bimodal-mafic subclass of VMS deposits.

Mafic Associated: hosted by mafic volcanic rocks (commonly ophiolites) dominant. Examples include the Cyprus deposits (Oman) and those in the Newfoundland Appalachians (Canada).

Mafic-siliciclastic: hosted within sequences of mafic volcanic and siliciclastic rocks; felsic rocks can be a minor component; and mafic (and ultramafic) intrusive rocks are common. Examples include the Besshi camp (Japan) and the world-class Windy Craggy deposit (Canada).

Felsic-siliciclastic: hosted within siliciclastic sediment-dominated settings with abundant felsic volcanics and minor mafics. Examples include the Bathurst camp (Canada) and the Iberian Pyrite Belt (Spain and Portugal).

Bimodal-felsic: hosted within bimodal volcanic sequences, with greater abundances of felsic than mafic rocks, and minor sediments. Examples include the Kuroko deposits (Japan) and the Buchans deposits (Canada).

VMS deposits often have a strong metal zonation, this is seen as the segregation of various metal-bearing sulphides throughout a deposit. In general, copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) forms in the central (or higher temperature) parts of the deposit, such as the stockwork and vent-proximal sulphide lenses. Gold concentrations can often be highest in these copper-rich zones. In contrast, zinc and lead sulphides (sphalerite and galena) form in the more distal (or lower temperature) parts of the deposit further away from the vent. Silver is more commonly associated with the zinc- and/or lead-rich parts of the deposit. Generally non-economic iron sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite) occur with the base metal sulphides. The iron-sulphides can

also be zoned, typically with pyrrhotite associated with zones of more copper-rich mineralization and pyrite associated with zones of more zinc- and lead-rich mineralization.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2019 Work Program

A total of 1,053 meters of NQ core was drilled in 12 drill holes from 11 pads on the Knife Lake property between March 8th, 2019 to March 26th, 2019; drill hole data and locations are found in Table 9-1, 9-2 and Figure 9-1. The program focused on resource validation and confirmation of mineralization in historical drill holes. All of the drill core processing was completed by Terralogic Exploration on site at the Knife Lake camp. A 15-person temporary tent camp was maintained throughout the drill program at Knife Lake. The camp was established and supported using Twin Otter ski plane out of La Ronge, SK.

The drill holes collar into felsic-intermediate volcanics that are weakly to strongly foliated, dipping shallowly to the east ~20 to 45 degrees. The felsic-intermediate volcanics contain intermittent zones of sulphide-bearing "pegmatitic remobilizate". The "remobilizate" unit has been defined historically as a greenish pegmatite unit that is believed to represent a remobilization from a proximal, possibly partially intact, VMS deposit. It has sharp contacts to the felsic-intermediate volcanics with centimeter to decimeter-scale zones of interstitially-forming to net-textured to semi-massive sulphide mineralization.

The mineralization dips between 35° to 50° to the east, and ranges in true thickness from ~22 meters (to the north) to ~8 meters (to the south). There is some evidence of folding, at least small-scale, within the drill core. Additionally, where mineralization appears to pinch out on section - this may be an indication of larger-scale folding. The felsic-intermediate volcanics also host disseminated, fracture-controlled, and interstitially-forming sulphide mineralization. The mineralizing sulphides include pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite. There is weak chlorite and silica alteration of the felsic-intermediate volcanics. A later phase of pegmatites intrudes the hanging-wall volcanics. Weakly foliated diorite dykes intrude in the hanging wall, with minor cm-scale felsic segregations (granitic melt/leucosome). The diorite dykes cross-cut mineralization.

Underlying the felsic-intermediate volcanics is the "pink footwall gneiss" (monzodiorite); the intersection of this unit defines the termination of mineralization. This unit is characterized by well-foliated quartz-(K-feldspar)-plagioclase-biotite gneiss that is barren of any sulphides. Underlying the footwall monzodioritic gneiss is a package of metasedimentary rocks consisting of quartz-biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-garnet with conformable lenses of pegmatite leucosomes. Minor fracture-controlled pyrite mineralization is noted in the metasedimentary unit. All of the drill holes were shut down in either the footwall monzodiorite or the metasedimentary gneiss.

A series of steeply dipping NNW- to NW-trending faults crosscut the Knife Lake stratigraphy and displace the mineralization (Figure 9-1). These post-mineralization faults were intersected in drill holes KF19008, KF19009, and KF19010, either terminating, offsetting, or disrupting mineralization. The faults are characterized by highly fractured zones with moderate chlorite+/- hematite and silica alteration, moderately developed clay gouging, and moderately to highly strained foliation in the host rocks.

Table 9-1: Knife Lake 2019 Drill Hole Data

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
	(m)	(m)	(m)			(m)
KF19001	641595.5	6194193	387	283	-90	90
KF19002	641622.7	6194154	389	283	-65	90
KF19003	641606	6194157	389	280	-55	90
KF19004	641566.8	6194120	390	283	-70	90
KF19005	641551.6	6194017	388	283	-70	90
KF19006	641590.8	6194285	386	283	-65	69
KF19007	641654.5	6194273	380	280	-65	90
KF19008	641616.9	6194368	380	283	-60	90
KF19009	641500.3	6193802	380	283	-55	84
KF19010	641500.3	6193802	380	283	-90	90
KF19011	641337.2	6193337	386	280	-55	90
KF19012	641384.4	6193479	385	280	-55	90

Drill hole KF19001 intersected net-textured to fracture-controlled sulphide mineralization from 7.5 metres to 40.6 metres downhole. This 33.1 metres interval returned 1.28% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, 4.80 g/t Ag, 0.13% Zn, and 0.01% Co for an estimated 1.49% CuEq. Previously reported diamond drill hole KF19002 intersected net-textured to semi-massive sulphide mineralization from 9.7m to 53.5m downhole. This 43.8m interval returned 0.78% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 2.54 g/t Ag, 0.07% Zn, and 0.01% Co for an estimated 0.93% CuEq. Anomalous gallium (up to 23.1 ppm) and indium (up to 15.2 ppm) were intersected in the mineralized zones of both holes.

Drill hole KF19003 intersected net-textured to semi-massive sulphide mineralization from 11.2 metres to 48.8 metres downhole, confirming high grade mineralization up-dip of KF19002, in an area where no historical drilling has been reported. This 37.6 metres interval returned 2.03% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, 9.88 g/t Ag, 0.36% Zn, and 0.01% Co. Drill hole KF19004 intersected net-textured sulphide mineralization from 33.2 metres to 36.5 metres downhole. This 3.4 metres interval returned 1.01% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au, 4.21 g/t Ag, 0.19% Zn, and 0.02% Co. Hole KF19005 intersected net-textured sulphide mineralization from 32.0m to 36.5m downhole, a 4.5 metres interval returned 1.03% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, 3.98 g/t Ag, and 0.15% Co. Anomalous gallium (up to 25.6 ppm) and indium (up to 15.2 ppm) were also intersected in the mineralized zones of these three holes. Holes KF19004 and KF19005 both confirmed mineralization up-dip of historically drilled high grade mineralization.

Drill hole KF19006 tested the up-dip extension of the Knife Lake deposit in an area that had not been previously tested. The drill hole intersected net-textured to semi-massive sulphide mineralization from 5.1m to 20.3m downhole. The 15.2 metres interval returned 2.01% Cu, 0.39 g/t Au, 8.16 g/t Ag, 0.17% Zn, and 0.02% Co. Drill hole KF19007 which tested the down-dip extension of the deposit in the same area as KF19006, intersected interstitially-forming to net-textured sulphides between 39.1 metres to 42.0 metres. KF19007 returned 2.95 metres of 0.66% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au, and 2.6 g/t Ag.

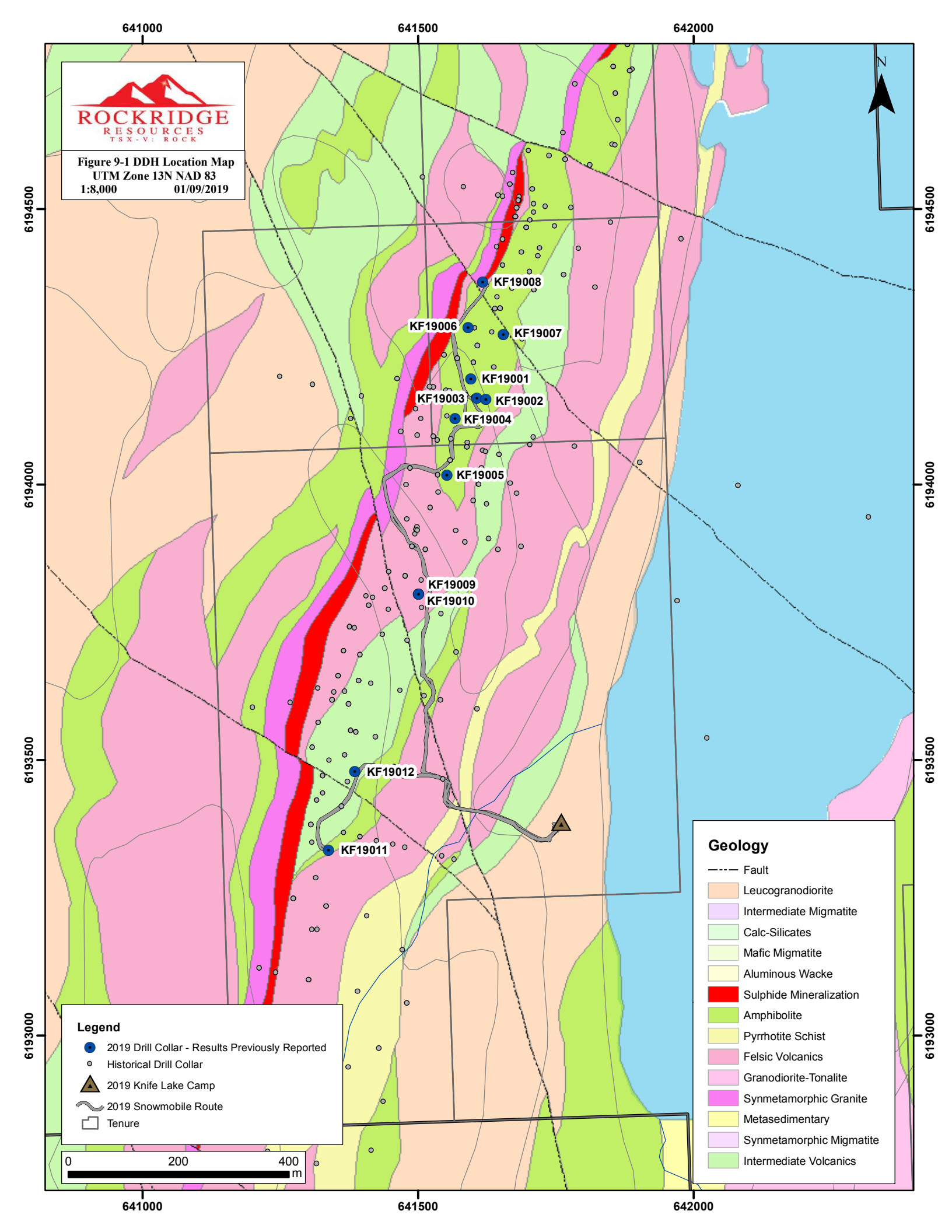
Drill holes KF19009, KF19010, KF19011, and KF19012 were drilled in the southern extent of the deposit in areas that had either not been drill tested and/or where historical assays had not been validated. All four drill holes intersected zones of disseminated, interstitially-forming to net-textured sulphide mineralization. Drill hole KF19011 intersected 14.2 metres of 0.60% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, 2.02 g/t Ag, 0.20% Zn, and 0.01% Co. Drill hole KF19012 intersected 10.6 metres of 0.61% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, 2.6 g/t Ag, and 0.17% Zn.

Mineralized intervals from the 12 drill holes are found in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Knife Lake 2019 Selected Drill Results

Hole	From	To	Length *	Cu	Au	Ag	Zn	Co
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(%)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)
KF19001	7.5	40.6	33.1	1.28	0.12	4.8	0.13	0.01
KF19002	9.7	53.5	43.8	0.78	0.07	2.54	0.07	0.01
Includes	24.3	42	17.7	1.27	0.11	3.71	0.07	0.02
KF19003	11.2	48.8	37.6	2.03	0.19	9.88	0.36	0.01
Includes	24.75	37.9	13.15	4.31	0.37	21.48	0.75	0.02
Includes	30	37.9	7.9	5.98	0.49	29.28	0.94	0.03
KF19004	33.15	36.5	3.35	1.01	0.08	4.21	0.19	0.02
KF19005	32	36.5	4.5	1.03	0.06	3.98	0.15	0.01
KF19006	5.1	20.25	15.15	2.01	0.39	8.16	0.17	0.02
KF19007	39.05	42	2.95	0.66	0.1	2.6	0	0
KF19008	No significant intercepts							
KF19009								
Upper Int	41	49	8	0.43	0.04	1.75	0.12	0.01
Lower Int	53	55.6	2.6	0.79	0.06	3.48	0.11	0
KF19010								
Upper Int	40.85	43.7	2.85	0.69	0.07	3.24	0.39	0.02
Lower Int	53	57.7	4.7	0.38	0.03	1.37	0.05	0.01
KF19011	29.35	43.5	14.15	0.6	0.07	2.02	0.2	0.01
KF19012	26.5	37.05	10.55	0.61	0.09	2.6	0.17	0

** Drill indicated intercepts (core length) are reported as drilled widths. True thickness is undetermined*


ROCKRIDGE
RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK
Figure 9-1 DDH Location Map
UTM Zone 13N NAD 83
1:8,000 01/09/2019
N
641000
641500
642000
6194500
6194000
6193500
6193000
KF19008
KF19006
KF19007
KF19001
KF19003
KF19002
KF19004
KF19005
KF19009
KF19010
KF19012
KF19011
Legend
2019 Drill Collar - Results Previously Reported
Historical Drill Collar
2019 Knife Lake Camp
2019 Snowmobile Route
Tenure
0
200
400
m
Geology
Fault
Leucogranodiorite
Intermediate Migmatite
Calc-Silicates
Mafic Migmatite
Aluminous Wacke
Sulphide Mineralization
Amphibolite
Pyrrhotite Schist
Felsic Volcanics
Granodiorite-Tonalite
Synmetamorphic Granite
Metasedimentary
Synmetamorphic Migmatite
Intermediate Volcanics

10 DRILLING

Prior to 2019, the Knife Lake property area has seen 46,258.5 metres of drilling in 486 holes; 432 holes totaling 37,906.7 metres were drilled in the Knife Lake deposit area while regional targets at Linda McCullum, Pistol Lake, Gilbert Lake, Redhill Lake, and Scimitar Lake account for 54 holes totaling 8,351.8 metres.

The majority of drilling on the Knife Lake property was done by Leader Mining in the late 1990's; their drilling mainly focused on the copper rich mineralization at the Knife Lake deposit. For a summary of selected historical drill hole information see Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Selected Drill Intervals Leader Mining Drilling 1996-1998

HOLE #	WIDTH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu (%)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Co (ppm)
K-96-02	60.13	2.37	62.5	1.37	188	5.07	115
K-96-11	17.78	10.35	28.13	1.52	169	4.69	140
K-96-18	31.2	16	47.2	1.4	188	5.73	94
K-96-20	4.15	30.15	34.3	1.65	227	6.05	127
K-96-32	18.02	29.2	47.22	1.08	101	3.65	103
K-96-22	31.98	29.1	61.08	0.98	53	2.85	115
K-96-34	9.36	18.14	27.5	1.29	72	4.7	108
K-96-36	38.83	6.11	44.94	0.99	57	4.73	103
K-96-39	10.79	30.23	41.02	1.2	59	5.63	72
K-96-44	13.27	27.5	40.77	1.19	92	6.97	111
K-96-46	11.14	12.54	23.68	1.53	82	36.46	132
K-96-47	14.42	14	28.42	1.14	100	6.55	116
K-96-54	8.27	25.28	33.55	1.5	152	7.74	227
K-96-59	9.2	37.1	46.3	1.08	118	4.03	127
K-97-139	3	34	37	0.42	1464	1.59	24
K-97-145	8.5	91.5	100	1.44	263	7.17	37
K-97-153	7	28.5	35.5	1.42	104	4.61	80
K-97-167	16	24	40	1.47	117	5.79	110
K-97-190	7.1	29.9	37	1.54	77	5.21	144
K-97-197	33.25	12.5	45.75	1.34	120	5.02	111
K-97-237	4.2	18.7	22.9	1.58	115	6.09	87
K-97-237	10.3	26	36.3	1.3	64	12.12	108
K-97-242	6.8	39.2	46	1.3	107	4.68	82
K-97-65	16.85	5.8	22.65	1.18	161	4.43	55
K-98-274	20.5	22.5	43	1.26	58	3.48	108

Rockridge drilled 12 holes totaling 1,053 meters of NQ core at Knife Lake in March of 2019 (Section 9-1).

ROCKRIDGE RESOURCES
TSX-V: ROCK

Knife Lake Project

Figure 10-1 Knife Lake Deposit Drill Holes

Projection - Nad 83 Zone 13N

1: 8,000 01/09/2019

641000 642000 643000 644000

6197000 6196000 6195000 6194000 6193000 6192000 6191000

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

Legend

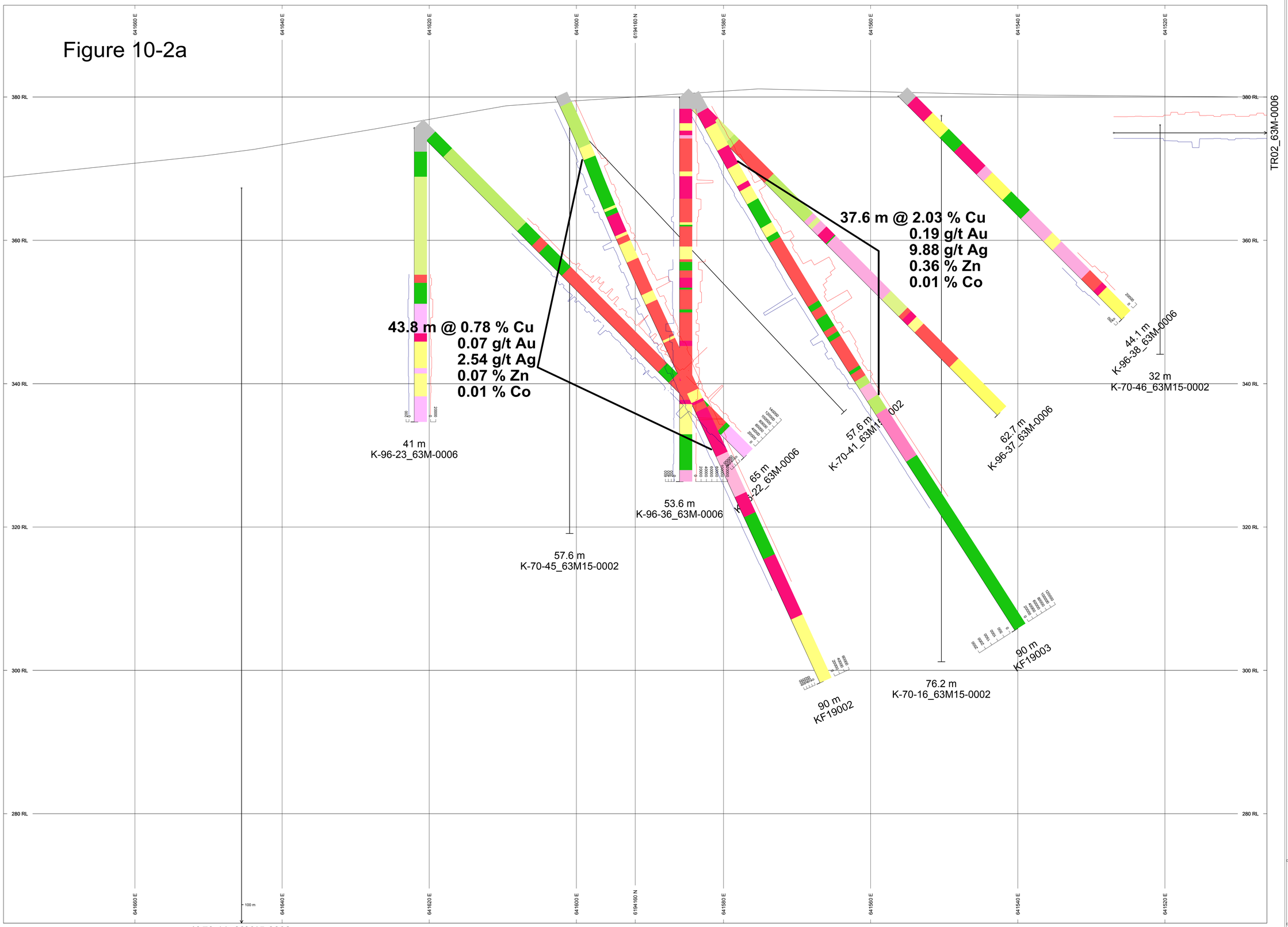
DDH Location

Year

- 1969
- 1970
- 1971
- 1996
- 1997
- 1998
- 1999
- 2001

- Mineral Occurence
- Proposed Power Line
- Road
- Contour Line
- Knife Lake Tenure
- Knife Lake Deposit Trace

Figure 10-2a



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 13

K-70-11_63M15-0002	K-70-16_63M15-0002
K-70-41_63M15-0002	K-70-45_63M15-0002
K-70-46_63M15-0002	K-96-22_63M-0006
K-96-23_63M-0006	K-96-36_63M-0006
K-96-37_63M-0006	K-96-38_63M-0006
KF19002	KF19003
TR02_63M-0006	

PROFILES	L/R	COL
Cu__ppm_	R	
Co__ppm_	L	

ROCK CODES lith_maj	PAT	LABEL
		amphibole gneiss
		biotite-quartz gneis
		casing
		diopside gneiss
		diopside-amphibole g
		hornblende plagiocla
		microcline biotite g
		monzodiorite
		pegmatite
		pink and green pegma
		quartzo-feldspathic
		quartzofeldspathic g
		sulphide-bearing peg

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu__ppm_	R	--------

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	641592 m	6194160 m
EXTENTS	176.3 m	128.1 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	392.8 m	264.7 m
TOLERANCE +/-	25 m	

SCALE 1 : 250

(m)

-2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12

*unknown

AZIMUTH = 283°

N W E S

6194160N SECTION

Figure 10-2b

641680 E | 641660 E | 6194280 N | 641640 E | 641620 E | 641600 E | 641580 E | 641560 E | 6194300 N | 641540 E | 641520 E

380 RL
360 RL
340 RL
320 RL
300 RL
280 RL

15.2 m @ 2.01 % Cu
0.39 g/t Au
8.16 g/t Ag
0.17 % Zn
0.02 % Co

47 m
97-190_63M-0006

50 m
K-97-191_63M-0006

69 m
KF19006

62.4 m
K-70-48_63M15-0002

90 m
KF19007

HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 5

K-70-48_63M15-0002
K-97-191_63M-0006
KF19007
K-97-190_63M-0006
KF19006

PROFILES	L/R	COL
Cu__ppm_	R	
Co__ppm_	L	

ROCK CODES lith_maj	PAT	LABEL
		amphibole gneiss
		biotite-quartz gneis
		casing
		diopside-amphibole g
		leucogranodiorite
		monzodiorite
		pegmatite
		pink and green pegma
		quartzo-feldspathic
		quartzofeldspathic g
		sulphide-bearing peg

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu__ppm_	R	--------

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	641600 m	6194290 m
EXTENTS	176.3 m	128.1 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	392.8 m	264.7 m
TOLERANCE +/-	25 m	

SCALE 1 : 250

(m)

-2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12

*unknown

AZIMUTH = 283°

N W E S

6194290N SECTION

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 2018 Check Assay Sampling Program

A resampling program for the purposes of this mineral resource estimate was conducted in July 2018 by Adrian Forsyth, P.Geo. at the Pine Bay core facility south of Flin Flon, Manitoba. The large majority of the Leader Mining core is stored there.

A selection of 25 drill core intervals were resampled to confirm the historic Leader Mining results. The sampling was carried out at the Pine Bay core facility in Flin Flon, MB where a majority of the Leader Mining core is stored. The resampling program consisted of 25 check samples that replicated the original samples as close as possible.

Each piece of half-core was quartered using an electric rock saw. One quarter of the core was placed in a marked poly bag. The other quarter was returned to the core box for storage at the Pine Bay core facility. Individual sample bags are placed in rice bags and sealed with a security tag once filled (approximately 12 samples or 40lbs/rice bag). The rice bags were brought to ALS Environmental in Saskatoon for internal transportation to ALS Geochemistry in North Vancouver.

ALS Geochemistry crushed, split and pulverized the samples using PREP31 code which involves crushing to better than 70% passing a 2mm screen. A split of 500 grams is pulverized to better than 85% passing a 75-micron screen. The sample pulp was then analyzed using ME-MS41 aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish and gold analyzed using Au-AA23 fire assay digestion with atomic absorption.

Specific gravity measurements were performed on all the pulps using a pycnometer (ALS code OA-GRA08b).

The historic samples were not consistently assayed for cobalt, lead and zinc so those comparisons are limited. The results of the check samples show a strong co-relation with the original assay results, with very little variation. The results of the check samples are summarized below in Section 12 (Table 12-1 and Figures 12-1 to 12-5).”One check assay sample, however, displays a large variance in silver, gold and copper values likely due to biased sampling of the original. All lab internal standards and duplicates were within acceptable values.

11.2 2018 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Certified Reference Materials (“CRM”s) and blanks were inserted into the sample batch in order to verify data from the lab. All 2018 CRMs and blanks were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC., with each of the CRM’s mean grades and Standard deviations summarized in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Certified Reference Materials with Accepted Values

CRM Name	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
CDN-ME-1309	2.5	113 ±24	140 ±20	5190 ±410		
CDN-ME-1414	18.2 ±1.2	284 ±26		2190 ±100	1050 ±60	7320 ±240
CDN-ME-1707	27.9 ±2.9	2020 ±214		27200 ±1100	970 ±60	5390 ±160

A total of 3 CRM’s and 2 blanks were analyzed. The results for the standards are listed in the table 11-2 and Figures 11-2a – 11-2m. UFL : Upper Fail Level (3x Standard Deviation); UWL : Upper Warning Level (1.5 X Standard Deviation); LWL : Lower Warning Level (1.5 X Standard Deviation); LFL : Lower Fail Level (3x Standard

Deviation). Pass or fail is based on whether or not they fell within the UFL : Upper Fail Level (3x Standard Deviation) or the LFL : Lower Fail Level (3x Standard Deviation), with Warning between the 1.5x and 3.0x Standard Deviation levels.

Table 11-2: 2018 Results Analysis of Standards

CRM Name	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
CDN-ME-1309	N/A	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A
CDN-ME-1414	Pass	Pass	N/A	Pass	Pass	Warning
CDN-ME-1707	Pass	Pass	N/A	Pass	Pass	Warning

The low and mid-grade standard CDN-ME-1309 and CDN-ME-1414, respectively, returned acceptable values with the exception of zinc in CDN-ME-1414. The high grade standard CDN-ME-1707 passed for gold and copper and was out of acceptable values for silver, lead and zinc.

Both blanks returned acceptable values.

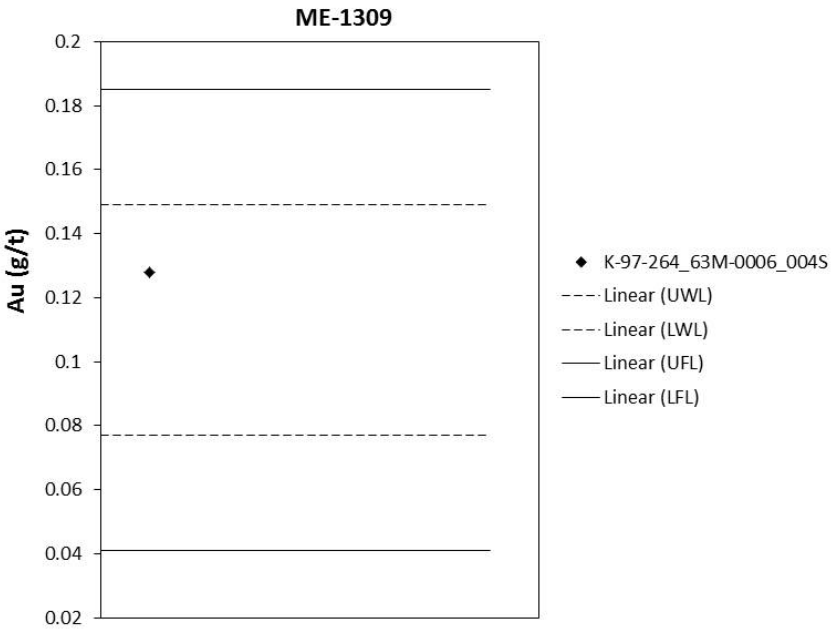


Figure 11-2a: ME-1309 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples – Au

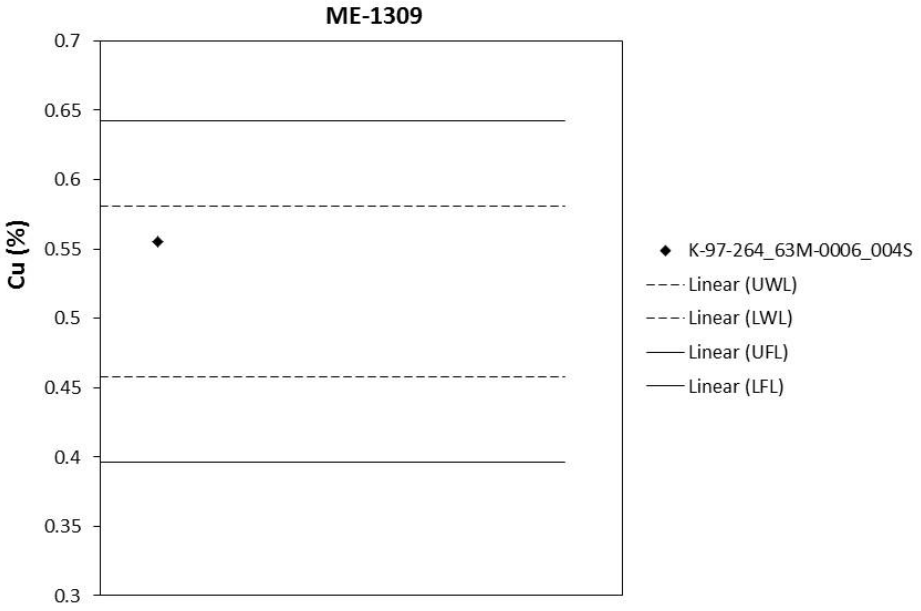


Figure 11-2b: ME-1309 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples – Cu

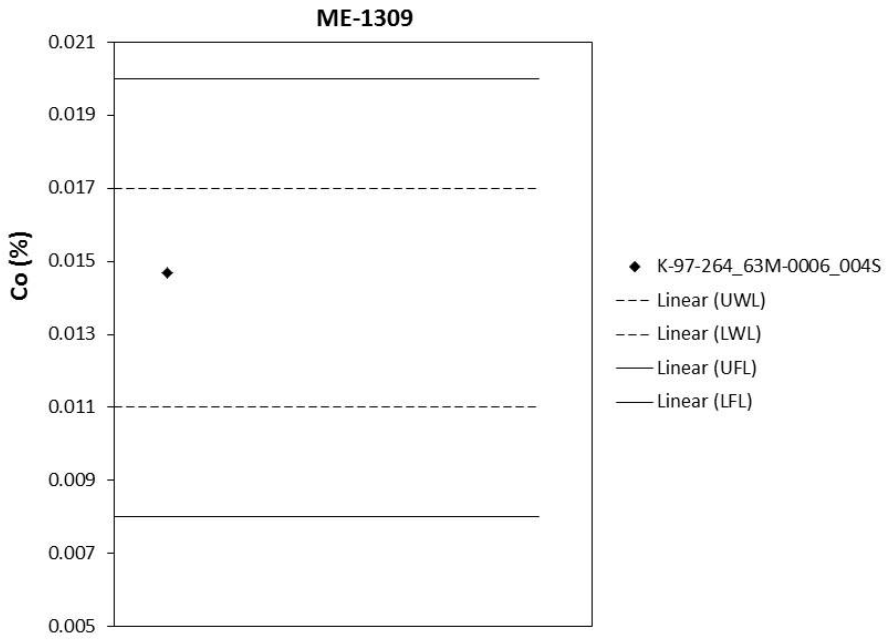


Figure 11-2c: ME-1309 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples – Co

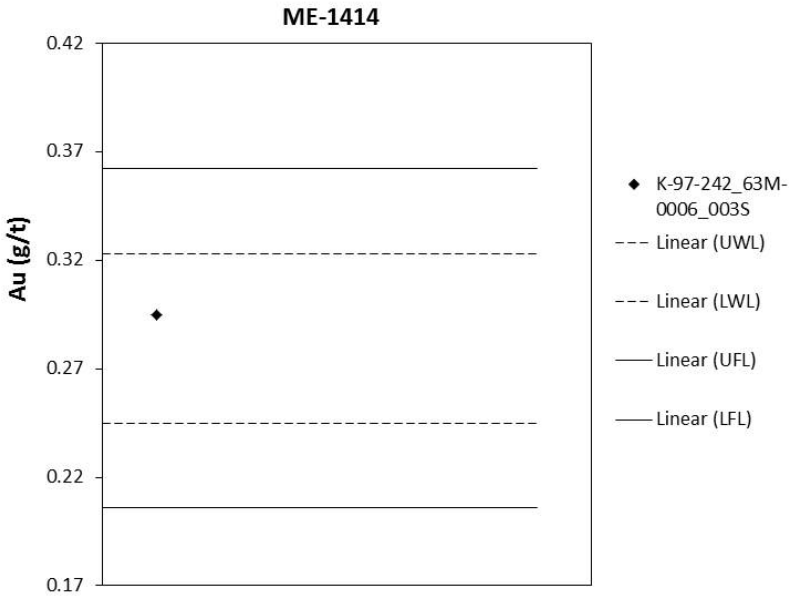


Figure 11-2d: ME-1414 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Au

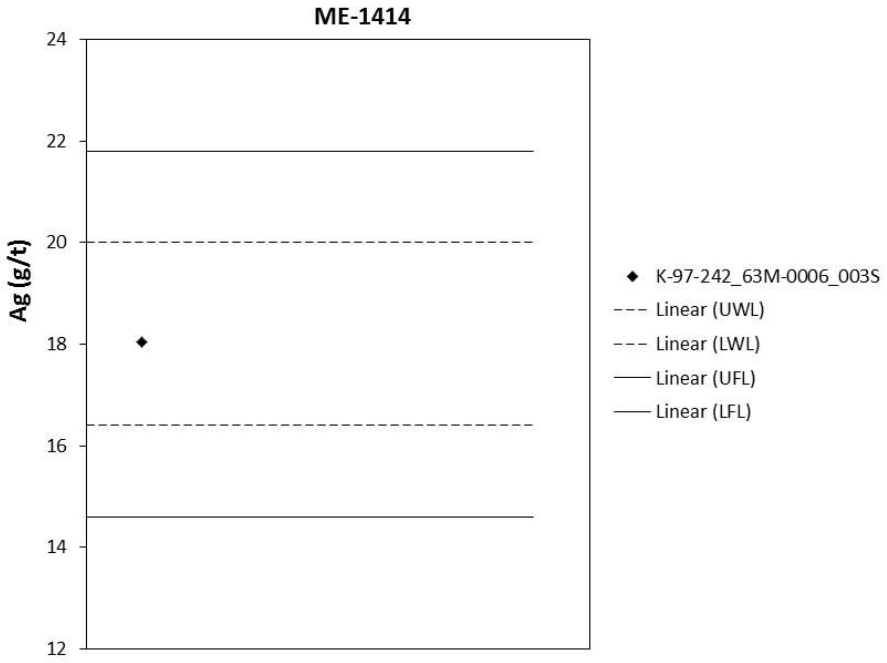


Figure 11-2e: ME-1414 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Ag

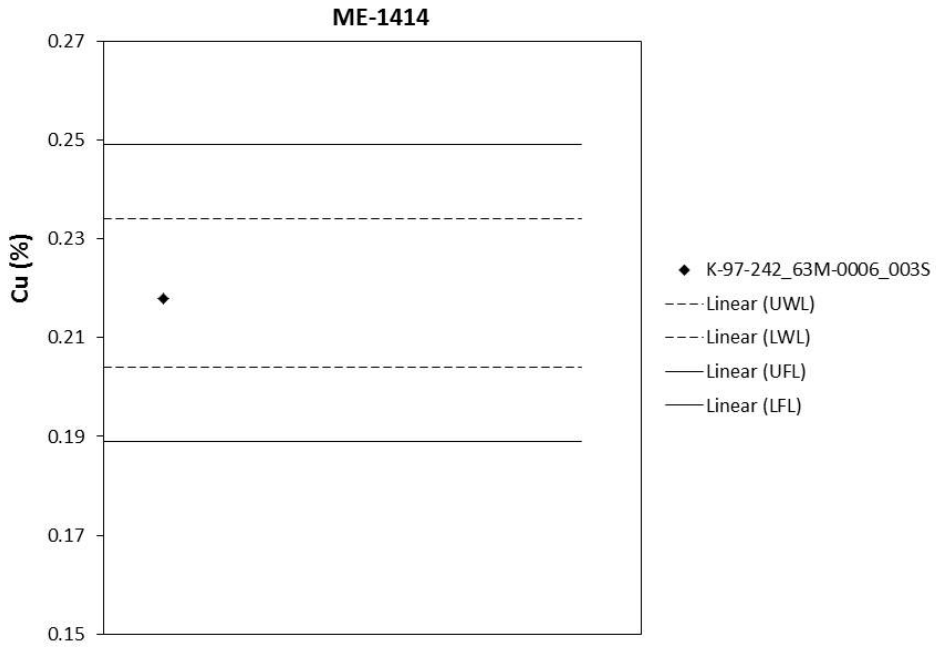


Figure 11-2f: ME-1414 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Cu

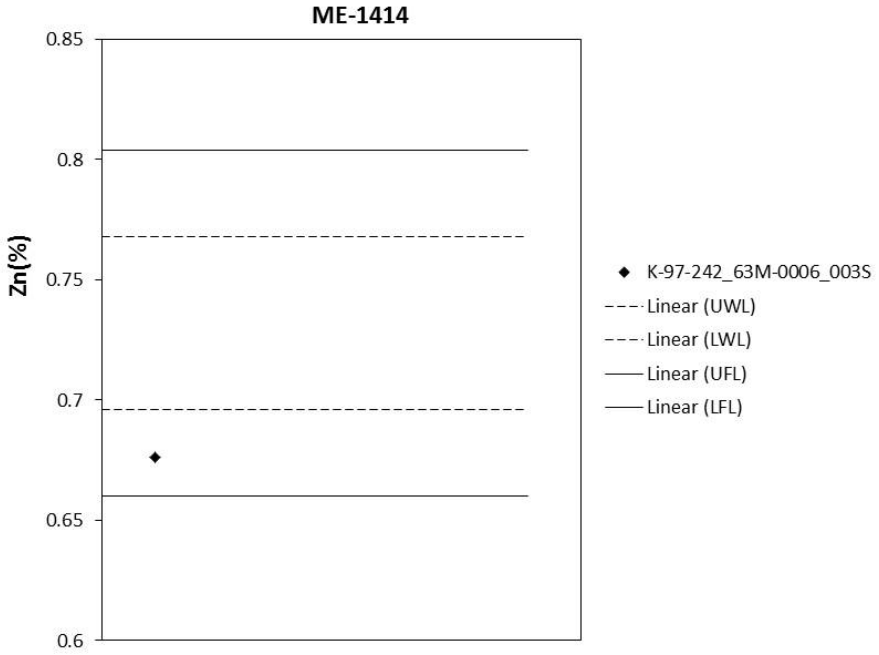


Figure 11-2g: ME-1414 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Zn

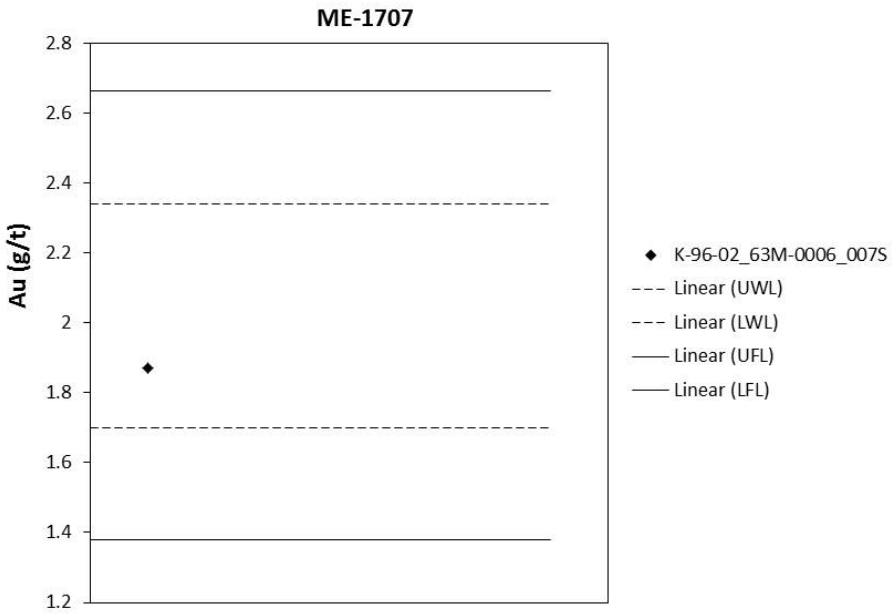


Figure 11-2h: ME-1707 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Au

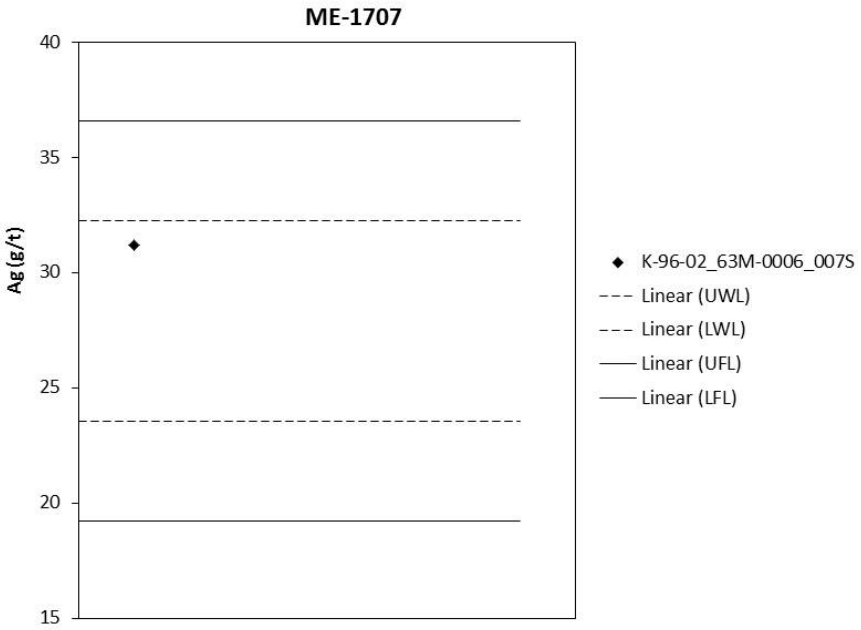


Figure 11-2i: ME-1707 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Ag

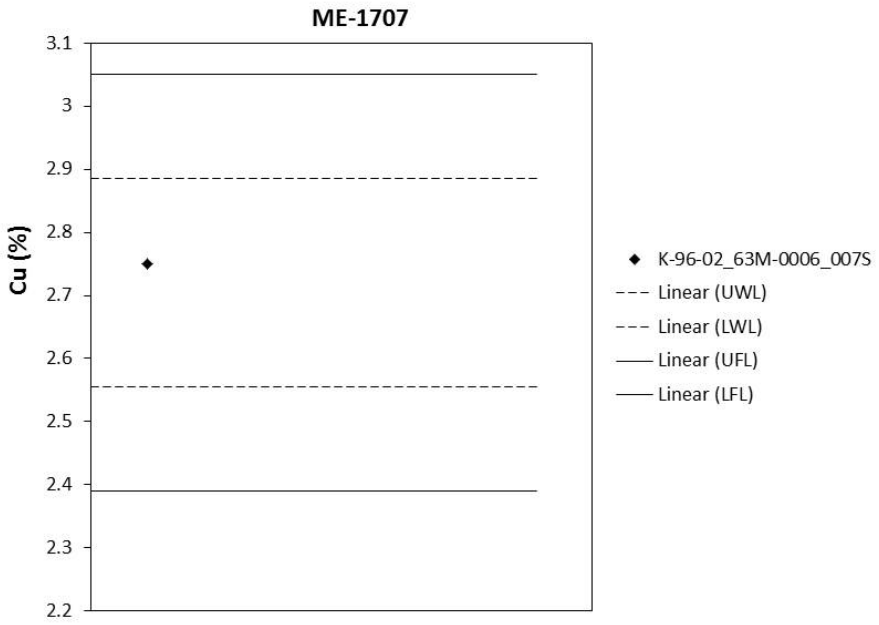


Figure 11-2j: ME-1707 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Cu

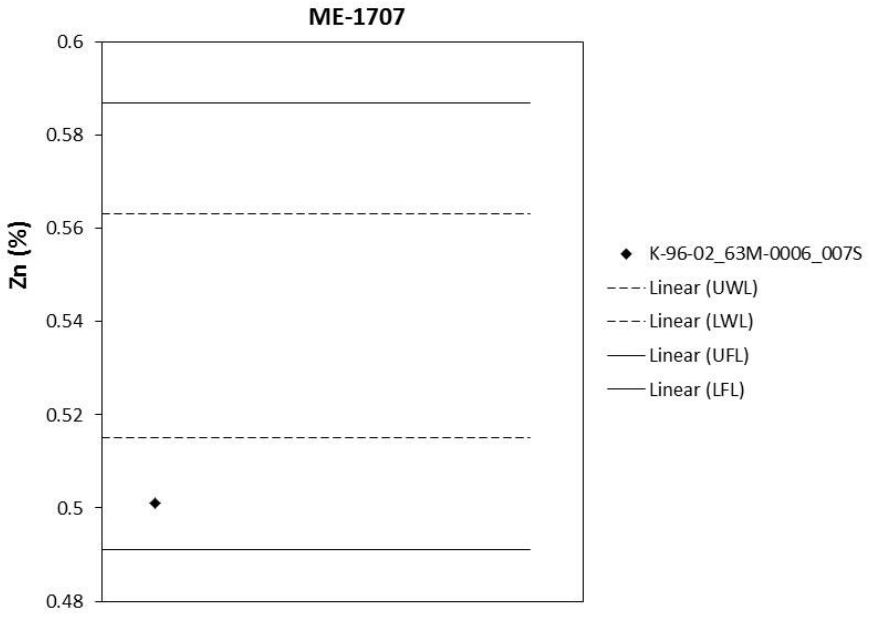


Figure 11-2k: ME-1707 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2018 Check Samples - Zn

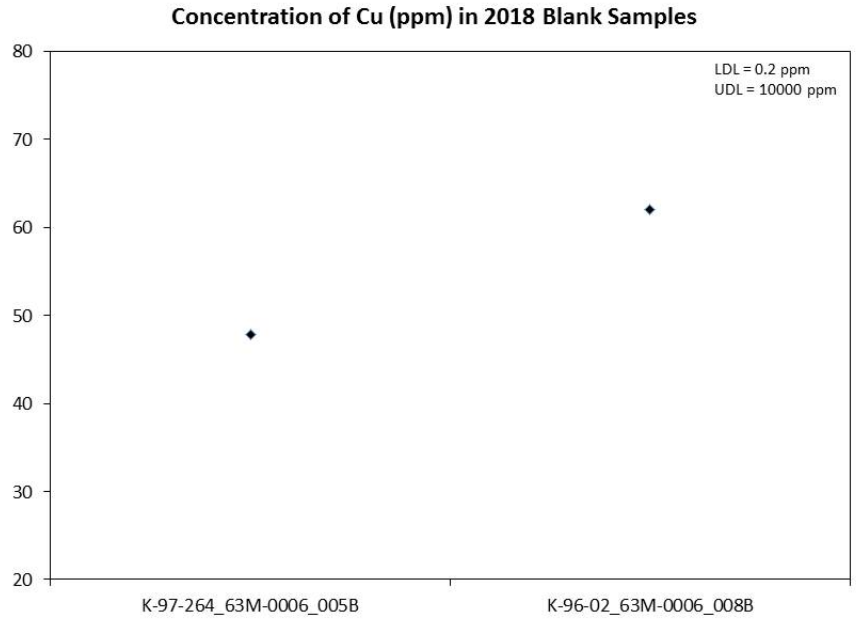


Figure 11-2l: Blank material analyzed by ALS in the 2018 Check Samples – Cu

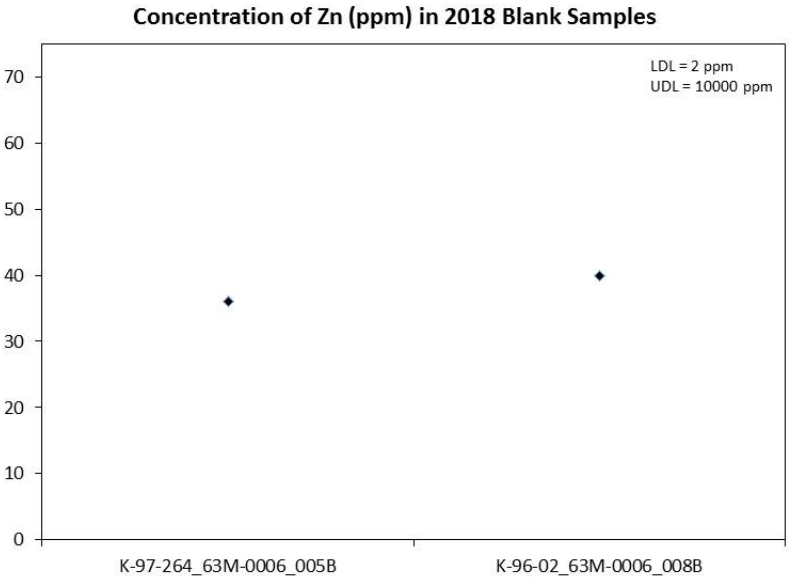


Figure 11-2m: Blank material analyzed by ALS in the 2018 Check Samples - Zn

11.3 2019 Drilling Program

Core from Rockridge's 2019 diamond drilling program was logged and sampled on site by staff of Terralogic Exploration Inc. Whole core was sawn in half and a total of 609 samples were bagged for shipment; individual sample bags are placed in rice bags and sealed with a security tag once filled (approximately 12 samples or 40lbs/rice bag). The sealed rice bags were shipped from the Knife Lake camp to ALS Environmental in Saskatoon for internal transportation to ALS Geochemistry in North Vancouver for analysis.

Analysis consisted of 48 element four acid ICP-MS (ME-MS61) and gold (Au) 30 g Fire Assay – AA finish (Au-AA23). Over limit analysis were completed using the following analyses: Ore Grade copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and zinc (Zn) – four acid ICP-AES (ME-OG62).

11.4 2019 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A total of 33 QAQC samples were inserted over 12 drill core sample shipments, including 18 standards and 15 blanks. The blank material used was landscape granite rock, from the Saskatoon Landscape Store, SK. The certified reference material (CRM's) were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd, Langley, B.C. The reference material used were: ME-1208 (moderate-high grade Cu + base metal) and ME-1704 (low-moderate grade Au-Ag-Cu-Pb).

Both of the standards, ME-1208 and ME-1704, returned acceptable values (Table 11-3; Figures 11-4a-11-4k). The granite used for blank sample inserts appears to have ~ 5 – 25 ppm Cu concentration, and therefore all of the blank samples returned Cu above the lower detection limit (0.2 ppm Cu). Two blank samples, KF19002-031B and KF19003-034B, returned Cu concentrations significantly higher (more than 2x) the mean Cu concentration of the blank (Figure 11-4i). We can assume that this is contamination from their respective high-grade Cu parent samples. One blank sample, KF19004-023B, returned weak Pb contamination(Figure 11-4k). There was no Zn contamination in any of the blank samples (Figure 11-4j).

Table 11-3: 2019 Results Analysis of Standards

CRM Name	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
CDN-ME-1208	N/A	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A
CDN-ME-1704	Pass	Pass	N/A	Pass	Pass

Pass or fail is based on whether or not they fell within the UFL : Upper Fail Level (3x Standard Deviation) or the LFL : Lower Fail Level (3x Standard Deviation).The Author considers that all methods implemented for sample preparation, security and analysis are adequate.

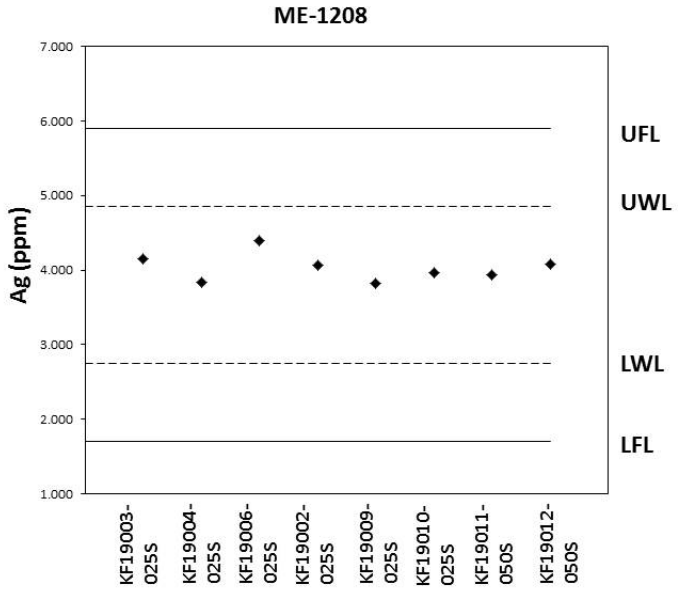


Figure 11-4a: ME-1208 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments - Ag

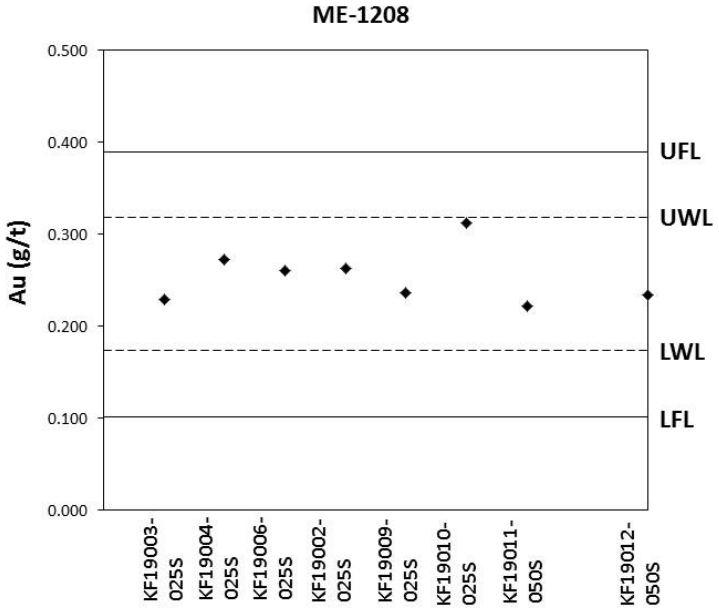


Figure 11-*4*b: ME-1208 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments – Au

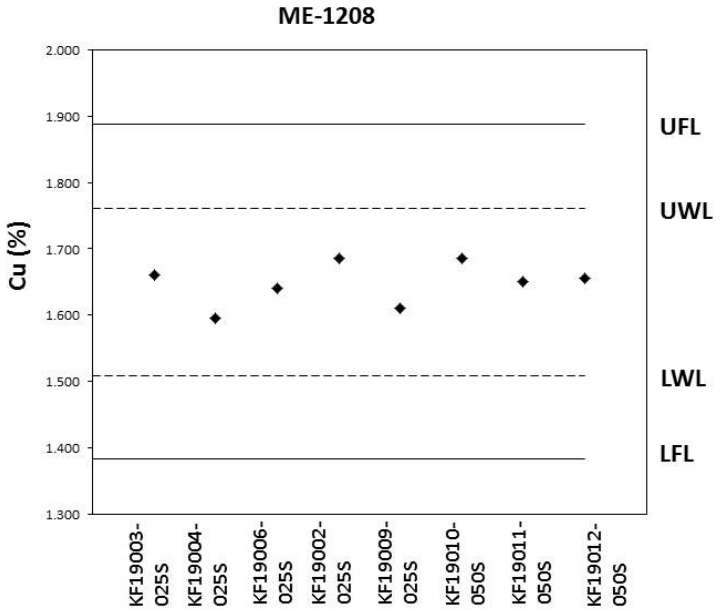


Figure 11-4c: ME-1208 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments – Cu

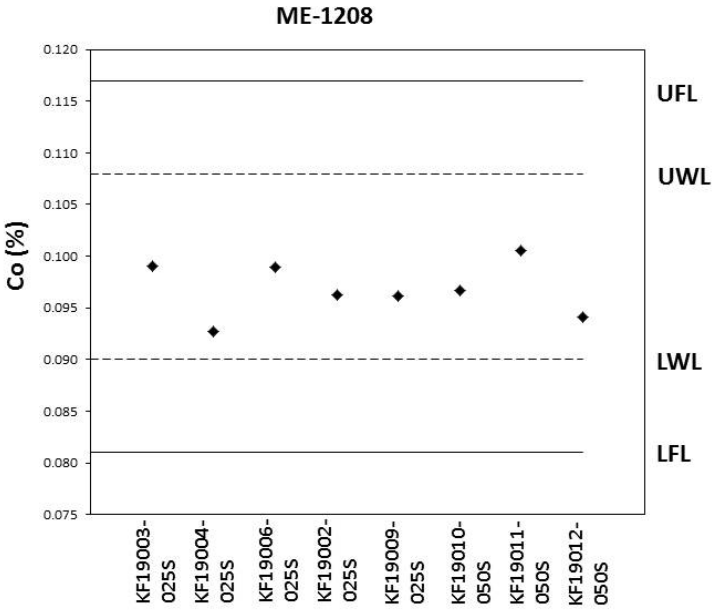


Figure 11-4d: ME-1208 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments – Co

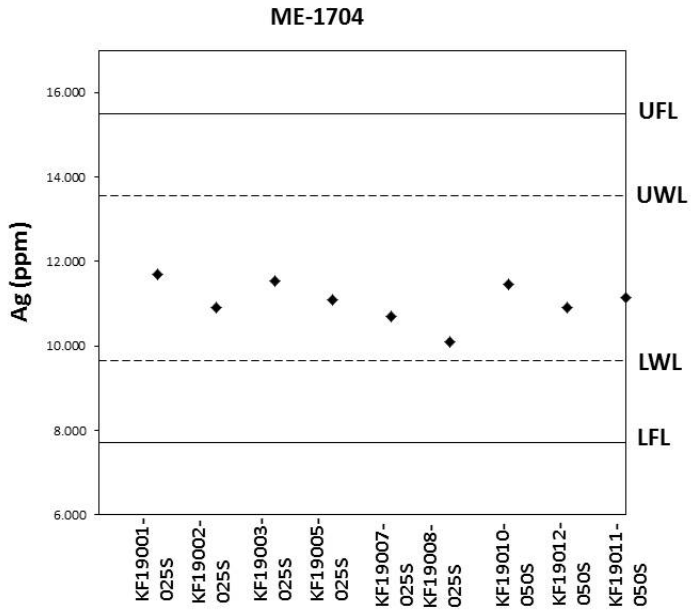


Figure 11-4e: ME-1704 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments - Ag

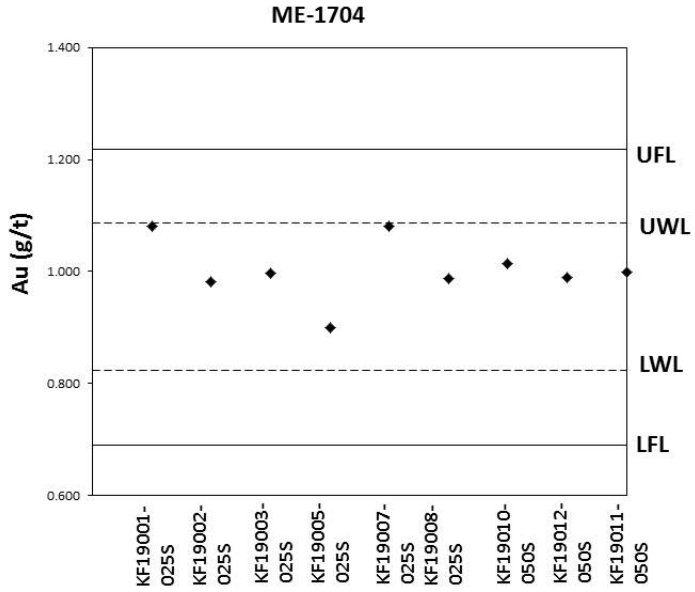


Figure 11-4f: ME-1704 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments – Au

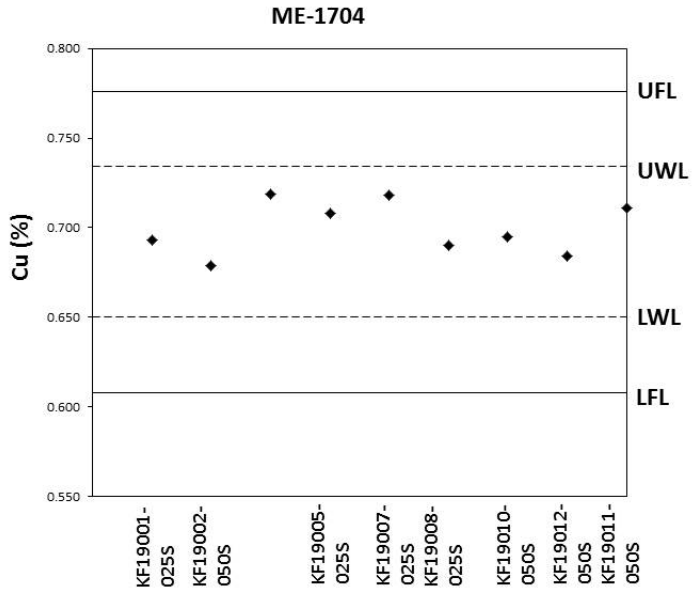


Figure 11-4g: ME-1704 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments - Cu

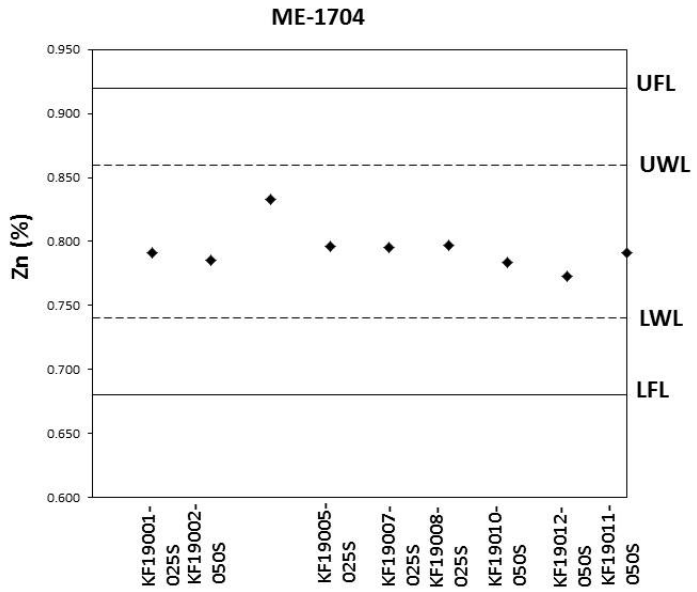


Figure 11-4h: ME-1704 vs ALS Analysis for Standards Inserted into 2019 Knife Lake Core Shipments - Zn

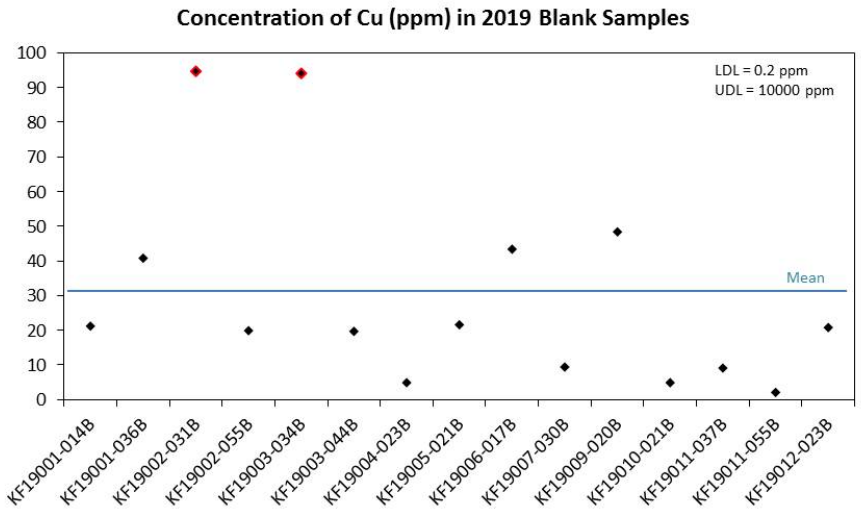


Figure 11-4i: Blank material analyzed by ALS in the 2019 Knife Lake DDH core shipments - Cu

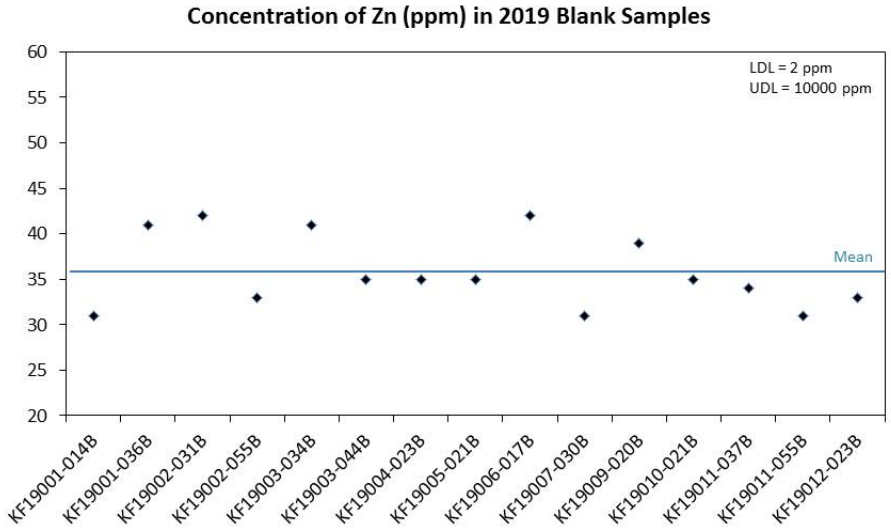


Figure 11-4j: Blank material analyzed by ALS in the 2019 Knife Lake DDH core shipments - Zn

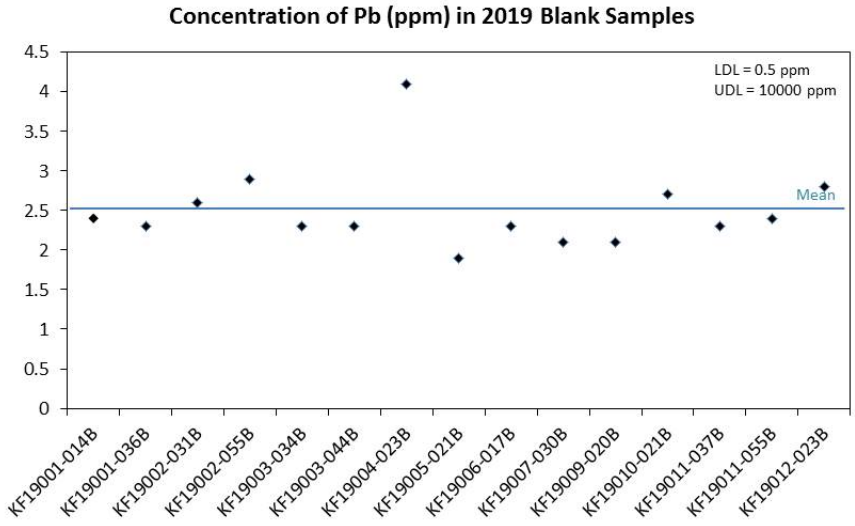


Figure 11-4k: Blank material analyzed by ALS in the 2019 Knife Lake DDH core shipments - Pb

11.5 Historic Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The Author has been unable to determine what methods, if any were used for quality assurance and quality control during the 1196-1998 Leader mining drill program.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The main trench at Knife Lake was visited by the Author on May 15, 2018 and one grab sample (KL-Trench Rock) was taken. The trench was the location of a 2.4 ton mini bulk sample that was taken by Leader Mining in 1997. Table 12-1 shows a comparison of results from the sample taken in 2018 and results from three representative samples taken from that same trench by Leader Mining in 1997, confirming the nature of the geology and the tenor of the VMS mineralization described in historic assessment reports.

Table 12-1: Comparison of Historical vs Recent Sampling Main Trench

Sample Number	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
KL-Trench Rock	2.55	0.66	62.6	308	9.6
714313	1.88	0.72	100	220	6.6
714314	2.79	0.43	95	340	9.6
714315	1.54	1.1	180	560	10

The Author responsible also visited three drill sites directly east of the main trench. The collars of the holes, K96-15, K97-181, and K97-259A, still had metal identification tags on them. GPS coordinates were taken at the time of the visit.

The 2018 program that selected 25 check samples from Leader Mining drilling in the late 1990's replicated the original samples as close as possible. The historic samples were not consistently assayed for cobalt, lead and zinc so those comparisons are limited. The results are summarized in Figure 12-1 through 12-5. These plots indicate that check assay samples vs original assay samples returned very strong co-relation analysis with Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn, showing little variation with a coefficient of determination >90%. Elements Au and Co showed good co-relation, with coefficients of determination >68% and >80%, respectively. The variance in some of the check assay samples are likely due to biased sampling of the original. All lab internal standards and duplicates were within acceptable values.

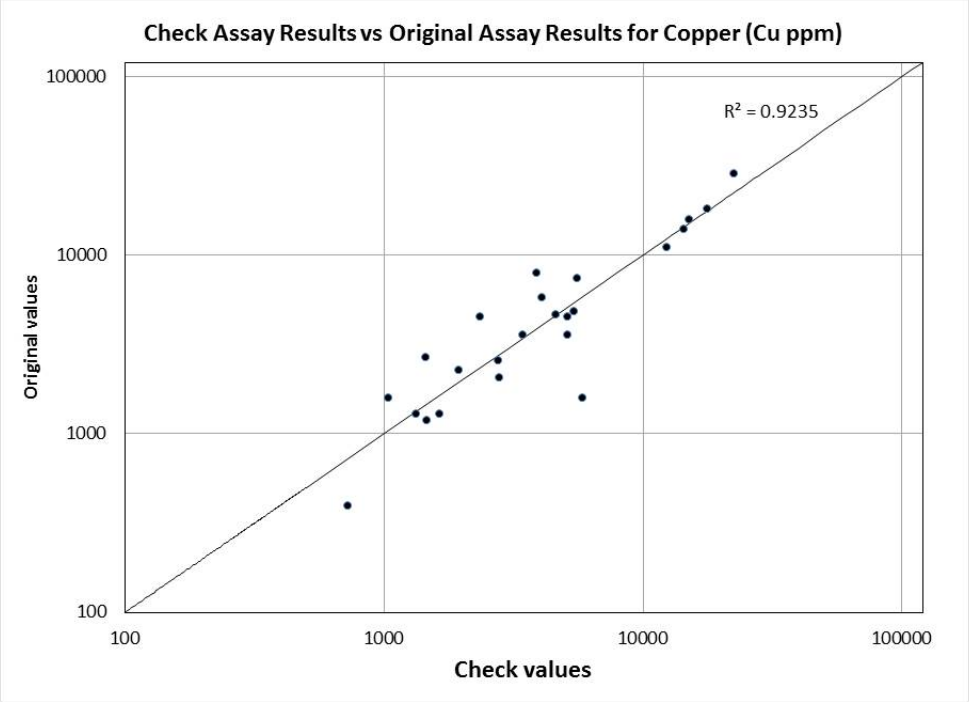


Figure 12-1: Check Assay Results vs Original Assay Results High Grade Cu (ppm)

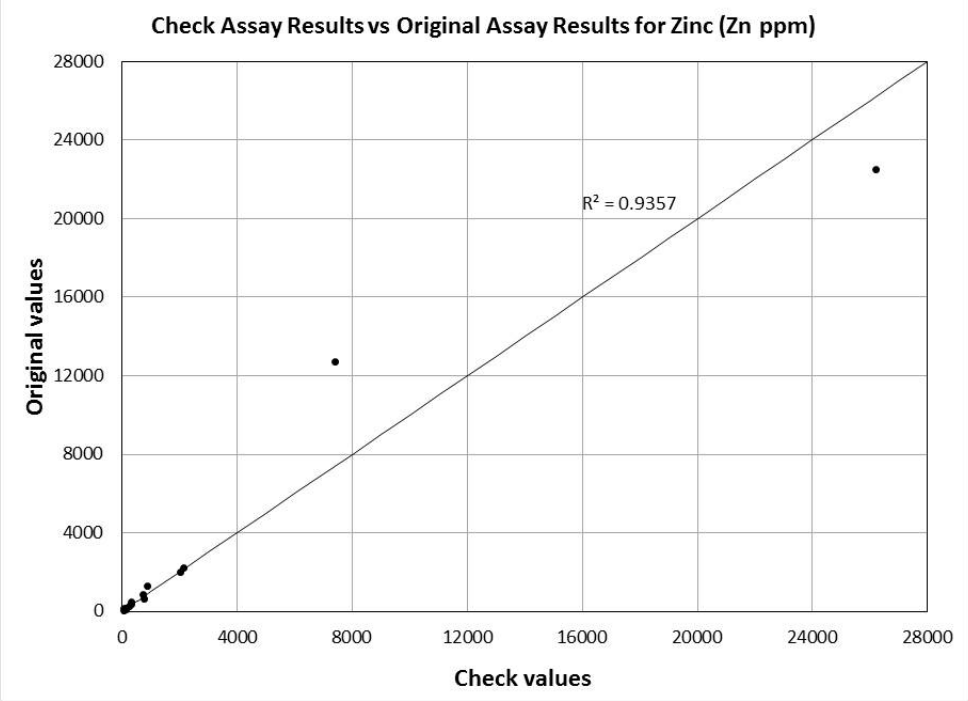


Figure 12-2: Check Assay Results vs Original Assay Results for Zn (ppm)

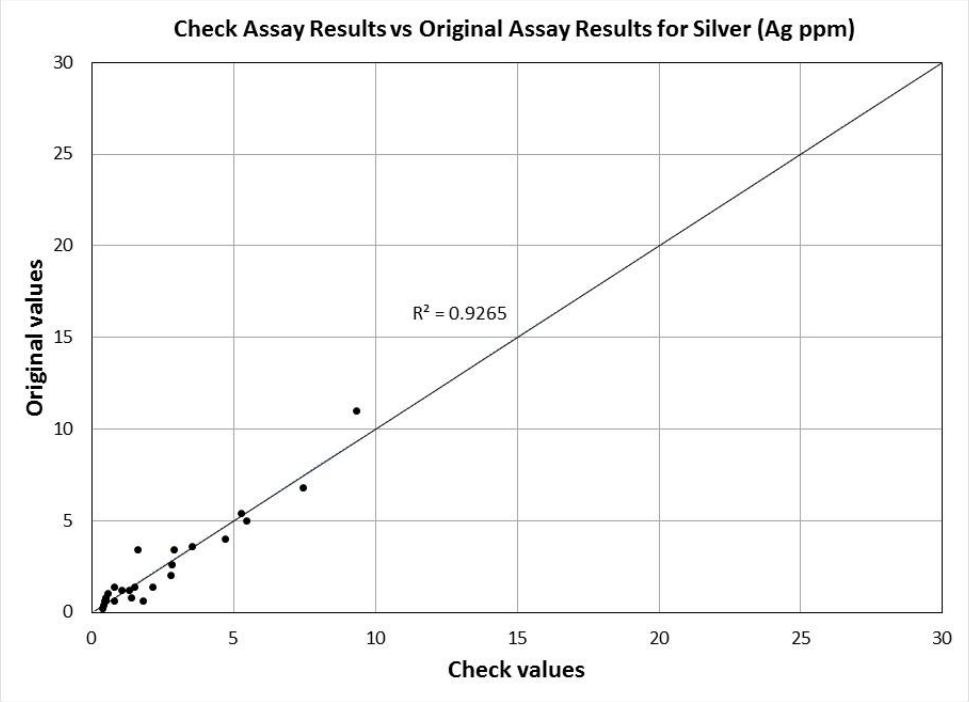


Figure 12-3: Check Assay Results vs Original Assay Results Ag (ppm)

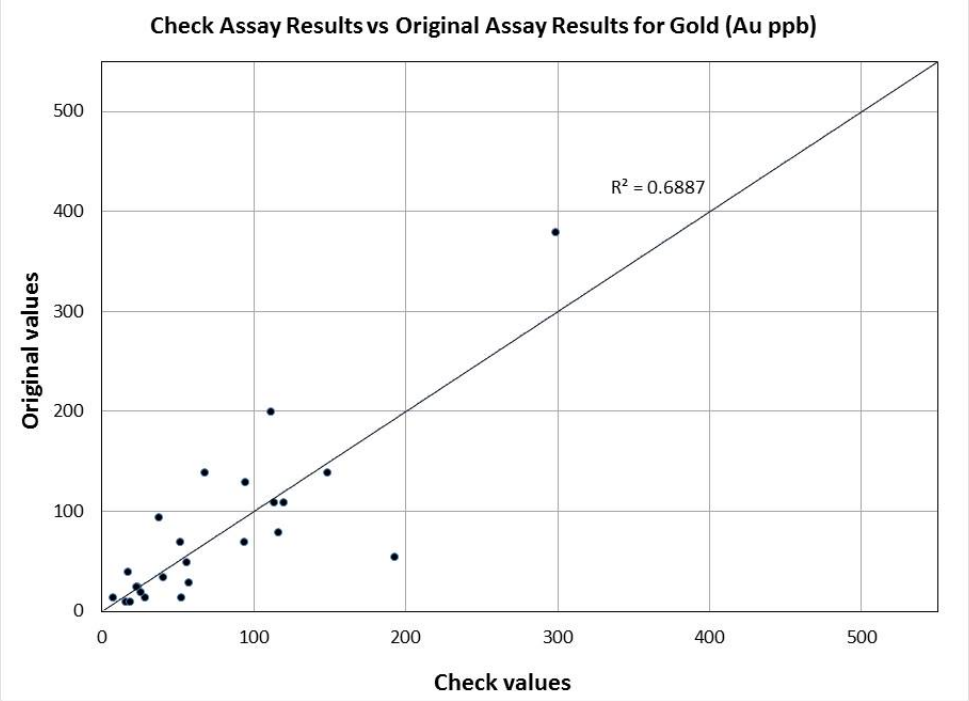


Figure 12-4: Check Assay Results vs Original Assay Results Au (ppb)

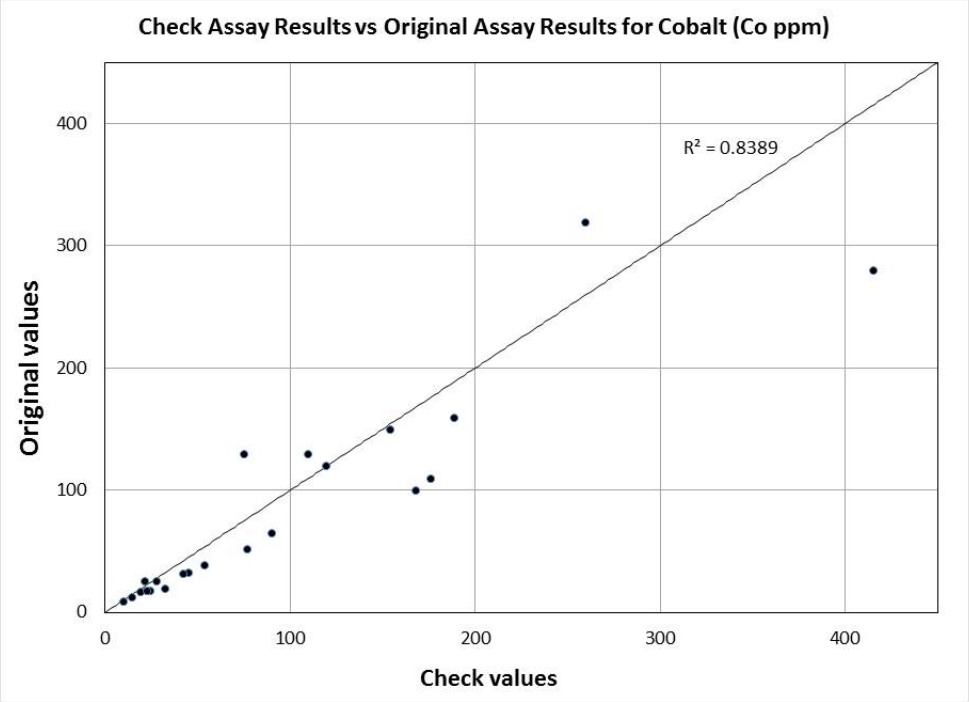


Figure 12-5: Check Assay Results vs Original Assay Results Co (ppm)

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Leader Mining International Inc. conducted metallurgical test work at Lakefield Research Limited ("Lakefield"), on a 2.4 tonne bulk sample from the main Knife Lake trench (Jackman, 1997). The sample was taken from the trench and shipped to Lakefield, where it was crushed to a 200 kilogram sample at minus ¾ inch. A 20 kilogram sub-sample was crushed to minus 6 mesh for Bond work index determination. Another 20 kilogram sample was riffled out and crushed to minus 10 mesh for flotation test work. A head sample was pulverized and analyzed for the elements shown below.

Table 13-1: Head Analysis Leader Mining 1997 Test Work

Copper	1.84% Cu
Oxide Copper	<0.002% Cu(ox
Cobalt	0.015% Co
Sulphur	14.2% s
Nickel	0.001% Ni
Gold	0.45 g/t Au
Silver	6.8 g/t Ag
Platinum	<0.02 g/t Pt
Palladium	<0.02 g/t Pd

The tested sample grades were in the upper range of potential mill feed grades from the Knife Lake deposits. The sample was extracted from a single location and is not necessarily representative of the general performance of the whole orebody.

Future metallurgical test work should test the variability of recovery with head grade and by testing samples from various locations within the deposit.

13.1 Hardness

Standard Bond Ball Work index of 14.7 kwh/t was achieved indicating medium hardness ore.

13.2 Flotation Testwork

Tests were conducted to investigate the selective flotation of copper. In the initial test (Test 1), the ore was ground to 72% minus 200 mesh with 1.7 kg/t $Ca(OH)_2$, resulting in a mill discharge pH of 8.4. A copper rougher concentrate was recovered with stage additions of the Cytec collector 3418A and sodium isopropyl xanthate. The rougher concentrate was cleaned three times at pH 11. In the second test (Test 2), the lime addition to the mill was increased to 3.3 kg/t $Ca(OH)_2$ to give a mill discharge of 10. The effect of a coarser primary grind was examined in Test 3. Finally, an additional test (Test 4) was performed with a copper circuit similar to Test 3. From the copper rougher tailing, a sulphide concentrate was recovered with stage additions of potassium amyl xanthate.

The sulphide circuit was added to investigate the recovery of cobalt and POE's.

The copper recovery was very good. In Test 2, the recoveries of copper and gold were 95% and 80% respectively, in a concentrate analyzing 28% Cu, following a simple flowsheet. Decreasing the primary grind in Test 3, resulted in a loss of 5% copper recovery and 20% of the gold in the cleaner concentrate.

Approximately 90% cobalt recovery was distributed almost evenly between the copper concentrate and the sulphide concentrate. Platinum and palladium were below the detection limit in both concentrates.

A detailed concentrate analysis has not yet been carried out. It is unknown if there are deleterious elements in concentrates that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Introduction

The Mineral Resource Statement presented herein represents the copper, zinc, gold, silver, and cobalt (Cu-Zn-Au-Ag-Co) mineral resource evaluation prepared for the Knife Lake deposit in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards (CIM 2014). The resource estimate was completed by Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) of Cranbrook, British Columbia under the direction of Sue Bird, P. Eng. (EGBC #25007), an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has an effective date of June 12, 2019 and is summarized in Table 14-1, with sensitivity to cutoff at select grades provided in Table 14-2. The base case copper equivalent (CuEq) cutoffs are highlighted in the sensitivity tables. The base case CuEq cutoff of 0.40% Copper Equivalent (CuEq) is equal to an NSR cutoff of approximately $CDN 30/tonne using the metal prices assumptions outlined in this report and is based on processing costs of comparable deposits. CIM (2014) definitions have been followed for the resource estimate. The specific gravity is based on field and core measurement and has a mean value of 3.3 within the mineralized zones and a mean value of 2.8 in un-mineralized blocks.

The resource QP is not aware of any current environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political factors, that could materially affect the Mineral Resource Estimate. Factors that may affect the estimate are typical of any deposit and include; metal price assumptions, changes in interpretations of mineralization, metallurgical recovery assumptions, delays or other issues in reaching agreements with local or regulatory authorities and stakeholders, and changes in land tenure requirements or in permitting requirements.

Table 14-1: Mineral Resource Statement – Knife Lake, effective date of June 12, 2019

CLASS	Tonnage	Grades							Metal Content			
	(kt)	CuEqv (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Co (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	NSR ($CDN)	CuEq Mlbs	Cu - Mlbs	Ag - kOz	Au - Oz
Indicated	3,836	1.02	0.83	3.7	0.097	82.0	1740.7	75.36	86	70	456	11,951
Inferred	7,902	0.67	0.53	2.4	0.084	53.1	1454.9	49.74	117	92	610	21,340

Table 14-2: Sensitivity Analysis of the Resource Estimate to cutoff Grade, effective date June 12, 2019

Category	Cutoff CuEq (%)	Tonnage	Grades							Metal Content			
		(ktonnes)	CuEqv (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Co (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	NSR ($CDN)	CuEq Mlbs	Cu - Mlbs	Ag - kOz	Au - Oz
Indicated	**0.2**	4,205	0.96	0.78	3.5	0.091	78.5	1634.4	70.85	89	72	473	12,357
	0.4	3,836	1.02	0.83	3.7	0.097	82.0	1740.7	75.36	86	70	456	11,951
	0.6	3,136	1.14	0.93	4.1	0.104	88.3	1855.1	83.87	78	64	413	10,466
	0.8	2,416	1.27	1.05	4.5	0.112	94.9	1871.3	93.51	67	56	350	8,732
Inferred	**0.2**	11,106	0.58	0.45	2.1	0.069	50.0	1261.8	42.50	141	110	750	24,601
	0.4	7,902	0.67	0.53	2.4	0.084	53.1	1454.9	49.74	117	92	610	21,340
	0.6	3,626	0.88	0.70	3.0	0.111	60.7	1734.1	65.28	71	56	350	12,963
	0.8	1,620	1.13	0.92	3.8	0.141	76.7	1797.4	83.59	40	33	198	7,319

CuEq = CU% + ZN%*0.398 + CO%*5.901+AUGPT*0.553+AGGPT*0.005

This section describes the resource estimation methodology and summarizes the key assumptions. In the opinions of MMTS, the resource evaluation reported herein is a reasonable representation of the copper-zinc-gold-silver-cobalt mineral resources found at the Knife Lake deposit at the current level of sampling. The mineral resources have been estimated in conformity with generally accepted CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Best Practices" guidelines (CIM, 2014) and are reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 (CSA, 2018). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserve.

The database used to estimate the Knife Lake mineral resources was reviewed by MMTS who is of the opinion that the current drilling information is sufficiently reliable to interpret with confidence the boundaries for the modelled mineralization and that the assay data used is sufficiently reliable to support mineral resource estimation.

The resource model has been created using MineSight™ for all statistical analysis and the block model.

14.2 Resource Estimation Procedure

The resource evaluation methodology involved the following procedures:

- Database compilation and verification;
- Construction of overburden and geology model
- Definition of the boundaries of the mineralization and resource domains;
- Compositing and outlier restriction
- Geostatistical analysis and variography;
- Block modelling and grade interpolation;
- Resource classification and validation;
- Assessment of "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" and selection of appropriate cutoff grades;

14.3 Resource Database

Drilling has been done since 1969 on the Knife Lake Deposit. Table 14-3 summarizes the drilling by year for only the drill holes within the block model volume. Data from the 1970s and earlier has not been used due to core loss and inability to validate the assay grades. A total of 332 drill holes since 1996 with a total assayed length of 7,153m have been used for the Resource Estimate. This represents 99% of all assayed values in the block model volume.

Table 14-3: Summary of All Drill Hole Data and Data Used for Resource Estimation

Year	Hole Length (m)	# Holes	Cu Assay Length (m)	# Assays
1969	341	2		
1970	7502.9	79	100.1	97
1971	484.4	5		
Sub-total prior to 1996 - Not used in Resource	**8328.3**	**86**	**100.1**	**97**
1996	3401.6	61	1562.4	1589
1997	17768.1	207	3831.1	3598
1998	4923.5	35	617.7	611
1999	1247.5	15	349	307
2001	347.5	2	5.7	7
2019	1053	12	786.7	629
Sub-total since 1996 - used in Resource	**28741.2**	**332**	**7152.6**	**6741**
Total	**37069.5**	**418**	**7252.7**	**6838**
% used in Resource	**78%**	**79%**	**99%**	**99%**

The figure below illustrates the location of all drill holes in the database. Where there are assayed grades, the Year of drilling is shown. As can be seen, there are very few assays prior to 1996 which were not used in the resource estimate or domain creation.

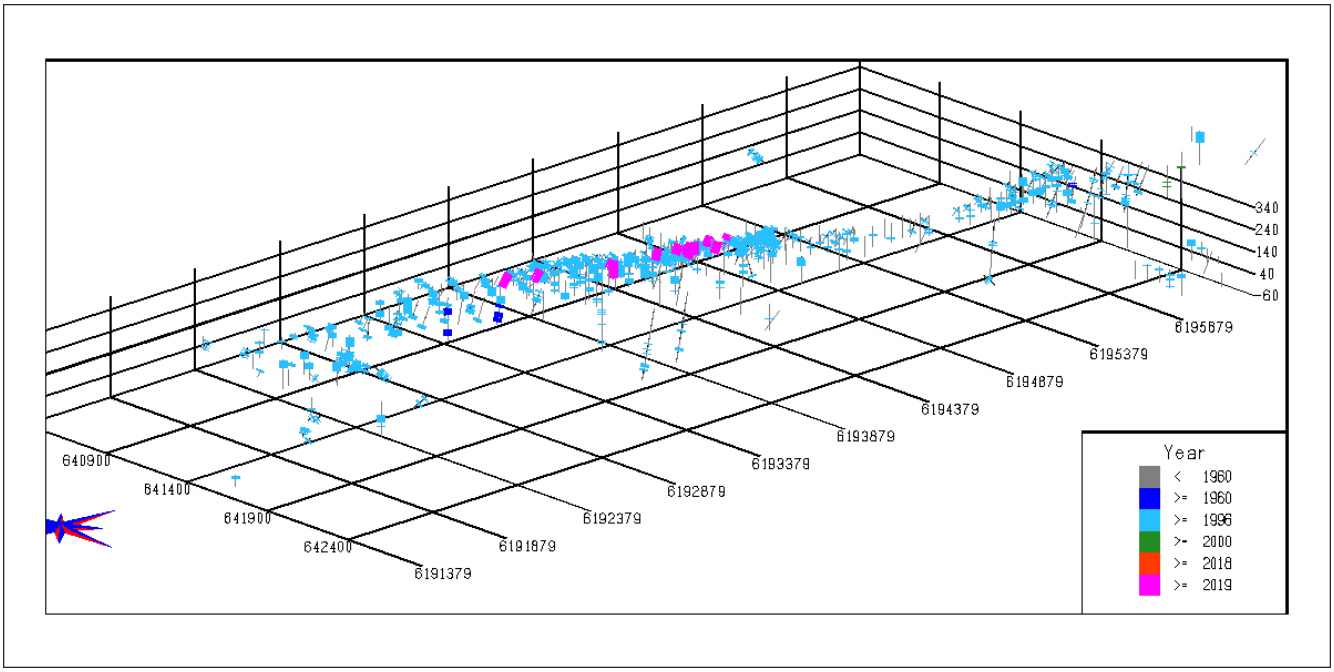


Figure 14-1: 3D Isometric View of Drill holes with the Knife Lake Block Model and Claim Boundary – looking Northwest

14.4 Geologic Modelling and Domains

Geologic modelling of the geologic units and sulphide zones was completed by Terralogic in 2018 and 2019. The geologic model has been used as a guide during the gradeshell creation which is used to create the interpolation domains. An overburden surface has been created based on drill hole information on the bottom of the "casing" or on the top of the overburden as logged.

Gradeshells have been created at 0.15% CuEq and divided into domains based on location and orientation. Domains have been clipped to the bottom of the overburden surface. Figure 14-2 illustrates the five domain solids used to confine the interpolations. The model, assays and composites are all coded by the Domain code, with matching of coding required for compositing and interpolation.

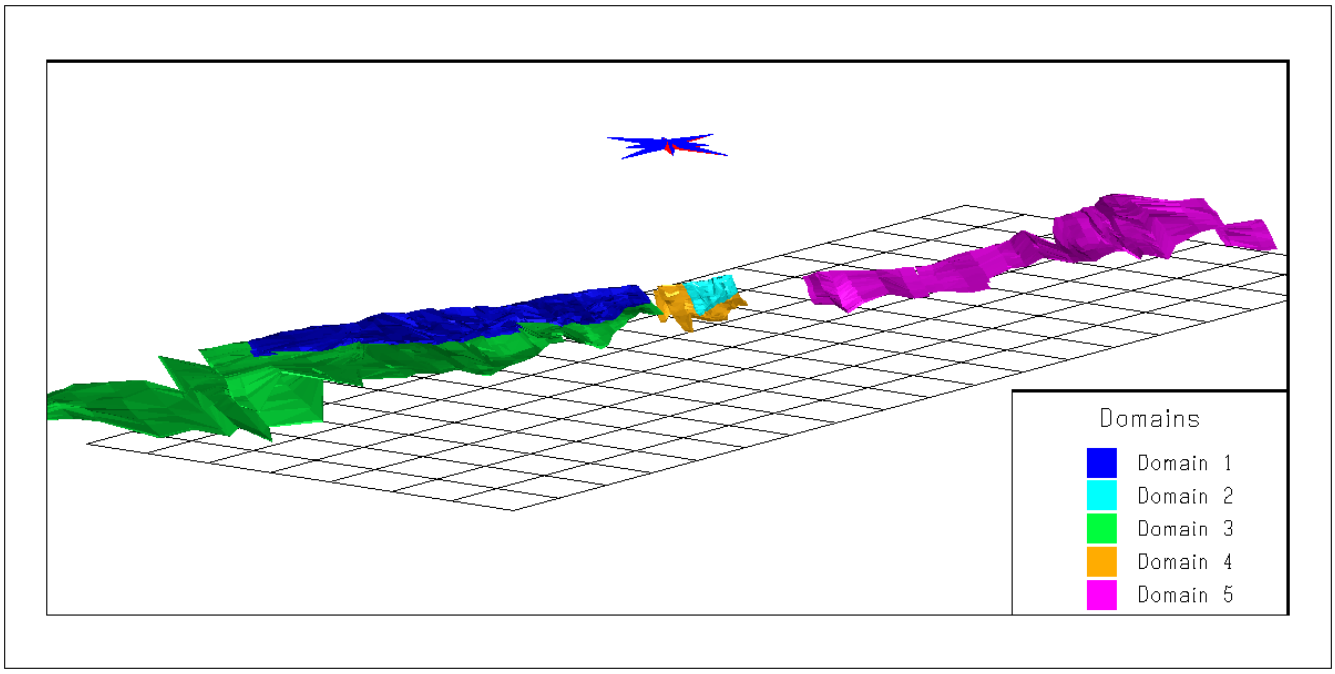


Figure 14-2: 3D Isometric View of the Domains used in Grade Interpolation Boundary – looking Northwest

14.5 Compositing and Outlier Restriction

Compositing has been done honouring the domain boundaries at 2m fixed length intervals. The table below summarizes the composite statistics by domain and compares them to the original assays, illustrating that the mean grades remain very close after compositing.

Table 14-4: Comparison of Assay ad Composites Statistics

Source	Parameter	Cu (%)	Zn (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
Assays	Num Samples	3160	1672	3096	3120	3119
	Num Missing Samples	57	1545	121	97	98
	Min	0.001	16	1	3	0
	Max	13.47	52700	2440	11196	198
	Weighted mean	0.6747	1487.7	70.1	90.3	3
	Weighted CV	1.3518	2.3	1.5	2.9	2
Comps	Num Samples	1533	819	1507	1521	1519
	Num Missing Samples	8	722	34	20	22
	Min	0.01	36	2	3	0
	Max	9.722	30300	657	3980	129
	Weighted mean	0.6752	1516.7	70.2	91.3	3
	Weighted CV	1.0085	1.9	1	1.9	1.5
Difference in Wtd. Mean (1-assay/comp)		**0.1%**	**1.9%**	**0.1%**	**1.1%**	**0.0%**

No capping was performed in the NN model. In the ID and Kriged models, outlier restriction was applied during interpolation to restrict the influence of high grade outliers. The outlier values have been determined based on Cumulative Probability Plots (CPPs) of metals in each domain.

Tabulated below are the outlier restrictions that were applied to all final grade interpolations. Values above the threshold were not used in interpolation of any block whose centroid is further from the composite than the distance listed in the table.

Table 14-5: Summary of Outlier Restrictions applied during Interpolation

Element	Domain 1+2	Domain 3	Domain 4	Domain 5
Cu	3.5% Cu, 80m	1% Cu, 120m	1% Cu, 120m	2% Cu, 60m
Zn	5000ppm Zn, 80m	4000ppm Zn, 150m	2000ppm Zn, 150m	7000ppm Zn, 150m
Ag	13ppm Ag, 50m	10ppm Ag, 80m	10ppm Ag, 80m	8ppm Ag, 60m
Au	500ppb Au, 50m	220ppb Au, 120m	220ppb Au, 120m	230ppb Au, 60m
Co	300ppm Co, 50m	130ppm Co, 100m	130ppm Co, 100m	250ppm Co, 60m

14.6 Variography

Correlograms have been calculated from the 2m composites within each domain. It was not possible to create robust correlograms for Domains 2 and 4 due to small sample size. Therefore, the correlogram for Domain 1 was also used for Domain 2 and the correlogram for Domain 3 was used for Domain 4. All variogram models consist of a nugget and two spherical models, with parameters summarized in the table below. The orientation of the variography and resulting search parameters is summarized in Tables 14-6 and 14-7.

Table 14-6: Variogram Parameters

Metal	Domain	Orientation	Nugget	Sill1	Sill2	Range1	Range2
Cu	1,2	Strike	0.35	0.5	0.15	35	315
		Dip				30	60
		Downhole				6.2	26
	3,4	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	35	200
		Dip				24	85
		Downhole				2.3	5.1
	5	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	35	200
		Dip				45	200
		Downhole				5	6
Zn	1,2	Strike	0.25	0.55	0.2	40	400
		Dip				25	150
		Downhole				7.5	45
	3,4	Strike	0.25	0.55	0.2	40	300
		Dip				30	125
		Downhole				4	15
	5	Strike	0.3	0.5	0.2	45	250
		Dip				35	180
		Downhole				4	41
Au	1,2	Strike	0.35	0.5	0.15	55	200
		Dip				25	100
		Downhole				6.4	41
	3,4	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	65	400
		Dip				40	150
		Downhole				8	60
	5	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	40	200
		Dip				35	200
		Downhole				6	40
Ag	1,2	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	25	250
		Dip				20	100
		Downhole				4.5	41
	3,4	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	40	200
		Dip				30	150
		Downhole				3.2	20
	5	Strike	0.4	0.45	0.15	40	200
		Dip				45	200
		Downhole				2.3	10
Co	1,2	Strike	0.5	0.35	0.15	30	250
		Dip				15	100
		Downhole				4.5	30
	3,4	Strike	0.5	0.35	0.15	50	180
		Dip				25	125
		Downhole				4	8.5
	5	Strike	0.5	0.35	0.15	40	200
		Dip				35	150
		Downhole				4	4

Table 14-7: Orientation of Domains used for Variography and Interpolation

Domain	Strike	Dip/DipDir
1	200	-23/110
2	195	-62/105
3	195	-20/105
4	200	-45/110
5	183	-40/93

14.7 Block Modelling and Grade Interpolation

The block model is a rotated model with the following limits and extents.

Table 14-8: Block Model Extents and Rotation

Direction	Minimum	Maximum	Length	Block size	# Blocks
EASTING	640740	642779.88	960	10	96
NORTHING	6191804	6196804	4910	10	491
ELEVATION	152	404	252	4	63
Rotation	13 deg.				

The model used for interpolation is a “Block Percent Model”, which has been coded with the percent below topo, with the Domain code and with the percent of the block within each Domain (with domain solids previously clipped to the bottom of the overburden surface).

Seven different types of interpolation were performed for comparison and validation: inverse distance squared (ID2), Ordinary Kriging with 2 different sets of composite restrictions (OK1 and OK2), uncapped ID2, uncapped OK1, Nearest Neighbour (NN), and NN with small blocks and large comps. For all metals Ordinary Kriging has been determined to be the most appropriate interpolation method, except for Au for which ID2 gave better validation results.

Each variable was estimated in 4 passes. Searches were aligned with the variogram orientations described above. The following search parameters were used for ID2, OK1, uncapped ID2, uncapped OK1, and NN interpolations.

Table 14-9: Interpolation Parameters

Domain	Pass	Composites Restrictions			Anisotropic Search Distances (m)		
		Minimum #	Maximum #	Maximum/DH	Major	Minor	Vertical
1 - 4	1	5	8	2	50	25	10
	2	5	8	2	100	50	20
	3	5	6	2	150	75	30
	4	1	6	2	300	150	60
5	1	5	8	2	50	40	10
	2	5	8	2	100	80	20
	3	5	6	2	150	120	30
	4	1	6	2	300	240	60

14.7.1 Specific Gravity

The specific gravity of the potentially mineralized blocks (within the Domain boundaries) was given the mean value of 3.3 with un-mineralized blocks given a value of 2.8. These values are based on 25 core sample from the 1990s era drilling and 74 field measurements done in 2018.

During the 2019 field program, specific gravity (sg) samples were obtained during drilling. The procedures for selecting the sg samples is as follows: one sample every 20 meters top of hole (non-altered, non-mineralized rock); one sample every 5 meters (or every 5 samples) in highly altered, weakly mineralized zones; and one sample every meter (or every sample) in highly mineralized zones.

The samples were photographed and pulled from the core box after the sample had been cut. They were then dried for at least 4 days prior to being measured. The core samples measured between 10.0 to 15.0 cm in length. The samples were weighed in air, using a single pan balance, and then weighed in water, using a basket suspended from the single pan balance, in a bucket of water. The results were tabulated using the following equation:

$$Density = \frac{W_{air}}{[(W_{air}) - (W_{water})]}$$

A total of 74 samples were taken for specific gravity measurements over 10 drill holes with 35 taken from representative mineralized zones, and the remaining taken from non-mineralized hangingwall or footwall drill core.

14.8 Resource Classification

Classification to Indicated is based on a continuous volume of modelled blocks in the central area of the deposit and a smaller volume in the north of the deposit, with the average distance to at least 2 drill holes of up to 35m. All other interpolated blocks are considered Inferred with distances to drill holes as summarized in the interpolation parameters. The figure below illustrates the location of the Indicated and Inferred blocks within the Claim boundary.

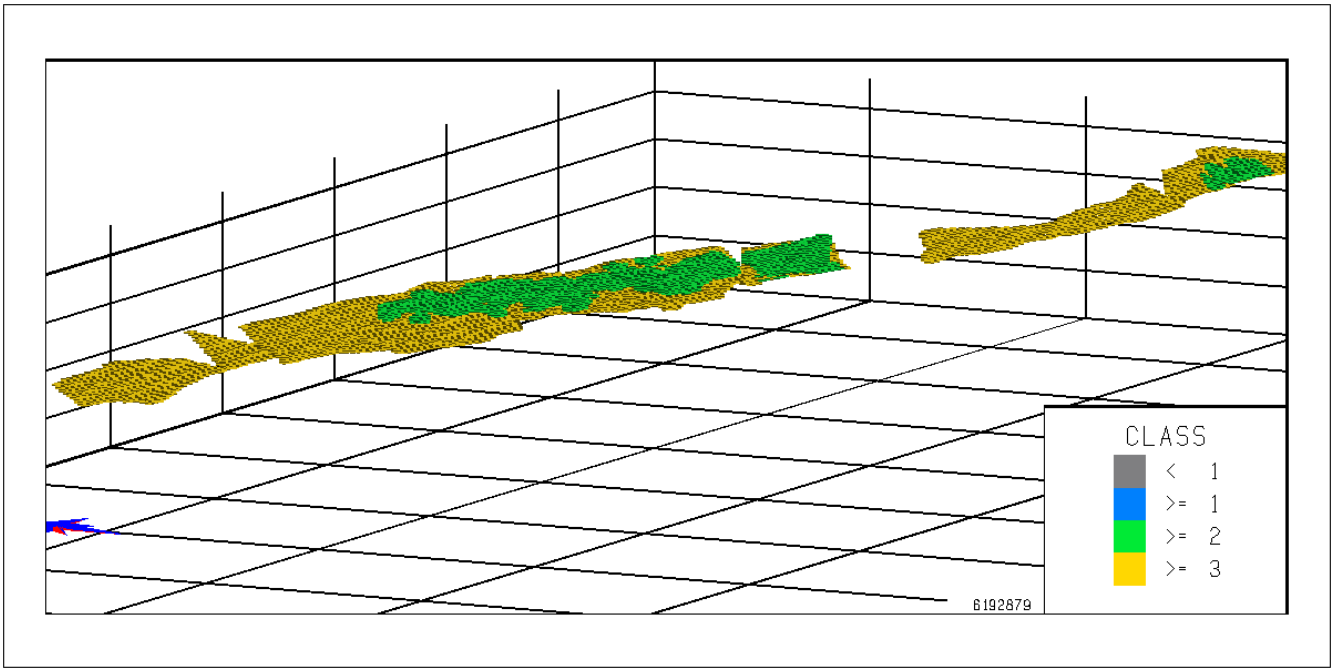


Figure 14-3: 3d Isometric View of the Classification of Blocks – Indicated=2, Inferred=3 looking northwest

14.9 Resource Validation

Resource validation to ensure there is no global bias has been done by comparing NN grades to those of the final grade interpolation (OK1 for all metals except Au which used ID2). The table below summarizes this comparison, illustrating that the difference in grades is within 5% overall for all metals.

Table 14-10: Summary of the Model Validation – Mean Grade Comparisons with NN Models

		DOMAIN											
		1		2		3		4		5		ALL	
Model Item	**Parameter**	**NN**	**Final Grade**	**NN**	**Final Grade**	**NN**	**Final Grade**	**NN**	**Final Grade**	**NN**	**Final Grade**	**NN**	**Final Grade**
	# samples	6844	6844	605	605	19095	19095	1312	1312	7504	7504	35360	35360
TCu	MEAN	0.874	0.885	0.772	0.772	0.380	0.372	0.395	0.406	0.389	0.393	0.497	0.496
	CV	0.780	0.450	0.819	0.295	0.982	0.510	0.865	0.458	0.736	0.362	1.003	0.657
	# samples	6761	6844	605	605	19095	19095	1312	1312	7504	7504	35277	35360
AU	MEAN	89.7	88.1	149.1	145.0	62.2	61.5	60.9	60.9	112.5	105.2	77.3	75.4
	CV	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.2	1.4	2.1	1.0
	# samples	6757	6844	605	605	19095	19095	1312	1312	7504	7504	35273	35360
AG	MEAN	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
	CV	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7
	# samples	6757	6844	605	605	18729	19095	1278	1312	7504	7504	34873	35360
CO	MEAN	78.6	78.8	87.2	85.8	37.3	37.8	51.6	48.6	64.4	64.3	51.8	52.0
	CV	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.6
	# samples	3827	6844	249	605	12278	18949	857	1312	6854	7504	24065	35214
ZN	MEAN	1753.2	1669.9	433.9	472.3	1245.7	1131.6	443.7	395.1	2528.6	2584.0	1506.0	1430.0
	CV	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.9
Differences:													
TCu			1%		0%		-2%		3%		1%		0%
AU			-2%		-3%		-1%		0%		-7%		-3%
AG			-3%		-4%		-6%		0%		0%		-4%
CO			0%		-2%		1%		-6%		0%		0%
ZN			-5%		8%		-10%		-12%		2%		-5%

Outlier restriction, search parameters and modelling method have been chosen so that the final interpolated grades closely match the NN modelling while showing appropriate smoothing and minimal loss of metal due to capping.

Further validation on local grade estimation has been done through visual comparisons of the modelled grades with the assays and composites in section. The figures below illustrate the block grades and composites grades in cross-section and long-section at the location shown in the plan map of Figure 14-5. Metals plotted include Cu, Au and Zn respectively.

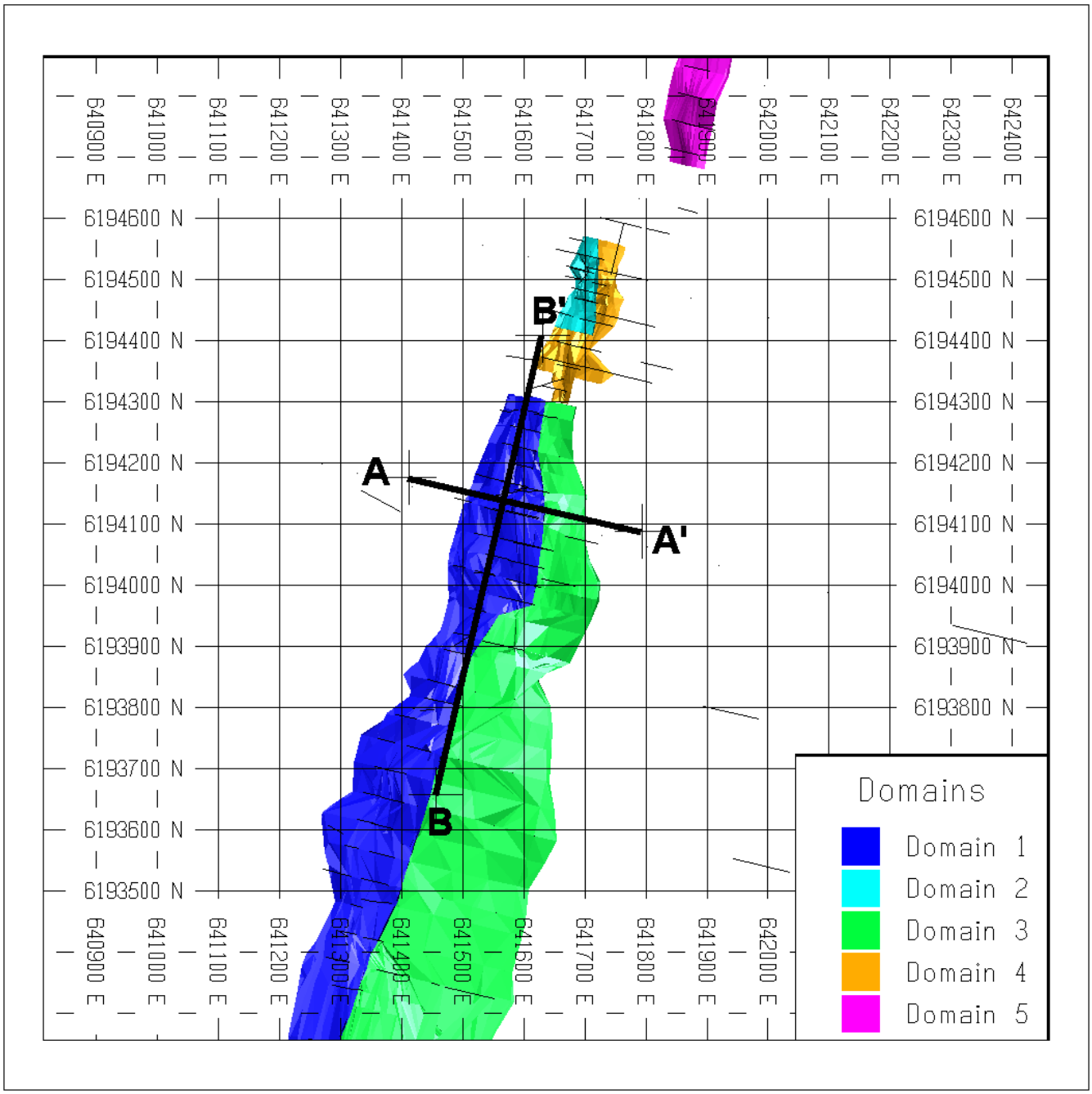


Figure 14-4: Plan View of Section Locations

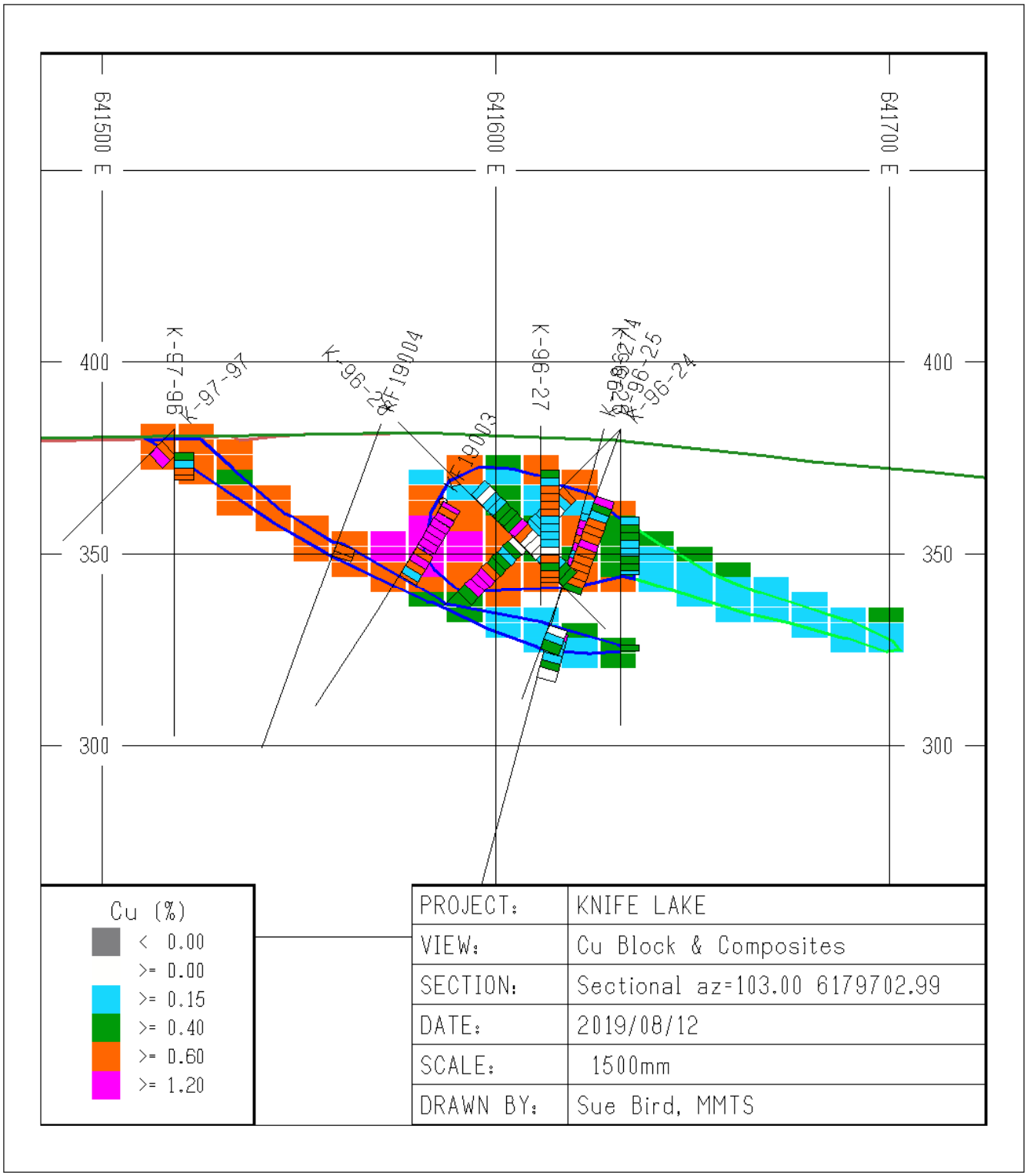


Figure 14-5: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section AA' – Cu

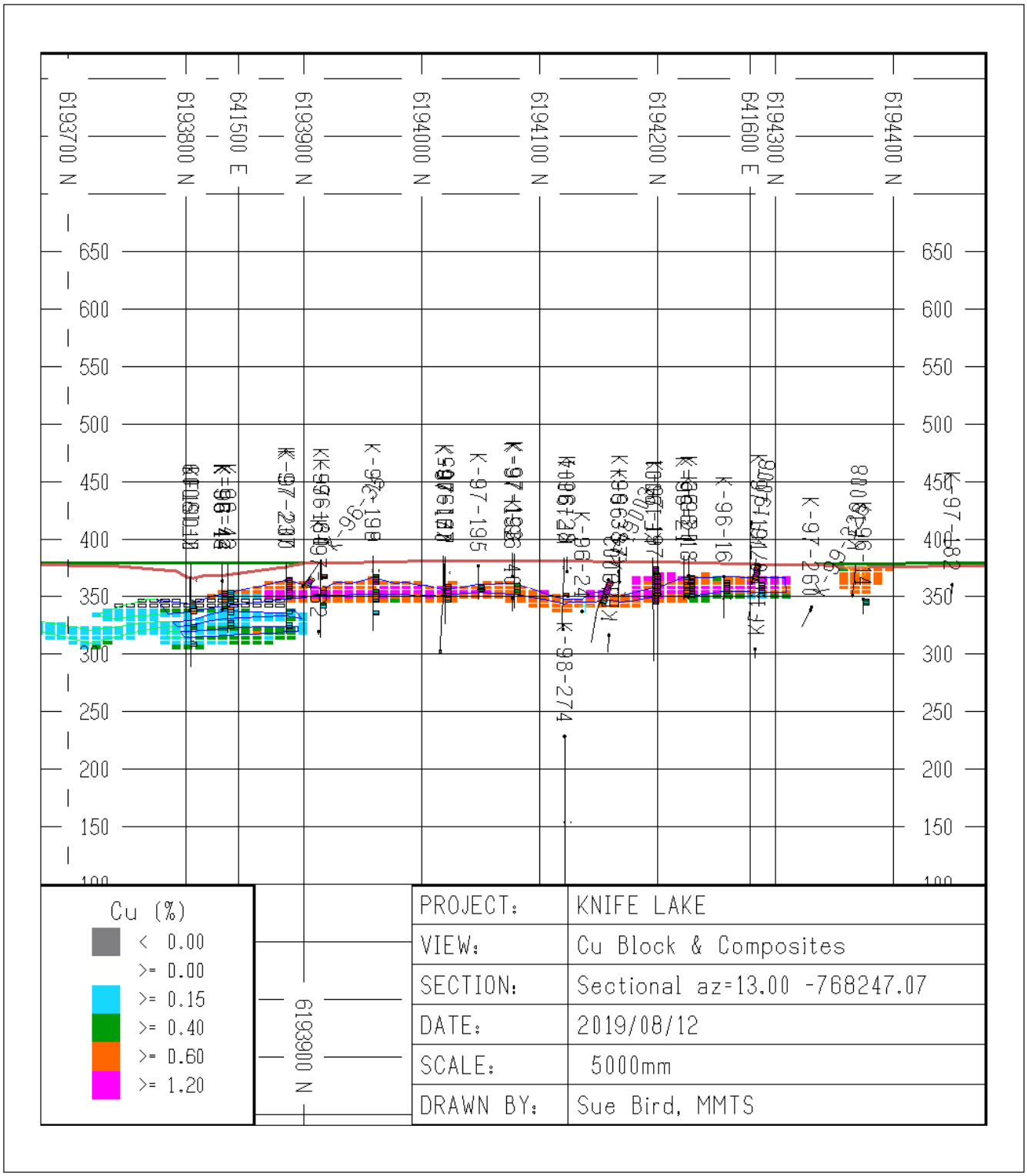


Figure 14-6: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section BB' – Cu

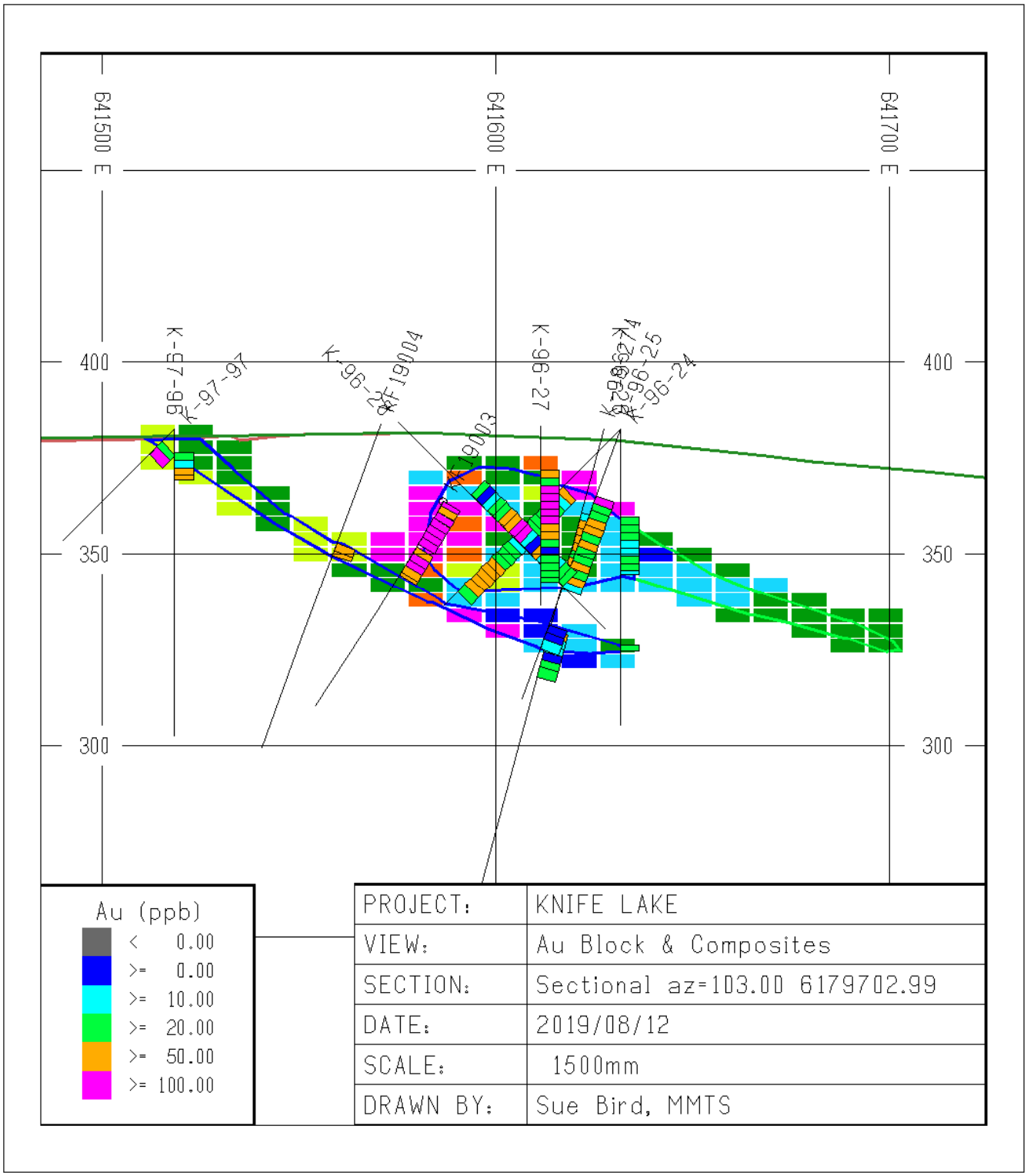


Figure 14-7: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section AA' – Au

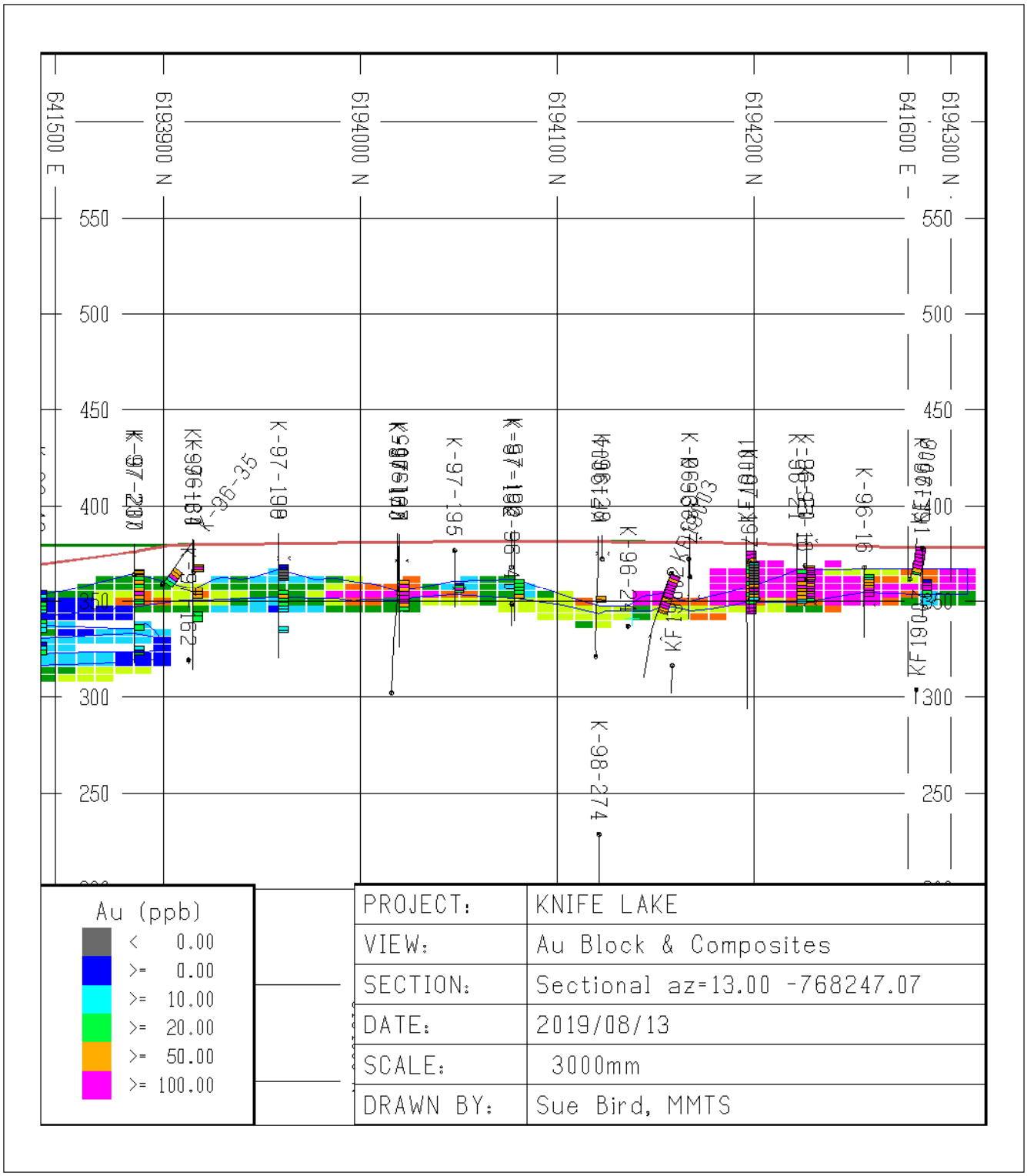


Figure 14-8: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section BB' – Au

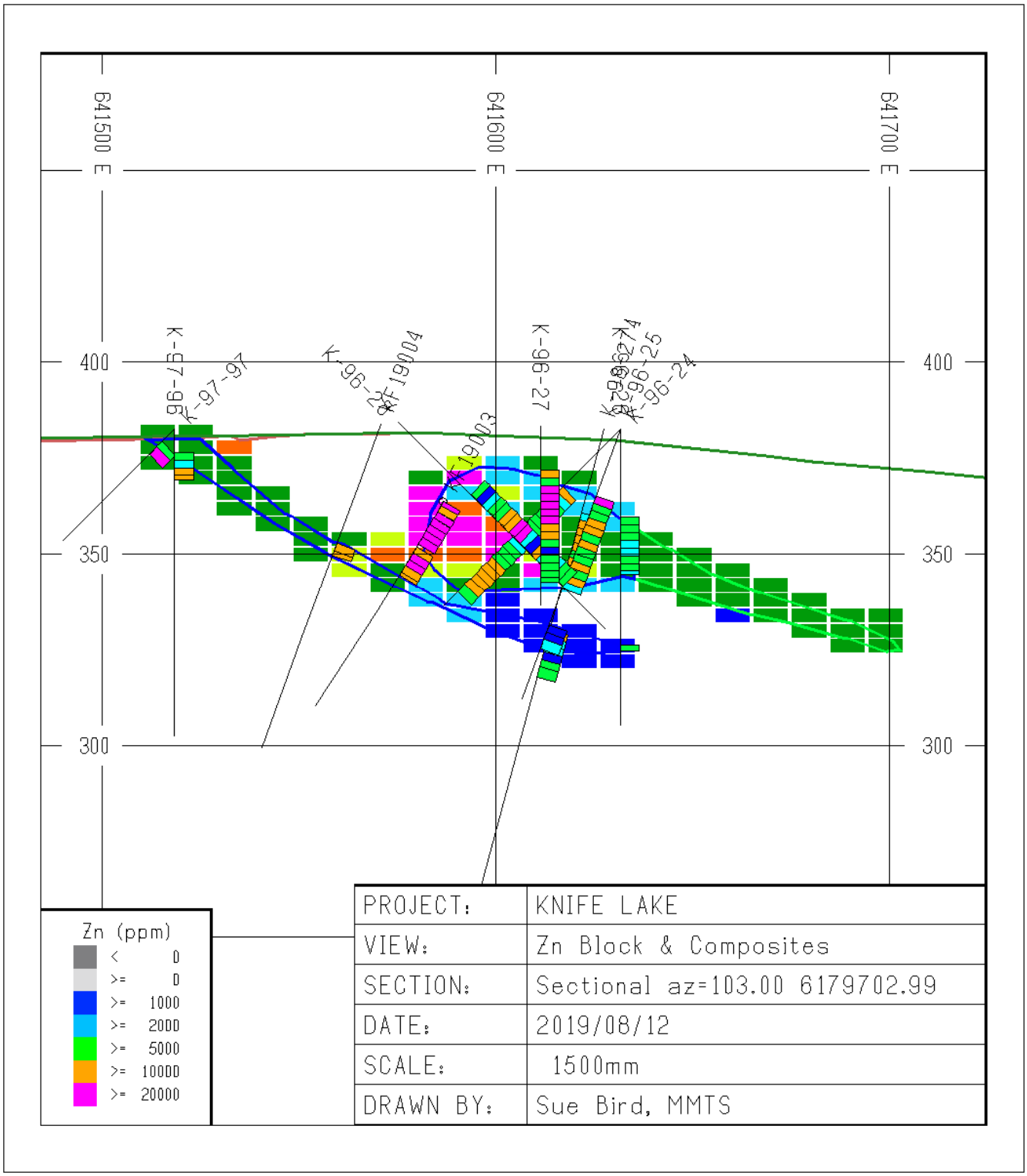


Figure 14-9: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section AA' – Zn

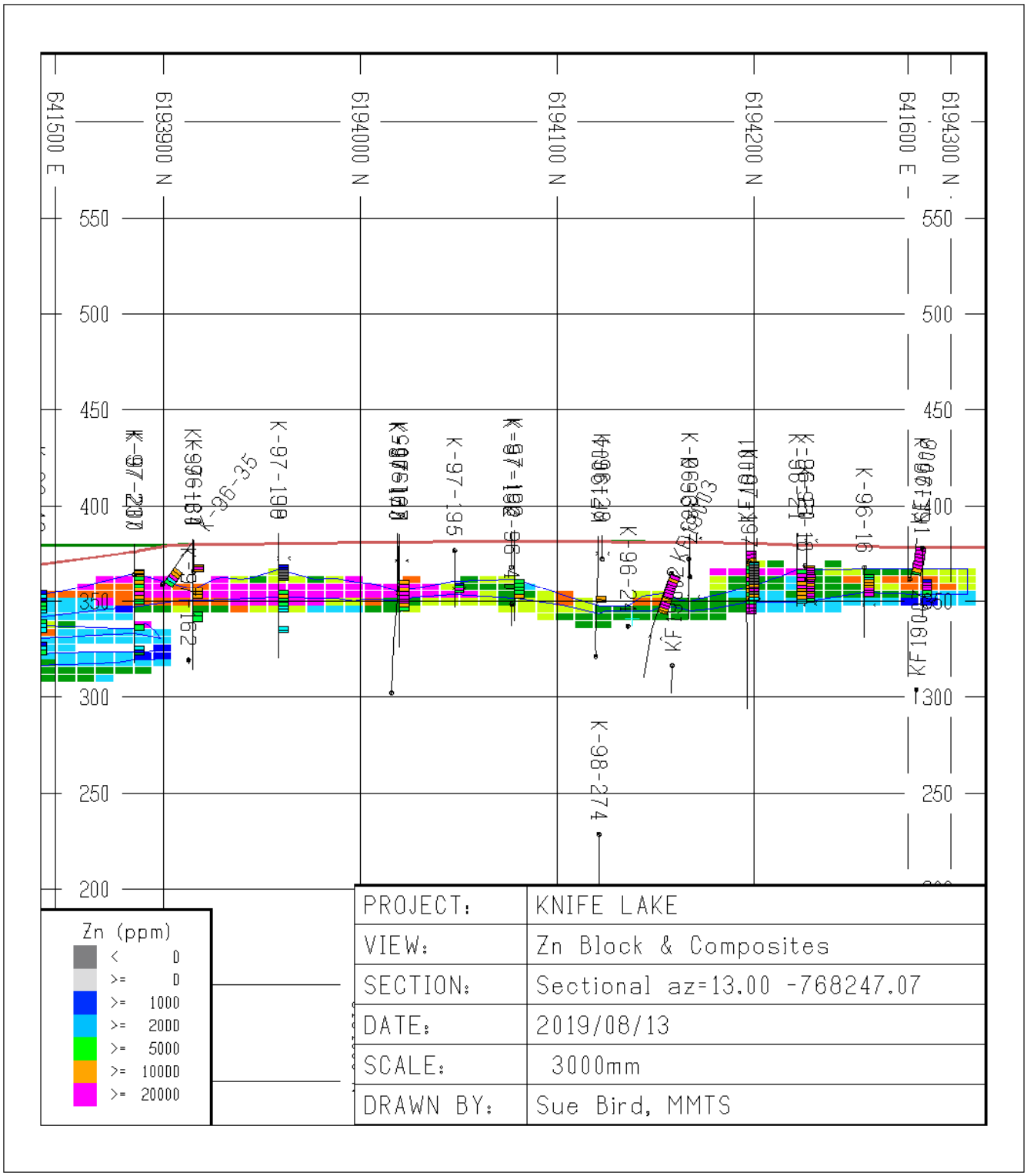


Figure 14-10: Block and Composites Grade Comparison – Section BB' – Zn

14.10 Assessment of "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" and Cutoff Grade

The resource for the Knife Lake deposit has been confined within an open pit shape to define "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" using the price, recovery and payable input parameters summarized in the table below.

Table 14-8: Metal Price, Recovery and Payable Assumptions

Metal	Price $US	Units	Recovery (%)	Payables (%)
Cu	2.80	/lb	95	99
Zn	1.20	/lb	90	97
Co	18.00	/lb	89	97
Au	1300	/oz	80	96
Ag	17.00	/oz	55	90

In addition, an exchange rate of $CDN:$US of 0.77 has been used with a mining cost of $CDN 1.30/tonne and a royalty of 2% applied to the NSR values. Lerchs-Grossman pits over a range of metal price assumptions were run with pit slope at 50 degrees and restricted to be within Rockridge's claim boundaries. The base case pit size chosen for the Resource is the 150% NSR case.

The figure below illustrates the "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" pit shape, illustrating the strike length and shallow depth of the mineralization.

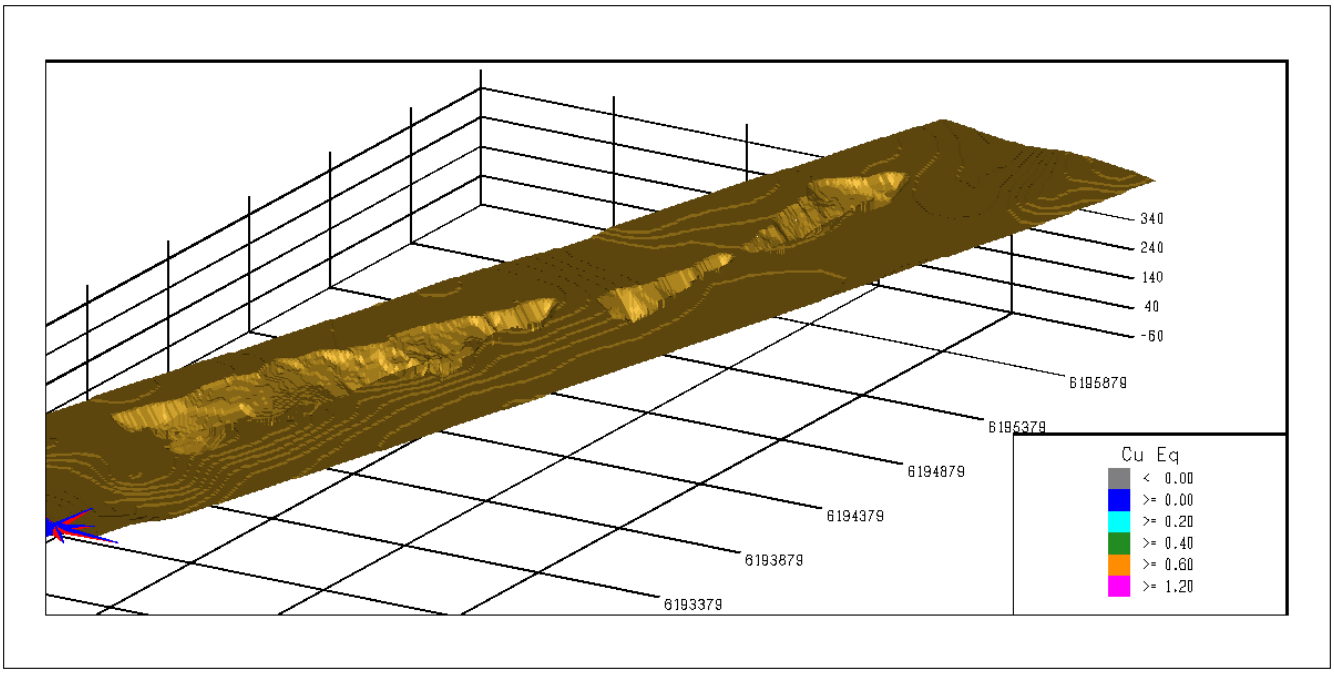


Figure 14-11: 3D View Looking NW of the "Reasonable Prospects" Pit

The base case cutoff grade has been chosen as 0.40% CuEq grade. This conforms to an NSR cutoff grade of

approximately CDN$ 30.00/tonne using the price/recovery/payable assumptions outlined above. This processing cost is comparable to that of similar deposits.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16 Mining Methods

Not applicable.

17 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The responsible Author has not identified any comprehensive historical environmental studies or any history of social or community impacts related to historical work on the Knife Lake project.

The Knife Lake project is situated within an area identified as the traditional territory of the Peter Ballantyne Cree First Nation (PBCN).

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and Crown authorizations. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.

The Knife Lake property currently has a Class B permit in the name of Rockridge Resources which covers the 2019 drill program and a proposed 2019 field program. The permit expires on December 31, 2019. As part of

the permitting process and as an ongoing component of community and First Nations engagement by Rockridge and Eagle Plains, notification letters soliciting comments on the permit application and notices of the start of the drilling program were sent out to stakeholder groups and individuals, as well as members of the PBCN Band Council. During the 2019 drill program, 30% of the on-site employees were from the PBCN including a trapper who was identified as being a traditional user of the Knife Lake area.

Rockridge and Eagle Plains have made a continual effort to purchase goods and services from local communities where possible.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

Not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Knife Lake deposit lies within the Scimitar Complex, which is believed to be the disconnected, northwest extension of the northern Flin Flon domain and the Amisk Volcanic package, which hosts massive sulphide mineralization in the Flin Flon–Snow Lake mining district, the most prolific greenstone belt in Canada. Since the initial discovery of mineralization in 1915, the Flin Flon camp has produced over 170 million tons of sulphide ore from 31 VMS deposits.

Hudbay Minerals has been the dominant producer in the region, mining ore from 28 deposits and accounting for production of over 140 Million tonnes of ore from all of its operations (hudbayminerals.com). Exceptionally high gold content of many of these deposits, including Flin Flon (62.4 Mt @ 2.6 g Au/t) and Lalor (8.8 Mt @ 4.6 g Au/t), make them particularly attractive exploration targets. *These resource estimates are provided as historical reference; the Author cautions that past results or discoveries on adjacent properties are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the subject properties.*

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

All of the drill core from the 1996 – 2000 drilling by Leader Mining was removed from the property and is currently stored in a secure location at the Pine Bay facility near Flin Flon, Manitoba. The core is owned by Jim Parres. Eagle Plains Resources has made an agreement with Mr. Parres granting them full access to the core, including re-sampling, for a period of five years beginning in March 2018.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- The Knife Lake deposit is a VMS deposit with Cu-Zn-Ag-Au-Co mineralization near surface that may be amenable to open pit mining. The economic viability of the Knife Lake property depends on successfully expanding mineralization at the Knife Lake deposit and discovering mineralization at other targets on the property.
- Based on comparable deposits in the Flin-Flon area and other VMS deposits in Saskatchewan the deposit will be responsive to conventional milling and flotation.
- The modelled deposit warrants further exploration and drilling to potentially extend the deposit at depth and along strike. Future exploration should take into account the regional structure, together with the volcanic stratigraphy since many known sulphide occurrences appear to be situated within a thin, regionally folded, but continuous, stratigraphic package.
- Adjacent mineralization to the modelled deposit of this study should also be considered as exploration targets. Regional exploration targets include Gilbert Lake, Redhill Lake, Scimitar Lake and Pistol Lake where iron rich volcanic rocks of the Pistol Lake structure have anomalous copper contents in numerous locations (600 ppm Cu not uncommon), mostly accompanied by anomalous zinc and silver values.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is recommended to evaluate the Knife Lake Property proximal to the known deposit and throughout the greater property area. Recommendations include:

26.1 Knife Lake Deposit Area

- reinterpretation of historic ground geophysics (TEM, borehole TEM, gravity, Total Field Magnetics)
- geological modelling to identify down-dip and strike potential
- diamond drill testing of identified targets
- borehole EM surveys on completed holes
- review of historic Knife Lake deep drilling intercepts to test stacked horizon / overturned limb model
- drill testing of deep targets

A budget for the above recommendations follows:

Table 26-1: Knife Lake Deposit Area Evaluation Proposed Budget

Permitting, Community Engagement	$25,000
Cataloguing / Photographing Knife Lake Core at Pine Lake facility	$20,000
Advanced modelling including reinterpretation of historic ground geophysics (TEM, borehole TEM, gravity, Total Field Magnetics) and geological model to identify down-dip and strike potential	$55,000
Expansion drilling down-dip and along strike of Knife Lake Deposit 2000m x $400/m all-in cost	$800,000
Borehole EM surveys and interpretation	$100,000
Review of Knife Lake deep drilling intercepts; geological and geophysical modelling to identify targets to test stacked horizon / overturned fold limb models	$50,000
Drill Testing of deep targets 1000m x $400/m all-in cost	$400,000
Borehole EM survey and interpretation	$50,000
TOTAL:	**$1,500,000**

26.2 Knife Lake Property Regional Targeting

- property scale high resolution deep penetrating airborne EM geophysics
- reconnaissance scale prospecting, geochemical surveys, lithogeochemical sampling, geological mapping
- detailed follow-up of targets generated by EM survey and ground program including ground based EM geophysics
- drill testing of selected targets

A budget for the above recommendations follows:

Table 26-2: Knife Lake Regional Targeting Proposed Budget

High Resolution VTEM Plus Airborne geophysics including interpretation 5000 line km x $200/km	$1,000,000
Field program : reconnaissance scale prospecting, geochemical surveys, lithogeochemical sampling, geological mapping; detailed followup of EM / ground targets	$500,000
Ground EM surveys on selected targets including interpretation	$250,000
Diamond drill testing of selected targets 3500m x $500/m all in	$1,750,000
TOTAL:	**$3,500,000**

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CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 13629 Marine Drive, White Rock, B.C. V4B 1A3

I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C. in 1987 with a Bachelor's Degree in Science (B.Sc.) in the field of Geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation. I have experience in advanced exploration and development of both precious and base metal projects in British Columbia, Panama, and China and am currently employed by Majestic Gold Corp., which has a producing open pit gold mine in Shandong Province, China.

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (No. 20477).

I have prepared this report, titled NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation for the Knife Lake Property, Saskatchewan, prepared for Rockridge Resources Ltd. ("Rockridge"), with an effective date of June 12, 2019.

I visited the subject property on May 15, 2018 and March 22, 2019 and I have reviewed all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the current owners.

For the purposes of this Technical Report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I am responsible for Section 1 except 1.9 and 1.10, Sections 2 – 12, and Sections 15 - 27 in this technical report. I have read the Instrument (NI 43-101) and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I am not an employee, insider, director or partner of Rockridge or any related party to Rockridge, and do not hold, directly or indirectly, any securities in Rockridgeor any related company to Rockridge, nor do I intend to acquire any such securities in Rockridge or any related company. I also have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report, and have no interest, directly or indirectly, in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., the vendor of the property, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

I am the author of an earlier report on the Knife Lake Property, titled NI 43-101 Technical Report, Knife Lake Property, East-Central Saskatchewan, prepared for Rockridge Resources and dated November 06, 2018.

At the effective date of this technical report, to the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at White Rock, B.C. this September 24, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

“ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED”

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Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Sue Bird, P.Eng. am a Geological Engineer with Moose Mountain Technical Services, with a business address of #210 1510 2nd St North Cranbrook BC, V1C 3L2.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation for the Knife Lake Property, Saskatchewan" with an effective date of June 12, 2019. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

I am a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia. (#25007). I graduated with a Geologic Engineering degree (B.Sc.) from the Queen's University in 1989 and a M.Sc. in Mining from Queen's University in 1993.

I have worked as an engineering geologist for over 25 years since my graduation from university. I have worked on precious metals, base metals and coal mining projects, including mine operations and evaluations.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43–101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43–101).

I have not visited the Knife Lake Property.

I am responsible for Section 14 and portions relevant to Resource Estimation of Sections 1, and 25-27 of the technical report.

I am independent of Rockridge Resource Ltd. as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I have not previously co-authored reports on the Knife Lake Project.

I have read NI 43–101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

As of the effective date of the technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make those sections of the technical report not misleading.

Dated: 24 September 2019

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"Signed and sealed"
Sue Bird, P.Eng.

Certificate Of Qualified Person

I, Tracey Meintjes, P.Eng., of Vancouver B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Metallurgical Engineer with Moose Mountain Technical Services with a business address at 1975 1st Avenue South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C 6Y3.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimation for the Knife Lake Property, Saskatchewan" effective date June 12, 2019 (the "Technical Report").
3. I am a graduate of the Technikon Witwatersrand, (NHD Extraction Metallurgy – 1996)
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#37018).
5. My relevant experience includes metallurgy and process engineering, and mine planning in South Africa and North America. My experience includes both operations and metallurgical process development including base metals, precious metals, industrial minerals, coal, uranium and rare earth metals. My precious metals project experience includes both operations and metallurgical process development. I have been working in my profession continuously since 1996.
6. I am a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
7. I have not visited the Property.
8. I am responsible for Sections 1.9 and 13 of the Technical Report.
9. I am independent of Rockridge Resources Ltd. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
10. I have no previous involvement in the Knife Lake property.
11. I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
12. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated the 24th day of September 2019

"ORIGINAL SIGNED AND SEALED"

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Signature of Qualified Person
Tracey D. Meintjes, P.Eng.