NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

Star PROJECT,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Atlin Mining Division
Northern British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 104J/04
Centered Near: 54°14'N latitude and 131°44'W longitude

Report Prepared for:

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Star Copper Corp. (“Star” or the “Company”), is based in Vancouver, British Columbia (BC). The Star Project (the “Project” or the “Property”) is 100% owned by Star Copper Corp. The Project is located in the Atlin Mining Division of northwest BC; approximately 50 km NW of the community of Telegraph Creek. This report was prepared by Jeremy Hanson, P. Geo., an independent qualified persons (QP) as defined by Canadian Securities Administrators *National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and as described in Section 28 (Date and Signature Pages) of this report.

The Star Project is a Cu-Au exploration project located in an area informally known as the “Stikine Arch”, an important mineral district in northern British Columbia, Canada. The Stikine Arch encompasses the northern Stikine terrane, an area that hosts prolific porphyry, volcanogenic massive sulphide, and high-grade vein deposits, including the presently producing Red Chris and Brucejack mines, the past-producing Eskay Creek, Snip, Granduc, Silbak Premier and Scottie Gold mines. It also hosts large undeveloped deposits such as the Galore Creek, Schaft Creek, Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell, Snowfield and Iron Cap porphyry deposits.

At the request of Star Copper Corp. (“Star” or “the Company”), the author and a small crew from Hardline Exploration Ltd. carried out a property examination in August, 2022. The author also reviewed available historical documents prior to preparing this Technical Report. This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties to be a comprehensive review of exploration carried out to date on the Property and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

This Technical Report conforms to the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as required by National Instrument 43-101 and has been prepared on the Star Project using publicly-available assessment reports and unpublished reports on historic geological, geophysical, and geochemical information for the Property, along with the results of re-sampling drill core from previous exploration programs. The property consists of 19 contiguous mineral tenures totaling approximately 6,830 hectares. Star Copper Corp. the 100% owner of the Property. The Star Project is subject to a 2% NSR royalty held by David Mehner, Don Barker and Adam Travis; one-half of the royalty may be repurchased from the royalty holders for a price of $2,000,000. This Technical Report has been prepared on behalf of Star Copper Corp.

Star Copper Corp, formerly Alpha Copper Corp (“Alpha”) acquired CAVU Energy Metals Corp in December 2022, who had previously acquired a 49% ownership of the Star Property and entered into an option agreement with Prosper Gold Corp, who retained the remaining 51% ownership. In March 2024 Alpha completed the option agreement and gained 100% ownership of the Property. On February 20, 2025 Alpha Copper Corp changed their name to Star Copper Corp.

1.3 Accessibility and Physiography

The Project is located approximately 50 km northwest of the community of Telegraph, BC. The property straddles the Hackett River valley, southeast of the confluence with the Sheslay River. Access is by helicopter, or by fixed wing aircraft to the Sheslay airstrip in the northwest corner of the claims. An unmaintained atv or horse trail provides access to the Sheslay airstrip as well. The closest all-weather road is the Golden Bear mine road, approximately 8 km to the west. Upgrades are needed to the Golden Bear road before vehicles can travel to km 92, the point at which the road is nearest to the property. A permanent outfitters camp near the Sheslay airstrip is well equipped and suitable for housing 20+ people. Camp facilities are also located on-site and were last used in 2014. All of the known zones of mineralization on the property are accessible by way of historic cat roads or ATV trails from the camp. Although remote, infrastructure at the Star property suggests that exploration costs, and ultimately, capital costs to develop a deposit discovered on the property, could be significantly less than at other remote properties in northern B.C.

1.4 History

Work has been conducted on the Star property since its discovery in 1937. Each program outlined below has returned positive results indicating high potential for significant copper-gold mineralization.

- 1937 – Copper Creek showing discovered through prospecting
- 1955 (Brikon Exploration) – 4 diamond drill holes at Copper Creek showing (149m).
- 1958-73 (Skyline & JV's) – 6 diamond drill holes at Copper Creek (1050m) and 9 diamond drill holes at Pyrrhotite Creek, Grid soil and rock geochemistry, ground magnetics, geological mapping.
- 1976-80 (United Cambridge) – Dick Creek showing (now "Star") discovered through geological mapping, surface geochemistry and trenching.
- 1991 (Golden Ring) – Airborne magnetic, EM, and VLF survey flown over the property
- 1996 (Erin Ventures) – 11.2 km ground VLF survey at Dick Creek (Star) targets and minor soil sampling. Drilling attempted at Dick Creek East (Star East) but abandoned after 70 ft.
- 2003 (Firesteel Resources) – IP, mag, soil and rock sampling extend known and identify new geochemical anomalies, 3 large IP chargeability anomalies were defined with coincident Cu-Au soil anomalies.
- 2004-08 (Firesteel Resources) – 23 diamond drill holes (4,070 m) in the Dick Creek (Star) area. Significant trenching done at Pyrrhotite Creek and Dick Creek (Star).
- 2010-2011 (Firesteel Resources) – Prospecting, mapping, rock sampling, historic core sampling and database compilation.
- 2013-14 (Prosper Gold) – 26 diamond drill holes (9001.3 m) in the Star target, 3 diamond drill holes (963.9 m) in Pyrrhotite Creek, 1 diamond drill hole (136.9m) in the Star East target. Soil sampling, 1461 line km multiparameter airborne geophysical survey, 30.4 line km IP and resistivity survey.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Star project is an example of an alkalic porphyry copper-gold system.

The regional geological setting comprises island arc volcanic, marine sedimentary, and plutonic rocks of the Middle to Late Triassic Stuhini Group that forms a dominant portion of the accreted geological terrane of Stikinia in the northern Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. In this region, several large Late Triassic calc-alkalic to subalkalic plutons (Stikine suite), including the Kaketsa pluton that hosts mineralization on the Star property, intrude the Stuhini Group.

The Kaketsa pluton, in the western part of the property, is about 7 km long by 4.5 km wide at surface, and elongated in the north–south direction. A separate intrusion of similar age intrudes the Stuhini volcanic rocks in the eastern part of the property and numerous dykes that occur throughout the property, trending northwest-southeast, are related to the two plutons. Several faults occur on the property and influence patterns of mineralization and alteration by late mineral and/or post-mineral displacement; regionally, these faults are roughly oriented northwest-southeast and offset by northeast-southwest directed later faults.

The Star property displays typical porphyry style mineralization in supergene and hypogene settings. In the Star target, the supergene zone locally extends to between 80-100 m depth and is characterized by disseminated azurite and malachite with fractures coated in tenorite. Covellite, cuprite, turquoise, and native copper are less common and are found in veins and fractures. Hypogene mineralization at the Star target is defined by vein-hosted and disseminated sulfides (i.e., chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, and molybdenite). Chalcopyrite is volumetrically the most abundant copper sulfide found on the property, typically within quartz veins and sulfide stringer veins, blebs and disseminations. Bornite is found as intergrowths with chalcopyrite in quartz-chalcopyrite veins. Molybdenite is locally present as very fine-grained disseminations or within quartz-sulfide veins as elongate, medium- to coarse-grained blebs along vein centres.

1.6 Recent Exploration

The most recent exploration on the Star property was conducted between 2013–2015 by Prosper Gold Corp. Prosper collected geophysical and geochemical data and attempted deeper drilling in the Star target. The 2013 campaign found proof of porphyry-style mineralization that extends to at least 600 m below the surface at the Star target.

- 2013 (Prosper) – 6 diamond drill holes totalling 2339.7 m. These holes were meant to confirm historic drilling and prove mineralization to depth. Highlights include:
  - S024: 312.16m @0.37% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au
  - S025: 269m @0.42% Cu, 0.198 g/t Au
  - S026: 263m @0.35% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au
  - S027: 72m from 504m to 576m @0.27% Cu and 0.10 g/t Au
    - * no mineralization between ca. 300 and 504 m.
- The 2013 holes were all drilled within the area defined by historic drilling.
- 2014 (Prosper) – 20 diamond drill holes totalling 6661.5 m expanded known mineralization at the Star target laterally and to depth. The Star target defined as an area approximately 550 m north-south and 350 m east-west. Drilling in 2014 extended mineralization below 600 m depth. Mapping and drilling confirmed the presence of copper mineralization within mineralized corridors at the Pyrrhotite Creek target. Three diamond drill holes, totalling 951.9 m, at Pyrrhotite Creek were completed to test geochemical and geophysical anomalies proximal to historic drilling. Mapping and prospecting across the Star North and Star East targets. One diamond drill hole (136.9

m) aimed to test geophysical and geochemical anomalies at the Star East target ended before reaching target depth.

1.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization from the Star Property.

1.8 Mineral Resources

No mineral resource estimates have been made for the Star property.

1.9 Permitting and Social Considerations

1.9.1 Permitting

Multi-Year-Area-Based (MYAB) Permit MX-1-919, approval no. 20-0101506-0901 is applicable to the Star Project and was granted to Prosper Gold Corp. in 2020. The project is fully permitted for drilling from 200 drill sites, 50 line km of geophysical surveys with exposed electrodes, trenches and test pits, as well as new exploration trail (5 km by 3 m) until March 31, 2026. The permit was issued to Prosper Gold Corp., and was reissued to CAVU on November 1, 2022.

1.9.2 Environmental and Social Considerations

The property is situated within the Traditional Territory of the Tahltan First Nations and of the Taku River
Tlingit First Nations. The Star property is located within an area classified as the "Hackett-Camp Island Resource Management Zone". As stated in the Wóoshtin wudidaa/Atlin Taku Land Use Plan, the management intent for this area is "*to conserve high value cultural features and landscapes, wildlife habitat, and salmon habitat while allowing for a mix of appropriate land uses*." The implementation directive is "*to minimize, mitigate and where possible, avoid ground and in-stream disturbance within and adjacent to identified salmon-supporting waterways and spawning areas*." Under the Land Use Plan, major hydroelectric development is prohibited within the Hackett-Camp Island Resource Management Zone.

There are no parks or protected areas within the limits of the property. The southern end of the Sheslay Protected Area (ID number 1005124) is located 500 m west of the northwest corner of the Star property. The Sheslay Protected area extends to the north-northwest for over 40 km from this point, encompassing the Sheslay River valley. Neither mineral exploration nor mining are allowed within the Sheslay Protected Area.

1.10 Interpretations and Conclusions

The historic and recent exploration work on the Star Property have resulted in outlining a mineralized porphyry with typical alkalic porphyry-style mineralization that is open for extension in all directions. Approximately 85% of the historical drill holes bottom in mineralization and 2013/2014 drilling doubled the historical depth of the mineralized system to ≥700 m from surface. There are 5 confirmed drill-ready Cu-Au porphyry targets on the property outlined below, and each appear to have a preserved supergene enrichment zone.

1.10.1 Star Target

The Star target is outlined by a 550 by 950 m soil geochemical (Cu and Au) anomaly that is open for extension. Coincident with the soil anomaly is an IP chargeability and magnetic anomaly. Surface trench results at the Star target include 0.43% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au over 216 m (TR2W), and south of the historical drilling there is trench results of 70 m with 0.33% Cu (TR1W) and 24 m with 0.51% Cu and 0.14 g/t Au (CC-TR-2003-2). Drilling at the Star target has proven porphyry-style mineralization extends to >700 m below surface. Assays from the diamond drilling have shown consistent copper to gold ratios. Several notable intercepts are highlighted here:

- Hole S040: 42 m @ 0.81% Cu, 0.172 g/t Au, 0.63 g/t Ag from 4.0 to 46.0 m
- Hole S040: 120 m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.130 g/t Au, 0.68 g/t Ag from 352 to 472 m (EOH)
- Hole S045: 106.98 m @ 0.77% Cu, 0.407 g/t Au, 1.02 g/t Ag from 12.02 to 119 m
- Hole S048: 76.94 m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.55 g/t Au, 1.28 g/t Ag from 2.06 to 79 m
- Hole S048: 288 m @ 0.33% Cu, 0.149 g/t Au, 0.56 g/t Ag from 123.0 to 411 m
- Hole S049: 324 m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.219 g/t Au, 0.74 g/t Ag from 4.0 to 328 m

Diamond drilling collared to south (holes S031 to S036) and northwest (holes S038, S039, S044) of the existing Star target had relatively weak mineralization and thus disproved continuity. However, holes S030, S037 and S042 have grades that prove continuity northwards from the main Star target. The Star mineralization therefore remains open to the northeast, east and west.

1.10.2 Star North Target

The Star North target is located approximately 1000 m northeast of the Star porphyry discovery and is characterized by a strong positive magnetic and IP chargeability anomaly as well as positive copper and gold soil anomalies (500 x 700 m, open for extension). Star North hosts massive sulfide lenses (up to 3 x 0.5 m). The Star North has no history of drilling or surface trenching, and the area separating this target from the main Star target remains unexplored.

1.10.3 Star East Target

The Star East target is located approximately 1000 m east-southeast of the Star porphyry discovery and is characterized by a 500 x 500 m strong positive copper and gold soil anomalies as well as an IP chargeability high. The soil anomalies are open for extension in all directions. Historical surface samples have grades as high as 0.40% Cu, although these samples were not analyzed for Au.

1.10.4 Pyrrhotite Creek Target

The Pyrrhotite Creek target is located approximately 3.5 km southwest of the Star porphyry discovery. The Pyrrhotite Creek target is characterized by a linear (1800 x 750 m) corridor of alteration and vein-hosted copper sulfide mineralization along the margin of a 1.2 km^2 IP chargeability anomaly. The area contains high copper in soil anomalies and historical surface trench results include 135 m @ 0.48% Cu. A single drill hole in 1972 yielded results of 146.3 m @ 0.32% Cu (no Au analyzed).

1.10.5 Copper Creek Target

The Copper Creek target is the initial (1937) discovery showing on the property that is characterized by an extensive malachite and azurite-bearing surface gossan. Copper and gold soil anomalies cover the target area over a 1000 x 550 m area and the target is defined by geophysical anomalies that are open to the north, south and east. Historical drilling was completed in the area in two different periods (by Brikon in 1955-1956 and by Skyline in 1970), although never filed for assessment. Despite this, Sevensma (1971) presented sections for the 6 drill holes with incomplete drill logs, including copper and minor precious metal values. The most significant intercept from the early drilling at Copper Creek includes 43.58 m @ 0.49% Cu from 8.53 to 52.12 m in DDH G-2-70.

1.11 Recommendations

The author recommends the following work to be completed on the Star Project:

- Structural interpretation: to better define a deformational history in the region and potentially attribute mineralization, lithologies and topography to structural features. Structural data should be extracted from available airborne geophysical data and faults and breccias should be classified and delineated in a 3D model.
- Review and potential reprocessing of magnetic data and IP data: magnetic data should be inverted. The IP data should be reviewed and integrated with magnetic data inversion.
- IP data acquisition: the project may benefit from a deep IP survey on the main Star target as well as shallow surveys on pyrrhotite creek and copper creek.
- Porphyry dike and vein classification/delineation: classifying dikes and veins from the historic data is crucial and delineation in the subsurface may explain mineralization continuity. Given there is no oriented core data, occurrences alone have to be used to determine the extent of different vein types and intrusive units.
- Classification of alteration: alteration data from drill core needs to be classified to discriminate between porphyry-induced alteration and background/metamorphic influence.
- Database compilation: Before any significant fieldwork, to organize things and streamline historic results / interpretations / coding / photos.
- Drilling: 4,500m of deeper drilling on the Star target to test continuity and orientation of the porphyry system at depth.
- Trenching: the Star East, Star North, and Star West target should benefit from trenching prior to drilling.

2 INTRODUCTION

Star Copper Corp. (“Star” or the “Company”), is based in Vancouver, British Columbia (BC) and owns 100% of the Star Property. The Property is located in the Atlin Mining Division of northwest BC; approximately 105 km west-southwest of Dease Lake, BC, and 50 km northwest of Telegraph Creek.

Star requested that Jeremy Hanson complete a National Instrument 43-101 report based on historic exploration conducted at the Project. Historic exploration includes: geologic mapping; soil and rock geochemistry; diamond drill-holes totalling 13926.5 m; 63.75 line-km of IP; and airborne Mag-EM-Rad surveys over the target areas.

This Technical Report conforms to the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects as required by National Instrument 43-101 and has been prepared on the Project area using the available historic geological, geophysical, and geochemical information for the Property and verification samples from historic drill core. This Technical Report has been prepared on behalf of Star.

The author of this Technical Report is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., is an independent Qualified Person.

Jeremy Hanson was personally involved in managing the 2014-2015 field programs on behalf of Prosper Gold Corp. He also visited the property on June 18th, 2022 for a property evaluation program.

This technical report will be used by Star in fulfillment of their continuous disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). This report is based upon publicly available assessment reports and unpublished reports and property data provided by Star, as supplemented by publicly-available government maps and publications and the authors' observations from a field visit and drill core re-assays for data verification.

The 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) co-ordinate system is used in this report. The Star Project is in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 9N. All monetary figures quoted in this report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in
Section 4 below have been provided to the Author and have been verified using 'Mineral Titles Online'.

The Author relies on information from historical reports on the Property. The Author has reviewed this material and believe that this data has been collected in a careful and conscientious manner and in accordance with the standards set out in NI 43-101. When appropriate, the Author has relied upon information previously reported in historical reports, including text excerpts and direct reproduction of figure information to illustrate discussions in the text.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located approximately 1150 km northwest of the city of Vancouver and 330 km southeast of the city of Whitehorse, YT (Figure 4–1). The Property comprises 19 contiguous mineral claims totalling 68.29 square kilometers within the Atlin Mining Division (Appendix A; Figure 4–2). The mineral claims are located on Crown Land, administered by the Government of British Columbia’s Mineral Titles Online system (“MTO"), and 100% registered in the name of Alpha Copper Corp, now called Star Copper Corp. Star is the operator for exploration on the Property. The Property is within the traditional territory of the Tahltan and Taku River Tlingit Nations.

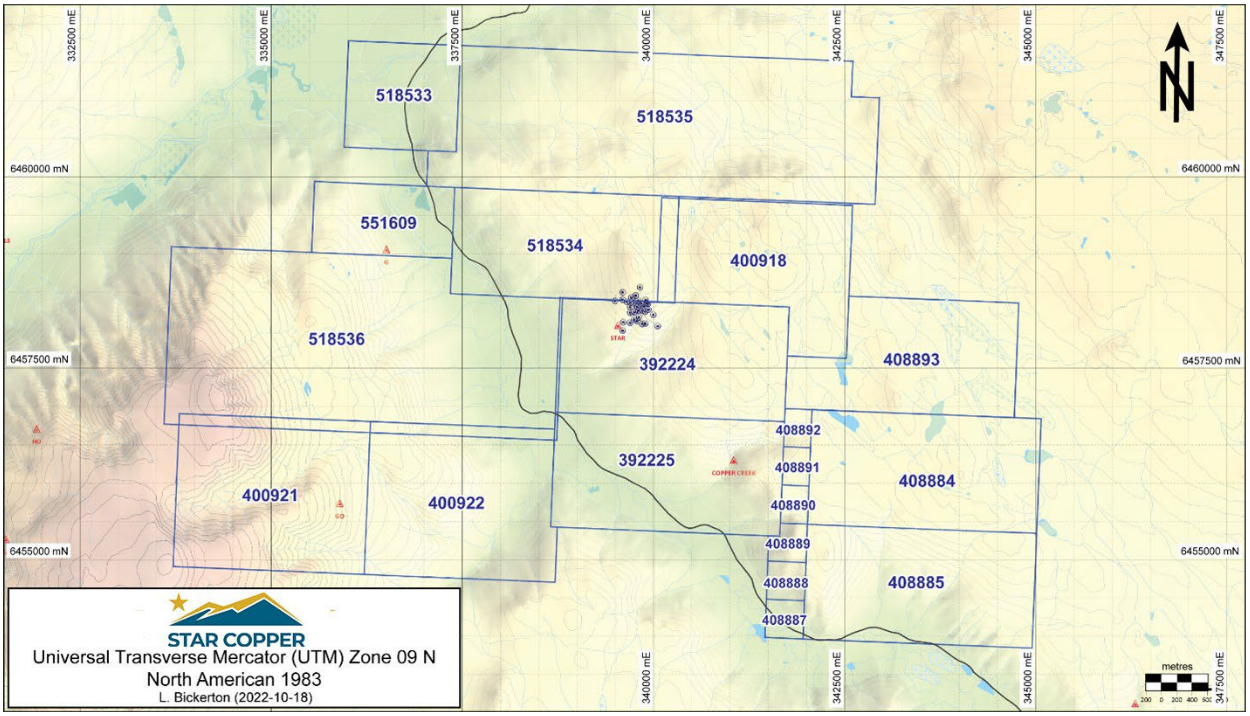
The Property is located within NTS map sheet 104J/04 and is centred approximately at 54°14'N latitude and 131°44'W longitude. The property covers 4 MINFILE showings: Dick Creek (104J 035), Copper Creek (104J 005), GO/Pyrrhotite Creek (104J 018) and G (104J 020).

There are five significant mineralized zones on the Property: the Star, Star North, Star East, Pyrrhotite Creek, and Copper Creek areas. The Copper Creek showing was the discovery area of the property in 1937. More details on these zones are available in the Geological Setting section of this report. There are currently no known mineral resources or reserves of historic mining operations on the Property and no known environmental liabilities. There are no known significant factors that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

Figure 4-1. Location Map of the Star Project

Topographic map of British Columbia (from the mineral titles online (MTO) application) with Star property added and surrounding provinces and states shaded in grey.

Figure 4-2. Star Project, Land Tenure Map



Current (as of October 18th, 2022) Star Project property claim map with claim numbers as per the listings in Appendix A to this report. The Sheslay trail is shown in black, MINFILE locations in red, and drill collars in dark blue.

4.1 Property Ownership

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim is granted 100% ownership of all sub-surface minerals. A valid Free Miner Certificate ("FMC") is required to record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer, and to conduct exploration for minerals on mineral claims within British Columbia. To conduct exploration work in British Columbia which involves mechanical ground disturbance or operation of a camp a permit must be issued. Multi-Year-Area-Based (MYAB) Permit MX-1-919, approval no. 20-0101506-0901 is applicable to the Star Project and was granted to Prosper Gold Corp. in 2020. The project is fully permitted for drilling from 200 drill sites, 50 line km of geophysical surveys with exposed electrodes, trenches and test pits, as well as new exploration trail (5 km by 3 m) until March 31, 2026. The permit was issued to Prosper Gold Corp., and was reissued to CAVU, which is a subsidiary or Star Copper Corp, on November 1, 2022.

The Star property consists of 19 contiguous mineral tenures totaling approximately 6,829.29 hectares which are on a path to be 100% owned by Star Copper Corp. Star currently own 49% and entered into an agreement to acquire the remaining 51% from Prosper Gold Corp. The Star Project is subject to a 2% NSR royalty held by David Mehner, Don Barker and Adam Travis; one-half of the royalty may be repurchased from the royalty holders for a price of $2,000,000.

The claims that comprise the Property are wholly located on Crown Land and the province of British Columbia owns all surface rights. There is no privately held ground within the area of the Property.

5 ACCESS, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, CLIMATE, AND PHYSIOGRAPY

5.1 Access, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The Star property is in northwestern British Columbia within the Atlin Mining Division, 105 km west-southwest of Dease Lake, BC and 50 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, BC (Figure 1). The property is centered on Latitude 58° 13' N, Longitude 131° 44'W (339200mE, 6458400nM, UTM Zone 9 NAD83) on NTS Map Sheet 104J/4 (BCGS maps 104J021,022).

The Star property is centred in the Hackett River valley, approximately 5 km southeast from the confluence with the Sheslay River. The property also covers the summit and eastern slopes of Kaketsa Mountain and the west-facing slopes that are east of the Hackett River.

Access to the claims by air is by fixed wing aircraft from either Dease Lake (~100km to the east-northeast of the property) or Whitehorse (~330 km north-northeast) to an airstrip located on the property near the Hackett-Sheslay River confluence. Approximately 10 km of cat trails lead from the airstrip to the Star, Pyrrhotite Creek, and Copper Creek target areas. Road access to the site from Telegraph Creek may be possible by the Golden Bear Road which runs east west from Telegraph Creek and passes approximately 8 km south of the Pyrrhotite/Polar Creek prospect in the southwest corner of the claim block. Use of this road would require upgrading and maintenance including washout reparations and new culverts to the existing road as well as bridge deck improvements. Access trails to the Property would then be required, approximately from km 92. The Star claim block also overlaps the historic Telegraph Creek Trail, now largely overgrown, that joins Telegraph Creek with Atlin to the north. The village of Dease Lake can supply fuel, groceries, aircraft services and minor subcontractor services. Larger work forces and mining personnel are readily available in Whitehorse, YK 330 km to the northwest, or Smithers and Terrace BC, approximately 500 km to the south. Multiple sources of water exist on the property including numerous creeks, streams and ponds as well as the Hackett River. Power would have to be provided by diesel generators as the nearest provincial power line terminates at the Iskut – Red Chris mine area, approximately 130 km southeast of the property. On the property there exists suitable areas for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites.

The Star camp has previously had capacity to house 20 or more persons; however, conditions of the camp have deteriorated since prior use. Tent pads are still useable, but kitchen facilities have collapsed and require a full rebuild. A camp generator is in good condition and will likely operate with a change of battery, fluids and filters. The area below camp which is the designated helicopter landing area is overgrown and will need to be brushed out. A Kubota KX121-3 excavator used for trenching and drill pad construction during Firesteel Resource's 2006-2007 work programs, is also stored at the Star camp. Good ATV trails exist from the Sheslay airstrip to the Star, Copper Creek and Pyrrhotite Creek targets, however a bridge over the Hackett River, suitable for foot or ATV traffic, is in very poor condition and requires rebuilding before it can be used. This bridge is necessary to link the camp to the ATV trails to the Pyrrhotite Creek showing but is not required for access to the Star or Copper Creek showings.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The topography of the Hackett River valley is rugged, ranging from 720 m (low) above sea level (ASL) at the bottom of the U-shaped valley to over 1900 m (high) at the summit of Kaketsa Mountain in the southwestern corner of the claim block. The valley walls give way to a plateau in the northwestern corner of the claims, where knobs reach elevations of 1250 m. A few major groves of spruce, pine and cottonwood have survived past forest fires, whereas the majority of the claims are covered by immature aspen. The tree-line occurs at approximately 1250 m ASL and higher elevations have vegetation of grasses with pockets of scrub brush and stunted black spruce and balsam fir. The highest elevations are typically devoid of any vegetation, except lichens.

The claims occur in an area of warm summers and cold winters, with low to moderate precipitation. The average annual snowfall is 138.0 cm. Surface exploration is generally restricted to the period from June through early October due to heavy snowfall in winter months, some of which typically remains on north-facing slopes until late summer, or year-round in areas of glacial ice (mostly restricted to the southwest part of the Property). Underground work can be completed year-round at the Project.

6 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Mineral exploration on the Star property has occurred from the 1950's through to 2014. Each program has returned encouraging results and further evidenced the potential for significant copper-gold mineralization on the property. Much of the historical work was filed for assessment purposes and is described in reports that are publicly available; all relative references are listed in Section 27.

A majority of the historical assessment reports do not conform to the standards of National Instrument 43-101, however, results for more recent exploration work (i.e., from 2003 to present) are generally presented in more detail than the earlier work and have been prepared by experienced geologists to industry-acceptable standards for their respective times. In many historic reports, only summary results are reported and details regarding sampling and analytical methods are typically absent (including data for historic grid location controls, sample and trench locations, as well as early drill collars).

Work on the property by the most recent operator (Prosper Gold Corp.) is described in Section 9 of this report (Exploration) while this section (History) describes work on the property prior to Star's acquisition in 2022.

Results for historical geochemical and geophysical surveys and for trenching and drilling are presented below in Sections 6.1 through 6.4. In each section, the results for the 3 main areas of interest are described separately. As noted, various names have been used for these 3 showings historically; this report will refer to the target areas as Star, Copper Creek, and Pyrrhotite Creek. The Star target area includes the main showing as well as two nearby areas are referred to as the Star East and Star North. For clarification when cross-referencing the current report with some of the historical reports, alternate historical names for the showings are as follows: Star (i.e., Dick Creek, Dick Creek West, DK Creek); Pyrrhotite Creek (i.e., Polar Creek, GO); Star East (i.e., Sevensma).

Table 6.1 Summarized History of Exploration on the Star Project area

Year	Property Owner	Property Operator	History of exploration on the Star Project
1937	-		Copper Creek showing discovered by prospecting
1955-56	Brikon Syndicate	Brikon Exploration Ltd.	Mr. Fred Callison of Telegraph Creek staked the property (1955), and optioned to Brikon Sydicate. 4 holes drilled by Brikon at Copper Creek showing, however records are unavailable (BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports 1955; 1956).
1960-64	Newmont Exploration Ltd. / Kennco	Newmont Exploration Ltd.	Geophysics (Airborne Magnetic Survey) conducted by Newmont in 1964 (Gutrath, 1965)
1968-70	Skyline Explorations Ltd.	Atled Exploration Management Ltd.	Skyline Explorations Ltd. acquire Copper Creek prospect (1968). Work done in the Copper Creek showing area where extensive Cu mineralization discovered, plus large area of anomalous Cu in soils. Pyrrhotite Creek showing discovered. Large area of anomalous Cu defined by rock and soil sampling here. 6 holes drilled at Copper Creek showing. Incomplete results reported (Cukor and Sevensma, 1970; Kuran, 1996).
1971	Skyline Explorations Ltd.	Atled Exploration Management Ltd.	Skyline: Detailed mapping, Pyrrhotite Creek area, recce mapping and sampling elsewhere. Grid was extended NE of Pyrrhotite Creek showing (to 'G' showing). IP survey of Pyrrhotite Creek area defines large chargeability anomaly but poor-quality data; coincident Cu-Mo in soils on flanks of IP anomaly, encouraging results from trenching (Gutrath et al, 1971; Gutrath & Darney, 1972; Darney & Gutrath, 1971; Gutrath & Neilsen, 1971).
1972-73	Skyline Explorations Ltd.	Atled Exploration Management Ltd.	Skyline: Sheslay airstrip constructed. Trenching at Pyrrhotite Creek showing returned 0.48% Cu over 425 feet. 9 holes drilled this area, summary results only available, Cu only (Panteleyev and Dudas, 1972; Kuran, 1996). Most claims expired in 1975-76.

1976	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge re-staked Copper Creek prospect (1976). Dick Creek showing (now Star) staked the same year and defined through geology, geochemistry and trenching.
1980	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge: Mag and IP surveys done over Copper Creek and Dick Creek (Star) showings. Geochemical survey covered area between Dick Creek and Copper Creek showings with some encouraging results (Lisle and Walcott, 1981).
1983	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge: Geological mapping completed SE of Copper Creek (Ostensoe, 1983). Polar Creek prospect (now Pyrrhotite Creek) staked in 1983.
1984	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge: Star/Copper Creek grid resampled to include Au-Ag analysis, Au:Ag:Cu correlation confirmed (Lisle, 1984).
1988-89	United Cambridge Mines Ltd. / Interex Development Corp.	United Cambridge Mines Ltd.	United Cambridge: Two small soil grids done to test vein/shear targets. Potential for vein and porphyry-type Cu-Au mineralization confirmed (Thompson, 1989a; b).
1991	Golden Ring Resources Ltd.	Golden Ring Resources Ltd.	Golden Ring: Airborne survey flown over property and soil geochemistry over the Star target area (Dvorak, 1991; Mosher, 1992)
1992	Golden Ring Resources Ltd.	Golden Ring Resources Ltd.	Follow-up work (223 soils) in the vicinity of the gold-in-soil with coincident IP anomaly outlined in 1983-1984 between the Dick Creek and the Copper Creek occurrences.
1995	497281 B.C. Ltd.	-	Thorough compilation of previous work completed.
1996	Erin Ventures	Erin Ventures	Erin Ventures: Ground VLF surveys at Dick Creek (Star) targets, minor soil sampling. Drilling attempted at Dick Creek East (Star East) but abandoned after 70 feet due to equipment failure (Thompson, 1997).
2001	-	-	The Cop 1-4 claims held by Paul Sorbara were allowed to lapse in April 2001.
2002	-	-	March 2002, the Copper Creek 1 & 2 claims were staked on behalf of Dave Mehner, Adam Travis and Don Barker after a review of the recent R.G.S release and Minfile description

2003	Firesteel Resources Ltd. / Mehner, Travis, & Barker	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Copper Creek claims were optioned to Firesteel Resources Inc. Soil/IP coverage extended E-NE of existing grid. Dick Creek North (Star North) geochemical anomaly extended to 200 x 600 m in size. New geochemical anomaly identified 500 m to the north. 3 large coincident IP chargeability anomalies were defined, with coincident Cu-Au soil anomalies (Travis, 2004).
2004	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Trenching at Dick Creek (Star) returned 0.43% Cu, 0.25 g/t Au over 216 m. 7 holes drilled; results include 242.3 m @ 0.44% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au. Geochemical grid extended to NE and Dick Creek North anomaly enlarged (Lane, 2005).
2005-2008	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Additional drilling in Dick Creek (Star) area (12 holes, 2005; 4 holes, 2007) confirms and expands area of mineralization. Significant trenching done at Pyrrhotite Creek and Dick Creek (Star) targets. A detailed (5 m contour) base map was prepared for the property (Young, 2008).
2010	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Identify ultramafics in high magnetic area near Dick Creek North (Star North) target. High Cu values returned from rock samples SE of Dick Creek (Star) showing. Core photographic record completed (Ledwon and Beck, 2010).
2011	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Firesteel Resources Ltd.	Prospecting and sampling at Dick Creek North (Star North) identified copper mineralization in subcrop (Ledwon and Rensby, 2011). Geological mapping and rock sampling done at Dick Creek (Star) and Dick Creek North (Star North) showings (98 samples) to understand relationship between lithology and mineralization (Hammon and Ledwon, 2011)
2013	Firesteel Resources Ltd. / Prosper Gold Corp.	Prosper Gold Corp.	Prosper Gold Corp. enters into option agreement to acquire Sheslay property. Prosper conducts soil Geochemical survey over the Star and Copper Creek target areas. Re-logging of all historic core. Fall program of 6 diamond drillholes in Star deposit, 1461 line km multiparameter airborne geophysical survey, 30.4 line km IP and resistivity survey, 979 soil samples (Ganton, 2013)
2014	Otso Gold Corp. / Prosper Gold Corp.	Prosper Gold Corp.	24 diamond drillholes (7762 m), prospecting Star North and Star East 20 diamond drill holes (6661.5 m) at the Star target. Mapping and drilling confirmed the presence of copper mineralization within mineralized corridors at the Pyrrhotite Creek target. Three diamond drill holes (951.9 m) at Pyrrhotite Creek to test geochemical and geophysical

			anomalies. Mapping and prospecting across the Star North and Star East targets. One diamond drill hole (136.9 m) tested geophysical and geochemical anomalies at the Star East target but ended before reaching target depth (Ganton and Hanson, 2014).
2022	CAVU Energy Metals Corp. / Prosper Gold Corp.	CAVU Energy Metals Corp.	CAVU Energy Metals Corp. enters into option agreement to acquire Star property. Conducts field visit to evaluate inventory, core storage, camp conditions.

6.1 Geochemistry

Soil sampling programs were completed on the property by previous operators in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1980, 1984, 1989, 1991, 1996, 2003, and 2004 (Table 6.1). The historic surveys used different sampling and analytical methods and dominantly were conducted over small grids and extensions to historic grids. The element suite varied for each historic survey but each survey measured Cu in soils. Location control for historical data is poor, and the data includes samples analyzed by different labs (i.e., different analytical techniques and detection limits).

An additional soil survey was completed in 2013 by Prosper Gold Corp. that is described in Section 9 of this report but also included in the discussion below for clarity. The coverage of soil sampling on the property includes the east side of the Hackett River (over the Star and Copper Creek targets) and the west side of the river (covering the Pyrrhotite Creek target).

Figure 6.1 shows compiled copper-in-soil geochemistry on the two main grids. Gold soil results for the Star-Copper Creek grid are shown on Figure 6.2. Gold-in-soil values are not available for the Pyrrhotite
Creek grid, whereas molybdenum values are not available for most of the Star-Copper Creek grid. The grids cover moderately to extremely steep slopes, and some component of down-slope dispersion is thought to have taken place (Caron, 2013). It is also important to note that post-mineral basalts cap the older rocks in the northeast part of the property and obscure the soil geochemical response of mineralization in this area. Results for each of the three main zones of known mineralization are discussed below

6.1.1 Star Area

As described in Caron (2013):

> *"The main* [Star] *target is covered by a large, strong, coincident copper-gold soil anomaly (see* [Figures 6.1 and 6.2]*). At the 90th percentile for copper (675 ppm Cu), the anomaly measures approximately 500 x 500 m in size. Anomalous but discontinuous gold-in-soil values occur within this area and continue to the northeast beyond the limits of highly anomalous copper. Considerable trenching and drilling has been done to test the [Star] target… Two additional coincident copper-gold soil anomalies occur nearby, as shown on the same figures. The [Star] North anomaly is located approximately 1 km northeast of the main [Star] zone…"*

The results from the 750 x 750m soil anomaly over the Star North include soil values up to 8510 ppm copper and 430 ppb Au that outlined an open-ended anomaly at least 60 metres wide and 365 metres long (cf. Travis, 2004).

The Star East target, located 1 km southeast of the main Star zone, is outlined by a 300 x 300 m gold anomaly in soils (i.e., greater than 50 ppb), that is coincident with three copper geochemical anomalies (i.e., greater than 350 ppm; cf. Travis, 2004).

The 2013 geochemical survey was conducted to confirm and expand on the Star, Star East, and Star
North geochemical and geophysical targets. The results of the 2013 soil geochemical program suggests that the Star East and Start North are both multi-element anomalies with weakly anomalous values of Ag, Mo, Zn, and Pb coincident with both targets. Copper in soil values returned anomalous values as high as 30539ppb Cu in the areas directly over the Star, Star East, and Star north anomalies. A strong anomaly, as expected, occurs directly over the Star drilling area along the orientation baseline in 2013 (339700mE; Ganton, 2013). Gold assays returned a coincident anomaly with Cu at the Star East target and also exhibits a north-south trend between the Star North and Star East targets. Silver in soil shows a minor anomaly in the region of the Star North and Star East anomaly, with an anomalous zone to the west of the main Star anomaly (centered at 339000mE, 345900mN) with values ranging from 65 to 100ppm Ag (Ganton, 2013). A strong molybdenum geochemical anomaly occurs at the Star North target (340400mE, 6458600mN; Ganton, 2013), approximately 200 m south of anomalous zones of copper; although no appreciable anomaly occurs over the Star and Star East anomaly.

Anomalous Zn and Pb in soil values occur on the property, partly in conjunction with Cu, Au, Ag, and Mo values at the Star East and Star North targets, as described by Ganton (2013):

> *"The anomalous area returned values as high as 11997ppb Zn at 340400mE 6458600mN, slightly south of the Star north anomaly, but coincident with a molybdenum anomaly. Zinc values are elevated at 339700mE, 6459000mN, approximately 400m to the north of the Star target area, but the extent of the anomaly is not fully covered by this survey. Sporadic anomalies occur over the sample area with values ranging from 1000ppm to 3000ppm.*
>
> *Strongly anomalous lead values returned by the geochemical survey occur over the Star East target… Lead values reached a maximum of 2039ppb Pb at Star East (340700mE 6457900mN) and Copper Creek (341800mE 6456200mN and 342300mE 6455350mN). No anomaly of considerable size or magnitude occurs in conjunction with other elemental anomalies at the Star North Target, although there is a weak anomaly with values in the order of 200-400ppb Pb north of the Star Target at 340000mE 6459000mN."*

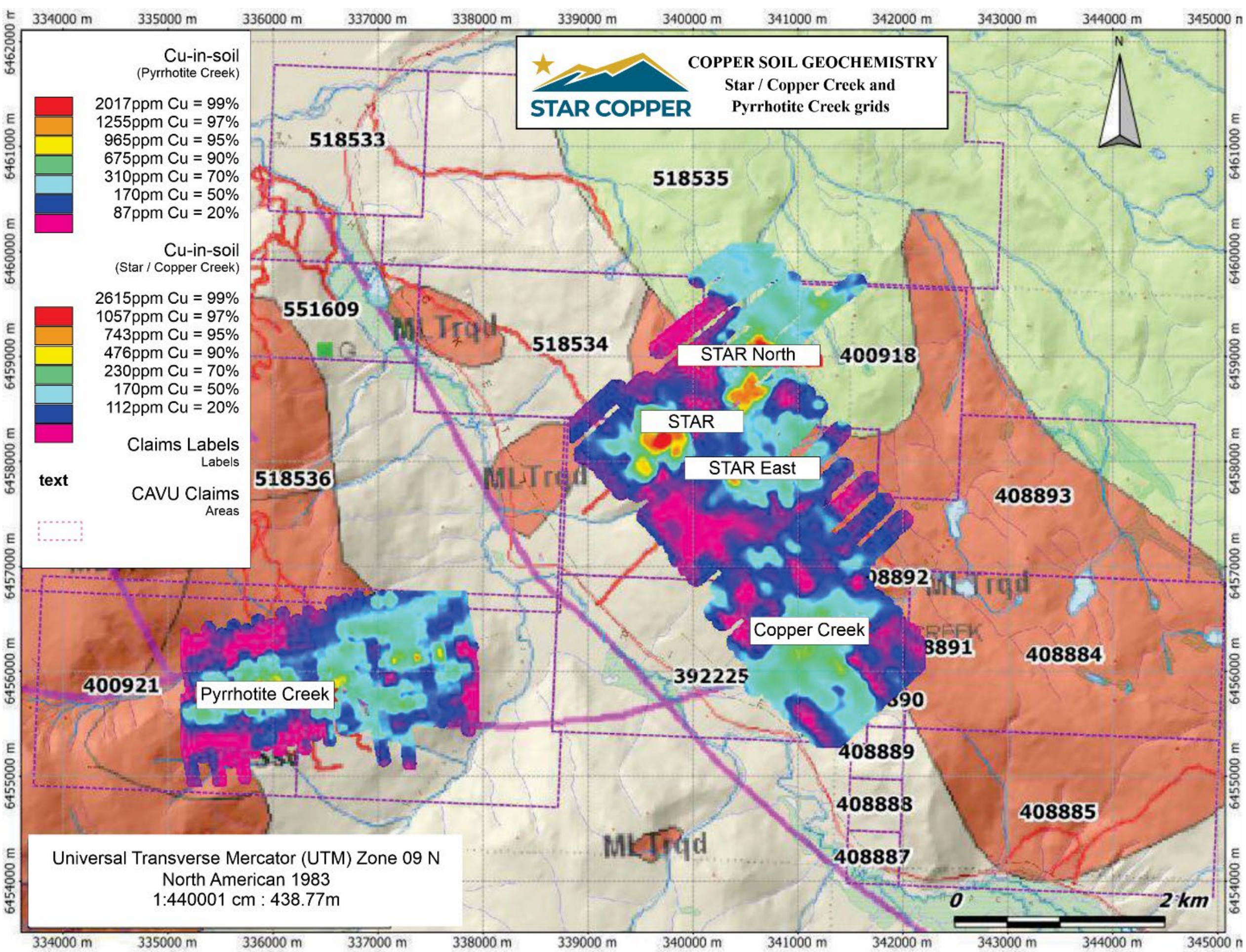
Interpretations of the 2013 soil geochemistry survey were summarized by Ganton (2013):

> "*The 2013 geochemical program resulted in the confirmation of the… previously identified soil anomalies by Firesteel Resources… as well as identified new areas of anomalous Ag, Mo, Zn and Pb. It is evident that the Star East and Star North, the only targets to have the entire target area sampled, have clear multi-element anomalies. The Star North target is characterized by a strong coincident Cu-Au-Mo in soil anomalies, with weaker Ag in soil anomaly also occurring. Strangely enough, Zn and Pb anomalies do not occur directly coincident with Cu-Au-Mo-Ag*

anomalies at the Star North and Star East. The Zn anomaly is slightly juxtaposed to the south of Star North by 200m. A weak Pb anomaly occurs 500m to the east of Star North. The Star East target is similarly characterized by strong Cu-Au and a slightly weaker Ag soil anomaly. Unlike the Star North however, the Star East has no direct Mo anomaly. Anomalous Mo values could occur to the south of the sampled area, similar juxtaposition seen at the Star North anomaly. Increased Mo concentrations are evident along the most southerly samples collected directly south of the Star East target areas…

Interestingly, a faint north-south copper in soil anomaly appears to show some connectivity between the Star East and Star North targets… This anomalous area of copper is more apparent than what was evident in previous survey results… The apparent connectivity between Star, Star East and Star North poses to vastly increase the footprint of the target area and is an exciting possibility that warrants further investigation."

Figure 6-1. Compiled copper-in-soil geochemistry on the Property

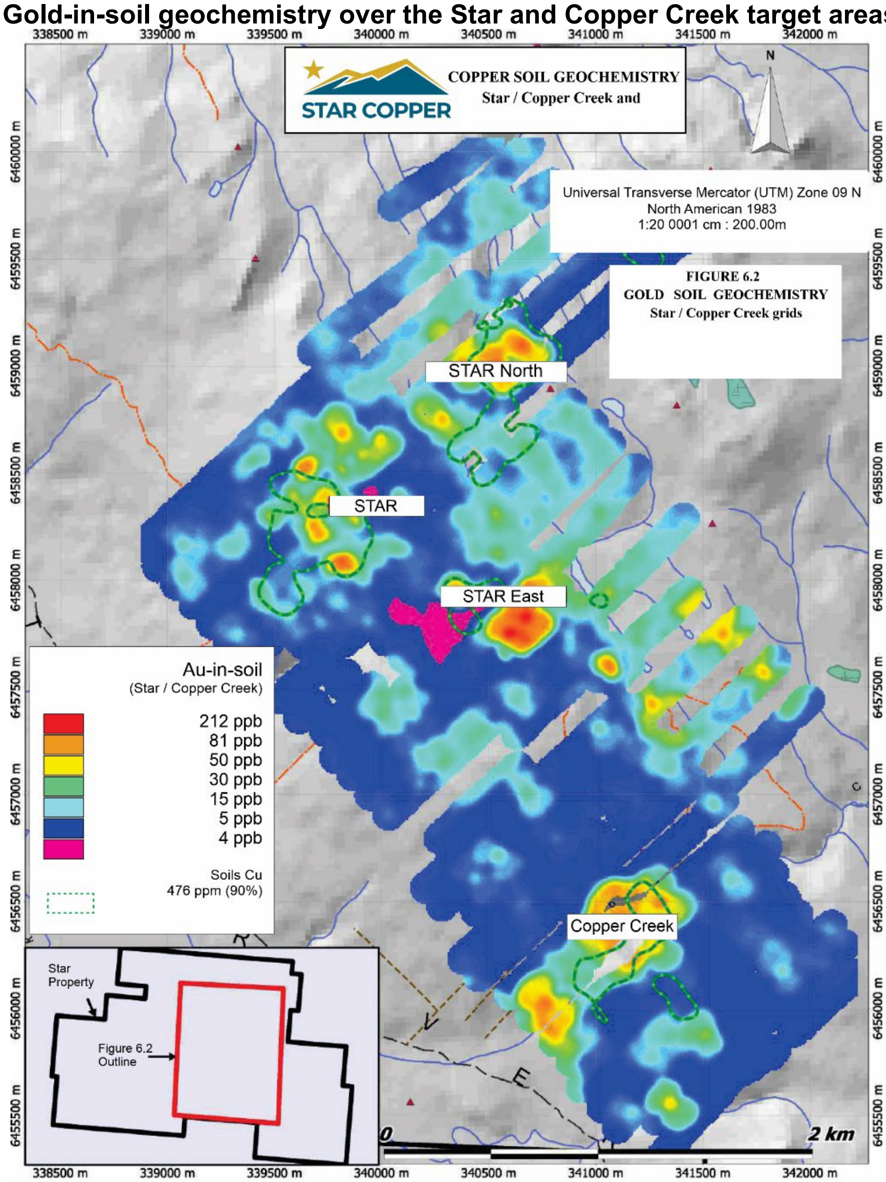


(modified after Caron, 2013)

6.1.2 Copper Creek

The Copper Creek target is centered on an extensive gossan, exposed along the walls of Copper Creek canyon and on the steep west-facing slopes of the Hackett River valley Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show historical soil sampling in the area, and the target is characterized by a strong coincident northeast-trending copper-gold soil anomaly. As described by Caron (2013), the 90% percentile (476 ppm Cu) in the area defines an anomaly exceeding 250 x 500 m in size at Copper Creek. The 2013 survey provided additional and overlapping coverage of soil geochemistry and confirmed existing multi-element anomalies of the target zones on the property.

Figure 6-2. Gold-in-soil geochemistry over the Star and Copper Creek target areas



(modified after Caron, 2013)

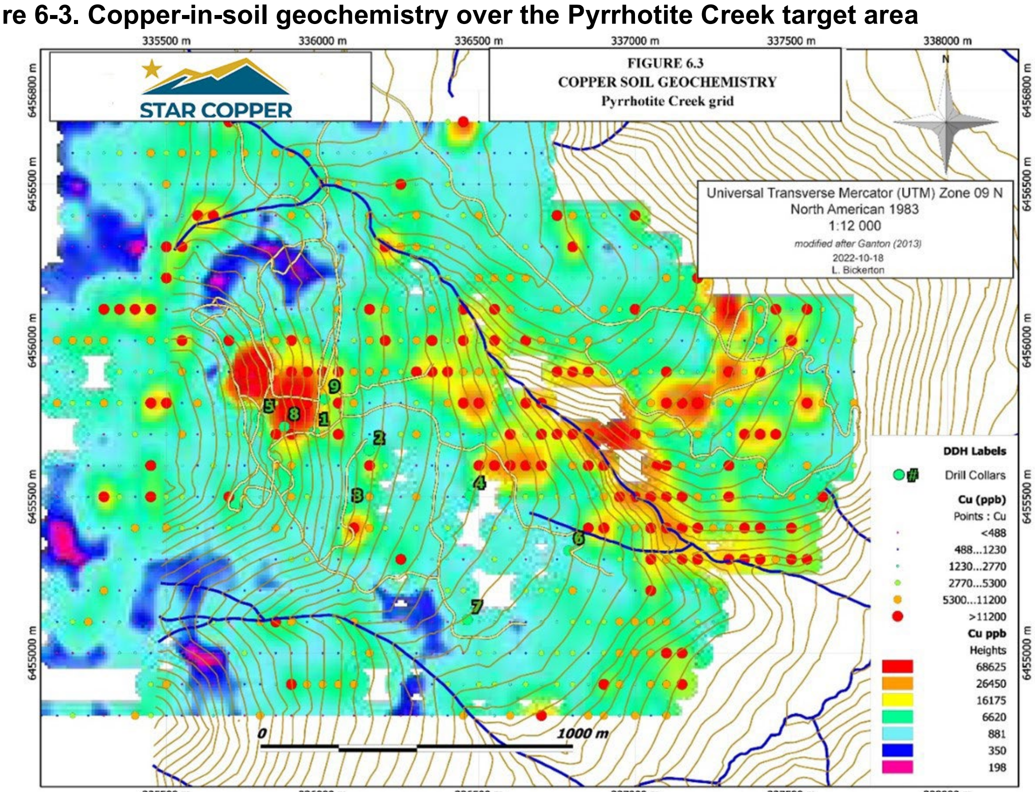
6.1.3 Pyrrhotite Creek

The Pyrrhotite Creek target was primarily explored by soil geochemical grids in the early 1970's (by Skyline Explorations Ltd.). The location control for these samples is poor and the analytical results are limited to Cu and Mo, including localized samples that were also measured for Pb and Zn (Caron, 2013).

The work done in the early 1970's is described in a previous assessment report authored by Travis (2004):

> *"in 1970 and in 1971, grids were completed in the area that total approximately 22 miles of lines marked at 100 foot intervals at 400 foot line spacing. The soil sampling results indicate a 700 m wide x 3000 m long open-ended copper in soil anomaly (> 200 ppm). …. Molybdenum was also analysed and in most instances is coincident with high copper values but is also high within the previously mentioned glacial overburden areas, perhaps reflecting higher background molybdenum in the Kaketsa pluton to the west.*
>
> *Later in 1989 two small soil grids were completed in the area of the main zone trenches, with a total of 86 soil and 14 rock samples taken. This is the first time that gold values were reported with gold in soil values as high as 280 ppb and copper in soils to 4900 ppm reported from this program".*

Figure 6-3. Copper-in-soil geochemistry over the Pyrrhotite Creek target area

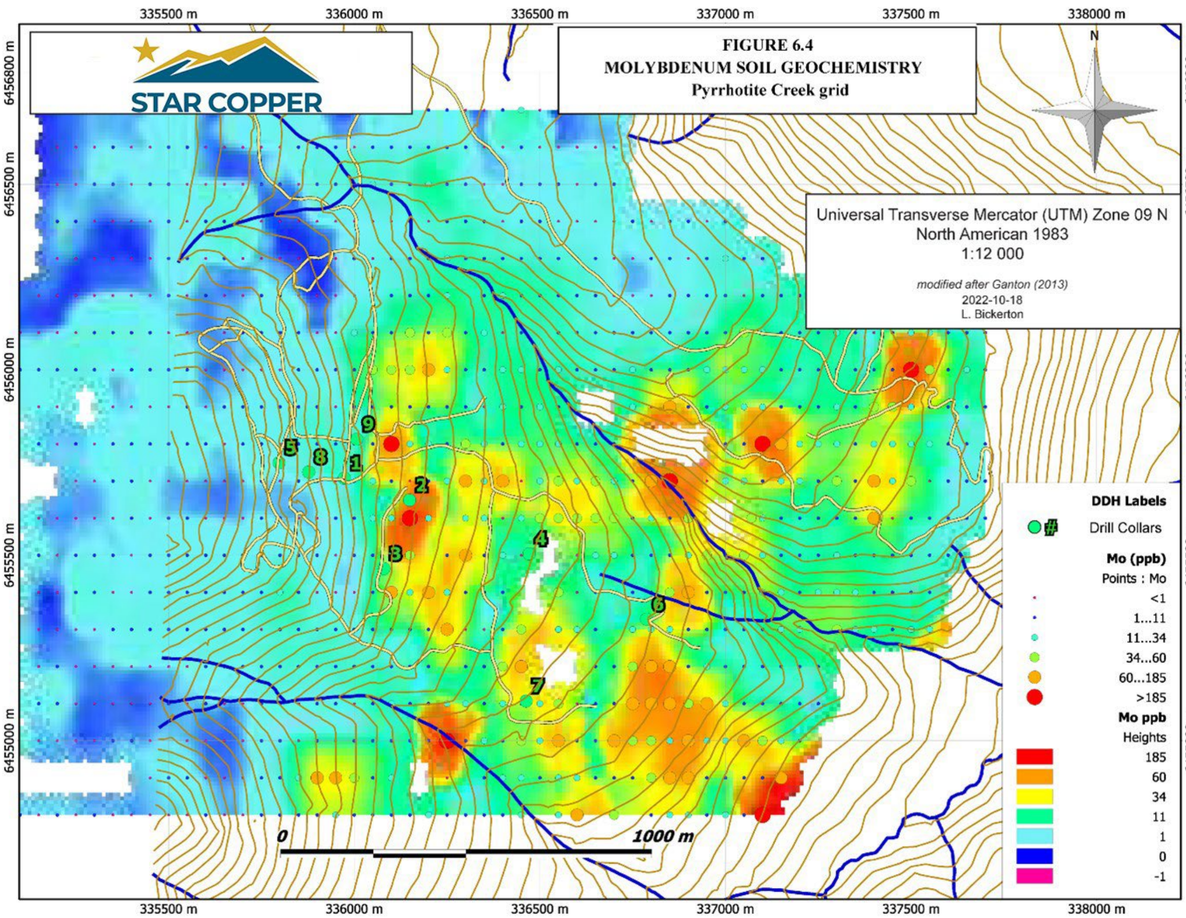


(modified after Ganton, 2013)

In 2013, a 979 sample soil geochemical survey over the Pyrrhotite Creek target area was conducted, with samples collected at 50 m intervals along 19 lines, spaced 100 m apart (covering a 1.9 x 2.2 km area). The results of the 2013 geochemical survey are shown in Figure 6.3 and 6.4 (Cu and Mo, respectively) and summarized by element measured in Ganton (2013):

> *"The soil geochemical survey confirmed anomalous copper in soils values in the area of drill holes 1, 5, 8, and 9 from the 1970s. This area measures 400m by 400m with values up to 68ppm. Background copper in soil values for Pyrrhotite Creek average 0.83ppm. Although there are anomalous spot samples over the majority of the grid (>11.2ppm), the majority are clustered within the Polar Creek valley and slightly to the northeast…*
> *…Anomalous molybdenum is soil values occur in conjunction with the multi-element soil anomaly previously reported in assessment report #3515… The core of the main anomaly occurs in a 500m x 150m area centered at 336150mE and 6455600mN. Towards the southeast corner of the grid, molybdenum values become increasingly diffuse with values greater than 60ppb covering a 0.25km^2 area. This anomaly occurs approximately 500m to the southeast and downslope from the main copper in soil anomaly…*
> *…A silver anomaly is coincident with the copper in soil anomaly centered at 335900mE and 6455800mN. Silver values range from 100 to 175ppb. Interestingly, there are no appreciable silver anomalies trending to the southeast as was seen with molybdenum. There is however, a large area of anomalous silver on the northeast side of Polar Creek. This area is consists of two separate anomalous highs with values in the 150-175ppb range. These two anomalies measure approximately 200m x 300m and 400m x 300m respectively".*

Figure 6-4. Molybdenum-in-soil geochemistry over the Pyrrhotite Creek target area



(modified after Ganton, 2013)

6.2 Geophysics

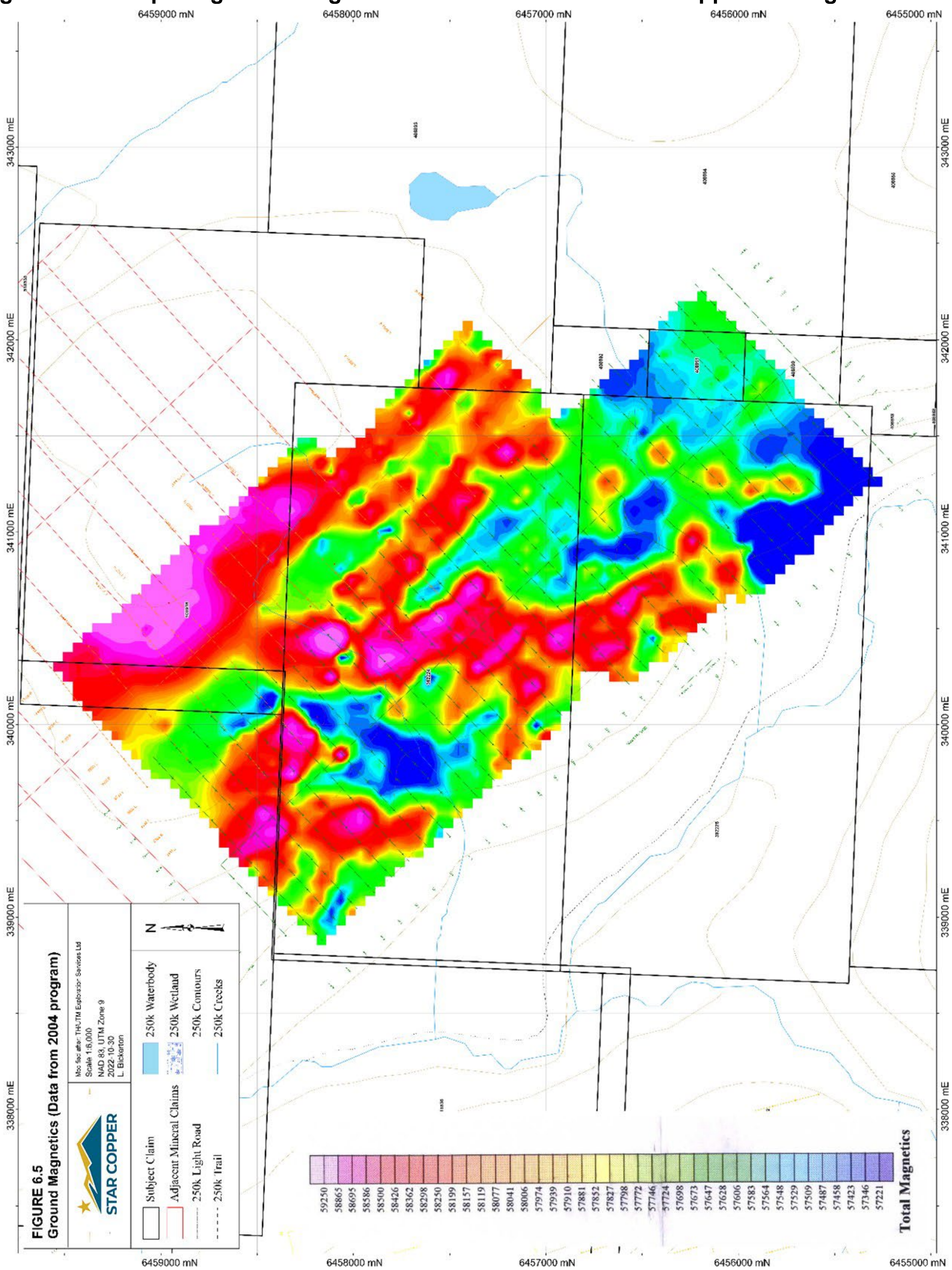
Historical geophysical work on the property has included a number of different surveys by various operators. Aeromagnetic surveys were flown over the property in 1964, 1991, and in 2013. The 1991 Aerodat airborne survey included magnetics, frequency-domain EM, and VLF, but did not include
radiometrics (Dvorak, 1991).

The 2013 airborne survey covered the entire property (an area measuring 15.7 x 8.3 km) for a total of 1462 line km. Survey lines were flown at 100m spacing at a heading of 270°/090°, with tie lines flown at 1000m spacing at a heading of 000°/180° (Ganton, 2013). The survey provided a range of geophysical signatures and distinguished the Mt. Kaketsa plutonic suite from the Stuhini Group and Level Mountain volcanic rocks. Ganton (2013) summarized interpretations from the survey results:

> *"field magnetic values… greater than 57,300nT correlate well with known exposures of intrusive rock. The Kaketsa stock and its satellite intrusions display magnetic signatures that are similar to the intrusive body related to the Star target, where values range from 57,300nT to 57,800nT. These intrusions have a magnetic signature that differs significantly from the dark coloured, highly magnetic diorite observed to the east of the North Star target… Narrow disjointed magnetic lows, which may indicate locations of faulting, follow the Hackett River valley (Travis, 2004). A linear magnetic low trends north-northwest through the Star East anomaly to the North Star anomaly (approximately 300m from the Star zone). Another interpreted fault, oriented northwest-southeast and parallel to the Hackett River valley, is observed in magnetic data approximately 250m northeast of the Copper Creek and Star East targets. A clear break in magnetic pattern occurs north and east of the Star zone, and is coincident with the boundary between Miocene Level Mountain volcanic rocks and the late Triassic basement. The linearity of the break could suggest faulting or a topographic barrier of flow, such as infill of a pre-existing valley during Level Mountain volcanism…*
>
> *…The radiometric data indicates that the younger Miocene to Pleistocene Level Mountain volcanics are slightly more radiogenic than the basement rocks of the Stuhini Group volcanic rocks and related intrusive rocks. This is most apparent in the area directly north and 5km from the Star target. There is a sharp contrast in total count (K+U+Th) increasing from 0.6-1 to 3-4ppm (Kcor+Ucor+Thcor). This contrast is linear in nature and coincident with a linear magnetic anomaly that defines the contact between the Level Mountain volcanic rocks and the basement".*

Ground geophysical surveys were done over portions of the property in 1969, 1970, 1980, 1984, 2003, and 2013. Results of these surveys were compiled by Kuran (1996), Travis (2004) and Caron (2013), and are discussed below. The geophysical survey commissioned by Prosper Gold Corp. in 2013 is described in Section 9 of the report, but results are also incorporated in the following discussion for clarity.

Figure 6-5. Compiled ground magnetometer results for the Star-Copper Creek grid



(modified after Ledwon and Rensby, 2011)

6.2.1 Star Area

The compiled ground magnetometer results for the Star-Copper Creek grid are shown in Figure 6.5, and IP chargeability and resistivity are shown on Figures 6.6 and 6.7, respectively. Ganton (2013) summarizes the results from the ground induced polarization (IP) survey:

> "*The IP survey confirmed large chargeability anomalies (>30mV, N=2) coincident with copper and gold soil geochemical anomalies at the Star, Star North and Star East zones. The entire area encompassing the Star, Star East, and Star North targets, an area that measures approximately 1800m by 1800m, has a chargeability greater than 25mV over. The Star chargeability anomaly (>30mV) measures 750m by 350m reaching a maximum of 40mV. The Star North chargeability anomaly measures 625m by 300m and consists of two chargeability peaks measuring 35mV and 40mV respectively. The Star East anomaly, the largest of all three targets, measures 750m by 575m and has a local maximum of 45mV. At a greater depth of investigation (N=5), the Star, Star North and Star East anomalies exhibit less connectivity that the shallower readings of the N=2 array.*
>
> *…A considerably large resistivity low is coincident with the Star zone. This low, irregular polygon has values less than 123 Ohm*m. Interestingly, the Star East and Star North zones occur on the flanks of resistivity highs that have values greater than 450 Ohm*m. Both resistivity highs at the Star North and Star East target areas dramatically decrease from 450 Ohm*m to 275Ohm*m over a distance of 100m. These resistivity characteristics indicate that the Star North and Star East zones differ in nature from the Star zone and exhibit no connectivity".*

The Star target and most of the drilling done in the Star area is characterized by a strong IP chargeability anomaly that is flanked by zones of high resistivity and positive magnetic anomalies. The Star East target is also defined by a zone of strong IP chargeability, whereas the Star North target is defined by a zone of moderate to high IP chargeability extending a considerable distance to the southeast (beyond the limits of anomalous soil geochemistry).

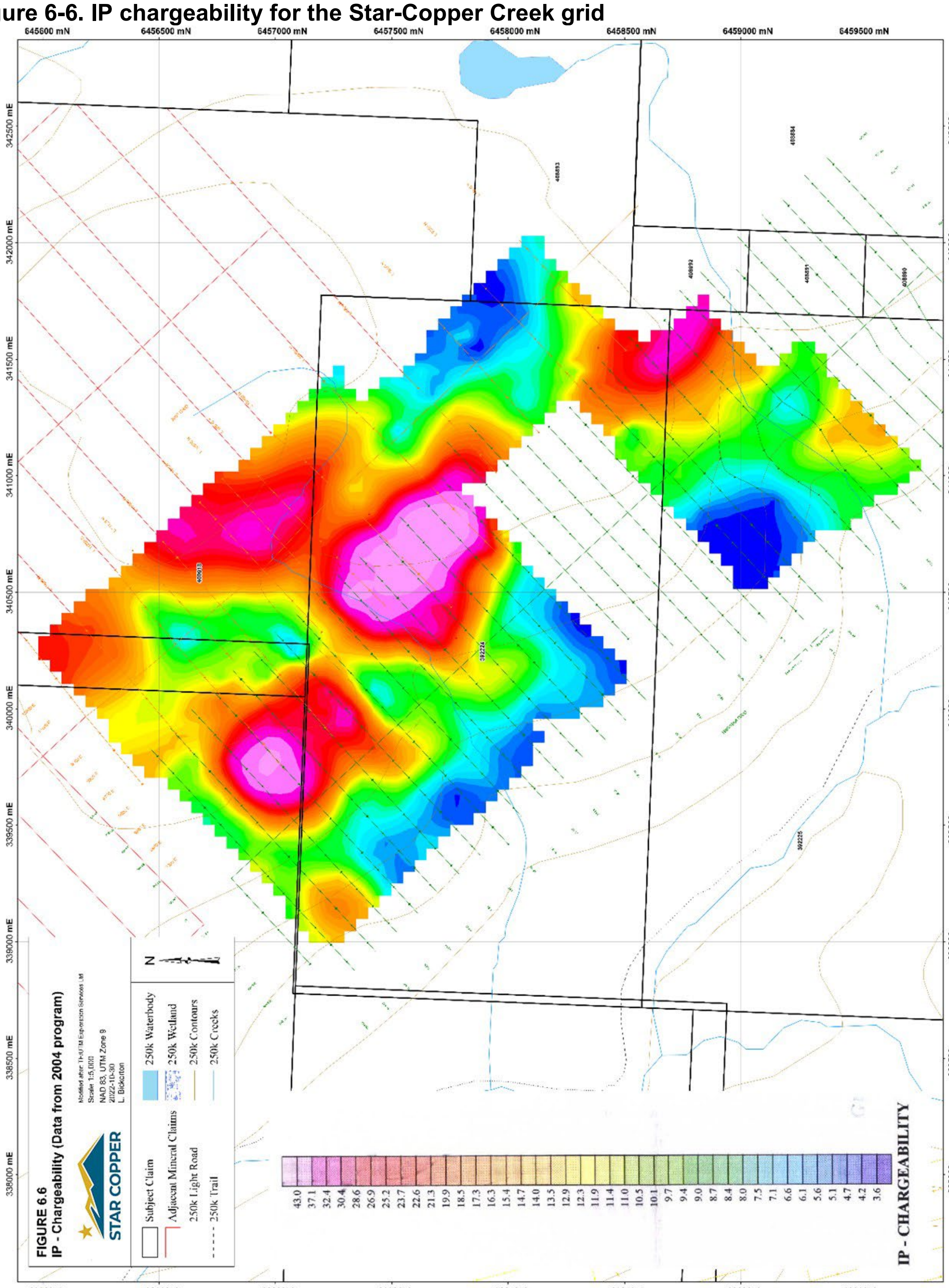
A prominent north-trending zone of high magnetic response occurs in the central portion of the grid. A gap in IP coverage exists in the area between the Star East and Copper Creek showings.

6.2.2 Copper Creek

As shown on Figures 6.6 and 6.7, the Copper Creek target is characterized in the IP survey by low resistivity and flanking chargeability highs. There is an east-northeast trending (250 x 500 m; Figure 6.5) magnetic low over the Copper Creek occurrence, which has been attributed previously to faulting (Travis, 2004).

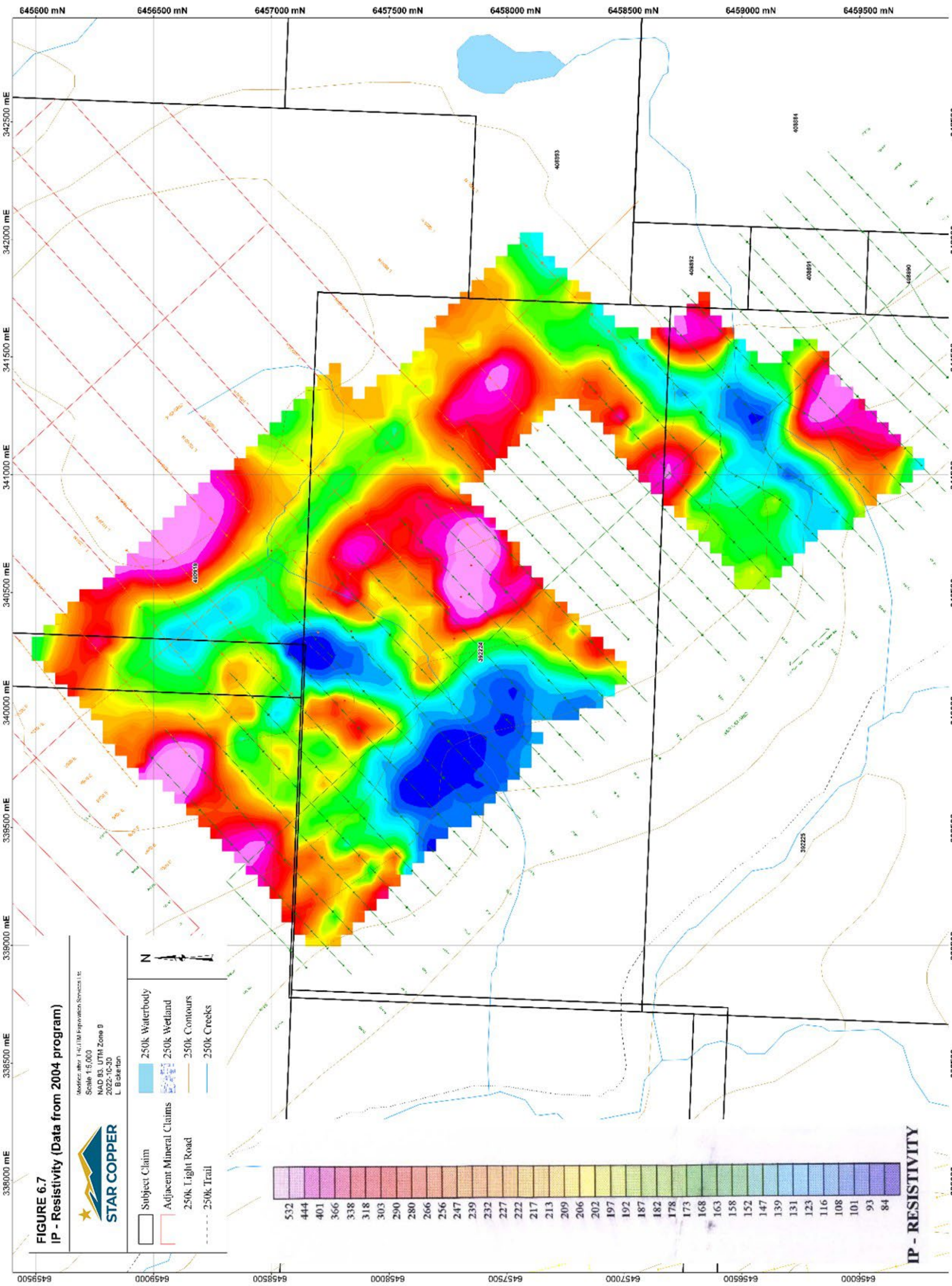
The chargeability response along the Copper Creek target is not as strong as the Star, and this has led previous workers to infer mineralization consists of narrow zones with no great extent (Lisle and Walcott, 1980). However, Caron (2013) concluded that more recent results from drilling and rock chip sampling indicate significance of mineralization in this area.

Figure 6-6. IP chargeability for the Star-Copper Creek grid



(modified after Ledwon and Rensby, 2011)

Figure 6-7. IP resistivity for the Star-Copper Creek grid



(modified after Ledwon and Rensby, 2011)

6.2.3 Pyrrhotite Creek

Ground geophysics was last completed at the Pyrrhotite Creek target in 1971 by Skyline Exploration (Gutrath et al, 1971; Gutrath and Neilsen, 1971). The work by Skyline in 1971 included a 35.4 line km ground magnetometer survey and a 23 line km 3 electrode array IP survey over the Pyrrhotite Creek grid. The very steep slopes at Pyrrhotite Creek (Poplar Creek gorge) resulted in terrain effects that limited the geophysical surveys. Additional limitations for the historical data include influences from glacial cover, as described by Gutrath and Neilsen (1971):

> *"The survey has been severely influenced by changes in thickness and conductivity of water bearing glacial cover. Talus slopes offered very poor electrical contact especially around the showing and within the Bone Creek cirque… Overburden thicknesses could be up to or even greater than 200 feet between Line 28 E and L 36E south of the baseline".*

Despite the above limitations, Gutrath and Neilsen (1971) note that,

> *"A very large, relatively high chargeability area whose lateral dimensions are 2400 by 1600 feet with a peak of 29 msecs is situated in the southwest quadrant of the grid from the Bone Creek cirque to near the main showing. The only outcrop noticed within this anomaly… consisted of pyritized, leached volcanics with minor chalcopyrite…*
>
> *A slightly smaller, more elongate yet equally impressive anomaly straddles Pyrrhotite Creek and strikes northeasterly… Outcroppings along Pyrrhotite Creek within this zone reveal leached pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.*
>
> *There is a strong suggestion that the two above mentioned anomalies are one and the same feature and that the break between them is due to an overburden and talus filled N-S trending depression in the bedrock. It is difficult to distinguish between the chargeability effects due to thickness of overburden and those due to sulphides content of the underlying rocks".*

Caron (2013) notes, and the author re-iterates, that because of the survey limitations and the poor location control for the surveys, it is not worth reproducing diagrams displaying the historic geophysical information for the Pyrrhotite Creek grid.

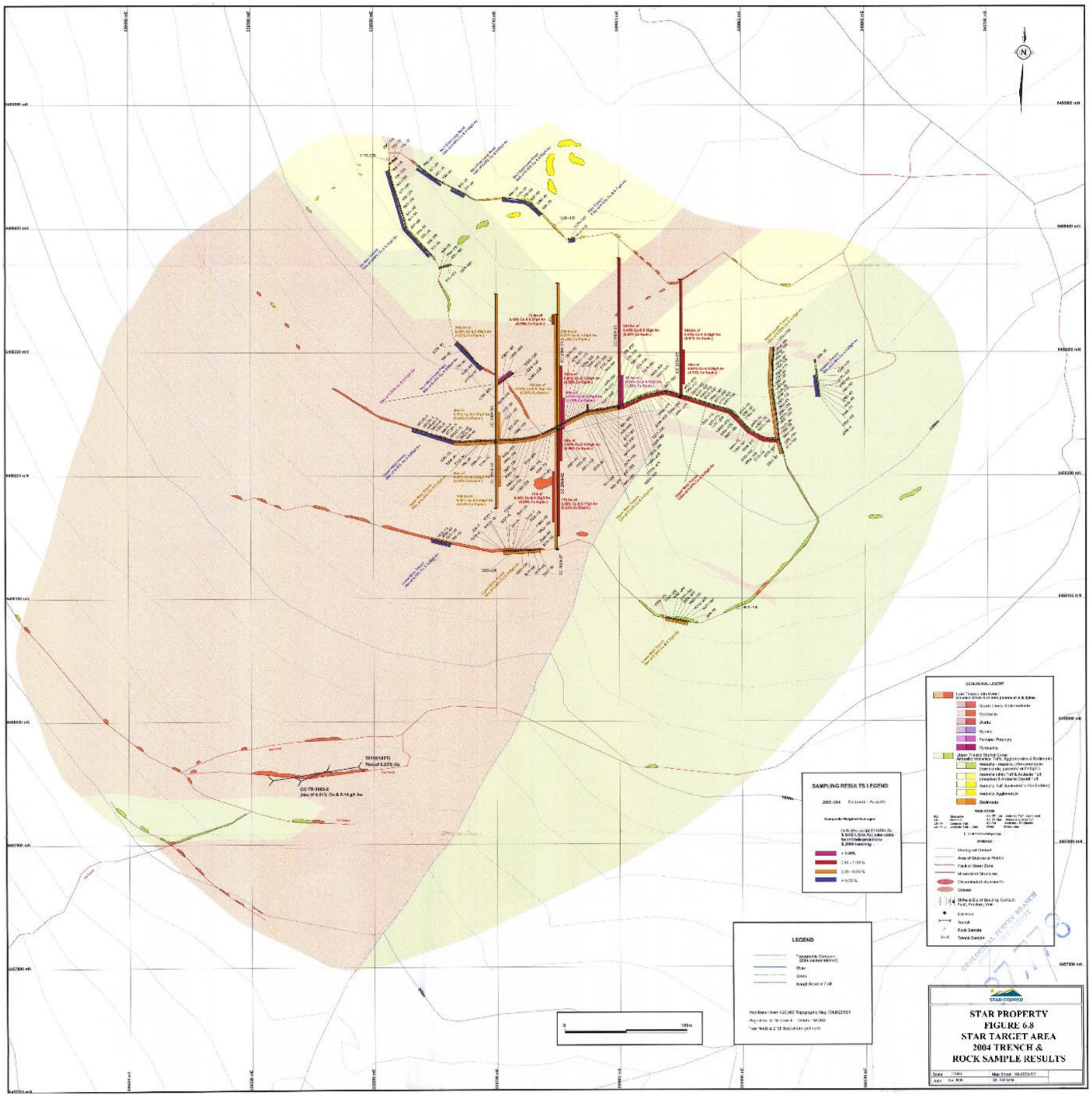
6.3 Trenching and Rock Sampling

A number of different operators have completed hand, blast, bulldozer or excavator trenching and rock chip sampling on the property. Location control for early sampling and blast trenching (late 1960's, early 1970's) at Pyrrhotite Creek and Star, however, is poor. Thus, more recent ground disturbance, beginning with bulldozer trenches by United Cambridge Mines in 1977 at the Star target and into those excavated by Firesteel Resources from 2003 to 2006, are detailed below (Lane, 2005; Young, 2008; Ledwon and Rensby, 2011).

6.3.1 Star Area

In 1977, United Cambridge completed initial bulldozer trenching at the Dick Creek showing. Weighted average grades from trench sampling are summarized below in Table 6.2. Additional trenches were made by Firesteel Resources in 2003 and the 1977 trenches were resampled by Firesteel in 2004. Figure 6.8 show the locations for trenches in the Star target area.

Figure 6-8. Star target area trenches



(modified after Lane, 2005)

Table 6.2: Star Target trench highlights

Trench	Operator	Year	Interval	Cu	Au
			(m)	(%)	(g/t)
TR1W	United Cambridge	1977	70	0.33	n/a
TR2W	United Cambridge	1977	179	0.44	n/a
CC-TR-2003-1[1]	Firesteel	2003	40	0.35	0.316
including			20	0.59	0.095
including			20	0.10	0.538
CC-TR-2003-2[2]	Firesteel	2003	24	0.51	0.141
TR2W	Firesteel	2004	216	0.43	0.250
including			12	1.01	0.340
including			80	0.51	0.320
Upper Main Trench[3]	Firesteel	2004	270	0.37	0.230
including			138	0.51	0.250
and			32	0.13	0.410
and			94	0.25	0.120
Lower Main Trench	Firesteel	2004	30	0.40	0.050
and			18	0.31	0.330
North-South Trench	Firesteel	2004	80	0.20	0.110
Eastern	Firesteel	2004	18	0.18	0.090
No Bear	Firesteel	2004	78	0.06	0.140
No. 1 East Loop	Firesteel	2004	24	0.04	0.020
No. 1 East Loop	Firesteel	2004	12	0.05	0.030
No. 1 East Loop	Firesteel	2004	36	0.10	0.050
Rain	Firesteel	2004	5.3	0.13	0.130

[1]Trench CC-TR-2003-1 is a partial resampling of United Cambridge's 1977 TR2W. [2]Trench CC-TR-2003-2 is a partial resampling of United Cambridge's 1977 TR1W. [3]Upper Main trench is a re-excavation and extension of United Cambridge's 1977 TR2W.

6.3.2 Copper Creek

Prior to the work completed by Prosper Gold Corp. in 2014, limited rock chip sample data is available for the Copper Creek target area, as listed below in Table 6.3. The sample information dates to the work of Skyline in 1969-70, thus the precise location of these historic samples is unknown, however, sample information is presented by Kuran (1996):

> *"The Copper Creek showing is described by Gutrath (1969) as "extensive zone of highly fractured and altered volcanics carrying disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite"…*

"Chalcopyrite, associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, is the most important economic mineral. It is found disseminated and as irregular veinlets in the altered volcanics. Chalcopyrite is commonly found associated with epidote, actinolite, and chlorite alteration minerals, and with the weakly serpentinized and chloritized basic volcanics. Chalcopyrite is found in the massive pyrrhotite lenses and has been found in float for approximately 500 feet up Copper Creek from the north end of the main mineralized zone.

Secondary azurite and malachite is found in close association with the chalcopyrite mineralization throughout the main mineralized copper zone. These minerals are commonly leached on surface or masked by limonitic material. However, on digging into the limonitic material it is common to find spectacular amounts of azurite and malachite.

Small amounts of galena and sphalerite are associated with the massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. From 2% to 5% of finely disseminated magnetite is associated with the chalcopyrite at the north end of the main mineralized zone. From 2% to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite is disseminated in the majority of the volcanic rocks exposed along Copper Creek.

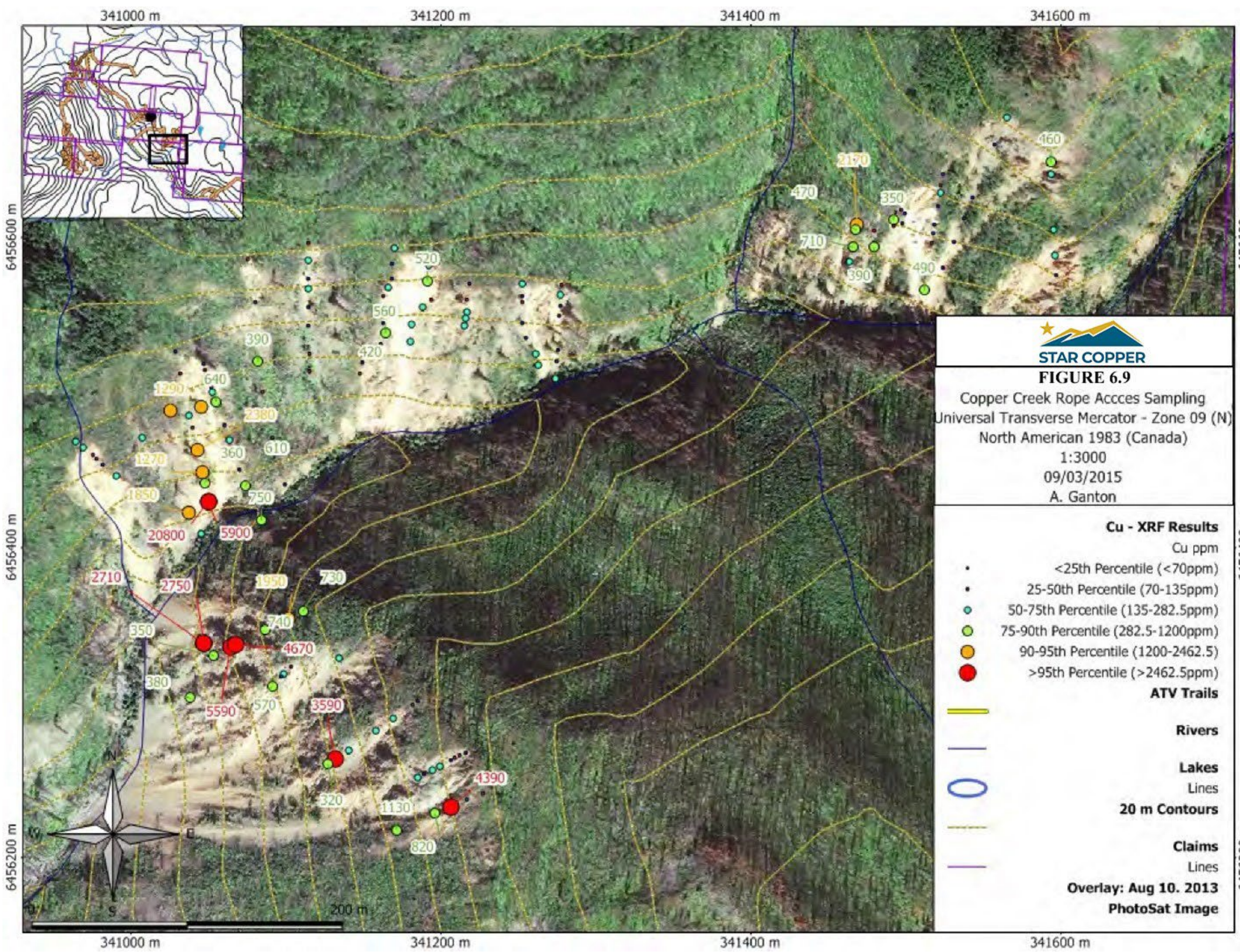
Pyrrhotite, with smaller amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, occurs as massive lenses up to 3 feet wide and 12 feet long in the highly fractured and altered volcanics located to the southeast of the main copper mineralized zone. Massive mineralization has also been found in the outcrops on the west side of Copper Creek."

Table 6.3: Copper Creek target historical rock sample results

Sample #	Description	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni
		(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
S-1	Chip sample across 12’ of weakly serpentinized volcanics; chalcopyrite and malachite	0.313	*trace*	0.25			
S-2	Chip sample across 55’ of altered volcanics; some sections well mineralized with chalcopyrite	0.313	0.313	0.35			
S-3	Weighted average of earlier chip sampling across 58.3’ of main mineralized zone			1.15			
S-4	Representative sample of massive 2’ wide lens of pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite	3.125	28.130	1.04	0.60	1.84	
S-5	Picked sample of chalcopyrite-actinolite float from talus slope	0.625	21.875	1.57			
S-6	Representative sample of massive pyrrhotite from float and in place	0.625	3.125	0.72	0.15		*trace*
S-7	25’ chip sample	0.313	3.125	0.26			
S-8	25’ chip sample	0.156	3.125	0.09			
S-9	5’ chip sample	*trace*	1.250	0.44			
S-10	15’ chip sample	0.156	8.750	1.2			

S-11	10’ chip sample	0.156	3.125	0.26			
S-12	2’ width chip sample	3.750	25.000	1.20	3.60		15.60

Figure 6-9. Copper Creek target area surface sampling.



(modified after Ganton and Hanson, 2014)

In 2014, rope descent-supported geological mapping and sampling of Copper Creek’s south facing cliffs in an area roughly 650 x 450 m. A total of 156 channel and grab samples were collected at 1-3 m spacing along 100 m spaced lines focused on the exposed cliffs of the Copper Creek Canyon. The results are shown in Figure 6.9 and summarized by Ganton and Hanson (2014):

> *“The survey outlined a prospective area approximately 300 metres by 90 metres which remains untested. The area trends NNW-SSE and returned numerous mineralized samples with greater than 0.5 % copper from XRF analysis. Most notable was a sample of a vein striking 180° and dipping 50° west, which returned 2.08 % copper”.*

6.3.3 Pyrrhotite Creek

In 1971, Skyline Exploration completed 160 metres of hand and/or blast trenches at the Pyrrhotite Creek showing. Five of the 1971 trenches (Trenches 2-6) tested the main showing and soils anomaly over an area of 91 x 61 m. Darney et al. (1971) reported results from trenching, as listed below in Table 6.3, and summarized the results for Trenches 2-6 as "*sampling …over a total of 425 feet returned an average assay of 0.48% Cu*".

Trench 1 (TR1) was dug to test the extension of the main soil anomaly about 150 m to the southwest of the main Pyrrhotite Creek zone, whereas Trench 7 (TR7) was dug approximately 200 m to the northwest. Caron (2013) notes that southeast of the main zone, mineralization and elevated geochemical values disappear under talus and glacial overburden, thus no attempt was made to trace it by trenching in this direction.

Table 6.4: Pyrrhotite Creek target area trench results

Trench	Operator	Year	Interval	Cu
			(m)	(%)
Trench 1	Skyline	1971	11.6	0.62
Trench 2	Skyline	1971	32	0.65
including			9.1	1.13
Trench 3	Skyline	1971	15.2	0.43
Trench 4	Skyline	1971	36.6	0.47
including			13.7	0.77
Trench 5	Skyline	1971	12.2	0.49
Trench 6	Skyline	1971	21.3	0.52
Trench 7	Skyline	1971	15.2	0.30

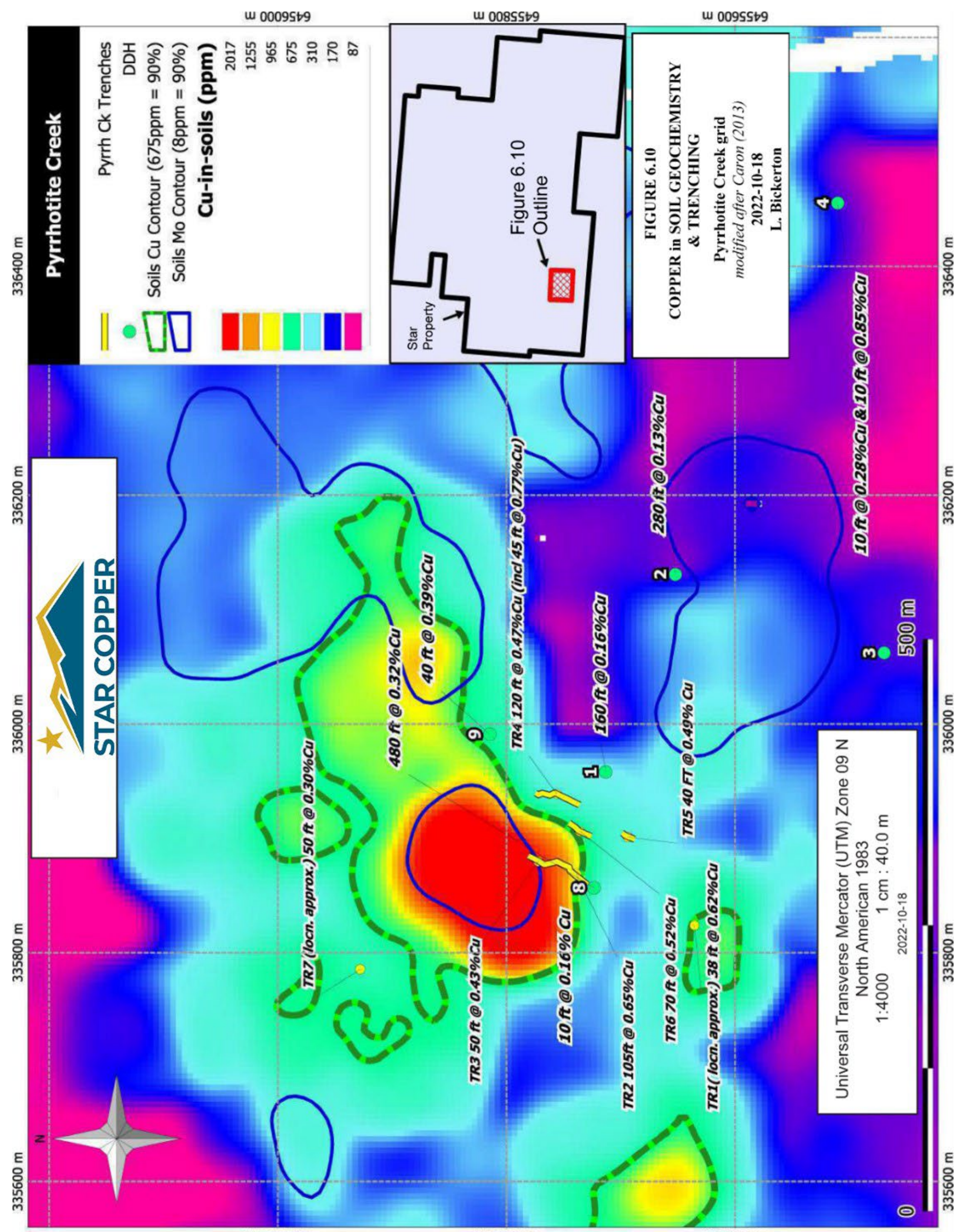
The 1971 trenches are shown on Figure 6.10, although location control for these trenches is poor. Caron (2013) conducted a site visit and found evidence of considerable excavator trenching at the Pyrrhotite Creek showing, although this trenching was reportedly done by Firesteel in 2005 or 2006; there is no formal documentation of this work.

Prospecting and surface sampling conducted by Prosper Gold Corp in 2014, and as summarized by Ganton and Hanson (2014):

> *"confirmed historically reported mineral showings as well as traced mineralized corridors west a distance of 1.1 km past any previous indication of mineralization. At the Pyrrhotite Creek main showing chalcopyrite is seen as veins, veinlets, blebs and fine- grained disseminations within and close to potassium feldspar and quartz-magnetite dykelets and veins. Hosts are dark green fine grained massive andesitic volcaniclastic rocks intruded by dioritic to granodioritic stocks and thin plagioclase and augite porphyry dykes. Mineralization appears to be concentrated along NW trending steep dipping panels or corridors that can be traced northwest up the slopes of Mt. Kaketsa.*
>
> *In the Polar Creek canyon, chalcopyrite is less abundant and is seen as veinlets, blebs, and fine grain disseminations. Copper sulfide and oxide mineralization is noted to be concentrated in NW trending steeply dipping structures containing quartz-magnetite-pyrite and are generally*

proximal to intrusive. In contrast to the Main showing, potassium feldspar vein and dykelet hosted chalcopyrite is much less abundant. Mineralization in general is lesser in abundance and occurrence when compared to the Main showing resulting in the broad diffuse soil anomaly along Polar Creek.”

Figure 6-10. Pyrrhotite Creek target area Cu in soils anomaly and historic trenching.



(modified after Caron, 2013)

6.4 Drilling

A total of 75 drill-holes totalling 16,460.04 m have been drilled on the Star property; the data from 56 drill-holes totalling 14,164.04 m have modern record-keeping for reference (≥2004). Twenty-six of these holes were by Prosper Gold Corp. from 2013-2014 and are described in Section 10 of the report. Most of the Prosper Gold Corp. drilling was at the Star zone. Historic drilling prior to Prosper's work includes 45 holes (6370 m) drilled at the Copper Creek and Pyrrhotite Creek showings, as summarized below in Table 6.4.

Table 6.5 - Summary of historic drilling

Year	Number of Holes	Total Length Drilled (m)	Operator	Target Area	Reference
1955	2	62	Brikon Explorations	Copper Creek	BC Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1955
1956	2	87	Brikon Explorations	Copper Creek	BC Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1956
1970	6	1050	Skyline Explorations	Copper Creek	Kuran (1996); Travis (2004)
1971-72	9	1097	Skyline Explorations	Pyrrhotite Creek	Kuran (1996); Panteleyev & Dudas (1972)
2004	9[1]	1571	Firesteel Resources	Star	Lane (2005)
2005	13[2]	1524	Firesteel Resources	Star	Young (2008)
2007	4	979	Firesteel Resources	Star	Young (2008)
2013	6	2339.74	Prosper Gold Corp.	Star	Ganton (2013)
2014	20	6661.5	Prosper Gold Corp.	Star	Ganton and Hanson (2014)
2014	3	951.9	Prosper Gold Corp.	Pyrrhotite Creek	Ganton and Hanson (2014)
2014	1	136.9	Prosper Gold Corp.	Star East	Ganton and Hanson (2014)
Total:	**75 holes**	**16,460.04 m**			

[1]includes two holes drilled to re-test the top portions of historic holes in hopes of achieving better core recovery. [2]includes a re-drilled historic hole for better near surface core recovery.

Results for the historic drilling at the Copper Creek showing (i.e. the 4 holes by Brikon in 1955-56 and a further 6 holes by Skyline Explorations in 1970) are incomplete and precise hole locations are unavailable.
Core from the 1970 drilling at the Copper Creek zone is located at the Sheslay camp and is in poor condition. Core from the 1955-56 drilling at the Copper Creek zone has not been located. Thus, drilling at this target area is not discussed below.

6.4.1 Star

Modern drilling at the Star target tested an area of 300 x 400 m, historically by Firesteel Resources (2004-2007) and more recently by Prosper Gold Corp. (2013-2014, described in Section 10). To date, mineralization remains open in all directions and to depth. All of the drill holes in the Star target, within this 300 x 400 m area, intersected copper-gold mineralization for the entire length of the hole, as summarized below in Table 6.5 and in Section 10. Mineralization is well tested within this area over a vertical range of about 150 m. As summarized by Caron (2013):

> *"Between 2004 and 2007, only 6 holes extended more than 200 m vertically below surface. Of these, only 3 reached depths of more than 250 m vertically below surface. Holes CC2004-7, CC2007-1 and CC2007-4 were the deepest tests of mineralization, bottoming in mineralization at elevations of 782 m, 842 and 846 m ASL respectively. Intervals reported in [Table 6.6] are weighted average grades from collar to end of hole. Any intervals returning greater than 1% Cu or greater than 1 g/t Au are noted…*
>
> *…only mineralized dykes were intersected in drilling and no barren dykes were observed (Lane, 2005). Note that CC2005-14, listed in [Table 6.6], was drilled 200 m west of the main area and encountered only low grade copper-gold values. As described by Lane (2005), the 2004 drill holes was completed along 50 m spaced, north-south section lines. Near surface, the rock was highly fractured and core recovery was problematic… The 2005 drill program is summarized by Young (2008) but details regarding sampling methodology are absent. Core logs are not available for these drill holes, nor are core recoveries known. While sample intervals and results have been incorporated into a drill hole database (Ledwon and Rensby, 2011), original documentation regarding these samples (including original assay certificates) were not available… A geologist was not always present on site during the 2007 drill program. Core was incompletely logged and core recovery is not noted. The 2007 drill core was not photographed at the time of drilling, but was subsequently photographed by the company in 2010…"*

Table 6.6 – Star Drill Results (2004-2007 Firesteel Resources)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
CC2004-01	3.00	239.90	236.90	0.32	0.18
including	14.00	18.00	4.00	2.00	0.77
and	25.00	27.00	2.00	1.08	0.47
and	41.00	45.00	4.00	1.40	1.17
CC2004-01a	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.52	0.17
including	16.80	18.30	1.52	1.07	0.23
CC2004-02	0.00	173.10	173.10	0.41	0.17
CC2004-03	0.00	240.80	240.80	0.23	0.06
CC2004-04	0.00	108.50	108.50	0.19	0.06
CC2004-05	0.00	242.30	242.30	0.44	0.32
including	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.26	0.99
and	30.20	2.80	2.80	1.18	1.20
and	42.00	3.00	3.00	1.24	1.24
and	48.00	4.30	4.30	0.87	1.08

CC2004-06	0.00	190.20	190.20	0.41	0.22
CC2004-06a	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.33	0.17
CC2004-07	1.00	330.40	329.40	0.32	0.11
CC2005-08	3.80	145.10	141.30	0.36	0.27
including	13.80	17.80	4.00	1.17	0.47
CC2005-09	3.00	145.08	142.08	0.44	0.25
CC2005-10	3.65	124.05	120.40	0.28	0.11
CC2005-11	1.50	118.87	117.36	0.34	0.14
CC2005-11a	1.25	15.24	13.99	0.47	0.25
CC2005-12	1.58	122.53	120.95	0.33	0.22
including	91.14	96.32	5.18	1.19	0.72
and	105.00	107.14	2.14	1.40	0.74
CC2005-13	1.50	118.87	117.37	0.21	0.09
CC2005-14	0.91	120.40	119.49	0.06	0.06
CC2005-15	1.52	158.50	156.98	0.29	0.22
CC2005-16	3.66	134.72	131.06	0.26	0.15
CC2005-17	2.20	106.05	103.85	0.36	0.21
CC2005-18	0.00	106.68	106.68	0.32	0.28
CC2005-19	6.10	102.11	96.01	0.26	0.09
CC2007-20[1]	2.74	337.41	334.67	0.35	0.17
including	8.84	10.84	2.00	1.00	0.25
and	102.71	104.24	1.53	1.55	1.00
and	130.14	131.67	1.53	1.24	0.46
and	133.19	134.72	1.53	1.17	0.38
CC2007-21[1]	2.74	223.10	220.36	0.42	0.21
including	8.80	18.25	9.45	1.03	0.18
and	18.25	21.00	2.75	0.12	1.16
CC2007-22	0.00	128.66	128.66	0.37	0.13
CC2007-23[1]	3.04	293.21	290.17	0.41	0.19
including	20.42	26.51	6.09	>1.00	0.41
and	44.81	46.33	1.52	>1.00	0.50
and	47.85	49.38	1.53	>1.00	0.58
and	104.24	105.77	1.53	0.15	1.68
and	223.11	224.63	1.52	>1.00	0.36

[1]includes hole extensions; note that overlapping footages has occurred in some cases, due to re-entering holes in badly fractured ground.

Additional drilling at the Star target area is a high priority, as recommended in Section 26. In particular, drilling should attempt to define the depth extent of mineralization.

6.4.2 Pyrrhotite Creek

Historical drilling at the Pyrrhotite Creek zone includes 9 holes (1097 m) by Skyline Explorations (and joint venture partners) during 1971-72. Results for this historic drilling are incomplete and precise hole locations are unavailable, but rough locations have been interpreted by previous workers (cf. Ganton, 2013; Figure 6.3). Core from the 1972 drilling has not been located. Drill hole information is, in part, reported by Panteleyev and Dudas (1972) and is summarized by Travis (2004):

"These holes tested a 400 m wide by 1000 m long northwesterly trending panel… drilled on an azimuth of 15 degrees, with the exception of Hole8, which appears to be at an azimuth of 45 degrees and Hole 9, which was drilled at an azimuth of 225 degrees…

Table 6.7 – Historic Pyrrhotite Creek drill result summary table

Drillhole #	Length (feet)	Interval (From)	Interval (To)	Interval (length, ft)	Weighted Cu (%)	Comments
1	532.5 (includes)	285 365	445 435	160 80	0.16 0.23	
2	496 (includes)	165 315	445 345	280 30	0.13 0.28	
3	497					All assays but 4 <0.10%
4	464.5	25 90 160 160	95 100 170 465	70 10 10 305	 0.28 0.85 	2-4% pyrite Hbl. Diorite
5	371	20 90	30 370	10 280	0.16	 Hbl. diorite
6	166.7	20	166.7	146.7		Mostly (6%) pyrite
7	179.6	0 100	100 180	100 80		Overburden 3-5% pyrite
8	592	10	490	480	0.32	
9	298	100	140	40	0.39	

"Holes 4, 6 and 7 were testing areas of low to background copper geochemistry and chargeability highs and returned dominantly pyritic zones with narrow or no copper zones. Holes 2 and 3 were testing an area southeast of the main showing near the flanks of a chargeability high but with low to background copper geochemistry and returned only weak (0.13% Cu/280 feet) to lesser copper values. Holes 1, 5, 8 and 9 were drilled in the vicinity of the main showing, these were the only holes to test areas underlain by >400 ppm copper in soils within areas of moderate (6-8) chargeability…

…No drill holes tested a 1200 x 2400 foot magnetic high located to the west of the main zone in an area underlain by >200 ppm copper and local areas >400 ppm copper near the northern flank of an IP chargeability high. No drill holes appear to have tested the 1 km x 1 km area of >200 ppm copper (with local areas >400 ppm copper up to 150 m wide x 500 m long) on the eastern side of the creek., some of which correlate with magnetic highs, magnetic dykes and the margins of a chargeability high."

In 2014, Prosper Gold Corp. drilled 3 holes totalling 964 m on the Pyrrhotite Creek target. Drilling aimed to test copper-gold-silver soil geochemical anomalies adjacent to an IP chargeability high, outlined in the 2013 geochemical and geophysical surveys. Mineralization follows NW striking panels or corridors, which dip steeply. The drilling intersected minor intervals of copper mineralization as summarized in Table 6.8 (cf. Ganton and Hanson, 2014).

Table 6.8 – Pyrrhotite Creek 2014 drill result summary table

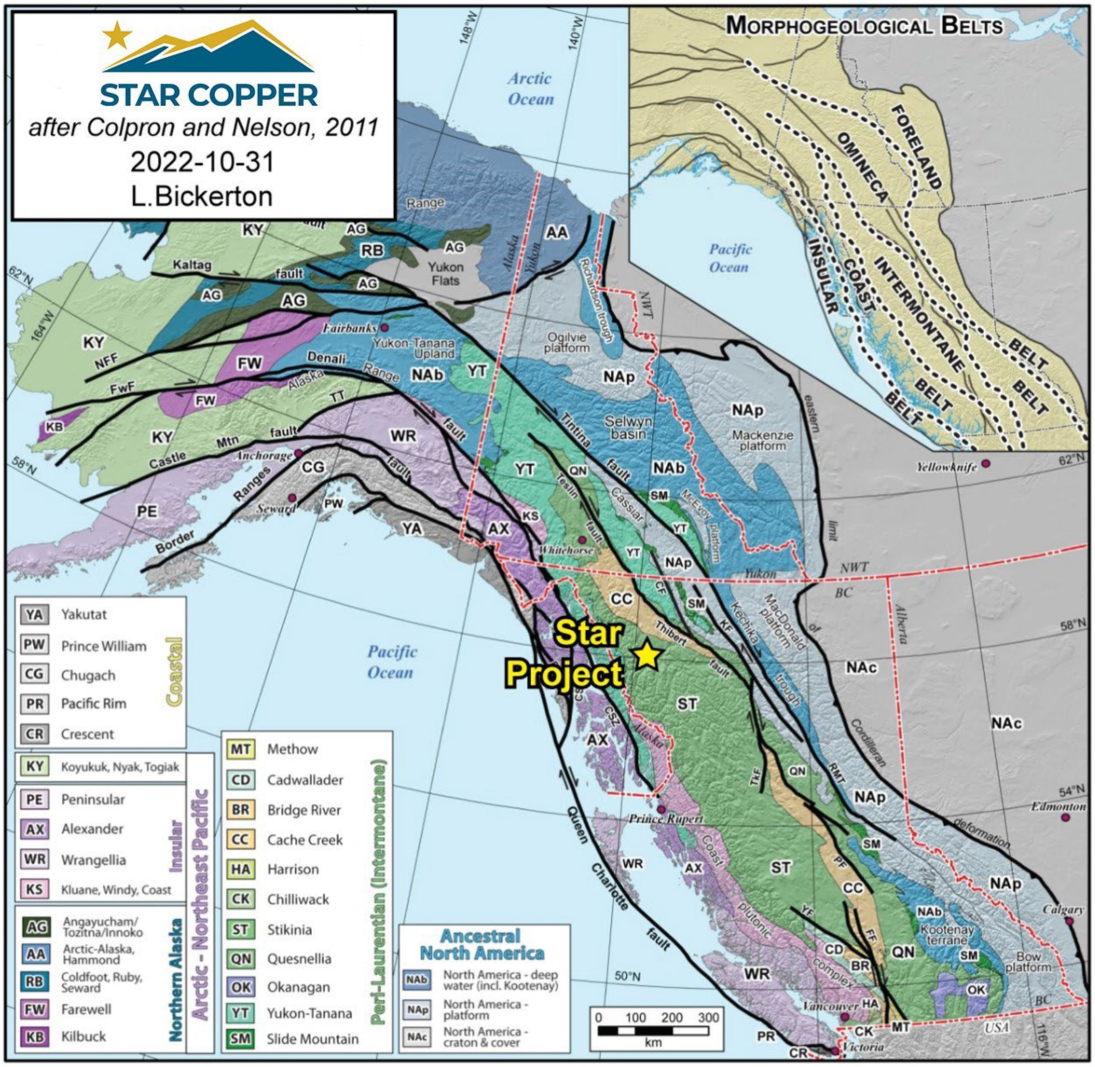
DDH	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
P10	332	96	104	8	0.28	0.11	0.44
P11	317.9	59.5	67.5	8	0.25	0.19	0.37
and		79.5	103.5	24	0.14	0.10	0.27
and		295.5	301.5	6	0.43	0.95	0.48
P12	302	101	105	4	0.25	0.16	0.31
and		113	115	2	0.59	0.58	1.02
and		221	223	2	0.57	0.67	0.95

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Star project is located in the Canadian Cordillera within the Intermontane Belt, a physiographic domain underlain by Devonian through Jurassic volcanic–island arc and oceanic arc assemblages. The property lies within the Stikine terrane (Stikinia) which extends from southern Yukon to south central British Columbia (Gabrielse et al., 1991; Figure 7.1). Stikinia forms a broad northwest trending belt through the centre of British Columbia and is mainly composed of early Mesozoic and lesser late Paleozoic island-arc volcanic strata with related subvolcanic intrusions. Stikinia arc rocks are subdivided into the Upper Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, and Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, each associated with coeval calc-alkaline and alkaline plutonic rocks (Ash et al., 1995). The stratigraphically lowest rocks are of the Stikine assemblage. They include Permian, Upper Carboniferous, Lower Carboniferous, and Devonian strata. The dominant lithologies are tholeitic to calc alkaline, mafic and bimodal flow and volcaniclastic rocks with interbedded carbonate, and minor shale and chert (Logan et al., 2000). Unconformably overlying the Stikine assemblage are the Lower to Middle Triassic sedimentary and Upper Triassic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. Unconformities separate the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, dominated by submarine volcanics, from the Jurassic Hazelton Group, a dominantly subaerial volcanic and sedimentary rock assemblage. Late Tertiary to Quaternary basalt of the Level Mountain Group lie directly north of the property.

Figure 7-1. Northern Cordilleran Geology



Terranes of the Canadian-Alaskan Cordillera (after Colpron and Nelson, 2011). Terranes are grouped in the legend according to paleogeographic affinities and inset shows morphogeologic belts of the northern Cordillera. Kitimat Project location highlighted by the yellow Star. Fault abbreviations: CF = Cassiar fault, CSZ = Coastal shear zone, FF = Fraser Fault, FwF = Farewell fault, KF = Kechika fault, NFF = Nixon Fork-Iditarod fault, PF = Pinchi fault, NMRT = northern Rock Mountain trench, TkF = Takla-Finlay-Ingenika fault system, TT = Talkeetna thrust, YF = Yalakom fault.

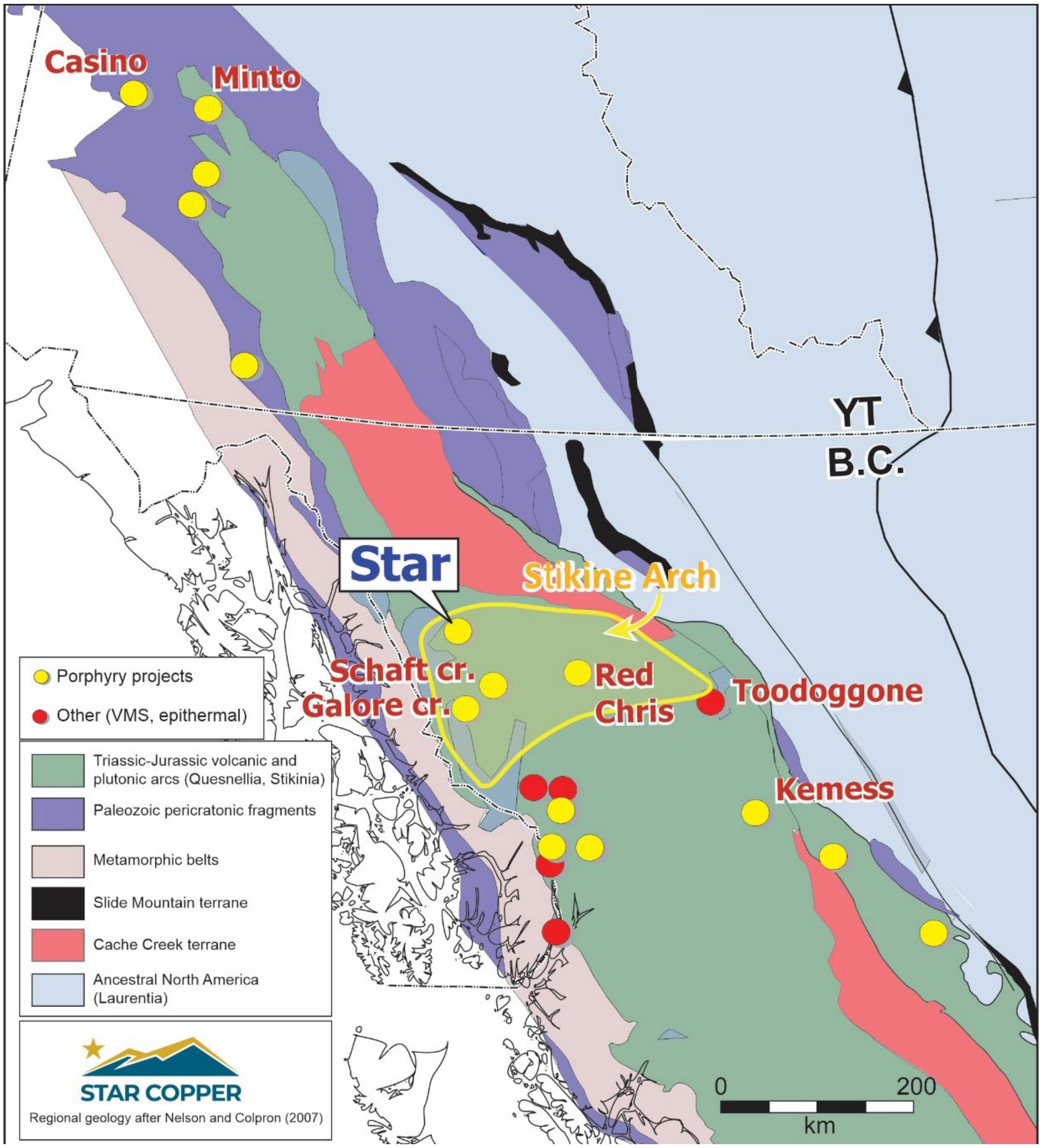
Stikinia rocks in northern British Columbia are referred to as part of the Stikine Arch; a prolific, broad region of uplift formed during contraction due to terrane amalgamation and accretion. The property sits within the Stikine Arch, a geological region that hosts a number of large porphyry copper-gold deposits. Examples include the Red Chris, Schaft Creek, and Galore Creek deposits, respectively 135 km southeast, 95 km south, and 105 km southwest of the Star project (Figure 7.2):

- Red Chris is a Cu-Au porphyry deposit with characteristics of both calc-alkalic and alkalic porphyries that is hosted in the Late Triassic “Red Stock”, dated at ~203.8 Ma (Friedman and Ash, 1997). The Red Stock is a quartz monzodiorite to monzonite, hosted in the Stuhini Group. As disclosed in a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (2021 Technical Report on the Red Chris Operations in British Columbia (BC; Stewart et al, 2021), prepared for Newcrest Mining Ltd. and Imperial Metals Corporation, effective date of June 30, 2021, filed on www.sedar.com), Red Chris has Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 480 million tonnes grading 0.450% Cu and 0.520 g/t Au, plus a Measured and Indicated Resource of 980 million tonnes grading 0.380% Cu and 0.410 g/t Au. **The reader is cautioned that the information contained within the Red Chris technical report has not been verified by the author of this report (Hanson), nor is the information pertaining to the Red Chris deposit necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Star property.**

- The Schaft Creek deposit is a calc-alkalic porphyry Cu-Mo ± Au deposit hosted in the Hickman batholith, which intrudes volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group. The Hickman batholith is composed of hornblende gabbro to plagioclase hornblendite, hornblende biotite granodiorite to quartz monzonite and diorite, and is dated at ~222.1 Ma (Scott et al., 2008). As disclosed in a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Schaft Creek Property, British Columbia, Canada (Ghaffari et al., 2021), prepared for Copper Fox Metals, Inc., effective date of January 15th, 2021, filed on www.sedar.com), Shaft Creek contains a measured and indicated mineral resource of 1346 million tonnes grading 0.26% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au and 1.25 g/t Ag. **The reader is cautioned that the information contained within the Schaft Creek technical report has not been verified by the author of this report (Hanson), nor is the information pertaining to the Schaft Creek deposit necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Star property.**

- The Galore Creek deposit is an alkalic Cu-Au porphyry in the Hickman Plutonic Suite, hosted in the Stuhini Group and composed of pseudoleucite dykes, syenite porphyry, megaporphyry, and minor fine grained syenite dated at ~210 Ma (Gill et al., 2011). As disclosed in a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (Galore Creek Project British Columbia NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study (Gill et al, 2011), prepared for NovaGold Resources Inc., effective September 12, 2011, filed on www.sedar.com), Galore Creek has Proven and Probable Reserves of 528 million tonnes grading 0.6% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au and 6.02 g/t Ag, plus a Measured and Indicated Resource totaling 287 million tonnes at a grade of 0.33% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au (Gill et al, 2011). As above, **the reader is cautioned that the information contained within the Galore Creek technical report has not been verified by the author of this report (Hanson), nor is the information pertaining to the Galore Creek deposit necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Star property.**

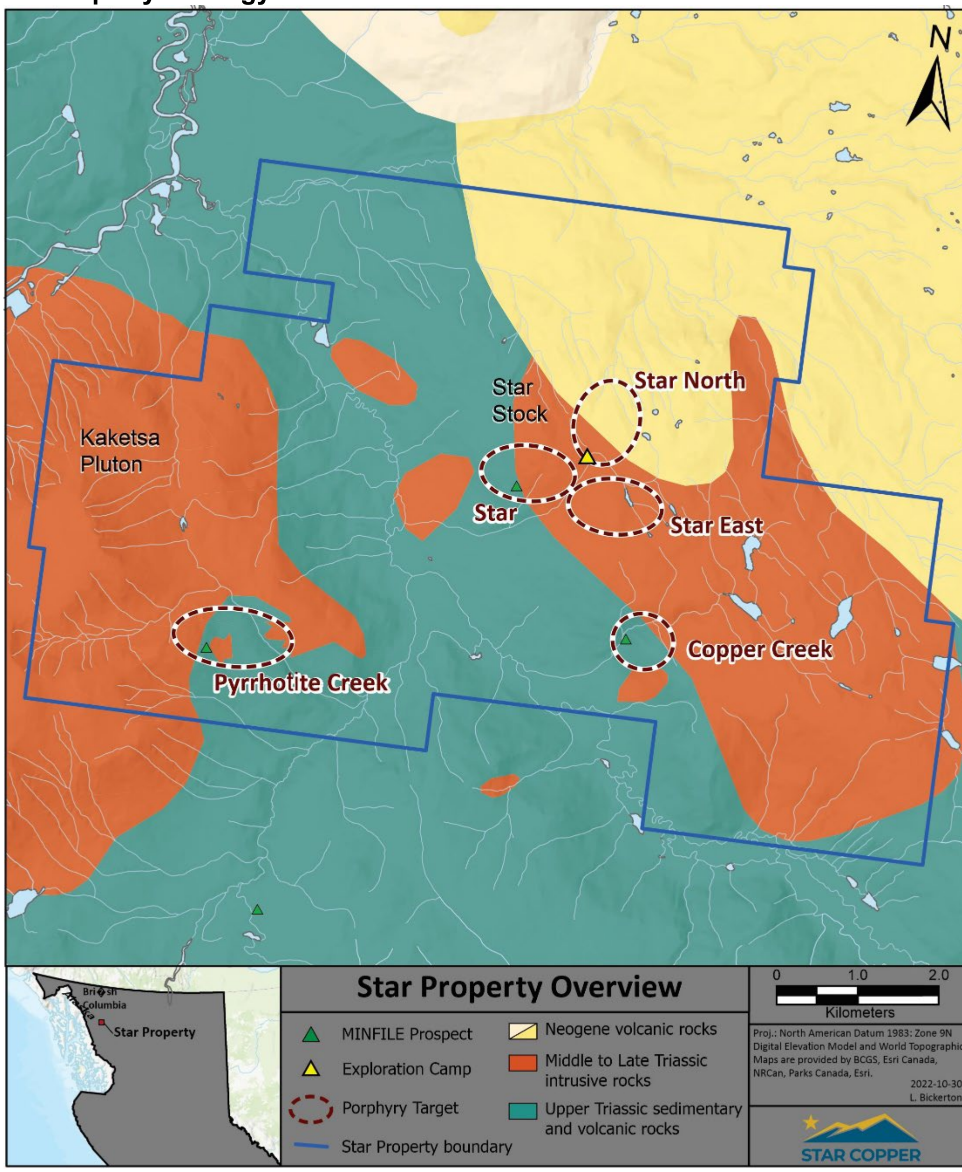
Figure 7-2. Regional geology and notable project locations in northern British Columbia



7.2 Property Geology

The geology at the Star is dominated by strata correlated with Middle to Late Triassic Stuhini Group, younger to coeval Triassic aged intrusive rocks, and the Miocene to Pleistocene Level Mountain Group (Figure 7.3). The Stuhini Group in this area is intruded by calc-alkalic to alkalic plugs and stocks. To the north and east of the project-area, the Stuhini Group strata are overlain by Miocene volcanic rocks of the Level Mountain Group.

Figure 7-3. Property Geology



The Stuhini Group rocks at Star are predominantly sub-marine andesitic volcanic and epiclastic rocks including dark grey augite-plagioclase porphyry and laminated to thinly bedded volcanic sediments and breccias. As summarized in Ganton and Hanson (2014):

> *"The augite-plagioclase porphyry varies in overall abundance and relative percentage of phenocrysts, with augite and plagioclase in roughly equal amounts or one or other dominant among its phenocrysts. Phenocryst abundance ranges from 10-50% and commonly with 30-40%. Phenocrysts are most often euhedral and 2-5 millimetres.*

Plagioclase phenocrysts commonly occur as well defined glomerocrysts, and less commonly with distinctive black rims surrounding a creamy white core… Groundmass is composed of microlitic plagioclase, amphibole and very fine-grained magnetite. The laminated to thinly bedded volcanic sedimentary rocks occur in a range of colours from dark grey, blue, white, and light to dark green… [Crystal contents of beds] *are composed primarily of plagioclase and quartz with less amphibole and pyroxene, and commonly strongly silicified. Breccias intercalated with them are most commonly monomictic with angular, 5-15 mm clasts of strongly silicified laminated to thinly bedded sediments, within a matrix of finer grained silica and plagioclase.”*

Mid- to Late Triassic plutonic rocks are found in the western portion of the property, including the 30 km^2 multiphase Kaketsa pluton (Figure 7.3). The Kaketsa pluton is multi-phase, comprised of fine- to medium-grained diorite that been divided based on relative abundance of hornblende, biotite and pyroxene (McMillan et al., 1975). Two K-Ar ages on the Kaketsa pluton from hornblende and biotite returned ages of 222 ± 16 Ma and 218 ± 12 Ma, respectively (Panteleyev, 1975).

In the centre of the property, the 0.7 km^2 Star stock is found as a multiphase intrusion comprised of biotite-hornblende diorite, hornblende quartz-monzodiorite, and quartz-monzodiorite to monzonite dykes. The Star stock hosts the Star mineralization and has been dated by U/Pb (zircon) to be 229.7 ± 2.7 Ma (N. Joyce, 2015, unpublished) and mineralization by Re/Os (molybdenite) to be 227.2 ± 1.0 Ma (R. Creaser, 2015, unpublished). A third large multiphase pluton occupies the eastern part of the property and is comprised of coarse-grained augite-hornblende diorite to gabbro and quartz monzodiorite.

Unconformably overlying the basement and intrusive rocks on the property is the Miocene to Pleistocene Level Mountain Group. The Level Mountain volcanic plateau is extensive at 2400 km^2 and lies to the northeast and covers a small part of the claim block. It is up to as much as 1000 metres thick and composed of up to four sequences of alkali basalt flows and tuffs (Hamilton, 1981). The base of the Level Mountain Group ranges from 1070 to 1200 metres above sea level, suggesting that it may have covered much more of the property, including the Star deposit, until geologically recent times.

7.2.1 Geology of the Star Target Area

The following section from Travis (2004) summarizes the rocks identified in the Star target area:

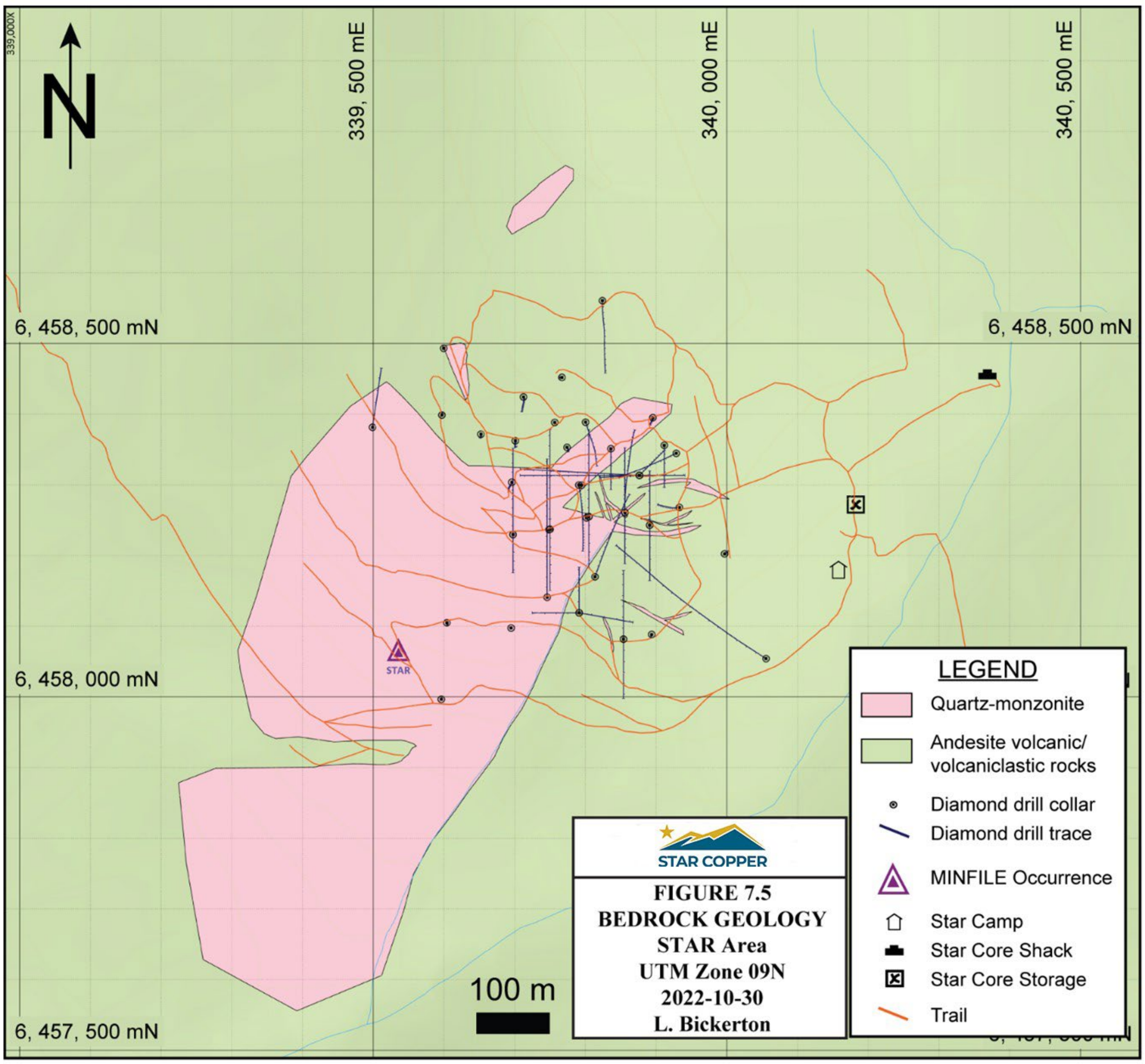
“The area is underlain by andesitic volcanic flows, tuffs, conglomerates and minor greywacke, argillite and shale that have been intruded by rocks of generally dioritic composition and presumed Upper Triassic age. Mount Kaketsa in the west of the area and the highlands on the east side of the area are underlain by diorite. The east and west flanks of the Hackett River Valley in the central portion of the local area are underlain by andesite and related tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks... Northeast-trending fractures are less evident, but the drainages of the Pyrrhotite Creek, Dick Creek and Copper Creek appear to be controlled by them.

…The Dick Creek occurrence is hosted by diorite; the other two are hosted by andesite flow and tuffs.”

This description conforms to the rocks identified in the Star target area, which includes the Star stock, a multi-phase intrusion that is comprised of mineralized diorite to tonalite (including quartz-monzodiorites and monzodiorite porphyry dykes) and later unmineralized phases of monzonite that include dykes of crowded pink feldspar porphyry (Figure 7.4; Ganton and Hanson, 2014).

The Star target is covered by a large, strong, coincident copper-gold soil anomaly (see Figures 6.1 and 6.2). Samples in the 90th percentile for copper (675 ppm Cu) cover an area that measures approximately 500 x 500 m in size. Anomalous but discontinuous gold-in-soil values occur within this area and continue to the northeast beyond the limits of highly anomalous copper. Considerable trenching and drilling has been done to test the Star, as reported in Sections 6.3, 9.4 and 10 of this report.

Figure 7-4. Property Geology – Star Target Area

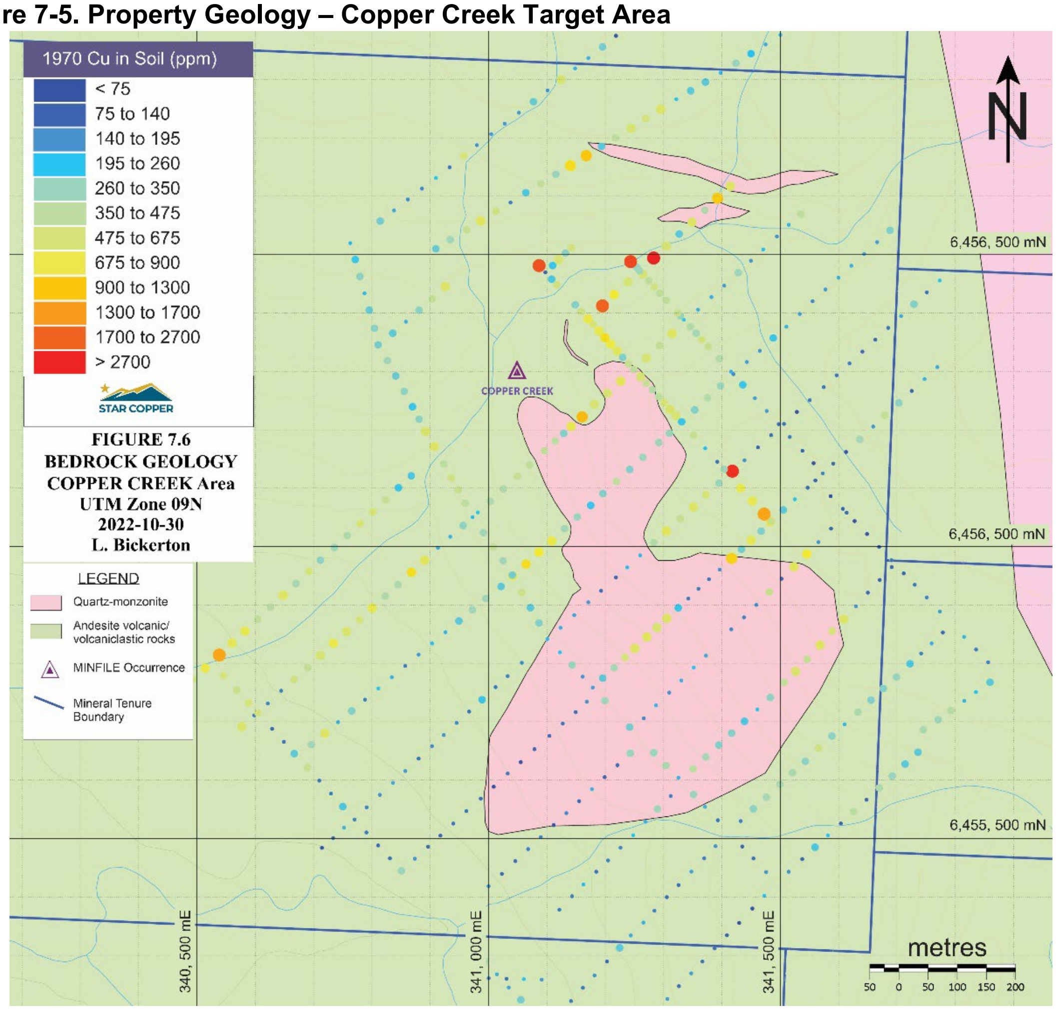


Geology of the Star Target Area. Modified from Ganton and Hanson (2014), Young (2008).

7.2.2 Geology of the Copper Creek Target Area

The Copper Creek zone is located approximately 2.5 km southeast of the Star target and is centered on an impressive gossan exposed in the walls of the Copper Creek canyon and on the steep west-facing slopes of the Hackett River valley. The target area was mapped in detail at surface by Skyline Explorations Ltd., the digitized version of which can be seen in Figure 7.5 with the 1970 soil grid overlain on bedrock geology. The geology of the Copper Creek zone consists of andesitic volcanic rocks, tuff and crystal tuffs interbedded with tuffaceous argillite (Stuhini Group), intruded by sills and dikes of porphyritic andesite, basalt and diorite to monzonite. A coarser grained multi-phase intrusion that ranges from granodiorite to diorite and monzonite crops out as a plug in the southeastern part of the target area and as northeast-trending linear dykes in the northern part of the zone.

Figure 7-5. Property Geology – Copper Creek Target Area



Modified after Sevensma and Gurath (1970)

In the Copper Creek area, Gutrath and Sevensma (1969) note:

“The volcanics range in composition from rhyolite to basalt, with andesitic varieties dominating. A fine bedding banding is commonly found in both the andesitic and rhyolitic rocks indicating that they are waterlain sediments derived from what was probably an active volcanic terrain. Massive sections of andesite porphyry occur with the finely bedded volcanic sediments. Some of these sections may be flows or intrusive but in the writer’s opinion, the majority of these andesitic rocks are welded crystal tuffs that have been weakly dioritized…

The most dominant structural features are the related and irregular fracturing, shearing, and faulting in the vicinity of the copper mineralized zone. The zone appears to have an overall north-south trend but there are no apparent major structural controls. There appears to be at least two shearing-fault trends; one in a northeasterly direction with an indefinite dip, and one in a north-westerly direction with a steep to 50° northeast dip. The bedding and banding is usually obscured by the intense fracturing, shearing, and surface weathering".

As shown in Figure 6.2, historical soil sampling has defined a strong coincident northeast trending copper-gold soil anomaly at the Copper Creek zone. At the 90% percentile (476 ppm Cu), the Copper Creek anomaly exceeds 250 x 500 m in size.

7.2.3 Geology of the Pyrrhotite Creek Target Area

The Pyrrhotite Creek target area is in the southwestern part of the property, an area that was described in detail by Panteleyev and Dudas (1972):

“volcanic rocks are mainly porphyritic flows with lesser tuffs and tuffaceous siltstones. The flow rocks form massive units without any discernible stratification. They are grey to dark green andesitic to basaltic porphyries with euhedral, prismatic phenocrysts of amphibole and uralitic hornblende up to 1 centimetre diameter in a fine-grained matrix of basic andesine and amphibole …

The Kaketsa stock is an elliptical intrusion some 2.5 by 3.5 miles in diameter. It is only slightly younger than the volcanic pile it intrudes. Hornblende collected by the writer one-half mile west of the main showings gave a K-Ar date of 218 ± 8 million years – Middle to Upper Triassic (analysis at the University of British Columbia). The intrusion has been forcefully emplaced as it is foliated and contains many xenoliths near its border ranging in size from pebbles to large blocks. The intruded rocks have concordant foliation up to 200 feet from the contact and are strongly foliated for tens of feet from the stock. The stock and related dykes in the area of interest are mainly medium-grained hornblende diorite with a foliated appearance caused by preferred orientation of hornblende laths. Hornblende and minor augite constitute about 25 percent of the rock and the remainder is about 60 per cent zoned plagioclase (An40-50), 6 to 8 percent quartz, 8 to 12 percent K-feldspar and lesser magnetite, epidote, chlorite, apatite, and sphene.

Portions of the contact zone and some dykes are mafic-rich gabbroic rocks that contain pyroxene a well as hornblende and have zoned plagioclase with cores of labradorite (An55) and rims of andesine (An45). Inward from the contact the Kaketsa stock is less foliated, coarser grained, and contains biotite and hornblende. The core of the stock is medium to coarse-grained, equigranular quartz diorite or granodiorite. A younger stock intrudes the northeast contact of the Kaketsa stock. Its border phase is a fine-grained quartz-bearing diorite containing biotite, hornblende, andesine (An35-40), and some fine-grained interstitial quartz.

Minor intrusions related to the Kaketsa stock intrude volcanic rocks to the east and southeast of the main stock. They form dykes and irregular masses separated by screens and small roof pendants of volcanic rocks. The intrusions appear to be apophyses of the main stock or parts of a partially exhumed, irregular cupola that may be underlain by a gently sloping flank of the main stock.

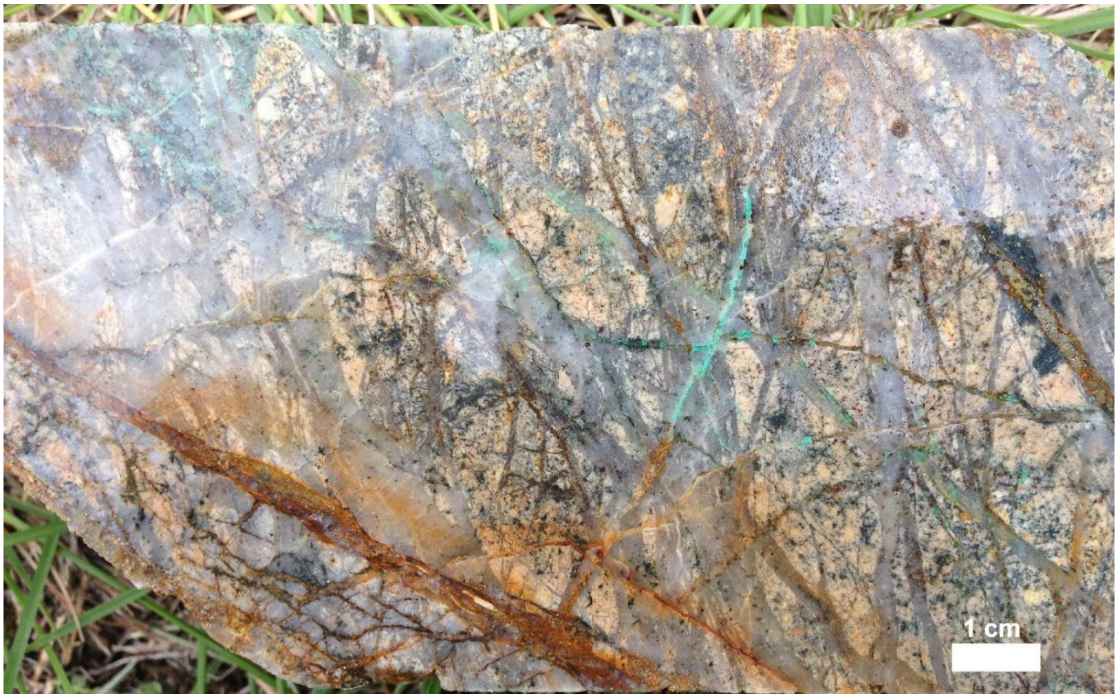
Two other groups of dykes were recognized: an early suite related to the volcanic rocks and a later suite of monzonite and syenite intrusions that may be late differentiates of the main diorite magma. The early dykes are diorite to diabase in composition and intrude randomly as thin bodies with no preferred trends… The [later] dyke suite consists of diorite to quartz diorite and leucocratic grey and pink porphyritic dykes of monzonite and syenite. They are found throughout the area examined but are most abundant east of 'Polar' Creek.

Syenite dykes along Polar Creek and to the east are a few feet to tens of feet wide but nearer the
Contact of the stock K-feldspar-bearing dykes are generally thin. Near the contact they range in composition from syenite to aplite an form vein-like structures of coarse K-feldspar with minor quartz and epidote"

7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Three main areas of copper-gold mineralization are known on the property, the Star (including the Star East and Star North, Copper Creek, and Pyrrhotite Creek zones. Mineralization is related to zones of intense fracturing near the contact of the Kaketsa and/or related intrusive rocks with the surrounding Stuhini Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and has many of the characteristics of alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization (e.g., Figure 7.6). Zones of mineralization are shown, relative to property boundaries, in Figure 7.3.

Figure 7-6. Grab sample example of vein mineralization from the Star.



Stockwork veining (A) with Cu-sulfides and albite alteration. Half-core width approximately 7.5 cm.

7.3.1 Mineralization and Alteration of the Star Target Area

The majority of exploration on the property has been at the main Star zone. Copper-gold mineralization is hosted both by highly fractured Stuhini Group volcanics and volcaniclastics and by monzonite intrusive rocks. Mineralization is visible on surface, in outcrop, subcrop and old trenches, intermittently over an area of 450 x 450 m in plan, and over an elevation range of greater than 200 m. The zone has a large copper-gold soil anomaly on the southern flank of a strong IP chargeability anomaly.

More than 1.3 km of trenching and 53 drill holes (totaling 13,212.14 m; Table 6.4) have tested the Star zone. Most of the drilling has tested the zone within an area of 300 x 400 m. Within this area, all holes are mineralized from the hole collar to the bottom of the hole (Figure 7.7). Mineralization remains open, both laterally and to depth, beyond the limits of trenching and drilling. Historic highlights of trenching and drilling are summarized in Section 6.3.1 and 6.4.1. Further details regarding results of trenching and drilling given in Sections 9.4 and 10, respectively.

From Caron (2013):

> *"At the Star showing, chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite occur as disseminations, in fractures and, to a lesser extent, in quartz veinlets, within a monzonite intrusive and within Stuhini Group*

volcanics. The rocks are highly fractured and altered, with pronounced near-surface weathering. At higher elevations, much of the copper mineralization occurs as malachite, azurite or a black copper oxide. At lower elevations, rocks are less weathered, fracture-controlled mineralization is less dominant and chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and minor bornite occur primarily as disseminations around mafic minerals in the intrusive rocks."

Petrographic work has characterized the alteration assemblages and concludes that alteration is typical of porphyry systems. As reported by Lane (2005),

"characterized by quartz, shreddy biotite +/- K-feldspar +/- magnetite. This potassic alteration is overprinted by chlorite +/- sericite, and a final late carbonate phase. The carbonates present include at least two compositions (calcite, and possible ankeritic carbonate) and occur as both disseminated grains and crosscutting veinlet infill. Gypsum is also present – possibly replacing anhydrite.

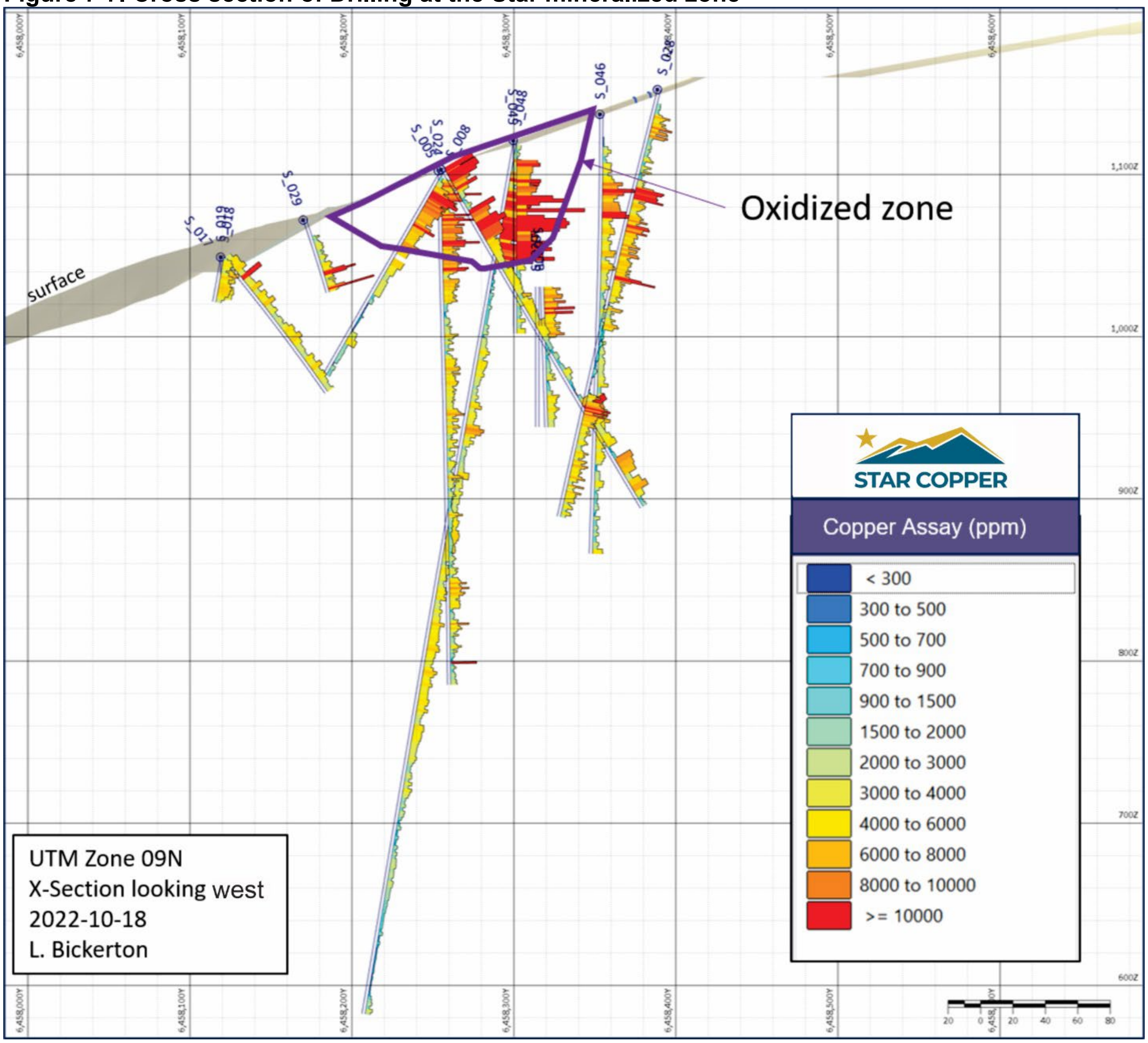
An abundance of pervasive quartz to vein quartz alteration was observed in drill core, especially in the westernmost hole, where intervals meters to tens of meter thick were altered to 70-90% quartz. In some places, especially where the quartz was banded, veined or brecciated, the alteration was associated with better than average Cu-Au mineralization. Elsewhere, however, strong, pervasive quartz alteration did not always ensure good Cu-Au values; in fact, it sometimes ensured the opposite.

Magnetite alteration is moderately intense to very intense. It primarily occurred as very fine disseminations, in hairline fractures and in very thin veins. The greatest concentrations of magnetite noted to date occur in the laminated, flat lying tuffs. The tendency of chalcopyrite to be sometimes associated with magnetite may make it an important and useful exploration parameter.

The limited amount of petrographic work undertaken suggested an abundance of shreddy biotite (potassic) alteration; unfortunately, its' very fine grain size precluded early identification in core and outcrop. However, the tendency of disseminate chalcopyrite to occur in and around mafic minerals suggest that shreddy biotite will be/is an important alteration mineral to log in future drill holes.

Minor to moderate amounts of potassium feldspar alteration as veins and patches was encountered in most drill holes. Disseminated and/or vein chalcopyrite was associated with the potassium feldspar in some places; however, in general it was not a preferred host for mineralization. Carbonate and anhydrite veins generally appear to represent later alteration events. However, their frequent association with moderate amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite suggests their occurrence should always be carefully noted. A discontinuous, moderate to strong pyrite halo exists around the mineralized area".

Figure 7-7. Cross section of Drilling at the Star mineralized zone



7.3.2 Mineralization and Alteration of the Copper Creek Target Area

The Copper Creek target is located 2.5 km southeast of the Star showing (Figure 7.3), and shares geological relationships with the Star; i.e., mineralization associated with quartz-monzonitic intrusions and their contacts with Stuhini Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Extensive gossan formation is visible along the steep walls of the Copper Creek canyon and the steep west-facing slopes above the Hackett River valley. The area has historic (1969-70) results from surface rock sampling and limited shallow drilling that are notable, and a large coincident copper-gold soil geochemical anomaly over the target. The most recent geological mapping, rock grab and channel sampling was done by Prosper Gold Corp. in 2013-2014. However, no modern trenching or drilling has been completed on the Copper Creek.

The limited geological information regarding the showing is known from Skyline's work in the 1969-70, as presented by Kuran (1996), who in turn quotes from an unpublished 1969 report by Gutrath (unavailable to the author):

> *"The Copper Creek showing is described by Gutrath (1969) as "extensive zone of highly fractured and altered volcanics carrying disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite… Chalcopyrite, associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, is the most important economic mineral. It is found disseminated and as irregular veinlets in the altered volcanics. Chalcopyrite is commonly found associated with epidote, actinolite, and chlorite alteration minerals, and with the weakly serpentinized and chloritized basic volcanics. Chalcopyrite is found in the massive pyrrhotite lenses and has been found in float for approximately 500 feet up Copper Creek from the north end of the main mineralized zone. Secondary azurite and malachite is found in close association with the chalcopyrite mineralization throughout the main mineralized copper zone. These minerals are commonly leached on surface or masked by limonitic material. However, on digging into the limonitic material it is common to find spectacular amounts of azurite and malachite.*
>
> *Small amounts of galena and sphalerite are associated with the massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. From 2% to 5% of finely disseminated magnetite is associated with the chalcopyrite at the north end of the main mineralized zone. From 2% to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite is disseminated in the majority of the volcanic rocks exposed along Copper Creek.*
>
> *Pyrrhotite, with smaller amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, occurs as massive lenses up to 3 feet wide and 12 feet long in the highly fractured and altered volcanics located to the southeast of the main copper mineralized zone. Massive mineralization has also been found in the outcrops on the west side of Copper Creek."*

Only partial historical drilling results are available from two different periods (by Brikon in 1955-1956 and by Skyline in 1970) that were never filed for assessment. Sevensma (1971) presented sections for the 6 drill holes with incomplete drill logs, including copper and minor precious metal values. The most significant intercept from the early drilling at Copper Creek includes 43.58 m @ 0.49% Cu from 8.53 to 52.12 m in DDH G-2-70. Further drilling is needed to fully understand the geology, controls to mineralization and extent of mineralization at the Copper Creek showing.

7.3.3 Mineralization and Alteration of the Pyrrhotite Creek Target Area

Pyrrhotite Creek is located 4.5 km southwest of the Star target and 5.5 km west of the Copper Creek target, on the steep east-facing slopes to the west of the Hackett River valley. It is hosted by highly fractured Stuhini Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, as well as by monzonite intrusive rocks associated with the southeastern margin of the Kaketsa stock.

In 2014, Prosper Gold Corp. mapped and prospected the Pyrrhotite Creek area, and completed diamond drilling of 3 holes totalling 964 m. Mineralization recorded from the 2014 program is sparse and dominantly vein controlled. Chalcopyrite was found to be blebby (4mm to 2x8cm blebs) in K-feldspar veins, syenite dykes, and within rare quartz veins. Quartz monzodiorite dykes contain up to 5% blebby chalcopyrite. The chalcopyrite is intergrown with pyrite in calcite-hematite-chlorite-epidote veins strongly associated with chlorite. Apart from the narrow discrete zones mineralization is absent or occurs as a trace of very fine grained disseminated sulphides. Copper oxide mineralization is weak with neotocite-tenorite being the dominant copper oxide occurring on fractures to approximately 70m. Traces of malachite were identified and are associated with chalcopyrite in quartz veins. Sulphide bearing quartz veins are rare. Magnetite veins are locally intense and occur as 1 mm stringers – 10 cm veins occupying up to 30% of the rock (Ganton and Hanson, 2014).

Prior to the work of Prosper, the target has no modern (reported) work apart from unlocated excavator work in 2006. Cukor and Sevensma (1970) reported their interpretation of the mineralization at the Pyrrhotite Creek target:

> *"Low grade Cu mineralization, ranging 0.1% Cu or lower, is wide spread in the area in both intrusive and volcanic rocks. Better Cu mineralization, mostly chalcopyrite and secondary malachite and azurite, follows major fractures and shear zones trending generally NW-SE. In the western part of the grid there is a zone over 1,000' wide with a number of mineralized fractures trending about N 40° - 50°W. Individual showings are from 10' to 100' wide and some of these can be traced for a few hundred feet along strike… Chalcopyrite is closely associated with magnetite (in places highly oxidized into limonite) and some specularite, and the whole zone is intensely altered, especially along fractures with epidote, K-feldspar and chlorite, and in places with secondary biotite. Sporadically, chlorite appears as fillings of fractures up to 2" to 3" wide. Toward the SE, the zone is running under thick cover of glacial till".*

Alteration assemblages noted by Prosper at the Pyrrhotite Creek target do not include abundant potassic, propylitic, or chlorite-sericite ± clay and phyllic alteration. Strong hematite dusting, however, is present throughout much of the drill core. Intense magnetite stringers were also identified locally within intensely pervasively K-feldspar altered zones. Propylitic alteration, where present, is dominantly vein controlled with calcite ± hematite ± chlorite veins. Epidote is noted to be ubiquitous and occurs as intense massive epidote zones up to 1m and as epidote veins and stringers (Ganton and Hanson, 2014).

7.3.4 Mineralization of the Other Target Areas

Other zones of known mineralization on the property include the G showing (Minfile 104J 020) and the Polar Creek gossan zone, both located west of the Hackett River and north-northeast of the Pyrrhotite Creek zone, and the Tin Can showing on the east side of the river and south of the Copper Creek zone.

From Caron (2013), who in turn references historic MINFILES and Assessment Reports:

"The G showing is located approximately 1750 m to the north of the Pyrrhotite Creek zone. It consists of an area of anomalous copper in soils, with values to 3880 ppm Cu, from Skyline's 1971 exploration program (Gutrath et al, 1971). Location control for the geochemical survey is poor… The showing is mentioned in this report only because it is identified by a Minfile number, and thus some explanation seems necessary. As reported by Gutrath et al (1971), Most anomalies appear elongate and are thought to be an expression of downslope migration from localized copper showings along the intrusive-volcanic contact. This contact crosses the extreme western portion of the grid in an approximate north-south direction.

Polar Creek is an east-northeast flowing tributary into Pyrrhotite Creek. A strong gossan zone is exposed in the walls of canyon along the creek. As reported by Cukor and Sevensma (1970), Chalcopyrite and secondary Cu-oxides along the fractures in highly altered volcanics and intrusives are spread out across a length of about 2,000'. During mapping, no preferred fracture system controlling the mineralization was found in this area … Northwest of the canyon lies a monzonite which is moderately altered, containing low-grade disseminated sulfides enriched in places up to 1% - 2% of chalcopyrite…

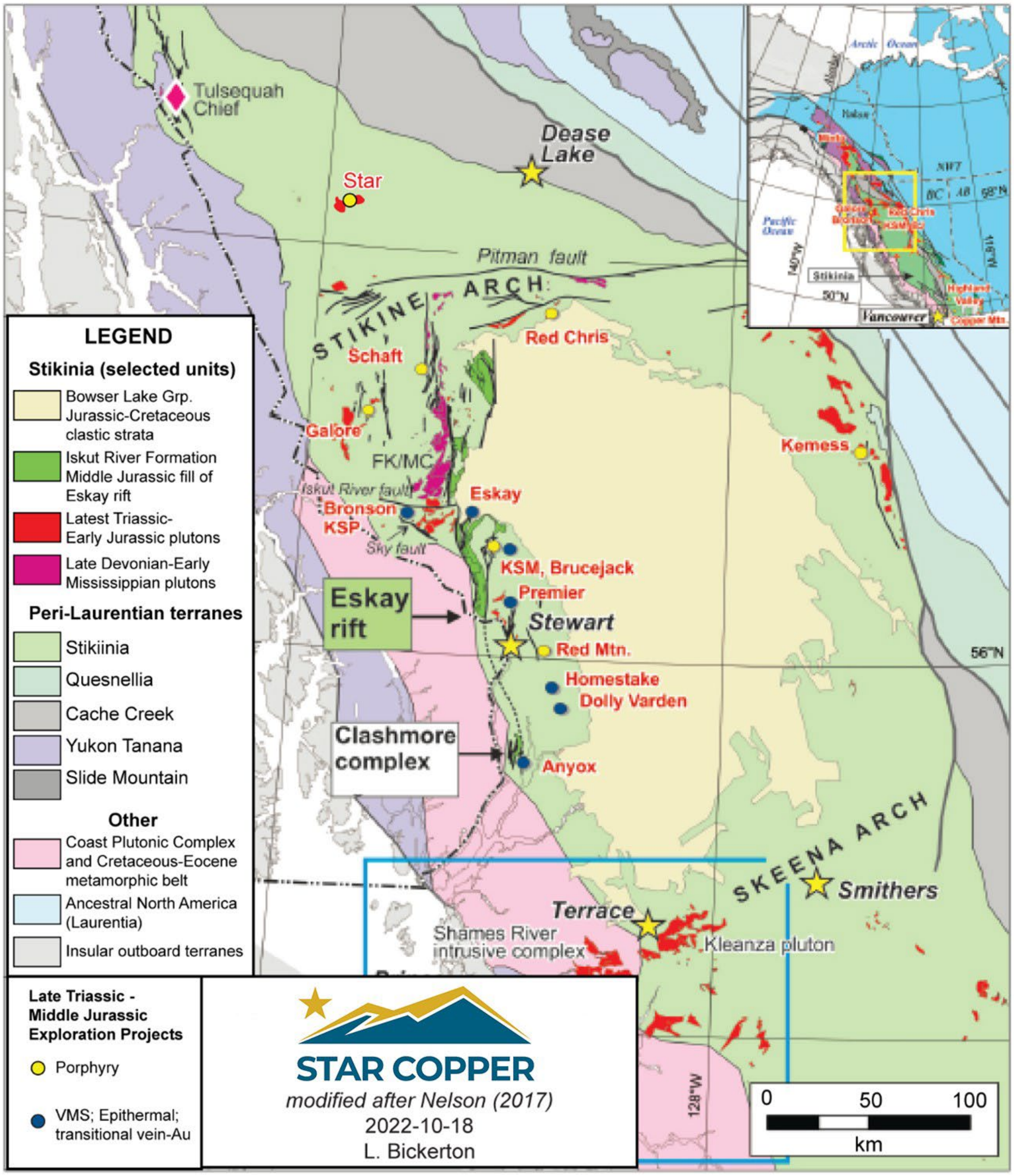
The precise location of the Tin Can showing is unknown, although it appears to be located in the vicinity of Skyline's drill holes G-70-5 and -6. The showing is described as follows by Kuran (1996), which in turn references a 1991 report by Mosher that was unavailable to the author. The Tin Can showing was examined by Mosher (July, 1991). He observed that the showing is a possibly strata-bound 2-3% lead-zinc occurrence hosted by tuffaceous rocks. Mineralization, controlled by fractures, is restricted to a vertical interval of 15 metres and appears to be of limited strike length".

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The northwestern limb of Stikinia, in the region of the Star Project, hosts magmatic-hydrothermal style mineral deposits that occur along multi-million ounce gold and multi-billion pound copper resources and reserves; these include those along the Middle Jurassic Eskay Rift, ~200 km to the south-southeast (e.g., Cu-rich VMS Anyox deposit, Au-rich epithermal along the Premier-Stewart trend such as Brucejack, and the Cu-Au porphyry KSM deposit; Figure 8.1). The Star property primarily has potential for hosting a porphyry Cu-Au deposit. The characteristics of this deposit type is summarized below.

Copper-gold mineralization on the Star property is regarded as belonging to the alkalic porphyry classification of mineralization style. Porphyry deposits are large bulk-mineable deposits that are genetically related to, and occur within or adjacent to, porphyritic intrusions similar to that at the Star Propoerty. Several notable alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits occur in the Stikine Arch, in the general vicinity of the Star property. **Examples are outlined in Section 7.1, however, the author cautions the reader that information pertaining to these deposits has not been verified by the author, nor is this information necessarily indicative of what may be contained on the subject property.** The Star Project is an exploration stage project.

Figure 8-1. Geology and Mineral Deposits of northern Stikinia.



Modified from Nelson (2017); Central and northern Stikinia geology that includes latest Triassic-Early Jurassic intrusions, Devonian-Mississippian intrusive bodies, and a focus on the Mesozoic strata, mineral deposits, and the mid-Jurassic Eskay rift. FK/MC = Forrest Kerr and More Creek plutons.

8.1 Porphyry Cu-Au Deposits

Traditional models of porphyry intrusion emplacement settings include the root zones of arcs and mineralization is exposed by considerable uplift and erosion. Mineralization related to porphyry Cu-Au deposits is concentrated by retention of volatiles within the magma chamber and apophyses localised along major dilatant structures. Dilatant settings in relation to major regional arc parallel and arc normal structures therefore represent favourable sites for porphyry Cu-Au exploration (Corbett, 1994; Corbett and Leach, 1998). Thus, primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and the mineralization occurs as stock-working veins, veinlets and closely spaced fractures, or as disseminations.

In the deeper portions of the porphyry-related anatomy, where the magmatic source might be exposed by deep erosion, primary disseminated mineralisation often occurs as chalcopyrite and pyrite confined within mirolitic cavities (e.g., Yeoval, Australia) or locally concentrated at intrusion margins (Timbara, Australia: Caspiche, Chile). These intrusions typically display sub-economic metal grades but represent mineralised source rocks for the hydrothermal fluids that potentially concentrate in economic proportions at lower levels. The mineralization occurs within large zones of hydrothermally altered rock with large-scale zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Higher grade zones of mineralization occur within larger areas of lower grade mineralization and deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors.

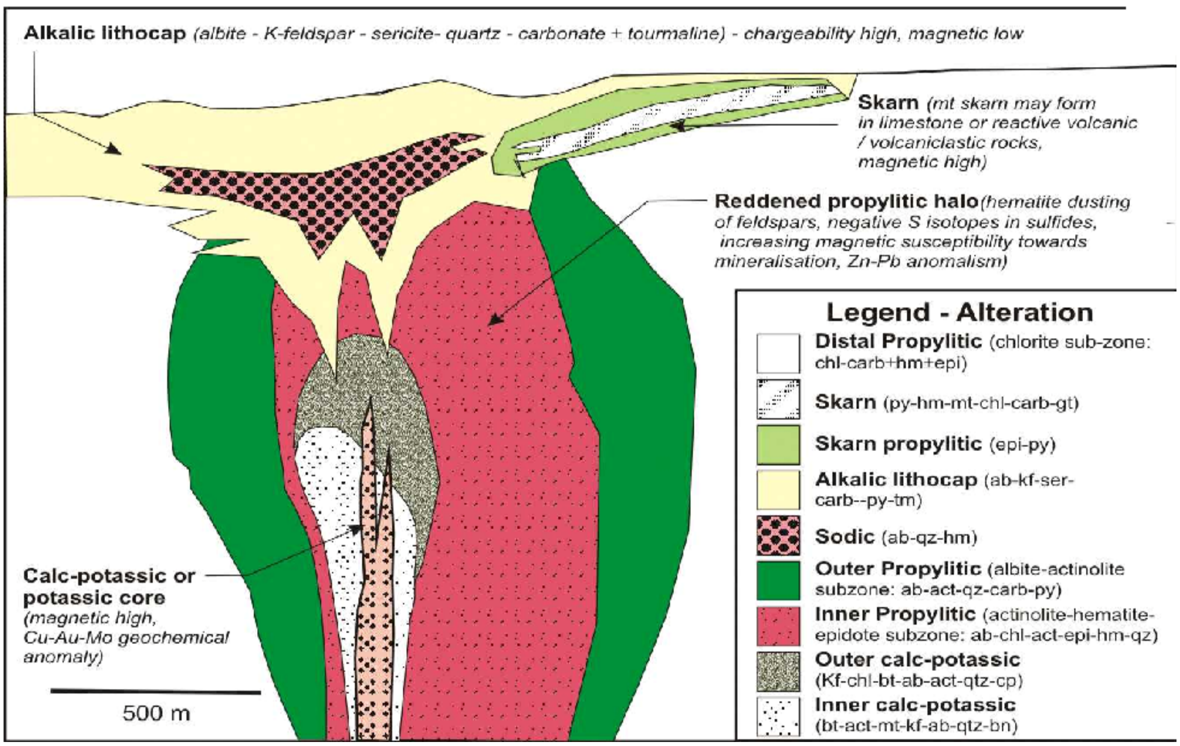
Porphyry deposits are classified as alkalic or calc-alkalic, on the basis of host rock chemistry. Alkalic deposits can be further subdivided on the basis of silica content, as silica-saturated or silica-undersaturated systems. Intrusive rocks in silica saturated systems include diorite, monzodiorite and monzonite, while silica-undersaturated systems have more strongly alkalic intrusives, such as syenites, with high concentrations of magnetite. Alteration within these systems includes albite and potassic alteration, with more distal propylitic alteration common (Kirkham, 1972; Panteleyev, 1995; Sinclair, 2007).

Many quality SW Pacific rim porphyry Cu-Au occurrences develop in the upper portions of poly-phase intrusions. Repeated intrusion emplacement provides multiple events of mineralisation while post-mineral intrusions may also stope out earlier mineralisation. Most Cu-Au mineralisation occurs within stockwork quartz veins and breccias (e.g., El Teniente, Chile) and local disseminated sulfides may concentrate at intrusion apophyses. Intact intrusion apophyses and the immediately adjacent wall rocks represent the most favoured portion of the porphyry anatomy for the development of Cu-Au mineralization. Vectors discussed below provided by alteration zonation, marginal mineralized D veins and structure, as well as geophysical tools such as magnetics and electrical conductivity studies (IP chargeability) that assist in target generation.

Mineralised fluids may exit from high level porphyry Cu-Au intrusion as a number of several forms but typically precipitate metals in sheeted quartz-sulfide veins that exploit dilatant fractures marginal to the source intrusion. The transitional relationship of the porphyry to low-sulfidation epithermal mineralisation (e.g., Figure 8.2) typically provides higher Au contents relative to Cu; these porphyry systems, therefore, tend to be large with low metal grades (e.g., Gaby Au-Cu, Ecuador; some Maricunga belt Au systems; Chile and Whitewash porphyry; Mo Rawbelle, Australia), and so only represent favoured exploration targets in settings of good logistics (i.e., near infrastructure).

Alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits are an important deposit type within B.C. Known B.C. examples occur within the Quesnellia or Stikinia terranes and occur within island arc settings in which subaerial volcanic rocks are present. Examples of significant alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits in B.C. include Mount Polley, Afton, Red Chris, Galore Creek and Mt. Milligan. Typical B.C. deposits range in size from less than 10 million tonnes to greater than 300 million tonnes, with grades in the range of 0.2-1.5% Cu, 0.2-0.6 g/t Au and >2 g/t Ag. Mo content is negligible.

Figure 8-2. Schematic diagram of a typical alkalic porphyry-epithermal system.



Schematic illustration of alteration zoning and overprinting relationships in an alkalic porphyry system, based on geological relationships from the Cadia East porphyry Cu-Au deposit (Holliday et al., 2001; Wilson 2003; Cooke et al., 2007). The alkalic equivalent of a lithocap contains less acidic alteration assemblages (albite – sericite – K-feldspar). The propylitic sub-facies are more complicated than calc-alkalic deposits, and calcium-bearing alteration minerals (calcite, actinolite, epidote, garnet) occur in the core of the deposit. Abbreviations: ab – albite; act – actinolite; anh – anhydrite; bt – biotite; bn – bornite; cb – carbonate; chl – chlorite; cp – chalcopyrite; epi – epidote; gt – garnet; hm – hematite; Kf – K-feldspar; mt – magnetite; py – pyrite; qtz – quartz; ser – sericite; tm – tourmaline.

The reader is cautioned that the porphyry projects and deposits referenced in this section (8.1) are for background information only and do not imply a porphyry deposit will be delineated on the Star project.

9 EXPLORATION

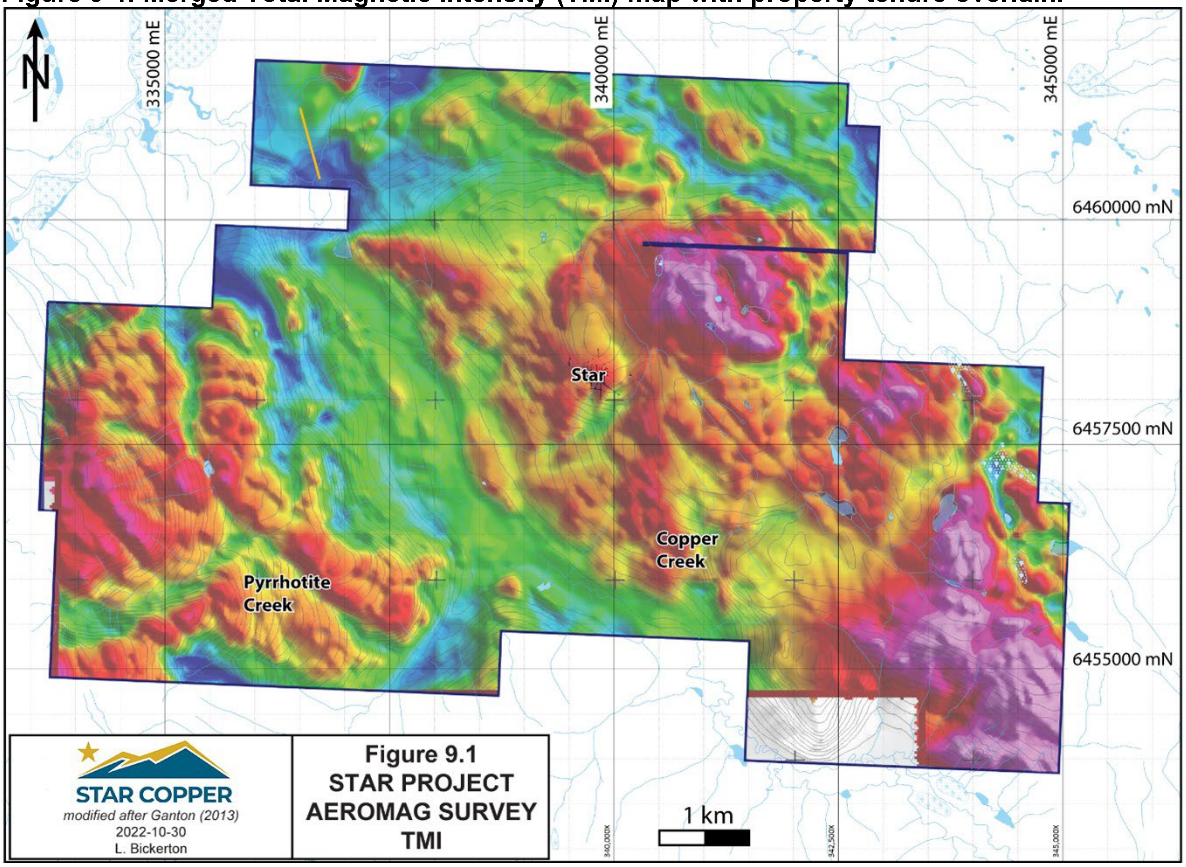
The Star Project has an extensive history of exploration through a combination of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys and drilling as described in Section 6 (History) of this report and in previous assessment reports (AR648, AR2061, AR3516, AR3514, AR8882, AR11395, AR12430, AR18840, AR18927, AR22100, AR27436, AR27778, AR30047, AR31822, AR32306, AR33282, AR34337, AR34836, AR35362). The notable results from previous operators are summarized in the below sub-sections and in Section 10 (Drilling). Star Mining Corp., to date, has yet to conduct an exploration program on the property. As the property operator since the most recent technical report on the property (i.e., Caron (2013) NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Sheslay Property), Prosper Gold Corp. conducted field work across two seasons in 2013 and 2014. This work is summarized in below.

In 2013, Prosper Gold Corp. completed 2339.77m of diamond drilling in 6 holes, a 1462 line-km multiparameter airborne geophysical survey, a 30.4 line-km induced polarization and resistivity survey, and a 979 sample soil geochemical survey. In May 2014, Prosper Gold Corp. identified five separate targets for exploration work. The 2014 program included 7750.3 metres of diamond drilling in 24 holes, a surface geochemical survey by XRF, geological mapping and prospecting. Drill results from these programs are presented in Section 10.3, whereas the remaining exploration work is summarized below.

9.1 Previous Exploration Result Summary – 2013 Airborne Geophysics

In September of 2013, Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (“Precision”) was contracted to conduct an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the Star property. The survey covered the entire property, an area measuring 15.7km by 8.3km, for a total of 1462 line-km. The survey lines were flown at 100 m spacing, at a heading of 270°/090°, and tie lines were flown at 1000 m spacing at a heading of 000°/180°. The survey provided a range of geophysical signatures and distinguished the Mt. Kaketsa plutonic suite, the basement Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, and the younger Level Mountain volcanic rocks in the northeastern part of the property. See appendices of Ganton (2013) for details of the airborne survey.

Figure 9-1. Merged Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) map with property tenure overlain.



9.2 Previous Exploration Result Summary – 2013 Induced Polarization Survey

In September to October, 2013, Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. ("Walcott") was contracted to complete an induced polarization (IP) and resistivity survey to cover the Star, Star East, Star North, and Copper Creek Targets and to expand on historical coverage (e.g., Figure 6.5, 6.6, 6.7). The survey was conducted along nine un-cut UTM easting lines spaced at 400 m intervals. Survey line length ranged from a minimum of 2.4 km to a maximum of 4.0 km for a survey total of 30.4 line-km. The purpose of the survey was to collect new geophysical data, as historical data from 1989 could not be archived. The size, intensity, and extent of resultant IP anomalies for each target are visible in Figures 9.2 and 9.3 for chargeability and resistivity, respectively. See appendices of Ganton (2013) for details of the IP survey.

Figure 9-2. 2013 Induced Polarization (IP) survey of the Star target area: Chargeability.

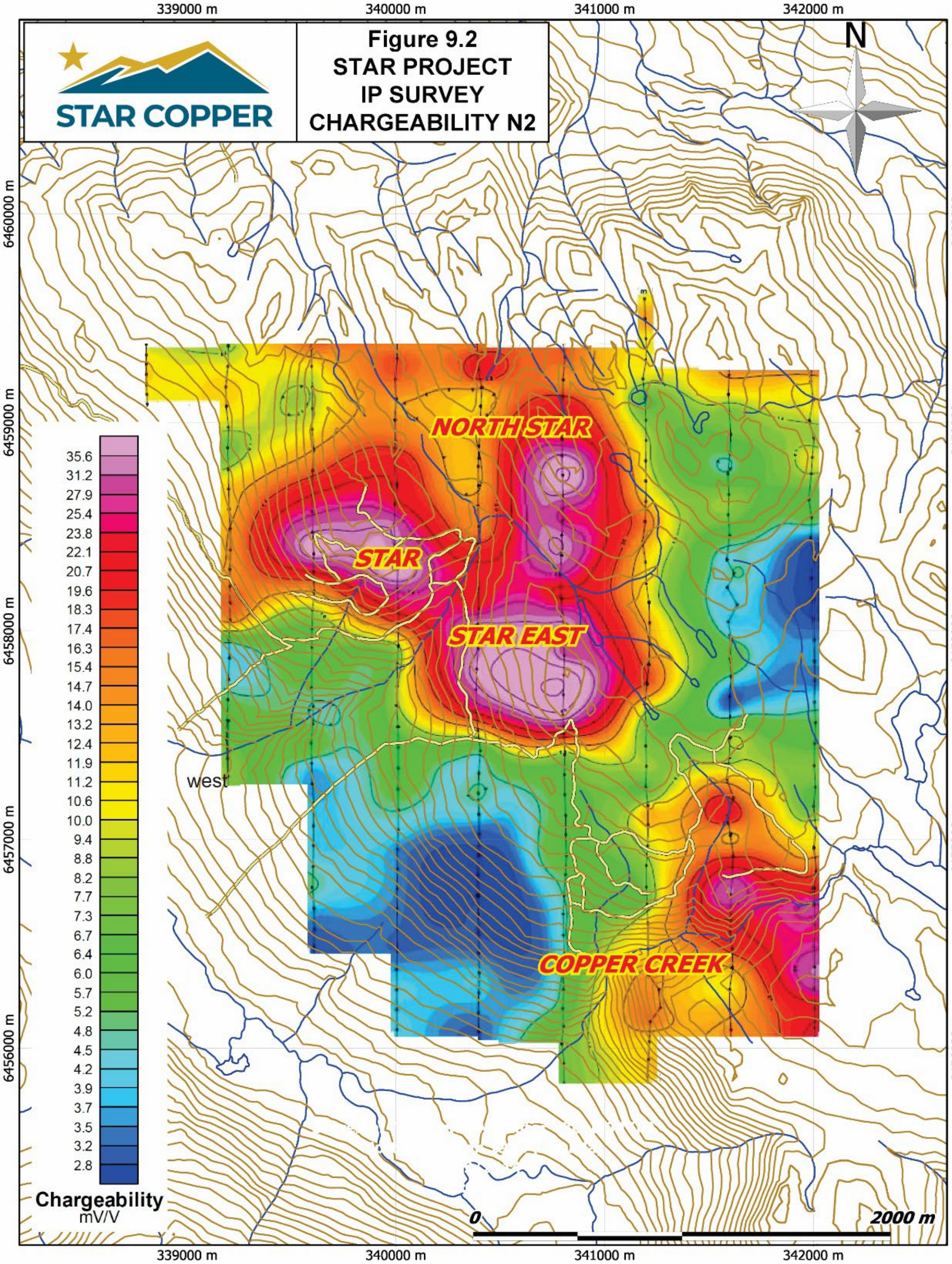
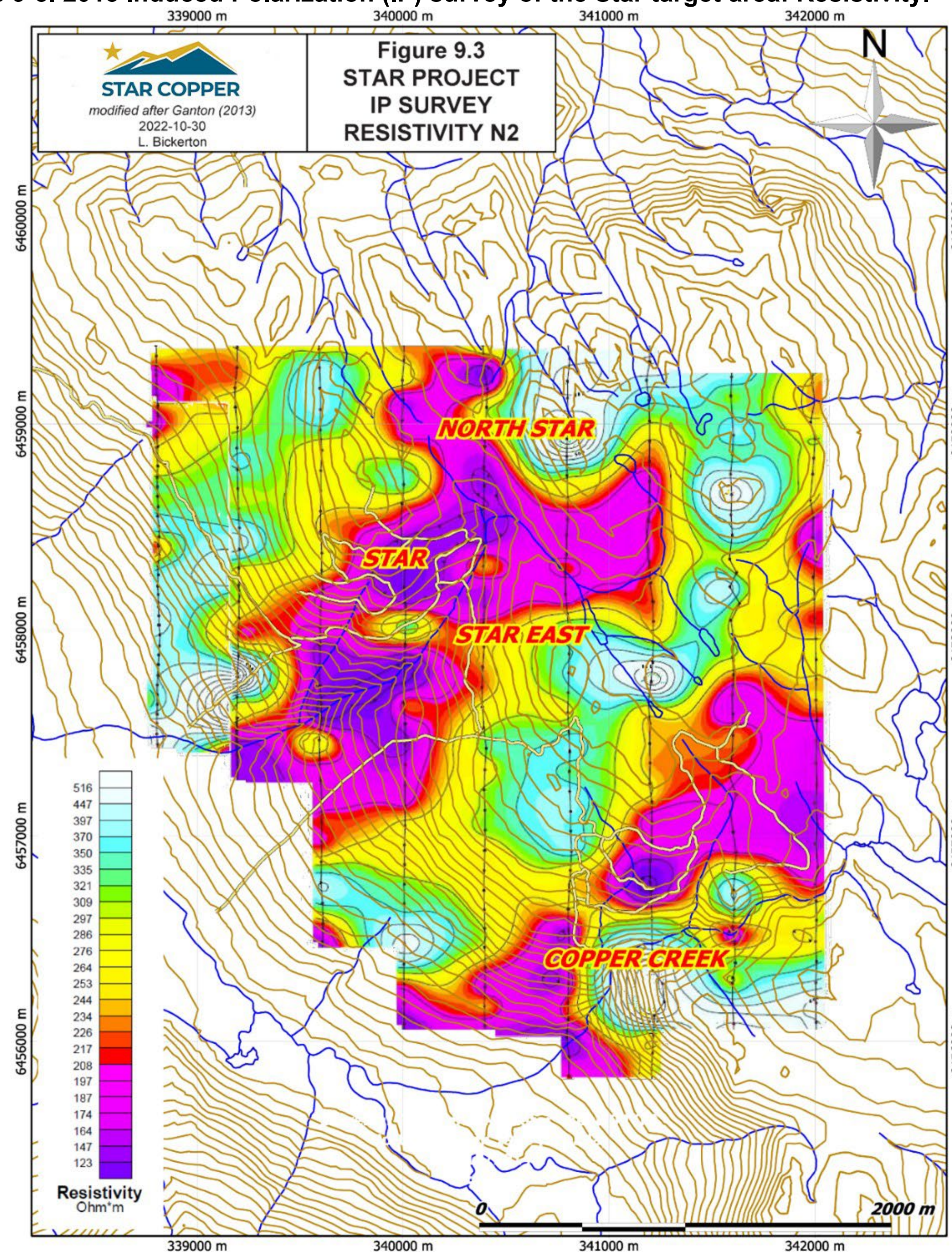


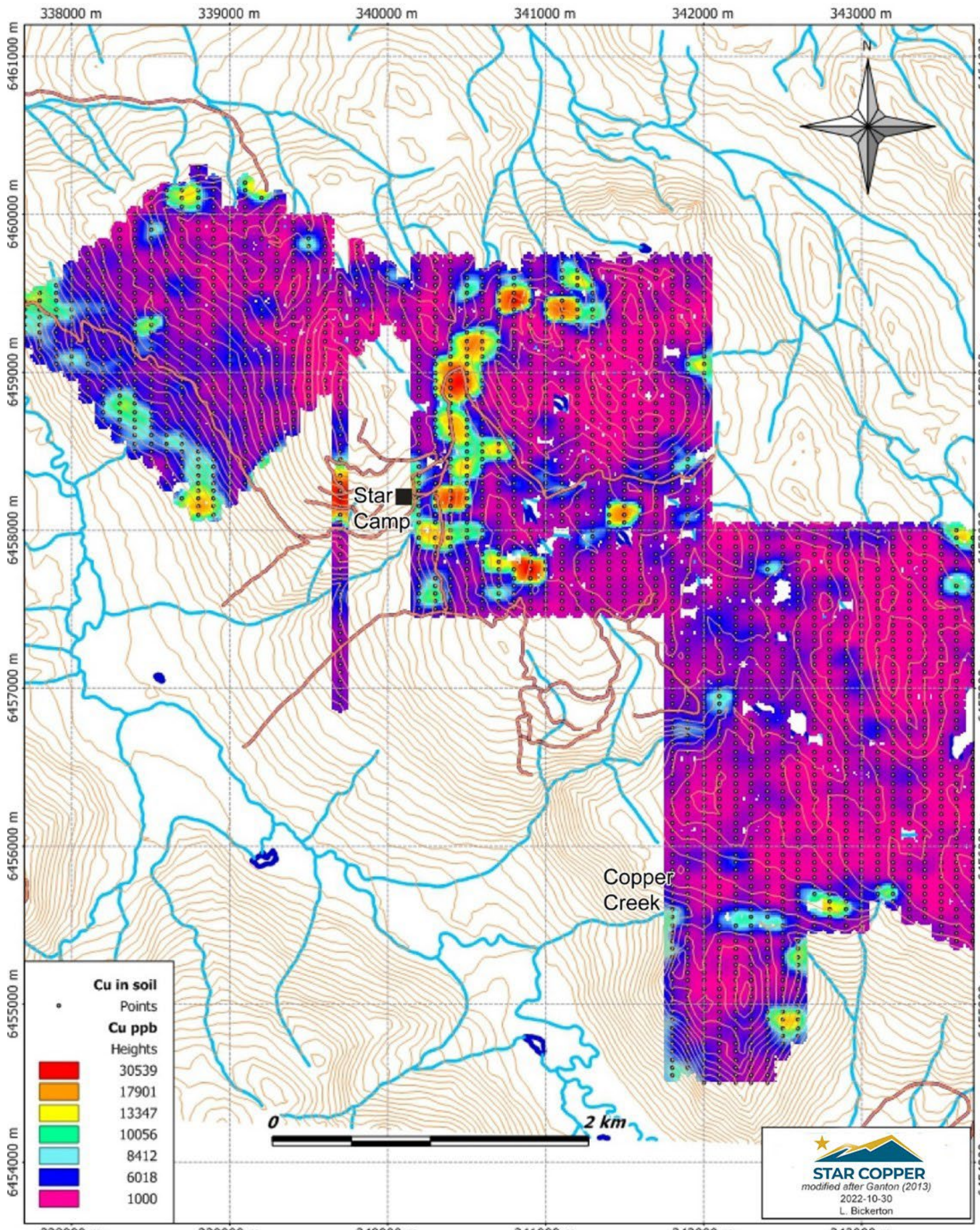
Figure 9-3. 2013 Induced Polarization (IP) survey of the Star target area: Resistivity.



9.3 Previous Exploration Result Summary – 2013 Soil Geochemistry

In September, 2013, a soil geochemical survey was completed in the Pyrrhotite Creek area to confirm historic copper and molybdenum values reported by Darney and Gutrath (1971). The survey generated a total of 979 soil samples. The samples were collected at 50 m intervals along UTM northing lines spaced 100 m apart. The soil grid consisted of 19 lines Starting at 6454800 mN moving north at 100 m line spacing to 3456700 mN and covered a 1.9 x 2.2 km area. Line length varied depending on topography and ranged from 1550 to 2500 m.

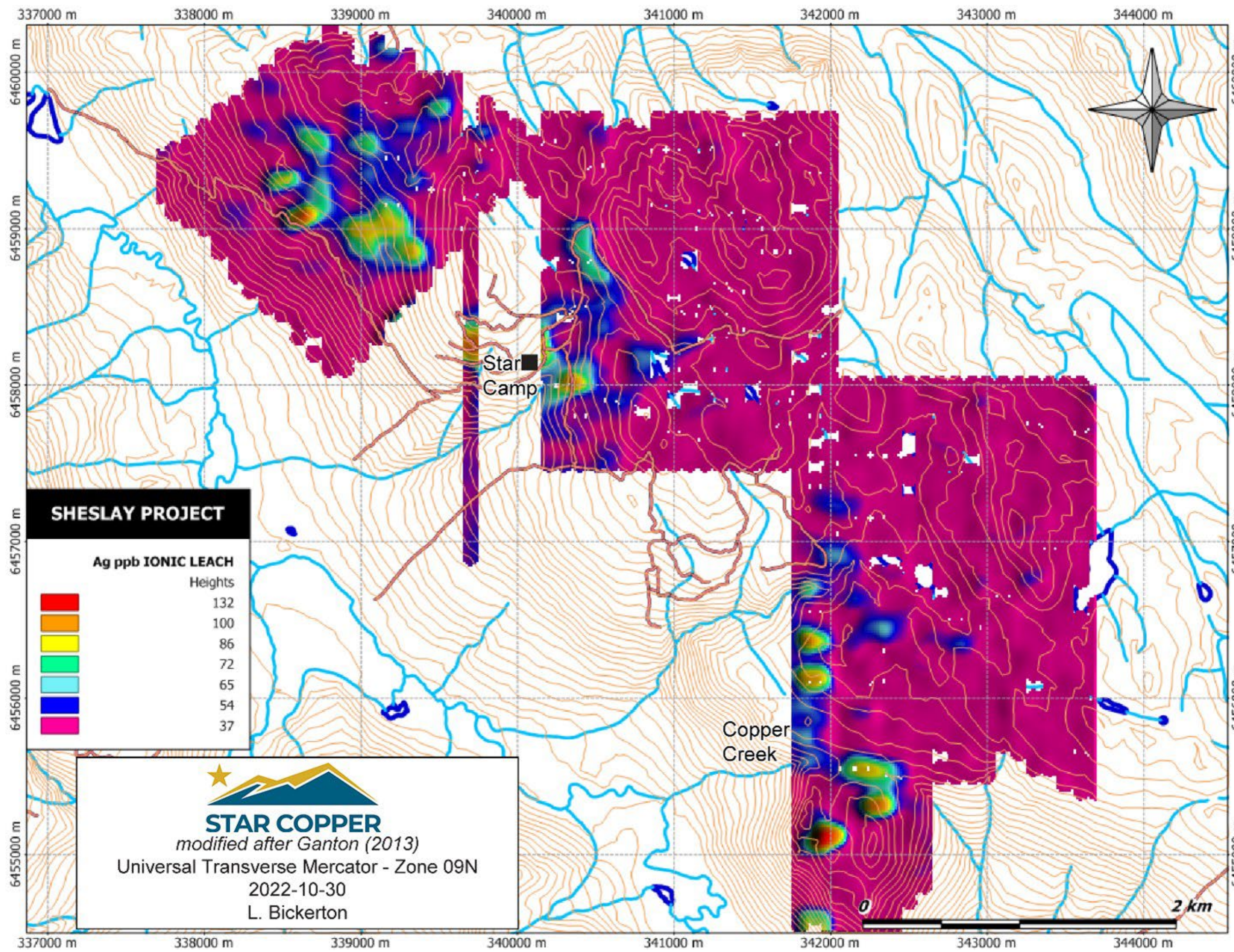
Figure 9-4. 2013 Soil Geochemical Grid contour map on the Star Property (Cu, ppb).



(modified after Ganton, 2013)

As shown in Figure 9.4, Cu-in-soil anomalies exist over the Star, Star East, and Star North targets, as well as the unexplored area northwest of the Star. These soil anomalies are coincident with gold, molybdenum, and silver; the later of which can be seen in Figure 9.5, below.

Figure 9-5. 2013 Soil Geochemical Grid contour map on the Star Property (Ag, ppb).



9.4 Previous Exploration Result Summary – 2013 and 2014 Surface Sampling

In 2013, an extensive soil geochemical survey was conducted to confirm and expand on the Star, Star East, Star North, and Copper Creek geochemical and geophysical targets (Ganton, 2013). The results confirmed historic reports on the existence of the Star, Star East, Star North, and Copper Creek Cu-Au targets. The 2013 grid also overlapped previous patch-work geochemical surveys and thus served to highlight anomalies identified in historical surveys that contain methods and results the author is unable to confidently verify location, QAQC, etc. Aside from confirming historical soil anomalies, the results from 2013 survey also suggest that the Star East and Start North are both multi-element anomalies, as weakly anomalous values of Ag, Mo, Zn, and Pb occur coincident with both targets. Ganton (2013) also notes that the 2013 soil survey yielded a faint north-south copper in soil anomaly between the Star East and Star North targets (approximately along 340500 easting; Figure 9.5); this copper anomaly is more apparent in this recent survey than previously identified.

In May–June of 2014, the Copper Creek target was investigated by rope descent supported geological mapping and sampling of Copper Creek's south facing cliffs in an area roughly 650 x 450 m (Ganton and Hanson, 2014). Channel and grab sampling focused on the exposed cliffs of the Copper Creek Canyon. Rope-access climbers sampled down the cliffs at 1-3 m spaced sample intervals on 100m spaced lines. In total, 156 samples were sent to ALS Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for preliminary XRF analysis. The objective of this survey was to investigate geophysical anomalies outlined from the 2013 exploration program as well as expand historic showings.

10 DRILLING

A total of 16,460.04 m has been drilled by four separate operators between 1955 and 2014 (Table 6.5). Of the historical drilling, 14,164.04 m was drilled with modern record-keeping from 2004 to 2014 by two separate operators. The later programs extended known mineralization and verified historical drilling, as discussed in the data verification section below (Section 12). The drilling will be briefly described here in chronological order and under separate operator headings.

10.1 1970-1972 Diamond Drilling (Skyline Explorations Ltd.)

During the period of 1968 to 1973, Skyline Explorations Ltd., in conjunction with several joint venture partners, carried out grid geochemical sampling, ground geophysics (magnetics), geological mapping, and diamond drilling on the Copper Creek (6 holes, 1,050 meters) occurrence presently covered by the Copper Creek 2 claim and Pyrrhotite Creek (9 holes, 1,097 meters) occurrence which is presently covered by the PC 1-4 mineral claims.

In the period April through June of 1970, Skyline Explorations drilled six holes in the Copper Creek area. Four of these were in the area of the original Copper Creek showing and two approximately 2,500' to the
southeast of the Copper Creek showing apparently to test a molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly in the
vicinity of the Tin Can Showing. Sevensma (1971) presents sections for these six drill holes in the Copper Creek Area along with incomplete drill logs, which could not be meaningfully interpreted by Kuran (1996). Copper and minor precious metal values are present in portions of the drill holes, but the most significant of these were in DDH G-2-70, which showed the following reported values (Travis, 2004):

- DDH G-2-70: 43.58 m @ 0.49% Cu from 8.53 to 52.12 m
    - *including*: 7.62 m @ 1.38% Cu from 8.53 to 16.15 m

- *including*: 17.98 m @ 0.85% Cu from 8.53 to 26.52 m
- *including*: 3.35 m @ 0.69% Cu from 48.77 to 52.12 m

The best drill intercept of the Copper Creek occurrence (DDH-1970-2) was 43.6 meters containing 0.43% Copper and the best drill result at the Pyrrhotite Creek occurrence (DDH-72-8) was an intercept of 113 meters grading 0.35% copper (cf. Travis, 2004). The data from these exploration programs are covered in Assessment Reports 2061, 2805, 3295, 3514, 3515 and 3516; however, the drilling was never filed for assessment despite being mentioned in later reports. **Therefore, the reader is cautioned that collar locations from the early 1970's are determined to be suspect.** The drill results from the 1970's, however, were verified by later drilling in the same target areas.

10.2 2004 – 2007 Diamond Drilling (Firesteel Resources Inc.)

In 2004, 9 diamond drill holes, totalling 1571 m, were completed by Firesteel Resources at the Dick Creek showing (now "Star"; Lane, 2005). Two of the holes drilled by Firesteel in 2004 (CC2004-1a, CC2004-6a) were short holes which were re-drilled from the same location as the initial hole by the same number, in an attempt to improve near-surface core recovery. Collar information from drilling in 2004 is summarized in Table 10.1.

As described by Lane (2005),

> *"the 2004 drill holes was completed along 50 m spaced, north-south section lines. Near surface, the rock was highly fractured and core recovery was problematic. Drill mobilization and drill moves was done by helicopter, but access for drill crews was by ATV from the Sheslay camp. All holes were logged, core recovery noted and core was split or sawn and holes were sampled from top to bottom. Sample intervals typically ranged from 2, 3 or 4 m, but occasionally were shorter or longer. Drill logs and original assay certificates are available for 2004 drill core."*

Table 10.1 - 2004 Diamond Drill Hole Location Information

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*UTME*	*UTMN*	*Elevation (m)*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
S_001	CC2004-01	339749.8	6458237.1	1095.8	239.87	0	-55
S_001A	CC2004-01A	339749.8	6458237.1	1095.8	22.86	0	-50
S_002	CC2004-02	339749.8	6458237.1	1095.8	173.12	180	-60
S_003	CC2004-03	339697.6	6458229.6	1087.6	240.78	0	-60
S_004	CC2004-04	339697.6	6458229.6	1087.6	108.5	180	-60
S_005	CC2004-05	339804.8	6458255	1103.0	242.3	0	-60
S_006	CC2004-06	339855.8	6458260.8	1110.8	190.19	0	-60
S_006A	CC2004-06A	339855.8	6458260.8	1110.8	22.86	0	-70
S_007	CC2004-07	339745.9	6458140.9	1048.6	330.38	0	-55

The drilling in 2004 by Firesteel was to follow-up the trenching results from that and previous years programs, and the drilling intersected encouraging amounts of Cu-Au mineralization in all drill holes. The mineralized zone was determined to be open in all directions at the end of the program and grades obtained were determined by Lane (2005) to be as good or better than most known alkaline porphyry Cu-Au deposits in British Columbia at the time. Result highlights are shown in Table 10.2, below.

Table 10.2 – 2004 Diamond Drill Hole Notable Results

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Avg. Grade (% Cu)*	*Avg. Grade (g/t Au)*
S_001	CC2004-01	3.00	239.90	236.90	0.32	0.18
	including	14.00	18.00	4.00	2.00	0.77
	and	25.00	27.00	2.00	1.08	0.47
	and	41.00	45.00	4.00	1.40	1.17
S_001A	CC2004-01a	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.52	0.17
	including	16.80	18.30	1.52	1.07	0.23
S_002	CC2004-02	0.00	173.10	173.10	0.41	0.17
S_003	CC2004-03	0.00	240.80	240.80	0.23	0.06
S_004	CC2004-04	0.00	108.50	108.50	0.19	0.06
S_005	CC2004-05	0.00	242.30	242.30	0.44	0.32
	including	0.00	10.00	10.00	1.26	0.99
	and	30.20	2.80	2.80	1.18	1.20
	and	42.00	3.00	3.00	1.24	1.24
	and	48.00	4.30	4.30	0.87	1.08
S_006	CC2004-06	0.00	190.20	190.20	0.41	0.22
S_006A	CC2004-06a	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.33	0.17
S_007	CC2004-07	1.00	330.40	329.40	0.32	0.11

The 2005 drill program is summarized by Young (2008) and data recovery discussed in Ledwon and Rensby (2011). Details regarding sampling methodology as well as assay certificates from the 2005 program are absent as this work was not filed for assessment by the operators at the time. The collar locations and partial core logs were recovered by operators since, and sample intervals and results have been incorporated into a drill hole database (Ledwon and Rensby, 2011). One diamond drill hole (CC2005-11a) was short due to being re-drilled from the same location as the initial hole of the same ID. Collar locations from the 2005 drill program are summarized in Table 10.3, below.

Table 10.3 – 2005 Diamond Drill Hole Location Information

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*UTME*	*UTMN*	*Elevation (m)*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
S_008	CC2005-08	339804.8	6458255	1103.0	145.08	180	-60
S_009	CC2005-09	339855.8	6458260.8	1110.8	145.08	180	-60

S_010	CC2005-10	339890.9	6458242.9	1110.4	124.05	180	-50
S_011	CC2005-11	339890.9	6458242.9	1110.4	118.87	0	-50
S_011A	CC2005-11A	339890.9	6458242.9	1110.4	15.24	0	-55
S_012	CC2005-12	339836	6458351.1	1137.6	122.53	180	-60
S_013	CC2005-13	339911.5	6458355.9	1139.6	118.87	180	-60
S_014	CC2005-14	339498.9	6458381.4	1077.5	120.4	8	-45
S_015	CC2005-15	339853.8	6458081.7	1059.0	158.5	0	-51
S_016	CC2005-16	339853.8	6458081.7	1059.0	134.72	180	-50
S_017	CC2005-17	339791.1	6458118.9	1049.0	106.05	0	-50
S_018	CC2005-18	339791.1	6458118.9	1049.0	106.68	100	-45
S_019	CC2005-19	339791.1	6458118.9	1049.0	102.11	270	-50

The selected interval highlights from the 2005 program are summarized in Table 10.4. Although these results can not be verified through assay certificates, QA/QC, and methodology records, more recent drilling has confirmed the presence of similar intervals to those listed below.

Table 10.4 – 2005 Diamond Drill Hole Notable Results

Hole ID	***Original Hole ID***	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Interval (m)***	***Avg. Grade (% Cu)***	***Avg. Grade (g/t Au)***
S_008	CC2005-08	3.80	145.10	141.30	0.36	0.27
	including	13.80	17.80	4.00	1.17	0.47
S_009	CC2005-09	3.00	145.08	142.08	0.44	0.25
S_010	CC2005-10	3.65	124.05	120.40	0.28	0.11
S_011	CC2005-11	1.50	118.87	117.36	0.34	0.14
S_011A	CC2005-11a	1.25	15.24	13.99	0.47	0.25
S_012	CC2005-12	1.58	122.53	120.95	0.33	0.22
	including	91.14	96.32	5.18	1.19	0.72
	and	105.00	107.14	2.14	1.40	0.74
S_013	CC2005-13	1.50	118.87	117.37	0.21	0.09
S_014	CC2005-14	0.91	120.40	119.49	0.06	0.06
S_015	CC2005-15	1.52	158.50	156.98	0.29	0.22
S_016	CC2005-16	3.66	134.72	131.06	0.26	0.15
S_017	CC2005-17	2.20	106.05	103.85	0.36	0.21
S_018	CC2005-18	0.00	106.68	106.68	0.32	0.28
S_019	CC2005-19	6.10	102.11	96.01	0.26	0.09

10.3 2007 Diamond Drilling (Firesteel Resources Ltd.)

Young (2008) describes the 2007 drill program. Core was sawn and continuous half-core samples were
collected from top to bottom of each drill hole. Sample tags were placed in the core box to mark the samples. Sample interval was generally either 1.52 or 3.05 m. A geologist was not always present on site
during the 2007 drill program. Core was incompletely logged and core recovery is not noted. The 2007 drill
core was not photographed at the time of drilling, but was subsequently photographed by the company in
2010. Original assay certificates are available for 2007 drill core. Collar location information for the 2007 drill program is summarized in Table 10.5, below.

Table 10.5 – 2007 Diamond Drill Hole Location Information

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*UTME*	*UTMN*	*Elevation (m)*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
S_020	CC2007-20	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	337.41	270	-60
S_020A	CC2007-20A	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	110.33	267	-60
S_020B	CC2007-20B	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	337.41	273	-60
S_021	CC2007-21	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	225.07	270	-80
S_021A	CC2007-21A	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	133.19	270	-80
S_021B	CC2007-21B	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	225.07	270	-80
S_022	CC2007-22	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	128.66	90	-60
S_023	CC2007-23	339876.3	6458313.4	1130.6	293.22	45	-80

Table 10.6 – 2007 Diamond Drill Hole Notable Results

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Avg. Grade (% Cu)*	*Avg. Grade (g/t Au)*
S_020/ S_020A/ S_020B	CC2007-20	2.74	337.41	334.67	0.35	0.17
	including	8.84	10.84	2.00	1.00	0.25
	and	102.71	104.24	1.53	1.55	1.00
	and	130.14	131.67	1.53	1.24	0.46
	and	133.19	134.72	1.53	1.17	0.38
S_021/ S_021A/	CC2007-21	2.74	223.10	220.36	0.42	0.21
	including	8.80	18.25	9.45	1.03	0.18
	and	18.25	21.00	2.75	0.12	1.16

S_021B						
S_022	CC2007-22	0.00	128.66	128.66	0.37	0.13
S_023	CC2007-23	3.04	293.21	290.17	0.41	0.19
	including	20.42	26.51	6.09	>1.00	0.41
	and	44.81	46.33	1.52	>1.00	0.50
	and	47.85	49.38	1.53	>1.00	0.58
	and	104.24	105.77	1.53	0.15	1.68
	and	223.11	224.63	1.52	>1.00	0.36

10.4 2013-2014 Diamond Drilling (Prosper Gold Corp.)

In 2013, Prosper Gold Corp. completed 2339.77 m of drilling in 6 diamond drillholes at the Star target. All six of the 2013 drill holes returned significant intersections of copper-gold mineralization and successfully verified previously reported grades. In addition, one of the drill holes, S027, confirmed that the mineralized porphyry copper-gold system extends to at least 600m below surface (Ganton, 2013). Collar locations are shown in Table 10.7 and drill results are highlighted in Table 10.9, below.

Table 10.7 – 2013 Diamond Drill Hole Location Information

Hole ID	*Original Hole ID*	*UTME*	*UTMN*	*Elevation (m)*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
S_024	CC2013-24	339801.5	6458253.3	1102.3	317.04	0	-90
S_025	CC2013-25	339932.9	6458268	1120.0	410	270	-85
S_026	CC2013-26	339928.4	6458344.6	1135.9	274	245	-70
S_027	CC2013-27	339748.6	6458236.4	1095.5	598	0	-90
S_028	CC2013-28	339800.2	6458388.6	1152.3	270.77	160	-75
S_029	CC2013-29	339813.6	6458169.9	1072.0	470	20	-70

During the 2014 exploration program, 20 drill holes from nineteen pads (totalling 6661.5 m) were completed on the Star target. Drilling was within an area 450 meters east-west and 550 meters north-south and ranged in depth from 119 to 664 meters. The objectives of the 2014 drill program were to define the size of the mineralized system and locate regions of higher grade mineralization. This was done by testing the continuity of the mineralized porphyry system laterally and to greater depths, and strategically targeting intercepts of higher grade mineralization

Table 10.8 – 2014 Diamond Drill Hole Location Information

Hole ID	*UTME*	*UTMN*	*Elevation (m)*	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
S_030	339824	6458560.6	1172.9	310.5	180	-70

S_031	340055.4	6458054.1	1036.3	409.5	303	-50
S_032	339694.9	6458097.4	1029.5	302	0	-90
S_033	339604	6458104.8	1021.0	239	0	-90
S_034	339596.2	6457996.6	969.5	308	0	-90
S_035	339893.7	6458088.3	1068.2	305	0	-90
S_036	339996.8	6458202.3	1095.3	297	0	-90
S_037	339712.4	6458424.3	1150.8	664	0	-90
S_038	339599.6	6458493.2	1128.6	164	0	-90
S_039	339597	6458398.7	1110.5	268	0	-90
S_040	339695.9	6458303.7	1108.0	472	0	-90
S_041	339756.6	6458388.3	1146.4	202	0	-90
S_042	339766.8	6458452	1160.0	188.8	0	-90
S_043	339700.9	6458362.3	1126.5	442	0	-90
S_044	339652.2	6458371.7	1118.5	305	0	-90
S_045	339794.5	6458299.6	1120.9	119	0	-90
S_046	339774	6458353	1137.2	271	0	-90
S_047	339895.3	6458395	1148.5	53	0	-90
S_047A	339895.3	6458395	1148.5	401	0	-90
S_048	339790.6	6458299.7	1121.0	546.5	170	-80
S_049	339855.7	6458260.6	1110.7	440	0	-75

The drill results from programs completed by Prosper Gold Corp. in 2013-2014 is summarized in Table 10.9, below. Results from the program were summarized and interpreted by Ganton and Hanson (2014):

"…results from the 2014 drilling program confirm the deposit remains open to the north, west, northwest, northeast and to depth… Drilling extended mineralization to depth, as the deepest hole S037 reached 664 metres and leaves Star open to extension. Continuity to the north is implied by these and earlier drill results and by chargeability and magnetic data. 2014 drilling identified two previously unknown zones of highly silicified gold bearing rocks at depth in S037 (12m of 2.33 g/t Au) and near surface in S038 (12m of 2.11 g/t Au). The surface oxidized zone above primary sulphide mineralization is dominated by malachite and azurite with local native copper, chalcocite and tenorite. It was intersected in several holes enlarging the known high grade secondary material. Analysis of the oxidized zone for acid soluble copper was completed by assaying 707 samples throughout 23 holes that contained copper carbonate and oxide minerals. These samples were assayed using a sulfuric acid leach and AAS finish in order to determine the portion of copper sourced from minerals such as malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, cuprite and tenorite. The overall percentage of copper that is contained in acid soluble minerals

is 30.7%. Intercepts that contained greater than 0.15% total copper ranged from 14% to 43.2% acid soluble copper."

Table 10.9 – 2013 and 2014 diamond drill hole result highlights

Hole ID	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
S030	310.5	7.2	310.5	303.3	0.19	0.046	4.96
S031	409.5	No significant results					
S032	302.0	6.2	302	295.8	0.12	0.019	0.2
S033	239.0	3.89	239	235.11	0.07	0.011	0.08
S034	308.0	4.66	308	303.34	0.05	0.016	0.23
S035	305.0	4.8	305	300.2	0.13	0.047	0.29
S036	297.0	4.68	297	292.32	0.07	0.023	0.23
S037	664.0	3.1	664	660.9	0.22	0.109	0.42
incl.		3.1	188	184.9	0.26	0.076	0.37
incl.		294	390	96	0.32	0.109	0.60
incl.		390	416	26	0.95	0.308	1.35
incl.		416	538	122	0.22	0.052	0.38
incl.		608	620	12	0.04	2.33	2.25
S038	164.0	4.1	164	159.9	0.03	0.22	0.560
incl.		10	22	12	0.17	2.11	5.76
S039	268.0	3.63	268	264.37	0.04	0.03	0.77
S040	472.0	3.9	472	468.1	0.26	0.067	0.43
incl.		3.9	46	42.1	0.81	0.172	0.63
incl.		352	472	120	0.36	0.129	0.68
S041	202.0	3.73	202	198.27	0.38	0.192	0.70
S042	189.0	2.74	188.8	186.06	0.19	0.048	3.19
incl.		84	124	40	0.31	0.101	0.60
S043	442.0	7	442	435	0.24	0.071	0.40
incl.		7	96	89	0.40	0.182	0.68
incl.		282	442	160	0.30	0.080	0.51
S044	305.0	10.15	305	294.85	0.10	0.027	0.17
incl.		10.15	54	43.85	0.24	0.041	0.18
S045	119.0	12.02	119	106.98	0.77	0.407	1.02
incl.		12.02	76	63.98	1.12	0.593	1.30
S046	271.0	13.85	271	257.15	0.31	0.171	0.50
incl.		30	96	66	0.53	0.304	0.72
incl.		20	108	88	0.46	0.272	0.67
S047A	355.0	46	276	230	0.17	0.044	0.26
incl.		314	332	18	0.21	0.071	0.47
S048	546.5	2.06	79	76.94	0.78	0.550	1.28
incl.		123	411	288	0.33	0.149	0.56
S049	440.0	4	328	324	0.44	0.219	0.74
incl.		4	184	180	0.54	0.288	0.95
incl.		184	328	144	0.32	0.135	0.48

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Star Copper Corp. has not completed any sampling on the Star property and no employee, officer, director or associate of Star Copper Corp. has been involved in any aspect of historic sampling or historic sample preparation.

The author of this report is in agreement with the previous 43-101 of Caron (2013), that most of the historic sampling on the property appears to have been appropriate for this property and stage of exploration, and for the era in which the data was collected. Several past programs were carried out without the direct supervision of a qualified person and without a geologist on-site. Information regarding sample preparation, security and analytical techniques for historic samples is only partially available and, generally, samples cannot be confirmed to have been collected in accordance with Exploration Best Practices Guidelines. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation and analytical methods are unavailable for many of the historic samples.

Sampling procedures by Prosper Gold Corp. since the last technical report on the property are deemed to have sufficient records of sample preparation, analysis, and QA/QC.

Resampling of historic core by the author, from the 2013 and 2014 drill program on the Star Target Area was done in 2022 using show core samples for the project that were stored in the Star offices in Vancouver, BC. The results and interval details are described in Section 12, and assay certificates are shown in Appendix B. Exploration work undertaken by the author was conducted using quality control/quality assurance and sample security protocols. Sample preparation and analytical procedures for drill hole samples are disclosed and well documented by the analytical laboratories employed.

11.1 Diamond Drilling Sample Preparation, Analysis, and QA/QC

11.1.1 1970-1972 Drill Programs (Skyline Explorations Ltd.)

No information on sampling procedures and analytical methods conducted on drill core samples, soil geochemistry samples, or surface grab samples are publicly available from the 1973 Billy Goat Creek Mines Ltd. exploration program. Therefore, the author has insufficient records from the 1987 program to evaluate sample security or QA/QC for these samples.

The 1972 drill program yielded little information on sampling procedures and analytical methods conducted on drill core samples are publicly available from the 1977 Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. drilling program (Belik, 1977). A total of 30 assay analyses were conducted on drill core to measure concentration of Cu, Ag, and Au. The author has insufficient records from the 1987 program to evaluate sample security or QA/QC for these samples but notes that historical data is consistent with later drilling programs.

11.1.2 2004 – 2007 Drill Programs (Firesteel Resources Ltd.)

Trench and drill core samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite, as above. Copper assays were also done on trench and drill core samples (Lane, 2004).

The 2005 trenching and drilling program is summarized by Young (2008) but details regarding analytical laboratory, sample preparation and analytical technique are absent. Therefore, the author has insufficient records from the 1987 program to evaluate sample security or QA/QC for these samples but notes that historical data is consistent with later drilling programs.

Core samples from the 2007 drill holes were submitted to Assayers Canada in Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Samples were crushed in a 2-stage process to -10 mesh, then a 250 gram split was pulverized in a ring mill to -150 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on a 0.5 gm split, following digestion in an aqua regia solution. Copper assay by Atomic Absorption methods, was done on all samples returning copper values of greater than 0.3% Cu by ICP. Gold analyses were by Fire Assay/AA.

11.1.3 2013 – 2014 Drill Programs (Prosper Gold Corp.)

Core samples were halved by gas powered core saw immediately after logging was completed. Halved samples were individually placed in poly ore bags along with assay tag and sealed with zip-ties. Samples were then batched sequentially into rice bags and sealed with zip-ties, fibre tape and security tags before being transported to Dease Lake via fixed wing aircraft. Upon arrival in Dease Lake samples were locked in a secure hold until a sufficient quantity of samples amassed. Sample shipments were made by to ALS Global's prep laboratory in Terrace, BC, by bonded carrier.

In 2013, Prepped samples were then shipped to ALS's main analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, BC where they underwent 48 element four-acid ICP-MS and 30g Au fire assay analysis. Assay pulps were retained by Prosper and are stored at the company's office in Quesnel, BC. Thorough chain of custody procedures were followed for all core samples collected and shipped to ALS for analysis. No issues of sample security were raised during the 2013 season.

For the 2014 drill program, core samples were collected and assayed for every two metres of core drilled in 2014. Sample intervals were marked out before the core was sawn in half with a rock saw. Sampling at two metre intervals disregards lithological boundaries, this was done because lithology has little to no control over the distribution of mineralization at the Star target. Sample intervals were generally two metres in width; with the exception of near surface samples, where recovery was low, sample width was increased to three metres. Occasionally a one metre sample was taken when deemed appropriate, such as at the end of a hole or to target highly anomalous intercepts. The approach taken in sampling was to provide top to bottom assay results impartial to any subjectivity introduced with lithological boundary sampling.

The 2014 core samples were halved by gas powered core saw after logging. Halved samples were individually placed in poly ore bags along with assay tag and sealed with zip-ties. Samples were then batched sequentially into rice bags and sealed with zip-ties, fibre tape and security tags before being transported to Dease Lake via fixed wing aircraft. Upon arrival in Dease Lake samples were locked in a secure hold until sufficient quantity of samples have amassed and are shipped to ALS Global's prep laboratory in Whitehorse, YK by bonded carrier.

In 2014, prepped samples were then shipped to ALS's main analytical laboratory in North Vancouver, BC where they underwent 48 element four-acid ICP-MS and 30g Au fire assay analysis. Selected samples were also assayed for acid soluble copper and underwent a sulfuric acid leach and atomic absorption spectroscopy. Assay pulps are retained by Prosper Gold and stored at the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver. Proper chain of custody was recorded for all samples collected and shipped to ALS. No issues of sample security were raised during the 2014 season.

11.2 Other chemical results

Soil, rock and chip samples were collected during various exploration programs from 1969 to 2014. Detailed information from many of the programs prior to 2000 are unavailable and no assessment of the sample preparation, analysis and security can be made. Data mostly appears to have been collected in line with industry best-practices of the time and there are no outliers or anomalies as a result of sampling bias noted in the data from prior to 2000.

11.2.1 1969 & 1971 Soil Sampling Programs (Skyline Explorations Ltd.)

The soil sampling programs by Skyline Explorations Ltd. occurred in 1969 and in 1971. Silt and soil samples were collected from the "B" horizon around the Star and the Pyrrhotite Creek target areas. These samples were collected and put into standard paper soil-sample bags, and underwent preliminary drying in camp before being shipped to Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd. These samples were sifted to -80 mesh and digested by a hot HCL O_4 – HNO procedure. For both the 1969 and 1971 programs, both Gutrath & Sevensma (1969) and Gutrath & Darney (1972) report assays were done by Atomic Absorption on a Techtron AA 4, and analysis was for Cu, Pb and Zn, with select samples assayed for Ag.

11.2.2 1980, 1984 and 1989 Soil Sampling (United Cambridge)

Soil sampling programs were conducted on the property by United Cambridge in the years 1980, 1984, and in 1989. Sampling methodology is consistent between these programs, whereby soil samples were collected from flagged and cut grid lines, primarily from the "B" horizon (average depth 15–25 cm). Samples were packaged in typical paper Kraft envelopes, and shipped: in 1981 to Chemex Laboratory in North Vancouver, in 1984 to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, and in 1989 to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. Each year analyzed the soil samples for Copper, Lead, and Zinc; the later surveys (1984 and 1989) also analyzed for Gold and Silver. Full details for each survey are presented in Lisle and Walcott (1981), Lisle (1984), and Thompson (1989b)

11.2.3 1991 Soil Sampling Program (Golden Ring)

The soil survey program on the Star property in 1991 was established to investigate an IP chargeability anomaly identified the previous year by Golden Ring Resources Ltd. (Dvorak, 1992).

The survey parameters consisted of stations that were defined from previous survey lines and chained and marked by plastic flagging. The grid consisted of lines with 50 m spacing with stations at 25 meter intervals. Samples were collected from the "B" horizon at depths from 15 to 30 centimeters below surface. Samples were placed in kraft bags (each 300 to 500 g of material). In total, 223 samples were air-dried in camp prior to packaging and shipping to TSL Laboratories in Saskatoon for analysis of gold, copper, lead, and zinc. The analytical procedure included screening to minus 80-mesh: for gold, a 30 gram sample is fused, cupelled, and the subsequent gold bead is dissolved in aqua regia. The solution is then analyzed by atomic absorption. Full details of the sampling program are provided in the assessment report on the program (Mosher, 1992).

11.2.4 2003-2008 Soil Sampling by Firesteel Resources Inc.

Soil samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite (Travis, 2004). Soil samples were screened to -80 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on a 0.5 gm split, following digestion in an aqua regia solution. Gold analyses were by atomic absorption, on a 30 gm sample following aqua regia digestion. An internal quality control program was implemented by the laboratory, but no company-inserted blanks or standards were used and field duplicate samples were not collected. Samples were personally delivered to the laboratory by the consulting geologist (Travis, 2004).

11.2.5 2003 – 2008 and 2010 – 2011 Rock and Trench Sampling Program (Firesteel)

Rock samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for preparation and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite (Travis, 2004). Rock samples were crushed in two stages to -10 mesh, then pulverized in a ring pulverizer to -140 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on a 0.5 gm split, following digestion in an aqua regia solution. Gold analyses were by atomic absorption, on a 30 gm sample following aqua regia digestion. An internal quality control program was implemented by the laboratory, but no company-inserted blanks or standards were used and field duplicate samples were not collected. Samples were personally delivered to the laboratory by the consulting geologist (Travis, 2004).

In 2004, trench and drill core samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops for preparation
and analysis for gold and a multi-element ICP suite. Copper assays were also done on trench and drill core samples (Lane, 2005).

The 2005 trenching and drilling program is summarized by Young (2008) but details regarding analytical laboratory, sample preparation and analytical technique are absent. In 2007, drill core samples from the 2007 drill holes were submitted to Assayers Canada in Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Samples were crushed in a 2-stage process to -10 mesh, then a 250 gram split was pulverized in a ring mill to -150 mesh. Multi-element ICP analysis was done on a 0.5 gm split, following digestion in an aqua regia solution. Copper assay by Atomic Absorption methods, was done on all samples returning copper values of greater than 0.3% Cu by ICP. Gold analyses were by Fire Assay/AA (Young, 2008).

In 2010, rock grab samples were delivered by helicopter to Dease Lake, then by truck to the Acme Analytical preparation laboratory in Smithers. Preparation was by method R200-250 (crush and split sample, then pulverize a 250 gm split to 200 mesh). Analysis was at Acme's Vancouver laboratory, by method 1D01 (multi-element ICP-ES analysis following aqua regia digestion). One sample that returned a copper result over detection limits by method 1D01, was subsequently assayed (Acme method 7AR; Ledwon & Beck, 2010)

In the Spring of 2011, rock and backpack core samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories, for preparation and analysis as described above for the 2010 program. Standard and blank samples were inserted into the sample sequence by the company, prior to submitting the samples to the lab for analysis
(Hammon & Ledwon, 2011).

In the Fall of 2011, rock samples were delivered from Dease Lake to Smithers by truck, then delivered by Banstra Trucking to AGAT Laboratory's prep lab in Terrace, B.C. Samples were crushed to 75% passing a 10 mesh screen, then a 250 gm split was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh screen. Pulps were shipped to AGAT's Calgary laboratory for multi-element ICP-MS analysis of a 1 gm sample following aqua regia digestion. Gold analysis was on a 30 gm sample by FA/ICP-OES. Samples that returned >10000 ppm Cu were subsequently assayed (cf. Caron, 2013).

11.2.6 2013 Soil Sampling Program (Prosper Gold Corp.)

The 2013 soil sampling program sample preparation, analysis, and security included collection in typical 4” x 6” Kraft soil sample bags and preliminary drying on site prior to sample shipments. The samples were shipped in rice bags sealed with fibre tape, zip ties, and security tags to ALS Global preparatory laboratory in Terrace, B.C., via Bandstra Transportation Systems Ltd. From Terrace, the prepped samples were sent to ALS in North Vancouver, B.C. The samples underwent Ionic Leach ICP-MS analysis versus four-acid digestion, for better copper-gold-silver correlation. All samples thus underwent thorough chain-of-custody procedures from sample collection to analysis.

Ganton (2013) notes the use of multiple methods in 2013 and makes the following conclusion:

> *“The 53 samples collected on the orientation base-line were analyzed by both Four-Acid Digestion ICP-MS as well as Selective Ionic Leach ICP-MS. It was found, when comparing results of both analyses, that the Cu-Au-Ag showed a slightly better correlation with the Ionic Leach method of analysis. Ionic Leach ICP-MS was the method of analysis for the entire soil geochemical program. Ionic leach digestion does not produce the same magnitude of anomaly as*
> *when compared to full digestion methods. This can be seen when comparing historic assays which returned Cu values of over >350ppm directly over the Star anomaly (Travis, 2004). The ionic leach method returned an anomaly of only 30ppb or one degree of magnitude less”.*

Another noteworthy conclusion from the 2013 survey **that the author cautions the reader**: the soil survey grid in 2013 yielded erroneously high gold values on every second line. This bias was likely due to gold jewelry being worn by one of the samplers during this program (Prosper Gold Corp., personal comm.).

11.2.7 2014 Rock Sampling Program (Prosper Gold Corp.)

In 2014, the sampling of the Copper Creek canyon involved channel and grab sampling by rope-supported field-work. From Ganton and Hanson (2014),

> *"Samples were collected from the Copper Creek target by a team of geologists capable of using climbing gear to safely access steep bluffs and cliffs. Channel and grab sampling focused on the exposed cliffs of the Copper Creek Canyon. Samples were taken every 1 – 3 meters as geologists repelled down the cliffs on approximately 100 meter spaced lines. Grab samples consisted of 1-2 kilograms of exposed bedrock. Samples were placed in a poly ore bag with a sample tag and then sealed with a zip tie. Samples were then organized by line and placed into larger rice bags and sealed with zip-ties, fibre tape and security tags. 156 samples were sent to ALS Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for XRF analysis.*
>
> *The quality control measures for the Copper Creek Geochemical survey consisted of ALS Global's internal lab QA/QC protocols, which includes the usage of 5 internal standards and duplicates. Out of a sample batch of 40 samples, 3 interval standards are inserted at random and 1 duplicated sample. If there are failures outside of the lower and upper bound limits the prep technician reviews the results and will take appropriate actions, such as re-analyzing the material, calibrating the instrument, or qualifying the data".*

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the property on June 18 of 2022 along with one employee of Hardline Exploration and noted that core stacks of core drilled by Firesteel have collapsed and are mostly not recoverable (Figure 12.1). This core was not assessed during this verification program but was verified by the previous 43-101 authors. The drill core by Prosper is in good condition and noted to be remaining on-site and in good condition. The author has visited the drill sites, coreshack, camp, drill staging, equipment storage, Firesteel core (e.g., Figure 12.2), Prosper core (e.g., Figure 12.3, 12.4, 12.5) and airstrip during the site visit.

Figure 12-1. Photo of collapsed core stack with historical core (Firesteel).

Photo by Jeremy Hanson, 2022.

Figure 12-2. Photo of Drill core of CC2007-23.

Photo by Jeremy Hanson, 2022.

Figure 12-3. Photo of S045 core at approximately 50m.

SO45 core at approximately 50m showing the supergene enrichment zone (note the blue azurite/chalcanthite). The core descriptions are accurately recorded in the MS access drill database and assay results are in line with visual estimations. Photo by Jeremy Hanson, June 18, 2022.

Figure 12-4. Photo of S048.

Core of S048. Taken by Jeremy Hanson, June 18, 2022.

Figure 12-5. Photo of Sampled show core of S045 at approximately 43 m.

Samples for show-core were collected by Prosper Gold Corp. and stored in Vancouver, BC.

Six samples of drill core were taken from 2013 and 2014 drill intercepts (Table 12.1). The sample intervals all fall within long intervals of porphyry mineralization of between 26 m and 435 m. Core was taken from show-core intervals stored in Vancouver, BC. The verification sample intervals were slightly shorter than the verified sample intervals. The sample results are within expected values for the style of mineralization and vein density of the samples. The vein density and quantity of sulphides within the verification samples was in some cases higher than in the verified intervals, which reflects a show-core sampling bias, but was within the range indicated by core logging and visual estimates. The author considers the data adequately verified for its purposes.

Table 12.1 - 2022 Re-sampling Assay results

Collar	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag g/t)	Rocktype
S037	**3.1**	**184.9**	**0.26**	**0.076**	**0.37**	**Greywacke**
Assay	90	92	0.39	0.170	0.6	
Verification	91.80	92	0.39	0.230	0.6	
S048	**123.0**	**411**	**0.33**	**0.149**	**0.56**	**Qtz. Monzodiorite**
Assay	303	305	0.38	0.206	0.6	
Verification	303	303.30	0.95	0.649	1.4	
S037	**3.1**	**188**	**0.32**	**0.109**	**0.60**	**Qtz. Monzodiorite**
	352	354	0.37	0.149	0.5	

	353.9	354.16	0.43	0.289	1.0	
S037	**390**	**416**	**0.95**	**0.308**	**1.35**	**Porphyry and Greywacke**
Assay	402.0	404.0	1.00	0.317	1.3	
Verification	402.62	402.95	1.313	0.374	1.5	
S043	**7.0**	**442.0**	**0.24**	**0.071**	**0.40**	**Qtz. Monzodiorite**
Assay	432.0	434.0	.059	0.190	0.9	
Verification	433.15	433.60	1.082	0.374	1.4	
S040	**352**	**472**	**0.36**	**0.129**	**0.68**	**Qtz. Monzodiorite**
Assay	420	422	0.64	0.251	1.0	
Verification	421.20	421.52	0.98	0.355	1.8	

The samples are in line with expected results based on historical data.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

As there is no active or historic mining on the Star Project property, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing exists for the mineral occurrences on the Property.

No metallurgical test-work was conducted by Star Copper Corp.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource Estimates have been calculated for the Star Project property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

19 MARKETING STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The property is situated within the Traditional Territory of the Tahltan First Nations and of the Taku River Tlingit First Nations. Within the territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nations, the Star property is located within an area classified as the "Hackett- Camp Island Resource Management Zone". As stated in the Wóoshtin wudidaa/Atlin Taku Land Use Plan, the management intent for this area is "to conserve high value cultural features and landscapes, wildlife habitat, and salmon habitat while allowing for a mix of appropriate land uses." The implementation directive is "to minimize, mitigate and where possible, avoid ground and in-stream disturbance within and adjacent to identified salmon-supporting waterways and spawning areas." Under the Land Use Plan, major hydroelectric development is prohibited within the Hackett-Camp Island Resource Management Zone.

There are no Indian Reserves within the limits of the property. The Salmon Creek 3 reserve is situated in the Hackett River valley, near the northwest end of Hatchau Lake, 1 km south of the southern boundary of the Sheslay property.

The eastern portion of the property falls within an active Guide Outfitter Area (#600598) owned by Rudy Day. The western portion of the property is within an active Guide Outfitter Area (#601046) owned by Gregory Williams.

There are no parks or protected areas within the limits of the property. The southern end of the Sheslay Protected Area (ID number 1005124) is located 500 m west of the northwest corner of the Star property.
The Sheslay Protected area extends to the north-northwest for over 40 km from this point, encompassing the Sheslay River valley. Neither mineral exploration nor mining are allowed within the Sheslay Protected Area.

An archaeological overview assessment was completed by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., commissioned by Firesteel Resources, Inc. in 2006. The report was completed with the assistance of Fletcher Day from Tahltan Nation to identify heritage sites on the property. The conclusions of the report note that successful exploration efforts could consist of an open pit mine, various mining facilities, ancillary buildings, and access roads.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to the Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Shelsay River area has seen considerable previous exploration, primarily for porphyry copper-gold
mineralization. The majority of this exploration has been on the Star property. The Star property is entirely surrounded by mineral claims in good standing. Currently, two active properties adjoin Star Energy Metals' project. Both are relatively early stage properties in comparison to Star's project. The following information is summarized from publicly disclosed information by the owners of the adjacent properties, as referenced below. The author has not independently verified information regarding these adjacent properties and the reader is cautioned that this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Star property.

Doubleview Capital Corp.'s Hat property adjoins the Star property to the southeast and covers the Hoey and Hat/OH Minfile showings (104J 015 and 104J 021, respectively). The Hat property is an early stage property with several zones that have characteristics of porphyry copper-gold and of epithermal gold-silver mineralization. As reported by Ostensoe (2012),

> *"The Hat property has been explored in a thirty-five year period by prospecting, a series of technical surveys, and a small number of shallow bulldozer and hand-dug trenches. Three areas of particular interest have been identified: (1) the Gossan Creek zone that comprises, from east to west, a zone of intense alteration that may represent the upper zone of a "Buchanan" model epithermal system, a +1 km linear structure with strong brecciations permeated with fine grained sulphides minerals, and at its west end, a pinnacle of erosion-resistant alteration that where sampled contained elevated silver-copper-gold values (2) the Hoey zone, an area of strongly sheared and mylonitized gabbroic volcanic rocks and nearby monzonite, that includes shreds of micaceous specular hematite, copper (chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite and azurite) and trace amounts of molybdenite, samples of which when assayed returned in addition to "good" copper values, gold values of as much as 8.1 ppm gold/tonne and 22,041ppm copper and (3) the copper-gold geochemically and geophysically anomalous zone first identified by Utah Mines Ltd. and confirmed by the present owners. The latter zone has dimensions of 1.5 km northwesterly and one km northeasterly, and occurs in an area of boggy ground without large areas of bedrock exposures. Several sulphides-bearing "float" pieces … assayed high values in copper (7336 ppm Cu) and 885 ppb gold and rock samples from trenches analysed 835 ppm copper and 134.8 ppm gold."*

Garibaldi Resources Corp.'s Grizzly property adjoins the Star property to the west and south, and covers Minfile showings Grizzly (104J 016), Kid (104J 004), HO (104J 023), West Kaketsa (104J 024), Al 9 (104J060). The property covers the west and south contacts of the Kaketsa intrusion with the surrounding Stuhini volcanic rocks, in a similar geological setting to the Star project. It is an early-stage property which has seen only limited drilling. Known mineralization has characteristics of alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization (Raven, 2010).

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that has not been included in this report.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Three main areas of copper-gold mineralization are known on the Star property; the Star (and associated Star East, Star North), Copper Creek and Pyrrhotite Creek zones. Mineralization has characteristics of alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization. Regionally, significant alkalic porphyry deposits (i.e. Red Chris, Galore Creek) are hosted by the same suite of rocks that hosts the mineralization on the Star property. **The reader is cautioned that the Star is an exploration stage project and no resources or reserves have been defined on the project to date**.

Exploration on the property has been conducted from the 1950's through to 2014. Each program has returned encouraging results and has continued to show the potential for the property to host significant copper-gold mineralization. A majority of drilling on the property has been conducted at the Star target (Figure 7.4). The holes drilled within the main Star area are mineralized to various degrees from surface to depth; many historical holes have ended in mineralization. More recent deep drilling has also intercepted quartz veins with high gold grades and, although they do not contain significant copper, these veins have not been delineated or explained through mineralization paragenesis and geologic-modelling.

Copper-gold grades from drill holes at the Star target rival those from alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits in B.C. that are currently in production or development. This is, in part, due to the high grade oxide-hosted mineralization zone that is near surface at the Star, which most holes on the property have intersected (Figure 7.6). Prior to 2013, most of the drilling at the Star has been relatively shallow, with only 3 holes extending to more than 250 m vertically below surface, each of which ended in mineralization. The Star property also contains additional unexplored prospects. For example, a large diorite located to the southwest of the Star contains blebby chalcopyrite and has never been tested by drilling.

The Copper Creek and Pyrrhotite Creek areas host copper-gold mineralization in a similar geological setting to the Star target. Historical drilling in these areas is shallow and partially sampled, but both areas yielded encouraging copper values over reasonable widths. The Pyrrhotite Creek target was tested by drilling more recently by Prosper Gold Corp. in 2014, and results indicate narrow channels of medium-grade mineralization trend through the IP anomalies identified previously.

In the author's opinion, each of these three zones of known mineralization on the property has potential to host economic deposits, both in size and grade. The Star target has potential for extension, both laterally and at depth, and thus has potential to significantly increase size. To better define these prospects, the recommended work program includes more verification of historic results, as well as reprocessing historical geophysical data to improve confidence of further drill testing. Less developed prospects peripheral to the Star (i.e., Star North, Star East; Figure 7.3) have chargeability highs and geophysical anomalies similar to the Star, and would benefit from trenching and additional surface sampling prior to drill-focussed exploration.

Geological interpretation on the property suggests that mineralization pre-dates Tertiary to Quaternary basalts that overlap basement rocks and are widespread in the area. These overlapping post-mineral basalts may have been crucial in preserving supergene mineralization zones in older rocks porphyry-style mineralization prospects. These zones were likely later exposed from glacial activity. The Star geochemical anomalies appear to be truncated to the northeast by these basalts, thus potential exists for additional mineralization beneath the post-mineral basalt cover.

The economic viability of porphyry copper-gold deposits depends on numerous factors, including tonnage, grade, deposit geometry and surface topography, as well as environmental issues and development costs. Verification of historic information is recommended to improve the confidence in this information and in the size and grade of mineralized zones on the property. Additional drilling is required to delineate a deposit of sufficient size and grade to be economically viable. In the author's opinion, associated costs of infrastructure and the proximity to the salmon-bearing Hackett River are important factors when considering economic viability. Currently, infrastructure at the Star property (including an airstrip, permanent camp, potential winter road access and existing (inactive) road only 8 km away) suggests that exploration and, ultimately, capital costs to develop a deposit discovered on the property, could be significantly less than other remote properties in northern B.C.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends the following work to be completed on the Star Project:

Prior to significant field work, the Star project will benefit from significant database compilation and organization to streamline historic results and interpretations. This includes considering historical coding for lithology, mineralization, alteration, interpretation of photos, structural interpretation from historical logs and mapping, classification of alteration assemblages, and interpretation of geophysical data.

The geologic model for the Star would benefit from a complete classification and delineation of porphyry dikes and veins. Classifying dikes and veins from the historic data is crucial and delineation in the subsurface may explain mineralization continuity. Given there is no oriented core data, occurrences alone have to be used to determine the extent of different vein types and intrusive units. This process should include integration of alteration data from drill core to discriminate between porphyry-induced alteration and background/metamorphic influence.

A structural interpretation at the Star will better define a deformational history in the region and potentially attribute mineralization, lithologies and topography to structural features. Structural data may be extracted from available airborne geophysical data and faults and breccias should be classified and delineated in a 3D model. This process may also benefit from a thorough review and potential reprocessing of magnetic data and IP data; the magnetic data should be inverted. The historical IP data should be subsequently reviewed and integrated with magnetic data inversion.

Further IP data acquisition on the project may benefit from a deep IP survey on the main Star target as well as shallow surveys on pyrrhotite creek and copper creek.

For the less developed prospects on the property, trenching is recommended. These prospects include the Star East, Star North, and Star West targets that are characterized by strong soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

For the Star target, a drill program totalling 4,500 m of deeper drilling is recommended to test continuity and orientation of the porphyry system at depth. The drilling would consist of deeper tests in the Star target, oriented orthogonal to the main northwest-southeast geophysical trend. Table 26.1 outlines proposed collar locations and hole orientations for the 2023 program: ***A-D***) four 800 m holes testing the core of the Star drilling at depth, ***E***) one 300 m exploration hole for exploration that is ~50 m southeast of main drilling at the Star target and testing the depth of shallow mineralization found in S016 & S019 (Table 10.4), and ***F-G***) two 500 m holes peripheral (northwest) to the main drilling testing a magnetic high, chargeability high, and resistivity low as well as high-grade gold-copper intercepts at depth (see S037; Table 10.9). Table 26.2 outlines the proposed budget for the 2023 program.

Table 26.1 – Proposed 2023 Drill sites

Hole_ID	Zone (UTM)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
Star-2023-A	09	339826	6458321	1129	225	-78	800
Star-2023-B	09	339774	6458353	1143	225	-80	800
Star-2023-C	09	339876	6458313	1130	45	-80	800
Star-2023-D	09	339890	6458243	1110	45	-78	800
Star-2023-E	09	339846	6458114	1068	225	-80	300
Star-2023-F	09	339651	6458457	1141	45	-85	500
Star-2023-G	09	339659	6458374	1120	45	-85	500
						Total:	**4,500 m**

Table 26.2 – Proposed 2023 Budget

Item	Description	Estimate
Preseason Planning	database review and compilation, structural interpretation, exploration agreements	$60,000.00
Post Season reporting	assessment reports, ASEA, MYAB	$7,000.00
Field Personnel	geology and support staff, 12 man camp, 75 days	$373,000.00
Equipment	trucks, trailers, UTVs, excavator, core saw, generators, wall tents, camp supplies	$80,000.00
Rentals	communications, surveying, XRF	$15,000.00
Analytical	1500 samples	$75,000.00
Expenses	camp refurbishing, commercial and chartered flights, shipping, expediting, travel expenses, consumables, fuel	$275,000.00
Subcontractors	drilling and minor helicopter support	$1,020,000.00
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$95,000.00
Total		$2,000,000.00

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http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx

28 CERTIFICATES OF AUTHOR - DATED AND SIGNATURE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Star Project, British Columbia, Canada”, dated February 21, 2025 (the “Technical Report”) was prepared and signed by the following author:

Dated effective February 21, 2025

Signed by:

Jeremy Hanson, P. Geo., Hardline Exploration Corp.

QP CERTIFICATE – Jeremy Hanson

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Star Project, British Columbia, Canada", dated February 21, 2025 (the "Technical Report")

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904
3. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and I consent to the public filing and to the use of extracts from, or summary thereof;
4. I visited the Star Project site on the 18th of June 2022, to conduct the site visit described herein and am responsible for the preparation and all aspects of this report;
5. I am independent of Star Copper Corp as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101
6. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
7. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and 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 graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences
9. I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017.
10. I have relevant experience through twelve years of working on and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to multi-million dollar multi-diamond drilling programs in British Columbia, Yukon, Quebec and Ontario on a variety of commodities and deposit types.

Signed this 26th day of February, 2025.

"Jeremy Hanson"

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo.

Appendix A

Claims Listing of the Star Project

Property	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	NTS Map	Area (ha)
Star	392224	Mineral Claim	COPPER CREEK 1	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2002/MAR/08	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	450.00
Star	392225	Mineral Claim	COPPER CREEK 2	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2002/MAR/08	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	450.00
Star	400918	Mineral Claim	CC 2	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2003/MAR/01	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	500.00
Star	400921	Mineral Claim	PC 3	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2003/MAR/01	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	500.00
Star	400922	Mineral Claim	PC 4	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2003/MAR/01	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	500.00
Star	408884	Mineral Claim	CC 3	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	450.00
Star	408885	Mineral Claim	CC 4	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	450.00
Star	408887	Mineral Claim	CC 6	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408888	Mineral Claim	CC 7	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408889	Mineral Claim	CC 8	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408890	Mineral Claim	CC 9	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408891	Mineral Claim	CC 10	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408892	Mineral Claim	CC 11	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/05	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	25.00
Star	408893	Mineral Claim	CC 12	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2004/MAR/13	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	450.00
Star	518533	Mineral Claim		288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2005/JUL/29	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	204.29
Star	518534	Mineral Claim		288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2005/JUL/29	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	408.72
Star	518535	Mineral Claim		288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2005/JUL/29	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	1021.57
Star	518536	Mineral Claim		288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2005/JUL/29	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	1124.43
Star	551609	Mineral Claim	COPPER NORTH	288405 (49%)/ 280794 (51%)	2007/FEB/11	2025/OCT/31	GOOD	104J	170.29
							Total Area (Ha)		**6829.29**