
TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

Perry River Property

Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada



Prepared for:

Copper Creek Mining Inc.
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1.0 SUMMARY

Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo. (the “Author”) was retained by Copper Creek Mining Inc. (“CCM” or the “Company”), to conduct a site visit of the Perry River Property (the “Property”), as well as conduct a review of the historical contents of this report to provide an independent assessment of the Property. The report summarizes known information pertaining to the Property’s geology, infrastructure, and overall environmental status. It describes the geological merits of the project area and summarizes the Property’s known exploration history. The report also reviews the nature of Property’s rare earth elements (REE), niobium and other mineralization, documents the results of the 2021 exploration program which consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical surveying, and then concludes by providing recommendations for further exploration.

This report was prepared at the request of CCM and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 and in compliance with Form 43-101F1. The Author served as the independent Qualified Person responsible for the contents of this report. The Author reviewed the technical aspects of the report after visiting the Property on June 18, 2022. The Property was acquired by the Company pursuant to a property purchase option agreement between the Company and Geomap Exploration Inc. (“Geomap Exploration”) dated June 6, 2022 (the “Option Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of \$197,138, incurring \$250,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 850,000 shares. Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (a publicly traded company) entered into a share purchase agreement with Copper Creek Mining Inc. and its shareholders (private company) on August 25, 2022. Under this agreement, Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Copper Creek Mining Inc. in exchange for 5,000,000 shares of Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. which will be allocated to the shareholders of Copper Creek Mining Inc. on a pro rata basis based on their holdings.

The Property consists of three contiguous mining claims (1082294, 1082295, and 1082296) covering approximately 4,650.58 hectares land in the Perry River Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The claims occur in between 378500E-389300E and 5674000, 5687900N (UTM, 11, NAD 83). The Trans-Canada Highway runs approximately 20 kilometres to the south of the Property claim 1082295 and provides access to the nearby little town of Sicamous (50 km to the southwest), Revelstoke (40 km to the southeast) and city of Kamloops (150 km southwest). Access to the Property is by forestry service roads along the Perry River. A network of secondary logging roads of varying quality provides further access in the area thus facilitating access to most of the claims. A part of claim number 1082294 is accessible by helicopter which can be chartered from Revelstoke, BC.

Geologically, the Property sits along the western margins of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome on the eastern edge of the Shuswap Metamorphic Terrane which is divided into three distinct regions hosting carbonatites and alkaline rocks considered favourable for rare earth elements (REE) exploration. Of these three zones, the Perry River carbonatites belong to a western

grouping, which occur within the Omineca Belt in association with core gneiss complexes deformed under upper amphibolite metamorphic facies during the Columbian Orogeny. The Monashee Complex, exposed within a tectonic window below a high angle thrust fault known as the Monashee Decollement, constitutes the core gneisses of the Property and a succession of unconformable overlying autochthonous cover units. These cover units host the extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, as well as intrusive carbonatites like those found in the Perry River area, and syenite gneisses. The other group of rocks exposed on the Property and the surrounding area is the Eagle Bay Assemblage which ranges in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian.

Locally, the Property is composed of a series of core gneisses that were structurally subdivided, starting at the lowest stratigraphic unit, consisting of a paragneiss, orthogneiss, and another paragneiss. Intercalated biotite paragneiss, semi-pelitic or pelitic schist, and quartzofeldspathic gneiss with local intrusions of superimposed potassium feldspar augen gneiss define the first paragneiss. The orthogneiss is identified by potassium feldspar augen gneiss, layered amphibolite, amphibole and orthopyroxene-bearing gneiss, alaskitic gneiss, syenite gneiss, and homogenous biotite gneiss that marks the upper boundary of the orthogneiss. The upper member of the core gneisses, a heterogeneous paragneiss, typically consists of biotite and quartz feldspar schists, amphibole and feldspathic gneisses, and amphibolite.

Two types of carbonatites occur within the calc-silicate unit on the Property. Type I is concordant within quartz-biotite-gneiss, quartz- amphibole gneiss and quartzite. It trends northwest for 3 kilometres, dips to the southwest, and varies from 20 to 200 metres in width. The carbonatite averages 60 to 80 per cent calcite, 10 to 30 per cent apatite with accessory biotite, amphibole, sphene and minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, pyrochlore and monazite. The carbonatites are sovites and are associated with mafic and syenitic fenites. Type II, occurring 2 kilometres to the west, is concordant with a white marble unit and other metasedimentary layers and has been interpreted to be a carbonatite tuff. Locally, the Type I carbonatite hosts rare earth element values.

Documented exploration history indicates that interest in the Perry River area was first sparked in 1905 when Cotton Belt Mines Ltd. discovered a stratiform magnetite-lead-zinc deposit, the Cottonbelt, located just a few kilometres northwest of the Property at Mount Grace. This initial discovery was followed by years of intermittent surface and underground exploration on the Cottonbelt and the surrounding area that continued until 1929. Wheeler (1965) produced a map of the regional geology for the area, followed shortly by McMillan who carried out mapping projects on the west flank of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome that resulted in the documentation of two types of carbonatites. Later mapping of the Mount Grace area by Höy and McMillan (1979) revealed that the discontinuous extrusive carbonatites of the Perry River area were likely related to the extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, which has a lateral extent of over 60 km. In 1983, Duval International Corporation conducted a geological and geochemical survey in the area that led to the discovery of the Ratchford Creek/Ren Carbonatite; samples of the Ren carbonatite rendered anomalous values of niobium, cerium and lanthanum. Teck Exploration Ltd. carried out further work on carbonatites at Ratchford Creek in 1987 which included trenching and silt, rock, and soil sampling programs as well as radiometric and magnetic surveys which indicated

anomalous values of niobium and light rare earth elements. In 2010, the area was prospected and sampled by Zimtu Capital Corporation. Fieldwork focused primarily on a preliminary geological assessment of carbonatites and related rocks on the Property and their potential for hosting rare earth element (REE) and rare metal mineralization, with a secondary consideration of base and precious metals. Several of the samples collected from the 2010 field program show encouraging results for total rare earth element, niobium, and yttrium (TREE, Nb, Y).

In June - July 2021, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 80 grab and channel rock / soil samples were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. The upper reaches of the Property were accessed by chartering a helicopter from Glacier Helicopters Ltd. 3451 Trans-Canada Hwy, Revelstoke, BC. The 2021 field season included a ground geophysical program comprised of 572 measurements recorded in four survey areas at approximately 12.5m spaced station intervals on approximately 7,035 m of traverse lines with a GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system.

The survey results showed important REE, niobium and molybdenum exploration targets as several soil and rock samples showed anomalous values of these target elements as discussed below.

Rock Samples

- i. Total REE (TREE) values are in the range 2.9 parts per million (ppm) to 1,621.6 ppm with an overall average 373.27 ppm. These are mostly dominated by LREE which are primarily found in ferrocarnatite rocks exposed on claim number 1082294. HREE were not significant in the collected rock samples.
- ii. Among the LREE, Cerium is in the range of 0.97 ppm to 708 ppm with average 155.16 ppm and is the most prominent REE element in rock samples collected from the Property. Lanthanum (La) is in the range of 0.566 to 390 ppm with an average of 76.02 ppm, Scandium (Sc) is 0.19 to 81.6 ppm with an average of 8.90 ppm, Yttrium (Y) is 0.2 to 110.5 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Dysprosium (Dy) is 0.072 to 19.25 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Europium (Er) is 0.07 to 7.17 ppm with an average of 1.96 ppm, Neodymium (Nd) 0.457 to 277 ppm with an average of 62.89 ppm, Promethium (Pr) is 0.11 to 79.7 ppm with an average of 17.05 ppm, and Samarium (Sm) is 0.102 to 55.2 ppm with an average of 10.35 ppm.
- iii. Among other elements, barium (Ba) is in the range of 15 - to 3,680 ppm with an average of 707.30 ppm, cobalt (Co) 0.181 to 114.5 ppm with an average of 14.52 ppm, molybdenum (Mo) is 0.68 ppm to 53,000 ppm (5.3 percent) with an average of 1,027.87 ppm, and niobium (Nb) is 0.18 ppm to 291 ppm with an average of 35.81 ppm. The sample with 5.3% Mo was taken from a greenish grey quartzite unit with layers of epidote, located on claim 1082294. A follow up detailed sampling, mapping and prospecting work program is recommended for this area.

Soil Samples

- i. Soil samples were mostly collected from claim 1082296. Overall REE values are in the range of 74.9 to 197.9 ppm and the soils are relatively richer in HREE; Dysprosium (Dy) is in the range of 31.5 to 73.7 ppm with an average of 57.40 ppm, and Ytterbium (Yb) is 9.31 to 16.35 with an average of 13.70 ppm.
- ii. Among the LREE, Gd is 46.6 to 100.5 ppm with an average of 73.63 ppm, Sm is 1.46 to 5.59 ppm with an average of 2.26 ppm, Eu is 4.3 to 31.1 ppm with an average of 9.25 ppm.
- iii. Soil samples are marked by anomalous values of niobium (Nb) which range from 294 ppm to 1,050 ppm with an average of 507 ppm.
- iv. Among other elements, barium is in the range of 0.71 to 2.2 ppm with an average of 1.17 ppm, cobalt is 0.051 to 0.164 ppm with an average of 0.10 ppm, and molybdenum is 31 ppm to 44.8 ppm with an average of 34.56 ppm.

Geophysical Survey

- i. The lines of the Survey #1 were traversed in a W-E direction with 386-387 m lengths. All the MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of shallow and deep features generally dipping west. The distribution of MAG values indicate that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs.
- ii. The lines of Survey area #2 were traversed in a N-S direction with 350-375 m lengths on PRTREE-3 claim (tenure # 1082296) located in the central part of the property. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the surface is covered by moderately conductive drift sediments. The metamorphic rocks such as marble, quartzite, and most likely fenitized rocks associated with carbonatite bodies all are enclosed in massive pelitic schist and paragneiss, and calc-silicate gneiss. It is evident that quartzite and marble units yield very low MAG and low VLF responses, and calc-silicate rocks yield a moderately high magnetic response, depending on their magnetite or pyrrhotite content. Calc-silicates and fenitization alteration zones may be expressed as features with high apparent conductivity and medium to high magnetic responses. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that target C is a contact zone that expresses medium MAG and strong VLF responses within pelitic schists. For this reason, this target area and this characteristic has the highest exploration potential and warrants further investigations.
- iii. The lines of the Survey #3 were traversed in W-E direction with 650 m long in the PRTREE-1 claim (tenure #1082294) in the northwestern part of the property, 700 m north of survey area #1. All the MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of shallow and deep features generally dipping west. The distribution of MAG values indicate that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with

apatite, biotite, and REEs. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that target D is a transition zone that expresses high MAG and very strong VLF responses within core gneisses. This target area is a feature of interest and should be further investigated during future exploration programs.

- iv. The line of the Survey Area #4 is profile in a N-S direction approximately 3,900 m in length. The survey area is along the Perry River in the PRTREE-3 claim (tenure # 1082296) located within the central part of the property. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the surface is covered by moderately conductive drift sediments. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that the targets (E), (F), and (G) are contact zones that express high MAG and very strong VLF responses. Target E is a contact zone between core gneisses and quartzites. Target F which shows very strong MAG and VLF responses is most likely an expression of an alteration zone. Target G is geological contact zone between calc-silicate and quartzites. These target areas are features of interest and warrant further investigation.

The Author visited the Property on June 18, 2022, to verify historical exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of REEs and other rare metals. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from the Company, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Geological Survey of BC, and personal observations during data verification. A part of the data was collected by the Author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable and verified by the Author. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of REE, niobium, molybdenum and other surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of rare earth elements, niobium and other mineralization. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for follow-up work programs.

Recommendations

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for further discovery of REE, niobium and other mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration work program which need a follow up work on the Property.

- i. 2021 sampling work proximal to the “Perry River Carbonatite Showing” on claim 1082294 indicated higher values of molybdenum and TREE which requires additional detailed prospecting and mapping work on the target stratigraphic sequence of ferrocarnatite aligned in a northeast-southwest direction over a 50-300 m wide zone. An estimate of one week of helicopter support time will be required to accomplish this work.
- ii. Soil samples along the Perry River Forest Service Road on claim 1082296 indicate promising zones for niobium and heavy rare earth elements. This area was also covered through ground geophysical surveys which indicated target “C” warranting further investigation. It is therefore recommended to conduct a detailed soil sampling program along a grid which can also cover the target “C” geophysical survey anomaly.
- iii. The area containing rock sample (#102659), collected from claim 1082295 reported a 1,585.4 ppm TREE value which requires a follow up prospecting, mapping and sampling effort.
- iv. The ground geophysical survey in areas 1, 3, and 4 also indicated some priority targets for a follow up. It is recommended to extend the geophysical surveys to follow up on those targets.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is \$169,150 and will take approximately 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a follow up drilling program is recommended to be executed on the targets identified on the Property. Scope of work, location of drill holes and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report

The Author was retained by Copper Creek Mining Inc. (“CCM” or the “Company”), a mineral exploration and development company, to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Perry River Property (the “Property”). The report is intended to fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). This report is also being prepared to support the acquisition of Copper Creek Mining Inc. by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (“Stamper”) which is a publicly traded company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V). Stamper will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Copper Creek Mining Inc. in exchange for 5,000,000 shares of Stamper. Sta Stamper will also be issuing 800,000 common shares to the vendor of the Property as prescribed in the Option Agreement.

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment work reports and data available from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, *British Columbia*, the *British Columbia Geological Survey* (BCGS), the Geological Survey of Canada (“GSC”), various researchers, websites, results of 2021 exploration work program, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The Author was retained to complete this report in compliance with NI 43-101 and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the Author visited the Property on June 18, 2022.

This Technical Report is based on the following sources of information:

- Information available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Geomap Exploration, the Company, and other third-party sources; and,
- Fieldwork on the Property.

The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of rare earth elements (REE), niobium and other mineralization. The geological work performed was to take verification soil samples, carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The Author has also reviewed the land tenure on the BC Mineral Titles Online Database. The Author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

With respect to ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the Author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by the Company, which to the Author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mining Title Management System website on July 6, 2022, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the Author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property consists of three contiguous mining claims (1082294, 1082295, and 1082296) covering approximately 4,650.58 hectares area in Adams Plateau, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The claims occur in between 378500E-389300E and 5674000, 5687900N (UTM, 11, NAD 83). The Property claims are located on east and west sides of the Perry River. The claims occur in NTS Map 082M.

The Property is currently owned 100% by Geomap Exploration (288022). The claims were staked using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system. With the British Columbia mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. The claims are in good standing until December 31, 2024.

The Author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claims boundaries title information provided by Geomap Exploration. There are no current Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given on the Property.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- \$5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2.
- \$10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4.
- \$15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and

- \$20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. The claims are good until December 2024 and an annual work of \$46,505.80 will be required to further extend the validity of these claims. Mineral rights in British Columbia do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown and a “Notice of Work and Reclamation Program” permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. There are no known environmental liabilities and no permits have been applied for or acquired for the Property.

Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1: Claim Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Owner Name	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1082294	PRTREE 1	288022 (100%)	GEOMAP EXPLORATION INC.	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/APR/23	2024/DEC/31	GOOD	1,535.81
1082295	PRTREE 2	288022 (100%)	GEOMAP EXPLORATION INC.	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/APR/23	2024/DEC/31	GOOD	1,537.75
1082296	PRTREE 3	288022 (100%)	GEOMAP EXPLORATION INC.	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/APR/23	2024/DEC/31	GOOD	1,577.02
Total Area in Hectares									4,650.58

The Property was acquired by the Company pursuant to the Option Agreement, pursuant to which the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of \$197,138, incurring \$250,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 850,000 shares, all in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) **Upon Signing and Listing**

- Making a cash payment of \$40,000 upon execution of the Option Agreement (PAID);
- Making a cash payment of \$57,138 on or before December 6, 2022; and
- Issuing 250,000 common shares in the capital of the Company to Geomap Exploration upon the listing of the common shares on a stock exchange.

(b) **Year 1**

- Making a cash payment of \$50,000 upon the first anniversary of the Option Agreement;
- Issuing 300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company to Geomap Exploration upon the first anniversary of the Option Agreement; and

- iii. Funding exploration work on the Property totalling at least \$120,000 by the first anniversary of the Option Agreement.
- (c) **Year 2**
- i. Making a cash payment of \$50,000 upon the second anniversary of the Option Agreement;
 - ii. Issuing 300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company to Geomap Exploration upon the second anniversary of the Option Agreement; and
 - iii. Funding exploration work on the Property totalling at least \$250,000 (for the avoidance of doubt, this amount shall include the \$120,000 required to be incurred by the first anniversary of the Option Agreement and shall not be in addition to such amount) by the second anniversary of the Option Agreement.
- (d) **NSR Royalty** – The Option Agreement is subject to 2% net smelter return royalty in favour of Geomap Exploration, 1% of which can be repurchased for \$1,000,000. There are no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances aside from the one with Geomap.

Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (publicly traded company) entered into a share purchase agreement with Copper Creek Mining Inc. and its shareholder (private company) on August 25, 2022. Under this agreement, Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Copper Creek Mining Inc. in exchange for 5,000,000 shares of Stamper Oil and & Gas Corp. which will be allocated to the shareholders of Copper Creek Mining Inc. on a pro rata basis based on their holdings.

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

4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, if the Company applies for permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Company may be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued.

Figure 1: Regional Property Location

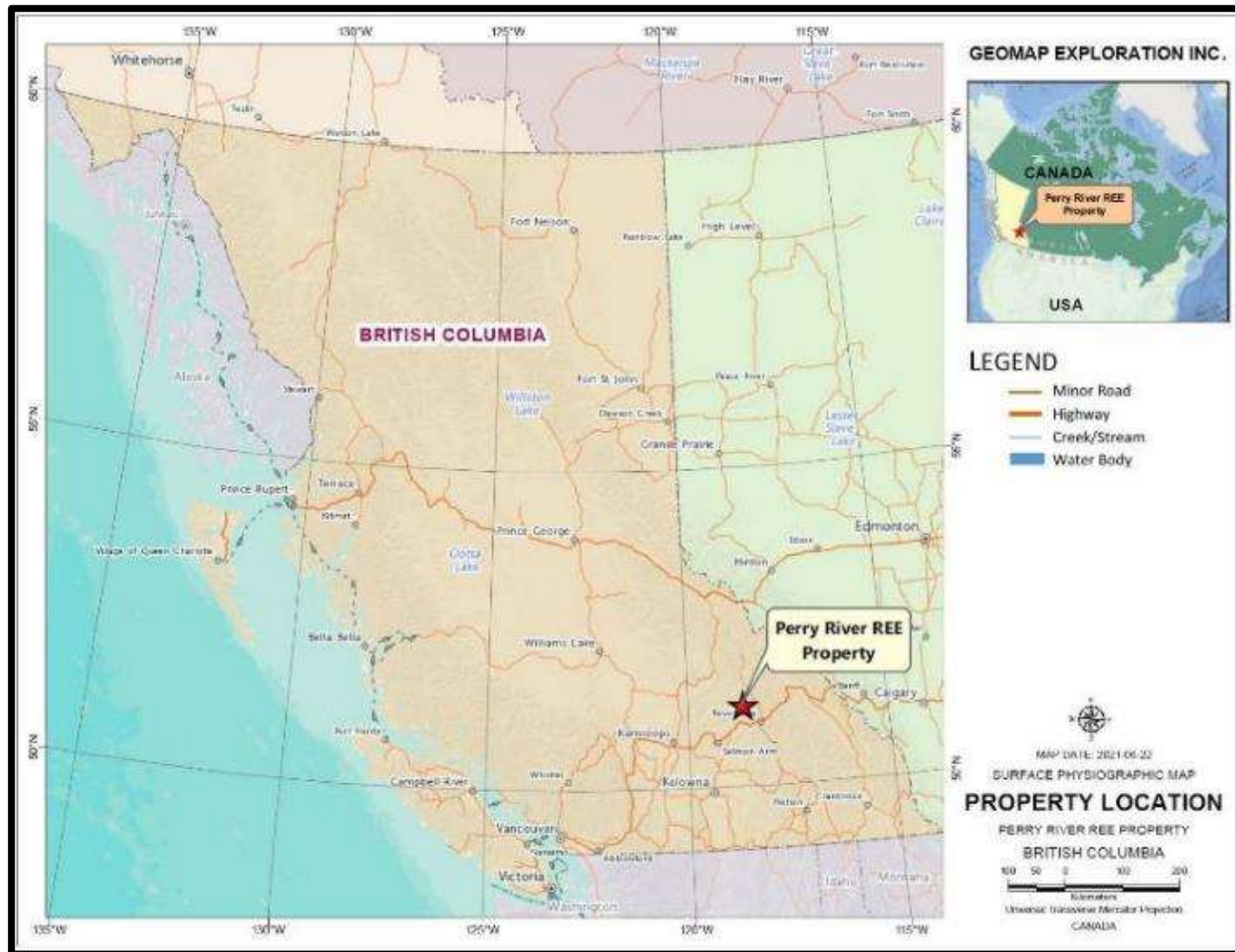


Figure 2: Claim and Physiography Map with Minfile Occurrences

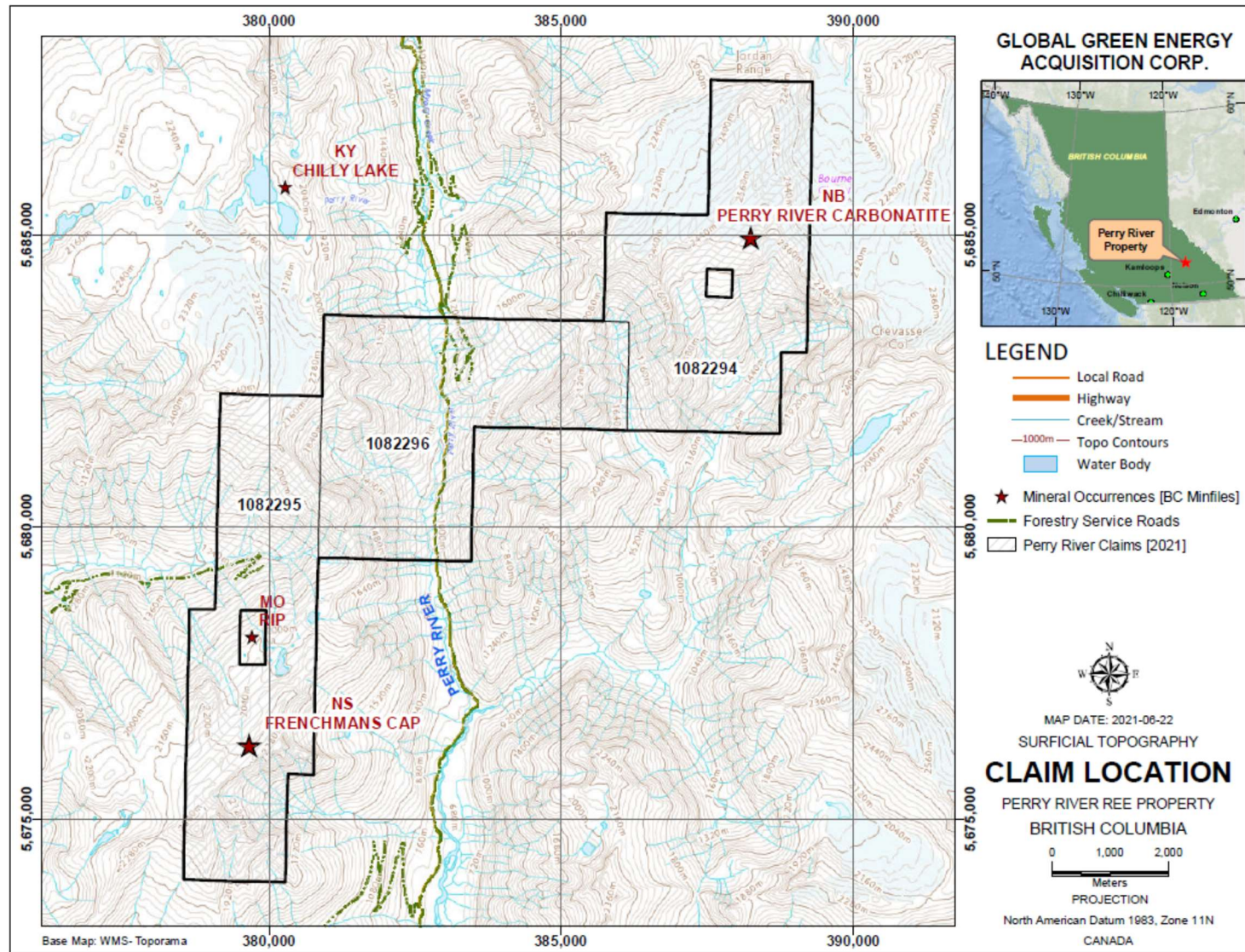
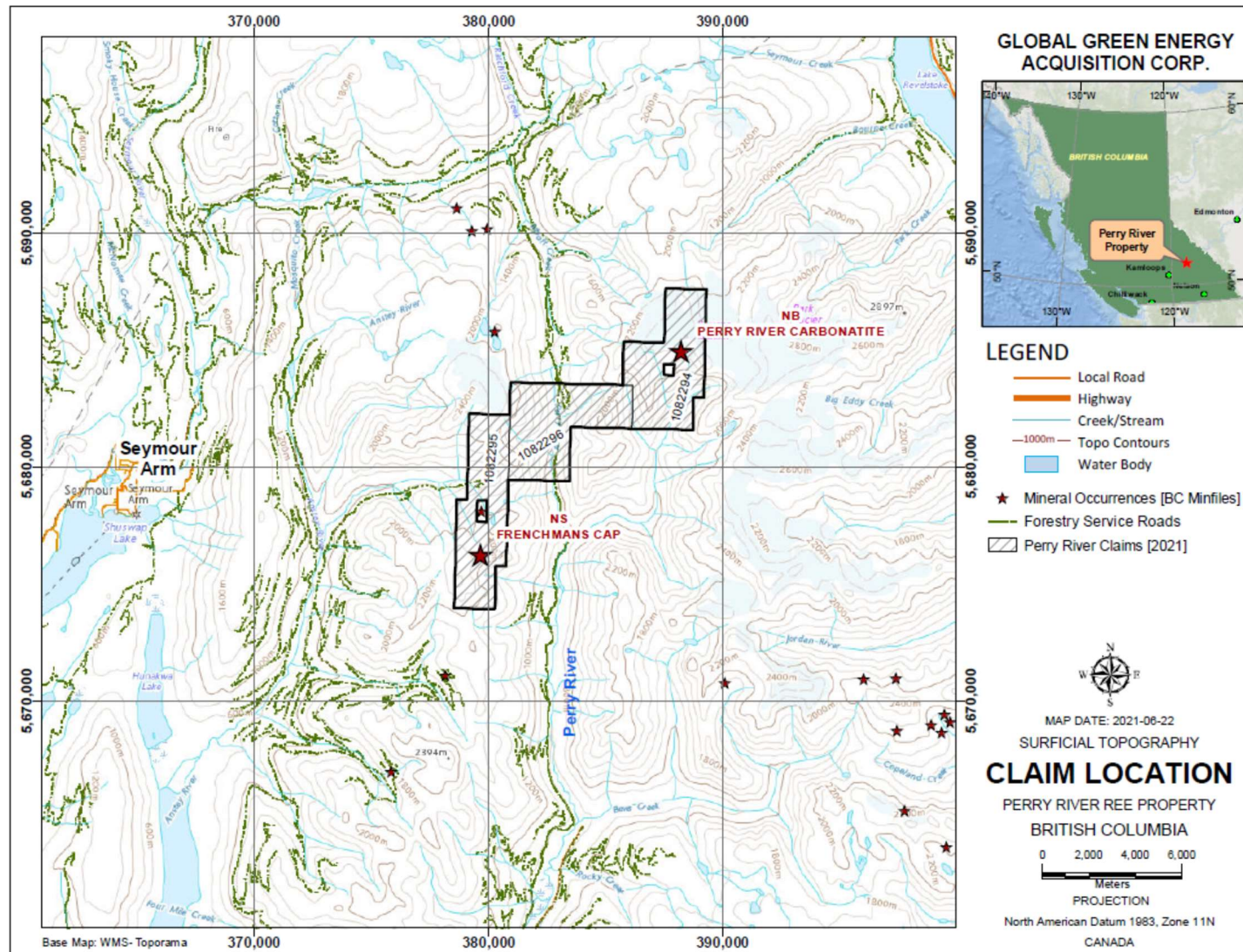


Figure 3: Property Access Map



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Property consisting of three contiguous claims located in the Perry River area near Revelstoke, BC (Figure 2 and 3). The Trans-Canada Highway runs approximately 20 kilometres to the south of the Property claim 1082295 and provides access to the nearby little town of Sicamous (50 km to the southwest), Revelstoke (40 km to the southeast) and city of Kamloops (150 km southwest).

Access to the Property is by forestry service roads along the Perry River. A network of secondary logging roads of varying quality provides further access in the area thus facilitating access to most of the claims. A major part of claim number 1082294 is accessible by helicopter which can be chartered from Revelstoke, BC.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The closest climate data is available from Revelstoke, BC, located approximately 50 km to the southeast of the Property. It has a humid continental climate with severe winters, no dry season, warm summers and strong seasonality (Köppen-Geiger classification: Dfb). The average temperature is 6.7° C (44.1° F). Average monthly temperatures vary by 23.8° C (42.8°F).

In Revelstoke, the summers are comfortable and partly cloudy and the winters are freezing and mostly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -7° C to 26° C and is rarely below -16° C or above 30° C (Figure 4).

The warm season lasts for 3.2 months, from May 31 to September 6, with an average daily high temperature above 20° C. The hottest day of the year is July 31, with an average high of 26° C and low of 13° C. The cold season lasts for 3.5 months, from November 12 to February 27, with an average daily high temperature below 4° C. The coldest day of the year is December 29, with an average low of -7° C and high of -1° C.

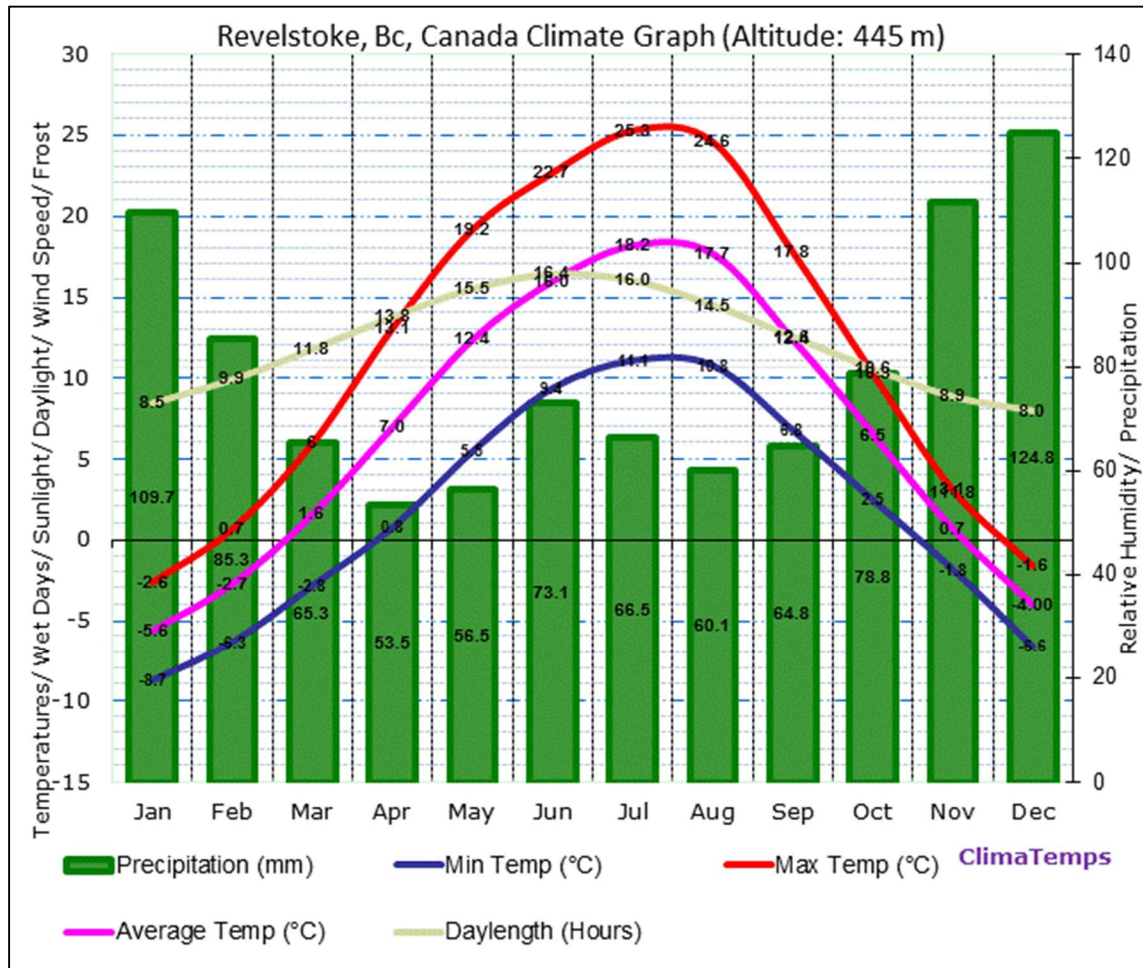
The wetter season lasts 8.6 months, from October 15 to July 2, with a greater than 32% chance of a given day being a wet day. The chance of a wet day peaks at 45% on November 10. The drier season lasts 3.4 months, from July 2 to October 15. The smallest chance of a wet day is 20% on August 10. Rain alone is the most common for 10 months, from January 30 to December 5. The highest chance of a day with rain alone is 37% on October 28. Snow alone is the most common for 1.6 months, from December 5 to January 24. The highest chance of a day with snow alone is 19% on December 27.

Mixed snow and rain is the most common for 6.0 days, from January 24 to January 30. The highest chance of a day with mixed snow and rain is 12% on January 17.

(Source: <https://weatherspark.com/y/1795/Average-Weather-in-Revelstoke-Canada-Year-Round>)

Ground exploration work can be carried out during spring and summers from May to October, whereas the upper reaches has longer period of snow cover on various claim areas.

Figure 4: Revelstoke climate data



(Source: <http://www.revelstoke.climatemps.com/>)

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is connected with highway 1 which has access to several communities in the region including Revelstoke, Sicamous, Chase and Kamloops. Revelstoke and Area, with an estimated population of 8,000, located within the Columbia Mountains in the Interior of British Columbia, 641 km east of Vancouver, B.C. and 415 km west of Calgary, Alberta. Centrally located on major east-west transportation routes, Revelstoke is served by the Trans Canada Highway, the mainline of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is serviced by airports in Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Kelowna

and Kamloops. Direct highway access is provided to Kootenay region markets over Highway 23 South and to Okanagan - Thompson markets via Highway 1 and Highway 97 South. The economy of Revelstoke is tied to forest industry, transportation (primarily rail), tourism and government services. The Selkirk and Monashee Mountains are highly mineralized and in the past a number of ore deposits have been developed as mines. Mineral exploration continues to be actively pursued in the region. Revelstoke has a full-service airport owned and operated by the Columbia Shuswap Regional District. Mining has historically been an important economic activity in the Revelstoke area. While there has been little activity in the past few years, there is a very active mining exploration program currently underway (Source: City of Revelstoke Community Profile 2015 document).

The city of Kamloops which is located about 100 km west of the Property. It is the twelfth largest municipality in the province with a population of 90,280 (Canada 2016 Census) and can be accessed via four major highways, the BC Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway), the Coquihalla Highway (BC highway 5 south of the city), the Yellowhead Highway (BC Highway 5 north of the city) and BC Highway 97, making it a transportation hub and a place which attracts businesses. Kamloops' economy is diverse and includes thriving healthcare, tourism, education, transportation, and natural resource extraction industries. Heavy industries in the Kamloops area include primary resource processing such as Domtar Kamloops Pulp Mill, Tolko-Heffley Creek Plywood and Veneer, and Highland Valley Copper Mine (in Logan Lake).

The Property area is large enough for future exploration and mining development. The source of water for exploration and mining work is Perry River and its tributaries, power is available near highway 1, located about 20 km to the south. Revelstoke and other communities along highway 1 have several lodges and hotels to accommodate exploration personnel and other field crew. Drilling, geophysical surveys, geological and mining consultants, geochemistry laboratories and other services are available in Kamloops and Vancouver.

5.4 Physiography

Located in the Monashee Mountains, property topography ranges from 1000 m to 2500 m elevation above sea level, with surrounding local topography ranging from 800 m to 2600 m elevation above sea level.

Perry River is the main tributary in the area which is drained by secondary and tertiary creeks. It flows out of the Monashee Mountains and joins the Eagle River near the town of Malakwa. The river's watershed area is 43,646 hectares (169 sq mi), and major tributaries to the river include Bews and Rocky creeks.

The upper reaches of the claims are marked by glaciers and presence of year-round snow cover (Photo 1). Vegetation in the region is dominated by dense coniferous forest, which includes varieties of spruce, cedar, hemlock, fir, pine and larch. Deciduous trees and shrubs such as aspen, willow, alder, and devil's club also occur throughout the area, along with a variety of fruit-bearing

plants including wild raspberry and wild thimbleberry. Tree and plant populations become increasingly sparse above the standing tree line, which is roughly located at 1600 m to 2000 m above sea level on steep and gentle slopes.

Photo 1: General physiography of the Property area (July 2021 work photo)



6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General History

Interest in the Perry River area was first sparked in 1905 when Cotton Belt Mines Ltd. discovered a stratiform magnetite-lead-zinc deposit, the Cottonbelt, just a few kilometres northwest of the Property at Mount Grace. This initial discovery was followed by years of intermittent surface and underground exploration on the Cottonbelt and the surrounding area that continued until 1929. Wheeler (1965) produced a map of the regional geology for the area, followed shortly thereafter by McMillan (1973), who carried out mapping projects on the west flank of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome that resulted in the documentation of two types of carbonatites. Type I intrusive carbonatites were noted to have a metasomatized contact of variable extent, being conformable to the bedding in their metasedimentary host rocks, and commonly contacting either a syenite or nepheline syenite gneiss. Conversely, Type II extrusive carbonatites, believed to be of volcanic origin and lacking any kind of metasomatic boundary, were linked with the occurrence of a prominent marble horizon stratigraphically above the carbonatite bodies that was used as a regional marker. Later mapping of the Mount Grace area by Höy and McMillan (1979) revealed that the discontinuous extrusive carbonatites of the Perry River area were likely related to the

extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, which has a lateral extent of over 60 km. In 1983, Duval International Corporation conducted a geological and geochemical survey in the area that led to the discovery of the Ratchford Creek/Ren Carbonatite; samples of the Ren carbonatite rendered anomalous values of niobium, cerium and lanthanum (AR31983). Teck Exploration Ltd. carried out further work on carbonatites at Ratchford Creek in 1987 which included trenching and silt, rock, and soil sampling programs as well as radiometric and magnetic surveys (Assessment Report 32959). Results from Teck's program indicated anomalous values of niobium and light rare earth elements (AR31983).

Minfile is a database of BC Ministry of Energy and Mines which contains geological, location and economic information on over 13,000 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in B.C. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has the mandate to compile Minfile information by reviewing mineral assessment reports, recent publications, press releases, property file and company websites. There are two Minfile occurrences reported on the Property which are listed on Table 2, shown on Figure 2, and are discussed in the following Sections.

Table 2: List of Minfile occurrences on the Property

Minfile Name	Location NAD 83 Zone 11		Commodity Sought
	Easting	Northing	
Perry River Carbonatites	388256	5684963	Niobium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium, Rare Earths, Yttrium
Frenchmans Cap	379664	5676257	Nepheline syenite

6.1.1 Perry River Carbonatite

The Perry River carbonatite occurrence is located on a ridge separating the northeastern head waters of the Perry River and the southeastern headwaters of Myoff Creek, approximately 4.5 kilometres northwest of Pyrite Lake.

The area lies within the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex, part of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, along the western margin of the Frenchman Cap Dome. The core of the dome is composed of mixed, probably Apehian, paragneiss and orthogneiss rocks, and is mantled by an unconformably overlying succession of metasedimentary rocks, locally intruded by a suite of alkalic gneiss. The metasediment consists of a basal quartzite unit overlain by a succession of interbanded pelitic schists, pelitic gneiss, calc-silicate and marble.

Two types of carbonatites occur within the calc-silicate unit. Type I is concordant within quartz-biotite-gneiss, quartz- amphibole gneiss and quartzite. It trends northwest for 3 kilometres, dips to the southwest, and varies from 20 to 200 metres in width. The carbonatite averages 60 to 80

per cent calcite, 10 to 30 per cent apatite with accessory biotite, amphibole, sphene and minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, pyrochlore and monazite. The carbonatites are sovites and are associated with mafic and syenitic fenites. Type II, occurring 2 kilometres to the west, is concordant with a white marble unit and other metasedimentary layers and has been interpreted to be a carbonatite tuff.

Locally, the Type I carbonatite hosts rare earth element values. In 2010, a rock sample (10-PR-004-2) of intrusive carbonatite assayed 0.014 per cent yttrium, 0.010 per cent niobium and 0.730 per cent total rare earth elements (Assessment Report 31983).

Another exposure of carbonatite is located on a southeast trending ridge approximately 5.5 kilometres to the south-southwest. In 2010, rock sampling yielded up to 0.004 percent niobium, 0.007 percent yttrium and 0.123 percent total rare earth elements (Sample 10-PR-20-3; Assessment Report 31983). In 2010, the area was prospected and sampled by Zimtu Capital Corporation which is discussed in Section 6.2.

6.1.2 Frenchmans Cap

The area lies along the western margin of the Frenchman Cap Dome which is comprised of paragneiss and orthogneiss rocks locally intruded by a suite of nepheline syenite gneiss. These gneisses have grey weathering, are medium to coarse-grained rocks, forming a concordant, north trending, west dipping body within the metasedimentary envelope of the Dome.

6.2 Zimtu capital Corp. (2010)

Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. (Dahrouge) of Edmonton, Alberta, conducted a prospecting program in August through September, 2010 at the request of Zimtu. Fieldwork focused primarily on a preliminary geological assessment of carbonatites and related rocks on the Property and their potential for hosting rare earth elements (REE) and associated rare metals mineralization, with a secondary consideration of base and precious metals. During the course of the field program, a total of 58 samples (51 chip samples, 3 talus samples, and 4 float samples) from the Property as part of a preliminary prospecting program were collected through a combination of foot traverses, ATV surveys, and helicopter support visits that was provided by the LR Helicopters of Calgary, Alberta. The coordinates of each collection site was recorded utilizing a handheld Garmin GPS MAP 60 and was followed up by recording structural measurements (magnetic declination of 17.5° E) where outcrop exposures permitted. Lithologies sampled from the Property include syenite gneisses, magnetite-calcite-biotite schists (fenites), carbonatite, feldspathic pegmatites and amphibolites. Nine rock samples were selected for detailed petrographic studies which was conducted at the University of British Columbia to determine which particular minerals host the REE, Nb and Ta.

6.2.1 Zimtu Program Results

Several of the samples collected from the 2010 field program demonstrated encouraging results. Total rare earth elements, niobium, and yttrium (TREE, Nb, Y) contents are summarized in Table 3. The samples that returned the highest values are highlighted. Sample 10-PR-004-2, collected from a carbonatite outcrop, had the highest TREE content of all samples collected and is highlighted in green; it also assayed over 22,000 ppm Sr. Sample 10-PR-124-1, a calcite-biotite-titanite-amphibole granofels, and 10-PR-062-2, a potassium feldspar pegmatite, returned the next highest results. All samples that returned elevated TREE values, excluding float sample 10-PR-063, were chip samples collected from outcrops on the Property. The report recommended further work on the Property which included a regional sampling and prospecting program focusing on establishing the extent of individual carbonatite bodies and their mineralization (AR31983).

Table 3: 2010 Sampling Results

Sample ID	Rock Type	TREE + Y (ppm)	Nb (ppm)
71701	Carbonatite	1463.9	82.8
71702	Fenite	765.5	188.7
71704	Alteration Zone	226.4	28.2
71705	Carbonatite	80	6.8
71720	Fenite	1424.6	194
71721	Syenite	408	145.8
71722	Syenite	176.6	262.3
71723	Feldspathic Pegmatite	86.5	26.4
71724	Ultramafic	48.7	8
71725	Schist	202.9	16.7
71726	Amphibolite	198.9	9.7
71727	Schist	404.2	71.5
71728	Alteration Zone	457	24.8
71729	Feldspathic Pegmatite	578.8	48.6
71730	Schist	1168	236.4
10-PR-002	Hornfels to Granofels	129.5	9.5
10-PR-004-1	Granofels	1364.1	157.7
10-PR-004-2	Carbonatite	7441.3	97.6
10-PR-008	Hornfels to Granofels	628.8	43.1
10-PR-011	Interlayered Gneiss and Hornfels to Granofels	754.5	84.6
10-PR-012	Schist	740.3	262.2
10-PR-013	Syenite Gneiss	288.4	61.7
10-PR-014	Gneiss	315.6	74.6
10-PR-018	Granofels	787.7	113.8

Sample ID	Rock Type	TREE + Y (ppm)	Nb (ppm)
10-PR-019-1	Syenitic Gneiss	1157.9	185.3
10-PR-019-2	Syenitic Gneiss	647.5	155.6
10-PR-020-1	Marble	46.2	3
10-PR-020-2	Marble	71.4	4.4
10-PR-020-3	Skarn	1297.3	43.7
10-PR-045	Hornfels to Granofels	132.3	10
10-PR-046	Schist	1778.3	227.4
10-PR-047-1	Syenitic Gneiss	99.1	70.2
10-PR-047-2	Feldspathic Quartz Pegmatite	863.7	290.1
10-PR-048-1	Syenitic Gneiss	203.8	197.8
10-PR-048-2	Syenitic Gneiss	168.7	162.6
10-PR-049-1	Granofels	49.7	9.3
10-PR-049-2	Syenitic/Granitic Gneiss	606	237.1
10-PR-051	Augen Gneiss	310.6	43
10-PR-053-1	Quartz Vein in Gneiss	298.7	69.1
10-PR-053-2	Gneiss	348.9	18.3
10-PR-061	Gneiss	504.6	97.6
10-PR-062-1	Gneiss	261.5	12
10-PR-062-2	Pegmatite	2230.3	313
10-PR-063	Granofels	1221.1	259.2
10-PR-064-1	Pegmatite	211	191.4
10-PR-064-2	Gneiss	217.6	12.9
10-PR-ATV-01	Gneiss	497	44.6
10-PR-122	Hornfels to Granofels	1661.9	177
10-PR-123	Hornfels to Granofels	338.3	45.3
10-PR-124-1	Granofels	2322	594.5
10-PR-124-2	Hornfels to Granofels	634.2	71.2
10-PR-124-3	Hornfels to Granofels	626.4	68.6
10-PR-124-4	Carbonatite/Fenite	1907.5	76

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property sits along west margins of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome on the eastern edge of the Shuswap Metamorphic Terrane (Figure 5); the oldest core gneisses have been constrained to an age greater than 2.1 Ga, while the youngest core gneisses have generated dates between 1.86 and 2.1 Ga. Pell (1994) divides the Canadian Cordillera into three distinct regions hosting carbonatites and alkaline rocks; of these three zones, the Perry River carbonatites belong to a western grouping, which occur within the Omineca Belt in association with core gneiss complexes deformed under upper amphibolite metamorphic facies during the Columbian Orogeny. The Monashee Complex, exposed within a tectonic window below a high angle thrust fault known as the Monashee Decollement, constitutes the core gneisses of the Property and a succession of unconformable overlying autochthonous cover units. These cover units host the extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, as well as intrusive carbonatites like those found in the Perry River area, and syenite gneisses (AR31983). The other group of rocks exposed on the Property and the surrounding area is the Eagle Bay Assemblage which ranges in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian.

7.1.1 Monashee Group

The Monashee Group is a fault-bounded exposure of upper-amphibolite-grade basement gneisses (core gneisses) and unconformably overlying mantling metasedimentary gneisses. Its eastern margin is marked by the Early Eocene ductile to brittle Columbia River fault zone; the western and southern margins are marked by the Monashee Decollement and structurally higher Selkirk allochthon. The basement gneisses are exposed in the cores of large, northeast-verging nappes that subsequently have been overprinted towards the east by the Columbia River fault zone. The basement gneisses are a supracrustal sequence intruded by at least two distinct orthogneisses: (i) a biotite granite gneiss ("gray gneiss") dated by U/Pb zircon at 1874 ± 21 Ma; and (ii) a $\pm$ hornblende–biotite K-feldspar augen gneiss dated by U/Pb zircon at 1934 ± 6 Ma. The supracrustal gneisses are predominantly heterogeneous biotite–quartz–feldspar gneiss interlayered with less common pelitic schist and calc-silicate gneiss. (Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237174094_Age_and_isotopic_character_of_Early_Proterozoic_basement_gneisses_in_the_southern_Monashee_Complex_southeastern_British_Columbia).

7.1.2 Eagle Bay Assemblage

The Property area is located to the east of the Plateau; however, rock units of the Eagle Bay Assemblage do continue towards Perry River area. Three major assemblages are identified in the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The Lower assemblage comprise quartzites and quartzose schists followed by a unit of predominantly mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone. The fossils archaeocyathide in EBG unit (Table 4) confirmed Lower Cambrian age for this assemblage. The Early Cambrian succession is overlain by an undated middle assemblage which include grit, phyllite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks. These are locally overlain by calcareous phyllite and associated calc-silicate schist and skarn or by mafic metavolcanic rocks. The upper assemblages are separated from middle assemblage by a significant unconformity and comprises a Devono-Mississippian succession of felsic metavolcanic rocks overlain by intermediate, locally alkalic, metavolcanics and fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments. They are intruded by Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian foliated granite to diorite sills and dikes and by Middle to Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous hornblende biotite granite to granodiorite, biotite-muscovite granite, and biotite monzogranite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

The Eagle Bay Assemblage is divided into ten mappable units. These units with their lithologies are briefly described in Figure 6 and Table 4.

Figure 5: Regional Geology

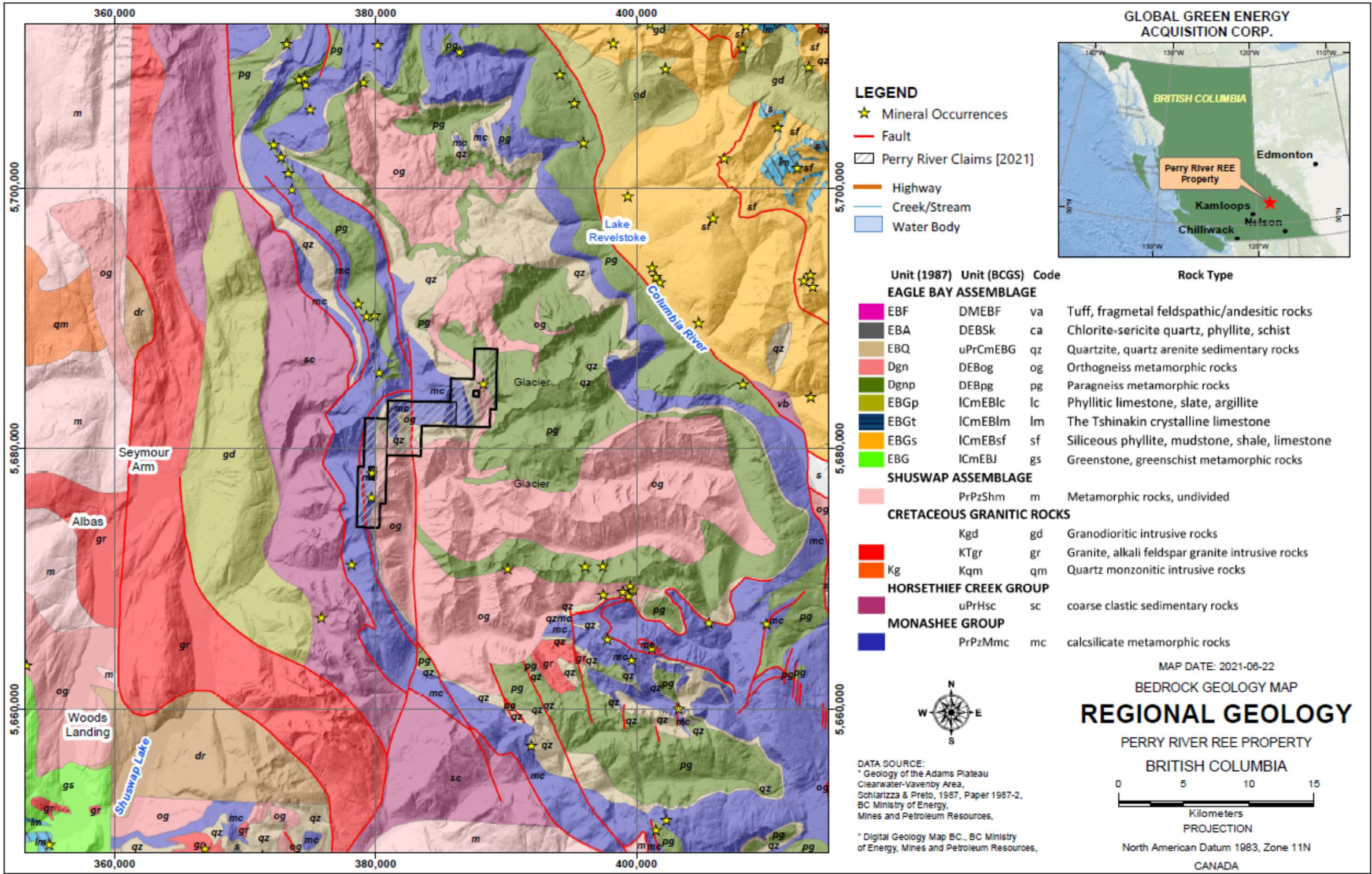


Figure 6: Correlation chart showing ages and structural /stratigraphic relationship of rock units within the Adam Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby area. (Adopted from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

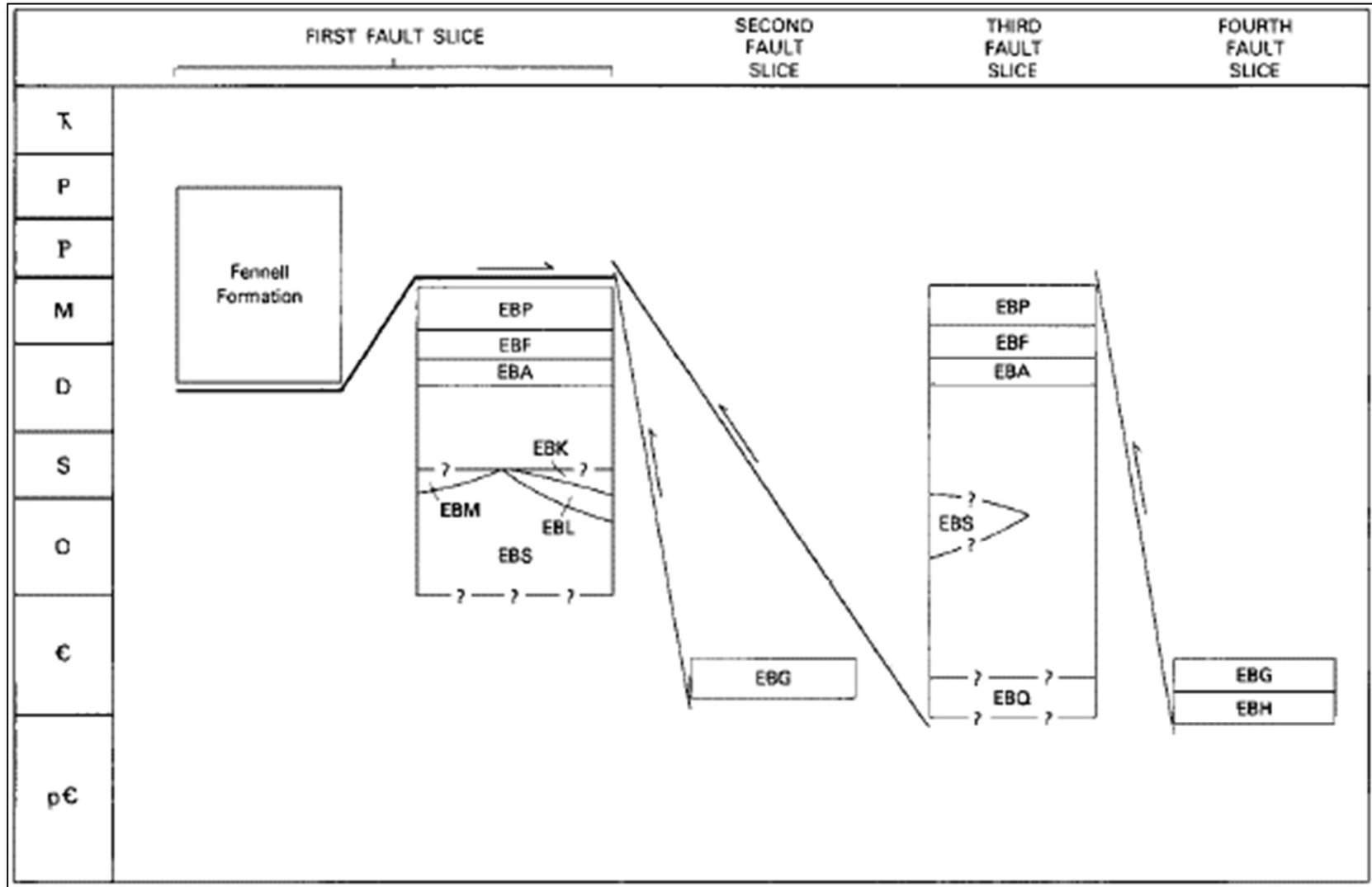


Table 4: Lithology of Eagle Bay Assemblage Units.

UNIT	Lithology
MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBP	Youngest unit of the Eagle Bay Assemblage: consists mainly of dark grey slate, phyllite and siltstone, together with sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, limestone, dolostone and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks. EBPI -Limestone; EBPv -Breccia and Tuff.
DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBF	Consist mainly of medium or dark shades of grey and green gritty and fragmental feldspathic phyllites, schists, and similar but poorly foliated rocks which were derived from intermediate to felsic tuff and volcanic breccia. Minor amounts of siltstone, EBFq -light grey massive cherty quartzite.
DEVONIAN	
EBA	Dominated by light grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite and schist derived mainly from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, minor intercalations of green chlorite schist derived from mafic volcanic, dark grey phyllite and siltstone (approximately 10 %), include intrusion of Unit Dgn as sill-like bodies and muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz and biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneisses, host to numerous polymetallic base and precious metal showings within the Property area, EBAf -feldspar porphyry, feldspathic phyllite, pyritic sericite-feldspar-quartz phyllite, metavolcanic breccia; EBAg - include orthogneisses of unit Dgn; EBAi -sericitic quartzo-feldspathic schist and gneiss derived from felsic intrusive rocks; EBAu - undivided EBA and EBAi.
DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?)	
EBH	Dominantly quartzite, chlorite-muscovite- quartz schist and grit, intercalated with minor amounts of grey phyllite and dolomitic chlorite schist.
EBM	Medium to dark green chloritic schist, and green to grey weakly foliated to massive and pillowed greenstone, intercalated with quartzite, phyllite and bedded chert.
EBK	Consist of calc-silicate schists and skarn; fine grained, weakly schistose, distinctly banded, medium to dark green bands alternate with light green and/or light grey bands, calc-silicate schists and relatively massive, light to medium greenish grey, lesser amounts of vaguely laminated, mottled,
EBL	Dark to medium grey limestone and brownish grey or rusty weathering calcareous black phyllite and argillite, identical to the Sicamous Formation

EBS	Dominantly clastic metasediments, grey and green, fine to coarse-grained, phyllitic sandstone, grit and quartzite, intercalated with less common limestone, dolomite, green chloritic phyllite, sericite-quartz phyllite, and feldspathic sericite-quartz phyllite; EBSq - light grey to white quartzite; EBSc -limestone, dolostone, marble; EBSb -greenstone, pillowed metabasalt, chloritic phyllite; EBScg -conglomerate; EBSp -grey phyllite and siltstone; EBSt -siderite-sericite-quartz phyllite and feldspathic phyllite (meta-tuff); EBSa -pyritic sericite-quartz phyllite and chloritoid-sericite-quartz phyllite.
EBG	Mainly calcareous chlorite schist and fragmental schist derived from mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. limestone, including the prominent Tshinakin limestone member, is common within the unit, quartzite, grit, phyllite, dolostone, conglomerate and intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks occur locally. EBGc -limestone. dolostone, marble; EBGt -Tshinakin limestone member-massive, light grey finely crystalline limestone and dolostone: EBGs -dark to light grey siliceous and/or graphitic phyllite. calcareous phyllite, limestone, calc-silicate, cherty quartzite; minor amounts of green chloritic phyllite and sericite-quartz phyllite; EBGq -light to medium grey quartzite; EBGp -dark grey phyllite, calcareous phyllite and limestone; minor amounts of rusty weathering carbonate-sericite-quartz phyllite (meta-tuff?); EBGcg -polymictic conglomerate.
LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR HADRYNIAN (?)	
SDQ	Light to dark grey quartzite, micaceous quartzite, grit and phyllite; lesser amounts of calcareous phyllite, carbonate and green chloritic schist; northeastern exposures include staurolite-garnet-mica schist, calc-silicate schist, and amphibolite.

7.1.3 Fennell Formation

The Fennell Formation mainly consists of greenstone which occurs throughout the sequence and makes up more than half of the formation. It is derived from mafic igneous rocks and comprises pillowed and massive flows as well as sills, dykes, and small plugs. The formation is divided in two major structural units. The lower division, which is comprised of a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded chert, gabbro, diabase, pillowed basalt, clastic metasediments (in places associated with minor amounts of limestone and metatuff), quartz feldspar porphyry, rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. This unit ranges in age from Early Mississippian to Middle Permian. The upper division consists almost entirely of pillowed and massive basalt, together with minor amounts of bedded chert and gabbro. The age of this unit is considered Middle Permian to Early (?) Pennsylvanian. The two divisions are therefore at least in part the same age and are inferred to be separated by a thrust fault. Rocks of the Fennell Formation accumulated in a deep oceanic basin.

7.1.4 Devonian Orthogneiss (Dgn)

Devonian granitic orthogneiss (Dgn) occur in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of EBQ and EBA units of Eagle Bay Formation as sill-like bodies. The host rocks in these areas are mapped as EBQgn and EBAgn sub-units. These gneisses mainly occur in two varieties which are medium grey and light grey varieties.

Medium grey variety consists of biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with epidote, chlorite, sphene and small grains of zircon and apatite. It comprises quartzofeldspathic lenses alternating with or enclosed by lenses and foliae of biotite and hornblende. These are medium grained, more pervasively recrystallized and foliated and monotonously uniform over large areas.

Light grey variety comprises muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with zircon and apatite as accessories. The lighter coloured gneiss is generally less strongly foliated and may display a relict granitic texture. These are medium grained monotonously uniform over large areas. Contacts between the two phases are usually sharp and it generally appears that the light grey gneiss is intrusive into the more mafic variety.

7.1.5 Cretaceous Granitic Rocks (kg)

The Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation are cut by mid- Cretaceous intrusions of the Raft and Baldy batholiths. These intrusions extend from Baldy Mountain to the west shore of Adams Lake. The rocks of Raft and Baldy batholiths mainly consist of granodiorite and quartz monzonite which are light grey and coarse-grained. The average of the two batholiths is: 38% plagioclase, 25% potash feldspar, 30% quartz, 5% biotite, 1% hornblende, and 1% accessory and alteration minerals. The crystals of pinkish potassium feldspar are generally larger than quartz and plagioclase feldspar and rectangular potash feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 cm long are prominent and common in places (Campbell and Tipper, 1971). Biotite is the predominant mafic mineral and is only locally accompanied by hornblende. These Middle Cretaceous granitic rocks of Raft batholith cuts rocks as young as early Jurassic and is overlain by plateau lavas and younger Tertiary volcanic deposits. More recent dating, however, provides ages of about 100 Ma for both the Raft and Baldy batholiths (R.L. Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

7.1.6 Late Dykes

Commonly dykes and occasionally sills comprising quartz - feldspar porphyry units are common in Adams Plateau. These dykes are chalky white (weathered), unfoliated, light grey, and consist of quartz, K-feldspar, and rare plagioclase phenocrysts within an aphanitic to very fine-grained quartzofeldspathic matrix. The dykes typically trend in northerly direction and dip steeply. The age of these dykes is considered Tertiary.

Dykes of basalt, diabase and lamprophyre also occur in the area. These dykes have the same trend and age as quartz - feldspar porphyry dykes.

7.2 Regional Structural Geology

The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from Jurassic to the Tertiary. The deformation in the area took place in at least four recognizable phases which are described below.

1. The deformation of the area begins with the easterly directed thrust faults and associated folding in Jurassic-Cretaceous time. The faulting was generally layered parallel. This deformation phase imbricated the Fennell Formation and emplaced it on Unit EBP of Mississippian clastic rock unit of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Mesoscopic folds within the Fennell Formation probably formed during this period of faulting. There is no evidence of metamorphism or cleavage development related to this period of thrusting.
2. The early thrusting event was followed by synmetamorphic, west to south westerly directed folding and associated thrust faulting. A dominant schistosity in the Eagle Bay assemblage is related to this phase of deformation. A number of dominant macroscopic structures including Slate Creek and Barriere anticlines, and Nikwikaia syncline (partly in claim area), were formed during this event. The associated northeast-dipping thrust faults separated Eagle Bay assemblage into the major structural-stratigraphic panels.
3. The third phase of deformation include upright northwest-plunging folds. These folds produced axial planar crenulation cleavage and fold axis lineation; however, these structures are not well developed on the east side of Adams Lake. These structures occur mainly on the mesoscopic scale but are not accompanied by any significant metamorphic recrystallization. In the area between the Raft and Baldy batholiths the earlier deformation is overprinted by west trending folds associated with a crenulation lineation defined by biotite lath alignment in contact metamorphism zones. Similarly, oriented crenulation cleavage can be found on the Adams Plateau suggesting the west directed structural event is regional and not confined to the intrusions.
4. The youngest phase comprises northerly trending faults and mesoscopic kink folds. These are predominantly strike-slip faults and most display right-lateral offset. These structures continue in the southeast part of the Adams Plateau and are accompanied by a few broad open north-plunging macroscopic folds. The structures offset all other structural features and units and were therefore interpreted to be Eocene in age (Schiavizza and Preto, *op. cit.*).

7.3 Property Geology

Lithologies on the Property claims consist of members belonging to the Monashee cover sequence described below and shown on Figure 7. The basement sequence of the Property, along the western border of the Frenchman Cap Dome is composed of a series of core gneisses that were structurally subdivided, starting at the lowest stratigraphic unit, and consists of a paragneiss, an orthogneiss, and another paragneiss. Intercalated biotite paragneiss, semi-pelitic or pelitic schist, and quartzofeldspathic gneiss with local intrusions of superimposed potassium feldspar augen gneiss define the first paragneiss. The orthogneiss is identified by potassium

feldspar augen gneiss, layered amphibolite, amphibole and orthopyroxene-bearing gneiss, alaskitic gneiss, syenite gneiss, and homogenous biotite gneiss that marks the upper boundary of the orthogneiss. The upper member of the core gneisses, a heterogeneous paragneiss, typically consists of biotite and quartz feldspar schists, amphibole and feldspathic gneisses, and amphibolite (Journeay, 1982; Höy 1987).

Immediately overlying the core gneisses is an unconformable sequence of metasedimentary autochthonous rocks. The stratigraphic sequence for the Monashee cover suite in the Perry River area is comprised of basal quartzites (Unit 3) which lie directly above the core gneisses; these are successions of pure (ortho) quartzites, feldspathic quartzites, and mica bearing quartzites with localized mica schists. Overlying the basal quartzites are a series of calcareous and pelitic schists, calc-silicate and paragneisses, impure marble, and the extrusive Mount Grace carbonatite layer. A white calcite marble (Unit 5) that is used as a regional marker is the next member of the sequence and may be underlain by quartzite or impure marble. The last member of the series (Unit 6), bounded at its upper surface by an unconformity, predominantly consists of pelitic schists with horizons of calc-silicate gneiss and rare quartzite layers.

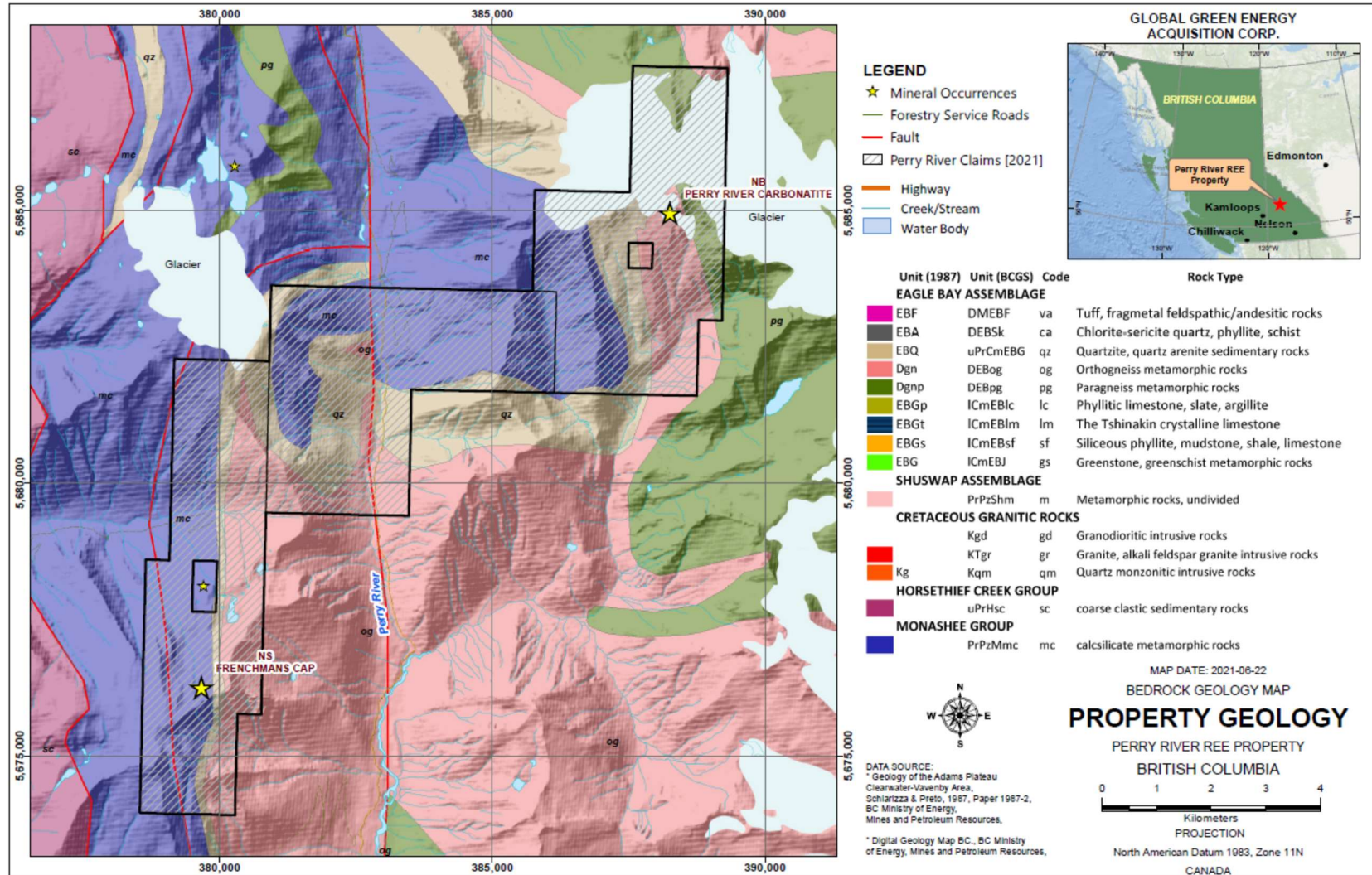
7.4 Property Structural Geology

The Property and surrounding area have been subject to three episodes of penetrative deformation, which are: first generation, east-verging, isoclinal and commonly shallow plunging folds; second generation, west to southwest-plunging, reclined folds and third generation, east verging, northwest trending folds that postdate metamorphism. The second-generation structures are the most prominent in the Perry River area as this second phase of deformation induced widespread interference patterns and subsequent z-folds (McMillan, 1973). A major reverse fault, the Monashee Decollement sits a few kilometres west of the Property, running along the west margin of the Frenchman Cap dome. This west-dipping, high-angle thrust fault separates the Monashee Complex from allochthonous cover that likely moved eastward along the Columbia River Fault Zone during the late Jurassic (Read and Brown, 1981). A series of late-stage normal faults, postdating prior deformation and related to a period of crustal extension, trend northwards throughout the Monashee Complex. Movement along these faults is typically small on the regional scale but some, like the Perry River Fault, can exceed displacements of a kilometre.

7.5 Mineralization

Two types of carbonatites occur within the calc-silicate unit on the Property. Type I, is concordant within quartz-biotite-gneiss, quartz- amphibole gneiss and quartzite. It trends northwest for 3 kilometres, dips to the southwest, and varies from 20 to 200 metres in width. Type II, occurring 2 kilometres to the west, is concordant with a white marble unit and other metasedimentary layers and has been interpreted to be a carbonatite tuff. Locally, the Type I carbonatite hosts rare earth element values (Assessment Report 31983).

Figure 7: Property Geology



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The rare-earth elements (REE) are a set of 17 nearly indistinguishable lustrous silvery-white soft heavy metals. Scandium and yttrium are considered rare-earth elements because they tend to occur in the same ore deposits as the lanthanides and exhibit similar chemical properties, but have different electronic and magnetic properties (Figure 8).

The rare earths have diverse applications in electrical and electronic components, lasers, glass, magnetic materials, and industrial processes, but since they do not occur as base metals or in lump or visible quantities like iron or aluminum, their names and properties are unfamiliar in everyday life. One of the most familiar, is the exceptionally powerful neodymium magnets sold as novelties.

Figure 8: Rare Earth Elements in the Periodic Table

H	Rare Earth Elements																He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo
		*	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
		**	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
			Light Rare Earth Element								Heavy Rare Earth Element						

Source: <https://sciencenotes.org/rare-earth-elements/>

The rare-earth elements are often found together. During the sequential accretion of the Earth, the dense rare-earth elements were incorporated into the deeper portions of the planet. Early differentiation of molten material largely incorporated the rare earths into mantle rocks. The large ionic radii of rare-earths make them incompatible with the crystal lattices of most rock-forming minerals, so REE will undergo strong partitioning into a melt phase if one is present. REE are chemically very similar and have always been difficult to separate, but a gradual decrease in ionic radius from LREE to HREE, called lanthanide contraction, can produce a broad separation

between light and heavy REE. The larger ionic radii of LREE make them generally more incompatible than HREE in rock-forming minerals, and will partition more strongly into a melt phase, while HREE may prefer to remain in the crystalline residue, particularly if it contains HREE-compatible minerals like garnet. The result is that all magma formed from partial melting will always have greater concentrations of LREE than HREE, and individual minerals may be dominated by either HREE or LREE, depending on which range of ionic radii best fits the crystal lattice.

8.1 Geological Setting

Alkaline magmas enriched with rare-earth elements include carbonatites, peralkaline granites (pegmatites), and nepheline syenite. Carbonatites are carbonate-dominated rocks of igneous origin. These rare rocks and their altered and weathered derivatives provide most of the world's REE. Of the more than 330 alkali silicate-carbonatite complexes presently known, most occur in relatively stable, intra-plate areas. The regional distribution of these complexes is controlled by major tectonic features. About one-half of known carbonatites are located in topographic highs or domes, which can be from tens of kilometres to thousands of kilometres in diameter and are bounded by zones of crustal-scale faulting. Other major controls on carbonatite emplacement are major faults, anorogenic rifts, and the intersections of major faults. The Niobec deposit, for example, is located along the northern border of the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean graben, a branch of the St. Lawrence rift zone. A few carbonatites are found near plate margins and may be linked with orogenic activity or plate separation, and an even smaller number (i.e., Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands) are aligned with oceanic fracture/fault zones and appear to be emplaced in hybrid oceanic/continental lithospheric rocks.

Carbonatites may consist of a number of intrusive phases with different textural and mineralogical characteristics. Early phases typically consist mainly of calcite, do not contain peralkaline pyroxenes or amphiboles, except as overprinting phases, and contain associated apatite+magnetite±pyrochlore mineralization. Later phases, which may contain dolomite, ankerite, and siderite, in addition to calcite, are commonly enriched in pyrochlore. At Niobec, the principal host rock for the niobium deposit is coarse grained dolomitic carbonatite, which is surrounded, in part, by barren calcitic carbonatite. Many late-stage carbonatites contain only trace or devoid of Nb mineralization and are enriched in primary REE-bearing minerals.

In most complexes, iron-rich (ferro) carbonatites occur in minor quantities as thin brown dykes and veins with chilled margins against, and cross-cutting relations to earlier carbonatites. In some cases, late stage ferrocarbonatite magmas were highly enriched in volatiles (and REEs, F, Ba, U, Th). The ferrocarbonatites and associated minerals deposited by these volatile-rich magmas may replace earlier calcite and dolomite carbonatites (e.g., REE±U mineralization at both Niobec and Sarfartoq), or form dykes and veins in the roof zones of carbonatites. At Mountain Pass and Kangankunde Hill, however, bastnaesite, parisite, and monazite appear to have crystallized with calcite, barite, and dolomite as primary igneous minerals in a late-stage carbonatite. Other carbonatite-associated deposits are hosted in a range of felsic to ultramafic alkali silicate plutonic

rocks, the most important of which include: 1) the apatite-mica pyroxenite and apatite-forsterite-magnetite phosphates of Palabora; 2) the perovskite-rich biotite pyroxenites of the Powderhorn Complex; and 3) vermiculite deposits at Palabora, contained in hydrothermally altered pyroxenitic phases of ultramafic ring complexes.

Mineralized carbonatites are found in lava flows and tephra, plugs, cone sheets, dykes, and rare sills, but never in large homogeneous plutons. Economic mineralization, however, is generally associated with plutonic carbonatitic phases, not with lavas. Magmatic carbonatite deposits generally occur in small (3-5 km) plug-like and crescentic bodies in composite plutons with coeval silica-undersaturated mafic and/or ultramafic rocks. Mineralization is commonly related to magmatic layering and flow structures within the host rocks, defined by parallelism of xenoliths and by trains of apatite, oxides, and mafic silicates. The deposits are commonly groups of lenses or irregular ore shoots that, in plan, have crescent-shaped or annular forms. In section, these deposits generally have steep dips, parallel to the walls of the intrusive complex, and may extend to great depths. The niobium zones at Niobec are irregular, steeply dipping, east-striking lenses that are 12 to 60 m wide and of variable length. The largest mineralized lens has a maximum length of 305 m.

Metasomatic carbonatite deposits typically have the form of: 1) dykes and dilatant veins of ankerite or dolomite, with or without calcite; 2) thin hydrothermal veins; 3) stockworks; and 4) replacement bodies rich in calcite and dolomite or ankerite. Veins and dykes, which locally form radial or annular patterns, commonly crosscut consanguineous fenitized alkaline lithologies and adjacent country rocks.

Phosphates occur as: 1) stocks, stockworks, ring dykes, and linear dykes of widely variable thickness (i.e. from centimetres to hundreds of metres) that form a distinct component of the alkaline-carbonatite complex; and 2) inclusions of various sizes and shapes in carbonatites.

Carbonatite-associated deposits are genetically related to host alkali silicate-carbonatite complexes. There are three competing hypotheses for the formation of carbonatites and related alkalic rocks: 1) carbonatite and alkaline magmas represent two distinct primary magmas; 2) carbonatites form by immiscible separation from silica-undersaturated carbonated nephelinitic magmas after prolonged differentiation at shallow crustal levels; and 3) carbonatites represent residual melts derived by fractional crystallization of a parent carbonated alkaline silicate magma (Richardson, D.G. and Birkett, T.C. 1996).

8.2 Carbonatites in British Columbia

In British Columbia the carbonatites generally have high grade light rare earth elements (LREE) mineralization in the alkaline province. Historically, exploration for rare metals has been sporadic in BC. Although a number of occurrences and prospects have been identified, few have advanced to developed resources or reserves. Carbonatite and syenite complexes are hosts to British Columbia's most advanced rare earth, niobium, and tantalum prospects. Specialty metals

concentrations are also known in mineral occurrence types such as pegmatite/granite, placer/paleoplacer, sedimentary phosphate, and skarn (see Simandl et al., 2011, British Columbia Geological Survey GeoFile 2011-10).

8.3 Exploration Guide

- I. Individual carbonatites usually contain more than one mineral of potential economic interest. Therefore, each carbonatite should be considered as a multicommodity exploration target and should be thoroughly evaluated for Nb, REEs, U, P, and fluorite.
- II. Carbonatites occur as irregular, centrally located, rounded masses or continuous to semicontinuous concentric rings and dykes, commonly within more extensive alkali-silicate complexes. These complexes themselves are notable for their relatively small size (surface area usually does not exceed 50 km²), steeply dipping or vertical walls, and that most are of undetermined depth. The alkaline rocks have variable compositions, felsic members include nepheline-syenites, mafic members, ijolites, ultramafic peridotites, mica pyroxenites, and jacupirangites.
- III. Extrusive pyroclastic carbonatites can be laterally extensive. For example, the Mount Grace extrusive carbonatite in the Omineca Belt of the Canadian Cordilleran averages 2-5 m in thickness and has been traced and extrapolated for at least 100 km along the north-western margin of the Frenchman Cap Dome.
- IV. Because carbonatite deposits are commonly contained in plug-like intrusive bodies or ring structures, many are associated with annular topographic features. In the absence of appreciable overburden, the characteristic circular patterns are still readily discernable on aerial photographs, even in the case of those having very subdued relief.
- V. Because deposits associated with carbonatitic rocks are usually contained in specific lithologies, definition of igneous contacts among the various intrusive phases is an important exploration tool.
- VI. The presence of the characteristic carbonatite fenite facies may prove useful as a general guide in the detection of carbonatites and associated mineralization. Fenitization is generally characterized by desilicification; however, in certain REE-rich magnesiocarbonatites and ferrocarbonatites (e.g., Mountain Pass and Kangankunde Hill), mineralization is associated with enrichment in silica.
- VII. Both magmatic (e.g., Mountain Pass, U.S.A.) and metasomatic (e.g., Wigu Hill, Tanzania; Itapirapua, Brazil; Adrounedj, Mali) REE-rich carbonatite deposits are low in P, Ti, Zr, and Nb relative to earlier carbonatite rock units (Richardson, D.G. and Birkett, T.C. 1996)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Geomap Exploration completed a field exploration work on the Property from June 25 to July 13, 2021. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 80 grab and channel rock / soil samples were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property (Photos 2-5 and 7). The upper reaches of the Property were accessed by chartering a helicopter from Glacier Helicopters Ltd. 3451 Trans-Canada Hwy, Revelstoke, BC. The claims on the southern extent of the Property were accessed utilizing a four-wheel drive vehicle and in part by ATV. The fieldwork team was comprised of two geologists and two prospectors. A Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work. The cost of this exploration work was paid by the Company. Details of this work are provided in the following Sections.

9.1 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

The focus of the fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of various types of carbonatite bodies and other REE favourable lithologies located on the property. The northeastern claim 1082294 hosted a historical REE showing (Perry River Carbonatite) which was targeted for detailed sampling. The area of the Perry River Carbonatite Showing is underlain by ferro carbonatite, quartzite, quartz arenite types of metamorphic rock. During prospecting and mapping fieldwork, three main types of REE favourable rock types were identified which are summarized below.

- a. Ferro Carbonatites - Dark gray to blackish ferro carbonatite, coarse grained, pegmatitic texture, containing amphibole over 50% with mica, quartz, and biotite. The rock unit contains sharp angular grains, which are typically both heavy and dense. These are considered the most favourable rock type in terms of total REE concentration.
- b. Quartzite – A brownish to greenish grey unit with layers of epidote, fine to medium grained. At places this unit is rusty brown but still distinct from the dark grey ferro carbonatites.
- c. Light grey to whitish Carbonatite A coarse grained unit, containing minor dark minerals mostly of amphibole and epidote. This unit is considered the least favourable in terms of its REE concentration.

The central claim 1082296 contains sparse outcrops with overburden suitable for soil sampling. A total of 80 samples were collected during the work program, of which 23 soil samples were sent for analysis (Table 5).

Photo 2: Channel sampling of Ferro Carbonatite outcrops on the Property (2021 Work Photo)



Photo 3: Quartzite outcrops (2021 Work Photo)



Photo 4: Folding in ferrocarbonatite gneisses (2021 Work Photo)

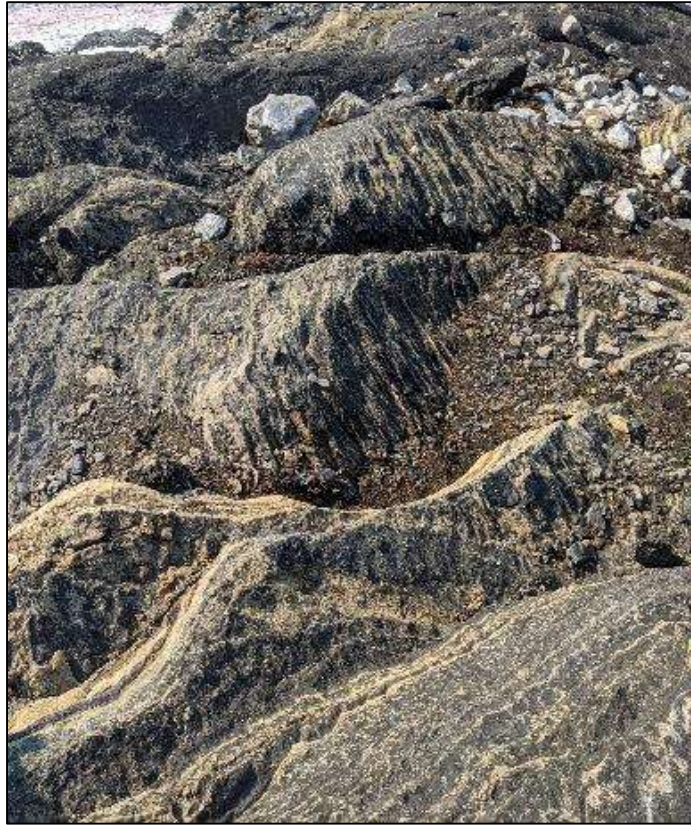


Photo 5: Brown quartzite rock unit in contact with ferrocarbonatite (2021 Work Photo)



Table 5: Perry River Property Exploration 2021 Rock and Soil Samples Details

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102651	374735	5674561	1219	Grab	White to light grey quartzite, massive, medium to coarse grained, 80% quartz, on the margins are carbonaceous material with amphibole, muscovite, (quartz carbonatite)
102652	373867	5675521	1280	Grab	Same as above, low in carbonaceous material.
102653	379481	5679152	1450	Grab	Same as above, low in carbonaceous material.
102654	379477	5679155	1448	Channel	Pinkish brown to whitish quartzite with 5% hornblende, coarse grained.
102655	379488	5679175	1443	Channel	Same as above, up to 10% hornblende.
102656	383086	5681976	1045	Float	Pinkish brown to whitish quartzite with 5% hornblende, coarse grained.
102657	383086	5681976	1045	Float	Fine grained silicious matrix, it has voids, looks like volcanic origin / pyroclastic
102658	379499	5679398	1326	Channel	White to gray quartzite with layers of darker minerals including amphibole, biotite and hematite, fine to medium grained rock
102659	379271	5679339	1301	Channel	White to gray quartzite, brecciated, coarse grained, 20% darker minerals including amphibole and biotite
102660	383218	5683135	1148	Channel	Same as above with some epidote
102661	387478	5684192	2129	Channel	Dark gray to blackish ferro carbonatite, coarse grained, pegmatitic texture, amphibole over 50%, mica, quartz, biotite, sharp angular grains, heavy, dense
102662	387479	5684193	2140	Channel	Light brown to pinkish quartzite, coarse grained with layers of darker minerals, hematitic staining
102663	387789	5683921	2139	Channel	Same as above with more dark minerals

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102664	387783	5683921	2141	Channel	Dark gray to blackish ferro carbonatite, coarse grained, amphibole over 50%, mica, quartz, biotite, sharp angular grains, heavy, dense
102665	387753	5684420	2213	Channel	Greenish gray to dark gray amphibolite, coarse grained, amphibole over 50%, epidote, mica, quartz, biotite, trace sulphides, sharp angular grains, dense
102666	387747	5684455	2254	Channel	Dark gray to blackish amphibolite, coarse grained, amphibole over 50%, carbonaceous, mica, quartz, biotite, trace sulphides, sharp angular grains, dense
102667	387744	5684467	2256	Channel	Same as above
102668	387763	5684475	2255	Channel	Rusty brown carbonatite, coarse grained, sheared contact with quartzite, angular grains, 5-7% biotite, it has silicious bands, heavy
102669	387763	5684476	2255	Channel	Same as above, angular grains, biotite over 5-7%
102670	387729	5684497	2268	Channel	Duplicate 102671
102671	387729	5684497	2268	Channel	Rusty brown carbonatite, coarse grained, sheared contact with quartzite, angular grains, 5-7% biotite, it has silicious bands, heavy
102672	387713	5684504	2265	Channel	Quartzite with layering of darker minerals, mostly amphibole, medium to coarse grained
102673	387701	5684493	2264	Channel	Greenish gray quartzite with epidote layers and fine to medium grained matrix
102674	387693	5684480	2252	Channel	Same as above
102675	387670	5684468	2245	Channel	Same as above
102676	387637	5684472	2241	Channel	White to off-white quartzite with epidote layers and grains, fine to medium grained

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102677	387620	5684502	2247	Channel	Dark gray to brownish gray amphibolite, coarse grained, amphibole, biotite, trace muscovite
102678	387562	5684546	2250	Channel	Quartzite with layering of darker minerals, mostly amphibole, fine to medium grained
102679	387489	5684327	2188	Channel	Light gray to greenish gray quartzite with epidote layers and fine to medium grained matrix
102680	387308	5684285	2185	Channel	Light gray to dark gray quartzite with amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture
102681	387060	5684150	2182	Channel	Light gray to whitish carbonatite, coarse grained with layers of darker minerals mostly amphibole
102682	387060	5684150	2182	Channel	Dark gray to gray to carbonatite, coarse grained, mostly amphibole with some quartz less than 5%
102683	387060	5684150	2182	Channel	Light gray to whitish carbonatite, coarse grained with epidote patches
102684	386825	5684815	2430	Channel	Light gray to whitish carbonatite, coarse grained, minor dark minerals mostly amphibole, trace epidote, heavy
102685	386826	5684814	2430	Channel	Same as above with less dark minerals
102686	386827	5684813	2430	Channel	Medium gray to whitish carbonatite, coarse grained, white part is calcite and medium gray look like dolomitic, heavy
102687	386868	5684811	2429	Channel	Gray to medium gray to greenish gray carbonatite, medium to coarse grained, darker minerals mostly amphibole, epidote, voids, heavy
102688	386845	5684826	2420	Channel	Light gray to greenish gray quartzite with epidote layers and fine to medium grained matrix, mica, biotite

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102689	386817	5684735	2415	Channel	Same as above with more brownish gray and more mica, some carbonatite in the rock, medium heavy
102690	386780	5684746	2432	Channel	Light gray to whitish carbonatite to rusty brownish, coarse grained, dark minerals mostly amphibole
102691	386780	5684746	2432	Channel	Duplicate as 102690
102692	387297	5684656	2303	Channel	Light gray to brownish gray, white and brown layering, fine to medium grained matrix, some carbonatite, rare mica
102693	387394	5684661	2300	Channel	Same as above with more carbonatite
102694	387912	5684848	2393	Channel	Dark gray to brownish gray amphibolite, medium to coarse grained, amphibole, clusters of pyrite, biotite, trace muscovite, heavy
102695	388047	5684936	2434	Channel	Light gray to white quartzite with amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture
102696	388068	5684996	2454	Channel	Same as above
102698	388287	5684900	2427	Channel	Light gray to white quartzite with more amphibole, coarse grained, minor mica
102699	388301	5684839	2411	Channel	Light gray to white quartzite to brownish with amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture, minor mica
102700	388251	5684740	2379	Channel	Duplicate of 102969
102969	388251	5684740	2379	Channel	Light gray to white quartzite with amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture, cluster of pyrite, minor calcite, minor mica
102970	387872	5684587	2306	Channel	Light gray to white to brownish quartzite with less amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture, trace mica and biotite
102971	387879	5684550	2296	Channel	Same as above

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102972	387885	5684545	2295	Channel	Light gray to white to brownish quartzite with minor amphibole, coarse pegmatitic texture, trace mica and biotite
102974	383051	5683347	1115	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 3-5% gravel, damp
102975	383048	5683288	1112	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 3-5% gravel, moist
102976	383053	5683238	1105	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 5-7% gravel, damp to wet
102977	383049	5683169	1104	Soil Sample	Grayish Brown silty sand with 2-3% gravel, some clay, moist to wet
102978	383025	5683124	1102	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 3-5% gravel, some silt, damp
102979	383009	5683069	1099	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 2-3% gravel, some silt, moist
102980	383003	5683017	1098	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 3-5% gravel, some silt, damp
102981	383003	5683017	1098	Soil Sample	Duplicate of 102980
102982	382999	5682958	1098	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 2-3% gravel, some silt, damp to wet
102983	383007	5682908	1098	Soil Sample	Golden Brown sand with some gravel, some silt, damp
102984	383004	5682851	1098	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 2% gravel, some clay, damp to wet
102985	382993	5682796	1098	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 2-3% gravel, some clay, wet

Sample ID	NAD 1983 Zone 11			Sample Type	Description
	X_UTM	Y_UTM	Elev. (m)		
102986	383008	5682746	1095	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with some gravel, some clay, wet
102987	383020	5682697	1092	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with gravel, some clay, wet
102988	383001	5682591	1089	Soil Sample	Same as above
102989	382994	5682539	1087	Soil Sample	Golden Brown sand with 2-3% gravel, some silt, moist
102990	382987	5682486	1090	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 2% gravel, some clay, wet
102991	382987	5682486	1090	Soil Sample	Duplicate of 102990
102992	382967	5682422	1984	Soil Sample	Brown sand with 3-5% gravel, silt, some clay, wet
102993	382961	5682380	1081	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 2-5% gravel, some clay, damp to wet
102994	382958	5682327	1069	Soil Sample	Brown sand with some gravel, silt, some clay, moist to wet
102995	383003	5682276	1068	Soil Sample	Brown silty sand with 2-3% gravel, some clay, damp to wet
102996	383220	5683142	1153	Grab	Poorly exposed quartzite. mainly quartz and mica, Orientation 70 - 80° SE
102997	383200	5683186	1149	Grab	Biotite-quartz-schist, well developed schistosity Orientation 60 - 80° SE
102998	4E+06	5683376	1121	Grab	Soil sample. Clay, slightly wet.

9.2 Ground Geophysical Survey

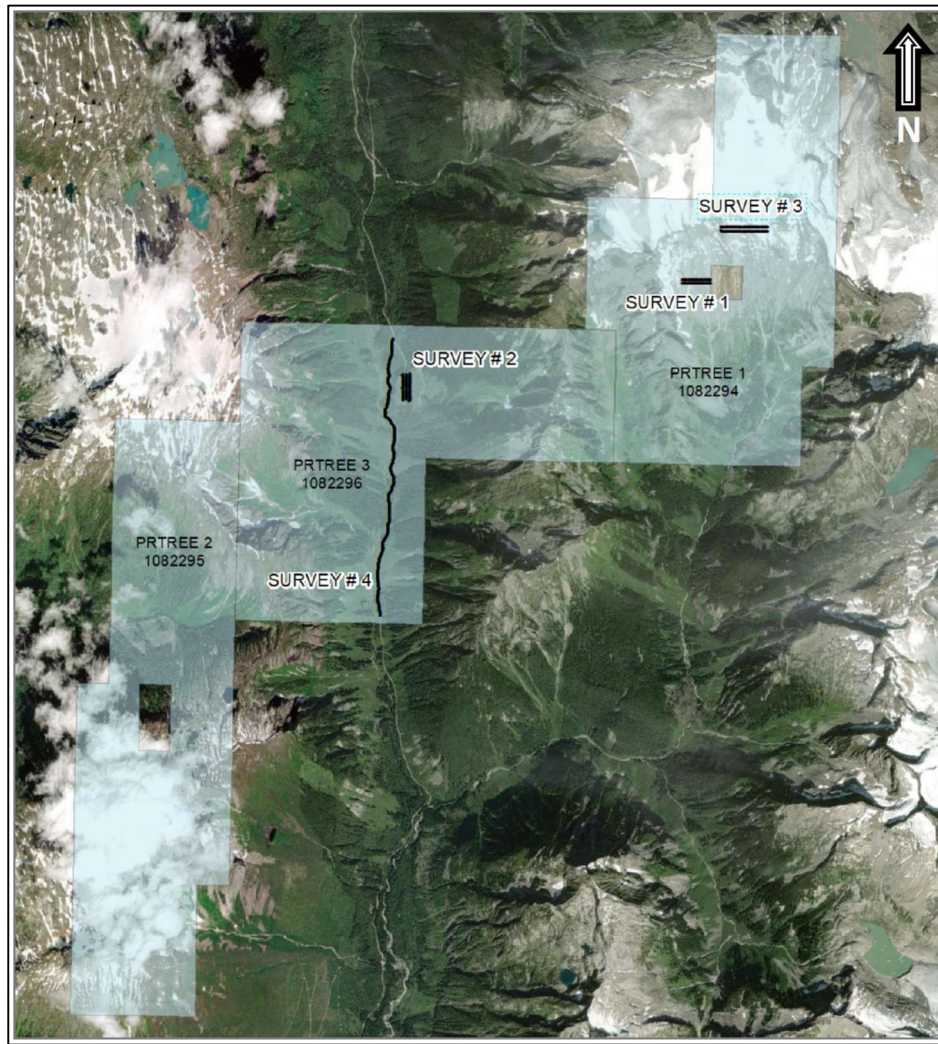
The 2021 field season included a ground geophysical program comprised of a VLF/MAG survey. A total of 572 measurements were recorded in four survey areas (SURVEY#1, SURVEY#2, SURVEY#3, and SURVEY#4) at about 12.5m spaced station intervals on approximately 7,035 m of traverse line length with a GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system (Figure 9 and Photo 6). The GEM VLF takes true measurements of the total magnetic field in nT and the Vertical in-phase & Out-of-phase components of EM fields as % of total field within the VLF frequency range of 15 - 30kHz.

The primary objectives of the survey was to map and characterize geological features that predominantly control REE and other rare metals mineralized zones. To fulfill these objectives, a GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system recorded magnetic data to measure the earth's magnetic field, which subsequently could be interpreted to show susceptibility variations in bedrock geology to greater depths and delineate well-mineralized structural features. The VLF survey data was also compiled to measure the primary and secondary EM fields which subsequently could be interpreted to show apparent conductivity variations in bedrock geology to delineate well-mineralized structural features. The VLF-EM survey recorded strong VLF signals from the Jim Creek Station (NLK, 24.8-kHz), Seattle, Washington (USA) with a transmitter orientation of about 34 degrees. VLF surveying involves measurement of the earth's response to EM waves generated by transmitters a great distance from the survey site. The source fields are effectively planar and of fixed orientation, so the response depends on the orientation of subsurface lithology, mineralization, and structures with respect to the source fields.

Photo 6: Mag-VLF Survey in progress



Figure 9: Geophysical survey areas location map



9.3 Prospecting, Mapping and Surficial Sampling Work Results

The surficial sample analytical results provided several interesting, rare earth and rare metals targets as well as demonstrates targets for future molybdenum exploration. Anomalous values of barium, molybdenum, niobium, vanadium, zirconium, and REEs (specifically cerium) are found in several samples as shown on Tables 6 - 7, and Figures 10-18.

Rock Samples (Table 6)

- Total REE (TREE) values are in the range 2.9 parts per million (ppm) to 1,621.6 ppm with an overall average of 373.27 ppm. These are mostly dominated by LREE which are primarily found in ferrocarnatite rocks exposed on claim number 1082294. HREE are not significant in the collected rock samples.

- Among the LREE, Cerium is in the range of 0.97 ppm to 708 ppm with an average of 155.16 ppm and is the most prominent REE element from rock samples collected from the Property. Lanthanum (La) is in the range of 0.566 to 390 ppm with an average of 76.02 ppm, Scandium (Sc) is 0.19 to 81.6 ppm with an average of 8.90 ppm, Yttrium (Y) is 0.2 to 110.5 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Dysprosium (Dy) is 0.072 to 19.25 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Europium (Er) is 0.07 to 7.17 ppm with an average of 1.96 ppm, Neodymium (Nd) 0.457 to 277 ppm with an average of 62.89 ppm, Promethium (Pr) is 0.11 to 79.7 ppm with an average of 17.05 ppm, and Samarium (Sm) is 0.102 to 55.2 ppm with an average of 10.35 ppm.
- Among other elements, barium (Ba) is in the range of 15 - to 3,680 ppm with an average of 707.30 ppm, cobalt (Co) 0.181 to 114.5 ppm with an average of 14.52 ppm, molybdenum (Mo) is 0.68 ppm to 53,000 ppm (5.3 percent) with an average of 1,027.87 ppm, and niobium (Nb) is 0.18 ppm to 291 ppm with an average of 35.81 ppm. The sample with 5.3% Mo was collected from a greenish grey quartzite unit with layers of epidote, located on claim 1082294. This area requires follow up detailed sampling, mapping and prospecting work.

Soil Samples (Table 7)

- Soil samples were predominantly collected from claim 1082296. Overall REE values are in the range of 74.9 to 197.9 ppm, with soils reporting relatively higher abundances in HREEs than LREEs; Dysprosium (Dy) reported in the range of 31.5 to 73.7 ppm with an average of 57.40 ppm, and Ytterbium (Yb) reported 9.31 to 16.35 ppm with an average of 13.70 ppm.
- Among the LREE, Gd reported ranges from 46.6 to 100.5 ppm with an average grade of 73.63 ppm, Sm reported 1.46 to 5.59 ppm with an average of 2.26 ppm, Eu, 4.3 to 31.1 ppm with an average of 9.25 ppm.
- Soil samples reporting anomalous values of niobium (Nb) ranged from 294 ppm 1,050 ppm averaging 507 ppm.
- Among other elements, barium reported in the range of 0.71 to 2.2 ppm with an average of 1.17 ppm, cobalt, 0.051 to 0.164 ppm with an average of 0.10 ppm, and molybdenum, 31 ppm to 44.8 ppm averaging 34.56 ppm.

Table 6: Exploration work assays highlights – Rock Samples

METHOD	ME-MS61L																									TREE
SAMPLE	Ba	Co	Fe	Mn	Mo	Nb	Sr	V	Zr	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KM6520-102651	500	2.12	0.76	67.6	1.98	3.64	982	9.4	5.9	412	211	0.86	5.2	2.01	0.369	2.29	8.18	0.243	0.012	142.5	44	17.15	0.651	0.03	0.105	846.6
KM6520-102652	1670	2.91	1.36	109.5	1.46	7.39	996	16.1	0.5	385	194.5	1.75	7.12	2.77	0.504	2.52	9.68	0.332	0.021	138.5	42.4	17.8	0.846	0.041	0.15	803.9
KM6520-102653	283	2.52	0.9	397	1.65	49.3	2150	31.2	0.8	87	52.7	1.59	22.2	2.89	1.65	1.265	2.91	0.56	0.193	23	6.81	3.48	0.465	0.234	1.445	208.4
KM6520-102654	1300	6.58	2.18	748	2.34	64.1	1550	72.3	1.7	24.8	15.5	3.16	11.3	1.55	0.902	0.61	1.55	0.304	0.111	8.83	2.38	1.64	0.26	0.124	0.808	73.8
KM6520-102655	540	1.34	0.48	360	9.05	72.1	1305	17.3	2	198	220	1.21	8.12	1.19	0.671	0.706	1.445	0.225	0.085	25.2	10.35	2.23	0.207	0.096	0.602	470.3
KM6520-102656	31	0.333	0.52	150	1.39	105.5	15.7	2.3	107	47.5	26.9	2.38	14.3	1.47	1.575	0.07	0.836	0.367	0.464	9	3.49	1.145	0.181	0.319	2.64	112.6
KM6520-102657	15	0.399	0.53	253	1.82	104.5	11	1.7	106.5	63.8	35.7	2.19	15.05	1.54	1.635	0.079	0.97	0.378	0.452	12.6	4.85	1.62	0.198	0.319	2.63	144.0
KM6520-102658	304	1.42	0.46	151	1.94	4.8	445	8.8	1.3	19.7	8.05	2.97	12.15	2.74	1.23	0.442	3	0.483	0.174	8.77	2.37	2.84	0.518	0.182	1.17	66.8
KM6520-102659	1290	8.98	3.26	499	22	122	414	77.5	5.2	774	390	9.37	65.4	11.2	4.95	4.29	14.7	1.89	0.397	216	64.1	23.2	2.05	0.598	3.25	1,585.4
KM6520-102660	184	1.35	0.3	56.7	2.83	20.5	125	11.8	1.3	11.05	6.58	1.14	1.2	0.23	0.105	0.522	0.346	0.04	0.014	3.8	1.07	0.561	0.046	0.014	0.074	26.8
KM6520-102661	167	9.27	5.96	1845	4580	58.1	2130	192	25.1	135.5	77.4	8.11	17.3	3.18	1.66	1.78	4.59	0.616	0.362	44.4	14.45	6.15	0.611	0.253	1.755	318.1
KM6520-102662	147	6.4	0.81	37.3	92	5.24	115	11.4	1.8	50.9	25	0.92	6.72	1.445	0.613	0.68	2.27	0.249	0.053	19.75	5.08	3.13	0.28	0.075	0.42	117.6
KM6520-102663	1120	18.9	3.97	1280	9.98	9.75	>10000	135.5	8.4	708	280	3.77	82.7	20.7	7.17	16.35	38.4	3.27	0.571	316	79.7	55.2	4.46	0.817	4.48	1,621.6
KM6520-102664	1230	61.4	10.55	2630	2.76	271	2810	440	113.5	623	300	29.1	67.3	17.05	5.69	12.8	28.8	2.73	0.372	248	68.5	41.7	3.71	0.662	3.15	1,452.6
KM6520-102665	460	78.4	19.1	2260	2.84	11.7	461	409	125	38.5	19.4	81.6	9.3	2.72	0.816	1.85	4.55	0.412	0.1	22.4	5.15	5.34	0.601	0.099	0.558	193.4
KM6520-102666	245	27.9	5.08	1685	0.67	3.94	6850	137	152	500	270	72.6	65	15.95	5.34	10.75	27.9	2.59	0.446	202	55.8	34.4	3.48	0.609	3.18	1,270.0
KM6520-102667	247	46.4	6.78	1220	0.7	6.71	2870	140.5	141	394	194.5	61.2	48.6	13.85	3.94	10.55	26.4	2.11	0.263	183	49.1	33.3	3.16	0.402	1.95	1,026.3
KM6520-102668	460	59.2	44.6	5170	0.79	69.8	2930	1640	32.4	609	260	3.45	82.5	19.25	6.9	13.7	33.9	3.24	0.432	273	75.7	45.4	4.21	0.797	3.83	1,435.3
KM6520-102669	580	75.1	43.7	7110	1.14	217	3030	1590	81	599	270	4.81	60.6	15.9	5.62	12.1	27.3	2.55	0.451	277	73.7	43	3.35	0.635	3.4	1,399.4
KM6520-102670	810	39.6	8.14	1825	2.24	4.15	3110	227	142	408	191	21.9	56.6	13.55	4.63	10.75	25.4	2.11	0.395	201	47.2	37.5	2.9	0.535	2.98	1,026.5
KM6520-102671	1010	52.6	9.7	2160	3.74	22.2	3390	270	197	526	218	27	77.1	19	6.33	15.25	36.7	2.93	0.496	277	64	53.3	4.14	0.713	3.84	1,331.8
KM6520-102672	166	1.13	4.5	2120	3.93	291	1815	61.2	120	352	194.5	0.21	11.7	2.44	1.14	1.41	3.32	0.458	0.161	76.6	32.3	5.98	0.466	0.165	1.025	683.9
KM6520-102673	2740	6.13	1.8	344	330	16.6	315	62.4	15.6	44	20.9	4.46	15.7	2.85	1.565	0.857	3.18	0.591	0.215	19.15	5.21	3.58	0.506	0.238	1.42	124.4
KM6520-102674	1530	35.3	3.56	558	239	21.5	295	122.5	22.1	72	32.9	5.76	23.6	4.22	2.32	1.29	4.86	0.872	0.325	32.1	8.67	5.92	0.76	0.332	2.03	198.0
KM6520-102675	164	14.95	4.11	372	53000	256	315	204	184.5	460	176	19.7	110.5	18.1	9.19	7.04	22.3	3.29	0.643	220	56.1	31.1	3.16	1.14	5.96	1,144.2
KM6520-102676	1330	2.05	0.91	359	116	2.71	261	10.5	8.1	76.5	53.2	1.29	22.4	2.98	1.91	0.895	3.27	0.659	0.243	22.9	7.01	3.7	0.513	0.279	1.65	199.4
KM6520-102677	411	10.15	2.62	106	17.65	11.05	58.2	109	1.8	60.2	32.5	10.3	11.5	2.63	0.984	0.865	3.65	0.42	0.083	28.8	7.14	5.15	0.511	0.119	0.645	165.5

METHOD	ME-MS61L																									TREE
SAMPLE	Ba	Co	Fe	Mn	Mo	Nb	Sr	V	Zr	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KM6520-102678	28	16.3	1	52.5	8.04	3.42	20.6	9.3	0.5	6.38	3.13	0.6	2.23	0.413	0.202	0.183	0.502	0.072	0.03	2.85	0.704	0.598	0.069	0.031	0.185	18.2
KM6520-102679	950	3.92	1.65	68.3	10.45	4.79	89.5	25.7	1.9	49.7	20.7	4.19	6.56	1.47	0.505	0.643	2.39	0.214	0.05	19.95	4.98	3.38	0.297	0.063	0.357	115.4
KM6520-102680	76	27.4	6.27	1945	17.65	25	180.5	156.5	5.2	29.2	11.65	25.3	17.8	2.41	1.895	0.76	1.855	0.549	0.343	14.5	3.49	2.31	0.338	0.301	2.22	114.9
KM6520-102681	172	1.17	0.33	109	6.79	2.58	376	17.2	1.2	13.05	6.17	1.45	3.09	0.523	0.292	0.215	0.645	0.106	0.039	5.08	1.48	0.836	0.093	0.043	0.264	33.4
KM6520-102682	30	0.447	0.129	73	1.4	1.475	478	2.6	0.2	2.83	1.57	0.33	0.96	0.123	0.07	0.048	0.144	0.027	0.007	1.115	0.32	0.182	0.022	0.009	0.052	7.8
KM6520-102683	174	0.815	0.237	66.1	3.02	1.675	328	9.7	1	9.35	4.37	1.05	2.48	0.406	0.242	0.138	0.49	0.087	0.032	3.71	1.07	0.658	0.074	0.033	0.202	24.4
KM6520-102684	18	0.401	0.212	380	1.36	0.18	297	1	0.2	3.08	1.865	0.21	0.44	0.079	0.039	0.207	0.13	0.013	0.005	1.04	0.316	0.186	0.015	0.005	0.028	7.7
KM6520-102685	24	0.309	0.161	122.5	0.68	0.354	298	1.1	0.4	1.71	0.951	0.3	0.43	0.072	0.042	0.045	0.082	0.013	0.005	0.675	0.181	0.102	0.013	0.005	0.035	4.7
KM6520-102686	18	0.181	0.068	53.4	1.58	0.356	426	1.1	0.2	0.97	0.566	0.19	0.29	0.055	0.023	0.066	0.078	0.008	0.002	0.457	0.11	0.069	0.011	0.003	0.016	2.9
KM6520-102687	660	2.11	0.56	70.4	4.84	1.91	1320	66.9	1.4	12.15	7	2.13	6.43	0.745	0.46	0.209	0.888	0.148	0.053	6.06	1.51	0.964	0.123	0.061	0.394	39.3
KM6520-102688	930	18.2	4.16	490	3.06	16.05	666	125	10	91	50.2	15.9	23.2	4.06	2.17	1.115	4.91	0.734	0.299	39.4	10.4	6.26	0.683	0.293	1.935	252.6
KM6520-102689	590	17.1	4.34	665	3.7	19.5	701	122	9.3	88.6	48.8	16	26	4.37	2.49	1.235	5.21	0.815	0.321	39.3	10.35	6.32	0.731	0.337	2.25	253.1
KM6520-102690	114	3.02	0.87	784	3.62	2.15	307	10.7	2.6	16.8	8.52	1.94	6.74	0.979	0.539	0.373	1.22	0.185	0.071	7.98	1.955	1.42	0.158	0.07	0.468	49.4
KM6520-102691	95	2.41	0.83	837	0.5	1.095	292	6.7	0.6	11.15	5.57	1.46	4.95	0.677	0.38	0.205	0.782	0.13	0.051	5.03	1.26	0.867	0.113	0.054	0.365	33.0
KM6520-102692	3210	4.33	1.8	291	1.75	7.71	206	32.8	5.7	64.6	33.1	5.53	23.6	4.02	2.31	1.015	4.57	0.765	0.316	30.6	7.66	5.27	0.663	0.325	2.18	186.5
KM6520-102693	920	7.57	2.05	316	2.08	10.5	179	34.8	6.9	61.5	29.5	7.36	25.5	4.21	2.41	0.987	4.56	0.798	0.315	28	6.95	5.1	0.681	0.337	2.16	180.4
KM6520-102694	55	114.5	20.7	180	32.4	4.64	20.1	32.2	4.2	69.2	39.2	3.41	26.4	4.56	2.06	0.718	5.49	0.778	0.207	28.4	7.24	5.54	0.817	0.251	1.48	195.8
KM6520-102695	3680	5.63	1.94	270	1.02	19.35	493	20	0.7	19	7.59	5.88	24.2	5.28	1.8	1.27	5.29	0.794	0.083	12.25	2.63	4.21	0.912	0.169	0.8	92.2
KM6520-102696	3130	2.41	0.92	159.5	2.46	6.06	434	9.6	2.8	39.6	16.7	4.16	14.85	2.75	1.425	1.505	3.27	0.476	0.191	18.95	4.49	3.82	0.499	0.192	1.275	114.2
KM6520-102697	740	1.145	0.52	50.6	2	4.59	174	4	1.7	146.5	65.5	1.28	11.45	3.63	1.035	0.665	6.87	0.468	0.064	59.4	16.05	10.6	0.824	0.098	0.528	325.0
KM6520-102698	890	6.08	1.73	283	2.85	11.4	190	18.5	1.7	190	80.5	7.52	34.3	8.94	3.03	0.826	16.75	1.265	0.3	99.7	24.7	23.7	1.965	0.35	2.09	495.9
KM6520-102699	820	0.88	0.42	57.7	2.19	2.17	195	2.6	0.3	2.14	1.16	1.11	5.15	0.717	0.688	0.217	0.514	0.174	0.132	1.345	0.318	0.451	0.093	0.111	0.806	15.1
KM6520-102700	760	2.18	0.92	131.5	3.17	9.3	125.5	8.1	1.1	50	20.7	2.25	8.06	2.12	0.714	0.696	3.59	0.301	0.077	22.2	5.64	4.99	0.445	0.086	0.55	122.4
KM6520-102969	780	2.42	0.99	133	2.16	9.75	119.5	8.2	0.9	26.7	11.7	2.33	4.4	1.085	0.36	0.607	1.82	0.161	0.036	11.85	2.99	2.44	0.226	0.043	0.249	67.0
KM6520-102970	700	1.345	0.44	31.9	2.97	2.2	167.5	4.9	2.4	14.3	7.21	0.68	1.4	0.351	0.11	0.26	0.615	0.05	0.009	5.6	1.53	0.881	0.075	0.012	0.058	33.1
KM6520-102971	740	0.912	0.25	33	2.11	1.775	299	2.8	5.4	13.1	5.77	0.29	3.67	0.638	0.346	0.325	0.859	0.112	0.056	6.22	1.545	1.105	0.115	0.054	0.382	34.6
KM6520-102972	490	0.814	0.45	28.2	3.28	20.1	278	4	12.2	9	3.88	0.75	1.69	0.331	0.172	0.263	0.518	0.053	0.032	3.37	0.888	0.636	0.066	0.022	0.181	21.9
KM6520-102973	31	1.58	0.52	38	3.77	1.46	5.53	4.9	1.2	23	12.45	0.29	3.46	0.732	0.328	0.127	1.05	0.115	0.033	9.74	2.59	1.505	0.139	0.041	0.249	55.8

METHOD	ME-MS61L																									TREE
SAMPLE	Ba	Co	Fe	Mn	Mo	Nb	Sr	V	Zr	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KM6520-102996	77	3.79	1.13	233	5.18	6.03	34.9	24	1.1	15.7	7.93	3.33	21.9	3.42	2.22	0.873	3.23	0.69	0.328	7.79	1.91	2.48	0.539	0.321	2.2	74.9
KM6520-102997	480	5.5	1.98	292	2.87	11.6	84.1	31.3	4.5	84.4	42.9	7.07	39.7	6.78	3.99	1.245	6.91	1.29	0.546	40.6	10.1	7.56	1.085	0.544	3.6	258.3
Average	707.30	14.52	4.28	738.91	1,027.87	35.81	848.81	119.45	29.67	155.16	76.02	8.90	22.50	4.73	1.96	2.61	7.47	0.79	0.20	62.89	17.05	10.35	0.95	0.25	1.45	373.27

Table 7: Exploration work assays highlights - Soil Samples

METHOD	ME-MS61L																										TREE
SAMPLE	Ba	Co	Fe	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nb2O5	Sr	V	Zr	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	Ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KM6520-102974	2.2	0.139	2.42	15.25	20.3	1050	0.1502	0.03	0.025	1.58	0.39	0.047	<0.002	0.15	41.9	0.733	9.9	52.8	0.92	1.905	0.963	0.508	2.2	0.352	0.12	13.45	126.3
KM6520-102975	0.86	0.065	2.12	14.85	22.5	294	0.0421	0.02	0.02	1.93	0.33	0.019	<0.002	0.164	42.2	0.4	10.1	46.6	1.04	1.96	1.01	0.509	2.24	0.372	0.127	13.5	120.6
KM6520-102976	1.69	0.15	3.43	27.7	28.7	558	0.0798	0.04	0.027	7.85	0.37	0.028	<0.002	0.172	50.1	0.422	31.1	62.1	1.41	4.97	2.98	1.52	5.59	1.01	0.445	30	192.2
KM6520-102977	1.46	0.076	1.775	16.45	22.2	397	0.0568	0.02	0.016	1.91	0.28	0.022	<0.002	0.128	31.5	0.472	12.15	49.9	1.04	2.13	1.125	0.573	2.41	0.41	0.146	14.95	117.2
KM6520-102978	0.79	0.119	3.04	16.1	31	438	0.0627	0.03	0.024	1.305	0.3	0.055	<0.002	0.177	59.8	0.409	7.74	71.5	0.46	1.77	0.795	0.548	2.1	0.317	0.085	12.7	158.8
KM6520-102979	0.94	0.157	3.01	13.9	34	472	0.0675	0.05	0.025	1.73	0.57	0.04	<0.002	0.173	49.4	0.343	8.04	82.5	0.4	1.74	0.834	0.541	2.02	0.317	0.094	12.1	159.1
KM6520-102980	1.06	0.111	3.37	12.3	32.5	426	0.0609	0.04	0.03	1.66	0.38	0.034	<0.002	0.197	50.8	0.348	7.05	59.8	0.21	1.555	0.735	0.462	1.83	0.277	0.086	10.55	134.3
KM6520-102981	0.94	0.111	3.18	12.25	29.9	401	0.0574	0.04	0.03	1.61	0.38	0.029	<0.002	0.186	47.6	0.362	6.9	55	0.19	1.495	0.696	0.423	1.75	0.268	0.075	10.5	125.9
KM6520-102982	0.92	0.096	3.41	11.55	27.5	336	0.0481	0.04	0.029	1.05	0.32	0.025	<0.002	0.176	45.4	0.354	5.5	53.6	0.14	1.135	0.503	0.328	1.46	0.202	0.054	9.31	118.5
KM6520-102983	1.17	0.115	4.48	14.3	44.8	567	0.0811	0.03	0.039	2.1	0.47	0.017	<0.002	0.202	53	0.399	10.1	80.7	0.5	2.19	1.03	0.613	2.37	0.389	0.118	13.25	165.3
KM6520-102984	1.33	0.067	3.47	14.85	35.9	499	0.0714	0.04	0.028	1.09	0.14	0.02	<0.002	0.261	63.9	0.396	5.99	77.2	0.74	1.435	0.598	0.466	1.915	0.247	0.062	12.8	166.2
KM6520-102985	1.21	0.093	3.09	14.6	41.6	858	0.1227	0.03	0.027	1.575	0.22	0.014	<0.002	0.223	55.2	0.421	9.75	78.6	2.38	2.14	0.959	0.628	2.45	0.37	0.112	13.85	167.3
KM6520-102986	1.12	0.066	2.9	21.2	35.5	428	0.0612	0.03	0.024	2.52	0.44	0.016	<0.002	0.224	54	0.337	10.9	63.3	0.79	2.36	1.025	0.81	3.03	0.402	0.114	20.3	158.0
KM6520-102987	1.08	0.121	3.77	16.6	39.2	451	0.0645	0.03	0.033	1.64	0.27	0.025	<0.002	0.256	69.1	0.438	8.43	79.5	0.92	1.845	0.823	0.563	2.29	0.324	0.086	14.25	179.1
KM6520-102988	0.98	0.078	3.43	13	43	534	0.0764	0.03	0.036	1.23	0.28	0.016	<0.002	0.32	69.6	0.478	7.83	84.7	0.38	1.63	0.768	0.571	1.945	0.296	0.091	11.3	180.2
KM6520-102989	1.65	0.051	3.37	12.4	44.5	593	0.0848	0.03	0.038	1.28	0.1	0.017	<0.002	0.3	72.5	0.463	6.54	100.5	1.34	1.715	0.688	0.521	1.915	0.286	0.072	10.95	197.9
KM6520-102990	1.42	0.059	3.4	12.9	43.5	543	0.0777	0.02	0.033	1.19	0.2	0.022	<0.002	0.303	71.4	0.442	5.78	94.1	0.65	1.405	0.578	0.397	1.7	0.232	0.059	10.65	187.9
KM6520-102991	1.09	0.06	3.24	11.8	41.2	517	0.074	0.02	0.032	1.185	0.21	0.017	<0.002	0.287	67.3	0.414	6.31	90.7	0.62	1.505	0.627	0.392	1.735	0.252	0.068	10.3	180.7
KM6520-102992	1.27	0.106	3.48	16.3	36	443	0.0634	0.03	0.027	1.305	0.17	0.04	<0.002	0.222	60.6	0.493	7.71	85.5	1.42	1.87	0.803	0.613	2.27	0.319	0.087	14.85	177.0
KM6520-102993	1.19	0.164	3.39	15.75	33.5	396	0.0566	0.04	0.031	1.19	0.24	0.028	<0.002	0.205	64.1	0.512	8.4	77.4	1.22	1.775	0.82	0.551	2.2	0.316	0.094	13.65	171.5

METHOD	ME-MS61L																										TREE
SAMPLE	Ba	Co	Fe	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nb2O5	Sr	V	Zr	Ce	La	Sc	Y	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	Lu	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Yb	
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	Ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
KM6520-102994	0.71	0.069	4.49	15.3	42.4	534	0.0764	0.02	0.026	0.924	0.08	0.014	<0.002	0.33	73.7	0.451	4.3	98.3	1.22	1.095	0.395	0.369	1.64	0.169	0.04	12.35	194.5
KM6520-102995	0.87	0.121	3.39	14.55	34.1	455	0.0651	0.02	0.029	1.435	0.34	0.02	<0.002	0.226	64.1	0.424	8.68	82	0.81	1.785	0.826	0.592	2.21	0.314	0.096	13.3	175.7
KM6520-102998	0.91	0.132	4.48	17.5	31	475	0.0679	0.03	0.022	3.16	0.64	0.02	<0.002	0.235	63.1	0.278	13.6	67.2	0.64	2.31	1.265	0.697	2.8	0.443	0.167	16.35	169.7
Average	1.17	0.10	3.31	15.28	34.56	507.17	0.07	0.03	0.03	1.85	0.31	0.03		0.22	57.40	0.43	9.25	73.63	0.85	1.90	0.91	0.57	2.26	0.34	0.11	13.70	161.92

Figure 10: Molybdenum Assay Map 1

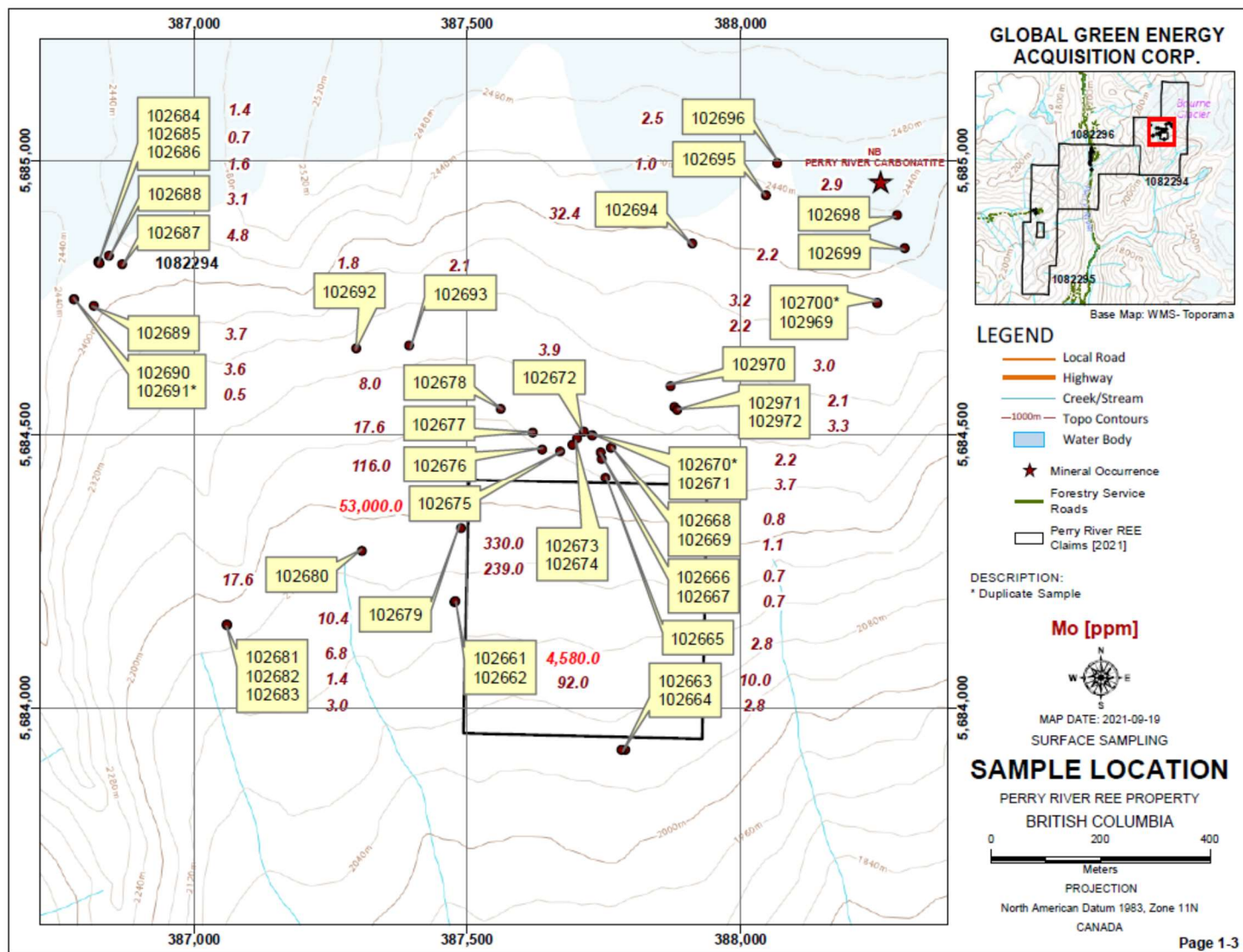


Figure 11: Molybdenum Assay Map 2

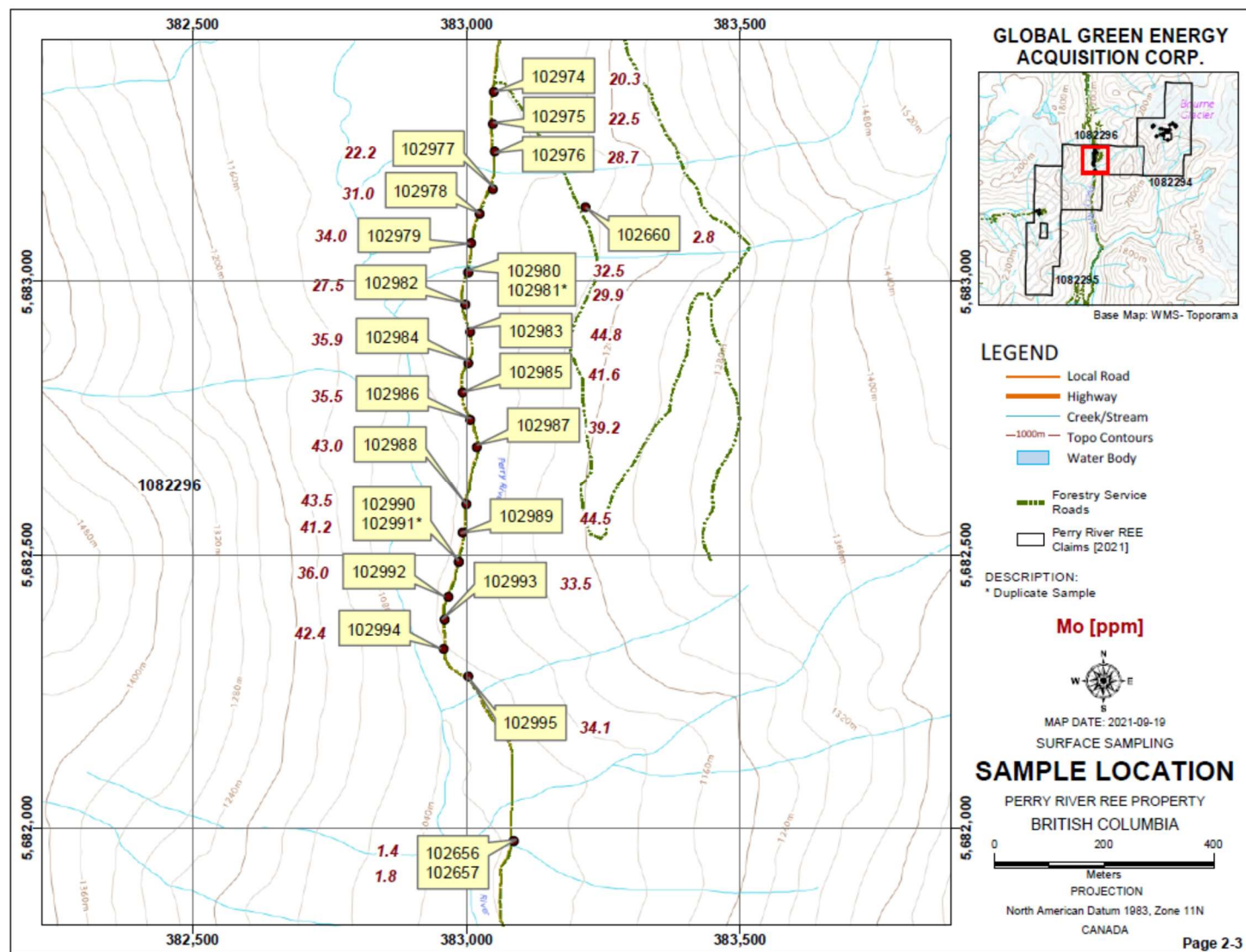


Figure 12: Molybdenum Assay Map 3

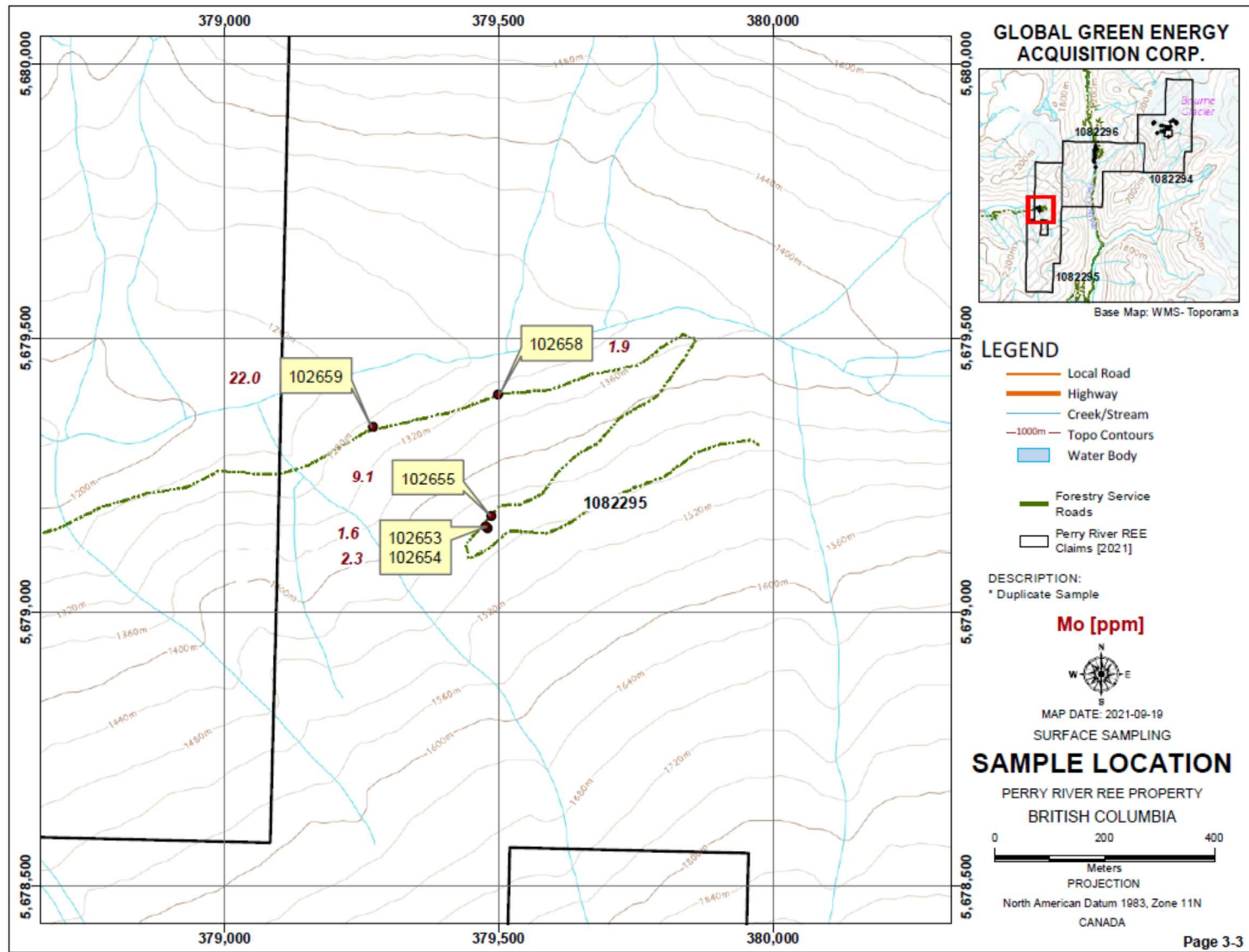


Figure 13: Niobium Assay Map 1

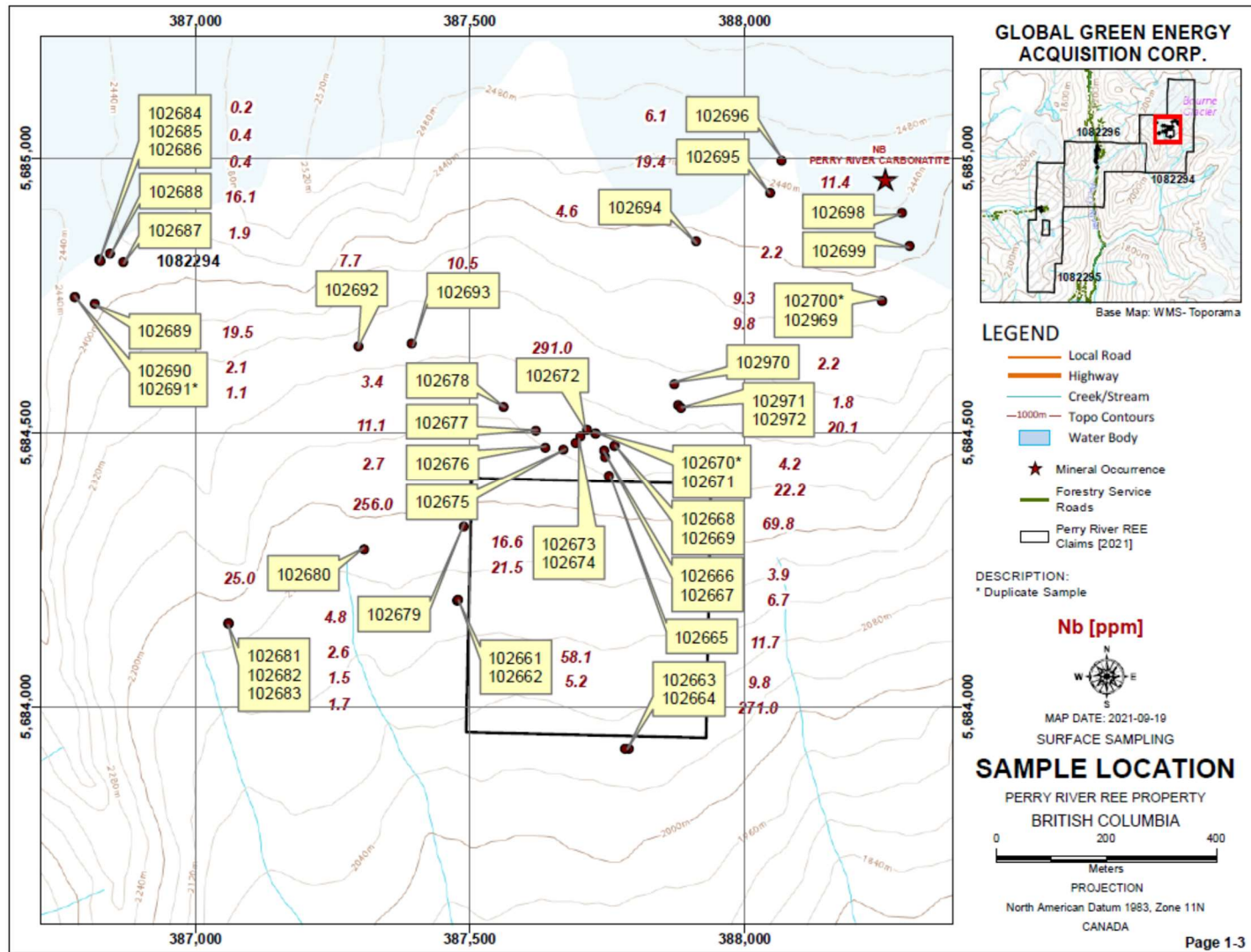


Figure 14: Niobium Assay Map 2

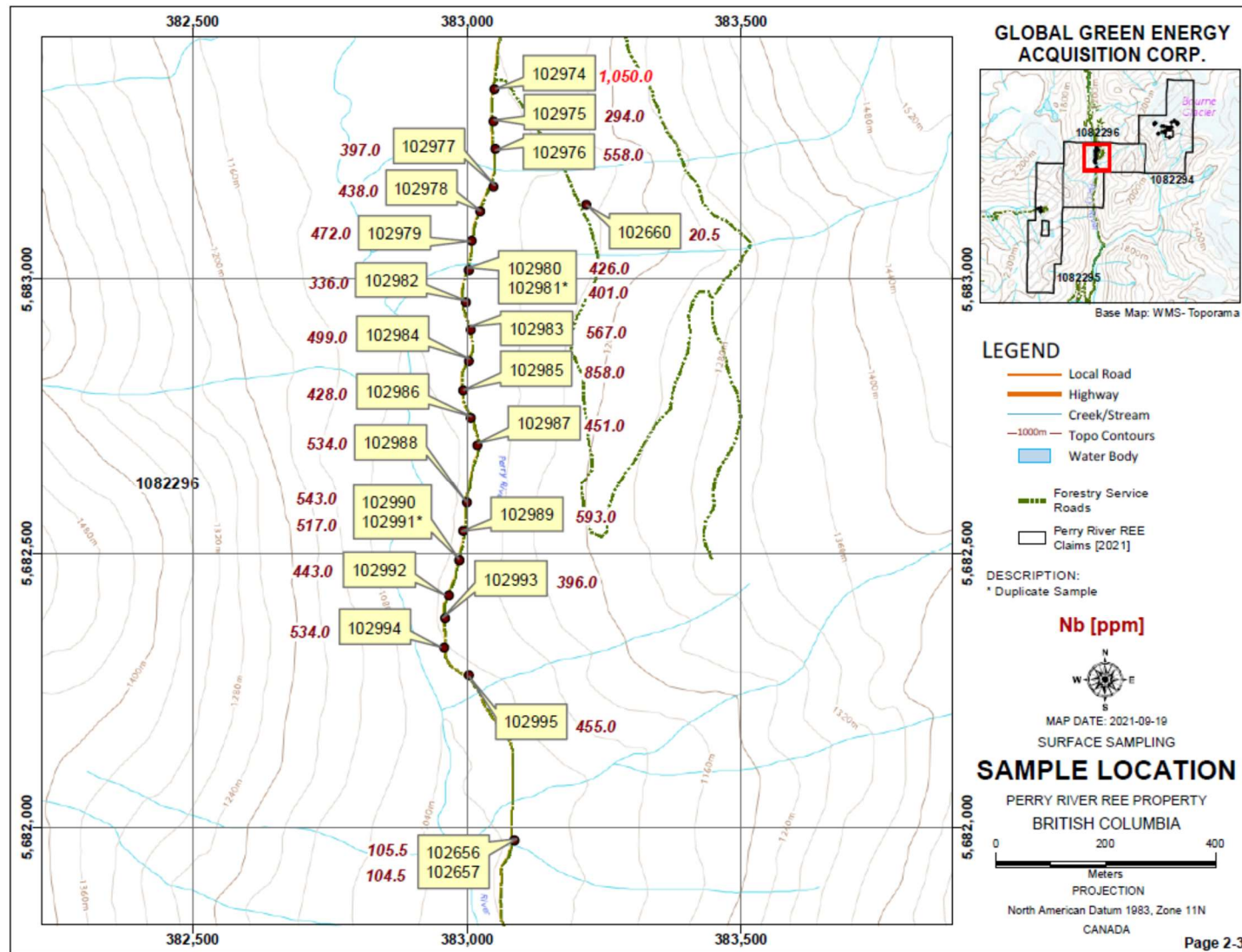


Figure 15: Niobium Assay Map 3

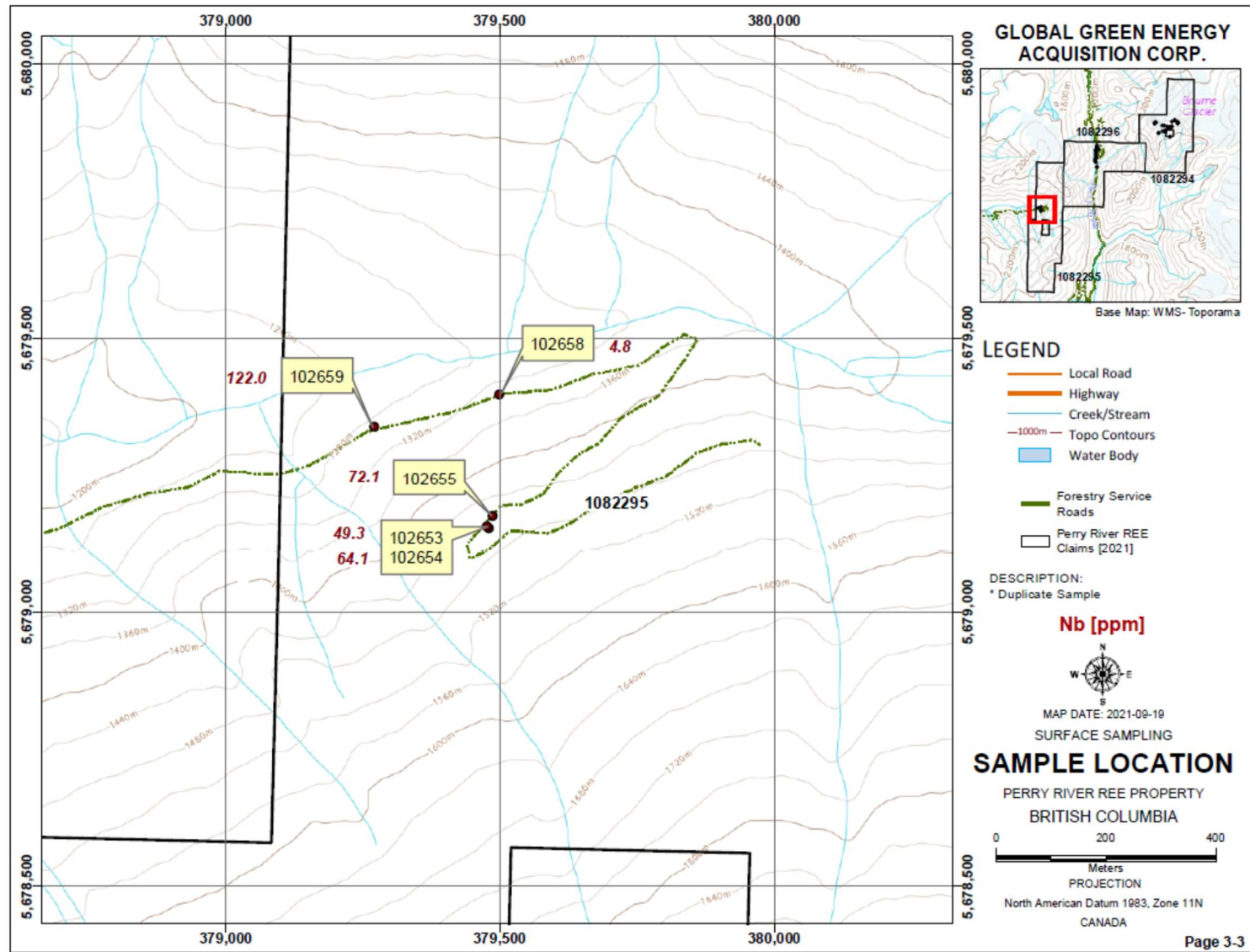


Figure 16: Total Rare Earth Elements (REE) Assay Map 1

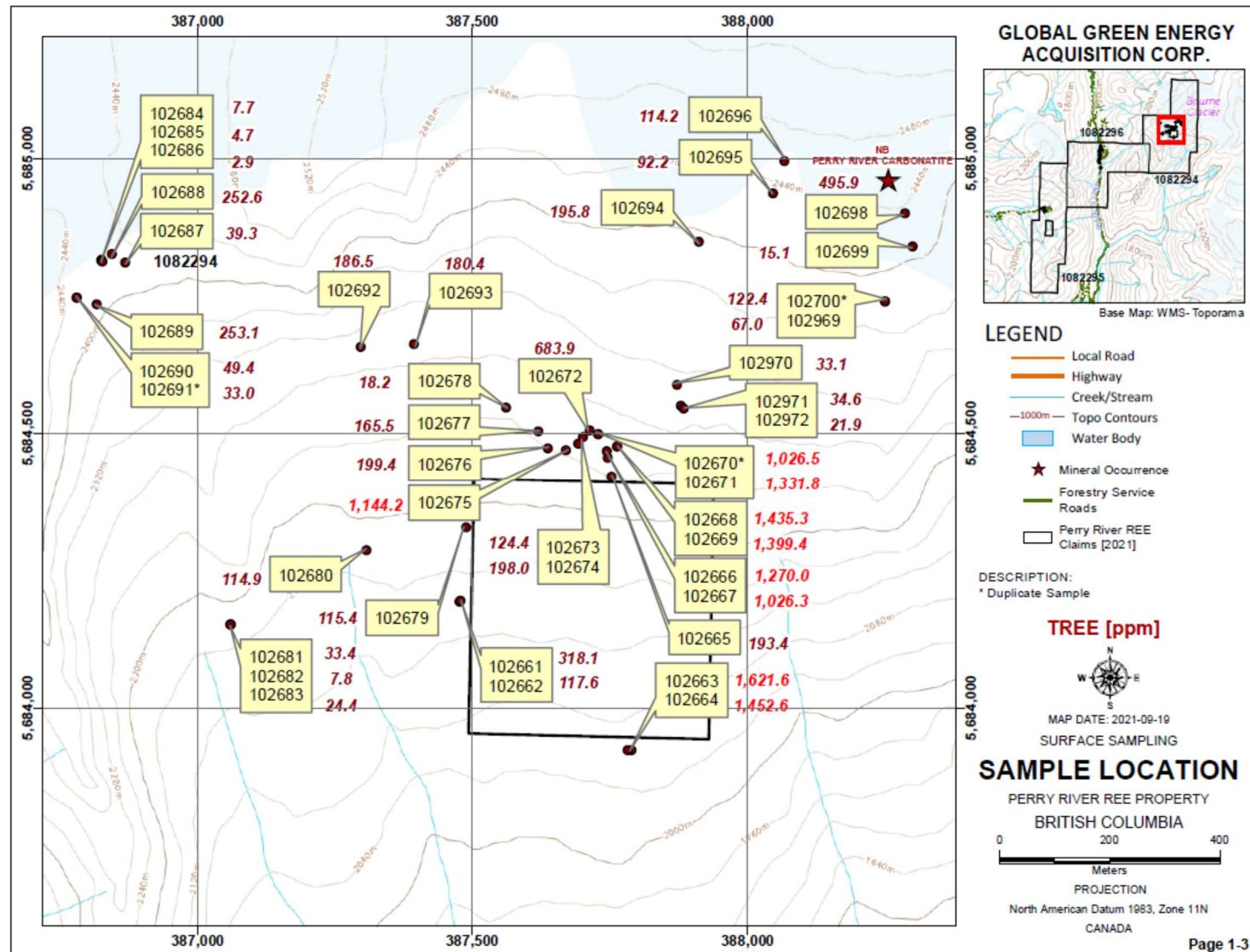


Figure 17: Total Rare Earth Elements (REE) Assay Map 2

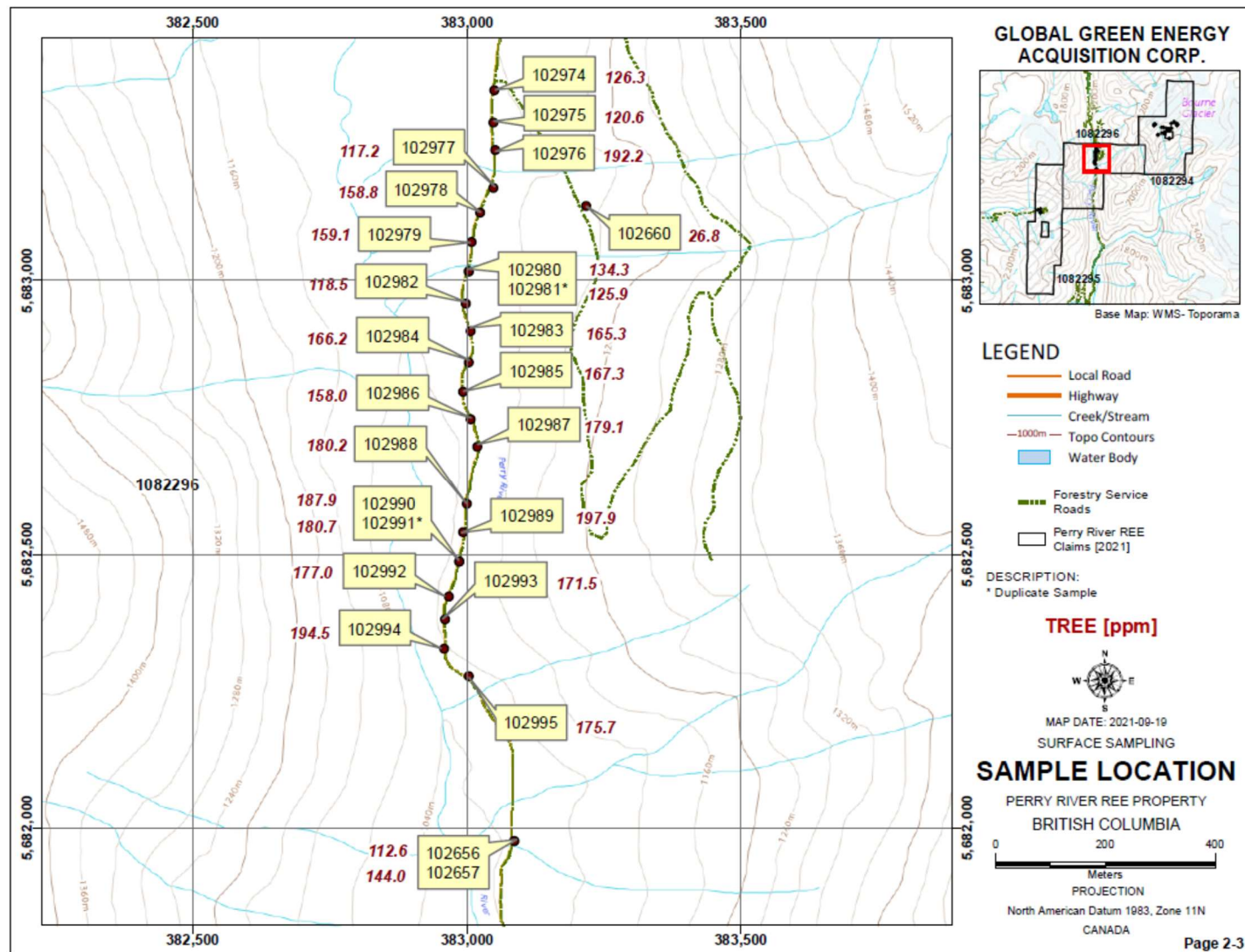
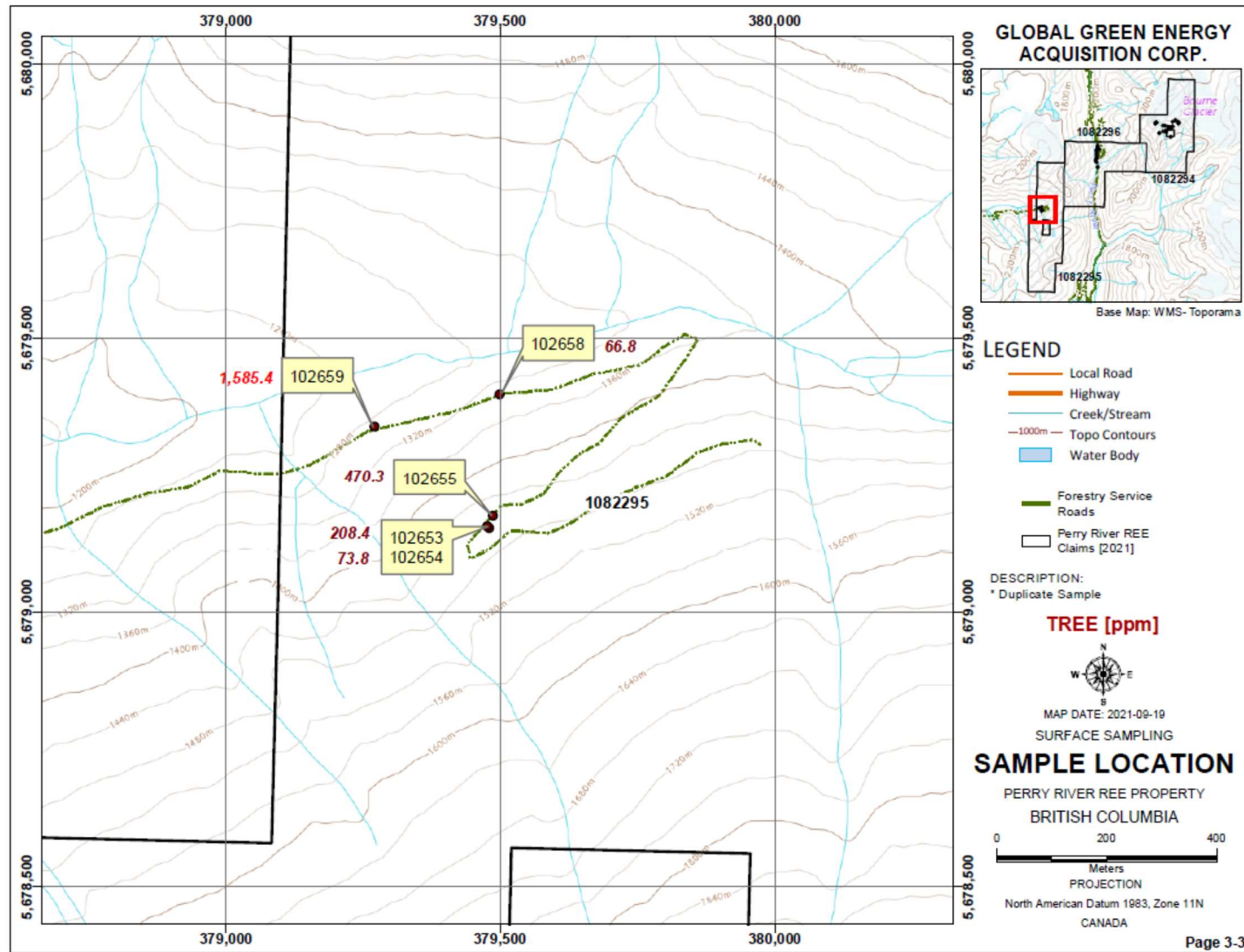


Figure 18: Total Rare Earth Elements (REE) Assay Map 3



9.4 Geophysical Survey Interpretation and Results

9.4.1 Processing and Interpretation

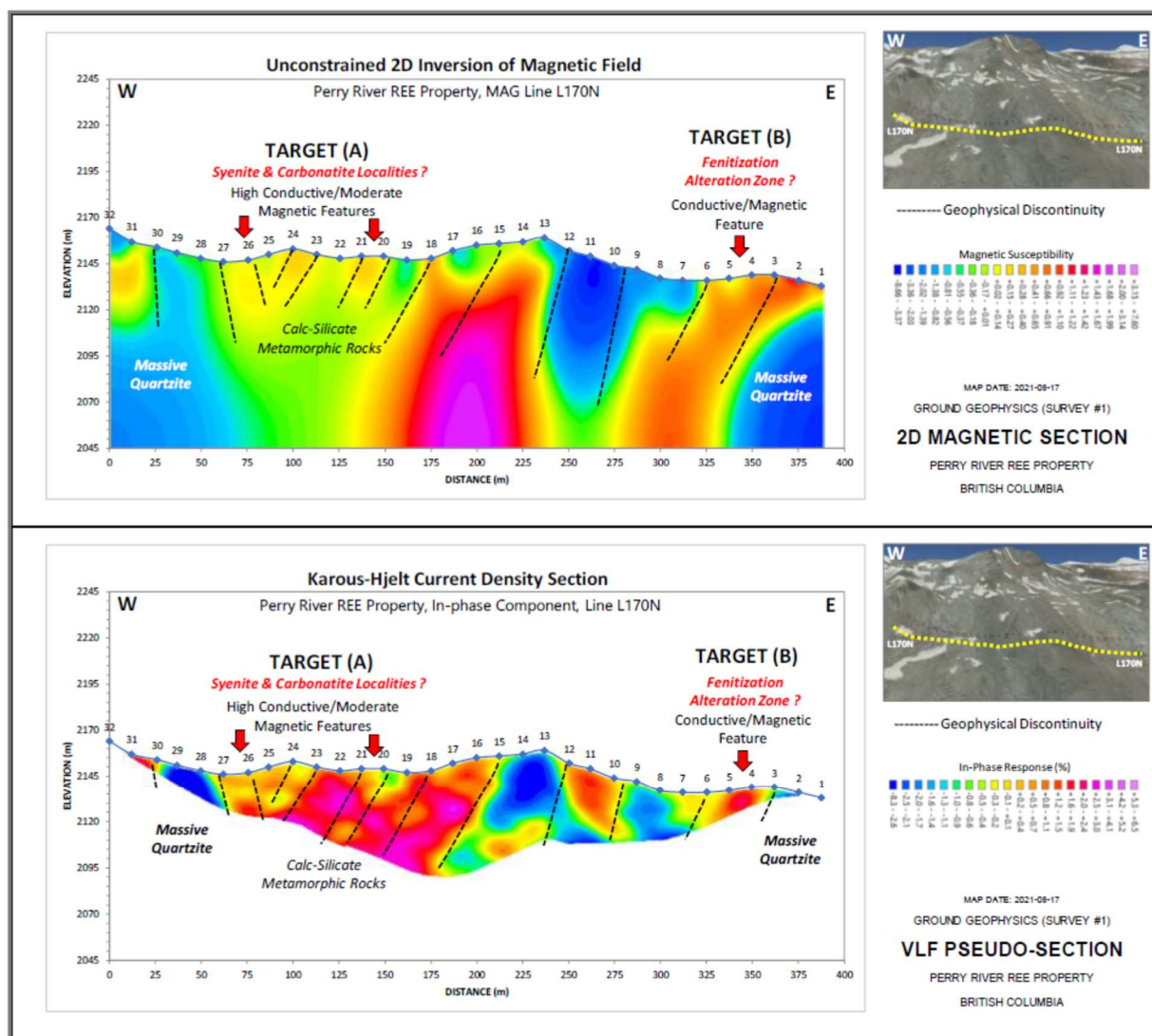
The qualitative analysis of the data along VLF traverses was carried out using the Fraser Filtering method and Karous-Hjelt current density procedure developed by Karous and Hjelt (1983). The plot of filtered in-phase VLF data in terms of distance shows both positive Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies and negative Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies along the profiles, which is an indication of the probable conductive zones along each of the profiles. KHFFILT software was used to perform Karous-Hjelt and Fraser filtering on VLF data.

9.4.2 Survey Results

Survey Area 1

The lines of the Survey #1 were traversed in a W-E direction with 386-387 m long line lengths (Figure 19). The survey area is on the PRTREE-1 claim (tenure #1082294) located in the northwestern part of the Property. All MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of shallow and deep features generally dipping west. Zones of High susceptibility and apparent conductivity (colored red) are delineated from both MAG and equivalent current density pseudo-section along the profiles. A higher value of apparent current density for In-Phase components can be regarded as good conductive subsurface features. The red color indicates high current density (calc-silicates and fenitization alteration zones), blue color indicates low current density (high resistivity bodies such as quartzites), and intermediate green color moderate resistive bodies, such as shear or fault zones. The distribution of the MAG values indicate that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs.

Figure 19: Survey Area 1 Line L170N Interpretation

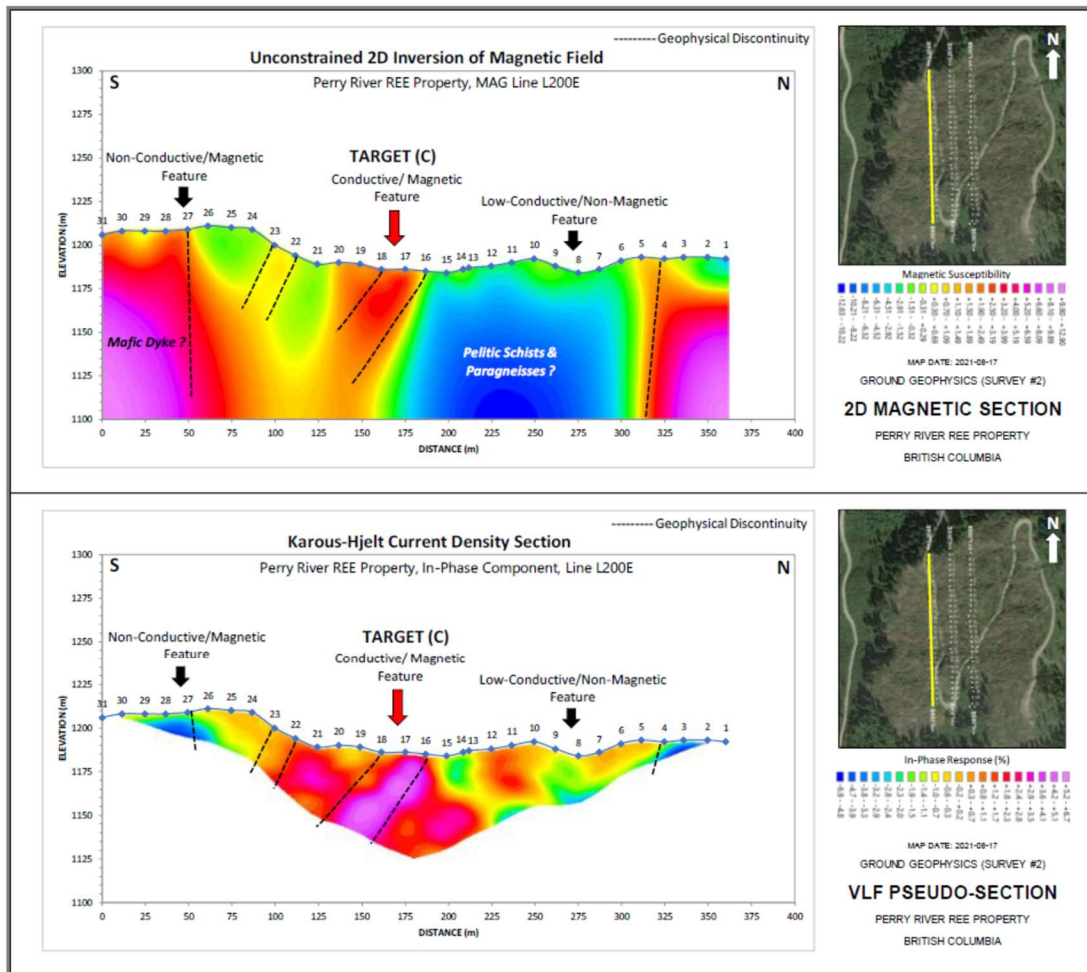


Survey Area 2

The lines of Survey area #2 were traversed in a N-S direction with 350-375 m long line lengths (Figure 20). The survey area is within the PRTREE-3 claim (tenure # 1082296) located within the central part of the Property. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the surface is covered by moderately conductive drift sediments. Metamorphic rocks such as marble, quartzite, and most likely fenitized rocks associated with carbonatite bodies are enclosed in massive pelitic schist and paragneiss, and calc-silicate gneiss of unit 4c. It is evident that quartzite and marble units have both a very low MAG and low VLF response, while calc-silicate rocks tend to have a moderately high magnetic response, depending on their magnetite or pyrrhotite content. Calc-silicates and fenitization alteration zones may be expressed with features such as high apparent conductivity and medium to high magnetic responses. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines

indicate that the target area of (C) is a contact zone that expresses medium MAG and strong VLF responses within pelitic schists of unit 4c. This target area is a feature which demonstrates highest potential for future discoveries and thus warrants further investigation.

Figure 20: Survey Area 2 Line L200E interpretation



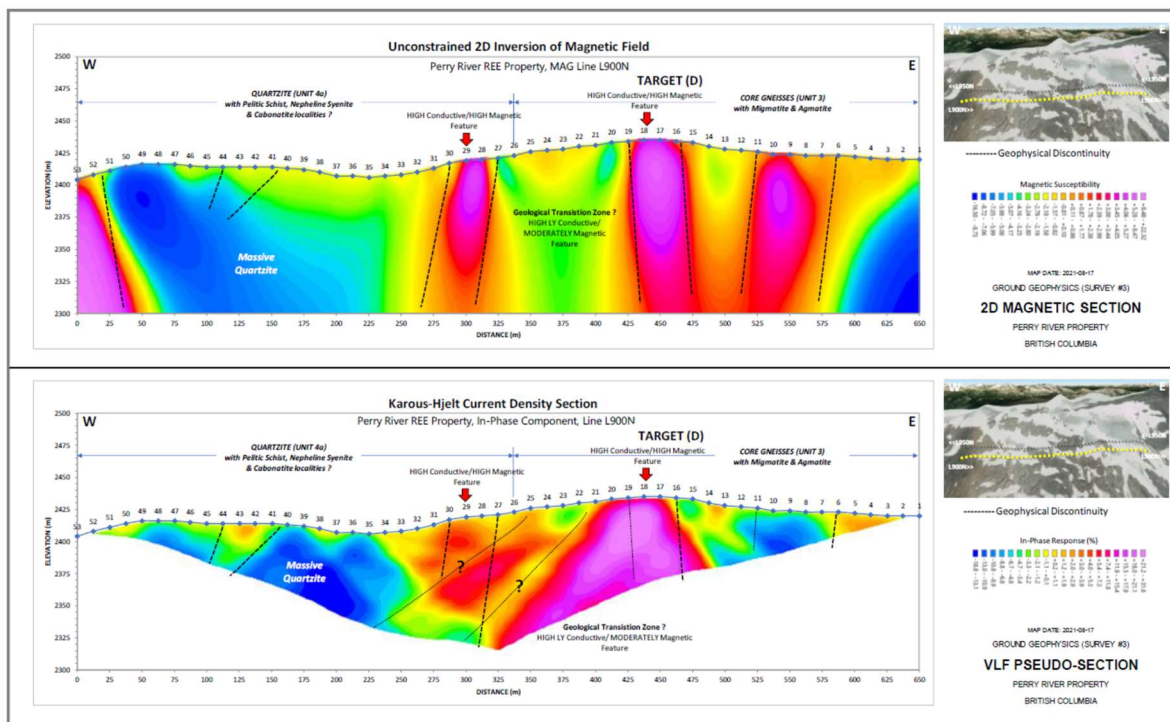
Survey Area 3

The lines of the Survey #3 were traversed in a W-E direction with 650 m long line lengths (Figure 21). The survey area is within the PRTREE-1 claim (tenure #1082294) located in the northwestern part of the Property, approximately 700m north of survey area #1. All MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of both shallow and deep features which are generally dipping west. The distribution of the MAG values suggests that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the Precambrian metasedimentary core gneisses in the eastern

part of the survey line are largely biotite gneiss containing migmatite. These biotite rich gneisses and migmatites have high magnetic and low VLF responses. But in the western part of the survey line, the metasedimentary rocks include pelitic schists and impure quartzites that significantly present low magnetic and low VLF responses.

It is apparent that the quartzite units have a very low MAG (negative anomalies) and low VLF responses, and gneissic fenitic rocks have relatively medium to high magnetic responses depending on their magnetite content. The magnetic migmatite and biotite gneisses in the survey area are most likely generating the positive high magnetic anomalies. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that the target area (D) is a transition zone that is expressed by both high MAG and a very strong VLF response observed within core gneisses of unit 3. This target area is a particular feature of interest with good potential for discovery and warrants further investigation.

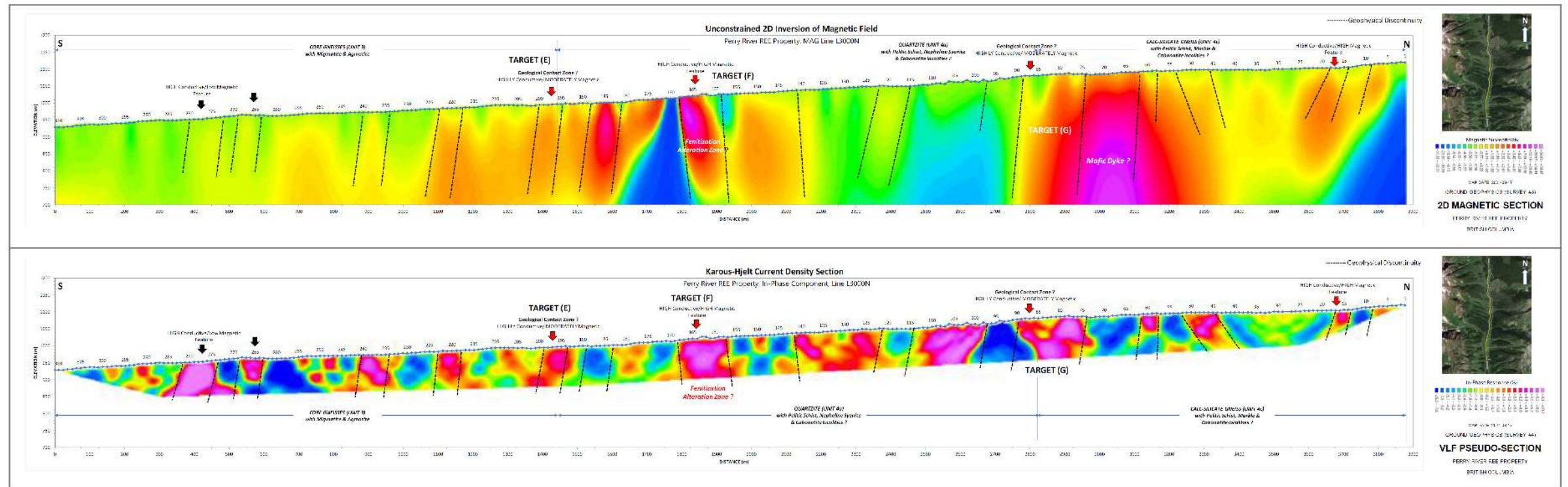
Figure 21: Survey Area 3 Line L900N Interpretation



gneiss containing migmatite. These biotite rich gneisses and migmatites typically have high magnetic and low VLF responses. Along the survey line toward the north, the metasedimentary rocks include: pelitic schists, nepheline syenites, and impure quartzites that yield significantly low magnetic and low VLF responses. Further to the north, the Metamorphic rocks such as marble, quartzite, and most likely fenitized rocks associated with carbonatite bodies all are enclosed within massive pelitic schists and paragneisses, and calc-silicate gneisses (McMillan 1973). It is evident that quartzite and marble units have a very low MAG and low VLF responses and calc-silicate rocks have a moderately high magnetic response depending on their magnetite or pyrrhotite content. Thus, disseminated magnetite/pyrrhotite in carbonatites and nepheline syenites is most likely the major source of the positive weakly magnetic anomalies seen in this area.

Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines in the target areas of (E), (F), and (G) are contact zones that express high MAG and very strong VLF responses. Target E is interpreted to be a contact zone between core gneisses and quartzites. Target (F) which shows very strong MAG and VLF responses is suggestive of an alteration zone. Target (G) is representing a geological contact zone between calc-silicate and quartzites. These target areas are features of potential discoveries and thus warrants further investigation.

Figure 22: Survey Area 4 Interpretation



9.4.3 Geophysical Survey Conclusion

Magnetic and VLF-EM data collected from ground geophysical surveys have characterized some physical aspects of geologic features in the Property. Physical properties of bedrock expressed as magnetic and apparent conductivity anomalies are intrinsically related to geological features that control the possibility of intrusive-related REE mineralization.

Most of the Perry River intrusive carbonatites are Sövites (calcitic carbonatite) associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites and accessory minerals such as sphene, aegirine, plagioclase, magnetite, pyrrhotite, pyrochlore, chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, and ilmenite. These carbonatites are typically the primary sources of niobium and other rare earth elements (REEs), the light REEs, including Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium, Rare Earths, and Yttrium. The Perry River intrusive carbonatites are in the form of discontinuous lenses (sills or dykes) with fenitized contacts, and rich in magnetite, ilmenite, and columbite minerals. These carbonatite lenses (Sövites) are interpreted to be “desilicified” sills or dykes.

In the Perry River area, coarse-grained sövites are most likely expressed by relatively high conductivity together with Low-High magnetic responses, depending on their magnetite content. Sövitite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs.

“Fenitization” alteration which is typically associated with carbonatite intrusions. Fenitization is a type of hydrothermal alteration that results in desilicifying metamorphic rocks and subsequently increasing their VLF responses (apparent conductivity). Even though magnetite may be depleted as the result of fenitization alteration in host rocks during the process of fenitization, the magnetic susceptibility may irregularly increase along the geological contacts due to the increase of new-formed K-metasomatic magnetite. However, metasomatic REE-bearing carbonatite deposits may or may not have a positive magnetic expression, as it will depend on the presence of appreciable magnetite.

The Precambrian metasedimentary core gneisses are largely biotite gneiss containing migmatite and agmatite. These biotite rich gneisses and migmatites have high magnetic and low VLF responses.

The metasedimentary rocks which include pelitic schists, marble, nepheline syenites, and impure quartzites significantly express distinct magnetic and VLF responses. Schists, marbles, and quartzites are typically of a low current density and generate low magnetic responses. The nepheline syenites, in the Perry River area, have fenitized margins, and are rich in accessory minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite, and columbite. Thus, magnetite and pyrrhotite in nepheline syenites are postulated to be the most likely major sources of the positive magnetic anomalies in this area.

The metamorphic rocks such as marble, quartzite, and most likely fenitized rocks associated with carbonatite bodies all are enclosed within massive pelitic schist and paragneiss, and calc-silicate gneiss of unit 4c. It is evident that the quartzite and marble units yield a very low MAG and low VLF response, while the calc-silicate rocks have a moderately high magnetic response, depending on their magnetite or pyrrhotite content. Calc-silicates and fenitization alteration zones may be expressed as features with high apparent conductivity and a medium to high magnetic response.

Shear or fault zones appear as features with high apparent conductivity and medium to low magnetic responses. Mafic dykes are commonly expressed as High MAG and LOW conductive features. The following table (Table 8) has summarized the possible sources of the MAG and VLF responses observed on the Property.

Table 8: Geophysical targets Interpretation

Magnetic Intensity	VLF Response	Possible Causes
HIGH	HIGH	Pyrrhotite and Magnetite, Calc-silicates and Fenitization Alteration Zones?
HIGH	LOW	Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks, Precambrian Metasedimentary Core Gneisses containing Migmatite and Agmatite.
LOW	HIGH	Felsic Intrusive Rocks, Faults/Fractures/Intense Alteration Zones (Magnetite Depletion & Desilicification).
LOW	LOW	Quartz Veins, Silicification, , Pelitic Schists, Marbles, and Impure Quartzites.

Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines in the survey areas indicate that the target areas of (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) are zones that express high MAG and very strong VLF responses. These target areas are contact zones or features of interest with strong potential for future discovery and warrant further investigation.

10.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling carried out on the Property by the Company to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Rock samples for the 2021 exploration program were collected in the field by placing 0.3-2 kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written with permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to Sicamous base station at the end of each day. Rock samples were recorded as to their source location (UTM -NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), lithology, colour, texture, and grain size were described. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) Zone 11N.

The 2021 work program included a conventional soil sampling program which collected soil from the B-horizon wherever possible. Soil and silt samples were placed into brown paper kraft bags and were then placed into plastic poly bags which were sealed with a cable tie. Samples were subsequently dried in the field or base camp daily, weather permitting. Relevant details pertaining to the soil samples, such as location parameters, depth, source horizon and sample quality, were recorded by the sampler in the field. All the samples were bagged and tagged using best practices and delivered to ALS Metallurgy Kamloops laboratories at 2957 Bowers Place, Kamloops, British Columbia. The Author also collected three soil samples using the above-mentioned field procedures during his visit on June 18, 2022, which were submitted by the Author to ALS Laboratories ("ALS Labs") located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC V7H 0A7.

ALS Labs are independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests and is independent of the Company and Geomap Exploration. Sample analysis packages used for sample preparation and analysis are discussed below:

"Each of the rock samples is crushed to minus 6 mesh and homogenized. A head cut is extracted from each of the samples and pulverized. The pulverized head cuts are then shipped to ALS Geochemistry Vancouver for ICP multi-element analyses using the ME-MS61L+MS61L-REE package. Each of the soil samples is screened at 180µm by ALS Geochemistry Vancouver and the minus fraction and analyzed using the ME-MS41L + MS41L-REE package".

ALS Labs' global quality program includes inter-laboratory test programs and regularly scheduled internal audits that meets all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS Geochemistry hub and many multipurpose laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures. The physical sample preparation involving accredited test methods as listed on an analytical laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Scope of Accreditation may be performed at that location, or at off-site sample preparation laboratories that are monitored

regularly for quality control and quality assurance practices. In certain instances, an ISO/IEC accreditation body may allow for these offsite sample preparation facilities to be listed on the laboratory's Scope (ALS website).

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author visited the Property on June 18, 2022, to verify historical and current exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of REEs and other rare metals mineralization (Photo 8). The geological work performed was to take soil samples, carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas. At the time of the Property visit, the Perry River logging road was still covered by glaciers at several places, therefore an ATV was also used to access various areas of the Property.

The exploration work in 2021 was carried out under the supervision of the Afzaal Pirzada of Geomap Exploration, a registered professional geoscientist in British Columbia. The data collected during this work is considered reliable as it was verified by the Author while in the field and during the preparation of this report. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Assessment Reports, published reports by the British Columbia Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, and was verified by the Author during personal observations. Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers and was verified by the Author.

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by ALS Labs did not identify any significant analytical issues. The duplicate had almost the same percentages as the original. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations. No officer or directors of the Company or Geomap Exploration were involved in sample preparation and analysis.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the Author. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of Copper Creek Mining was involved in sample preparation and analysis. A limited search of tenure data on the Mineral Title online Map on July 6, 2022, conforms to the data supplied by the Company, however, the limited research by the Author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

The Author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Overall, the Author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

Table 9: Author Collected Sample Description

Sample ID	Nad83 Z11 Northing	Nad83 Z11 Easting	Elev m	Date	Due Diligence Duplicate of sample	Sample Description
B838210	382959	5682327	1085	18-Jun-22	102994	Brown loamy soil sample collected from same previous sample hole located ~ 2 meters from the road bank.
B838211	382999	5682537	1102	18-Jun-22	102989	Brown loamy and clay soil sample collected from same previous sample hole located ~ 5 meters from the road bank.
B838212	382994	5682795	1109	18-Jun-22	102985	Brown sandy and clayish soil sample collected from same previous sample hole located ~ 3 meters from the road bank.

Table 10: Author Collected Sample Results

Method: ME-MS61L		Sample ID			Method: ME-MS61L		Sample ID		
Element	Units	B838210	B838211	B838212	Element	Units	B838210	B838211	B838212
Ag	ppm	0.033	0.077	0.145	Na	%	0.84	0.891	0.869
Al	%	8.75	9.9	9.55	Nb	ppm	21	19.35	20.3
As	ppm	1.07	1.58	1.68	Ni	ppm	43.5	68.3	60.6
Ba	ppm	780	680	790	P	%	0.101	0.122	0.108
Be	ppm	2.38	2.11	2.83	Pb	ppm	24.6	18.6	24.5
Bi	ppm	0.277	0.34	0.354	Rb	ppm	129.5	167	144.5
Ca	%	1.19	0.53	0.91	Re	ppm	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0004
Cd	ppm	0.087	0.062	0.127	S	%	0.02	0.02	0.03
Ce	ppm	151	237	187	Sb	ppm	0.1	0.06	0.07
Co	ppm	18.75	22.8	29.5	Sc	ppm	14.3	17.35	13.1
Cr	ppm	83.5	89.3	90.7	Se	ppm	0.279	0.218	0.325
Cs	ppm	4.79	4.05	4.68	Sn	ppm	2.62	2.65	2.57
Cu	ppm	31.3	46.1	44.2	Sr	ppm	113	96.5	138
Fe	%	4.96	5.49	4.86	Ta	ppm	1.2	1.16	1.2
Ga	ppm	21.6	27.7	17.75	Te	ppm	0.025	0.04	0.038
Ge	ppm	0.25	0.37	0.22	Th	ppm	24.7	43.2	30.2
Hf	ppm	0.328	0.349	0.353	Ti	%	0.517	0.51	0.479
In	ppm	0.073	0.082	0.07	Tl	ppm	0.792	0.839	0.928
K	%	2.89	2.73	2.63	U	ppm	3.88	7.07	5.24
La	ppm	72.9	121.5	90.6	V	ppm	96.6	94.8	94.4
Li	ppm	49.3	52.8	59.3	W	ppm	1.655	1.57	1.715
Mg	%	2.54	1.55	1.59	Y	ppm	13.85	19.55	24.8
Mn	ppm	794	718	1200	Zn	ppm	108.5	111.5	113.5
Mo	ppm	2.11	1.8	1.84	Zr	ppm	10.4	11.6	11.8

Photo 7: Outcrop of ferro carbonates, associated with mafic fenites facing south (2021 exploration work photo)



Photo 8: Soil sample location (June 2022 Property visit photo)



13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on the Property by the Company.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out on the Property by the Company.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The Author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. The following information is provided as background material for the reader.

The Perry River area is known for rare earth, molybdenum and sulphide mineralization since early 1950's when the "Cottonbelt" area of stratiform lead-zinc, copper and quartz vein occurrences were discovered. Several deposits containing Lead-zinc-silver and copper, and a few with high gold values occur in the area. Some of these deposits have been well explored whereas others received limited exploration. The following individuals hold mining properties in the vicinity of the Perry River Property (see Figure 23 for adjacent properties map).

23.1 RIP, Perry River Occurrence

The RIP occurrence is located northwest of a small lake in the northeastern head waters of the Anstey River, approximately 14 kilometres east of the northern end of Shuswap Lake. This is a two-cell claim owned by William Gary Tucker (MC MTO Client Number: 250783), however no work has been reported by the owner. This claim is adjacent to Property claim 1082295.

The area lies within the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex, part of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, along the western margin of the Frenchman Cap Dome. The core of the dome rocks are probably Aphebian paragneiss and orthogneiss. Lying unconformably on the dome are a succession of metasedimentary quartzites and pelites and concordant nepheline syenite gneisses. Carbonatites occur within a calc-silicate unit.

Locally, molybdenite occurs disseminated within nepheline and pegmatite dikes, which intrude biotite schists and gneisses. Limonite staining is associated with both pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization. Two types of carbonatites occur within a calc-silicate unit.

In 2010, rock sampling of a carbonatite unit yielded up to 0.023 percent niobium, 0.015 per cent yttrium and 0.162 percent total rare earth elements (Sample 10-PR-046; Assessment Report 31983). Another rock sample (71730), taken approximately 1 kilometre to the north, yielded up to 0.024 percent niobium, 0.009 percent yttrium and 0.107 percent total rare earth elements (Assessment Report 31983).

In 2010, the area was prospected and sampled by Zimtu Capital Corporation. In 2011 and 2012, International Bethlehem Mining prospected the area immediately east as the Myoff South claim. These programs were centered on exploration for rare earth elements associated with the carbonatite unit.

(Source: [MINFILE Mineral Inventory \(gov.bc.ca\)](http://minfile.gov.bc.ca))

23.2 Chilly Lake Occurrence

The Chilly Lake occurrence is located on the east side of Chilly Lake, approximately 16.5 kilometres northeast of the northern end of Shuswap Lake. The showing is on a mining claim located about four kilometres to the north of the Property claim 1082296. This mining claim 1089285 is owned by two individuals on 50/50 ownership basis and no work has been reported by the owners.

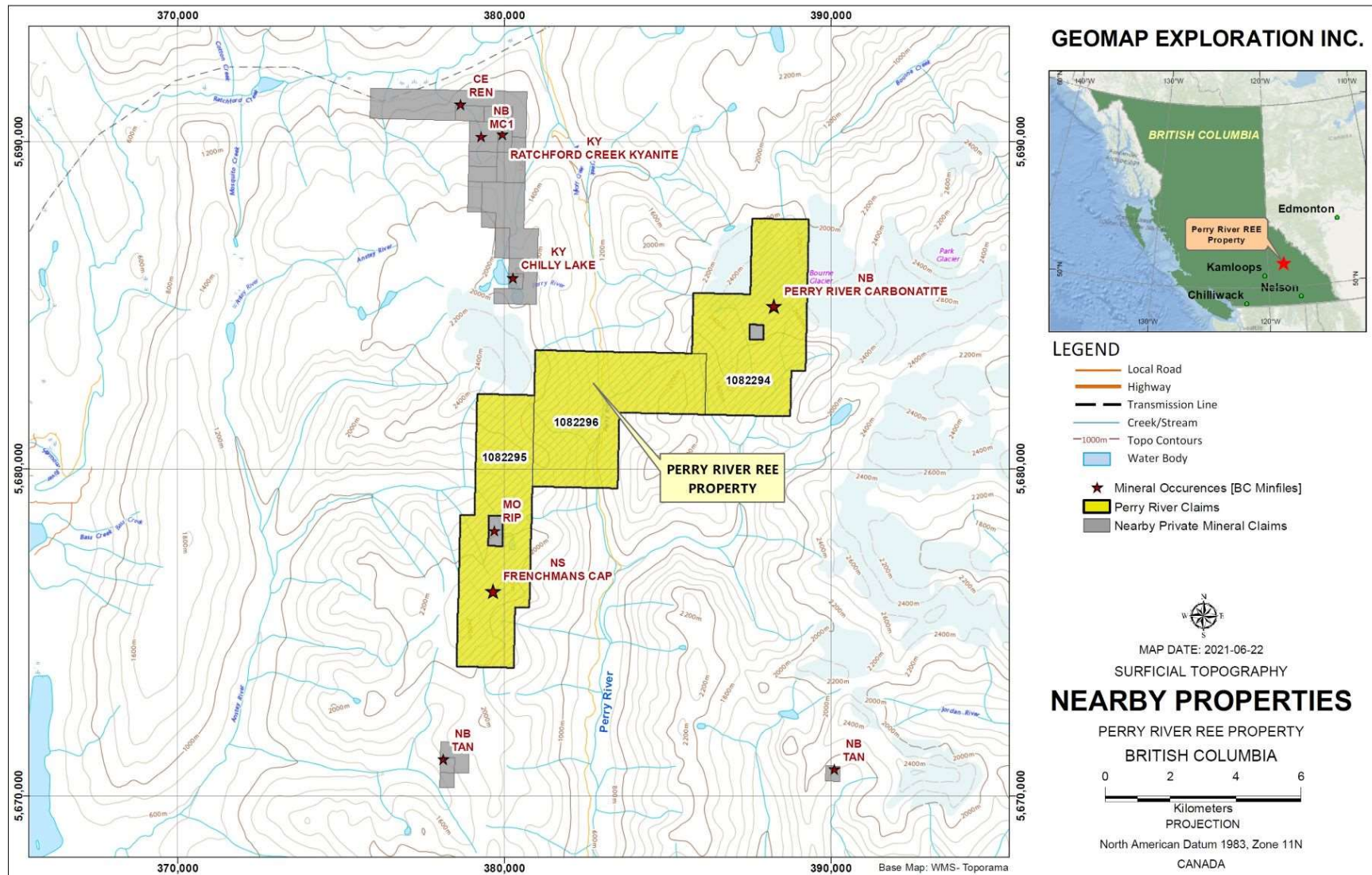
The area lies within the Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Monashee Complex, part of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, along the western margin of the Frenchman Cap Dome. The core of the dome is composed of mixed, probably Aphebian, paragneiss and orthogneiss rocks, and is mantled by an unconformably overlying succession of metasedimentary rocks. The metasediments in the immediate area are composed of pelites, calc-silicate gneiss, sillimanite-kyanite schists and quartzites. These have been intruded by carbonatite and granitic pegmatite dikes and/or sills. The kyanite forms porphyroblasts several centimetres long in quartz-mica schists.

In 2010, panned concentrate samples yielded up to 11.6 percent cesium, 6.46 percent lanthanum, 0.478 percent niobium and 3.57 percent neodymium with a total of 23.49 percent rare earth elements, while minor rock sampling only yielded slightly anomalous values (Assessment Report 32108).

In 2010 and 2016, the area was prospected and sampled by Warner Gruenwald. This work centred on exploration for rare earth elements associated with the carbonatite unit.

(Source: [MINFILE Mineral Inventory \(gov.bc.ca\)](http://minfile.gov.bc.ca))

Figure 23: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is minimal historical exploration on the Property, and the Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration and mining activity.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

Geologically, the Property sits along west margins of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome on the eastern edge of the Shuswap Metamorphic Terrane which is divided into three distinct regions hosting carbonatites and alkaline rocks considered favourable for rare earth elements (REE) exploration. Of these three zones, the Perry River carbonatites belong to a western grouping, which occur within the Omineca Belt in association with core gneiss complexes deformed under upper amphibolite metamorphic facies during the Columbian Orogeny. The Monashee Complex, exposed within a tectonic window below a high angle thrust fault known as the Monashee Decollement, constitutes the core gneisses of the Property and a succession of unconformable overlying autochthonous cover units. These cover units host the extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, as well as intrusive carbonatites like those found in the Perry River area, and syenite gneisses. The other group of rocks exposed on the Property and the surrounding area is the Eagle Bay Assemblage which ranges in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian.

Locally, the Property is composed of a series of core gneisses that were structurally subdivided, starting at the lowest stratigraphic unit, consists of a paragneiss, an orthogneiss, and another paragneiss. Intercalated biotite paragneiss, semi-pelitic or pelitic schist, and quartzofeldspathic gneiss with local intrusions of superimposed potassium feldspar augen gneiss define the first paragneiss. The orthogneiss is identified by potassium feldspar augen gneiss, layered amphibolite, amphibole and orthopyroxene-bearing gneiss, alaskitic gneiss, syenite gneiss, and homogenous biotite gneiss that marks the upper boundary of the orthogneiss. The upper member of the core gneisses, a heterogeneous paragneiss, typically consists of biotite and quartz feldspar schists, amphibole and feldspathic gneisses, and amphibolite.

Two types of carbonatites occur within the calc-silicate unit on the Property. Type I is concordant within quartz-biotite-gneiss, quartz- amphibole gneiss and quartzite. It trends northwest for 3 kilometres, dips to the southwest, and varies from 20 to 200 metres in width. The carbonatite averages 60 to 80 per cent calcite, 10 to 30 per cent apatite with accessory biotite, amphibole, sphene and minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, pyrochlore and monazite. The carbonatites are sovites and are associated with mafic and syenitic fenites. Type II, occurring 2 kilometres to the west, is concordant with a white marble unit and other metasedimentary layers and has been interpreted to be a carbonatite tuff. Locally, the Type I carbonatite hosts rare earth element values.

Documented exploration history indicates that interest in the Perry River area was first sparked in 1905 when Cotton Belt Mines Ltd. discovered a stratiform magnetite-lead-zinc deposit, the Cottonbelt, just a few kilometres northwest of the Property at Mount Grace. This initial discovery was followed by years of intermittent surface and underground exploration on the Cottonbelt and the surrounding area that continued until 1929. Wheeler (1965) produced a map of the regional geology for the area, followed shortly by McMillan who carried out mapping projects on the west flank of the Frenchman Cap gneiss dome that resulted in the documentation of two types of carbonatites. Later mapping of the Mount Grace area by Höy and McMillan (1979) revealed that the discontinuous extrusive carbonatites of the Perry River area were likely related to the extrusive Mount Grace Carbonatite, which has a lateral extent of over 60 km. In 1983, Duval International Corporation conducted a geological and geochemical survey in the area that led to the discovery of the Ratchford Creek/Ren Carbonatite; samples of the Ren carbonatite rendered anomalous values of niobium, cerium and lanthanum. Teck Exploration Ltd. carried out further work on carbonatites at Ratchford Creek in 1987 which included trenching and silt, rock, and soil sampling programs as well as radiometric and magnetic surveys which indicated anomalous values of niobium and light rare earth elements. In 2010, the area was prospected and sampled by Zimtu Capital Corporation. Fieldwork focused primarily on a preliminary geological assessment of carbonatites and related rocks on the Property and their potential for hosting rare earth element (REE) and rare metal mineralization, with a secondary consideration of base and precious metals. Several of the samples collected from the 2010 field program show encouraging results for total rare earth element, niobium, and yttrium (TREE, Nb, Y).

In June - July 2021, Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work on the Property which included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 80 grab and channel rock / soil samples were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. The upper reaches of the Property were accessed by chartering a helicopter from Glacier Helicopters Ltd. 3451 Trans-Canada Hwy, Revelstoke, BC. The 2021 field season included a ground geophysical program comprised of 572 measurements recorded in four survey areas at about 12.5m station intervals on approximately 7,035 m of traverse lines with a GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system.

The survey results showed important REE, niobium and molybdenum exploration targets as several soil and rock samples showed anomalous values of these target elements as discussed below.

Rock Samples

- iv. Total REE (TREE) values are in the range 2.9 parts per million (ppm) to 1,621.6 ppm with an overall average 373.27 ppm. These are mostly dominated by LREE which are primarily found in ferrocarbonatite rocks exposed on claim number 1082294. HREE are not significant in the collected rock samples.
- v. Among the LREE, Cerium is in the range of 0.97 ppm to 708 ppm with an average 155.16 ppm and is the most prominent REE element in rock samples collected from the Property.

Lanthanum (La) is in the range of 0.566 to 390 ppm with an average of 76.02 ppm, Scandium (Sc) is 0.19 to 81.6 ppm with an average of 8.90 ppm, Yttrium (Y) is 0.2 to 110.5 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Dysprosium (Dy) is 0.072 to 19.25 ppm with an average of 22.50 ppm, Europium (Er) is 0.07 to 7.17 ppm with an average of 1.96 ppm, Neodymium (Nd) 0.457 to 277 ppm with an average of 62.89 ppm, Promethium (Pr) is 0.11 to 79.7 ppm with an average of 17.05 ppm, and Samarium (Sm) is 0.102 to 55.2 ppm with an average of 10.35 ppm.

- vi. Among other elements, barium (Ba) is in the range of 15 - 3,680 ppm with an average of 707.30 ppm, cobalt (Co) 0.181 to 114.5 ppm with an average of 14.52 ppm, molybdenum (Mo) is 0.68 ppm to 53,000 ppm (5.3 percent) with an average of 1,027.87 ppm, and niobium (Nb) is 0.18 ppm to 291 ppm with an average of 35.81 ppm. The sample containing 5.3% Mo was taken from a greenish grey quartzite unit with layers of epidote, located on claim 1082294. This area requires a follow up, detailed sampling, mapping and prospecting work.

Soil Samples

- v. Soil samples were mostly collected from claim 1082296. Overall REE values are in the range of 74.9 to 197.9 ppm and the soils are relatively richer in HREE; Dysprosium (Dy) is in the range of 31.5 to 73.7 ppm with an average of 57.40 ppm, and Ytterbium (Yb) is 9.31 to 16.35 with an average of 13.70 ppm.
- vi. Among the LREE, Gd is 46.6 to 100.5 ppm with an average of 73.63 ppm, Sm is 1.46 to 5.59 ppm with an average of 2.26 ppm, Eu is 4.3 to 31.1 ppm with an average of 9.25 ppm.
- vii. Soil samples are marked by anomalous values of niobium (Nb) which range from 294 ppm to 1,050 ppm with an average of 507 ppm.
- viii. Among other elements, barium is in the range of 0.71 to 2.2 ppm with an average of 1.17 ppm, cobalt is 0.051 to 0.164 ppm with an average of 0.10 ppm, and molybdenum is 31 ppm to 44.8 ppm with an average of 34.56 ppm.

Geophysical Survey

- v. The lines of the Survey #1 were traversed in a W-E direction with 386-387 m lengths of lines. All the MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of shallow and deep features generally dipping west. The distribution of the MAG values indicates that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs.
- vi. The lines of Survey area #2 were traversed in a N-S direction with 350-375 m length lines located on the PRTREE-3 claim (tenure # 1082296) located in the central part of the property. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the surface is covered by moderately conductive drift sediments. The metamorphic rocks such as marble, quartzite, and most likely fenitized rocks associated with carbonatite bodies all are enclosed within

massive pelitic schists and paragneisses, and calc-silicate gneisses. It is evident that quartzite and marble units have a very low MAG and low VLF responses, and calc-silicate rocks have a moderately high magnetic response, depending on their magnetite or pyrrhotite content. Calc-silicates and fenitization alteration zones may be expressed as features with high apparent conductivity and medium to high magnetic responses. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that target C is a contact zone that expresses medium MAG and strong VLF responses within pelitic schists. This target area is a feature with good potential for further discoveries.

- vii. The lines of the Survey #3 were traversed in a W-E direction with 650 m long line lengths on the PRTREE-1 claim (tenure #1082294) located in the northwestern part of the property, 700 m north of survey area #1. All the MAG and VLF-EM intensities suggest the presence of shallow and deep features generally dipping west. The distribution of MAG values indicate that high susceptibility anomalies are likely associated with pyrrhotite or magnetite bearing calc-silicate rocks and mafic dykes. Sövite, associated with mafic fenites and miaskitic syenites, can carry accessory minerals such as magnetite and pyrrhotite, often together with apatite, biotite, and REEs. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that target D is a transition zone that expresses high MAG and very strong VLF responses within core gneisses. This target area is a feature of interest with good potential for further discovery and warrants future work programs.
- viii. The line of the Survey Area #4 is profile in a N-S direction approximately 3,900 m in length. The survey area is along the Perry River within the PRTREE-3 claim (tenure # 1082296) located in the central part of the Property. The regional geology of the survey area indicates that the surface is covered by drift sediments which are moderately conductive. Results obtained from MAG/VLF lines indicate that the targets (E), (F), and (G) are contact zones that express high MAG and very strong VLF responses. Target E is a contact zone between core gneisses and quartzites. Target F which shows very strong MAG and VLF responses interpreted to be an alteration zone. Target G is geological contact zone between calc-silicate and quartzites. These target areas are features of interest with recommended for future investigation.

The author visited the Property on June 18, 2022, to verify historical exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of REEs and other rare metals. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological observations and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available the Company, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Being an early-stage exploration property with no mineral resources or reserves there are some risks associated the Property. Although the present infrastructure is sufficient during the exploration stage, however significant improvements will be required to move the project beyond this stage. Exploration work in the higher elevation areas of the Property needs a helicopter supported work program which will increase the cost of exploration work. These risks can be mitigated through arranging required capital if the project moves from exploration to development stage.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of REE, niobium, molybdenum and other surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of rare earth elements, niobium and other mineralization. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for further discovery of good quality REE, niobium and other mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration work program which need a follow up work on the Property.

- v. 2021 sampling work around "Perry River Carbonatite Showing" on claim 1082294 indicated higher values of molybdenum and TREE which requires a detailed prospecting and mapping work on the target stratigraphic sequence of ferrocarnatite aligned in a northeast-southwest direction over a 50- 300 m wide zone. Approximately one week of helicopter time will be required to accomplish this work.
- vi. Soil samples along Perry River Forest Service Road on claim 1082296 indicate promising zones for niobium and heavy rare earth elements. This area was also covered partly through ground geophysical surveys which indicated target "C" with good potential warranting further investigations. It is therefore recommended to select this area for detailed soil sampling along a grid which can also cover target "C" geophysical survey anomaly.
- vii. The area of rock sample (#102659), collected from claim 1082295 showed 1,585.4 ppm TREE which requires a follow up prospecting, mapping and sampling program.
- viii. The ground geophysical survey in areas 1, 3, and 4 indicated some priority targets for a follow up program. It is recommended to extend the geophysical surveys to follow up on those targets.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 (Table 11) work is \$169,150 and it will take 10-12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a drilling program is recommended to be executed on the targets if identified for further work on the Property. Scope of work, location of drill holes and budget for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program.

Table 11: Phase 1 Budget

Item	Unit	Rate (\$)	Number of Units	Total (\$)
Project preparation / logistic arrangement	Day	\$750	3	\$2,250
Fieldwork:		-	-	
Project Geologist 1	Day	\$750	15	\$11,250
Project Geologist 2	Day	\$750	7	\$5,250
Prospector 1	Day	\$450	21	\$9,450
Prospector 2	Day	\$450	21	\$9,450
Geophysical survey (2-person crew)	Day	\$900	15	\$13,500
Field Costs:				
Food & Accommodation	Day	\$250	72	\$18,000
Communications	Day	\$100	21	\$2,100
ATV rental	Day	\$150	21	\$3,150
Helicopter time with fuel	Hrs	\$2,500	10	\$25,000
Supplies and rentals	Lump Sum	\$4,000	1	\$4,000
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	\$200	18	\$3,600
Transportation with mileage	km	\$1	5000	\$2,750
Assays & Analyses:		-	-	
Rock Samples	Sample	\$100	150	\$15,000
Soil samples	Sample	\$60	300	\$18,000
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	\$750	10	\$7,500
Geophysical survey interpretation report	Day	\$750	10	\$7,500
GIS Work	Hrs.	\$60	40	\$2,400
Report Preparation	Day	\$750	12	\$9,000
Total Phase 1 Budget				\$169,150

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Assessment Reports

- AR26791
- AR31983
- AR33128
- AR32959
- AR36562
- AR13822
- AR29901
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Web Sites

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines online database and BCMEM Minfile Listing:

<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/geoData/Pagers/default.aspx>

B.C. Government Website for technical mapping:

<http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot/bcgs.cfm>

B.C. Government Website for MINFILE Mineral Reserve/Resource Inventory in 1999:

<http://em.gov.bc.ca/mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/products/res/res-res.htm>

<https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/>

https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto/cwm.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title

<https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do>

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<https://backcountrybc.ca/maps-and-media/resource-trip-planning-maps/forest-service-road-dynamic-map>

Mineral Tenure Act Regulation

https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/adams-lake-park_canada_5882260

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/index-eng.cfmanada> 2016
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<https://bc-revelstoke2.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/384/Community-Profile-Rev-2015?bidId=>

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Perry River Property, Perry River Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", is November 17, 2022.



Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist,
2763 Panorama Drive,
North Vancouver, BC, V7G 1V7



Dated: November 17, 2022

Effective Date: November 17, 2022

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

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

1. I am a self-employed consulting geoscientist residing at 2763 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, B.C., V7G 1V7.
2. I have authored the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Perry River Property, Perry River Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, dated November 17, 2022.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Earth and Ocean Science from the University of Victoria, British Columbia in 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth and Ocean Science at the University of British Columbia, 2006.
4. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (license #34243), in good standing since 2010. I have experience in exploration and mining operations Canada and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I have been continuously engaged in the mineral industry since 2004 working for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist and have over 18 years of experience having been involved in exploration projects for gold, base metals, lithium, niobium and REE in Canada, USA, Mexico, Guyana and Brazil. The type of work includes field work, data interpretation, and project management.
6. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purpose of NI 43-101.
7. I conducted a personal site visit and examined the Property on June 18, 2022.
8. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.
9. I am independent of the Company and Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. (the Issuer), independent of the Property and of the optionors of the Property, applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have no interest in the Property, which is the subject of this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this Property or any other owned by the Company or the optionors.
10. I have not had any prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and this technical report and confirm this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 guidelines.
12. As of the effective date of this technical report, 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.

Signed and dated November 17, 2022, at North Vancouver, British Columbia



Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist,
2763 Panorama Drive,
North Vancouver, BC, V7G 1V7



30.0 CONSENT OF AUTHOR

I, Kristian Whitehead, P.Geol, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Perry River Property, Perry River Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, and dated November 17, 2022 (the "Technical Report") by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the change of business plan of the Issuer, by entering into an agreement dated August 25, 2022 to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Copper Creek Mining Inc., and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Signed and dated this 17th, day of November 2022 at North Vancouver, British Columbia



Kristian Whitehead, P.Geol.

