Independent Technical Report on the Julian Concession, Ecuador

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Strongly slay-silica altered zone with steeply , metres wide quartz veins and limonite stockworks after sulphide-filled veinlets

Prepared for

Western Pacific Resources Corp.

By

Dr Christopher Charles Wilson, FAusIMM (CP), FSEG
Exploration Alliace S. A.

31st March 2020

Executive Summary

- Exploration Alliance S. A. ("EAL") was requested by Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Company") — a British Columbia company whose common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange — to produce a National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Julian Property (the "Property") in Ecuador.

- The Report is being prepared in respect of a proposed acquisition of the Property, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated 27th January 2020 by, and between, the Company and Green Oil S.A. Green Oil is a private Ecuadorian company. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement the Company will acquire 100% of the mining concession known as the Julian Property free and clear of any royalties, back-in rights, further payments or exploration obligations, or other agreements and encumbrances, in consideration for the issuance of an aggregate of 6,000,000 common shares.

- A"Legal and Title Review Opinion Letter", with respect to a document review pertaining to Green Oil S.A. and its interest in the Julian Concession Sempértegui Abagados of Ecuador. The opinion letter was addressed to the TSX Venture Exchange (Vancouver) and Western Pacific Resources Corp. (Vancouver), and dated the 28th of April 2020.

- Dr Chris Wilson — a Director and Principal consultant of EAL and the sole author of this report — visited the property between the 1st and 3rd of February 2020.

- The Property is an early stage exploration project comprising one concession of 2312 ha. The concession was granted as a 'Mining Concession for Metallic Minerals' for the area named Julian (RUC 179174265600) on 23rd of February 2017 (Document Number: MM-CD-2017-0902-CD) by the Zonal de Minenia Centro Sur — a sub-secretariat of the Government of Ecuador.

- The concession is valid for 25 years — assuming annual payments and all other obligations are met. Green Oil have the legal right to explore, exploit, smelt and refine all minerals of economic value discovered within the concession. Green Oil are requirement to spend USD 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand USD) over 4 years — of which USD 53,200 has been spent in audited qualifying expenditures to date.

- Valid permits are in place from the Ministry of the Environment and National Water Authority which cover planned exploration activities. A community and social liaison consultant has been engaged and is pro-actively engaging with local communities.

- Prior to Green Oil's acquisition of the Property in 2017 there has been no significant exploration — although there has been considerable exploration on the adjacent El Mozo Property. Exploration at the Property by Green Oil was limited to reconnaissance lithological, structural and alteration mapping conducted during 2018 and 2019.

- The Property lies within the Inter-Andean Depression ("IAD") — an extensional graben that separates the western Cordillera Occidental from the eastern Cordillera Real. The IAD has been a site of active volcanism and is filled with Tertiary to Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The southern sector where the Property is located is dominantly filled with volcanics. Gold mineralization at the Property is associated with this volcanism.

- At the district scale the Property is located near major regional NE-SW and E-W oriented faults typical of the Collay-Shincata mineral belt — which hosts nearby high sulphidation deposits such as El Mozo, Asaray, Cerro Colerado and Lomo Quipal.

- The geology of the Property is dominated by Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanics. Triassic schists of basement affinity crop out in the southeastern corner of the concession. The Property is structurally complex — there are numerous high angle faults and altered/silicified structural zones which exert a fundamental control on alteration and mineralization

- Alteration is typical of a high sulphidation epithermal system. Argillic alteration is widespread and manifests as 'bleached and clayey-looking' tuffs. Strong silica and silica-alunite alteration is associated with faults and brecciated structural zones especially in the southwest of the property — an inner core of vuggy silica may also be present.

- Gold mineralization in high sulphidation epithermal systems is typically associated with structurally controlled zones of silicifiation, brecciation and vuggy silica development. Gold occurs with silica-sulphide in disseminations, veins and breccia fill. Oxidation of sulphide results in hematite and limonite staining.

- EAL mapped strongly silicified tuffs, quartz veins and stockworks, and silicified breccias, with strong limonite-hematite staining and infill at the property — consistent with high sulphidation style mineralization. Abundant iron oxides suggest that sulphides were present prior to oxidation in the supergene environment.

- The Julian Concession is contiguous with the El Mozo property — a single concession that covers an area of 1776 hectares and hosts the El Mozo high sulphidation deposit. Gold mineralization at El Mozo is controlled by high angle northeast and southeast trending faults and is typically associated with locally intense silica and silica-alunite alteration that is strongly correlated with faults and hydrothermal breccias.

  The information with respect to the El Mozo deposit was taken from a "A Technical Report on the El Mozo Property, Cochapata and Morasioma, Azuay Province, Souther Ecuador, as prepared by Normand Champigny, an associate partner of IBM Business Consulting Services, dated 10th June 2005. The report was disclosed publicly by Channel Resources Ltd ("Channel") — the owner of the property at the time — and filed by Channel on SEDAR on the 28th of July 2005 at 19:47:28 ET.. Dr Chris Wilson — the author of this technical report — has been unable to verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

- First pass lithological, structural and alteration mapping identified coincident structural and vuggy silica/silicified breccia targets of a high sulphidation type — the presence of extensive iron oxide fracture and breccias fill is consistent with original presence of sulphides within the host lithologies.

- The author is of the opinion that the mapping was conducted at a suitable scale and quality for the stage of the exploration program, and has identified significant high sulphidation style epithermal targets, which justify further work

- The author considers the Julian Concession to be a property of merit — justifying a two-stage exploration program. The first phase of exploration is designed to generate drill-ready targets and should focus on rock-chip and soil geochemical sampling, in conjunction with detailed structural mapping. The cost of this phase is estimated at CAD 120,000. The second phase of exploration is based on 1000 metres of angled diamond drilling designed to test targets generated in phase 1. An all in cost of CAD 350/metre is considered reasonable — together with CAD 50,000 logistic costs the total cost of phase 2 is estimated at CAD 400,000.

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1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Exploration Alliance S. A. (EAL) was requested by Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Company or WRP") — a British Columbia company whose common shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange — to produce a National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report (the "Report") for the Julian Property in Ecuador (the "Property"). The Property comprises one concession of 2312 hectares and is located in the Azuay Province of Ecuador (Figure 1).

The Report is being prepared in respect of a proposed acquisition of the Property, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated 27th January 2020 by, and between, the Company and Green Oil S.A. Green Oil is a private Ecuadorian company. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement the Company will acquire 100% of the mining concession known as the Julian Property free and clear of any royalties, back-in rights, further payments or exploration obligations, or other agreements and encumbrances, in consideration for the issuance of an aggregate of 6,000,000 common shares.

Dr Chris Wilson of EAL — the author of this report — visited the property between the 1st and 3rd of February 2020.

1.1 Scope of Work

EAL was asked by WRP to produce an NI43-101 compliant technical report of the Julian Property. EAL understand that the report will be used in support of the Company's application to the TSX Venture Exchange to seek approval for the acquisition of the Property pursuant to the aforementioned Asset Purchase Agreement. EAL understands that the report may be used to assist with a capital raise in the public markets.

EAL provided support to Green Oil geologists with respect to lithological, alteration and structural mapping of the concession. This was conducted by an EAL consultant geologist between the 23rd of February and 8th of March 2020.

1.2 Qualified Persons

Exploration Alliance S. A. comprises a team of exploration geologists who have collectively worked in over 75 countries and have experience in most commodities and deposit types. EAL specializes in practical, cost-effective exploration solutions, which conform to industry-recognized standards of best practice and the requirements of the JORC, CIM and NI43-101 codes.

This report was written by Dr Chris Wilson based on a site visit between the 1st and 3rd of February 2020. Field and site observations were complimented by a comprehensive review of available literature. Dr Wilson is a Principal Exploration Consultant with EAL and has over 30 years of experience. This includes specialist experience in high sulphidation epithermal gold systems and their oxidized equivalents.

Dr Wilson holds a PhD from the Flinders University of South Australia, is a Chartered Professional Geologist and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM (CP) No. 112316) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (FSEG: No. 868275). Dr Wilson is a qualified person for the scope of this report, style of mineralization and stage of project.

1.3 Sources of Information

The information in this report is based primarily on field observations made by EAL and discussions held with Green Oil geologists at site. To the best of EAL's knowledge — there have been no prior technical reports written with respect to the geology the Property.

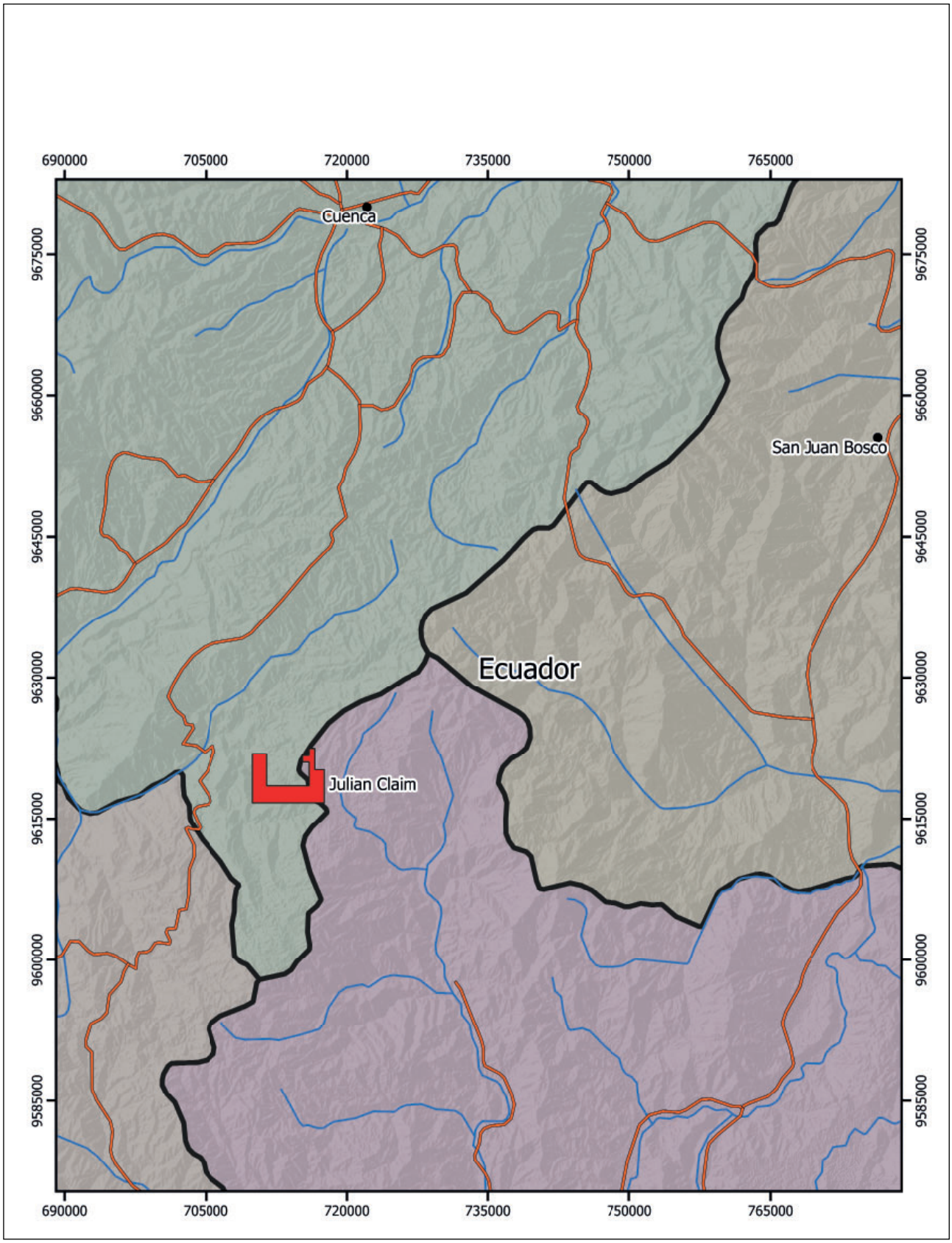

Figure 1: Location of the Julian Concession, Azuay Province, Ecuador.

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2 Reliance on Other Experts

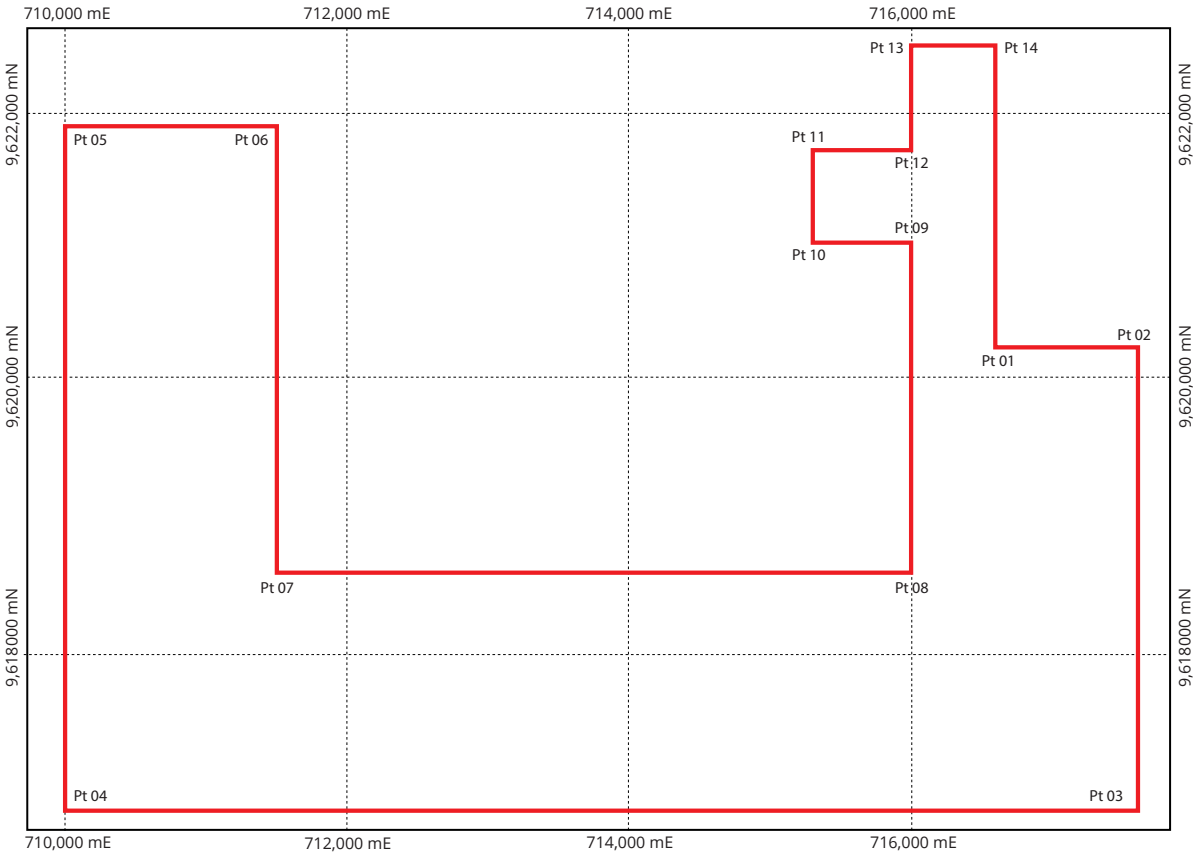
The Author relied wholly on information provided by the Company with respect to Section 3.1 (Licence Location and corner coordinates), Section 3.2 (Mineral Tenure), Section 3.3 (Royalties and Holding Costs), Section 3.4 (Environmental Liabilities), Section 3.5 (Permitting) and Section 3.6 (Social Licence).

This information was provided in a"Legal and Title Review Opinion Letter", with respect to a document review pertaining to Green Oil S.A. and its interest in the Julian Concession. This was provided by Henry Troya Figueroa, who is a Partner at Sempértegui Abagados of Av. Eloy Alfaro y Av. 6 de Diciembre, Edificio Monasterio Plaza, Of. 1001, Quito, 170505, Ecuador. The opinion letter was addressed to the TSX Venture Exchange (Vancouver) and Western Pacific Resources Corp. (Vancouver), and dated the 28th of April 2020.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Licence Location

The Julian Concession is an early stage exploration project comprising one concession of 2312 ha. The Project is located approximately 370 km south-southwest of Quito (the capital of Ecuador) and 60 km south of Cuenca in the southern highlands of Ecuador. The concession is U-shaped with north-south and east-west oriented boundaries defined by 14 corner points (Figure 2). Coordinates are defined by UTM WGS84 zone 17 South.



Location	mE	mN	Location	mE	mN
Point 01	716,600	9,620,200	Point 08	716,100	9,618,500
Point 02	717,000	9,620,200	Point 09	716,100	9,621,000
Point 03	717,000	9,616,700	Point 10	715,300	9,621,000
Point 04	710,000	9,616,700	Point 11	715,300	9,621,700
Point 05	710,000	9,621,900	Point 12	716,600	9,621,700
Point 06	711,500	9,621,900	Point 13	715,300	9,622,500
Point 07	711,500	9,618,500	Point 14	716,600	9,622,500

Figure 2: Map of the Julian Concession showing corner coordinates in UTM WGS84 Southern 17.

The El Mozo high sulphidation system is surrounded on three sides by the Property. There is sufficient space within the concession to justify the proposed exploration program as outlined in Section 17 of this report.

The information with respect to the El Mozo deposit was taken from a "A Technical Report on the El Mozo Property, Cochapata and Morasioma, Azuay Province, Souther Ecuador, as prepared by Normand Champigny, an associate partner of IBM Business Consulting Services, dated 10th June 2005. The report was disclosed publicly by Channel Resources Ltd ("Channel") — the owner of the property at the time — and filed by Channel on SEDAR on the 28th of July 2005 at 19:47:28 ET. Dr Chris Wilson — the author of this technical report — has been unable to verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

3.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property is 100% owned by Green Oil. The concession was granted as a 'Mining Concession for Metallic Minerals' for the area named Julian (RUC 179174265600) on 23rd of February 2017 (Document Number: MM-CD-2017-0902-CD) by the Zonal de Minenia Centro Sur — a sub-secretariat of the Government of Ecuador.

The concession is valid for 25 years from initial approval — assuming annual payments and all other obligations are met. Green Oil have the legal right to explore, exploit, smelt and refine all minerals of economic value discovered within the concession.

The Property spend requirement is USD 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand USD) over 4 years. Green Oil submitted project-related expenses submitted in 2018 and 2019. These were audited in accordance with Ecuadorian law and USD 26,500 was approved for 2018 and USD 26,700 USD was approved for 2019. This included administrative costs of USD7000 for each year, an annual geologists salary of USD 11,200, annual audit costs of USD 3000, and USD 2500 in 2018 and USD in 2019 for a community consultant. Remaining approved costs were general expenses. A total of USD 96,800 must be spent in on the property in 2020 and 2021. 2020 expenditures will be filed at the end of the year.

The geologists tasks included general oversight, several reconnaissance field mapping trips and input into a GIS system, and annual government filings.

3.3 Asset Purchase Agreement

The Company and Green Oil entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement dated 27th January 2020. Pursuant to the Agreement the Company will acquire 100% of the mining concession known as the Julian Property, free and clear of any royalties, back-in rights, further payments or exploration obligations, or other agreements and encumbrances, in consideration for the issuance of an aggregate of 6,000,000 common shares.

3.4 Royalties and Holding Costs

Per the terms of the Asset Purchase Agreement and to the best of the Authors knowledge — there are no royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances, with respect to the Property.

The Julian property is classified as an exploration property subject to an annual per hectare payment equivalent to 2.5% of an Ecuadorian Unified Basic Salary (Salario Basico Universal or SBU). Ecuador's SBU was set at $400 for 2020 — such that the Property is subject to a USD 10/Ha payment of USD 23,120. Annual payments are up to date. The next payment is due on 30th May 2020.

3.5 Environmental Liabilities

Green Oil is obligated to follow all laws set out in the Ecuadorian Mining Law and Environmental Management Laws. To the best of EAL's knowledge — the concession is not subject to any environmental liabilities.

3.6 Permitting

Valid permits are currently held for the exploration work proposed by the Author for the property. The concession is in good standing and the following permits are in place.

Per the terms of Article 26 of the Ecuadorian Mining Law, and by resolution No. 228006, the Under Secretary of Environmental Quality for the Ministry of the Environment issued permit MAE-SUIA-RA-DNPCA-2018-204872 on the 2nd of February 2018 for exploration within the Julian Concession. The permit was issued without an expiry date.

Following a technical inspection, the National Water Authority (SENAGUA) concluded that exploration work would not affect water courses within, or immediately surrounding the Julian Concession. An official letter (2018-1073-ADMINISTRATIVE ACT) permitting exploration was issued on the 17th of June 2019. The letter was issued without an expiry date.

3.7 Social License

WRP have engaged a community and social liaison consultant who is pro-actively engaging with local communities. In addition, WRP have initiated social mapping of the affected area, community outreach and mapping of all surface landowners within the Julian concession. Land-owners must give permission for access and WRP will need to reach compensation agreements with surface rights owners for any works causing disturbance. Since a drill program has not yet been designed and thus collar locations not planned — WRP have not commenced discussions with land-owners with respect to compensation.

3.8 Other Factors and Risks

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may impact WRP's ability to continue exploration and development of the Property.

4 Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1 Accessibility

Cuenca — the capital city of Azuay Province — is the closest major settlement to the Property. It is serviced daily by direct flights from Ecuador's capital Quito. From Cuenca the property is accessed via the Pan-American highway for 75 km (south) and then along all-season secondary roads for a distance of 40 km. The total travel time from Cuenca is roughly 2 hours. There are numerous well maintained gravel roads that service the whole of the property.

4.2 Climate

Despite its location in the tropics the climate is generally temperate due to the relatively high altitude. Average annual rainfall is approximately 700 millimetre. There is a pronounced wet season from January to April — August to November are essentially dry. Temperatures range from 8 to 20 °C with an annual average of 15°C. From a climatic perspective it is possible to operate year-round.

4.3 Physiography

Geographically Ecuador is divided into three physiographic settings: Coastal, Andean, and the Amazon/Oriente Basin. The Andean Mountain Chain, which extends through central Ecuador, is comprised of two parallel mountain ranges: the Western Cordillera Occidental and the Eastern Cordillera Real. These are separated by the 35 to 50 kilometre wide Inter Andean Depression.

The Property is located in the Ecuadorian Inter Andean Depression near the western foothills of the Cordillera Real. Topography ranges in from 2400 to 3000 m above mean sea level. The eastern limb of the Property is dominated by rolling hills (Figure 3). The southwestern and western parts of the concession are steeper — especially where west flowing drainages join a major north flowing river that has deeply incised into the underlying tuffs (Figures 4 and 5).

4.4 Vegetation & Land Use

Subsistence farming is practiced across roughly 30% of the western limb of the Property. Potatoes and maize are the main crops and are grown in small fields flanking settlements. Cattle are grazed throughout the area. Pine plantations are present in the western part of the property (Figure 4).

The southern and eastern parts of the Property are very sparsely populated and less than 1% of the land is cleared. Vegetation is typical of the Andean highlands and ranges from open grassland and shrubby open grassland — boggy in part (Figure 3). Thick vegetation occurs along the steep valleys and major drainages and may include tall Eucalyptus trees (Figure 5).

4.5 Infrastructure and Local Resources

Cuenca has an urban population of approximately 300,000 — plus an additional 660,000 inhabitants in the larger metropolitan area. It is capable of providing any of the services, supplies and skilled personnel required for future exploration work on the property. Smaller towns such as Nabon and Buenos in the immediate vicinity of the Property provide basic supplies, local labour and accommodation.

Water resources are readily available for exploration throughout the property — sourced from an abundant network of streams and man-made water channels. The author is of the opinion that is sufficient space within the concession for mining operations, tailings storage and waste disposal, and processing facilities.

Figure 3: Typical physiography of the eastern part of the Property.

Figure 4: Typical physiography of the western part of the Property.

Figure 5: Typical physiography of the southern part of the Property. The southern licence boundary runs close to the ridge in the foreground — the alteration in the distance is not within the Property.

5 History

The Julian Concession was acquired by Green Oil in 2017. Prior to this there was no significant exploration — although there has been considerable exploration on the adjacent El Mozo Property. The author is not aware of any prior ownership.

Epithermal gold mineralization was first discovered at El Mozo in 1992 by Newmont Mining Corporation. Newmont (1992-1997) conducted an extensive rock-chip and channel geochemical sampling program, a ground magnetic survey and a 58 hole diamond drill program. Odin Mining International Inc. (1997), Minera Azuay (1998 and 1999), IAMGOLD (2003 and 2004), Mineca (2004) and Channel Resources Ltd (2005 to 2007) also completed exploration programs (Apex Geoscience Ltd, 2014).

Whilst the work of these companies focused on El Mozo — the magnetic survey by Newmont (1992-1997) and sampling by Mineca (2004) and Channel Resources Ltd (2005 to 2007) extended into a small part of the southern Julian Concession.

The information with respect to the El Mozo deposit outlined above was taken from a "A Technical Report on the El Mozo Property, Cochapata and Morasioma, Azuay Province, Souther Ecuador, as prepared by Normand Champigny, an associate partner of IBM Business Consulting Services, dated 10th June 2005. The report was disclosed publicly by Channel Resources Ltd ("Channel") — the owner of the property at the time — and filed by Channel on SEDAR on the 28th of July 2005 at 19:47:28 ET. Additional information was taken from 'Technical Report on the El Mozo Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador' prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd (APEX) with an effective date of 30th July 2014

Dr Chris Wilson — the author of this technical report — has been unable to verify the information in either report and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The geology of Ecuador is divided into six distinct north/south orientated domains — from west to east the Coastal Fore Arc Basin, the Western Cordillera, the Inter-Andean Depression, the Cordillera Real, the Eastern Subandean Zone and the Iquitos Basin (Figure 6).

6.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the Inter-Andean Depression — a graben that separates the western Cordillera Occidental from the eastern Cordillera Real.

The evolution of the Cordillera in Ecuador began with convergent margin uplift during the Miocene. Relaxation of subduction resulted in formation of arc-parallel detachment faults and extensive volcanic activity — with deposition of ignimbrites, agglomerates, tuffs and lava flows. Subsequent uplifting of the Cordillera and lateral spreading followed. The Inter-Andean Depression was formed by normal faulting during early Quaternary extension.

The Inter Andean Depression was a centre of Quaternary volcanism as evidenced by several active strato-volcanoes. Whilst most volcanoes occur along the edges of the depression — several occur in the centre. The Inter-Andean Depression is filled with Tertiary to Quaternary volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The southern sector of the depression where the Property is located is dominantly filled with volcanics (Coltorti and Ollier, 2000, Hungerbuhler et al., 2002). Gold mineralization at the Property is associated with this volcanism.

6.2 District Geology

The oldest rocks in the district are undifferentiated Precambrian metamorphic sequences of the Cordillera Real. They crop out approximately 5 km to the east of the Property and form a predominantly north-northeast south-southwest trending zone (Figure 7).

Mesozoic volcanics underlie much of the area surrounding the Property and in many places are overlain and/or intruded by Tertiary to Quaternary intermediate to felsic volcanics — including volcanic breccias, ash flow deposits, ignimbrites and airborne tuffs (Hungerbuhler et al., 2002). Smaller patches of marine coastal and continental sediments occur throughout the region, including the areas immediately surrounding the cities/towns of Loja, Santa Isabel, Nabon and Cuenca. Intermediate to felsic intrusions of Tertiary age are also present within the district.

The Property is located near major regional NE-SW and E-W oriented structures typical of the Collay-Shincata mineral belt — which hosts high sulphidation deposits such as El Mozo, Asaray, Cerro Colorado and Lomo Quipal.

6.3 Property Geology

Lithology

The geology of the Property is dominated by Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanics. Triassic schists of basement affinity crop out in the southeastern corner of the concession (Figure 8).

Rhyodacitic tuffs of the Late Miocene to Early Pliocene Tarqui formation dominate the eastern limb of the Property Concession (Figure 8). Variably silicified, usually strongly limonite-hematite stained, brecciated tuff is intercalated to the south. Localized areas of silicified colluvium are noted (Figure 9).

Late Miocene andesitic tuffs of the El Mozo Formation crop out in the southern part of the property — they form a predominantly north-south trending unit.

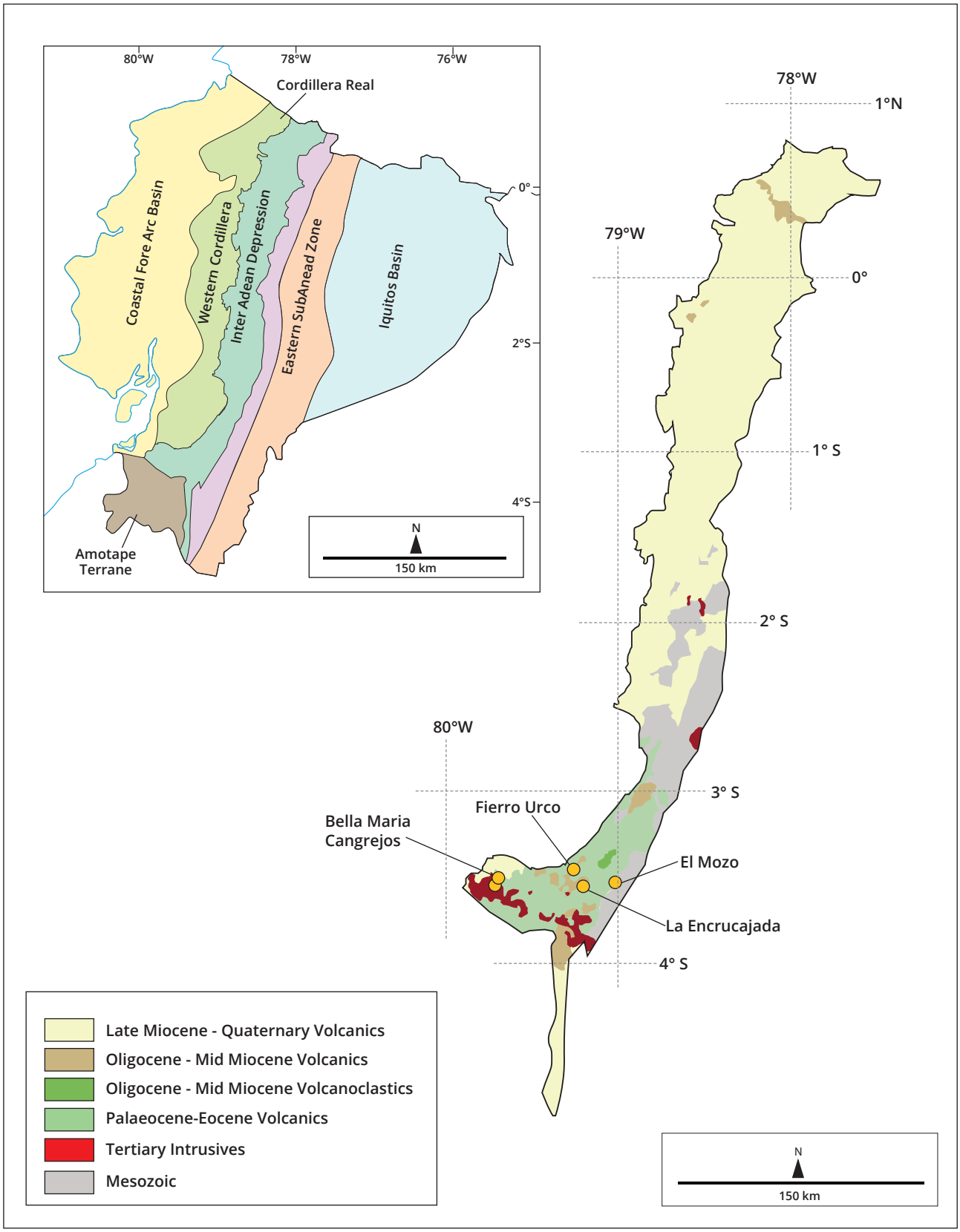


Figure 6: Geological map of the Inter Andean Depression showing major gold deposits. Inset map of Ecuador shows main tectonic terranes.

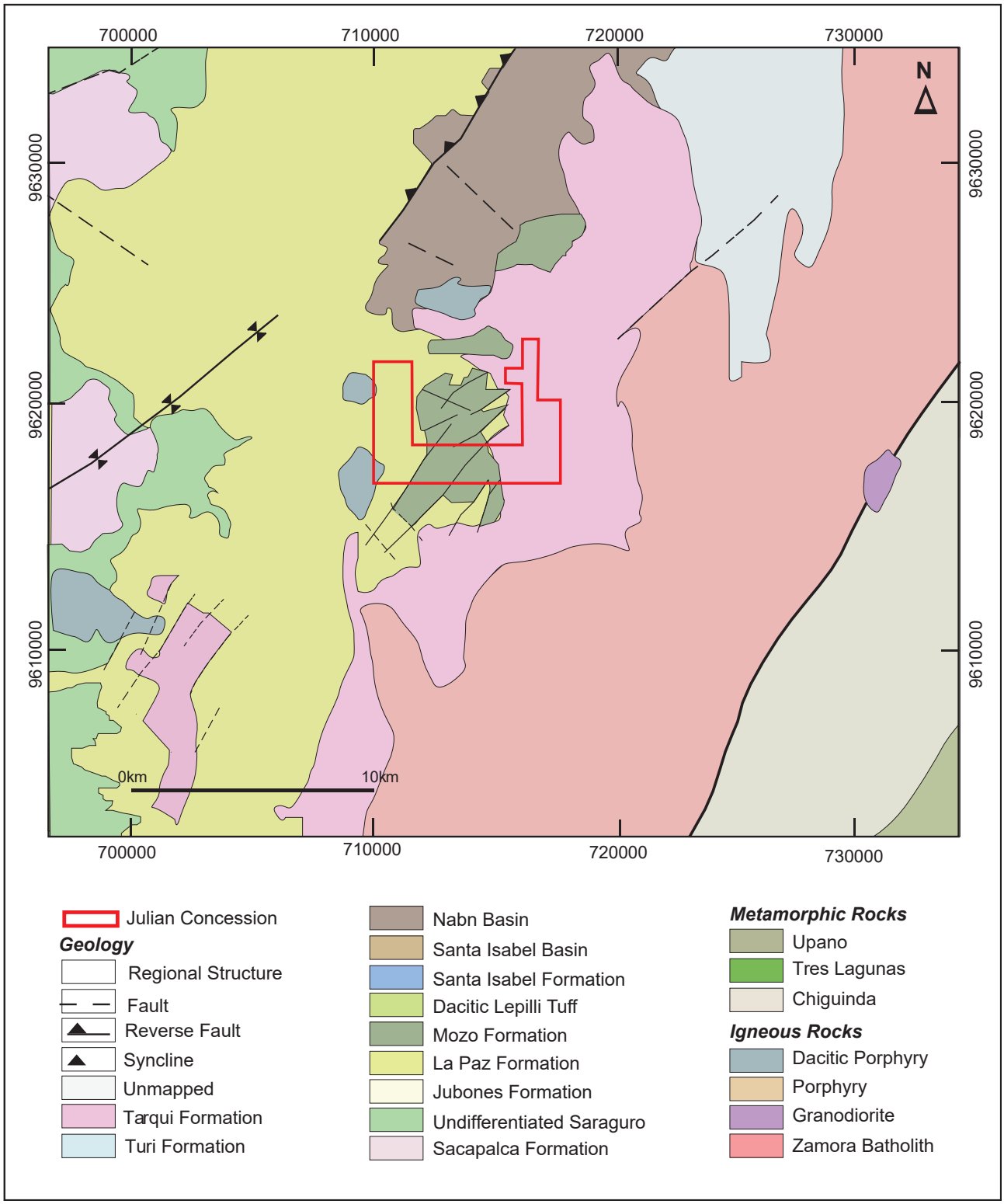


Figure 7: Map showing regional geology surrounding the Property. Modified from Hungerbuhler et al., 1995 and 2002): UTM WGS84 17 South.

The southwestern part of the Property comprises rhyolitic tuff of the Oligocene La Paz Formation. Variably oxidized and clay altered rhyolitic tuffs are well exposed in road cuts where they show fiamme and welded ignimbrite textures (Figure 10)

Ignimbrites crop out throughout the northwestern part of the concession. They present as highly weathered and poorly consolidated units in road cuts (Figure 11).

Structure

The Property is structurally complex — there are numerous high angle faults and altered/silicified structural zones (Figure 12) which exert a fundamental control on alteration and mineralization. Extensive soil and recent colluvial cover makes it difficult to map fault extensions, although major drainages appear to follow underlying faults.

Major faults typically strike west-northwest to east-southeast but may roll into broadly east-west orientations (Figure 8). Northeast to southwest second order faults are also common and may form 'horsetail splays'.

Other fault orientations were also mapped but are largely small faults which do not appear to have a direct bearing on mineralization and alteration.

Alteration

Alteration is typical of a high sulphidation epithermal system. Argillic alteration (kaolinite, illite and smectite) is widespread (Figure 13) and manifests as 'bleached and clayey-looking' tuffs. Strong silica and silica-alunite alteration is associated with faults (Figure 12) and brecciated structural zones (Figure 14) especially in the southwest of the property — an inner core of vuggy silica (Figure 15) may also be present. An area of silicified argillic alteration was noted in the southeast of the property and requires follow-up mapping. Kaolinite may be well developed and has been mined locally (Figure 16).

Mineralization

Given that the Property is early-stage and that there has been no geochemical sampling — discussion of mineralization is based on field observations.

Gold mineralization in high sulphidation epithermal systems is typically associated with structurally controlled zones of silicification, brecciation and vuggy silica development. Gold occurs with silica-sulphide in disseminations, veins and breccia fill. Oxidation of sulphide results in hematite and limonite staining.

The presence of strongly silicified tuffs, quartz veins and stockworks, and silicified breccias, with strong limonite-hematite staining and infill (Figure 17), is consistent with high sulphidation style mineralization. Abundant iron oxides associated with silica and vuggy silica suggest that sulphides were present prior to oxidation in the supergene environment.

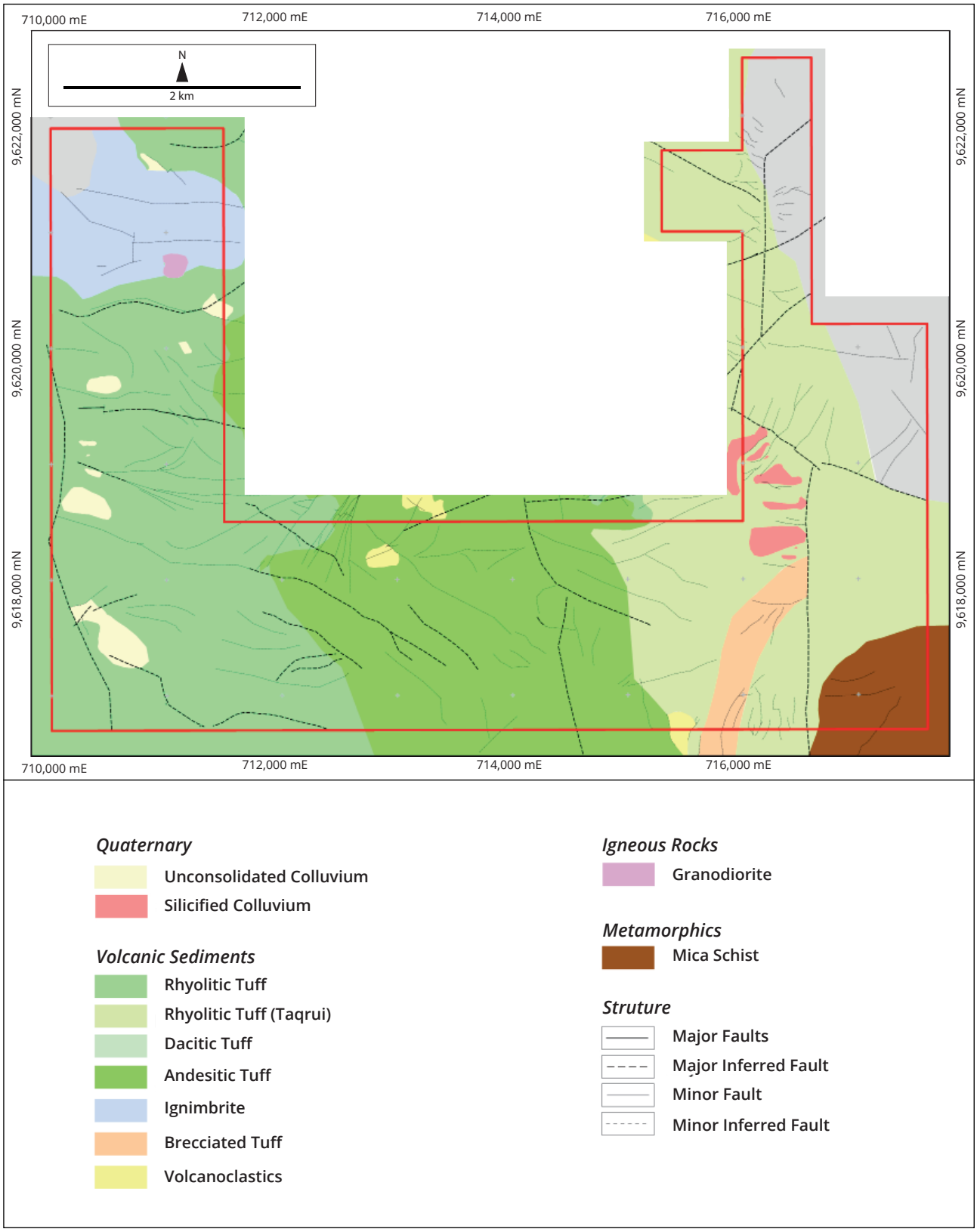


Figure 8: Geological map of the property: UTM WGS84 17 South.

Figure 9: Variable silica-clay altered, strongly limonite-hematite stained, subcrop of hydrothermal brecciated tuff. Abundant oxides suggest this was an originally sulphide-rich unit.

Figure 10: Strongly iron-stained, argillic-altered, welded rhyodacite tuff with elongate clay-altered fiamme. Note also limonitic stockwork. Abundant iron oxides most likely after sulphides. Vertical axis of photograph is approximately 30 centimetres.

Figure 11: Strongly weathered fine grained ignimbrite exposed in road cut in the northwest of the Property. Note thin peaty organic soil at top. Vertical height of road cut is approximately 1 metre.

Figure 12: Very strongly clay-altered tuffs exposed in a road cut in the southwest of the Property. Note metre-wide, steeply dipping silicified zones, intense stockwork of limonitic fractures, and general disseminated iron staining. This zone has been significantly altered by hydrothermal fluids and was likely originally sulphide rich.

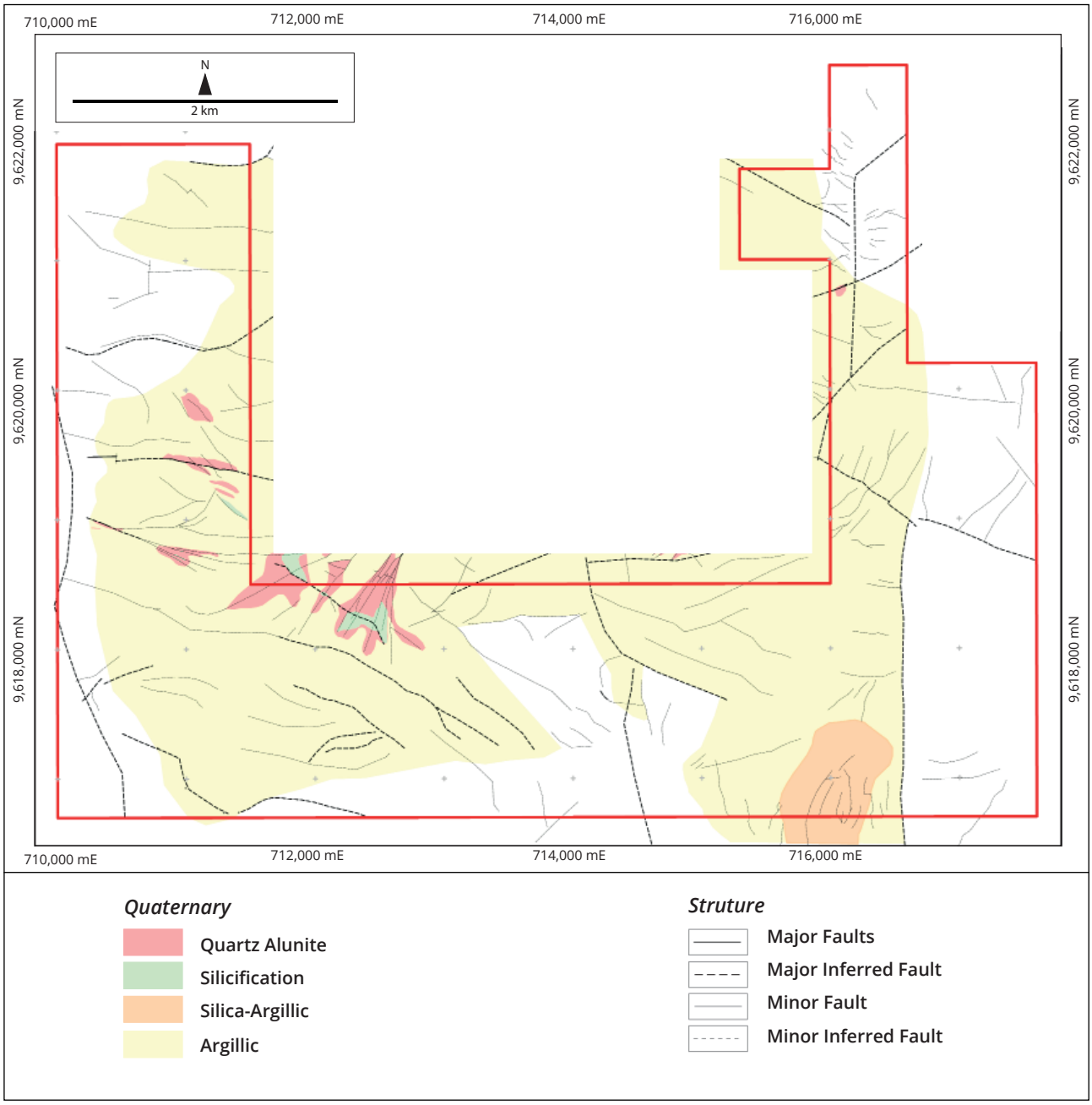


Figure 13: Alteration map of the property: UTM WGS84 17 South.

Figure 14: Small quarry at the northern boundary of the Property showing hydrothermal breccia comprising silicified and locally vuggy boulders within a fine grained iron oxide rich matrix. The ridge formed by this vuggy silica extends into the central western part of the concession. Vertical height of outcrop approximately 4 metres.

Figure 15: Typical example of vuggy silica. Note weak iron staining. Vuggy silica typically forms the cores of silicified and brecciated zones associated with steeply dipping faults.

Figure 16: Kaolinite quarry in the eastern limb of the Julian Concession typical of the argillic alteration throughout much of the property. Note sub-horizontal bedding in ash fall tuffs.

Figure 17: Road cut in the southwestern part of the property showing a large number of limonitic sheeted and stockwork veins after quartz-sulphide. Road cut is approximately 10 m high.

7 Deposit Type

The tectonic setting, host lithologies, strong structural control and style of alteration indicate that mineralization at the Property is likely of a high sulphidation type. This interpretation is consistent with proximity of the property to the adjacent El Mozo high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit (see Section 14 of this report).

The information with respect to the El Mozo deposit outlined above was taken from a "A Technical Report on the El Mozo Property, Cochapata and Morasioma, Azuay Province, Souther Ecuador, as prepared by Normand Champigny, an associate partner of IBM Business Consulting Services, dated 10th June 2005. The report was disclosed publicly by Channel Resources Ltd ("Channel") — the owner of the property at the time — and filed by Channel on SEDAR on the 28th of July 2005 at 19:47:28 ET. The author of this technical report has been unable to verify the information in either report and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

Epithermal Au and Ag deposits of both vein and bulk-tonnage styles may be broadly grouped into high, intermediate and low sulphidation types based on the sulphidation states of their hypogene sulfide assemblages (Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003). High sulphidation deposits contain sulphide-rich assemblages of high sulphidation state such as pyrite-enargite, pyrite-luzonite, pyrite-famatinite, and pyrite-covellite (Einaudi et al., 2003).

A review of worldwide examples of major epithermal Au and Ag deposits (e.g. Berger and Bonham, 1990; Sillitoe 2002) suggests a reasonable correlation between various epithermal types and subtypes and specific volcanotectonic settings (although there are a number of relatively minor exceptions to the general scheme). High-sulphidation epithermal deposits occur mainly in calc-alkaline andesitic-dacitic arcs. Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003) further suggest that arcs subjected to neutral stress conditions or mild extension host many of the world's premier high-sulphidation deposits — although small number of deposits occur in both compressive and extensional arcs.

The Julian Property is located within the Inter-Andean Depression — an extensional graben with associated Tertiary and Quaternary andesitic and dacitic volcanism — consistent with the tectonic setting outlined by Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003).

High Sulphidation deposits are spatially related to volcanic centres and diatremes. They often represent the upper parts of porphyry systems and the two types of mineralization can overlap or occur adjacent — for example Bor (Serbia), Lepanto (Indonesia) and Wafi-Golpu (PNG).

Structure exerts a fundamental control by providing fluid pathways for volatile-rich magmatic fluids. In addition to their general location within extensional environments, mineralization is often focused at the intersection of major structures, or at dilational jogs where steeply-dipping faults change orientation. A significant number of high angle faults were mapped within the Julian Concession, indicating a prospective structural setting.

Extensive alteration systems are typical of high sulphidaton epithermal deposits. Vuggy silica typically forms in sub-vertical structures and sub-horizontal permeable lithological units. The acid condensate is progressively neutralised away from the source structures, creating a zoned alteration pattern. A lithocap of argillic and advanced argillic alteration forms at surface which is commonly rich in alunite. Over-pressured hydrothermal fluids result in the formation of hydrothermal breccias — especially in structurally controlled vuggy silica zones. All styles of alteration are present at the property.

Gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and may form disseminations, matrix fill in breccias and quartz sulphide veins.

8 Exploration

Exploration at the Property by Green Oil was limited to reconnaissance lithological, structural and alteration mapping conducted during 2018 and 2019.

A new geologist was appointed to manage the project in early 2020 and was still familiarizing himself with project at the time of the Authors visit. An EAL geologist assisted with field checking the reconnaissance maps, detailed lithological, structural and alteration mapping, and input into a GIS database. A high resolution satellite WorldView 3 (WW3) satellite image (31 cm panchromatic resolution) was used as a base map on to which field data was overlain.

The WW3 was supplied georeferenced to UTM WGS84 with a nominal accuracy of ±1 metre. Field observations were made directly onto the WW3 base map, or by Garmin hand-held GPS waypoints, which were then imported into a Mapinfo-based GIS system. WW3 imagery was also used to assist with structural mapping.

Mapping has provided lithological, structural and alteration data of sufficient detail to demonstrate the potential of the Property to host high sulphidation epithermal styles of gold mineralization. The author is of the opinion that mapping conducted to date has been appropriate for the stage of exploration and has allowed for detailed planning of future exploration programs.

9 Drilling

To date there has been no been no drilling of any kind at the Property and this section of the report is not required.

10 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

To date there has been no sampling within the Julian Concession and sample preparation, analysis and this section of the report is not required.

11 Data Verification

There has been no geochemical sampling at the Property to date. As such — there is no need to discuss geochemical data verification or QA/QC further.

The geological and alteration maps were generated by mapping onto a georeferenced WorldView 3 (WW3) high resolution satellite image — with panspectral resolution of 31 centimetres. GPS track logs were generated for all roads visible on the image and overlaid onto the georeferenced WW3 image. GPS points plotted within ±1 metre of the satellite base image. The author is of the opinion that GPS mapping onto the WW3 satellite image provides acceptable accuracy for the style of mineralization and stage of the project.

The author conducted a review of the Property between the 1st and 3rd of February 2020. This review included a detailed field review, a GPS check of Property boundaries, and a detailed review of the field geology including lithology, alteration and structure. The field program also included a review of potential sites for mining, processing and waste/tailings disposal. The author met with the community and social liaison consultant and discussed community programs. The author is satisfied that material information in this report is correct.

12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Julian Concession is an early stage exploration property and there has been no mineral processing or metallurgical task-work.

13 Mineral Resource Estimates

There has been no drilling at the Property and there are no mineral resource or reserve estimates. This section of the report is not required.

14 Adjacent Properties

The Julian Concession is contiguous with the El Mozo property — a single concession that covers an area of 1776 hectares and hosts the El Mozo high sulphidation deposit (Figure 18). The major structures and alteration zones mapped within the Julian Concession continue across the concession boundary onto the El Mozo property. For this reason — and to fully understand the geological setting the high sulphidation system within the Julian Concession — it is important to discuss the contiguous adjacent El Mozo property.

The information with respect to the El Mozo deposit was taken from a "A Technical Report on the El Mozo Property, Cochapata and Morasioma, Azuay Province, Souther Ecuador, as prepared by Normand Champigny, an associate partner of IBM Business Consulting Services, dated 10th June 2005. The report was disclosed publicly by Channel Resources Ltd ("Channel") — the owner of the property at the time — and filed by Channel on SEDAR on the 28th of July 2005 at 19:47:28 ET. Additional information was taken from 'Technical Report on the El Mozo Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador' prepared by APEX Geoscience Ltd (APEX) with an effective date of 30th July 2014

The author of this technical report has been unable to verify the information in either report and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

IBM (2005) and APEX (2014) state that 'El Mozo is an intermediate to high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit comprising eight mineralized zones. Low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization may also be present. Mineralization is controlled by high angle northeast and southeast trending faults. Mineralization is best developed along southeast trending structures — at the Indira and Yantahuaycu prospects it extends for a strike length of up to 1500 meters'.

IBM (2005) and APEX (2014) further note that argillic alteration is extensive. Locally intense silica and silica-alunite alteration is strongly correlated with faults and hydrothermal breccias (Figure 19). Alteration is gradational outwards from vuggy silica (and lesser alunite) to silica-alunite and clay-silica-alunite zones. The intensity of vuggy silica alteration appears to be related to the intensity of fracturing in the volcanic host rocks.

The 2014 exploration database includes over 8200 surface rock, soil and stream sediment samples and 18,721 metres of diamond drilling from 120 drill holes (Apex 2014). Rock samples returned assays of up to 39.61 g/t Au. Drilling intersected mineralization at all prospects with significant intersections at Indira, Freddy and Monica including 1.48 g/t Au over 73.16 metres (hole MDH-109) at Indira, 5.94 g/t Au over 32.00 metres (hole MDH-011) at Freddy and 1.63 g/t Au over 37.09 metres (hole MDH-043) at Monica.

IBM (2005) estimated an internal inferred resource of 3.5 Mt at 2.3 g/t Au (256 Koz Au) using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off and a specific gravity of 2.3. IBM (2005) further indicated that approximately 75% of the inferred resource is near surface oxide material. There are no indicated or measured resources or reserves.

The author of this report notes that IBM (2005) did not include a detailed discussion of the resource estimation work, did not provide details pertaining to the drillholes and trench samples incorporated in the resource, did not discuss if capping was applied to the data, or describe how the specific gravity was determined. A significant amount of work — including an additional 7428 m of drilling in 45 drillholes — was completed subsequent to the 2005 estimation.

The resource of IBM (2005) was calculated 15 years ago. The author of does not have sufficient information to properly assess data quality, estimation parameters and the methods by which the estimate was produced and categorized, and thus the reliability of the inferred resource. The author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical

estimate as current mineral resources . As such, the author of this report is not treating the historical estimate of IBM (2005) as a current mineral resources. It should not be relied upon.

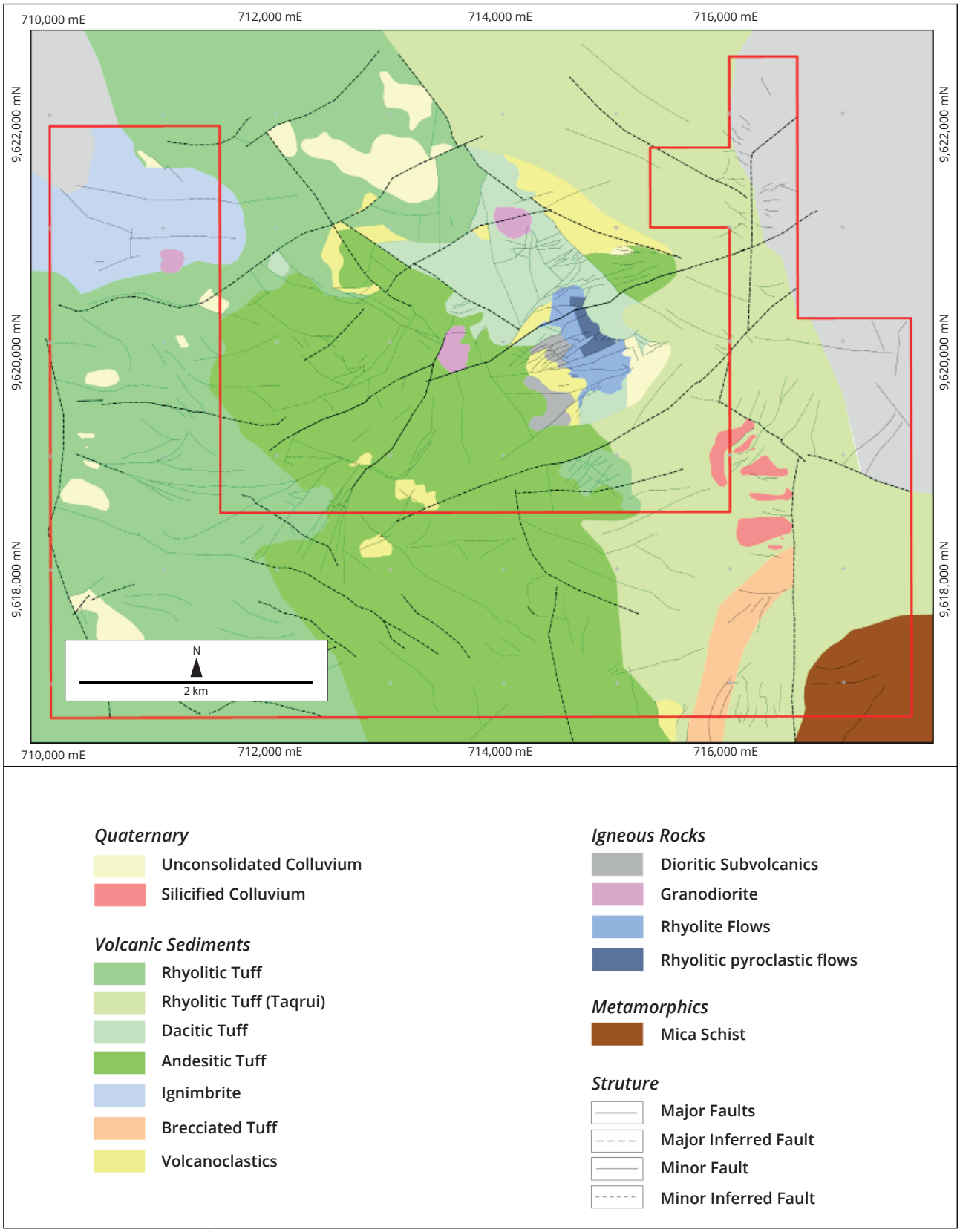


Figure 18: Geological map of the property and the adjacent El Mozo high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit: UTM WGS84 17 South.

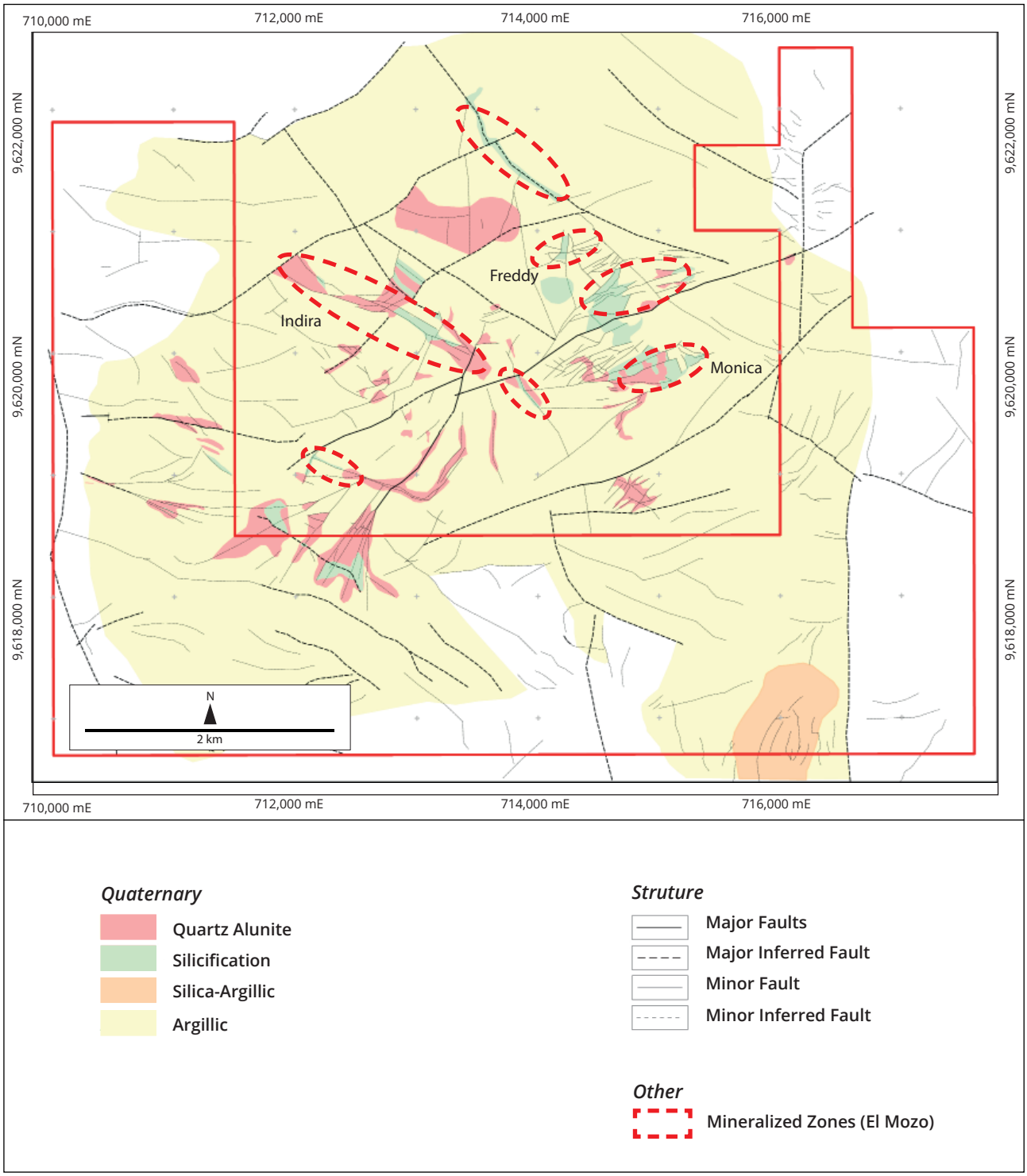


Figure 19: Alteration map of the property and the adjacent El Mozo high sulphidation epithermal gold deposit. Known gold mineralization at El Mozo is shown: UTM WGS84 17 South.

15 Other Relevant Data and Information

EAL is not aware of any other information or data that may be relevant to this report — other than that already disclosed in previous sections of this report.

16 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Julian Concession is an early stage exploration project located in a strongly gold mineralized tectonic belt in Ecuador.

First-pass reconnaissance lithological, structural and alteration maps were completed in 2018 and 2019 by Green Oil geologists. EAL assisted in field checking these maps, adding detailed mapping data and integrating them into a layer-based GIS database. A high resolution WorldView 3 satellite image as a base map, onto which field observations were overlaid. Mapping identified coincident structural and alteration targets of a high sulphidation type — the presence of extensive iron oxide fracture and breccias fill is consistent with original presence of sulphides within host lithologies.

The author is of the opinion that the mapping was conducted at a suitable scale and quality for the stage of the exploration program, and has identified high sulphidation style epithermal targets which justify further work. The author considers the Julian Concession to be a property of merit — and in this respect justifies the phased work programs outlined in Section 17 of this report.

Green Oil — the owner of the concession — has in place the relevant permits to allow exploration activities to proceed. Green Oil is actively engaging the local communities and has in place appropriate community liaison staff.

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration data presented in this Report. Neither is the author aware of any reasonably foreseeable risks or uncertainties to the projects continued viability.

17 Recommendations

Field mapping demonstrated the presence of high sulphidation style alteration at various localities within the Julian concession. The silicic and advanced argillic zones, including vuggy silica zones, are associated with steeply dipping structures, breccias and vein stockworks. Extensive iron-staining is most likely after sulphides.

The author is of the opinion that the Julian concession is a property of merit — there are several high sulphidation epithermal gold targets. The Property is at an early stage and warrants significant further work. The Author propose sa phased approach — whereby the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1

The Phase 1 exploration program is designed to generate drill-ready targets for Phase 2. Geological mapping to date has identified high priority areas for follow-up — based on structure and alteration mapping. Proposed phase 1 exploration should focus on rock-chip and soil geochemical sampling, in conjunction with detailed structural mapping.

The total cost of this phase, including assay costs, is estimated at CAD 120,000. This is based on 500 samples at an average sample preparation and assay cost of CAD 100/sample (total CAD 50,000), CAD 35,000 for detailed field mapping, CAD 25,000 for field sampling, and GIS (CAD 10,000).

Item	Cost / CAD
Geochemical sampling	25,000
Sample assay 500 samples @ CAD 100	50,000
Detailed field mapping and sampling	35,000
GIS and drill target generation	10,000

Table 1: Total Cost Phase 1: CAD 120,000

Phase 2

The Phase 2 exploration program is based on 1000 metres of scout angled diamond drilling designed to test targets generated in Phase 1. An all in cost of CAD 350/metre is reasonable — it includes metre drill costs, assay costs and on-site technical team costs.

Item	Cost / CAD
1000 metres angled diamond drilling @ CAD 350 /metre	
All-in costs	350,000
Messing and logistic support costs	50,000

Table 2: Total Cost Phase 2: CAD 400,000

18 References

APEX Geoscience Ltd (2014): Technical Report on the El Mozo Project, Azuay Province, Ecuador. A NI43-101 compliant report prepared for Andora Mining Corporation. Reports authors Atkinson, B. R and Turner, A. J.

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Sillitoe, R. H. and Hedenquist, J. W. (2003): Linkages between Volcanotectonic Settings, Ore-Fluid Compositions, and Epithermal Precious Metal Deposits: Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication 10, Chapter 18.

19 Date and Signature Page

For and on behalf of Exploration Alliance S. A. to accompany the report dated 31st of March 2020 entitled 'Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador'.

Christopher Charles Wilson, Ph.D, FAusIMM (CP Geol), FSEG
31st of March 2020

Director and Principal Consultant Geologist
Exploration Alliance S. A.

20 Certificate of Qualifications

To accompany the report dated 31st of March 2020 entitled, Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador'

I, Christopher Charles Wilson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP Geol), FSEG, do hereby certify that:

1 I am a Director and Principal Consultant Geologist of Exploration Alliance Ltd S. A., a geological consultancy with the registered address Circumvalación Durango, 1429/2d, Montevideo, Uruguay.

2 I graduated from the University of Aberystwyth with an honours degree in Geology in 1988 and from the Flinders University of South Australia with a PhD in Geology in 1994. I have practised my profession continuously since that time. This has included over 25 years of relevant experience in grass-roots exploration and advanced project management of gold and silver mineralized systems,including epithermal and mesothermal vein types, skarns and carbonate replacement types, and associated tailings deposits.

3 I am a Chartered Professional Geologist and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (No. 112316) and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (No. 868275).

4 I have worked, or carried out research, as a geologist continuously for over 30 years since my graduation from university.

5 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 purposes of NI 43-101.

6 I am responsible for all sections of the accompanying technical report titled 'Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador' and dated 31st of March 2020 (the Technical Report) relating to the Julian Concession. I made a visit to the Property between the 1st and 3rd of February 2020.

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

8 I am independent of Western Pacific Resources Corp., the property and property vendor, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Prior to being retained by the Company in February of 2020, I have not had prior involvement with the Company, the Property or the Vendor ot the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9 I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

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

31st of March 2020
Christopher Wilson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP - Geol), FSEG
Director and Principal Consultant Geologist
Exploration Alliance S. A.

To: Securities Regulatory Authority [name each provincial securities commission which company is reporting]

XXXX April 2020

I, Dr Chris WIlson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP), FSEG, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled, Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador and dated 31st of March 2020 (the "Technical Report") by Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the [type of transaction and details based on a news release, agreement date etc.] to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Dr Chris Wilson

XX April 2020

Independence of QP with Respect to the report entitled "Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador, dated 31st of March 2020 (the "Technical Report") for Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Issuer") of the Technical Report

I, Dr Chris Wilson, PhD, FAusIMM (CP), FSEG, am the Author and QP of the technical report entitled, Geological Review of the Julian Concession, Ecuador and dated 31st of March 2020 (the "Technical Report") for Western Pacific Resources Corp. (the "Issuer").

I have read section 1.5 of the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy 43-101 CP to National Instrument 43-101 — I meet the requirements of Independence as outlined below:

Section 1.5 ("Independence") of the National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects

1.5 A qualified person is independent of an issuer if there is no circumstance that, in the opinion of a reasonable person aware of all relevant facts, could interfere with the qualified person's judgment regarding the preparation of the technical report.

I confirm that there are no relevant facts that have interfered with my judgement regarding the preparation of the Technical Report.

Section 1.5 ("Independence") of the Companion Policy 43-101 CP to National Instrument 43-101

1.5 Independence

(1) Guidance on Independence – Section 1.5 of the Instrument provides the test an issuer and a qualified person must apply to determine whether a qualified person is independent of the issuer. When an independent qualified person is required, an issuer must always apply the test in section 1.5 to confirm that the requirement is met.

I confirm that I have applied the test and I meet the criteria for independence. I am independent of the Issuer, The Vendor and the Property upon application of all tests.

I AM NOT an employee, insider, or director of the issuer; I AM NOT an employee, insider, or director of a related party of the issuer; I AM NOT a partner of any person who is an employee, insider, or director of the issuer or related party of the issuer;

I AM NOT an employee, insider, or director of the vendor; I AM NOT an employee, insider, or director of a related party of the vendor; I AM NOT a partner of any person who is an employee, insider, or director of the vendor or related party of the vendor;

I DO HOLD and DO NOT EXPECT TO HOLD securities, either directly or indirectly, of the issuer or a related party of the issuer;

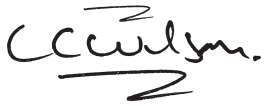
I DO HOLD and DO NOT EXPECT TO HOLD securities, either directly or indirectly, in another issuer that has a direct or indirect interest in the property that is the subject of the technical report or in an adjacent property;

- I AM NOT an employee, insider, or director of another issuer that has a direct or indirect interest in the property that is the subject of the technical report or in an adjacent property;

- I DO NOT HAVE AND DO NOT EXPECT TO HAVE, directly or indirectly, an ownership, royalty, or other interest in the property that is the subject of the technical report or an adjacent property; or

- I HAVE NOT received the majority of my income, either directly or indirectly, in the three years preceding the date of the technical report from the issuer or a related party of the issuer, or the vendor of the property.

Dr Chris Wilson



21 April 2020