NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

SOUTHERN SPECTRUM PROPERTY

LILLOOET MINING REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Located Within: NTS Sheet: 092J06
Centered at Approximately: Datum WGS84 Zone 10
488,000 mE and 5,583,000 mN

Report Prepared for:

Castlebar Capital Corp.

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EFFECTIVE DATE: October 6, 2021

Table of Contents

1. Summary 4
2. Introduction 6
Abbreviations and Units of Measurement 8
3. Reliance on Other Experts 10
4. Property Description and Location 11
4.1. Location 11
4.2. Mineral Titles 14
4.3. Mineral Rights in British Columbia 15
4.4. Property Legal Status 17
4.5. Surface Rights 17
4.6. Permitting 17
4.7 Other Factors 18
5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 19
5.1. Access and Infrastructure 19
6. History 22
7. Geological Setting and Mineralization 37
7.1. Geologic Setting and Regional Geology 37
7.2. Property Geology 39
7.3. Mineralization and Structure 39
7.3.1. Mineral Occurrences on Property 39
8. Deposit Types 43
8.1. Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au 43
9. Exploration 46
10. Drilling 46
11. Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security 47
12. Data Verification 52
13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 53
14. Mineral Resource Estimates 53
Items 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE 53
23. Adjacent Properties 53
24. Other Relevant Data and Information 53
Interpretation and Conclusions 54
25. Recommendations 55
25.1. Proposed Work Program 55
26. References 58
Certificate of Qualified Person 60

List of Tables

Table 1 – Table of abbreviations used. 8
Table 2 – Southern Spectrum Project Mineral Tenures as of Oct. 3, 2021. 12
Table 3 – BC work requirements for mineral tenures. 16
Table 4 – BC cash-in-lieu for mineral tenures. 17
Table 5 – Summarized History of Exploration on the Southern Spectrum Project area 22
Table 6: - Author's 2018 data verification sample results and lab procedures 53
Table 7 – Proposed exploration budget. 58

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Property 6
Figure 2: Site visit tracks and waypoints collected by the author 8
Figure 3 – Location Map of the Southern Spectrum Project 11
Figure 4: Claims map. After B.C. online mineral titles 13
Figure 5 – Average annual temperature (Left) and rainfall (Right) for Pemberton Meadows weather station. 21
Figure 6 – Average temperature climate data by month for Pemberton Meadows. 21
Figure 7 – Orequest Ex. Syndicate claims owned and operated in 1972 in relation to current Project area. 37
Figure 8 – Great Western Petroleum Corp claims owned and operated in 1980 in relation to current Project area. 25
Figure 9 – Great Western Petroleum Corp claims owned and operated in ARIS 09712,10905 and 11410 in 1981 to 1983 in relation to current Project area. 27
Figure 10 – Historical samples with VLF-EM conductors outlined by ARIS 11410, GWP. 28
Figure 11 – United Exploration Management Inc claims owned and operated in 2005 in ARIS 27699 in relation to current Project area. 37
Figure 12 – 2018 geophysical survey. TMI map. Source ARIS 38006. 31
Figure 13 – 2018 geophysical survey. 1VD map. Source ARIS 38006 32
Figure 14 – 2018 geophysical survey. TDR map. Source ARIS 38006 33
Figure 15 – 2018 geophysical survey. THD map. Source ARIS 38006 34
Figure 16 – 2018 geophysical survey. AS map. Source ARIS 38006 35
Figure 17 – 2019 geochemical soil survey compilation. Copper in soil map. Source ARIS 38570. 36
Figure 18 – Regional Geologic Setting - shows position of Southern Spectrum Property (BCGS, 2011) 38
Figure 19 -Regional geological setting above the subducting Juan de Fuca Plate 38
Figure 20 – Geology and alteration mapping of the Southern Spectrum Breccia Zone. Data compiled from historical assessment reports in ARIS 38570. 41
Figure 21 – MINFILE occurrences on Southern Spectrum Property with underlying BC bedrock geology. 42
Figure 22 – Zoned porphyry models from Holliday and Cooke (2007). 45
Figure 23 – Author's site visit to Southern Spectrum Property on September 25, 2021.. 52
Figure 24 - Drill Targets overlain on 2019 Cu soil geochemistry and 1VD Magnetics 57

1. Summary

The Southern Spectrum Property (the "Property" or the "Project") is an early stage exploration property comprising 4 contiguous mineral claims that cover 1874.34 hectares located in southern British Columbia, 30 km northwest of Pemberton, B.C. The Property is being explored for its copper (Cu), gold (Au), silver (Ag) and molybdenum (Mo) potential. Castlebar Capital Corp has entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Property from registered owners Christopher R. Paul (50%) and Michael A. Blady (50%). Historical work dates back to 1972 and continued intermittently through 2019. Previous operators discovered elevated precious metal values within quartz-sulphide veins, which crosscut a larger granodiorite unit which spans most of the Property. Further sulphide mineralization was observed in a shear and alteration zone that trends northwest through the northern part of the Property. Locally disseminated to massive chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization is hosted within a hornsfeled granodiorite.

Anomalous metal-in-soil anomalies have correlated with copper and molybdenum mineralization, while receding ice sheets are exposing previously unseen bedrock within the mountainous terrain. Geophysical surveys outline anomalous regions of high magnetics and circular features which may represent a larger hydrothermal system.

No drilling or mineral resource estimates has been completed on the Southern Spectrum Property to date.

The author considers the Southern Spectrum Property to be a property of merit and recommends further exploration and evaluation. Prospective mineralization, geochemical anomalies, and concentric magnetic features highlight the most prospective targets.

- A field mapping program that should focus on the concentric magnetic anomaly in the northern portion of the Property where multiple mineralized outcrops and elevated geochemical samples have been recorded. Mapping should be done using the latest porphyry exploration model emphasising alteration zoning and relative abundance of sulphide minerals.
- A program of prospecting, sampling and mapping should be carried out on the remainder of the claim block targeting un-explored areas, gossanous outcrops and geophysical anomalies.
- The prospective area in the northern part of the claim block highlighted by the high grade quartz veins should be drill tested for continuity and relation to a broader prospective porphyry environment.

Proposed drill target 1 calls for a 250 m vertical hole testing the southern end of the circular magnetic feature and the central soil geochemical anomaly. Drill target 2 is at the same collar location but a west dipping hole targeting the westward trending Cu-in-soil anomaly. Drill target 3 tests the coincident Cu-in-

soil and magnetic anomaly on the western side of the circular magnetic feature. Drill target 4 tests the southern Cu-in-soil anomaly.

The cost of the exploration program recommended by the author is $251,000 for a four-week program, including of the cost of 1000 meters of drilling.

2. Introduction

The Southern Spectrum Property (the "Property" or the "Project") is an early stage exploration property comprising 4 contiguous mineral claims that cover 1874.34 hectares located in southern British Columbia, 30 km northwest of Pemberton, B.C. (Fig. 1). The Property is being explored for its copper (Cu), gold (Au), silver (Ag) and molybdenum (Mo) potential.

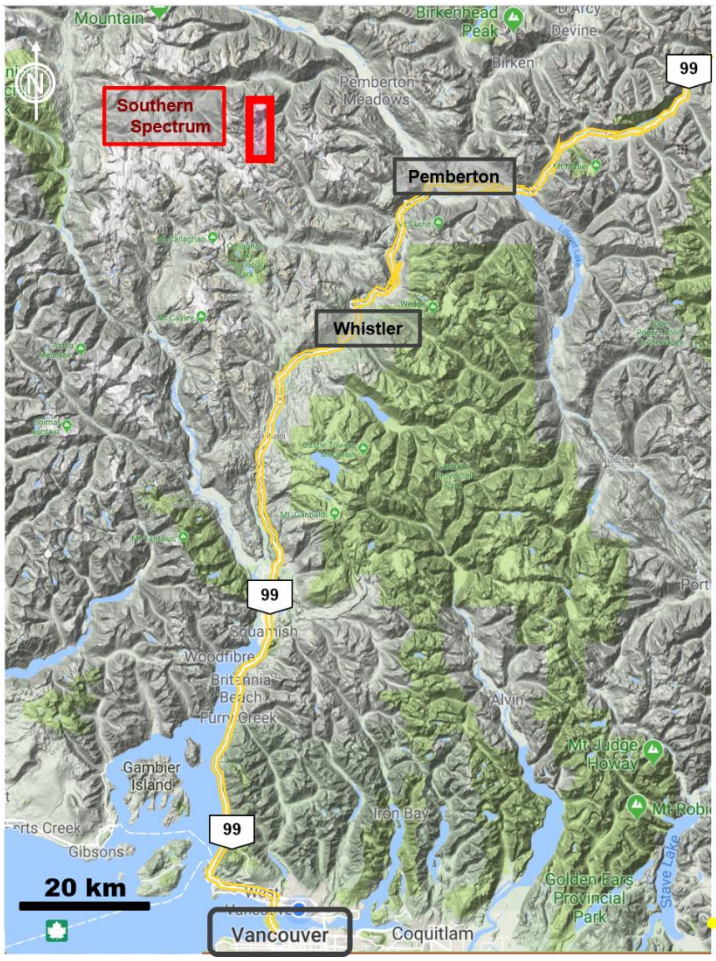


Figure 1: Location of the Property.

Castlebar Capital Corp. ("Castlebar", or the "Company"), a capital pool company registered with the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V), has optioned the exploration rights for the Property which they intend to use as a basis for listing on the TSX.V. The Property covers high alpine exposures where past exploration sampling returned highly mineralized Cu, Mo, Ag and Au from surface

grab and soil samples. The Property also extends down into the Patterson Creek valley where forests and glacial cover dominate.

The author was contracted by Castlebar to prepare this technical report on the mineral exploration potential of the Property to the standards of Canadian National Instrument 43-101, as detailed in the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP. Purpose of Report

This report is intended to support Castlebar's listing as issuer on the TSX.V by showing that the Property warrants further exploration and qualifies as a property of merit. The author is a Qualified Person for the evaluation of early stage mineral projects like the Southern Spectrum Property, having more than 30 years of experience in exploring, evaluating and reporting on mineral projects in a broad variety of commodities, including precious and base metals, diamonds, uranium, oil and gas, lithium, etc. The author previously completed a technical report on the Property for the underling property owners (Cookenboo, 2019). The author has no other relation to the Property, and is independent of the underlying owners and Castlebar. The Southern Spectrum Project is a property of exploration merit, in the opinion of the author.

This report is based on information from reports filed with B.C. government, scientific literature on the geology of the region, and reconnaissance sampling by Ridgeline and previous optionee Rain Resources Corp. References are provided in the text and under the "Reference" heading later.

The author completed his personal inspection site visit to the Property on September 25, 2021 using Blackcomb Helicopters based out of Whistler, B. C. This site visit comprised the helicopter flight from the Whistler airbase to the property, about two hours on-site observing the geology, and the return helicopter flight to Whistler.

The helicopter drop site was 250 m north of a strong soil-sample Cu anomaly (drill site '3' as described later in the Recommendations section) selected as the primary inspection target (Fig. 2). The pilot picked the landing site on a flat area in the middle of a small cirque below the targeted ridgeline. The author hiked up to the ridgeline (~125 m vertical) and traversed the Cu anomaly (just under 1 km horizontal walking) before returning to the drop off point. Along the way, abundant rusty weathered and gossanous float and outcrops were noted, and bornite was observed on one rock face.

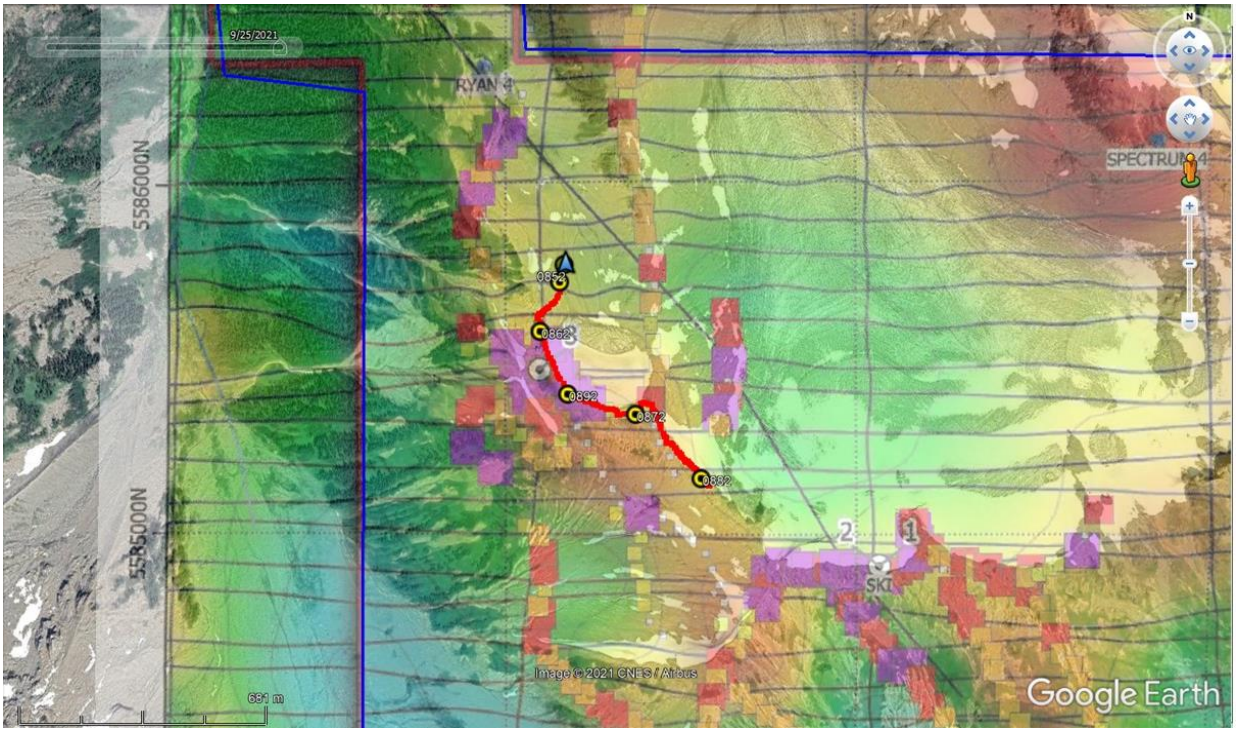


Figure 2: Site visit tracks (red) and waypoints (yellow) collected by the author.

Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26909 NAD83 UTM Zone 10N unless otherwise stated. Table 1 is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table.1 – Table of abbreviations used.

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite

Abbreviation	Description
li	limonite
m	metre
$m2$	square metre
$m3$	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mg	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite

Abbreviation	Description
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre

Abbreviation	Description
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality description
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Property registration was verified by the author on British Columbia's Mineral Title Online website https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do, where Michael Adam Blady (50%) and Christopher Ryan Paul (50%) are listed as registered claims holders for all four claims. No further evaluation of title was attempted.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1. Location

The Southern Spectrum Property is located approximately 30 km northwest of the town of Pemberton, BC in southern British Columbia (**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**). The Property consists of 4 contiguous mineral claims totalling 1874.34 ha within the Lillooet Mining Division (Fig. 4; Table). The mineral claims are located on Crown Land and administered by the Government of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online system ("MTO"). The Property claims lie within NTS Map sheet 092J06 with the center coordinates (Datum WGS 84, UTM zone 10; 488,000mE and 5,583,000mN).

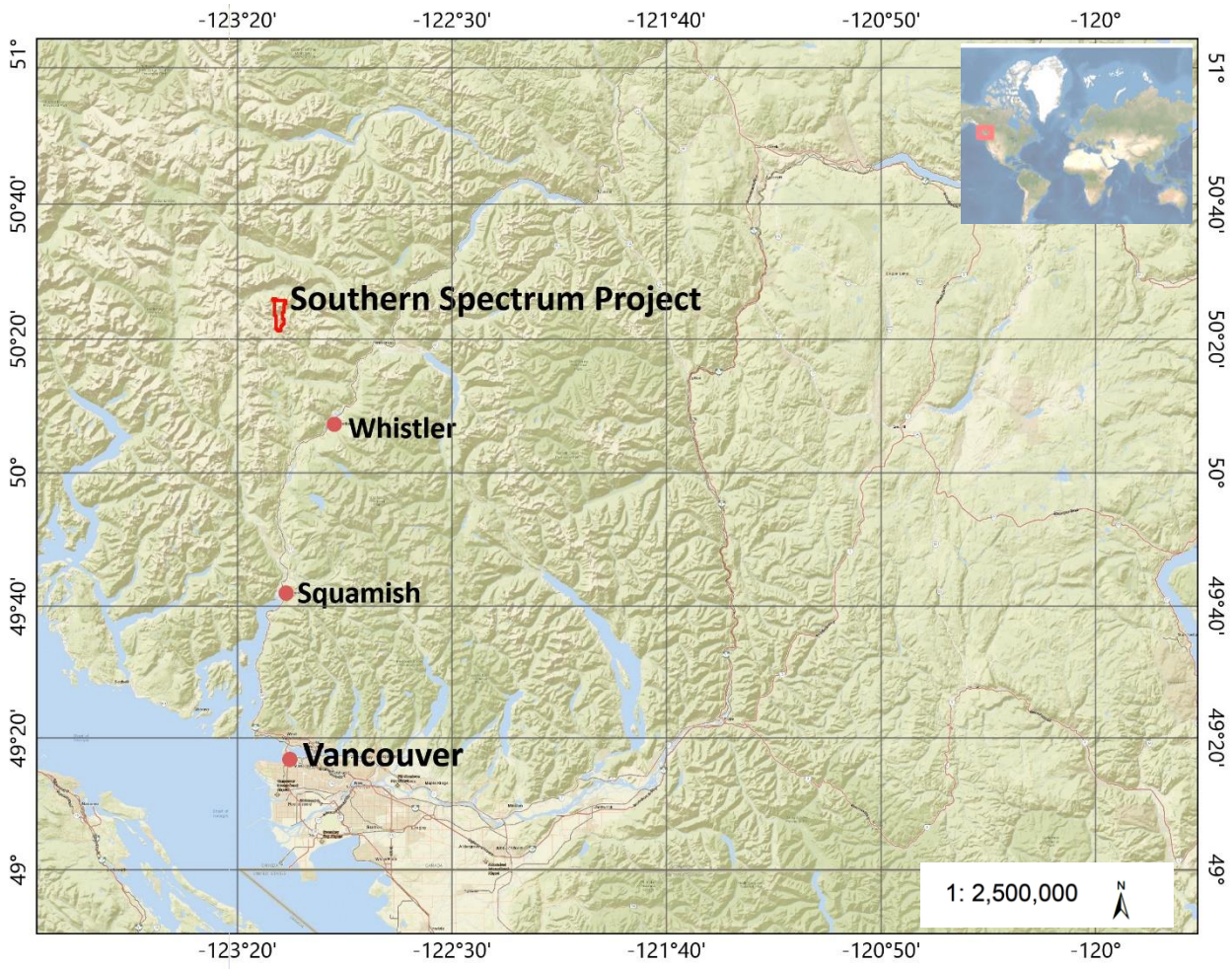


Figure 3 – Location Map of the Southern Spectrum Project

Table 2 – Southern Spectrum Project Mineral Tenures as of 03-Oct-2021. All tenures are located within NTS Map Sheet 092J06.

Tenure ID	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1061277	SOUTHERN SPECTRUM 2018A	269478 (50%), 278776 (50%)	2018-06-17	2026-05-25	GOOD STANDING	1318.52
1043690	SPECTRUM2016A	269478 (50%), 278776 (50%)	2016-04-24	2026-05-25	GOOD STANDING	432.33
1043784	SPECTRUM2016C	269478 (50%), 278776 (50%)	2016-04-28	2026-05-25	GOOD STANDING	41.17
1043711	SPECTRUM2016B	269478 (50%), 278776 (50%)	2016-04-25	2026-05-25	GOOD STANDING	82.36
						1874.34

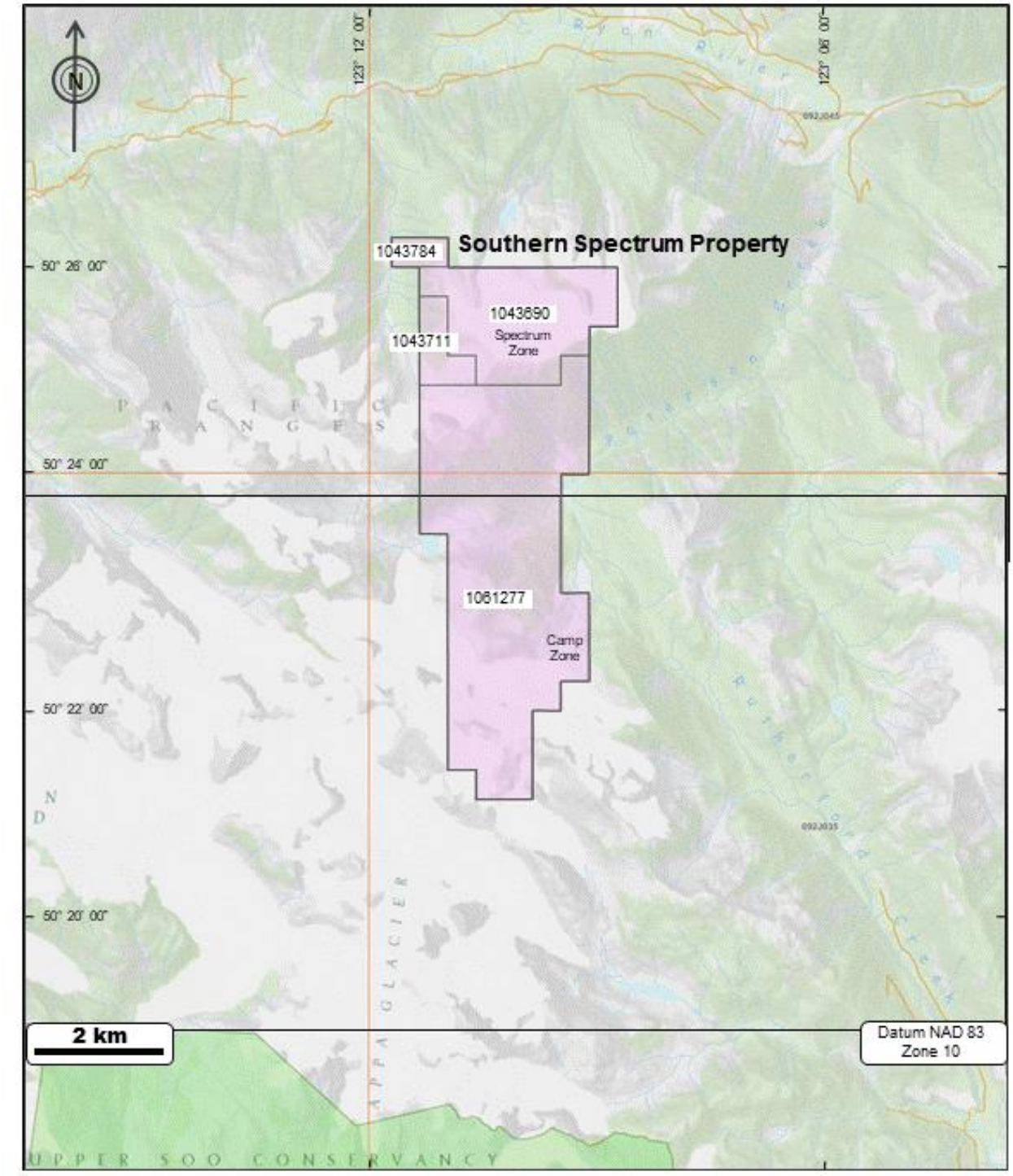


Figure 4: Claims map. After B.C. online mineral titles.

4.2. Mineral Titles

Castlebar Capital Corp. (the "Optionee"), a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada with a registered and records office address at #600-1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7, entered into a sale, assignment, assumption and amending agreement dated January 22, 2021 (the "Definitive Agreement") with 1162832 B.C. Ltd. ("1162832") and Christopher R. Paul ("Paul") and Michael A. Blady ("Blady" and collectively termed "Optionor"), pursuant to which Castlebar will assume all of 1162832's right, title and interest, as optionee, in and to a property option agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated January 10, 2019, as amended September 10, 2020. 1162832 acquired its rights in and to the Option Agreement pursuant to a sale, assignment and assumption agreement dated as of November 27, 2020 between 1162832 and CloudBreak Discovery Corp. (formerly named "Rain Resources Corp."). As described elsewhere in this report, Rain Resources Corp. conducted exploration on the Property in 2018 and 2019.

The Option Agreement provides the optionee thereunder the right to earn a 100% interest in the Property. Under the Definitive Agreement, the Option Agreement will be amended so that the consideration required to successfully exercise the option thereunder will be as follows:

(a) Castlebar shall be required to make the following **Exploration Expenditures** on the Property:
   i. $250,000 on or before December 31, 2021;
   ii. An additional $400,000 on or before December 31, 2022; and
   iii. An additional $600,000 on or before December 31, 2023;

(b) Castlebar shall be required to issue the following **Share Issuances** to the Optionor:
   i. 500,000 Shares on the "Closing Date;" (the seventh business day after the TSX Venture Exchange approves Castlebar's "qualifying transaction", including the Option Agreement
   ii. An additional 200,000 Shares on or before December 31, 2021; and
   iii. An additional 300,000 Shares on or before December 31, 2022;

(c) Castlebar shall be required to make the following **Cash Payments** to the Optionor:
   i. $20,000 on the Closing Date;
   ii. An additional $10,000 on or before December 31, 2021; and
   iii. An additional $10,000 on or before December 31, 2022;

(d) Castlebar shall grant the Optionor a 3% net smelter returns royalty (the "**NSR Royalty**") on the Property, and the Optionee shall have the right to purchase up to 1% of such net smelter returns royalty for $1,000,000.

4.3. Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.).

The electronic Internet map allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size variance is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells you select and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date (“Date of Issue”) and is good until the “expiry date” (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be

registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the “expiry date” and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the “Good to Date”), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. “Anniversary year” means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate (“FMC”) when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following tables outline the work (Table 3) or cash (Table 4) costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

Table 3 – BC work requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	**Work Requirements**
1 and 2	$5 / hectare
3 and 4	$10 / hectare
5 and 6	$15 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$20 / hectare

Table 4– BC cash-in-lieu for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Cash Payment-in-Lieu of Work
1 and 2	$10 / hectare
3 and 4	$20 / hectare
5 and 6	$30 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$40 / hectare

4.4. Property Legal Status

The Mineral Titles Online website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do) confirms that all claims of the Southern Spectrum as described above in Table 2 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other risks known to the author.

The claims are located on Crown land, in the traditional area of the Lilwat Nation, headquartered in Mount Currie B.C. Claims holders exploring within the Lilwat Nation consult with the Lands & Resources Department regarding field exploration and development plans. The Property owners report initial consultation has occurred and no objections were made to initial planned programs (Cookenboo, 2019).

4.5. Surface Rights

The claims are located on Crown land and are legally accessible without additional permits. Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in British Columbia.

4.6. Permitting

Any work which disturbs the surface by mechanical means on a mineral claim in British Columbia requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act. The owner must receive written approval from a Provincial Mines Inspector prior to undertaking such work. This includes but is not limited to the following types of work: drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction

of a camp, demolition of a camp, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and reclamation.

Exploration activities which do not require a NOW permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching, and the establishment of grids. These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision if land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNRO), determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by FLNRO, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and FLNRO issue a Special Use Permit. However, a collaborative effort and authorization between ministries, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining or exploration activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered, mailed, emailed or faxed to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment authority records or the Land Title Office records. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site.

The Company does not currently have any permits pertaining to exploration on the Property.

4.7 Other Factors

There are no environmental liabilities or other significant factors that may affect the access, title, or right or ability to perform work on the Property known to the author.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1. Access and Infrastructure

The Project area is primarily accessed via helicopter, although the southernmost extents may be accessed via snowmobile in the winter. The nearest community is Pemberton Meadows approximately 18 kilometers to the east of the Project area. A network of forest service roads to the north of the Project exists, however their current status and driveability is unknown to the author.

The Property can be accessed by helicopter from Pemberton Meadows. Pemberton Meadows, in turn can be accessed by paved road from Pemberton. The nearest helicopter service is Blackcomb Helicopters based at 1850 Airport Road, Pemberton. A forest road reaches within 3 kms of the Property from Pemberton Meadows, but is unmaintained and a bridge that is out would have to be restored before the use. Pemberton connects by paved B.C. highway 99 to Whistler and Vancouver to the south, as well as Mount Currie and Lillooet to the west. A CN Rail main line goes through Pemberton south to Vancouver, and north to Prince George and the port of Prince Rupert. Scheduled and charter float planes serve Whistler, and charter helicopter is available in Whistler and elsewhere in the region.

B.C. Hydro power extends to Pemberton Meadows 18 kms east of the Property. A run of river hydroelectricity operation occurs at the south end of Rutherford Creek at Highway 99, 23 kms southeast of the Property. Rutherford Creek headwaters are near the Property boundary, but the run of river hydro operation is at the far south end of the drainage and should not be impacted directly by exploration efforts on the Property. Two other run of river hydro power projects are located on the Upper Lillooet River to the northwest of the Property. These projects were commissioned in 2017 by Innergex Inc. A 230 kV transmission line runs from the Upper Lillooet River projects to within 10 kms of the eastern Property boundary on its route to connect with BC Hydro power lines.

There are no known pre-existing buildings, equipment, or infrastructure present on the Project site.

Because exploration on the Property is at an early stage with only surface samples pointing to potential mineralization, commenting in detail on development options is premature in the author's opinion. However, the very rugged topography, significant glacier coverage and potential environmental concerns would insure that any future exploration progress that might warrant development activities such as processing plants, potential tailings or waste areas that might be warranted would have to be carefully evaluated and there is risk that no suitable solution would be found. On the other hand, access to required personnel, power, transport and water is not a problem, given the Property's proximity to highways, rail lines and the metropolitan area of Vancouver B.C.

The cold winter conditions and mountainous topography impose limits on work programs (Fig. 5 and 6). Mapping, surface sampling and prospecting are obviously limited to snow free areas and times of the year. Drilling with helicopter support can occur throughout the year (helicopters work the area in the winter for heli-skiing). Snow cover moderates in August, but snow fields and glaciers persist throughout the year. Climate and Physiography

The Property covers very rugged topography ranging from 1300 to 2380 m elevation, and in some locations gaining nearly 1 km vertically in less than 2 kms horizontally. At least 4 separate glaciers cover parts of the claims. The lowest elevation on the Property at approximately 1300 m is where Paterson Creek debouches from the claims area to the northeast first towards the Ryan River which then enters the Lillooet River in Pemberton Meadows. As mapped, glaciers or permanent ice fields cover roughly 20% to 30% of the claims area.

Ryan River is a major tributary which runs along the northern side of the Project area, its source is the Pemberton Icefield. The Pemberton Valley region is a multi-climate zone where vegetation includes Douglas Fir to the south of Ryan River and Western Hemlock to the north; however, much of the Property lies above the 1600 m tree line elevation.

Creeks and seasonal glacial runoffs are seen throughout the claims and may provide limited water to support exploration activities; though, it is recommended to field visit and verify flow rates to ensure adequate water supply.

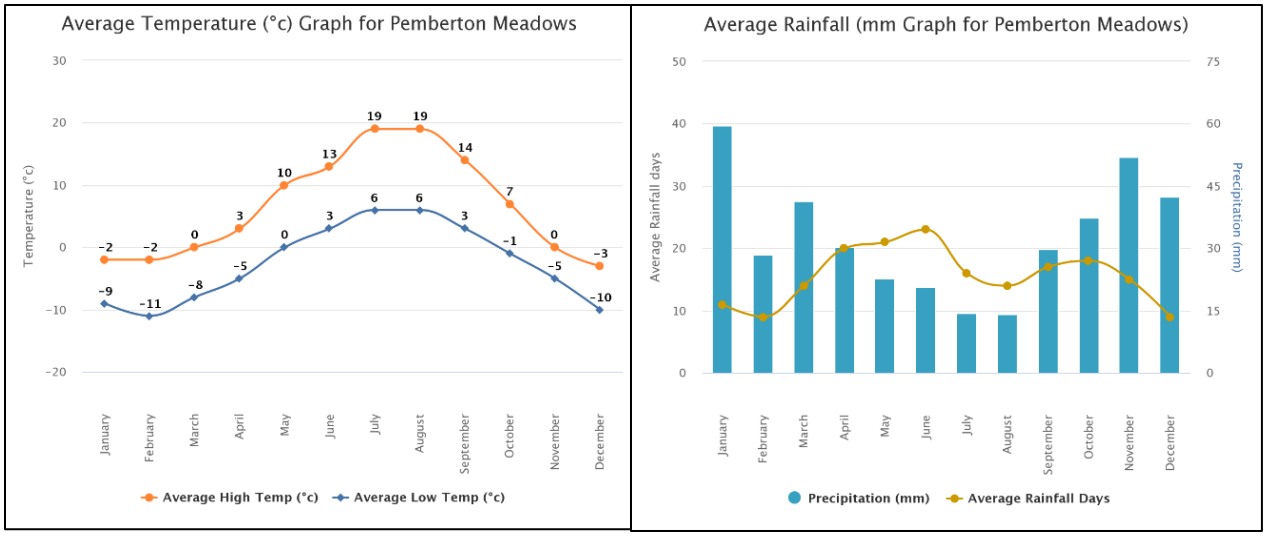


Figure 5 – Average annual temperature (Left) and rainfall (Right) for Pemberton Meadows weather station. Source WorldWeatherOnline.com

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	-4.6	-0.9	3.3	8.3	12.5	15.9	18.9	17.4	13.7	8.3	1.4	-2.2
Min. Temperature (°C)	-7.7	-3.7	-0.7	2.9	6	9.7	11.1	10.1	7.3	4	-0.8	-4.2
Max. Temperature (°C)	-1.5	2	7.3	13.7	19.1	22.1	26.7	24.7	20.1	12.6	3.7	-0.2
Avg. Temperature (°F)	23.7	30.4	37.9	46.9	54.5	60.6	66.0	63.3	56.7	46.9	34.5	28.0
Min. Temperature (°F)	18.1	25.3	30.7	37.2	42.8	49.5	52.0	50.2	45.1	39.2	30.6	24.4
Max. Temperature (°F)	29.3	35.6	45.1	56.7	66.4	71.8	80.1	76.5	68.2	54.7	38.7	31.6
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	158	93	68	50	41	44	33	39	53	137	157	161

The variation in the precipitation between the driest and wettest months is 128 mm | 5 inch. The average temperatures vary during the year by 23.5 °C | 74.3 °F.

Figure 6 – Average temperature climate data by month for Pemberton Meadows. Source WorldWeatherOnline.com

6. History

The work history on the Southern Spectrum Project dates to the early 1970s when the first evidence of copper mineralization was located in the area. Since then, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys have been completed on the Property by several operator (Table 5). To date of the report there has been no significant mineral resource or reserve estimates that have been reported for the Project area. No drilling has been carried out on the current Project area.

In 1972, Orequest Exploration first staked the SKI claims. Work was completed but claims were later dropped in 1973. Angus Macdonald restaked claims Spectrum 1 and 2 in 1979, which were then acquired by Great West Petroleum Corp. Great West Petroleum Corp added additional claims and operated the project from 1980 – 1983 then allowed the claims the lapse. In 2003 United Exploration Management restaked claims partially overlapping the property. The Property was again allowed to lapse.

In 2016, three claims were staked by Joshua Wiebe and work completed by Ridgeline Exploration Services. In 2018, the Property ownership titles were sold to current Property owners Mike A. Blady (50%) and Christopher R. Paul (50%), who optioned the Property to Rain Resources Corp.; in addition to adding one mineral claim at the south end of Property. The option was subsequently assigned by Rain Resources Corp to 1162832 B.C. Ltd. on November 27, 2020, and then by 1162832 B.C. Ltd. to Castlebar Capital Corp. on January 22, 2021 as described in section 4.2 of this report.

The exploration work by Rain Resources Corp. (“Rain”; recently renamed “CloudBreak Discovery Corp.”) is presented below because Castlebar was not involved in the work.

The history of exploration work on the Property is summarized below with references.

Table 5 – Summarized History of Exploration on the Southern Spectrum Project area

Report Year	Assessment Report No.	History of exploration on the Silver Lake Project
1973	*4664*	Orequest Ex. Syndicate completed geological mapping across claims Ryan Creek Property claims.

1980	*8220*	Great Western Petroleum Corp. conducted geochemical and geological sampling across the newly staked Spectrum Property (Spectrum 1 and 2 claims). Numerous elevated showings of Cu and Mo were reported within the current Project area, in addition to a reported gossanous zone with strong quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration.
1981	*9712*	Great Western Petroleum Corp. conducted geochemical and geological sampling on Spectrum 3 and 4 claims. Anomalous Cu and Zn in soil anomalies were reported. Chalcedonic quartz with anomalous Au and Ag discovered.
1982	*10905*	Great Western Petroleum Corp. conducted geological mapping and sampling the main shear alteration zone previously worked in past reports. Out of 5 rock samples collected, a high value of 15 ppm Au was reported as well as a high value of 56.0 ppm Ag, both from quartz vein hosted in fresh granodiorite units on the eastern side of the glacier (claim 1043690).
1983	*11410*	Great Western Petroleum Corp. completed 240 line-kilometers of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electro-magnetometer survey over Spectrum 1-4 claim blocks. Three larger areas of high magnetic intensity were observed in the southwest, northwest and northeast part of the claims. No VLF-EM anomalies were observed at near surface depths.
2005	*27699*	TTM Resources conducted widespread geological and geophysical work on behalf of United Exploration Management Investment Trust on the Molygold Project.
2016	*36841*	Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. retained the Southern Spectrum Property claims (excluding tenure 1061277) and completed initial prospecting, geochemical sampling, and mapping of the northwest trending shear alteration zone with Au-Ag and Mo-Cu targets previously identified.
2018	*38006*	Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. conducted 607 line-kilometers of airborne magnetic surveying and geochemical rock sampling on behalf of Rain Resources Corp on the boundaries of the current Southern Spectrum Project area. A newly discovered "Big Sky Showing", ~1m semi-massive to massive Cpy+Mo+Py showing returned 2.35% Mo and 17.65% Cu.
2019	*38570*	Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. conducted work complementary to previous seasons findings on behalf of Rain Resources Corp., including further sampling around "Big Sky" showing and a newly discovered showing approximately 500 meters east that returned 1.79% Cu and 80.9 ppm Ag.

By Year and Operator:

1972 – Orequest Exploration Syndicate completed geological mapping across their Ryan River Property. The extent of the claim overlaps is seen in Fig. 7. Fracture controlled copper mineralization was noted along the margins of an alteration zone of the granodiorite unit. Assessment Report 4664.

1980 – Great Western Petroleum Corp. (GWP) conducted geological and geochemical work on the Spectrum Property seen in Figure 8. A total of 253 soil/silt samples and 10 rock samples were collected.

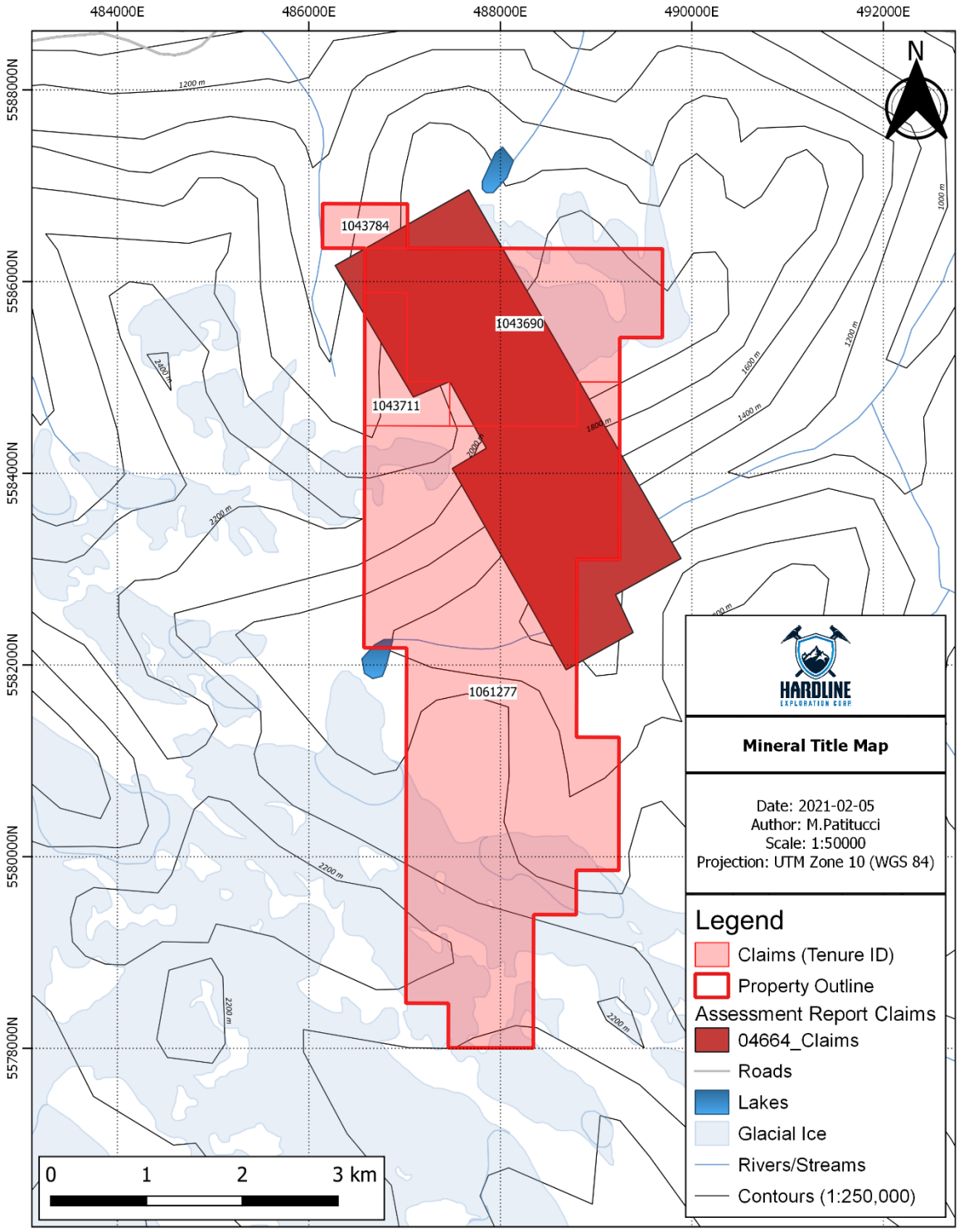


Figure 7 – Orequest Ex. Syndicate claims owned and operated in ARIS 04664 in 1972 in relation to current Project area.

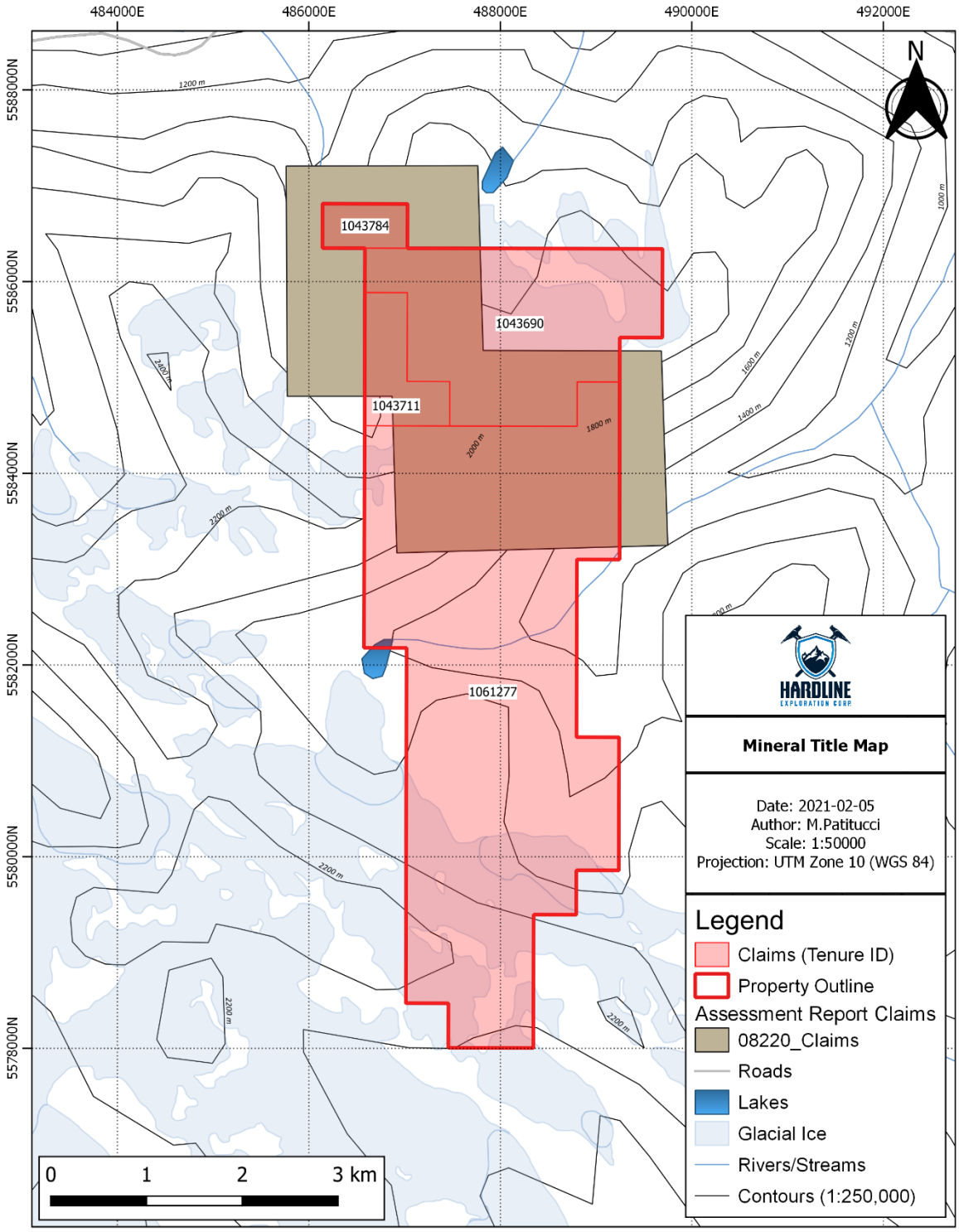


Figure 8 – Great Western Petroleum Corp claims owned and operated in ARIS 08220 in 1980 in relation to current Project area.

Outlines of elevated Cu and Mo in an alteration gossanous zone were discovered in addition to numerous Cu and Mo showings within the SPECTRUM2016A and SPECTRUM2016C tenures (1043784 and 1043690). Samples with anomalous Cu and Mo were reported at the southern edge of the glacier in claim block 1043690. Furthermore, anomalous gold and silver mineralization were found further southeast and with high values of 0.182 oz/ton Au and 0.68 oz/ton Ag, from a sericitized granodiorite with disseminated pyrite and yellow weathering, in a fault zone cut by basalt dykes" (out of 10 rock samples collected; Eccles, L.K. 1980 Assessment Report 8220).

1981 – Great Western Petroleum Corp. (GWP) conducted complementary work on the Spectrum 3 and 4 claims within the Spectrum Property seen in Figure 9. Geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping was carried out and returned promising results including elevated concentrations of copper and zinc in soils. A total of 35 rock samples and 197 soil samples were collected. Chalcedonic quartz veins hosting copper mineralization were noted within the granodiorite unit on the Property, though the location of reported values cannot be found in historical literature by the author of this report (Caira, N.M., 1981 - Assessment Report 9712).

1982 – Great Western Petroleum Corp. (GWP) conducted work across the Spectrum 1-4 claims on the Spectrum Property seen in Figure 9. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling followed up on anomalous areas discovered in 1980 and 1981 campaigns. A total of 55 rock and 2 soil samples were collected for analysis. NNW trending structures typically hosting mineralization are noted in shears and vein sets. Quartz veins hosting anomalous gold and silver values Au and Ag were reported in the Spectrum 3 claim (eastern half of 1043690 tenure; Eccles, L.K. 1982 - Assessment Report 10905).

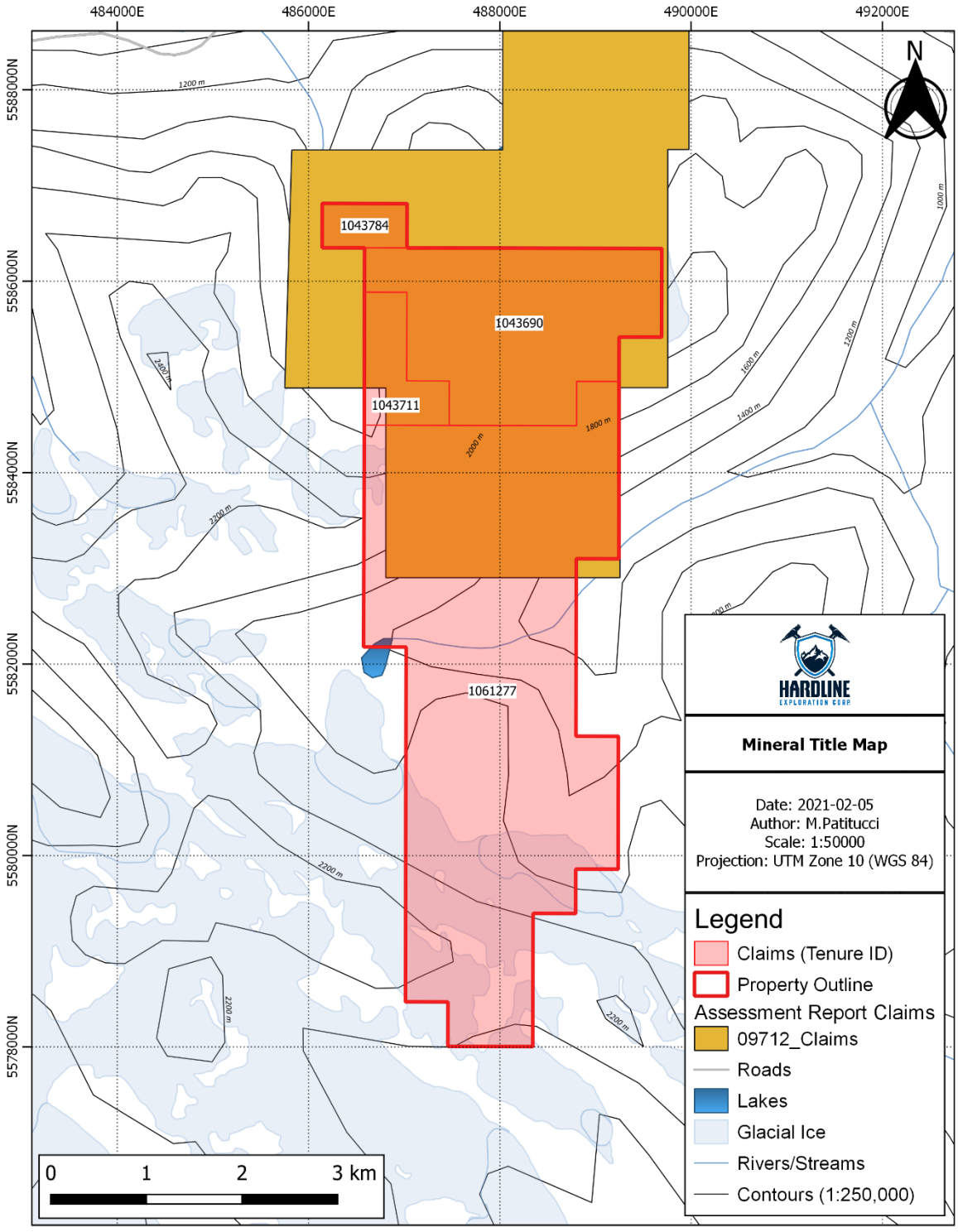


Figure 9 – Great Western Petroleum Corp claims owned and operated in ARIS 09712, 10905 and 11410 in 1981 to 1983 in relation to current Project area.

1983 – Great Western Petroleum Corp. (GWP) completed 240 line-kilometers of airborne magnetometer and VLF-electro-magnetometer survey over the Spectrum 1-4 claim blocks. Three main large areas of higher magnetic intensity were observed in the southwest, northwest and northeast part of the claims. The southwest magnetic high is likely caused by concentrated or lenses of magnetite. No specific magnetic anomalies correlate to the gossanous zone mapped at surface. A volcanic roof pendant structure is interpreted to be orientated northwest-southeast which thickens to the southeast based on observed decreasing magnetic intensity. Assessment Report 11410 (Pezzot, and White, 1983; Fig. 10)

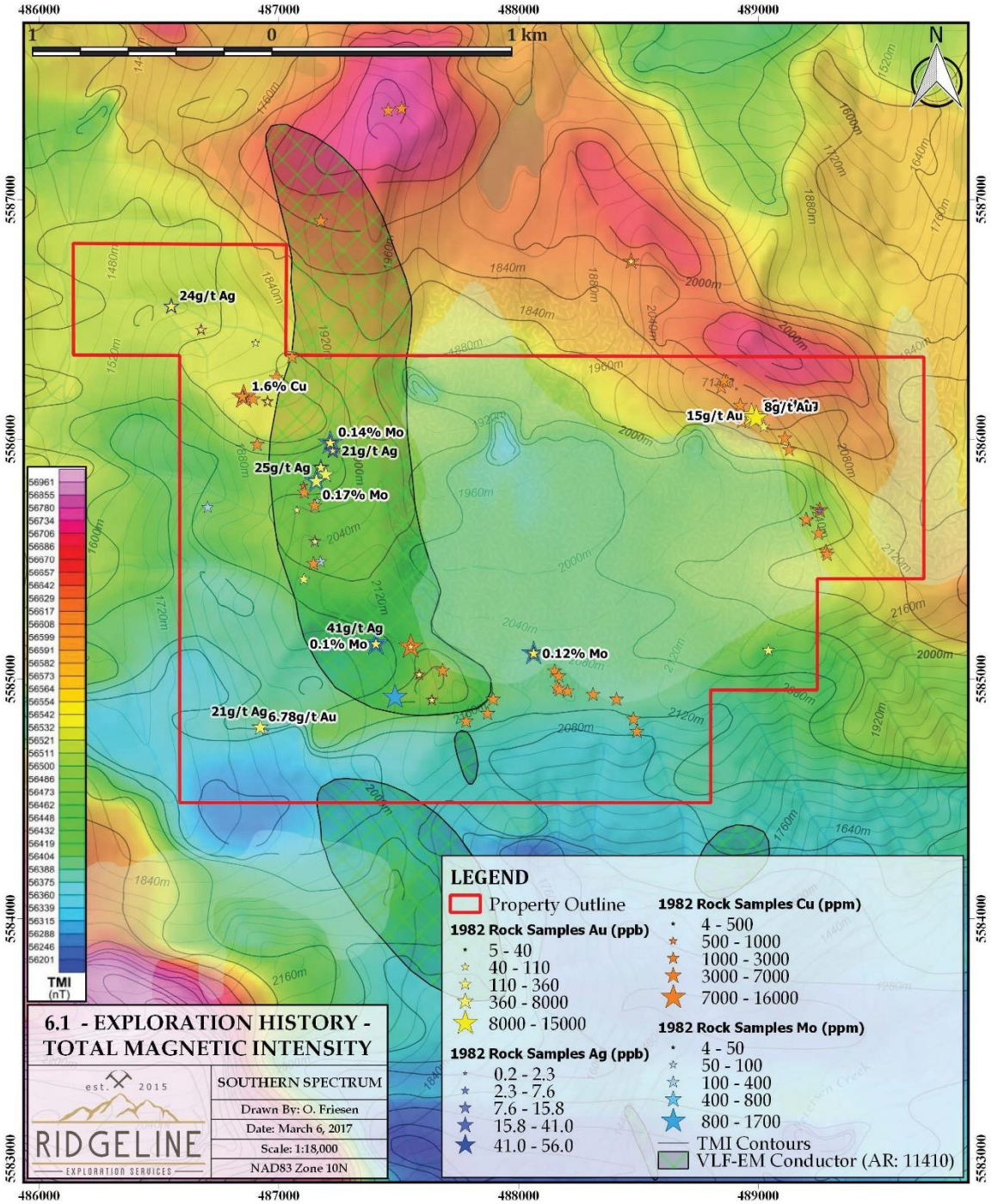


Figure 10 – Historical samples with VLF-EM conductors outlined by ARIS 11410, GWP.

2005 – United Exploration Management Inc. restaked a large set of claims which overlap in part with current Project area (Fig. 11) and completed geochemical rock, silt and stream sampling and geophysical work. Historical claims Ryan 1-4, Ryan 10, Ford 1, Ford 5 and Ford 6 blocks are located within the current boundaries of the Project area. Airborne magnetometer and EM geophysical surveying was partially completed within these areas. A moderate priority "A1" is located at the gossan alteration zone with observed coplanar coil anomalies along a NW-SE trend within the Ryan 4 claim. Assessment Report 27699.

2016 – Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. completed initial phase prospecting, geochemical sampling and mapping of the northwesterly trending alteration zone with historical Au-Ag and Cu-Mo targets within a granodioritic intrusive. A total of 36 rock samples were collected with highest Cu, Ag and Mo values reported 2.47%, 73.91 g/t and 1157 ppm respectively. Assessment Report 36841 (same as current claims).

2018 – Rain Resources Corp. flew 607 line-kilometers of airborne magnetic survey in addition to 11 geochemical rock samples taken on Southern Spectrum claims (Figures 12 to 16). The work was performed on behalf of Rain Resources Corp.. Results and interpretations of the geophysical survey are summarized in Assessment Report 38006. A magnetic low feature in the northern part of the survey area around historical sampling and newly discovered veins is concentric in nature. Coupled with a magnetic high rim, this magnetic "bullseye" is seen in the 1st Vertical Derivative map (Fig 13) A newly discovered "Big Sky Showing" of Cpy+Mo+Py returned significant copper and molybdenum values 150 meters northeast of government MINFILE 092JW 018 ("SKI"). This work program totalled $90,606.88 of work expenditures documented in Assessment Report 38006.

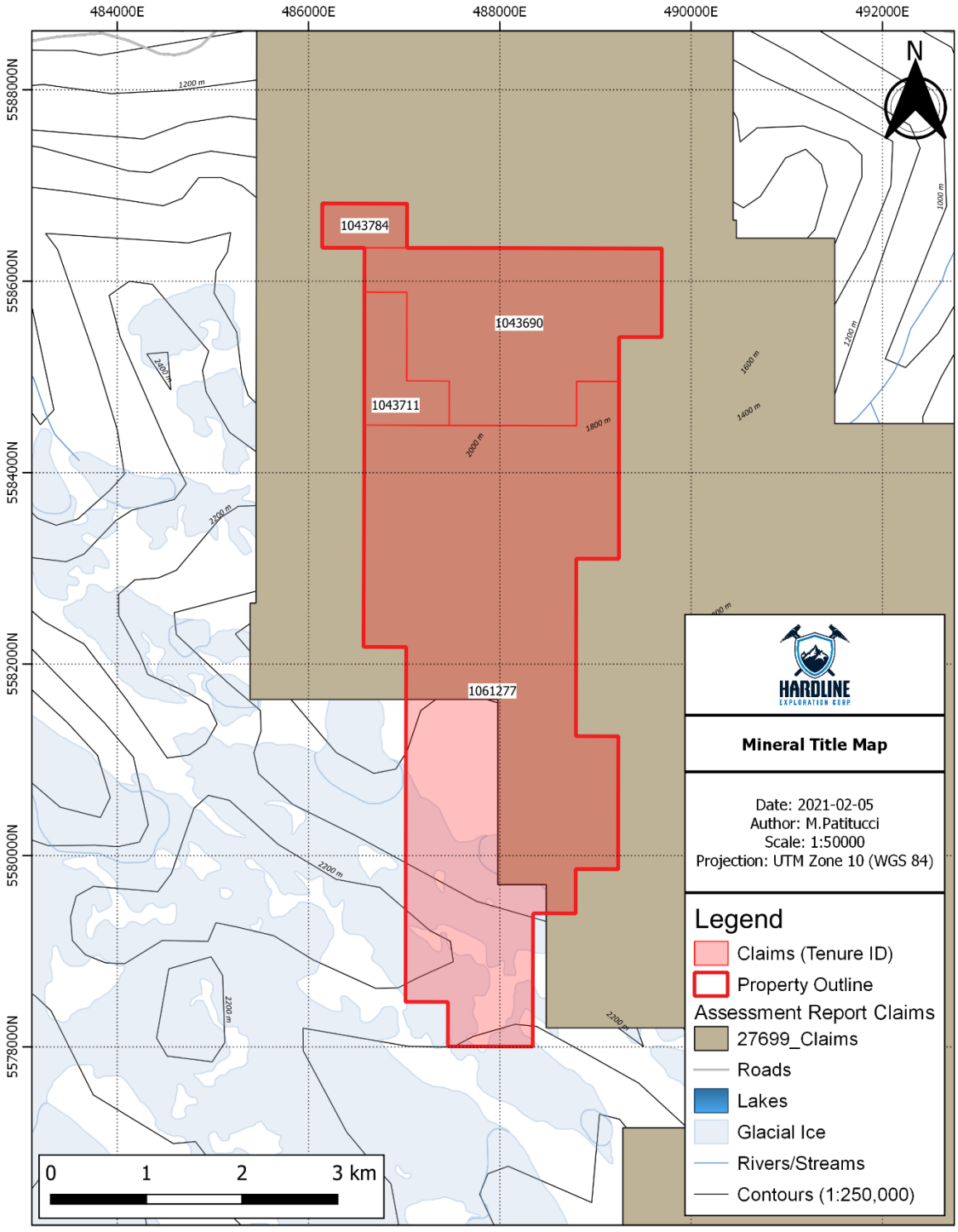


Figure 11 – United Exploration Management Inc claims owned and operated in 2005 in ARIS 27699 in relation to current Project area.

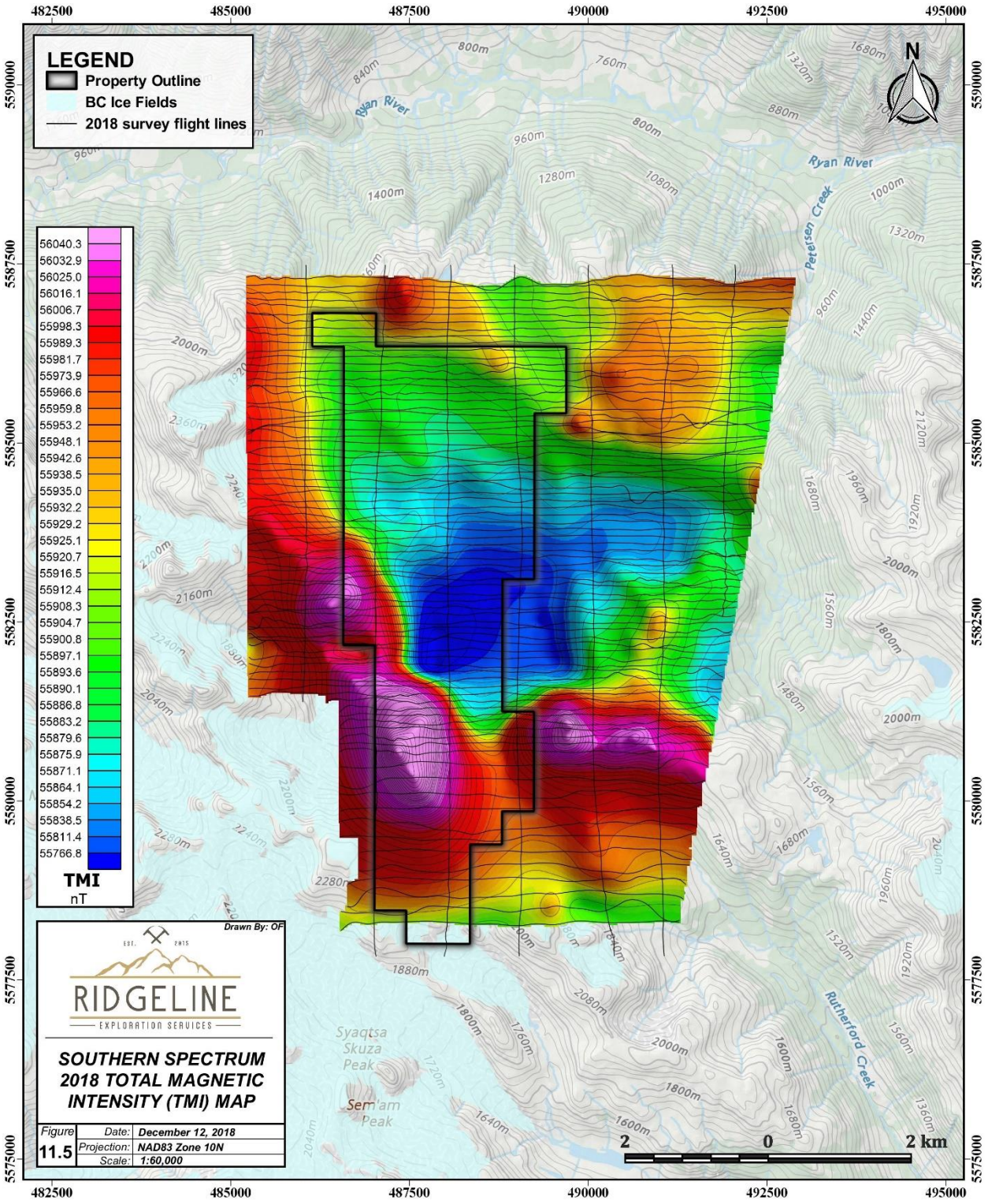


Figure 12 – 2018 geophysical survey. TMI map. Source ARIS 38006.

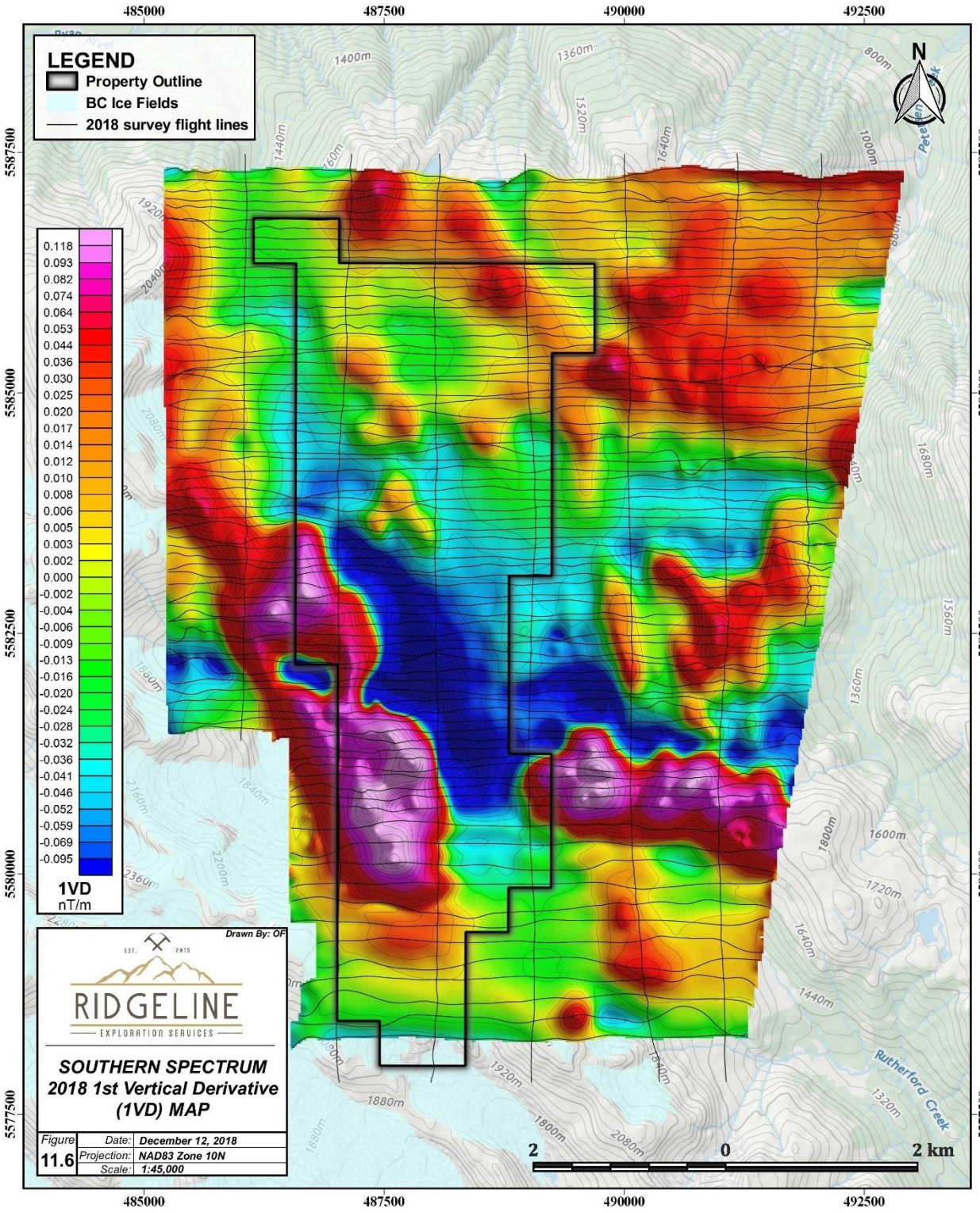


Figure 13 – 2018 geophysical survey. 1VD map. Source ARIS 38006

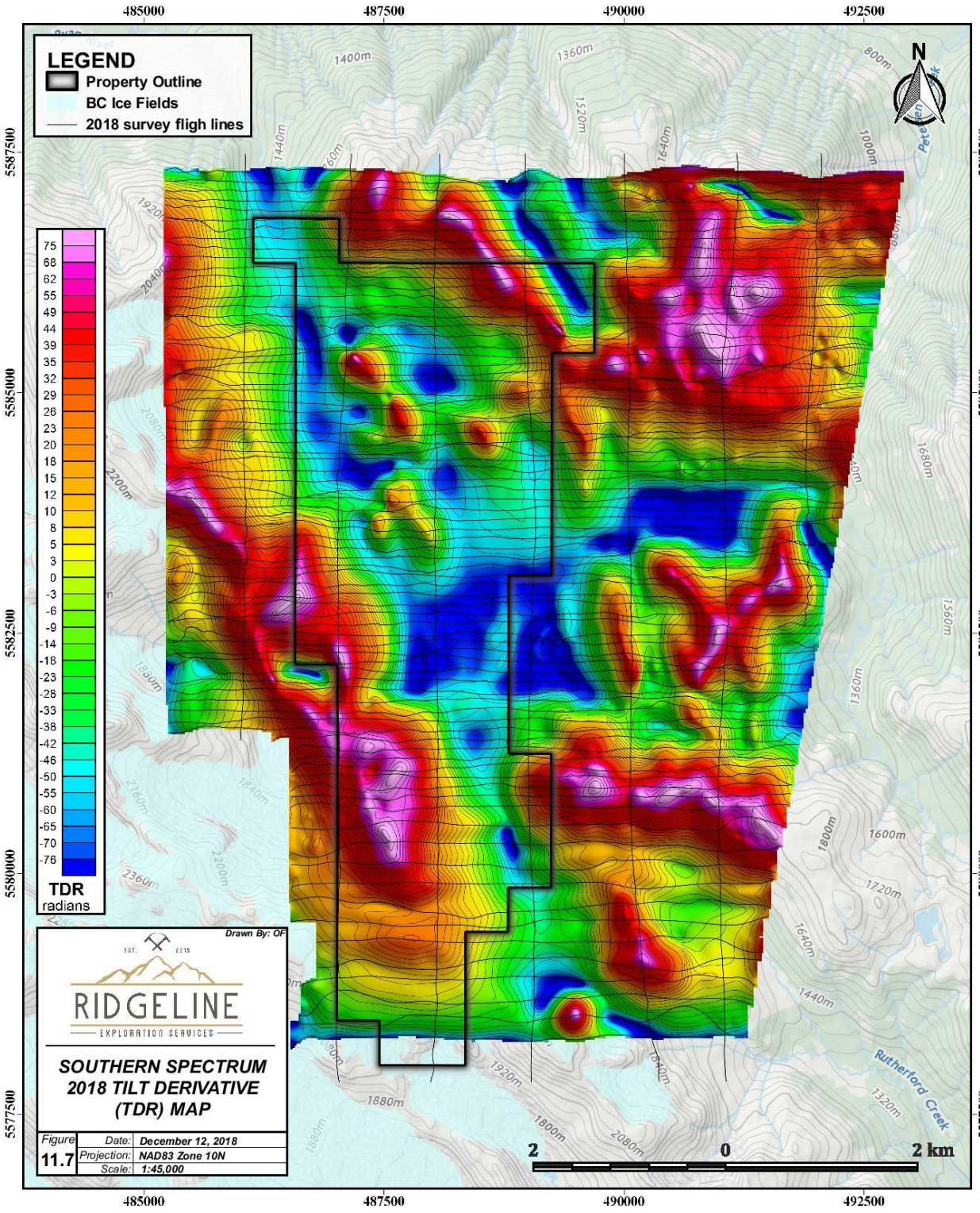


Figure 14 – 2018 geophysical survey. TDR map. Source ARIS 38006

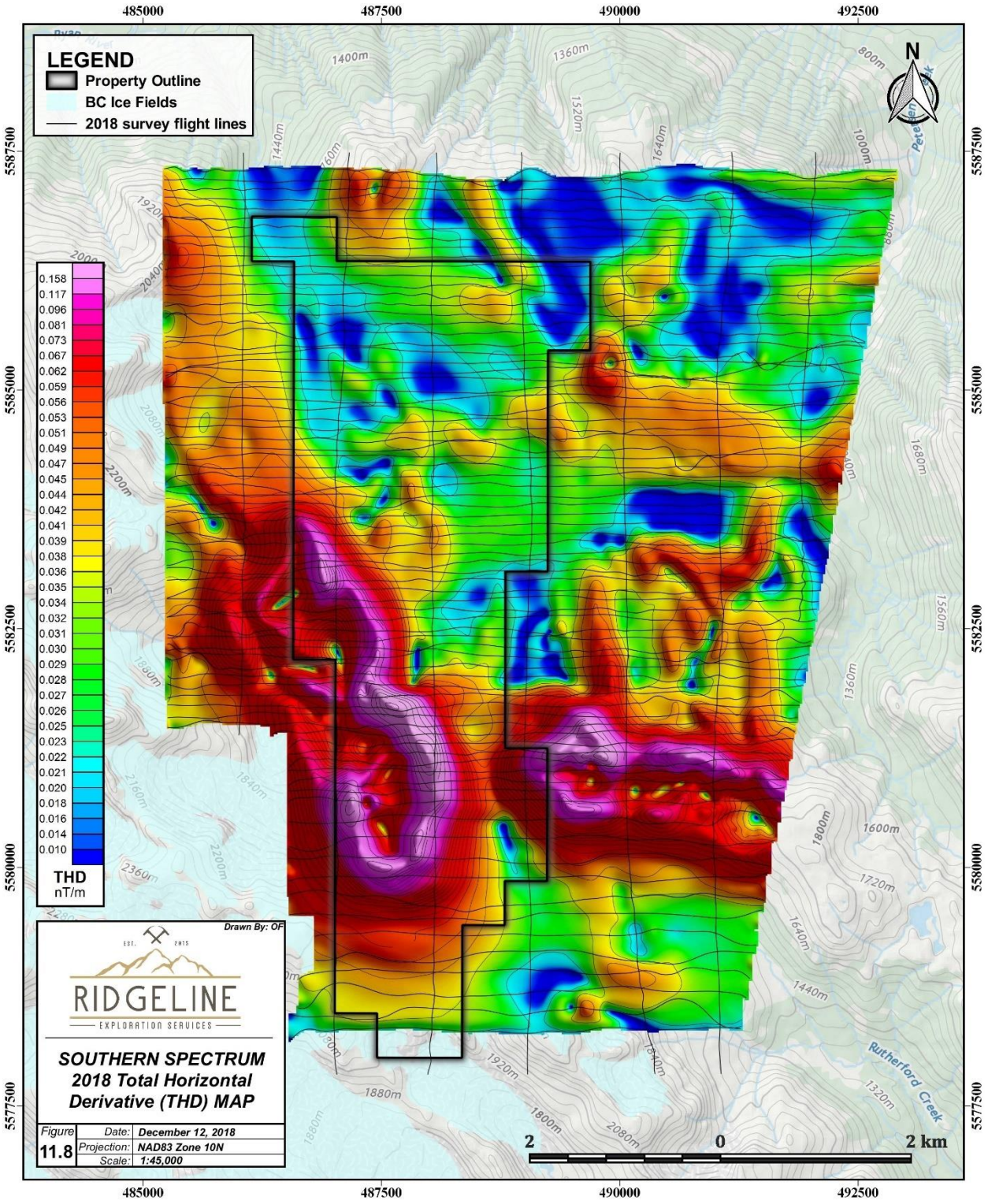


Figure 15 – 2018 geophysical survey. THD map. Source ARIS 38006

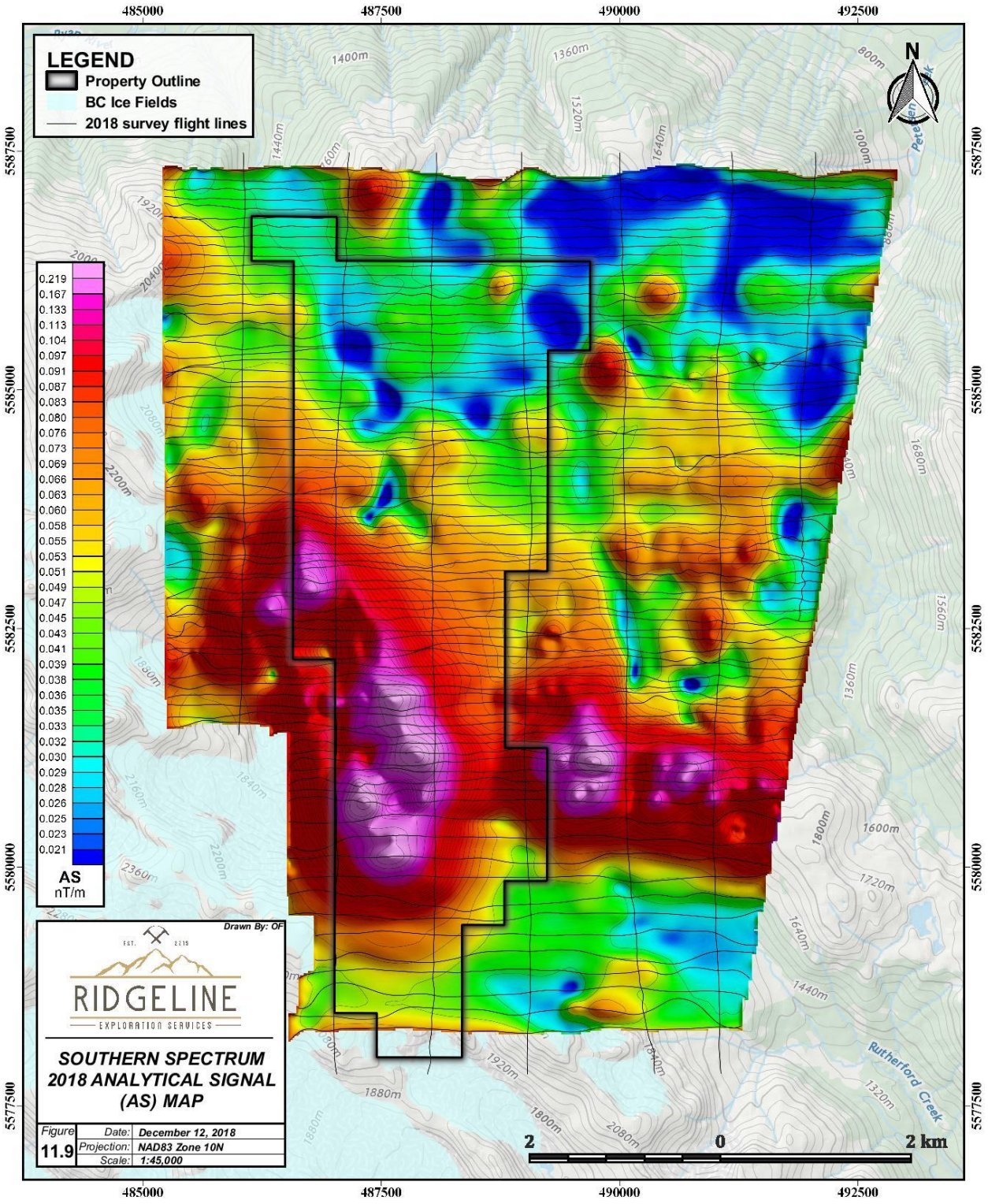


Figure 16 – 2018 geophysical survey. AS map. Source ARIS 38006

2019 – Rain Resources Corp. completed geochemical analysis of soil (388 samples) and rock (4 samples) on the Southern Spectrum Property (Fig. 17). Highlighted results from soil sampling outline a 400m x 4km northwest-southeast previously described in historical work. Multi-element analysis of soils appears to correlate moderately to bedrock surface mineralization.

The multielement anomaly outline is defined by copper-in-soil results in excess of 500 ppm over multiple stations on the eastern edge of the glacier. A regional mapped fault is on the northeastern side of the elevated area. Contour soil sampling was effective in defining the broad anomalous zone of alteration and mineralization. This work program totalled $50,031.82 of work expenditures documented in Assessment Report 38570.

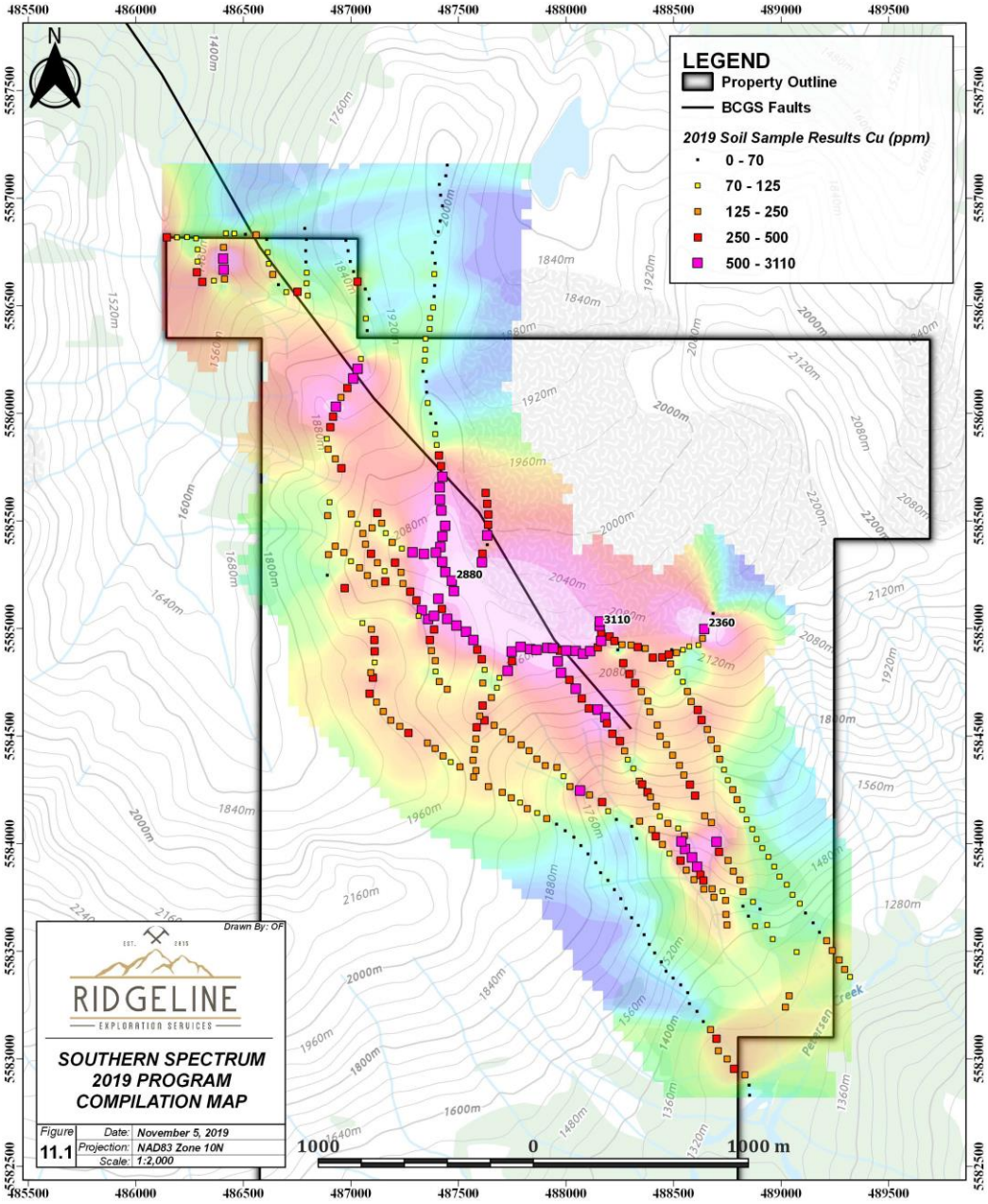


Figure 17 – 2019 geochemical soil survey compilation. Copper in soil map. Source ARIS 38570.

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1. Geologic Setting and Regional Geology

The Southern Spectrum Project is hosted in the Jurassic to Early Cretaceous granodioritic to quartz diorite dominated Coast Plutonic Complex terrane (Fig. 18). The Coast Plutonic Complex extends from Washington State, USA though British Columbia into southern Alaska and Yukon Territory (Roddick and Woodsworth , 1977). Subduction of the Pacific plate below the western margin of North America formed back-arc basins and island arc features. Regional metamorphism has altered Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Gambier Group that are seen locally as roof pendants. The volcanic rocks are mainly pyroclastic and comprised of greenish tuffs and breccias, red to maroon breccia-conglomerates and purple brecciated rocks. Minor thin bed units of shale or siltstone are interbedded within the volcanic units. A regional structural northwest fabric is observed across the region and by mapped bedrock geology

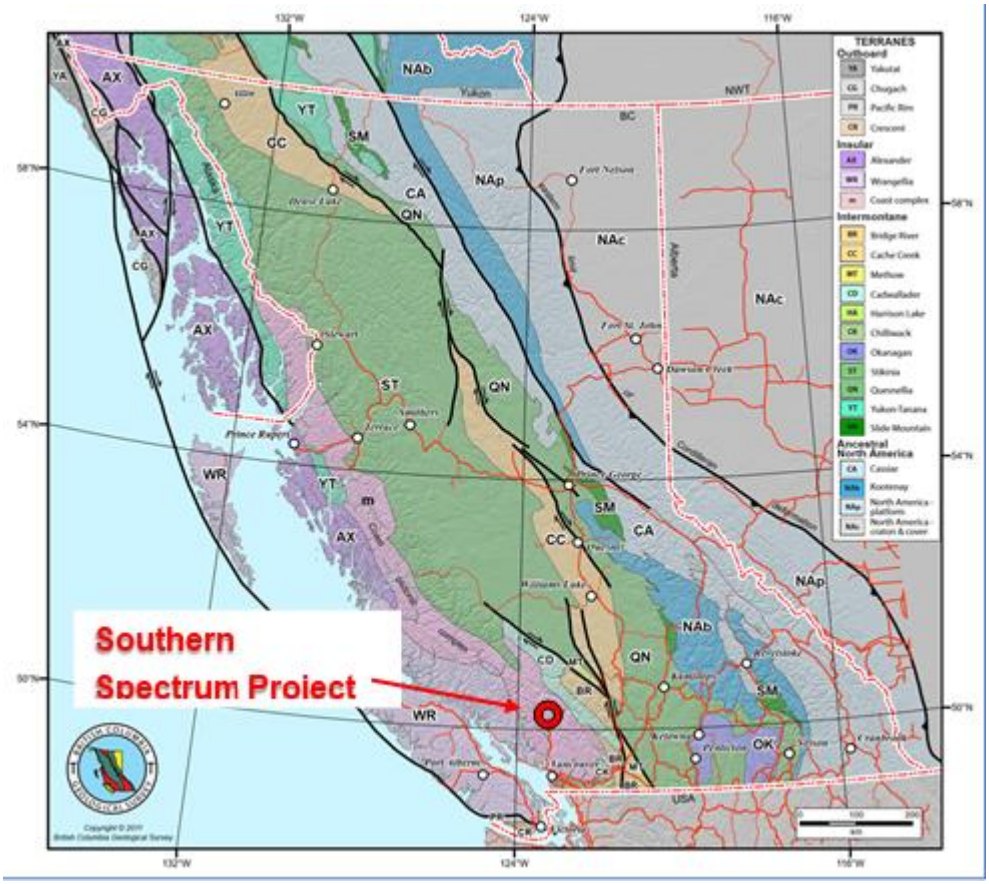
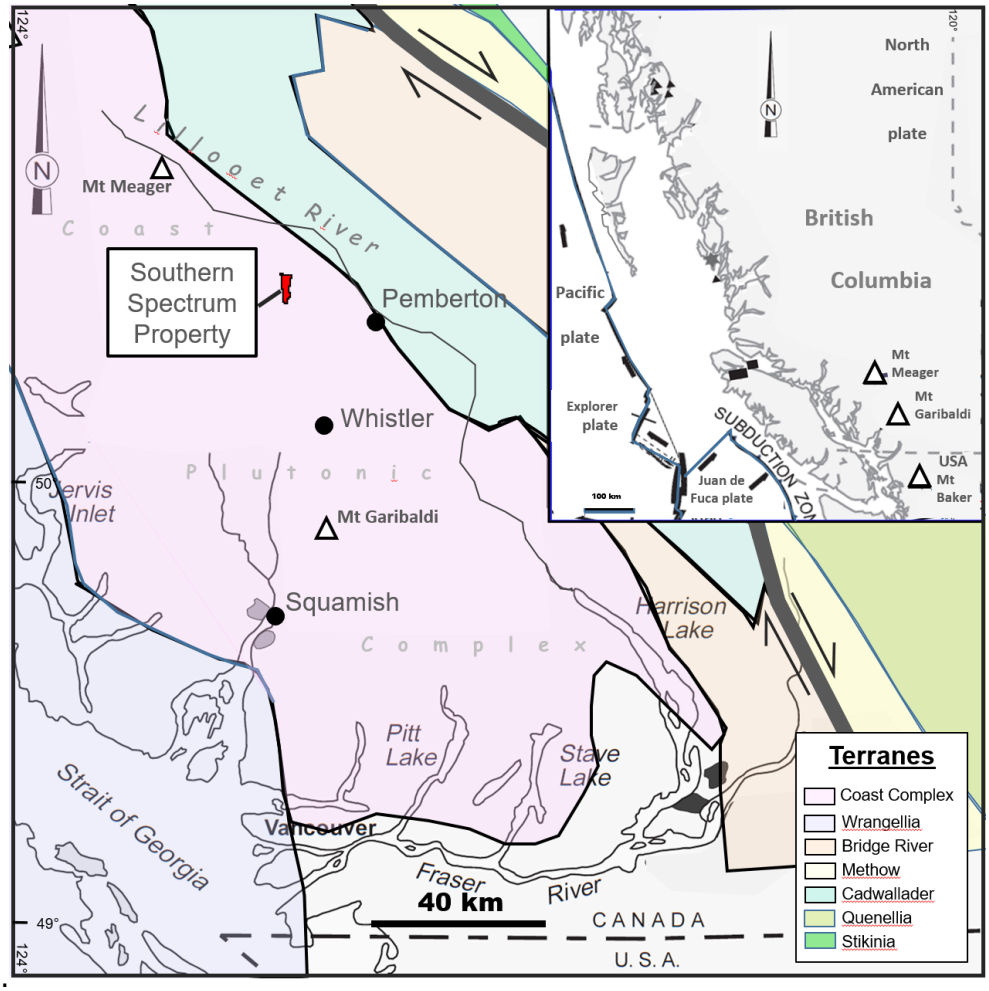


Figure 18 – Regional Geologic Setting - shows position of Southern Spectrum Property (BCGS, 2011)

The Property is situated near the Garibaldi Volcanic Belt, which is a northwest-southeast trending volcanic chain in the Coast Mountains and includes Mount Meager, 35 kms northwest of the Property (Fig. 19). The magma events were typically voluminous and sourced by the subduction of the Juan de Fuca plate beneath the western margin of North America. Most recent eruptive volcanism of Mt Meager occurred 2350 years ago, while hot springs and fumaroles have been discovered recently in 2016 and support ongoing active volcanic activity (Hickson et al., 1999).

The Garibaldi Volcanic Belt is the northern extension of the Cascades volcanic belt which extends more than 1000 kms south past such stratovolcanoes as Mt Baker, Mt Rainier and Mt Hood to the volcanic peaks of northern California including Mt Shasta. The regional setting within the large contemporary Cascades magmatic arc associated with subduction is comparable to other arcs such as in the Chilean Andes.

Figure 19: Regional geological setting above the subducting Juan de Fuca Plate.



7.2. Property Geology

Mapping in the northern claim blocks by previous operators has been completed by O.Friesen (2019) for Ridgeline Exploration Services in Assessment Report 38750 (Figure 20). Mapping focused on the northwestern trending shear zone within granodioritic rocks. Varying degrees of alteration and shearing along a northwest trend with localized hornfelsed units. Miocene or earlier volcanic flows including sericite schists may be locally brecciated and likely faulted. More recent Tertiary basaltic dykes are seen on the Property, but lack of shearing or faulting suggests deformation predates emplacement of the dykes.

7.3. Mineralization and Structure

There are four MINFILE showings on the Southern Spectrum Property and an additional three showings within 10 kilometers of the claims (Fig. 21). Mineralization described by multiple phases of work history on the Southern Spectrum Project area describe mainly Cu-Mo-Au-Ag systems which may be representative of a potentially significant porphyry system. Mineralized showings and occurrences in the Project area, are typically associated within an alteration zone of the brecciated granodiorite. Disseminated sulphides occurring as chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrite assemblages have been seen in phyllic and clay altered zones. Mineralized quartz-pyrite veins have been observed crosscutting altered granodiorite units and contain elevated precious metal values.

7.3.1. Mineral Occurrences on Property

092JW 018: SKI, GM, SPECTRUM, RYAN 1, BRECCIA ZONE

The Ski showing is in SPECTRUM2016A claim block (1043690) initially identified in the early 1980s, and returned elevated copper, silver and gold values. The showing is located on the south side of an icefield in the center of claim block 1043690. Follow up work in 2019 confirmed elevated molybdenum and copper (Cookenboo, 2019). Mineralization was noted in quartz veins and veinlets within a granodiorite unit.

092JW 064: SPECTRUM 4, RYAN 1

The Spectrum 4 occurrence is located on steep terrain on a ridge, east of a large ice field to the south of Ryan River. The occurrence hosts elevated silver and gold values. Parallel 10-centimeter-wide quartz veins with pyrite are hosted in a granodiorite and are exposed over 2 meters.

092JW 066: RYAN 4, SPECTRUM 1

The Ryan 4 occurrence is located on a northwest facing slope of an ice field and south of the Ryan River. Locally disseminated to massive chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization with elevated lead, molybdenum, copper silver and gold are hosted within a hornfelsed granodiorite.

092JW 069: RYAN 2, CU-ZN-AU ZONE

The Ryan 2 (Cu-Zn-Au Zone) is in a steep, south facing, creek gully, north of Petersen Creek, at an elevation of approximately 1500 meters. Locally granodiorite and felsic tuff units host quartz veins and limonitic areas with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite-malachite mineralization. Exploration in 2016 confirmed elevated copper, zinc and gold values.

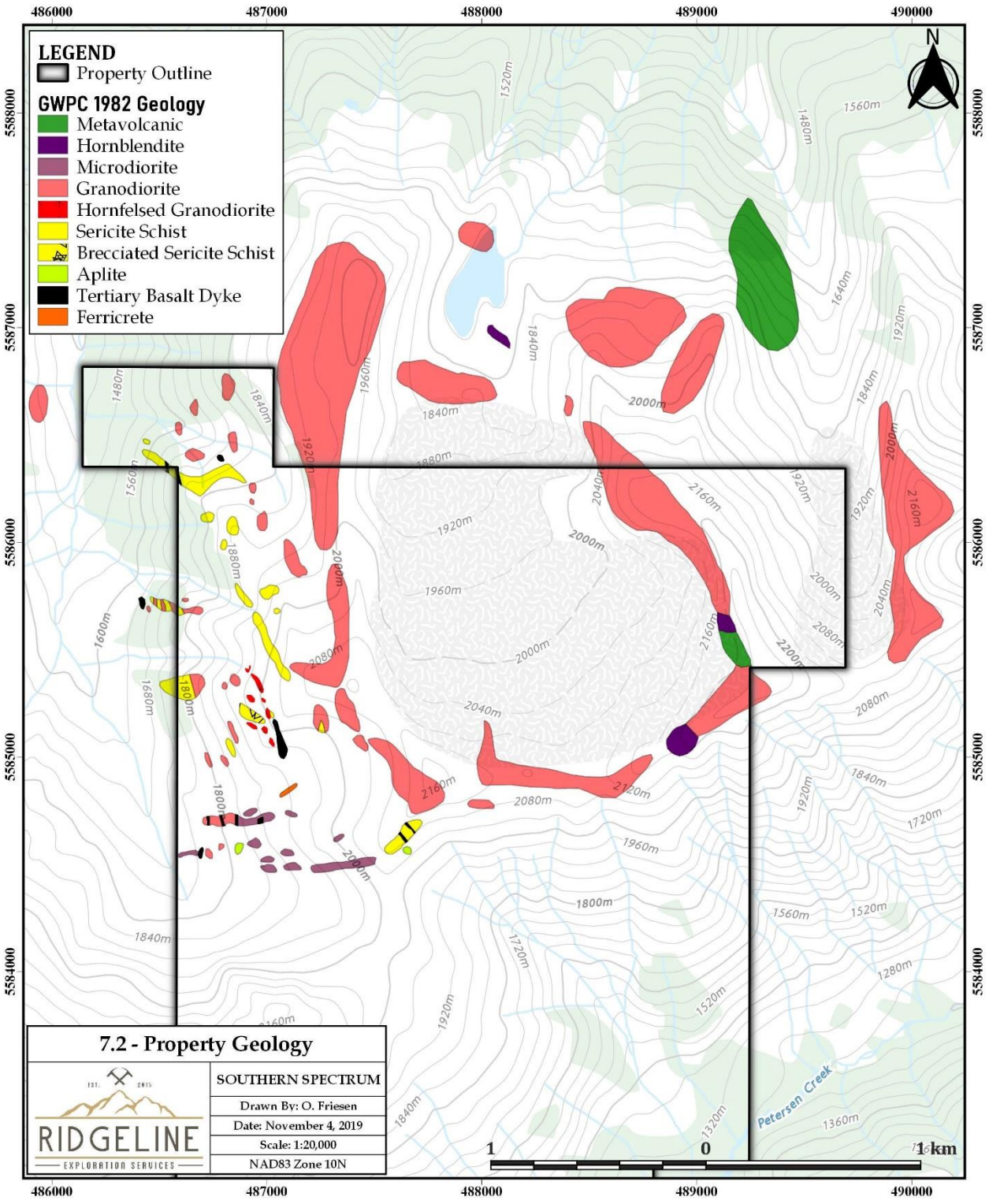


Figure 20 – Geology and alteration mapping of the Southern Spectrum Breccia Zone. Data compiled from historical assessment reports as shown in ARIS 38570

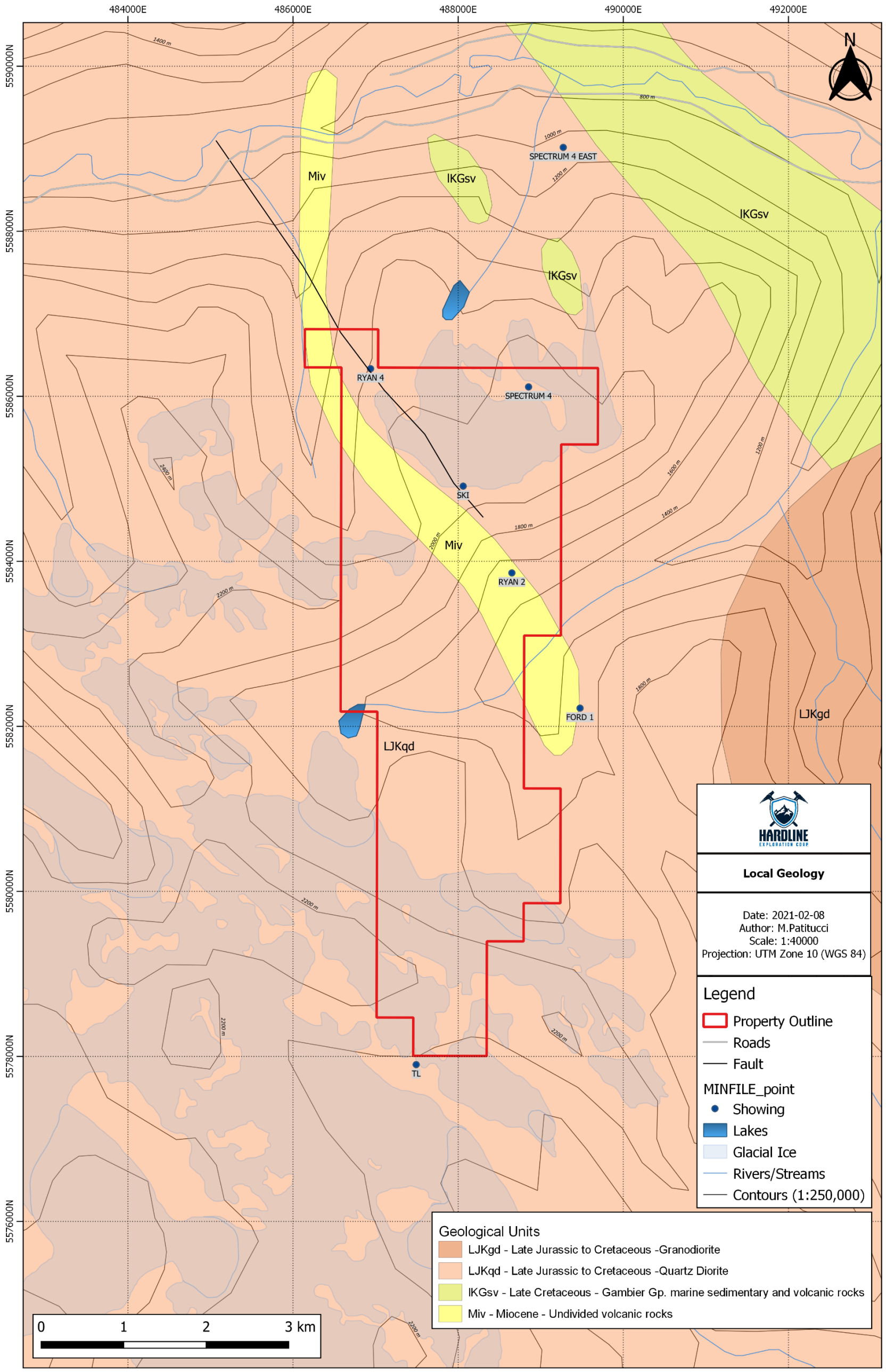


Figure 21 – MINFILE occurrences on Southern Spectrum Property with underlying BC bedrock geology.

8. Deposit Types

The Southern Spectrum Property has potential to host deposit types including: i) Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au and subsequently porphyry related veins.

8.1. Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au

A description of the deposit form of Porphyry Cu±Mo±Au by A. Panteleyev (1995):

"…Stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks".

Where three classes are divided based on morphology:

• Volcanic type deposits (e.g. Island Copper) are associated with multiple intrusions in subvolcanic settings of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias. Reconstruction of volcanic landforms, structures, vent-proximal extrusive deposits and subvolcanic intrusive centres is possible in many cases, or can be inferred. Mineralization at depths of 1 km, or less, is mainly associated with breccia development or as lithologically controlled preferential replacement in hostrocks with high primary permeability. Propylitic alteration is widespread and generally flanks early, centrally located potassic alteration; the latter is commonly well mineralized. Younger mineralized phyllic alteration commonly overprints the early mineralization. Barren advanced argillic alteration is rarely present as a late, high-level hydrothermal carapace.

• Classic deposits (e.g., Berg) are stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and postmineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite ⍰ chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'.

• Plutonic deposits (e.g., the Highland Valley deposits) are found in large plutonic to batholithic intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km. Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Hostrocks are phaneritic coarse grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences as a result of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between the different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but,

overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote."

Ore mineralogy where:

"Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite."

Further work is required to better understand the potential differences between porphyry style models described above and any associated mineralization that may be present.

A zoned porphyry model may be observed geochemically or geophysical interpretations from field reports, the idealized model represented by Holliday and Cooke (2007) in Figure 22. Southern Spectrum Project may be set in a geologically similar environment based on current knowledge of alteration and mineralization noted at surface.

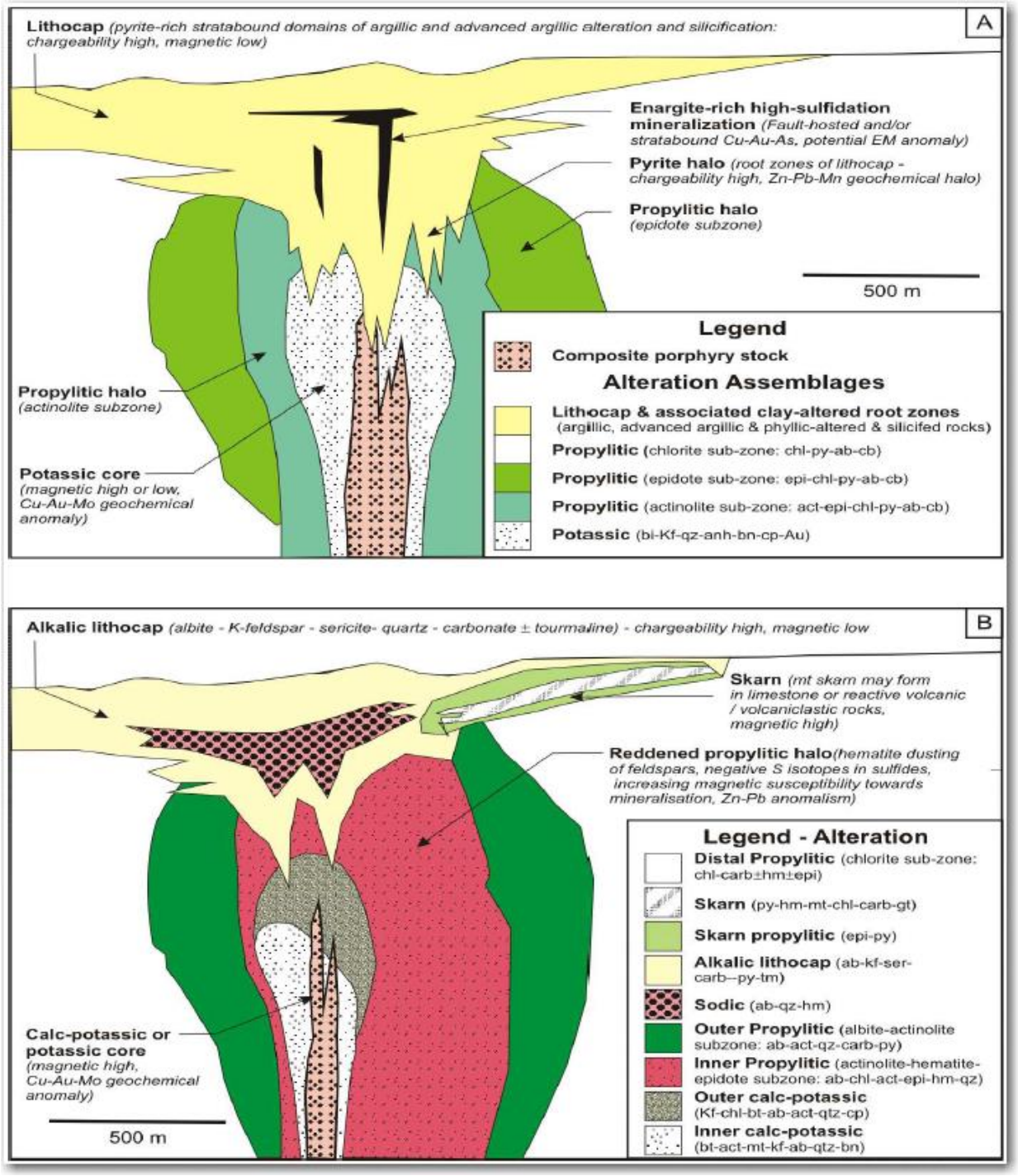


Figure 22 – Zoned porphyry models from Holliday and Cooke (2007).

9. Exploration

No exploration work has yet been conducted by Castlebar on the Property. Work conducted by the underlying property owners and previous optionee Rain Resources Corp. between 2016 and 2019 is described under the History heading earlier.

10. Drilling

No drilling has been completed on the Property.

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The author has reviewed historical data and it is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security measures taken and analytical procedures were adequate to evaluate and confirm the presence of mineralization detailed in this report.

The historical sampling from previous operators was done using a variety of methods and, in some cases, little information was recorded on sample preparation or security. In some cases, little to no information is provided on analytical methods. Historical sample preparation, analysis and security is summarized below by operator and year work was applied.

1980 – Great Western Petroleum Corp (GWP)

Soil sampling completed by GWP was controlled along a NW baseline with grid lines perpendicular at 200-meter intervals using hip chains and compasses. Soils were collected along lines typically at 100 meters spacing and tighter spaced 50-meter stations in gossan zones. Stream sediment samples were collected where grid lines crossed creeks. Soils were collected from the B or C horizons between 5 to 15 cm depth.

A total of 222 soil samples and 23 stream samples were collected and sent to Vancouver Geochem Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver to be analyzed for copper, molybdenum, zinc and silver. Where copper was more than 500 ppm or 1.0 ppm silver, the sample was reanalyzed for gold. Stream sediments were also analyzed for tungsten, lead and gold.

Molybdenum, copper, zinc, and silver were analyzed by atomic absorption after hot acid digestion in a perchloric acid and nitric acid solution. Gold analysis was performed by digesting 5-gram sample in 30 ml of aqua regia solution. Afterwards the solution was filtered and reduced to 2 ml, then run through a DIBK extractor and analyzed by atomic absorption.

10 rock samples were sent for geochemical analysis of molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold at Min-En-Labs. No sample analysis information regarding rock samples was found in historical literature.

A total of 30 samples were collected along the west half of grid line L8+00N and L8+00S and tested for pH by Vancouver Geochem Labs. The pH of the samples was tested using a Fisher Scientific pH meter that was calibrated to a pH standard. A 2-gram sample was added to demineralized water and tested after half an hour of digestion time.

The analytical certificates from Van Geochem Labs and Min-En-Labs., are not included in Assessment report 08220; therefore, the author has insufficient records from the 1980 program to evaluated sample security or QA/QC for these samples.

1981 – Great Western Petroleum Corp (GWP)

From Assessment Report 09712:

"For control, a tieline was surveyed in the area of the west boundary of the claims. Locally, the tieline did not exactly follow along the claim line. The tieline started on the logging road on the south side of the

river at the Spectrum 4 corner post, 5N/4E. samples were collected along 60 m (200 ft.) contour intervals with 100 metre spacings between sample sites. determined using hip chains and altimeters, were flagged and labelled. Due to extremely steep terrain Soil and rock sample locations, Stream sediment samples were collected from creeks and all dry gullies encountered while contour sampling. A total of 147 soil, 50 silt, and 35 rock chip samples were collected on the Property and sent to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver to be analyzed for copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead, gold and silver."

Soil samples were collected at a depth of 6 to 12 cm below surface sampling the B horizon.

Molybdenum, copper, zinc and silver were analyzed by atomic absorption after hot acid digestion in a perchloric acid and nitric acid solution. Gold analysis was performed by digesting 5-gram sample in 30 ml of aqua regia solution. Afterwards the solution was filtered and reduced to 2 ml, then run through a DIBK extractor and analyzed by atomic absorption.

The analytical certificates from Min-En-Labs., are not included in Assessment report 09712; therefore, the author has insufficient records from the 1981 program to evaluated sample security or QA/QC for these samples.

1982 – Great Western Petroleum Corp (GWP)

A total of 55 rock and 2 soil samples were collected and sent to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver for geochemical analysis of copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

From Appendix B of Assessment Report 10905:

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieves to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulveriser.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for six hours with HN03 and HCl04 mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, Lead, Zinc and Silver are analyzed using the CH2H2 - Air flame combination on these sample solutions. For gold geochemical samples, a suitable weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO and HCl04 mixture.

After pre-treatments the samples are digested with Aqua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCI to suitable volume.

At this stage of the procedure copper, silver and zinc can be analyzed from suitable aliquot, by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric procedure.

Further oxidation and treatment of a least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solutions, gold is analyzed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 5 ppb.

The analytical certificates from Min-En-Labs., are not included in Assessment report 10905; therefore, the author has insufficient records from the 1981 program to evaluated sample security or QA/QC for these samples.

2005 – United Exploration Management Inc

Total number of samples collected on the Project area is unknown to the author of this report based on overlapping claims of the Molygold Project. A total of 996 rock samples, 11 silt samples and 97 soil samples were analyzed as described below.

Sample analysis and procedures are described by Macdonald and Nicholson (2005) in Assessment Report 27699:

"During the TTM program (Molygold Project), the rock samples collected were labelled and sealed with a security strap in either cloth or plastic bags and then packaged for shipment. Silt and soil samples were collected in Kraft bags, partially dried in camp, and then packaged and shipped for analysis. The author-maintained control over the samples which were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laps Ltd. in Vancouver, BC Acme is an IS0 2002 accredited laboratory and the author has no reason to doubt the integrity of the samples or results received. All samples sent to the Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. were treated to a 30- element ICP analysis plus gold. A 0.5 grams sample is leached with 3 ml2:2:2 HCIHN0-H20 (aqua regia) at 95OC for one hour, diluted to 10 ml with demineralised water, and analysed by ICP-AS. For the gold analysis a 15 grams sample was acid leached and analysed by ICP-MS."

"…Most of the chip samples were taken across the width of the vein at several locations. Silt samples were collected from natural heavy mineral traps as available in the creeks. Soil samples were collected along contour slope lines along areas projected to be extensions of favourable mineralization. Rock samples were placed in plastic bags and labelled with a code for drainage system or area name and sample number. The sample was then sealed and stored in camp for later shipment to a secure site in Langley and then driven to the assay lab when a sufficient number of samples had been collected. Silt and soil samples were labelled with the code for the sampler, contour and sample number. The samples were stored in camp and shipped out for analysis at the end of the job."

Analytical certificates for the Molygold Project are included in Assessment Report 10950 in Appendix D, though this only includes a partial of number of samples which are within the Project area described by this report. Internal laboratory QC procedures or insertions are not included in the geochemical and assay reports.

2016 – Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc

A total of 36 rock grab samples were taken from across the Property for geochemical analysis. Bedrock and float samples were collected whenever significant mineralization, alteration or veining was observed. Samples were analyzed at MS Analytical Labs in Langley, BC.

Sample analysis and security are described by Friesen (2017) in Assessment Report 36841:

"Following completion of the field work, all samples were transported to MS Analytical Labs in Langley, BC for preparation and analysis. Rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 250-gram split of the crushed material was pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Following the preparation, a 0.5 gram aliquot of the pulverized material was digest in a hot 3:1 (HCl:HNO3) aqua regia bath for 1 hour.

Upon completion of the digestion, the resulting solution was made up to volume with deionized water and analyzed for 51 elements by both ICP-AES as well as ICP-MS for ultra-trace levels."

Analytical certificates ("MA0095-SEP16") are available in Appendix B of Assessment Report 36841. Although the internal laboratory QC procedures are not included in the geochemical and assay reports.

2018 – Rain Resources Corp.

A total of 11 rock samples were taken from the Property for analysis and analyzed at ALS Canada Ltd., in Kamloops, BC.

Sample analysis and security are described by Friesen (2018) in Assessment Report 38006:

"Rock samples were placed in poly-bags and locations marked in the field with labelled pink flagging tape. Sample notes for each sample and mapping stations were recorded using field-ready smartphones as well as write-in-rain notebooks. GPS locations were recorded using handheld Garmin devices and were downloaded and backed up. Following completion of the field work, rock samples were transported to ALS Canada Ltd.'s Kamloops, BC, laboratory for preparation and analysis. Rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 250-gram split of the crushed material was pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Following the preparation, a 25 gram aliquot of the pulverized material was digest in a hot 3:1 17 (HCl:HNO3) aqua regia bath for 1 hour. Upon completion of the digestion, the resulting solution was made up to volume with deionized water and analyzed by both ICP-AES as well as ICP-MS for ultratrace levels."

Analytical certificates ("KL18148028" and "KL18172891") are available in Appendix C of Assessment Report 38006.

The author collected 11 samples during his previous (2018) site visit, and submitted those samples directly to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd (BV), an independent lab operating under ISO 17025 certification in Vancouver B.C., as further described in Data Verification section later. The samples remained securely in the author's possession until submission, and at BV were crushed and pulverized to 200 mesh (0.074 mm) to produce a 250 g aliquot for analysis. Analysis consisted of inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) returning concentrations of 53 elements, with ore grade analysis for over limits for a single sample each of Cu and Mo. Lab standards, duplicates and blanks wee added following BV's established protocols. All results were within acceptable limits, in the opinion of the author.

2019 – Rain Resources Corp.

A total of 354 soil/silt samples and 4 rock samples were analyzed by ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC.

Sample preparation, analysis and security are described by Friesen (2019) in Assessment 38570:

"Soil samples were collected using handheld "Dutch" soil auger wherever possible. Samples were taken at 50-meter spacing along roughly 200m spaced lines. In areas with difficult terrain, soil lines were designed to ensure maximum worker safety. Effort was made to auger consistently into the B horizon material, which was at variable depth (0-40cm) on the Property. Samples were placed into Kraft soil bags. All soil sample sites were marked with labeled pink or blue flagging tape. UTM coordinates for sample sites were determined using Garmin GPSMAP 62s units."

“A total of 4 rock grab samples were taken from across the Property for geochemical analysis. The aim of the rock sampling was to understand the style and tenor of mineralization identified by previous programs and to prospect for additional mineralized zones elsewhere on the Property.”

“Following completion of the field work, all samples were transported to ALS Analytical Labs in North Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. For Au analysis, a 30 g aliquot of the pulp was mixed with litharge, soda ash, borax, silica, silver and various other essential reagents, and then fused to produce a lead button. The precious metal containing lead “button” was cupelled to remove the lead and yield a bead containing the Au and Ag. The bead was then digested with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid in a microwave. After the digestion was complete, the solution was bulked up to volume with dilute hydrochloric acid. The final solution was then analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy. For multi-element analysis, other than Au, a 0.5g aliquot of the pulp was digested under heat in an aqua regia solution. Following digestion, the sample was made up to volume with deionized water and analyzed for 50 elements by both ICP-AES and ICP-MS (ultra-trace). Rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 250-gram split of the crushed 16 material was pulverized to 85% passing 75µm. Following the preparation, a 0.5 gram aliquot of the pulverized material was digest in a hot 3:1 (HCl:HNO3) aqua regia bath for 1 hour. Upon completion of the digestion, the resulting solution was made up to volume with deionized water and analyzed by both ICP-AES as well as ICP-MS for ultra-trace levels.”

Analytical certificates (“VA19247177”, “VA19247180” and “VA19247182”) are available in Appendix C of Assessment Report 38570.

12. Data Verification

Data from historical reports and MINFILE descriptions were verified to the extent of reviewing the reports.

On site verification of mineralization was conducted during the author's September 25, 2021 personal inspection (Fig 23), where significantly mineralized zones trending north-south were observed associated with a strong soil sample copper anomaly from Rain's 2019 work. Furthermore, the author verified analytical certificates and procedures for Rain and Ridgelines 2016 to 2019 sampling, and surface exposure of malachite stained copper mineralization (including collection of 11 confirmation hand samples) during his previous site visit on June 18, 2018 as described in Cookenboo (2019) when the author observed sulfides in rusty gossans and shears as well as local visual evidence of copper mineralization including strong blue-green staining, plus local occurrence of semi-massive to massive chalcopyrite and bornite.

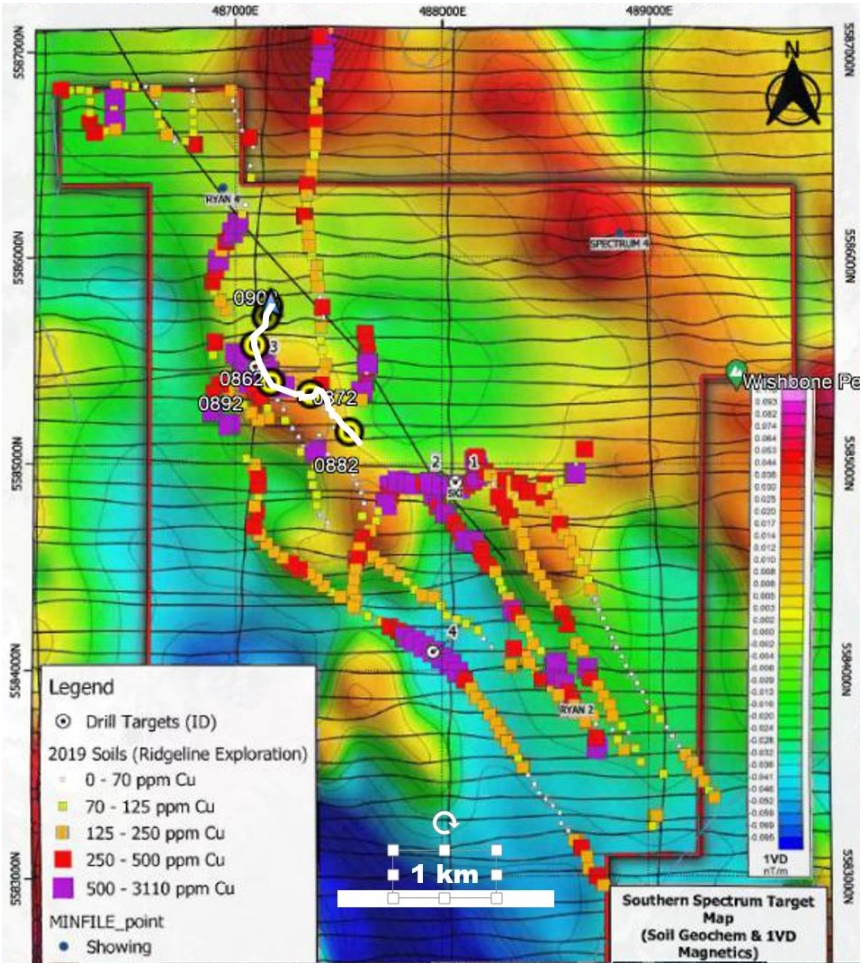


Figure 23: Author's tracks and waypoints (white track), recorded by hand-held GPS during site visit Sept. 25, 2021.

The 11 samples analyzed from the previous site visit support locally strong Cu, Mo, Ag and Au mineralization (Table 6). The eleven samples were delivered by the author to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd (BV), an independent lab operating under ISO 17025 certification in Vancouver B.C., where multi-element ICP analysis yielded strongly mineralized high values of Cu (up to 2.22% Cu), Mo (up to 1.07% Mo) and Ag (up to 24.83 ppm Ag), as well as gold up to 0.440 ppm Au. Analytical procedures are described in Table 6; the lab uses standards and duplicates, all of which were within adequate limits, in the opinion of the author.

Table 6: Author's 2018 data verification sample results.

Sample #	Date	UTM E	UTM N	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	S %
47594	2018	489047	5580308	40.19	501.66	0.050	0.049	2.52	64	7.86	7.2
1438624	2018	489060	5580160	1.21	16.02	0.002	0.010	0.19	599	3.78	2.77
1438625	2018	489084	5580344	4.97	352.49	0.035	0.194	6.09	99	9.67	9.78
1438626	2018	489067	5580354	3.91	17.29	0.002	0.073	0.25	159	6.2	6.72
1438632	2018	489074	5580160	2.76	58.98	0.006	0.007	0.35	120	15.74	>10.00
1438633	2018	489097	5580101	296.55	68.25	0.007	0.003	0.26	657	9.33	8.92
47593	2018	488155	5585020	1321.8	7184.3	0.718	0.440	24.83	1846	10.73	1.08
47595	2018	489173	5580073	490.8	1926.9	0.193	0.143	5.11	795	2.99	0.47
1438634	2018	488302	5584895	1033.2	1626.9	0.163	0.034	2.99	65	2.51	0.59
1438635	2018	488323	5584904	1.07%	205.57	0.021	0.013	0.57	114	1.46	0.98
1438636	2018	488153	5585022	195.07	2.22%	2.222	0.121	14.04	159	3.94	1.65

Lab procedures

BV Lab Code	Anaytical Procedue
PRP70-250	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh
AQ251 EXT	Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis
Ore grade add-on	Applied to 1 Cu and 1 Mo sample

The author believes this data verification is sufficient given the early stage of exploration, and adequately supports the recommended work program

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed for the Property, to the best knowledge of the author.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource or reserves have been estimated for the Property.

ItemS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this report because the Property is an early stage exploration property.

23. Adjacent Properties

There are no relevant adjacent properties.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

The author knows of no other relevant information needed for the purposes of this report, and believes that this report and its conclusions and recommendations are warranted, based on the information presented herein.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Southern Spectrum Property occurs in a setting of nearby volcanics, over a subducting oceanic plate, and has yielded Cu, Mo, Au and Ag samples sufficient to encourage continued exploration, in the opinion of the author. The high Cu, Au, Mo and Ag sample values are associated with sulfides in quartz veins and within sericite-muscovite altered volcanics. The highest values derive from massive sulfides in a white quartz vein that projects beneath the adjacent glacier. This quartz vein yielded selected rock samples with high values of 17.65% Cu, 8.36 ppm Au and 131 g/t Ag. These very high sample values merit follow-up channel sampling, and potentially drill testing for extents to depth to determine how representative they might prove. Additional surface prospecting and mapping might also identify new quartz vein targets of similar potential.

Work completed on the Southern Spectrum Project demonstrates its potential to host Cu-Mo-Au-Ag type porphyry mineralization associated with granodiorite units. Surface mapping and geochemical sampling have returned promising results in a sheared unit which locally displays sericite and phyllic alteration supporting the hypothesis of hydrothermal fluids altering country rocks with the ability of creating a mineralized halo containing base and potentially precious metals. Detailed geological mapping coupled with airborne geophysical surveys completed by Rain Resources Corp. identified mineral occurrences on the margins of a receding glacier in the center of tenure block 1043690. A select sample from a semi-massive to massive sulphide vein at the 'Big Sky' showing returned significant copper, gold and silver values (ARIS 38006, sample SS-CP-002). A prominent northwest fault was mapped in the northern part of the Project area which is approximately coincident with an anomalous copper-in-soil anomaly with multiple geochemical samples returning greater than 250 ppm Cu and is a high priority target (Figure earlier).

Historical geophysical surveys over the Spectrum 1-4 claims completed by GWP in 1980 to 1982 complement the more recent surveys by Ridgeline Exploration and Rain Resources Corp. Previously outlined VLF-EM conductors from ARIS 11410 follow similar trends and with MINFILE occurrences proximal to the survey areas. Mineralization is typically found along the contact between the quartz diorite unit and mafic volcanic rocks which may represent a pendant structure within the Project area. Focused detail to Property scale mapping is suggested to define the extent of the mafic volcanic units and quartz granodiorite units on a mineralization aspect.

Detailed structural work regarding the orientation and mineral assemblages within the mineralized quartz veins occurring within the unaltered granodiorite may be useful as they host elevated precious metal values on the eastern edge of the glacier described in ARIS 10905.

Concentric magnetic features displayed in 1st Vertical Derivative maps from ARIS 38006 should be inspected in the field and mapped in conjunction with the current porphyry exploration models, emphasising alteration zoning and relative abundance of various sulphide minerals.

The historical work on the Property was largely done in accordance with industry standards at the time and has generated significant exploration information and data. However, the analytical work recorded in the 1980s did not include laboratory certificates in the filed assessment reports. In the author's opinions the historical work is useful in identifying areas of interest on the Property that warrant further work and supports the described mineralization on the Property.

The inherently discontinuous nature of historical soil sampling grids and selected surface rock sampling leaves a risk of currently unknown degrees of continuity being identified by drilling that may affect the potential either positively or negatively for further exploration on the Property, in the author's opinion.

25. Recommendations

Further exploration and evaluation of the Southern Spectrum Property is recommended by the author. Prospective mineralization, geochemical anomalies, and concentric magnetic features highlight the most prospective targets.

25.1. Proposed Work Program

The following recommendations are made by the author:

A field mapping program that should focus on the concentric magnetic anomaly in the northern portion of the Property where multiple mineralized outcrops and elevated geochemical samples have been recorded (Table 7). Mapping should be done using the latest porphyry exploration model emphasising alteration zoning and relative abundance of sulphide minerals.

A program of prospecting, sampling and mapping should be carried out on the remainder of the claim block targeting un-explored areas, gossanous outcrops and geophysical anomalies.

The prospective area in the northern part of the claim block featuring the high grade quartz vein first sampled in 2018 (“Big Sky Showing” described in the History section under Rain 2018 work earlier) should be drill tested for continuity and relation to a broader prospective porphyry environment.

Four drill targets have been selected (Fig. 24). Proposed drill target 1 calls for a 250m vertical hole testing the southern end of the circular magnetic feature and the central soil geochemical anomaly. Drill target 2 is at the same collar location but a west dipping hole targeting the westward trending Cu-in-soil anomaly. Drill target 3 tests the coincident Cu-in-soil and magnetic anomaly on the western side of the circular magnetic feature. Drill target 4 tests the southern Cu-in-soil anomaly.

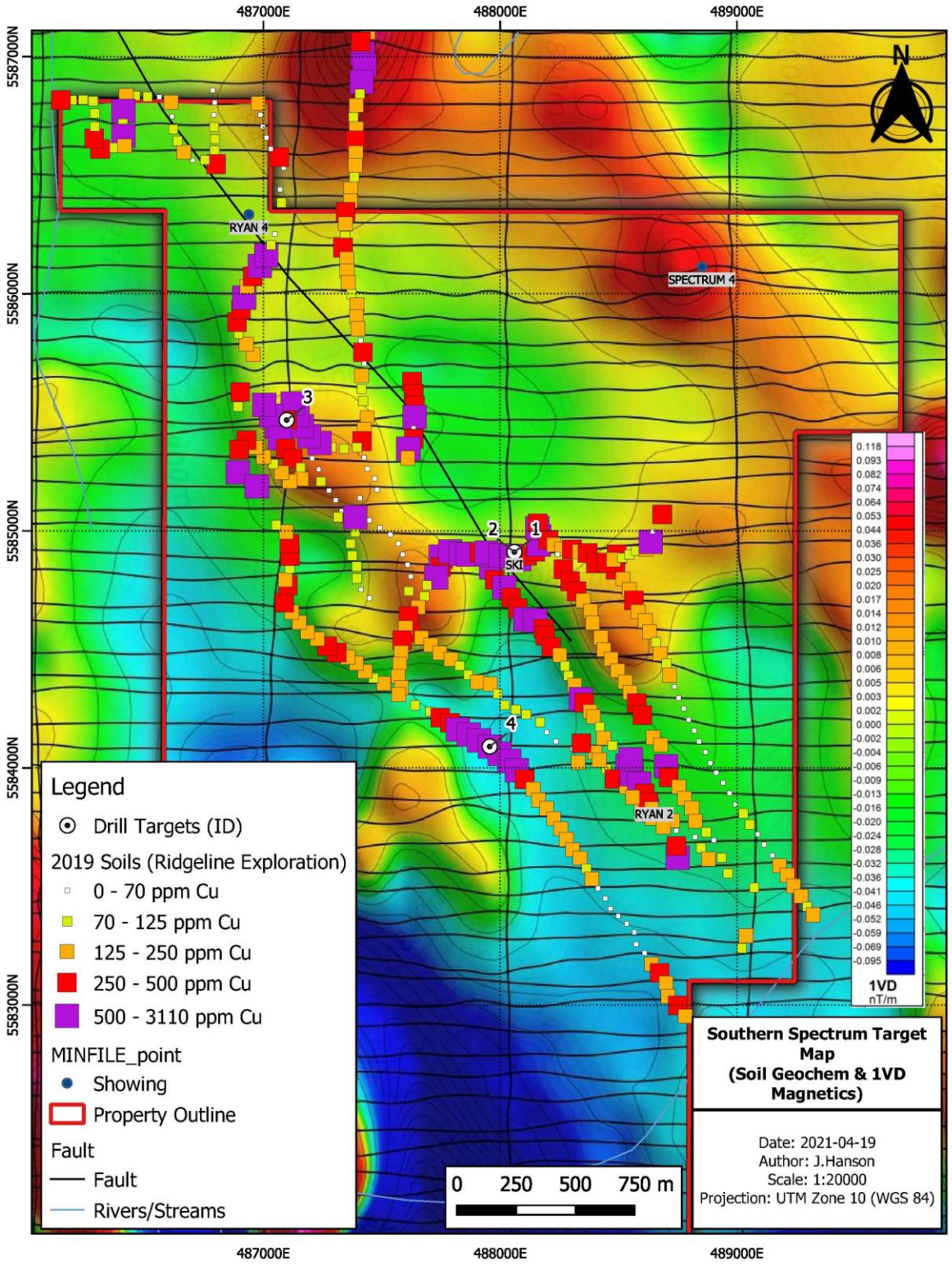


Figure 24 - Drill Targets overlain on 2019 Cu soil geochemistry and 1VD Magnetics

Table 7 – Proposed exploration budget.

	Description		Estimated Cost (CAD)
Phase 1	**Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Soil Sampling, & Drilling**		
Mapping	1 week, 2-person crew (Geologist and Field Assistant)	$7,700	**$251,000**
Prospecting	1 week, 2-person crew (Geologist and Field Assistant)	$7,700	
Drilling	1000m $125/m (14 days)	$125,000	
Equipment	Truck, pXRF, Mag-sus, hand-held radios	$5,600	
Helicopter	Astar 16 days	$64,000	
Expenses	Shipping, Flights, Meals, Fuel, Hotel, Consumables	$11,000	
	Analytical/Sampling	$30,000	

26. References

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Certificate of Qualified Person

HARRISON COOKENBOO, Ph.D, P.Geo, P.Geol

Effective date: 6th day of October 2021:

As author of this report titled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT on the SOUTHERN SPECTRUM PROPERTY" prepared at the request of Castlebar Capital Corp., I do hereby certify that:

I am a consulting geologist providing my services through:

B.C. 664163 Ltd.

278 West 5th Street
North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1K
TEL: 1-604-762-5587 Email: hcookenboo@shaw.ca

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (*cum laude*) in geology from Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) in 1981, a Masters of Science in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1989, and a Ph.D. in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1994.

I am a member of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers and Geologists (APEGBC P.Geo #23483), a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS P.Geo. # 27847) as well as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have worked as a geologist for more than 30 years since graduation from Duke University in 1981. From 1981 to 1986, I worked for Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation (later Occidental Petroleum) as an exploration geologist generating and evaluating hydrocarbon prospects in the Gulf of Mexico. Between 1987 and 1993, I completed my M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees and worked as a research and teaching assistant at the University of British Columbia. From 1993 to the present, I have worked in mineral exploration, including diamonds, gold, silver, nickel, copper, lithium, potash, graphite, tungsten and the platinum group metals, first for Canamera Geological (later Meridian Geoscience), and since 2002 as an independent consulting geologist. I was appointed a Senior Associate Geologist by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Consulting Geologists and Engineers, Toronto Canada in 2004.

I have read the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and the technical report and declare to the best of my knowledge, information and belief that as of the effective date, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make the report not misleading.

I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with appropriate professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the evaluation of early stage exploration properties for the purposes of NI 43-101 and this report. I have examined, evaluated and reported on diamond, gold, PGE, silver, potash, uranium and many more commodities in many parts of the world including the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Guyana, Costa Rica, Russia, Argentina and Brazil.

I prepared and am responsible all items of this report entitled "NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT on the SOUTHERN SPECTRUM PROPERTY" which was written for Castlebar Capital Corp and their planned listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

I made a site visit to the property on September 25, 2021, personally inspecting and sampling the Spectrum and Camp zones, as described in the text. I made a previous site visit to the property on June 18, 2018, as part of my preparing an independent technical report for then issuer Rain Resources Corp.

I have no prior business relation to Castlebar Capital Corp., nor any of its principals or related parties.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical

Report as of the effective date of the report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I hold no stock in Castlebar Capital Corp., nor any related party, nor any property near the property that is the subject of this report. I am independent of the issuer.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared to the standards of that instrument and form.

"Harrison Cookenboo" Octo*ber 6, 2021*

Harrison O. Cookenboo Ph.D., P.Geo. Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
"*signed and sealed*"