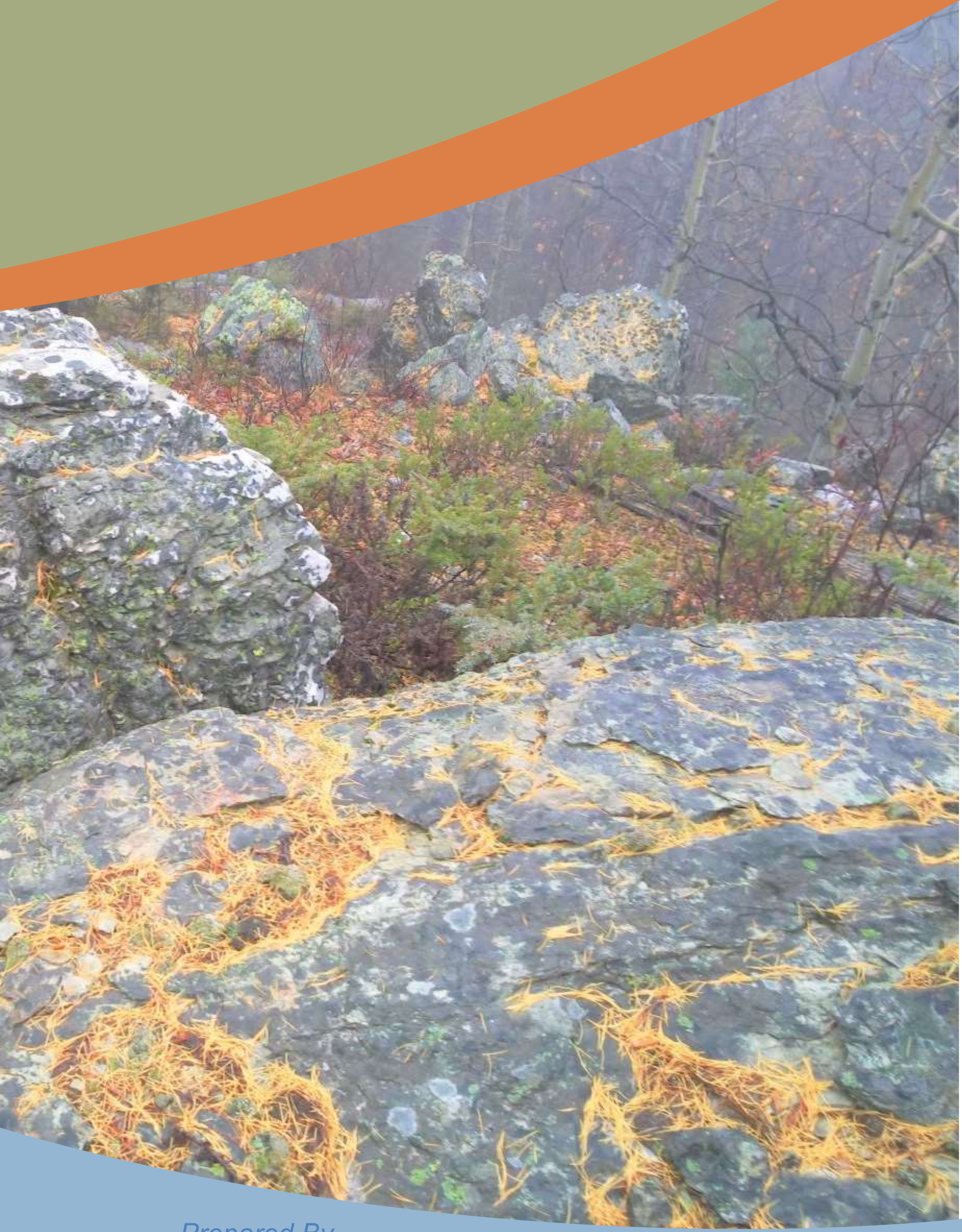
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT



On the

Kimber Property

British Columbia
Fort Steele Mining Division
NTS 82G/13
49.81 North Latitude
115.92° West Longitude

Prepared for
Double Deuce Exploration Corp
200-551 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Prepared By
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo.
Effective Date:
June 3, 2022

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Double Deuce Exploration Corp. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Kimber Property (the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The Kimber property is located 14.5 kilometers north of Kimberly, BC at approximately 1325 meters elevation and is comprised of five contiguous non-surveyed mineral claims covering an area of 2231 ha in the Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are located on NTS map sheets 082G/13. The claims are 100 % owned by Andrew Molnar of Vancouver, BC.

Double Deuce Exploration Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Kimber Property under an option agreement dated October 8, 2021: Double Deuce Exploration Corp. shall pay Andrew Molnar an aggregate amount of $6,000 and issue 300,000 shares.

The Property is contained within Mesoproterozoic siliciclastic rocks belonging to the Purcell Supergroup, (Figure 3) specifically the Kitchener and Creston formations. They are intruded by Late Cretaceous epizonal dikes, sills and stocks, most notably the Estella Stock. These quartz monzonite-granite-quartz syenite intrusions are compositionally variable; their megacrystic texture defined by potassic feldspar- and albite phenocrysts in a fine (often pyritic) groundmass denotes magmatic mixing (Höy, 1993).

The Belt-Purcell Basin contains a variety of base metal mineral deposits and occurrences. Höy et al. (2000) have classified Mesoproterozoic deposits occurring in the Purcell anticlinorium into four main types, which, with the addition of Besshi type deposits of Idaho and Redbed Copper type deposits of Montana, make up the variety of Proterozoic mineral deposit types that occur in Belt Purcell rocks.

The Property is in the Skookumchuck area and the general geology of the area lies west of the Rocky Mountain Trench Fault north of the historical Sullivan Deposit and east of the White Creek Batholith. The Major structure in the area is a broad open anticline cut by several westerly dipping normal faults. The anticline exposes Proterozoic Belt-Purcell Supergroup rocks from the middle Aldrige to the Mount Nelson Formation (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

The Kimber Property hosts an occurrence of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, malachite, and bornite in a number of areas as rare discontinuous occurrences. The most significant chalcopyrite recognized occurs in the Creston Formation lower series of narrow, glassy quartzites (Kennedy, 2017). Historic assay values of 0.23 % Cu, and 0.107 g/t Au were reported from a surface sample from the Kimber Property (Sample CK16-44, Kennedy, 2017). It is possible that extensions of showings are difficult to locate and may be identified if detailed geochemical and geophysical surveying methods are used.

The Company conducted an exploration program on the Kimber Property from October 16, 2021 to November 2, 2021. A total of nine rock samples, six-hundred and nineteen soil samples, three silt samples, and five petrographic samples were derived from the Kimber Property during the 2021 exploration programme. The author visited the property October 29, 2021.

Six out of Nine rock chip samples taken by the Company returned values ranging from 259-488 ppm Cu, and 2 out 9 samples returned elevated gold values of 15-38 ppb Au. Rock geochemistry may suggest that the amounts of copper bearing minerals in samples 907428-907436 are extremely fine grained as they are not reported in petrographic descriptions. Copper bearing minerals are most likely to occur as trace amounts in close association with Fe-carbonate and limonite that occurs as fracture coatings, possibly after pyrite.

In order to continue the evaluation of the Property, the suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical data in order to properly compile a digital database in GIS-compatible format for further interpretation, undertake a UAV-borne Geophysical Survey over the entire property, and additional staking. Additional tracing of known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling should then be conducted, along with identification of intersections between mineralized horizons and any shear or fault structures. In addition, detailed geochemistry and mapping with hand surface trenching other areas of interest is warranted. The estimated cost of the program is $117,250.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by a junior mining exploration company named Double Deuce Exploration Corp. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Kimber Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1. The author is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the Canadian Securities Exchange.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Multiple BC mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the Kimber Property on October 29, 2021, with Andrew Molnar the Vendor of the Property. Rio Minerals Ltd. was engaged to undertake the 2021 mineral exploration program Mr. Molnar is a Principle of Rio Minerals Ltd. The claims are 100 % are registered in the name of Andrew Molnar.

Unless otherwise stated maps in this report were created by the author.

This evaluation of the Double Deuce Exploration Corp. property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	Cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	Ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	G	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	Ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	K	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	Kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	Km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	M	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Michael Dake of Double Deuce Exploration Corp on October 30, 2021, which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on May 14, 2022 and supports the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Kimber Property consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,231.03 hectares located on NTS map 82G/13 centered at 49.81° North Latitude 115.93° West Longitude. The claims are located within Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia. The mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Kimber Claims

Claim No.	Name	Issue date	Good To Do	Area (ha)
1079438	KIMMY 1	05/11/2020	25/12/2025	375.33
1079439	KIMMY 2	05/11/2020	25/12/2025	375.35
1079511	ISLA 3	08/11/2020	25/12/2025	437.87
1079512	KIMMY 4	08/11/2020	25/12/2025	625.59
1079513	BARRY	08/11/2020	25/12/2025	416.89
		Total		**2231.03**

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and that Andrew Molnar is the 100% owner of the Kimber Property as of May 14, 2022.

There has been no reported historical production on the Kimber Property and the author did not observe any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity.

The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Kimber Property for the recommended work program. No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record after staking the mineral claim. The current mineral claims are on crown ground and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to accesses mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four $10 per hectare, years five and six $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Company and author are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes six to eight months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

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

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Double Deuce Exploration Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Property.

Double Deuce Exploration Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Kimber Property through a cash payment under an option agreement. According to the terms of the option agreement dated October 8, 2021: Double Deuce Exploration Corp. shall pay Andrew Molnar (the “Molnar") an aggregate amount of $6,000 and issues 300,000 shares (the “Option Payments”) on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

a) On the Effective Date of the option agreement, the sum of $6,000 (the "Initial Payment"), receipt of which is acknowledged by the Molnar;

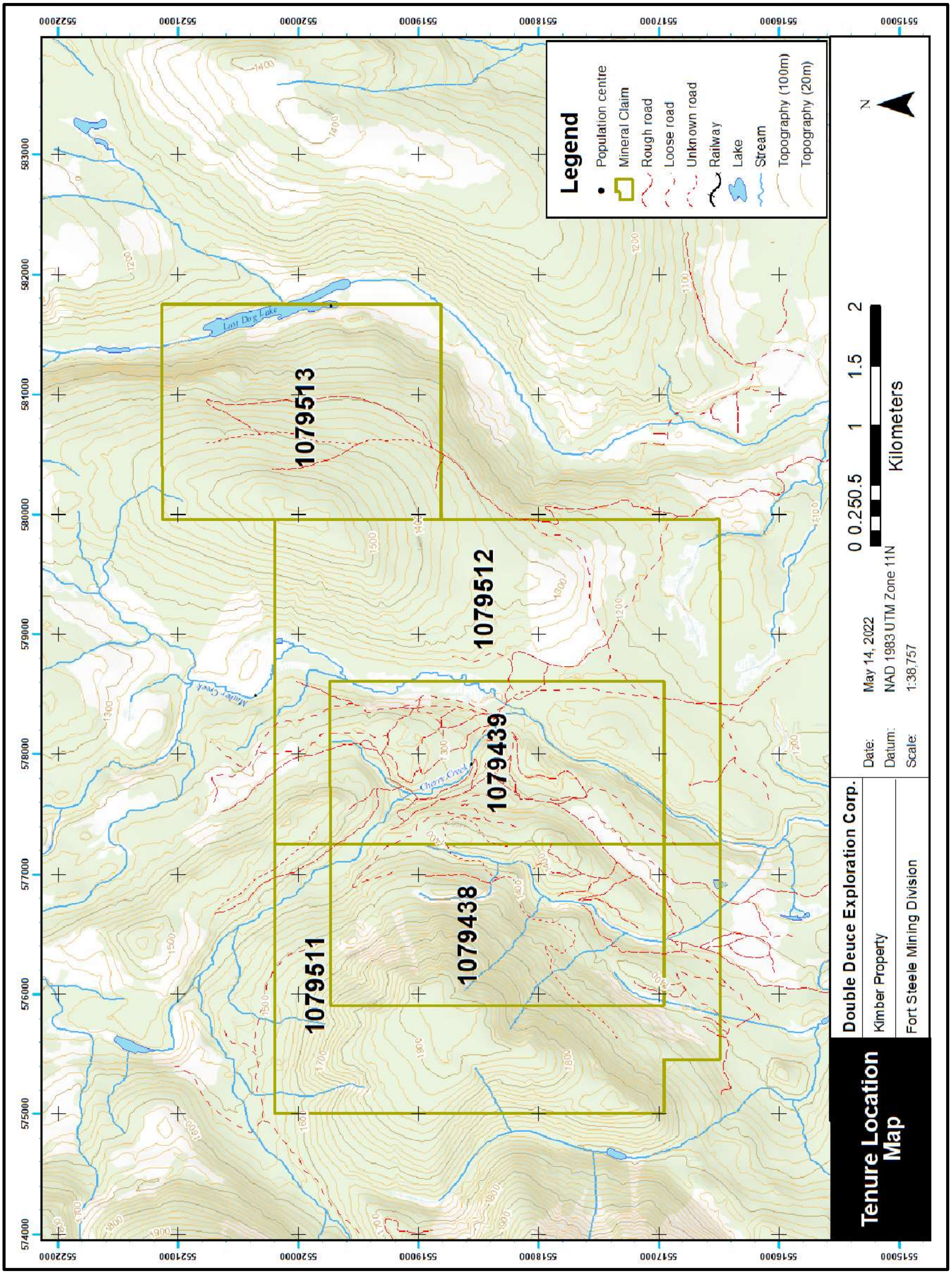
b) The sum of $6,000 upon listing and

c) Issue 300,000 shares upon company listing

Andrew Molnar maintains a 1.5% net smelter royalty on the Kimber Property. Double Deuce Exploration Corp. shall have the option to purchase the Royalty at any time by making a cash payment to Molnar equal to $1,500,000.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The towns of Kimberley and Cranbrook are the nearest major supply centres where material and services adequate to explore the road accessible property can be found. Infrastructure resources are excellent and readily available. The Property is within a few km's of the hydroelectric grid; and the region has a long history of mining, hence personnel with heavy equipment and exploration and mining experience are available. The climate is benign, with agreeable Spring-Summer-Fall seasons and a temperate winter that sees relatively limited snow accumulations at lower levels, although accumulations may be substantial at elevation. Work in subalpine and alpine regions is seasonal, limited to June through mid October; at lower elevations the field season extends from late April until November.

The Property is underlain by moderate to rugged slopes cut by deeply incised, steep tributary streams. Elevations range from 1100 to 1400 m. Tree species are dominated at lower elevations by Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta) and Interior Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga Menziesii var. glauca) with some Western Hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) and Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmannii) on north-facing, shady slopes; Subalpine Fir (Abies lasiocarpa) and Engelmann Spruce may be present at higher elevations; Western Redcedar (Thuja plicata) and Sitka Alder (Alnus crispa) may occupy moist, shaded areas, avalanche shoots and steep stream beds.

6 HISTORY

The area has seen exploration activity throughout the last 100+ years with recent work including rock sampling and minor geological mapping. The location of the property, north of the major past producing Sullivan Mine at Kimberley BC, has stimulated individuals and junior and major exploration company activities in the past.

A rock sampling program was conducted in 2017 by Kennedy. This program returned anomalous copper results from 81.2 to 2296.4 ppm Cu, from 20.7 to 2877.9 ppm Pb, and from 17.8 to 129.6 ppb Au. (Kenny 2017).

2001 Brian Chore

In April-May of 2001 a 2345-line kilometer DIGHEM" airborne geophysical survey was conduced. The Dighem survey coverage consisted of east-west flight lines at 200 m spacing with north-south oriented tie lines at 15 km spacing. In all, a total of 2345 km of profiles were completed. This survey includes the entire current claim configuration and beyond.

The purpose of the survey was to detect zones of conductive mineralization and to provide information which could be used to map the geology and structure of the survey area. This was accomplished by using a DIGHEM" multi-coil, multi-frequency electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. The information from these sensors was processed to produce maps which display the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey area. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base maps. Visual flight path recovery techniques were used to confirm the location of the helicopter where visible topographic features could be identified on the ground.

Kootenay Silver Inc 2016

Kootenay Sliver undertook and exploration program in 2016. The program resulted in the collection of 21 rock samples. Most of the rock samples are anomalous for copper and or pathfinder elements. High-lights are samples: CK16-44: 2296.4 ppm Cu, CK16-46: 1231.6 ppm Cu, CK-47 1182.1 ppm Cu, CK16-50: 2877.9 ppm Pb & 40.5 ppm Ag. Samples CK16-44, 45, 46 & 47 are also anomalous in Au with respective values of 107.4 ppb, 104.8 ppb, 120.6 ppb and 129.6 ppb. All samples indicate rock values which would be expected in areas of prospective geology.

The host rock for the bornite mineralization is a coarse-grained white quartzite with strong black/brown manganese, carbonate alteration. Rare bornite and malachite is also noted as blebs and short-lived gashes in a number of narrow white quartzite beds in the associated area. Initial geological interpretation indicates the bornite mineralization is hosted by the hinge zone of a local tight synform.

The most significant chalcopyrite recognized to date occurs in a lower series of narrow glassy quartzites in the same hinge zone as the bornite 200 plus meters southwest of the bornite fracture zone. Rock geochemistry indicates the mineralogy of the MDB showing is very close in association with the Ravalli Formation of Northwest Montana. The Ravalli-Revett Formation hosts the copper deposits of the northwest Montana copper belt.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Property is contained within Mesoproterozoic siliciclastic rocks belonging to the Purcell Supergoup, (Figure 3) specifically the Kitchener and Creston formations. They are intruded by Late Cretaceous epizonal dikes, sills and stocks, most notably the Estella Stock. These quartz monzonite-granite-quartz syenite intrusions are compositionally variable; their megacrystic texture defined by potassic feldspar- and albite phenocrysts in a fine (often pyritic) groundmass denotes magmatic mixing (Höy, 1993).

The Purcell basin defines the major north-trending arm (today's coordinates) of the much larger Belt-Purcell basin, most of which resides in the United Sates (Figure 3). During the initial rift phase of the Purcell arm, sedimentary fill comprised thick sequences of distal siliciclastic turbidites derived mainly from the south and west (Figure 4). This succession, called the Aldridge Formation, is best exposed and developed in the Purcell Mountains, between the Rocky Mountain Trench and Kootenay Lake, the region that once formed the deep axial keel of the Purcell arm. East of the Rocky Mountain Trench in the northern Hughes Range – the subject area of this report – the distal basin Aldridge turbidites are replaced towards the east by shelf facies fluvial-deltaic quartzite (Fort Steele Formation) overlain by shelf and slope deposits comprising siltstone, argillaceous and calcareous siltstone, silty (calcareous) dolomite, silty mudstone and shale, orthoquartzite, and immature turbiditic sandstone (Höy, 1993; Höy et. al., 2000). Hence, the Rocky Mountain Trench, a present-day physiographic feature, marks the approximate boundary between basin and shelf (Figure 4), and by inference, the locus of basin-margin growth faults (down to the west) that controlled local stratigraphic associations while serving to focus the flow of basin brines (Höy, 1993; Höy et. al., 2000).

A prime example of a rift-parallel synsedimentary fault is the structure that separates the shallow water facies of the Fort Steele Formation and the overlying condensed portion of the lower Middle Aldridge Formation in the Hughes Range from the thick deep water turbidite sequence of the Aldridge Formation in the Purcell Mountains (Figure 4 and Figure 5), but has little or no effect on the thickness of the upper part of the Middle Aldridge Formation and younger Mesoproterozoic rocks. Others examples include faults that control the north-trending Sullivan Corridor, various faults northeast of Moyie Lake, the Iron Range Fault northeast of Creston, and the north-trending elongation of many muds' volcano vents ("discordant fragmentals") (Höy et al., 2000; Turner et al., 2000b). Examples of east- to northeast-trending synsedimentary faults include antecedents to the Moyie Dibble Creek and St. Mary-Boulder Creek fault systems (see Figure 5), across which facies and thickness of Aldridge rocks change and in proximity to which Moyie sills are anomalously thick (Höy et al., 2000)

Stratigraphy and Sedimentology of the Belt-Purcell

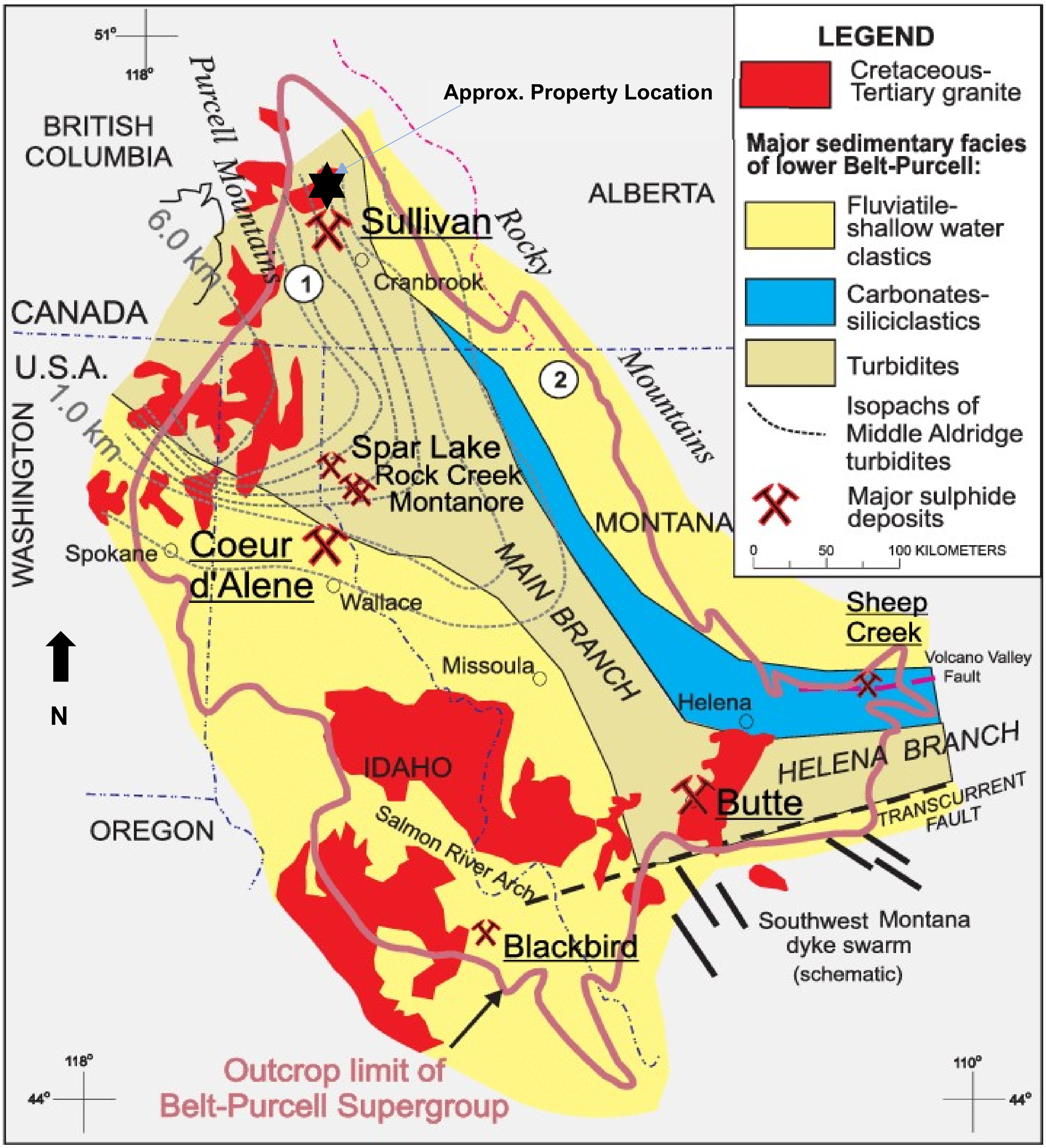
Supergroup The Belt-Purcell Rift consists of two branches. The main or Purcell branch, which contains the Sullivan deposit, trends northwest through the Purcell Mountains of southeastern British Columbia and is characterized by a basal, 12 km thick, turbidite-sill complex - the Aldridge Formation in Canada and the Prichard Formation in the U.S.A. To the northwest, rocks of the Purcell branch are covered by Neoproterozoic and Phanerozoic strata and to the southeast they are truncated against an east-northeast-trending transfer fault. The east-northeast-trending, or Helena branch extends along the northern side of this transfer fault to form the Helena embayment. Stratigraphic relationships of the Belt-Purcell are shown in Figure 3 . The lower part of the Supergroup consists of marine turbidites that infilled the rift grabens, and stratigraphically equivalent shallow marine to fluvial sandstones, mudstones and carbonates that were deposited on the surrounding rift platform. These syn-rift sequences are overlain by shallow marine to lacustrine and fluviatile mudstones, carbonates and sandstones that extend over the rifted and platformal areas alike, forming a rift-cover or rift-sag sequence. Strata of the Belt-Purcell Basin can thus be divided into three main facies groups (Figure 4):

1) Basinal facies of rift-fill sequence consisting mainly of deep-water turbidites in the Purcell Branch (Aldridge and Prichard Formations) and deep-water calcareous argillite and turbidites that shoal upwards to mid-shelf carbonates and siliciclastic (Newland Formation) in the Helena Branch;

2) Shallow-water platformal and fan-delta facies deposited at the margins of the rift and surrounding shelf, and approximately synchronous with turbidite deposition within the rift. Rock types include fluviatile and deltaic quartz-rich arenites (Fort Steele and Neihart Formations), via fandelta complexes containing coarse-grained debris flows shed from fault scarps (Lahood Formation), to more distal deeper water argillite-siltite debris flows (Greyson Formation), and shallow-water platformal carbonates (Waterton and Altyn Formations);

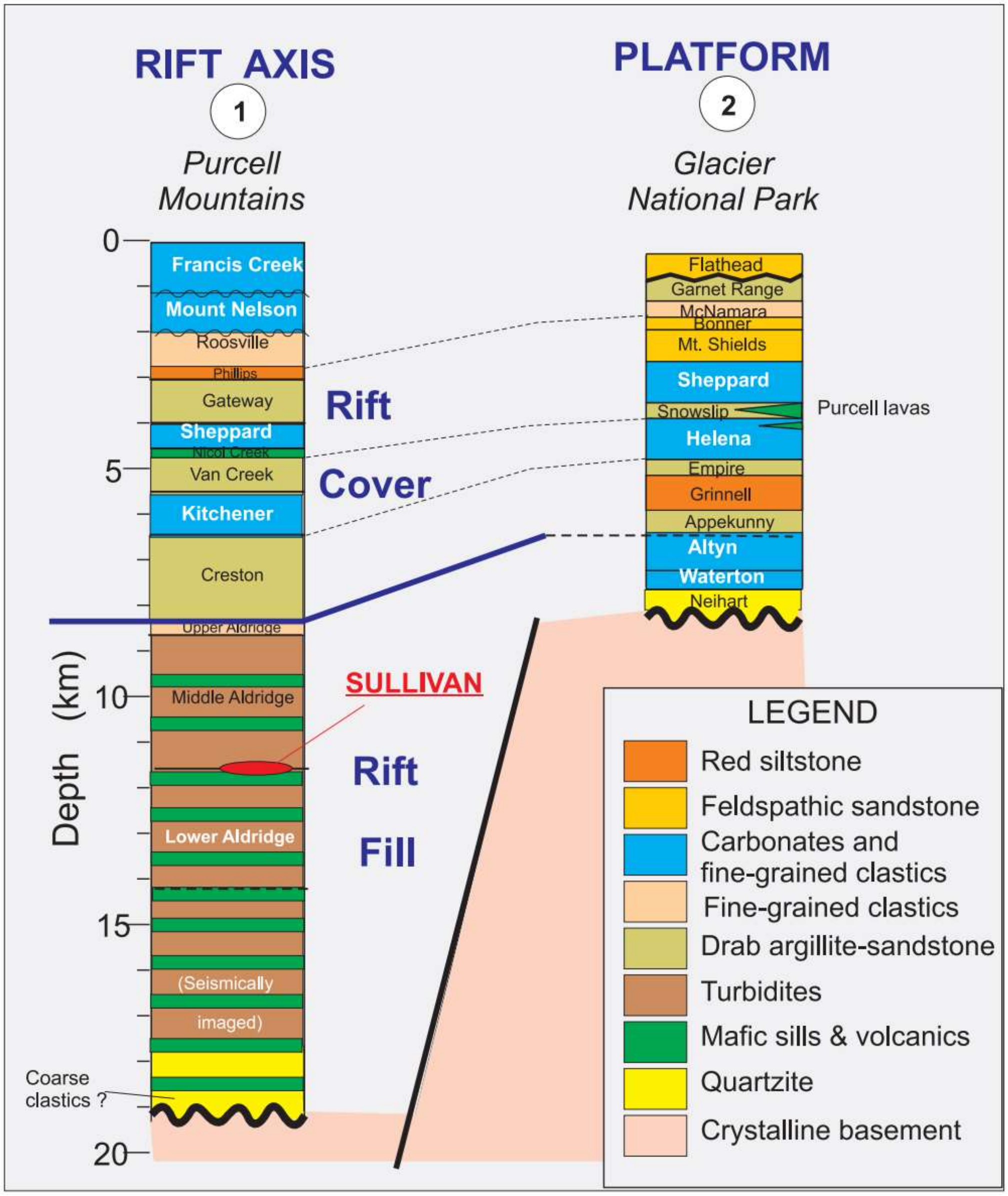
3) Shallow-water, mud flat, fluvial, lagoonal, alluvial, and playa facies of rift-cover or rift-sag sequence that covers both the rift and its adjacent platforms, and forms the upper part of the Belt-Purcell Supergroup. Rock types include red, purple, and green argillites and siltites of the Ravalli Group (Creston Formation in Canada), a transgressive carbonate-rich sequence of the Middle Belt Carbonate (Kitchener Formation in Canada), and northward and eastward deepening fine-grained clastics of the Missoula Group (Sheppard, Gateway, Phillips, Roosville, Mount Nelson Formations in Canada) that range from a large sandy alluvial apron in the southwest through marginal marine sand and mud flats to shallow-marine sediments composed of siliceous and carbonate mud in the north and east.

Figure 3: Belt-Purcell basin



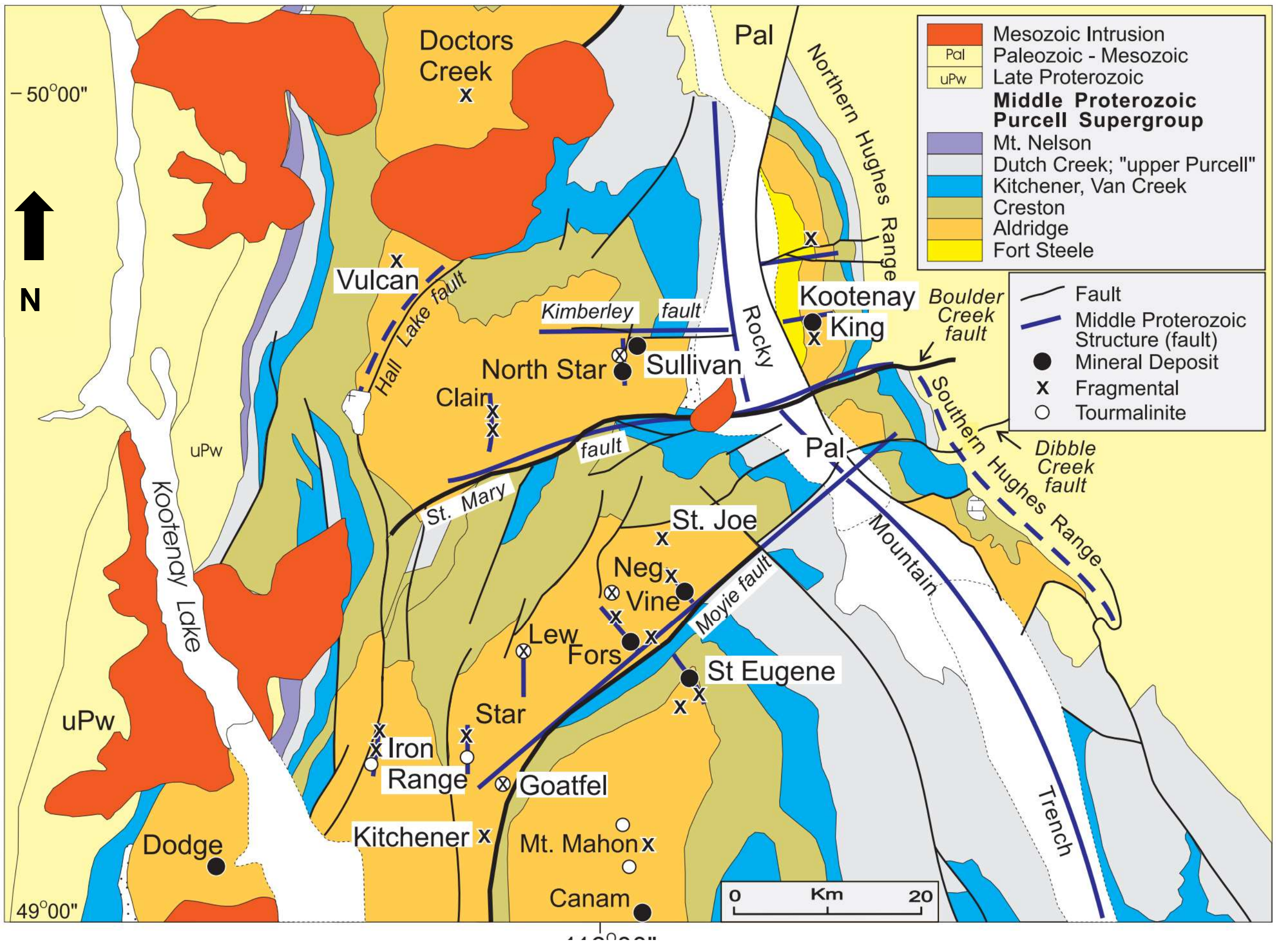
Map showing the outcrop extent of the Belt-Purcell basin, the locations of major mineral deposits, and the simplified distribution of sedimentary facies of the lower part of the Belt-Purcell Supergroup (i.e., Aldridge Pritchard Formations and stratigraphic equivalents). (Lydon, 2004).

Figure 4: Belt-Purcell basin Stratigraphic Correlation



Transition from shelf to basin facies showing lateral changes in facies and thickness. The Property is located at the break-in-slope between shelf and rift basin axis. Relative to the Property, the Neihart Formation is the stratigraphic equivalent to Fort Steele Formation fluvial-deltaic quartzites, and the Waterton and Altyn formation carbonates are equivalent to the Aldridge Formation slope facies dolomitic siltstone, silty dolomite and argillite (from Lydon, 2004).

Figure 5: Purcell Anticlinorium

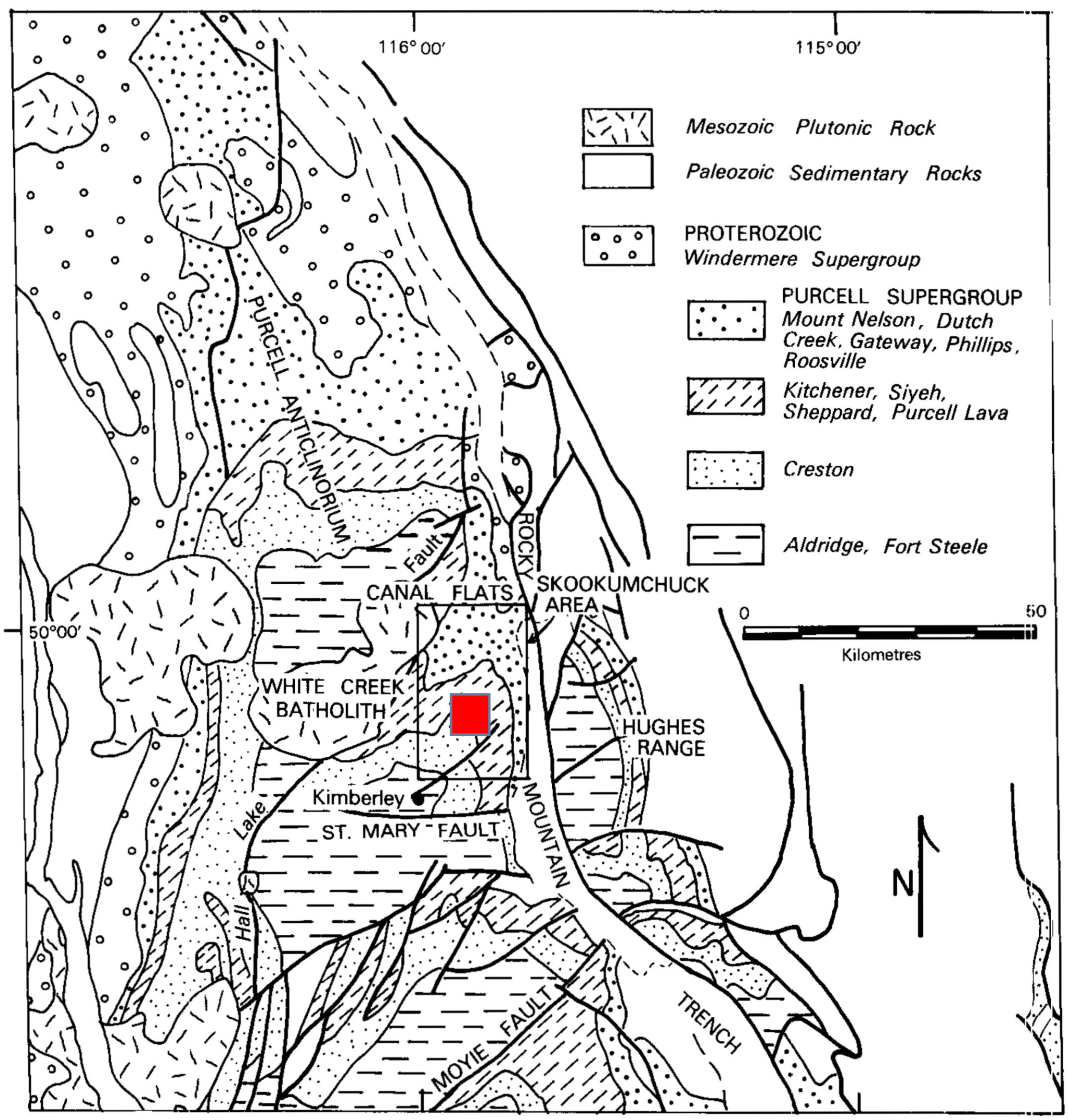


Geological map of the southern part of the Purcell anticlinorium showing the locations of Mesoproterozoic sulphide deposits, tourmaline occurrences, sedimentary fragmental bodies, and major synsedimentary faults. After Höy et al., 2000 Modified after Lydon, 2004.

7.1 Property Geology

The Property is in the Skookumchuck area, and the general geology of the area lies west of the Rocky Mountain Trench Fault north of the historical Sullivan Deposit and east of the White Creek Batholith. The Major structure in the area is a broad open anticline cut by several westerly dipping normal faults. The anticline exposes Proterozoic Belt-Purcell Supergroup rocks from the middle Aldrige to the Mount Nelson Formation (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

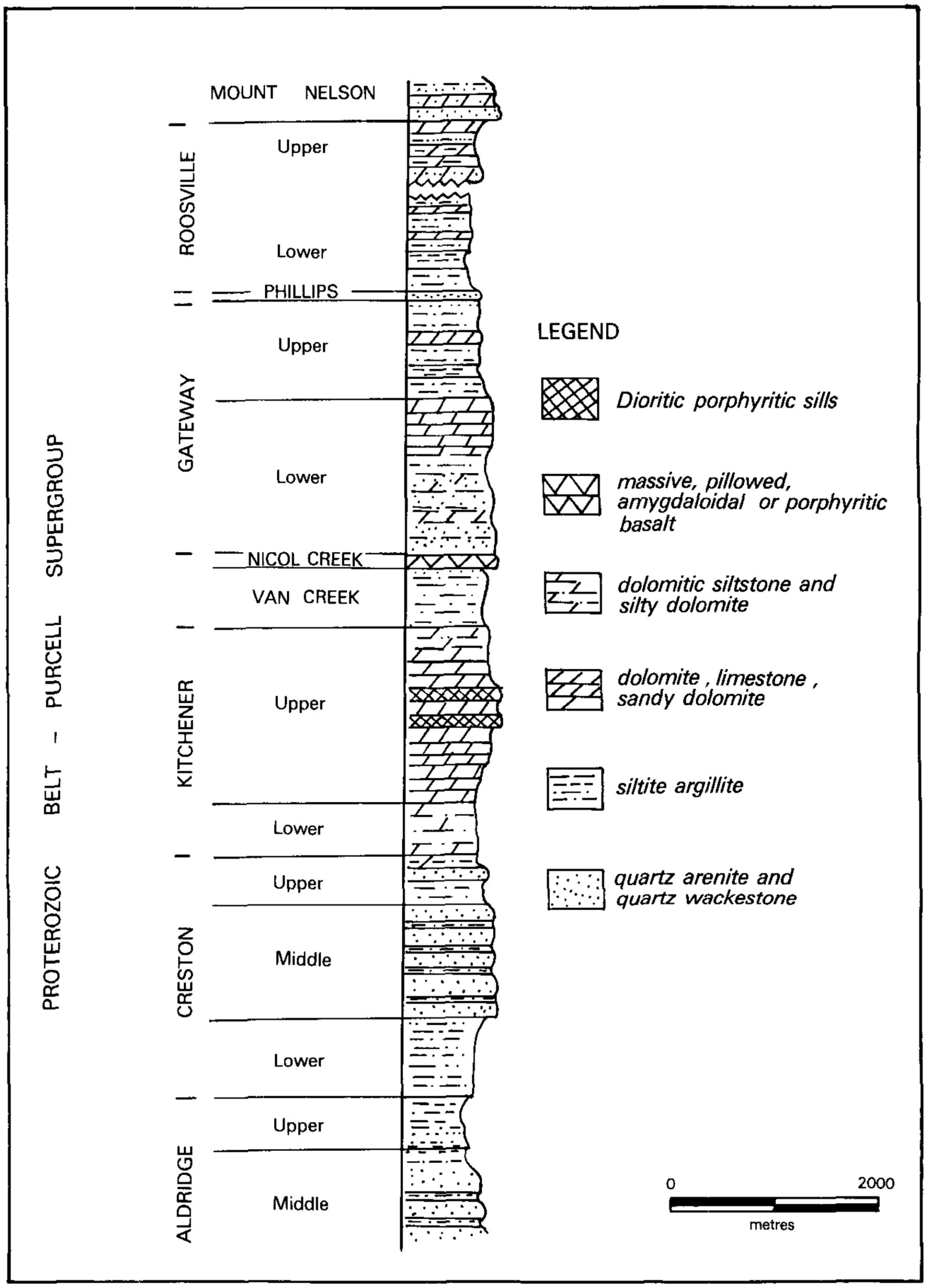
Figure 6: Purcell Anticlinorium



The red square is the approximate location of the Property Modified after Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987.

Upper Purcell rocks and, in particular, the nature of the transition from Gateway, Phillips and Roosville into Dutch Creek are described in considerably more detail. Stratigraphic thicknesses were measured and calculated and estimated on cross-sections. True total thickness of the stratigraphic succession from the basal contact of the upper Aldridge to the Dutch Creek-Mount Nelson contact is about 10,000 metres Figure 7. (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

Figure 7: Purcell Rocks



Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987:

Lower Purcell Stratigraphy

The upper Aldridge member, exposed in the south of the Property, is about 500 meters thick (Section E-E') (Property Geology Figure 8 and Figure 10). The overlying Creston Formation has been divided into three members (Figure 7). The lower silty member (Pєc1) is about 700 metres thick the middle quarzitic member about 1500 meters thick. The total thickness of the Creston Formation is therefore about 2300 metres, compared with about 1600 metres in the Kimberley area (Hoy, 1983), 2208 metres at Moyie Lake (Hoy, 1985), and 1670 metres near Findlay Creek (Reesor.1973). The overlying Kitchener Formation consists of a lower dolomitic siltstone member (+/- 500 metres) and an upper dark grey carbonaceous dolomite and limestone The total thickness of the Kitchener Formation in the Skookumchuck area is approximately 2200 metres. To the west, near Cherry Creek, it is about 1430 meters thick (Reesor, 1958), east of the trench, 926 metres (Hay, 1985) and in the Kimberley area, approximately 2000 metres thick (Hoy.1983, Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

The Van Creek Formation has a variable thickness within the area, but averages approximately 550 metres. It comprises laminated green siltstone and locally purplish sandstone. The Van Creek Formation is greater than 750 metres thick in the Bloom Creek area southeast of Cranbrook, and 926 metres thick at Cherry Lake, further south (Hoy, 1985). West of the Skookumchuck area at Buhl Creek, Reesor (1958) measured 550 metres of Van Creek Formation. The formation is intruded by a dioritic sill near Ta Ta Creek. (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

The Van Creek fm is overlain by 60 to 130 metres of amygdaloidal basaltic volcanic flows of the Nicol Creek Formation. Near Echees Lakes, Diakow (in Hoy. 1985) described a polymictic conglomerate at the base of the Nicol Creek Formation which correlates with a similar conglomerate observed near Mount Baker, east of Cranbrook (Hoy and Diakow, 1982). The conglomerate cuts down into the underlying Van Creek Formation, indicating the presence of a regional unconformity. The Nicole Creek has been traced at regular intervals throughout the Skookumchuck area, from southwest of Reed Lakes (Figure 8) to the cast bank of Bradford Creek (Section B-B') The furthest previously recognized extent of Nicole Creek lavas was on Skookumchuck Creek, just west of Skookumchuck (Walker, 1926). This northwestern extension consists of two closely spaced flows separated by a thin thinly interbedded siltstone and lava 60 metres thick. Purple coarse sandstones have been encountered west of Bradford Creek at approximately the same stratigraphy level as the main lava flows. Further west on the ridge east of Buhl Creek, Reesor (1958) described 61 metres of volcanic luff breccia and volcaniclastic rocks. The coarse purplish sandstones and basaltic tuffs indicate that the flows pinch out west of Bradford Creek. whereas tuffs extend over a somewhat larger area. (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

Upper Purcell Stratigraphy

The upper Purcell Stratigraphy comprises the Gateway, Phillios, and Roosville Formations to the east, and the Gateway, Dutch Creek, and Mount Nelson Formations to the northwest. A minimum of 1047 meters of the upper Purcell rocks was measured near Echo lakes.

The Dutch Creek fm has not been subdivided west and northwest of the study area, except near MacDonald Creek (Freiholz, 1984) and its fades and geometry are usually only poorly understood. Walker (1926) first described the formation and although he combined all of the upper Purcell strata below the Mount Nelson Formation into the Dutch Creek Formation, he still recognized a lower member which is correlative with the lower Gateway Formation. Reccsor (1973) estimated about 1220 metres of Dutch Creek stratigraphy in a folded zone in the Lardeau east half map area. Near Rose Pass, to the southwest, Rice (1941) estimated about 1310 metres of Dutch Creek stratigraphy.

The eastern facies of the Gateway Formation have a north-south lithological continuity but thickens rapidly to the north, from 800 metres at Echoes Lakes to approximately 2400 metres at Larchwood Lake. The lower member of the formation is characterized by an assemblage of dominantly coarse-grained, quartz wackestone, often dolomitic and locally oolitic, and sandy dolomite. Light green laminated siltstone is commonly interbedded with coarse elastic and dolomitic packages. Massive stromatolitic dolomite, regularly interbedded with clean quartz wacke and quartz arenite, is more common toward the top of the lower Gateway. Recessive units throughout the formation usually consist of silt-stone-argillite couplets. Scour and fill structures, ripple marks, crossbeds and less commonly salt casts are found in this member. The overlying upper Gateway is dominantly a silty unit that consists essentially of light green siltstone similar to siltstone in the lower unit, with lenticular layering and laminations as well as fine graded bedding. A thin unit of dark grey and black finely laminated silt-stone and argillite is present slightly below the Phillips Formation. A similar microlaminite also occurs immediatly above the Phillips Formation. The lower Gateway is approximately 1800 metres thick at Echoes Lakes and about 1500 metres at Larchwood Lake. (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

The Phillips Formation is a regional marker, recognized throughout the western Rocky Mountains. It is characterized by argillite. Ripple marks, cross-laminations, and mud cracks are thin bedded, maroon quartz siltstone, quartz wackestone and armon sedimentary structures; and micaceous siltstone and argillite beds are diagnostic. It cannot be traced north of Larchwood Lake where it suddenly disappears. This discontinuity is attributed to a facies change that is probably related to subsidence in late Purcell time, as indicated by dramatic thickening of the underlying units. It is significant that the overlying Roosville Formation here has fewer beds with rip-up clasts and that these are now dominantly rounded rather than angular (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

The Roosville Formation at Echoes Lakes has very distinct lithologies. A sequence of Black siltite-argillite microlaminites underlies green siltstone beds with spectacular fine and coarse rip-up clasts, well-preserved mud cracks, and graded bedding. Interbeds of dark oolitic dolomite

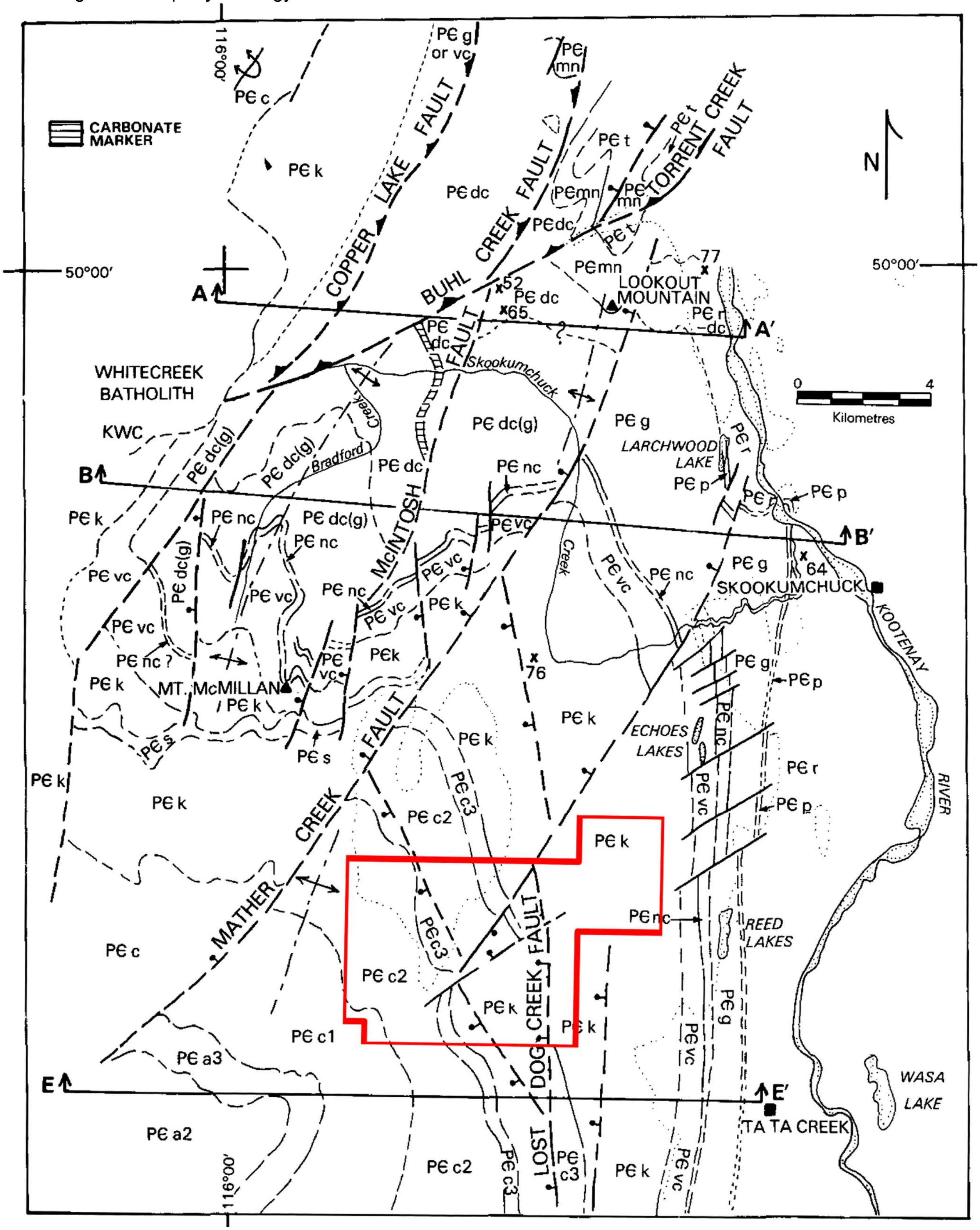
appear towards the top of the exposed sequence and beds with zoolitic rip-up clasts in the Roosville Form a sequence and beds with rip-up clasts become rare. The northernmost are seen further north at Larchwood Lake. Oolitic dolomite interbeds are common within light green and grey siltstone-argillite of the upper part of the Roosville Formation.
The upper part of the Dutch Creek Formation is discontinuously exposed north of Skookumchuck Creek. A carbonate marker bed approximately 200 metres thick occurs within the Dutch Creek Formation approximately 3000 metres above the Nicol Creek lavas. It has been mapped west of Sundown Creek and forms a small ridge north of Skookumchuck Creek. It is a massive cream to tan weathering, thick to medium-bedded dolomite and limestone unit.

Crypto-algal features are present locally. The top and the base of the unit consist mainly of argillaceous silty dolomite. It is included within the Dutch Creek rather than the Mount Nelson Formation as the basal quartzite typical of the Mount Nelson is not exposed below it. Furthermore, green siltstone, black argillite, and thin oolitic dolomite interbeds higher in the section probably correlate with similar facies in the Roosville at Larchwood Lake. However, since the Phillips is absent here, this part of the section is shown as upper Dutch Creek (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

Structural Geology

Structural deformation in the Skookumchuk area consists of several phases. Tilting, possibly associated with penecontemporaneous block faulting, occurred during or immediately following deposition of the Nicol Creek lavas and produced a low-angle regional unconformity. Movement along these block faults may have persisted through Gateway into Roosville time. Tilting also occurred after deposition of the Mount Nelson Formation; north of the study area, the Mount Nelson Formation has been irregularly eroded prior to deposition of the Hadrynian Toby Formation (Reesor, 1973; Foo, 1979). Broad open folding, in part controlled by stratigraphy and earlier fault structures, developed during the Columbian orogeny. The axial planes of these folds became the loci of northeast-trending normal faults. The latest deformation involved eastward thrusting and folding that is particularly prominent in the northwest part of the area (Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987).

Figure 8: Property Geology



The red outline is the current Property boundary. Modified Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987:

Figure 9: Legend

LEGEND

TERTIARY, PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Unconsolidated sand and gravel

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

KWC *WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH*

PROTEROZOIC

HADRYNIAN

P€t *TOBY FORMATION*

HELIKIAN

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

P€s *Diorite sill/dyke*

P€r *ROOSVILLE FORMATION*

P€p *PHILLIPS FORMATION*

P€g *GATEWAY FORMATION*

P€mn *MOUNT NELSON FORMATION*

P€dc *DUTCH CREEK FORMATION*

P€nc *NICOL CREEK FORMATION (PURCELL LAVAS)*

P€ vc *VAN CREEK FORMATION*

P€k *KITCHENER FORMATION*

P€c *CRESTON FORMATION*

- P€c3 *Upper Creston*
- P€c2 *Middle Creston*
- P€c1 *Lower Creston*

P€a *ALDRIDGE FORMATION*

- P€a3 *Upper Aldridge*
- P€a2 *Middle Aldridge*

SYMBOLS

Thrust Fault ....

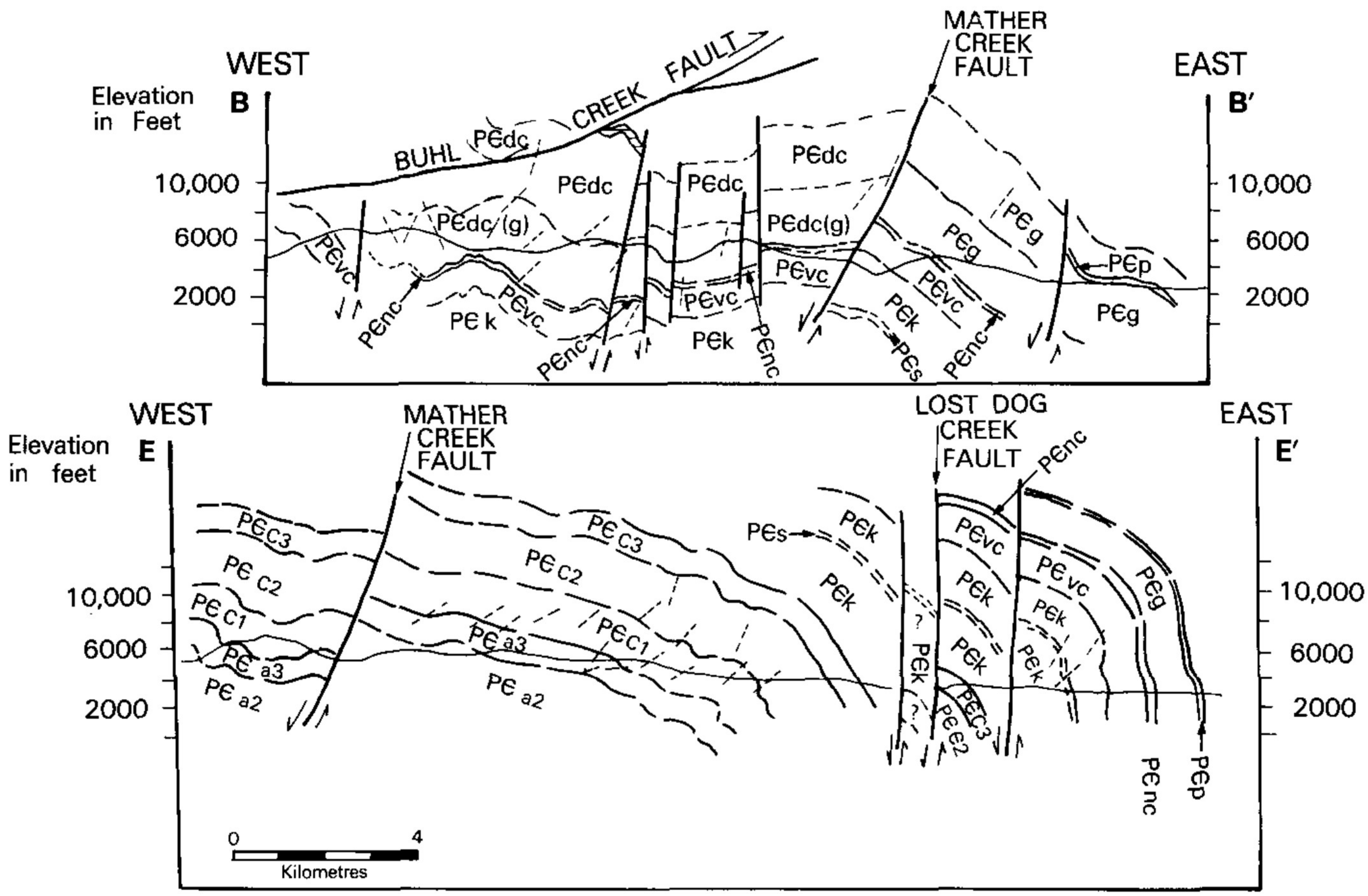
Normal Fault ....

Strike-slip Fault ....

Prospect (see text) x

Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987:

Figure 10: Purcell Anticlinorium



See Figure 10 for locations of section lines. After Carter, G. and Höy, T.1987:

7.2 MINFILE Showing on the Property

There are three reported Minfile showings on the property: Chris, MDB, and BBX.
The author reviewed the government data on BBX showing and it plots ~17 km to the north of the current property.

MDB Showing (082GNW100)

The MDB occurrence is hosted in the Creston Formation of the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup. Rocks comprise quartzites, siltstones, and thin bedded silty argillites. Limonite, carbonate, sericite, and chlorite alteration are widespread.

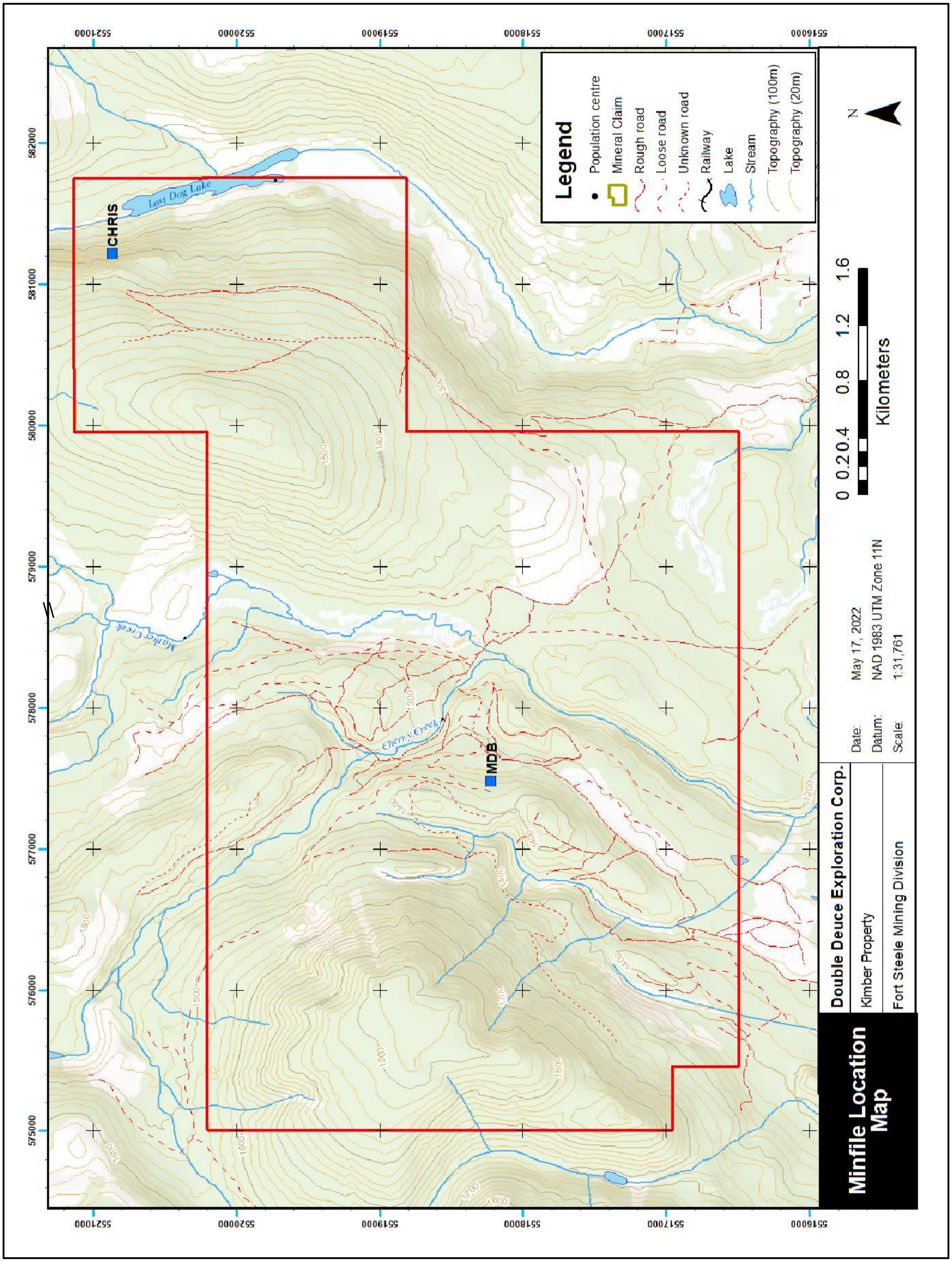
Copper mineralization has been reported as fracture filling and narrow veins of chalcopyrite, malachite, and bornite, usually associated with limonite, pyrite, carbonate, and manganese alteration. The MDB occurrence is located approximately 14.5 kilometres northwest of Kimberley, British Columbia in the Purcell Mountains. The regional area has experienced significant exploration and development over the last century, notably the past producing Sullivan Mine (MINFILE 082FNE052) which is located 13 kilometres southwest of the MDB property.

Chris Showing (082GNW088)

In the government MINFILE database the Chris Showing plots just inside of the current property boundaries. Upon the reviewing all the documentation on the showing, the Chris showing is in fact is 120 meters north. However, it is included in this report for completeness.

The Chris barite showing is located on the west side of Lost Dog Lake on Lost Dog Creek, approximately 8.5 kilometres northwest of Tata Creek. Access is by logging roads from Tata Creek. The claims were staked in 1978 to cover barite mineralization. Host rocks are argillaceous dolomite and limestone of the Helikian Kitchener Formation. Several outcrops expose barite as cement in an east west trending crush zone within argillaceous dolomite. Four hand trenches were dug and two, about 3 metres apart, expose barite mineralization up to 50 centimetres wide. Two blocks of baritic dolomite, 1.2 metres in diameter and 6 metres apart, were reported.

Figure 11: Minfile Location Map



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Belt-Purcell Basin contains a variety of base metal mineral deposits and occurrences (Figure 3 and Figure 5). Höy et al. (2000) have classified Mesoproterozoic deposits occurring in the Purcell anticlinorium into four main types, which, with the addition of Besshi type deposits of Idaho and Redbed Copper type deposits of Montana, make up the variety of Proterozoic mineral deposit types that occur in Belt Purcell rocks. These six deposit types can be classified into three groups:

Seafloor Sulphide Deposits

Sedex deposits represent iron, zinc, and lead sulphide stratiform deposition on the sea floor or just below the sediment surface around hydrothermal vents of sedimentary basins. The hydrothermal fluids, which cannot be directly linked to magmatism, are generally <250°C in temperature and are thought to represent the discharge of formational brines from a compacting sedimentary pile. The Sullivan Mine is the prime example and is described in detail below.

Besshi-type deposits are stratiform Cu-bearing, massive sulphide deposits that typically have a very high length to thickness ratio and occur in sill-sediment complexes of oceanic extensional environments. They form from high temperature (>300°C) seafloor hydrothermal systems of seawater convection cells driven by the heat of subsurface mafic magmatic intrusions. They are a variant of the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) class of deposits. Deposits of the Idaho Cu-Co belt (Blackbird, Black Pine, Iron Creek) have been interpreted to be of this type.

Stratabound Disseminated Sulphide Deposits

Redbed Copper deposits form by deposition of copper sulphides from oxic groundwaters at a reducing interface such as black shales, usually during the early burial and compaction history of a sedimentary succession. Redbed Copper deposits of The Revette Formation in Montana contain three major deposits of this type: Troy (Spar Lake), which has already been mined, Rock Creek, which is in its final stages of permitting, and Montanore. Disseminated sphalerite and galena occupy large volumes in arenaceous beds over stratigraphic intervals of tens of meters in the Middle Aldridge.

Veins Mesozoic veins.

Vein deposits in Aldridge rocks have been divided into Cu types, Pb-Zn-Ag types, and Au types (Höy, 1993). Many of these deposits are associated with Mesozoic intrusions and are not considered further here. Mesoproterozoic Pb-Zn-Ag veins: Some veins, notably those of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, and the St. Eugene and the Vine deposits of the Purcell anticlinorium, have Pb isotopes similar to Sullivan and are probably of Mesoproterozoic age.

9 EXPLORATION

Double Deuce Exploration Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Kimber Property from October 16, 2021 to November 2, 2021. A total of nine rock samples, six-hundred and nineteen soil samples, three silt samples, and five petrographic samples were derived from the Kimber Property during the 2021 exploration programme.

For the rock samples, a rock hammer, geotul, and chisel were used to collect samples from areas of known Minfile occurrences as well as locations surrounding the Minfile occurrences. Material derived from these locations was placed in marked poly ore sample bags.

Six-hundred and nineteen soil samples were taken from a grid which was centered on the MDB Minfile showing area. The sample lines and locations were located by GPS. The grid lines are located 50 meters apart and are 1400 meters in length for a total of 15,400 meters of grid. Samples stations were located on 25-meter centers. Samples were taken using a long-bladed spade and spoon from the "B" horizon at a depth of approximately 30 cm.

Material derived from the "B" Horizon was placed in Kraft sample bags marked with the last five digits of the UTM location (77150E, 19000N). Samples were then placed in marked poly bags, zapped strapped, placed in rice bags, zap-strapped, and shipped to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Road in Kamloops, BC for 1A2-Fire Assay and 1E3-ICP analysis.

Three silt samples were taken from first order creeks on the property. The focus of a stream sample collection program was to collect and analyze the finest grained material within active stream channels. The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Three creeks within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus sampled.

Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample which include altitude, stream description, components, compaction, depth, colour, texture, type of drainage (seasonal-perennial), direction of drainage, flow rate, drainage width, and trap description were noted. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the sample number and Project Identifier (K-21 1662) were also hung at each sample location. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

The Hubco silt sample bags were then placed in marked poly bags which were then placed in rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

Soil Sampling

The 2021 soil sampling program was successful in identifying new areas of anomalous mineralization. (Figure 12 to Figure 15)

Gold:

Elevated gold in soil values are located sporadically amongst the grid lines and coincide with areas of highly anomalous copper and barite.

Elevated Au in soil values occur at the following locations: 77300E, 18125N - 26 ppb Au, 77150E, 18200N - 30 ppb Au, 77250E, 18925N – 126 ppb Au, and 77150E, 18625N – 342 ppb Au.

Copper:

Above average copper values of 57.8 - 213 ppm Cu in soil appear to follow a north-easterly trend with several locations returning coincident Au and Ba values.

Barite:

Barite values are widely spread throughout the grid and range from 52.9 to 1050 ppm with several locations returning coincident Au and Cu values.

Zinc:

Zinc anomalies are widespread and range from 23 ppm to 230 ppm Zn.

Stream Sediment Samples

Figure 16 illustrates the gold, lead, zinc, and iron values for the three stream sediment samples in. When plotting gold, lead, zinc, and iron in each of the pie charts it clear that zinc is the dominant element in these samples.

Rock Samples

Sample number 907428 returned 259 ppm Cu and 131 ppm Ba from a grab of angular float containing quartzite with 2% hematite inclusions, 0.05% pyrite, and possible chalcopyrite. (Figure 17).

Sample number 907429 returned 105 ppm Cu and 317 ppm Ba from a grab sample of quartzite and sandstone outcrop with 0.05% pyrite.

Sample number 907432 returned 7 ppb Au, 263 ppm Cu, and 1290 ppm Ba from an archosic quartz sandstone with blebs of bornite mineralization.

Sample 907433 returned 38 ppb Au, 323 ppm Cu, and 1360 ppm Ba from a 35cm chip of sucrosic sandstone.

Sample number 907434 returned 9 ppb Au, 330 ppm Cu, and 1170ppm Ba from sucrosic sandstone with minor blebs of chalcopyrite and bornite.

Sample number 907435 returned 3 ppb Au, 423 ppm Cu, and 1560 ppm Ba from a weathered green sandstone.

Sample number 907436 returned 15 ppb Au, 488 ppm Cu, and 770 ppm Ba from a structurally complex sucrosic sandstone with trace bornite and malachite staining.

Rock samples taken in 2021 were able to replicate some of the values returned from previous exploration programs. Locating the precise location of historical Minfile showings was not possible therefore, it is assumed that the samples taken in the area are similar in nature based on previously published data.

Petrographic Samples

There five petrographic samples (Figure 17) are from the lower Creston Formation

K21-P01: quartzite (detrital quartz, minor albitic plagioclase, trace rutile with interstitial cement of secondary quartz, dolomitic or ankeritic carbonate or sericite, the sericite increasing towards thin interbeds of sericite-rich rock separated by a thin interbed of Mg-chlorite).

K21-P02: sheared quartzite (flattened detrital quartz, minor albitic plagioclase, trace rutile with interstitial cement of secondary quartz and minor sericite, the sericite increasing markedly in thin sheared/disrupted interbeds of sericite-minor Mg chlorite-trace rutile-rare zircon rock).

K21-P03: quartzite (detrital quartz/minor albite, clay/sericite, trace rutile) separable into bands where limonite-stained/replaced Fe-carbonate displaces the typical clay/sericite, or local barite? -minor Mg chlorite dominates. Only very rare trace pyrite occurs were encapsulated in quartz.

K21-P04: quartzite (detrital quartz, minor plagioclase, secondary quartz cement locally grading to Fe-carbonate or sericite ±Mg-chlorite, trace rutile, rare detrital tourmaline) that has been sheared and disrupted, leading to dismembered layers/chips of pale green (sericite-chlorite rich) rock, cut by veinlets of carbonate-minor limonite (rarely after pyrite?).

K21-P04B: quartzite (detrital quartz, minor plagioclase, secondary quartz cement or sericite ±chlorite, trace rutile, grading in places to Fe-carbonate local barite? -rare apatite) that has been sheared and disrupted, so containing dismembered/sheared and rotated clasts of pale green (sericite-chlorite rich) siltstone with “spots” of limonite-stained Fe-carbonate (±pyrite?), surrounded by local haloes of barite? -chlorite-albite/veinlets of carbonate-minor limonite (rarely after pyrite?).

Figure 12: Gold in Soils

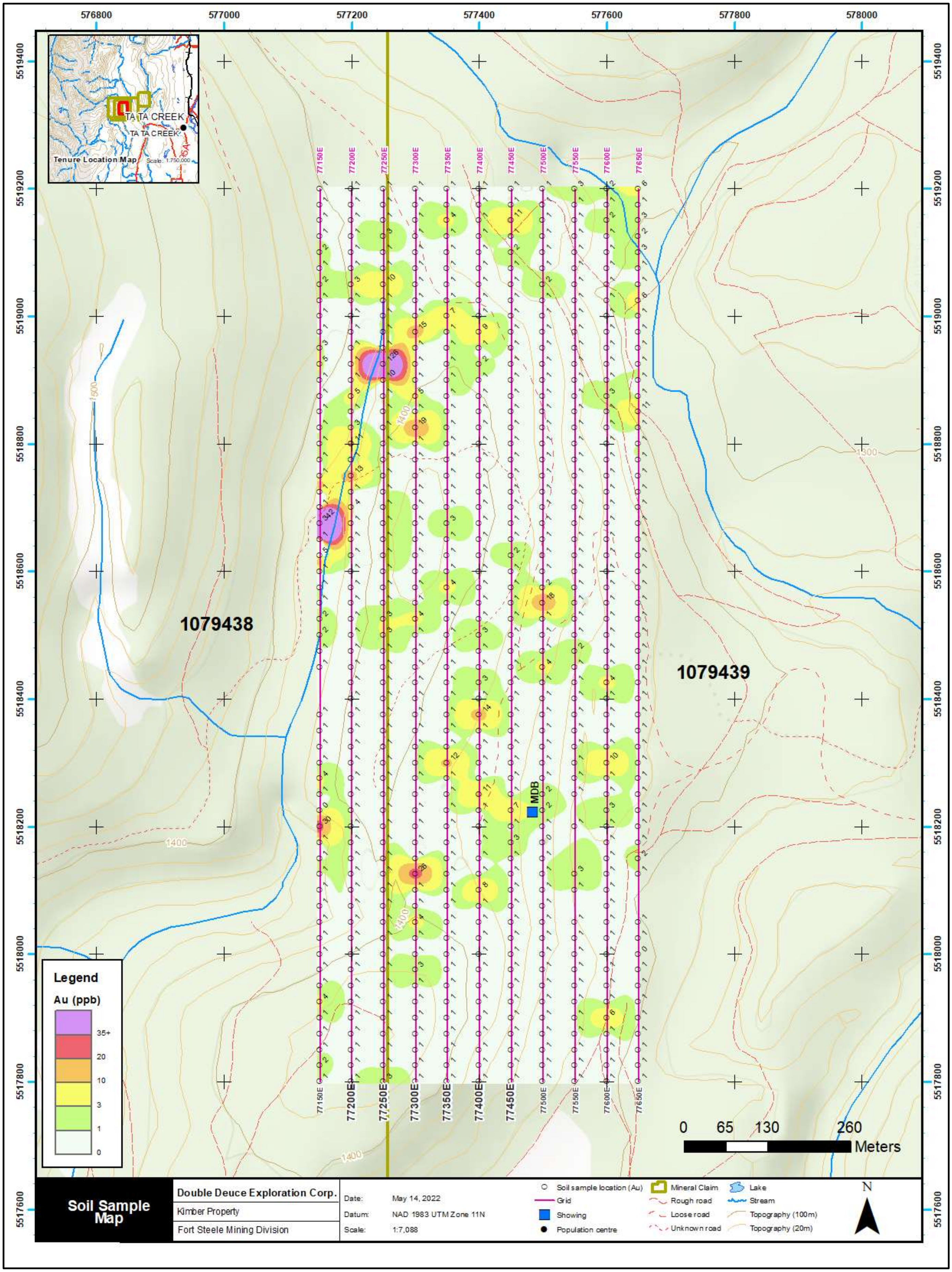


Figure 13: Barium in Soils

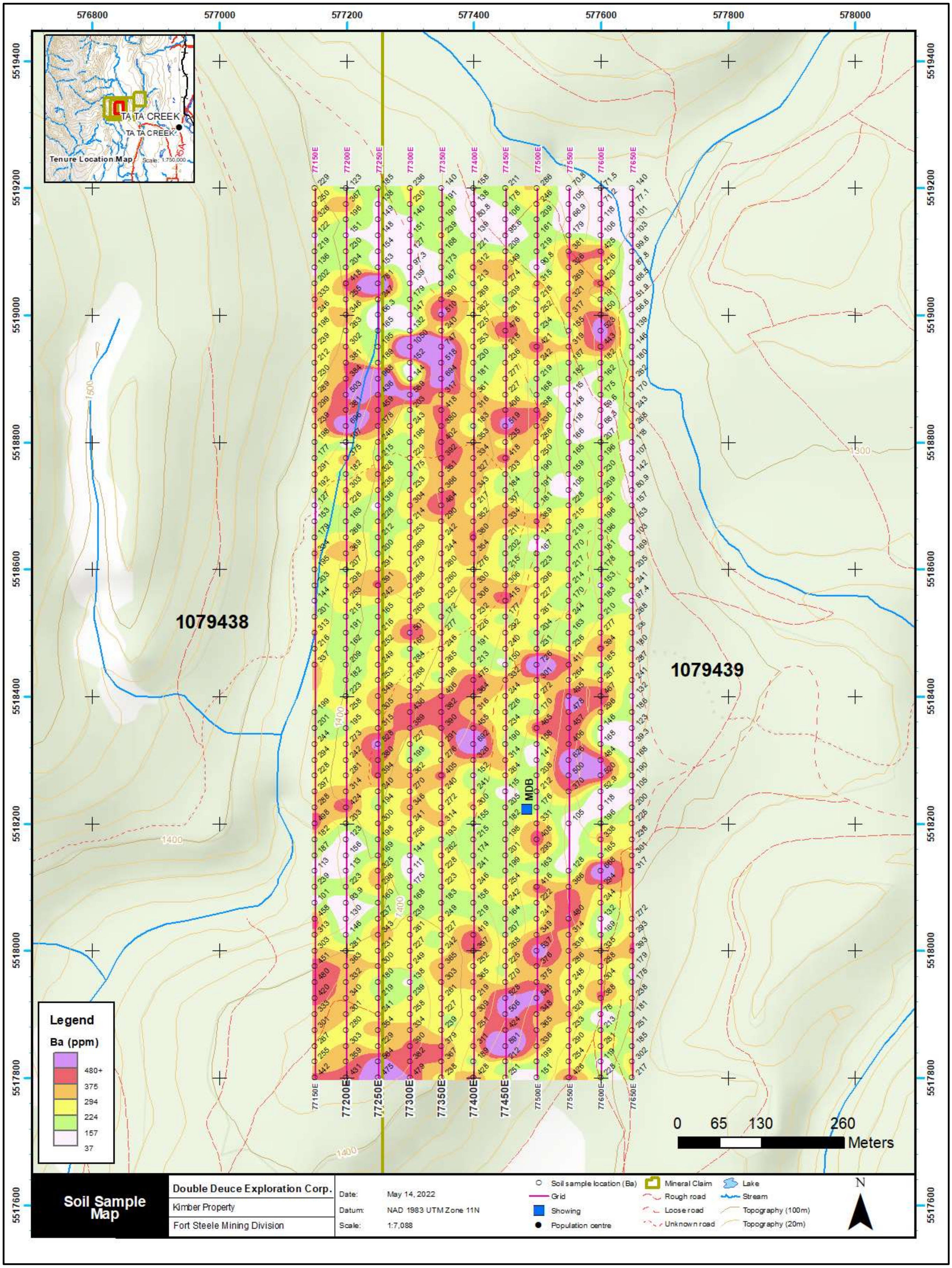


Figure 14: Zinc in Soils

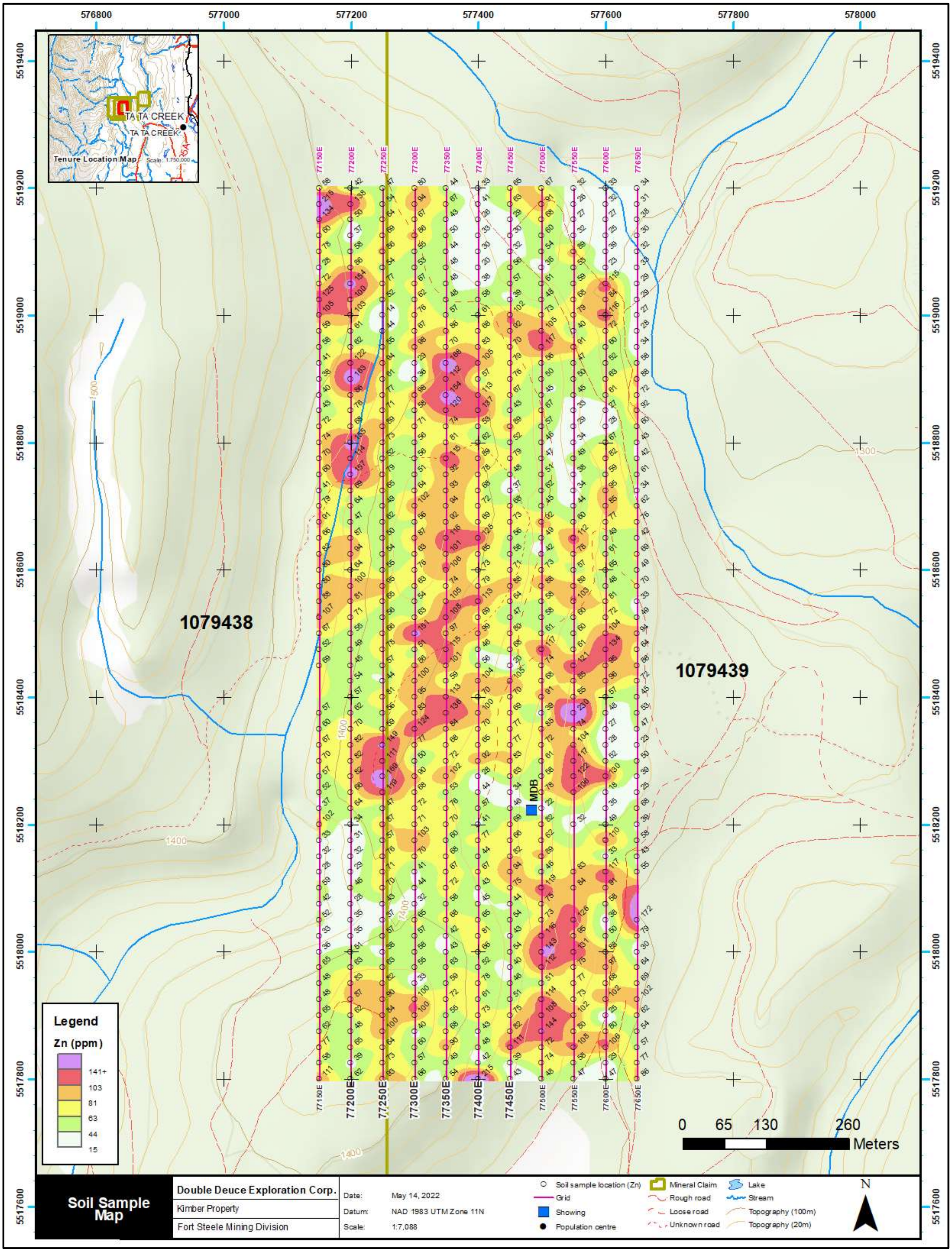


Figure 15: Lead in Soils

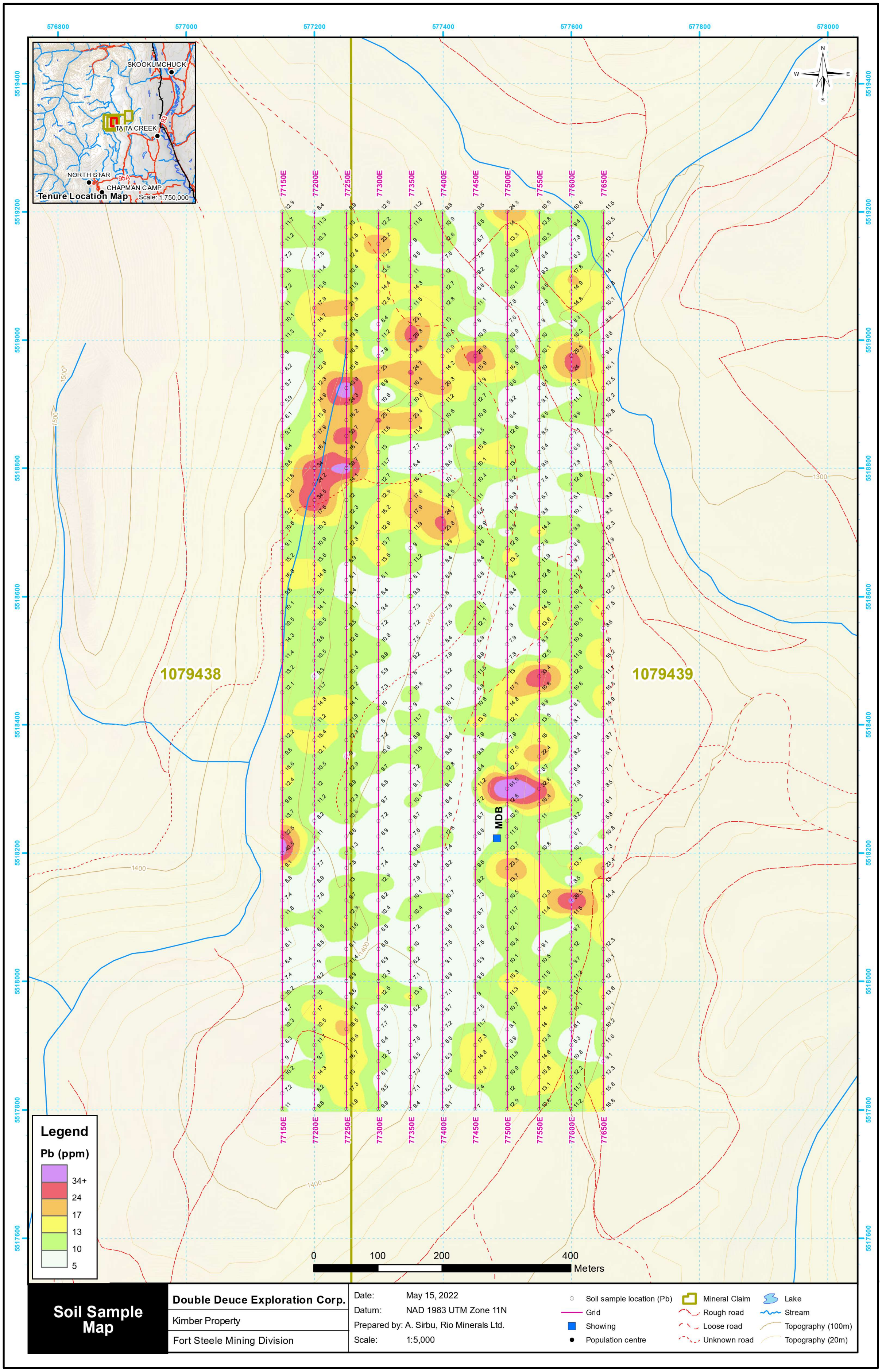


Figure 16: Stream Sediments

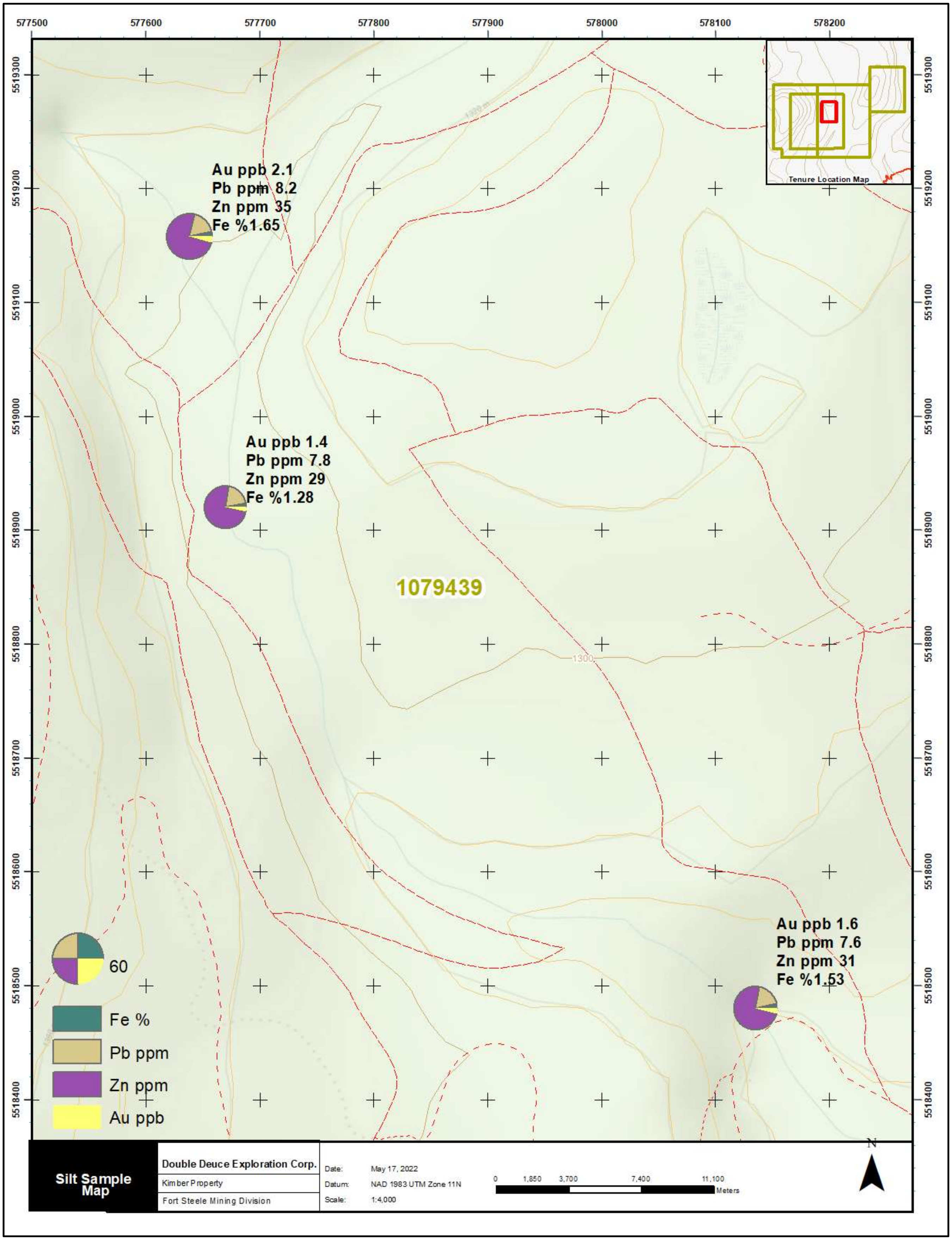
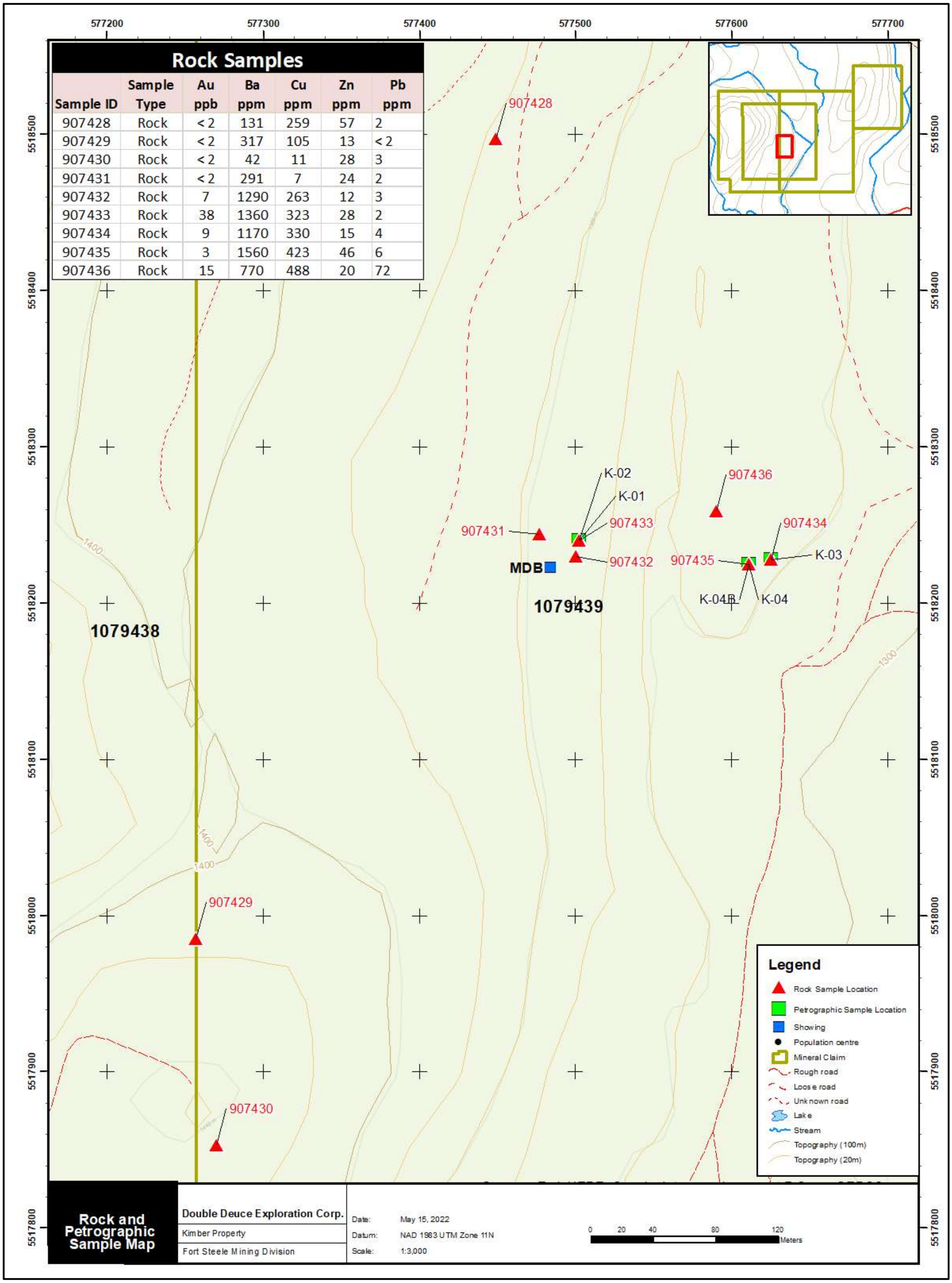


Figure 17: Rock Samples



Rock Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Ba ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
907428	Rock	< 2	131	259	57	2
907429	Rock	< 2	317	105	13	< 2
907430	Rock	< 2	42	11	28	3
907431	Rock	< 2	291	7	24	2
907432	Rock	7	1290	263	12	3
907433	Rock	38	1360	323	28	2
907434	Rock	9	1170	330	15	4
907435	Rock	3	1560	423	46	6
907436	Rock	15	770	488	20	72

10 DRILLING

Double Deuce Exploration Corp. has not performed drilling on the Property. Any drilling on the current Property configuration is in the History section of this report.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

A total of 619 soil samples were taken on the property during the 2021 programme. Soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 25 metres from the “B” Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 77500E, 18900N. Sample characteristics such as location, altitude, depth, and colour were recorded and are listed on an excel spreadsheet which is included in this report.

The samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC (an accredited laboratory ISO/IEC 17025). Activation Laboratories is independent from the Company.

A total of three silt samples were collected from 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property. The focus of a stream sample collection program was to collect and analyze the finest grained material within active stream channels. The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Three creeks within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus sampled.

Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample which include altitude, stream description, components, compaction, depth, colour, texture, type of drainage (seasonal-perennial), direction of drainage, flow rate, drainage width, and trap description were noted and are presented in excel format. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the sample number and Project Identifier (AK21 1662) were also hung at each sample location. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

The Hubco silt sample bags were then placed in marked poly bags which were then placed in rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

The property contains limited outcrop. Most outcrops are confined to roadcuts and historic workings. A total of nine (9) rock samples were collected from various sites within the property boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration and/or mineralization.

The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 35 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected such as alteration, lithology, mineralization, strike and dip, and the width of sample. All stations are marked in the field with blue and orange flagging with their respective sample identifier marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the same identifier were also hung at each sample site. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample has been retained and is available for viewing.

The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zap strapped, placed in large rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officers, directors, employees or associates of Double Deuce Exploration Corp. were involved in sample preparation. The samples are considered to be representative of the dominant mineralization type expected on the Kimber Property.

All the 2021 samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Road in Kamloops for the following analysis:

Fire Assay

A sample size of 5 to 50 grams can be used but the routine size is 30 g for rock pulps, soils or sediments (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible, the mixture is preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950 °C and finish 1060 °C, the entire fusion process should last 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au. ICP-OES The Ag doré bead is digested in hot (95°C) $HNO3$ + HCl. After cooling for 2 hours the sample solution is analyzed for Au by ICP-OES using a Varian 735 ICP.

1E3 - Aqua Regia - ICPOES

A 0.5 g sample is digested in aqua regia at 90 °C in a microprocessor-controlled digestion block for 2 hours. Digested samples are diluted and analyzed by Perkin Elmer Sciex ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. One blank is run for every 68 samples. An in-house control sample is run every 33 samples. Digested standards are run every 68 samples. After every 15 samples, a digestion duplicate is analyzed. The instrument is recalibrated every 68 samples.

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12 DATA VERIFICATION

On October 29, 2021, the author visited the Kimber Property and examined several locations and collected six rock samples and one soil sample. See Figure 17 for confirmation sample locations.

The author is of the opinion that the historical data descriptions of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property.

Six rock samples and one soil sample were collected on the Kimber property during the authors field visit. Six rock samples came from previously sampled (2021) outcrops. The one soil came from the 2021 soil grid. All samples were taken as grab and channel samples perpendicular to mineralization. Most samples were taken from outcrops containing multiple, narrow, sub-parallel silicified structures or broad silicified ribs forming linear outcrops.

The author took samples from seven (7) different locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1A2-Kamloops - Au Fire Assay, and 1E3 -Kamloops Aqua Regia ICP. (See Table 3 for select assays).

Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Double Deuce Exploration Corp., Andrew Molnar, and the Author.

The author collected approximately 1-2 kg of material for each sample. Samples bags were ticketed and closed in the field, then transported by the Author to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops. These samples were in the author's possession at all times until delivered to the to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, BC.

The author observed evidence of the 2021 soil and rock sampling program.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 20 assays in electronic data provided by the company against the assay certificates provided by Actlabs from the 2021 exploration program. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

Table 3 Select Author Check Assays

Author Sample No.	Original Sample No.	Au ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm
EG21-01	907431	< 2	2	24	7	< 5	4	22	10
EG21-02	907432	7	3	12	263	77	13	48	771
EG21-03	907433	38	2	28	323	21	4	4	364
EG21-04	907434	9	4	15	330	15	10	16	577
EG21-05	907435	3	6	46	423	< 5	5	78	241
EG21-06	907436	15	72	20	488	10	70	5	318
K21 77500E 18225N	77500E-18225N	2	11.5	22	42.5	< 5	10	22	59
		Original Samples				Author's samples			

The results of this limited check sampling exercise serve to confirm the values of gold, lead, zinc, and copper reported by the Company's rock chip sampling program and suggest that there were no systematic biases in the sampling program. Both field and laboratory methods appear to have been adequate to obtain verifiable and generally reproducible results.

Given the results of the check-sampling and a review of all geochemical data presented, the author believes that industry best-practice standards were used by Double Deuce Exploration Corp. in conducting the surface geochemical sampling program on the Property and is of the opinion that the data verification program completed on the data collected from the Property appropriately supports the database quality and the geologic interpretations derived therefrom.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the Kimber Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Sullivan Mine, located in Kimberley, British Columbia, was a major producer of lead, zinc, and silver that operated from 1909-2001. For nearly 100 years, the Sullivan Mine was critical to the social and economic fabric of the community. At the time of closure, the Sullivan Mine was the largest single contributor to Kimberley's tax base and the city's largest employer.

Over its lifetime, from 1909-2001, the Sullivan Mine produced 26 million tonnes of lead, zinc, and silver concentrates. By the time the Sullivan Mine closed in 2001, it had become one of the largest underground mines in Canada with almost 500 kilometres of tunnels.

The Sullivan Mine is located at the western edge of the Rocky Mountain Trench and on the eastern flank of the Purcell Mountains. The orebody is a conformable iron-lead-zinc sulphide lens enclosed by clastic metasedimentary rocks of the Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) Aldridge Formation, the basal formation of the Purcell Supergroup (further subdivided into the Lower Purcell Group). Regional metamorphism is upper greenschist facies. The orebody occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation and has the shape of an inverted and tilted saucer. The maximum north-south dimension is about 2000 metres and the east-west dimension is about 1600 metres. It has flat to gentle east dips in the west, moderate east to northeast dips in the centre, and gentle east to northeast dips in the east. The footwall rocks are composed of intraformational conglomerate and massive lithic wacke overlain by quartz wacke and pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone. The ore zone is overlain by several upward-fining sequences of quartz wacke and mudstone. The orebody attains a maximum thickness of 100 metres approximately 100 metres northwest of its geographic centre, and thins outward in all directions (averages 21 metres in thickness). To the east, it thins gradually to a sequence of pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone 3 to 5 metres thick that persists laterally for some distance. To the north, the orebody thins less gradually and is truncated by the Kimberley fault. To the west, the orebody thins abruptly and is cut by dyke-like apophyses of the footwall gabbro. The gabbro (of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions) lies beneath the orebody and is typically concordant about 500 metres below its eastern edge. To the west, the gabbro rapidly transgresses upward to meet the footwall of the orebody near its western margin but, continuing westward it transgresses downward to resume its sill-like form at approximately its original stratigraphic position. To the south, within the limit of economic mineralization, thickness changes are generally irregular and abrupt.

The Sullivan orebody lies on the folded and faulted eastern limb of a broad north trending anticline. The structure plunges gently to the north and is locally asymmetric and overturned to the east. Detailed structural mapping has revealed three phases of folding. Phase 1 is characterized by isoclinal folds with axial planes parallel to bedding planes and north trending fold axes. Phase 2 is characterized by relatively open folds with gentle north or south plunges and with moderately west dipping axial planes. Both Phase 1 and 2 folds indicate easterly vergence. Phase 3 folds are associated with east dipping thrusts; axial planes have steep dips and folds have variable plunges to northwest and southeast.

Reader Caution: The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties nor mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties which is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Kimber Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There author is not aware of any other relevant information on the Kimber Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is contained within Mesoproterozoic siliciclastic rocks belonging to the Purcell Supergroup, specifically the Kitchener and Creston formations. They are intruded by Late Cretaceous epizonal dikes, sills, and stocks, most notably the Estella Stock. These quartz monzonite-granite-quartz syenite intrusions are compositionally variable; their megacrystic texture defined by potassic feldspar- and albite phenocrysts in a fine (often pyritic) groundmass denotes magmatic mixing (Höy, 1993).

The Belt-Purcell Basin contains a variety of base metal mineral deposits and occurrences. Höy et al. (2000) have classified Mesoproterozoic deposits occurring in the Purcell anticlinorium into four main types, which, with the addition of Besshi type deposits of Idaho and Redbed Copper type deposits of Montana, make up the variety of Proterozoic mineral deposit types that occur in Belt Purcell rocks.

The Kimber Property hosts an occurrence of fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, malachite, and bornite in a number of areas as rare discontinuous occurrences. The most significant chalcopyrite recognized occurs in the Creston Formation lower series of narrow, glassy quartzites (Kennedy, 2017). Historic assay values of 0.23 % Cu, and 0.107 g/t Au were reported from a surface sample from the Kimber Property (Sample CK16-44, Kennedy, 2017). It is possible that extensions of showings are difficult to locate and may be identified if detailed geochemical and geophysical surveying methods are used.

Six out of Nine rock chip samples taken by the Company returned values ranging from 259-488 ppm Cu, and 2 out 9 samples returned elevated gold values of 15-38 ppb Au. Rock geochemistry may suggest that the amounts of copper bearing minerals in samples 907428-907436 are extremely fine grained as they are not reported in petrographic descriptions. Copper bearing minerals are most likely to occur as trace amounts in close association with Fe-carbonate and limonite that occurs as fracture coatings, possibly after pyrite.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Kimber Property and the rendering of this data into a proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. Additional elements of the proposed work program are:

1) Undertake a property wide a UAV-borne Geophysical Survey
2) Tracing known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling
3) Detailed geochemistry and mapping combined with hand surface trenching of other areas of interest

The Chris Showing that plots just outside of the current property boundaries, should be should staked.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$5,000	1	$ 5,000
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$1,200	10	$ 12,000
Geologist	days	$1,000	10	$ 10,000
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$45	250	$ 11,250
Accommodation and Meals	days	$175	30	$ 5,250
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$175	10	$ 1,750
UAV-borne Geophysical Survey	Lump Sum	$55,000	1	$ 55,000
Geophysical Interpretation	Lump Sum	$5,000		$ 5,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$1,000	1	$ 1,000
Staking	Lump Sum	$1,000		$ 1,000
Reports	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$ 117,250**

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23 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Kimber Property British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining District on NTS Map 82G/13, 49.81° North Latitude, 115.93° West Longitude", with a signature and effective date June 3, 2022.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal minerals, and diamond exploration, during which time I have used applied geophysics and geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

The author visited the Kimber Property on October 29, 2021, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. I have no prior involvement other than stated above with the Kimber Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled entitled "NI 43-101 on the Kimber Property British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining District on NTS Map 82G/13, 49.81° North Latitude, 115.93° West Longitude", with a signature and effective date June 3, 2022.

I am independent of Double Deuce Exploration Corp., and Andrew Molnar in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Kimber Property., nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with of Double Deuce Exploration Corp or Andrew Molnar. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Kimber Property.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The NI 43-101 on the Kimber Property British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining District on NTS Map 82G/13, 49.81° North Latitude, 115.93° West Longitude", with a signature and effective date June 3, 2022.

Original Signed and sealed

On this day June 3, 2022.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.