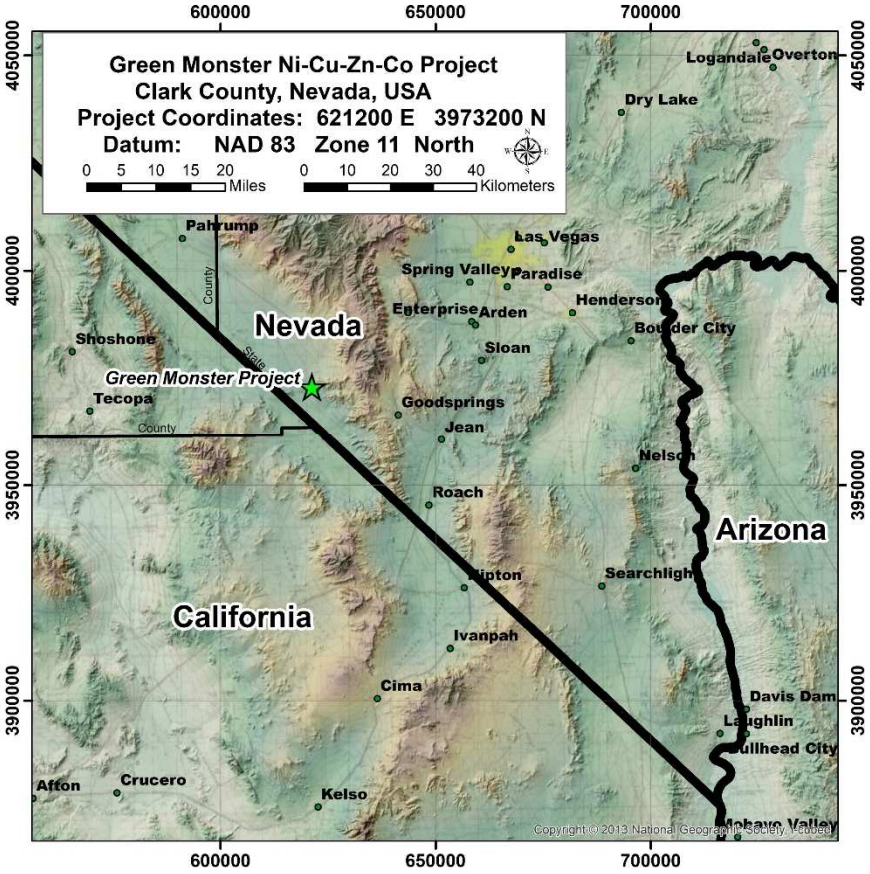
Report to:

Glenstar Ventures Inc.

GREEN MONSTER PROJECT
NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

October 23, 2023

Prepared by *Frank Bain* WY PG 3249, SME 4317028 Date October 23, 2023



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REVISION HISTORY

REV. NO	ISSUE DATE	PREPARED BY AND DATE	REVIEWED BY AND DATE	APPROVED BY AND DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOS

GLOSSARY

UNITS OF MEASURE

Centimetre ..... **cm**
Cubic centimetre ..... **cm^3**
Degrees Fahrenheit ..... **°F**
Gram ..... **g**
Part per million (1 ppm = 1 gram) ..... **ppm**
Acre (1 acre = 43,560 square feet) .....
Kilometre ..... **km**
Mile ..... **mi**
Metre ..... **m**
Millimetre ..... **mm**

Percent ..... **%**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Nevada Mining Claim Number ..... NMC#
Bureau of Land Management ..... BLM
North ..... N
East ..... E
South ..... S
West ..... W
North Northeast ..... NNE
North Northwest ..... NNW
Copper ..... Cu
Nickel ..... Ni
Zinc ..... Zn
Silver ..... Ag
Lead ..... Pb
Uranium ..... Na
Strontium ..... As
Calcium ..... Ca
Mineral Resources Data System ..... MRDS
United States Geological Survey ..... USGS
National Instrument ..... NI
Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology ..... NBMG
Million years before present ..... mybp

1.0 SUMMARY

Glenstar Ventures Inc. requested this technical report detailing surface mapping and sampling along with geophysical exploration results from of its 100% owned Green Monster Property. The Green Monster Property is located on a west trending spur of the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada. The location is approximately 40 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. Glenstar owns the mineral rights to 35 federal lode claims covering approximately 700 acres. The property location is shown on figure 1-1 below.

The Green Monster project lies along a district scale fault, fracture zone known as the Green Monster fault in the project area. The fault zone is the locus of poly metallic veining and replacement of Paleozoic age carbonate rocks. Copper mineralization was explored by historic shaft and raise workings on the property. Zinc, nickel, silver and cobalt are also strongly elevated in the mine faces and dumps of these underground workings.

These workings are documented in the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) where the site is listed as a copper prospect known as the Desert Valley prospect.

A channel sample across the exposed back of a raise off the main shaft returned 1.18 meters of 3.77% Cu, 3.06% Ni, 0.21 % Co and 6.83% Zn. These values are well in excess of select dump samples from these working and represent in-place, vein style mineralization of the sheared contact between a dolomite footwall and a black limestone hanging wall. The limestone hanging wall is strongly fractured with healed multi-directional fracture arrays.

This exposure exhibits strongly zoned mineralogy in the oxidized mineralization in the structure with nickel, cobalt and copper dominating the footwall portion of the exposure. This zoning is interpreted to be related to open space filling of the mineralization within the host structure.

The workings are developed on an isolated knob at the base of a colluvial slope. The host structure is well exposed in the working but is covered by alluvial and colluvial material along strike. There are no estimates for mineral resources on the property. No drilling is known to have occurred on the property.

The property lode claims are attached to patented mining claims covering the underground, historic workings of the Green Monster Mine. The Green Monster Mine produced > 2 million pounds of zinc along with small amounts of copper, silver, lead and uranium. These productive workings date to the late 1800'searly 1900's.

All mineral rights of the property owned by Glenstar are the result of the Mining Law of 1872 and are on public lands administered by the BLM out of the Pahrump, Nevada Field Office.

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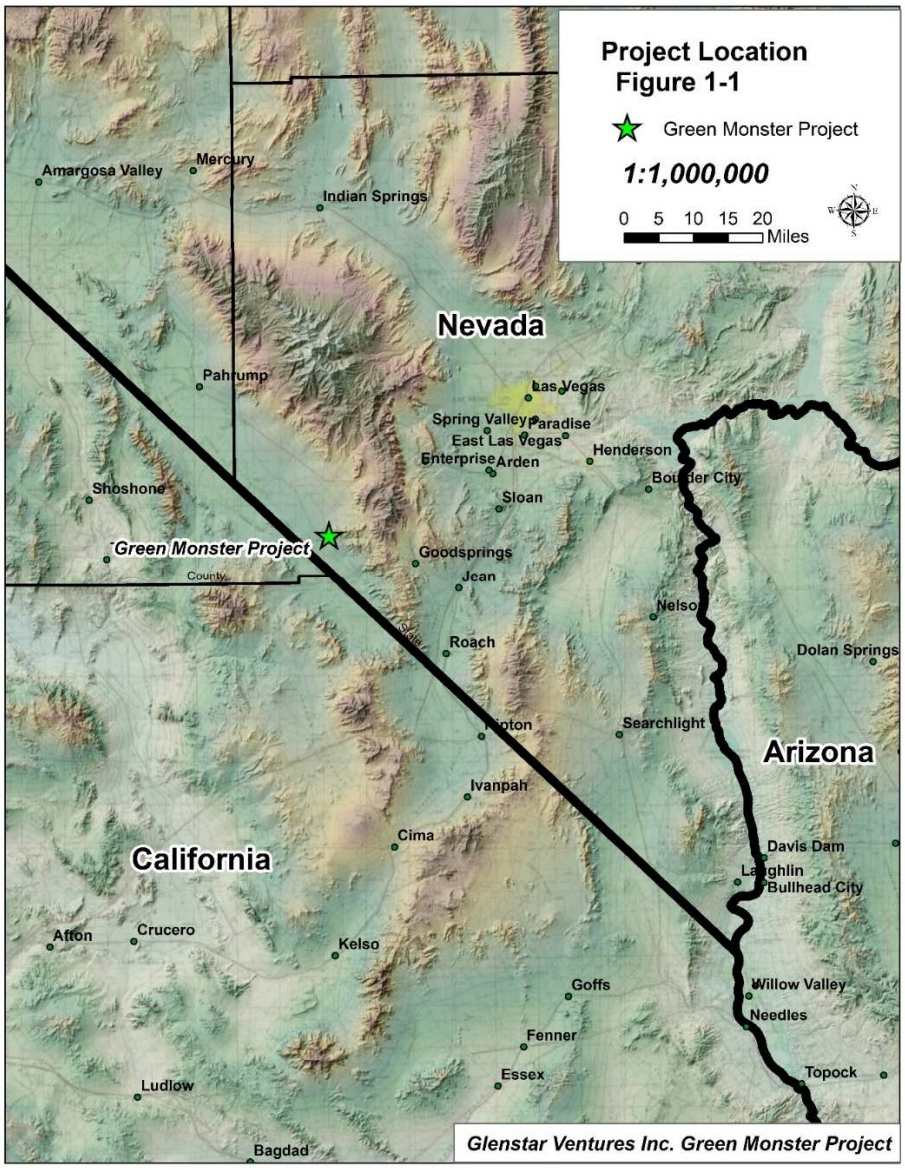


It is concluded that the historical workings at the Desert Valley prospect are located along a strong district scale trend of faulting, fracturing and poly metallic mineralization. The regional geologic setting is highlighted by the presence of west-northwest trending arch of Proterozoic age basement rocks. The arch has a linear southwest edge which is interpreted as a major fault zone cutting deep in to the concealed basement rock section.

The arch is coincident with a dramatic thinning of the Paleozoic age rocks in the area of the property. It is concluded from the compilation and interpretation of regional geologic and geophysical data done during preparation of this report that district scale mineralization is likely related to a large-scale basement fault, or break.

The potential for downdip extension of poly metallic mineralization below the workings of the Desert Valley prospect is considered to present a high-quality exploration drill target.

A closed, moderate amplitude magnetic high has been mapped by Glenstar in completed exploration of the property. The magnetic high sits in a position to be within the downdip extension of the oxidized mineralization within the Green Monster Fault Zone exposed at surface.

It is recommended that a two-phase drill exploration program be completed at the property. Phase 1 consists of five diamond drill holes for a total of 1600 feet of drilling to test targets within down dip extension of the Green Monster Fault Zone proximal to the Nickel, copper zinc and cobalt mineralization exposed in the Desert Valley prospect workings.

The Phase 1 program is estimated to cost approximately $210,000 USD.

A Phase 2 program will consist of additional drilling and potentially a program of down hole geophysics (if significant sulfide zones are intercepted in Phase 1). Drill targets will be selected based on the geologic and assay results of the Phase 1 program. The Phase 2 program is estimated to cost between $250,000 and $300,000 USD.

The expenditures outlined above are considered appropriate to the exploration potential of the targets identified in this report.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Glenstar Ventures Inc. ("Glenstar") hereby presents a NI 43-101, NI 43-101F and NI 43101 CP compliant Technical Report summarizing exploration activities and other relevant data for their Green Monster Polymetallic Project property located 40 miles southwest of Las Vegas in Clark County, Nevada. The report has been prepared in compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Glenstar has completed reconnaissance geologic mapping, surface rock sampling, soil sampling, and a drone magnetic survey on the property. Additionally, Glenstar has completed a shallow level electrical survey along six lines where pole dipole data were collected and processed.

This NI 43-101, NI 43-101F and NI 43101 CP compliant Technical Report is intended to provide a detailed accounting of Glenstar's mineral exploration of the Green Monster Polymetallic Project property to date and to provide interpretations of the compiled data for the purposes of proposing additional exploration for fault breccia and replacement style Ni-Cu-Co mineralization along the Green Monster fault zone on the property.

The Green Monster Polymetallic Project property is located along a northwest trending, southwest dipping fault, fracture zone which as seen historic production in adjacent patented lands as well as at district scale for 15 miles southeast of the project. Modern surface exploration and drilling along this district scale trend have been focused on copper, gold and platinum group metals.

Frank Bain, Professional Geologist, was authorized to complete this NI 43-101 Technical Report by Mr. Dave Ryan, President, Glenstar Ventures Inc.

2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To prepare this Report, Glenstar has relied predominantly on its own data from completed exploration on the property and also on USGS and NBM reports in addition to information publicly available on websites of mining companies who have worked in the area. The author has been unable to verify the information in archived press releases. Use of these press release in this report is of a very limited nature and all conclusions and recommendations are based on highly reliable, publicly available, USGS and other govern agency digital data sets and on the data resulting from current Glenstar exploration of the property.

2.4 Project Management and Site Presence

Mr. Frank Bain, Professional Geologist, conducted a visit to the property on April 15, 2023 to review the geology exposed at the historic shafts and was present during the initial stages of the resistivity electrical survey. Field work detailed in this report was completed by personnel of Red Rock Exploration Services under the direction of Robert Marvin, PGeo(ONT). Mr. Marvin has been present and directed all exploration completed on property since initial staking of the Glenstar NEVCo claims in January 2022. This includes Mr. Marvins oversight and participation in surface geophysical and soil chemistry sample collection work programs.

2.5 Units & Currency

Soil sample, rock sample, radiometric measurements, magnetic survey flight lines and electrical soundings have been recorded in UTM NAD 83 datum.

Assay values are presented as parts per million (ppm) or percent in the case of overlimit assays. Radiometric values are reported in counts per second. The results of magnetic survey are reported and mapped in nanoteslas. The resistivity survey results are presented in ohm-m (ohm meters).

Currency amounts for estimated costs of recommended additional surface exploration and core drilling of subsurface targets are quoted in US dollars unless otherwise noted.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

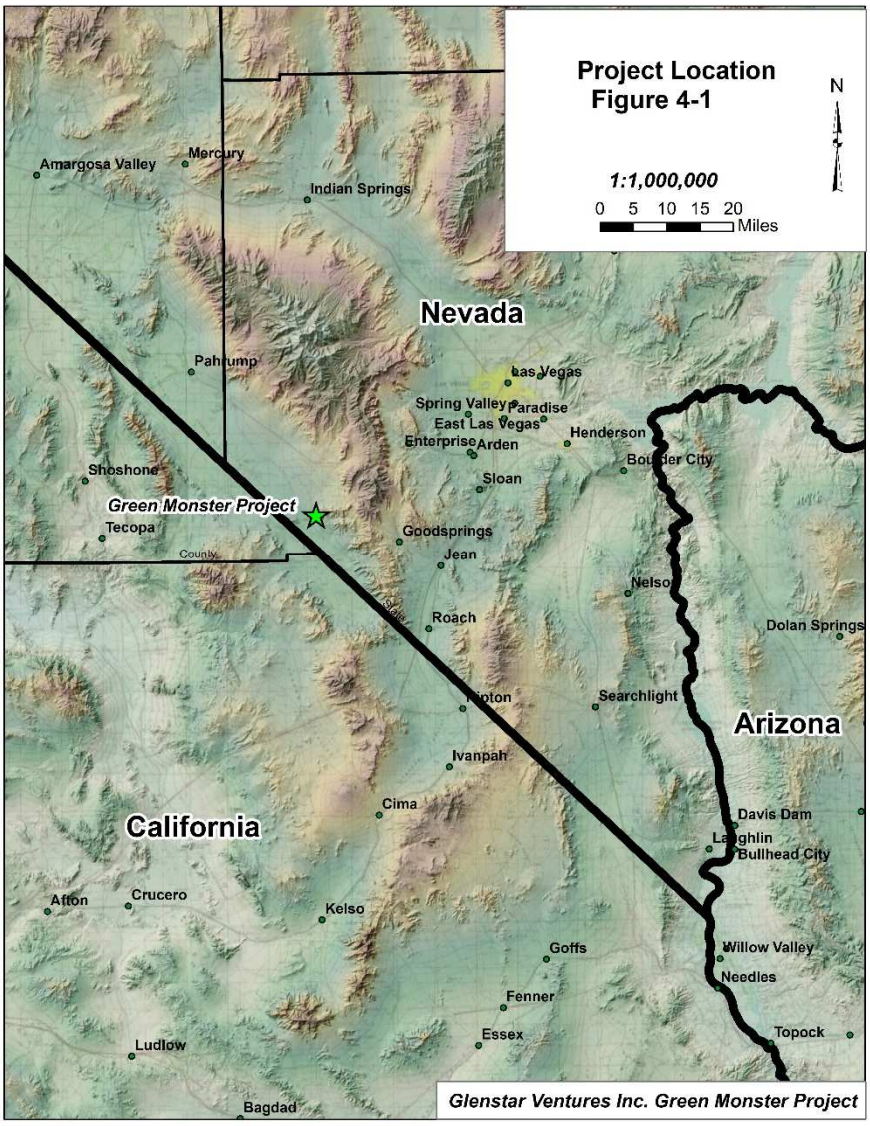
The author prepared this report using the compiled database from completed work on the property and the resource materials, reports and documents as noted in the text and "References" at the end of this report.

Mineral rights ownership of lode claims data in this detailed Report was summarized directly from Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Clark County recorders office records. All mineral rights owned by Glenstar are the result of the Mining Law of 1872 and are on public lands administered by the BLM out of the Pahrump, Nevada Field Office.

Geologic and mineralization documentation work has been carried out by the USGS and the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) on the adjacent Green Monster Mine patent lands, at the historic Boss Mine located 7 miles southeast of the property and at numerous other prospects and past producing mines along the NW-SE district scale trend of polymetallic mineralization and within the Goodsprings mineral district in general.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Green Monster Polymetallic Project property is centered near 620950 East, 3973250 North, UTM NAD 83, Zone 11 North datum, in southwest Clark County, Nevada. The location is 40 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada (figure 4-1). The property is located close to the boundary between Nevada and California.



4.1 MINERAL RIGHTS DISPOSITION

The Green Monster Polymetallic Project property consists of 35 twenty-acre lode mining claims, all 100% owned by Glenstar. The claims lie in surveyed territory within section 35, T23S, R56E and in sections 1, 2 and 12, T24S, R56E (Figure 4-2). These lode claims are known as the "NVCO" claims, located in January 2022. The claims are held in good standing with both the BLM and with Clark County, Nevada.

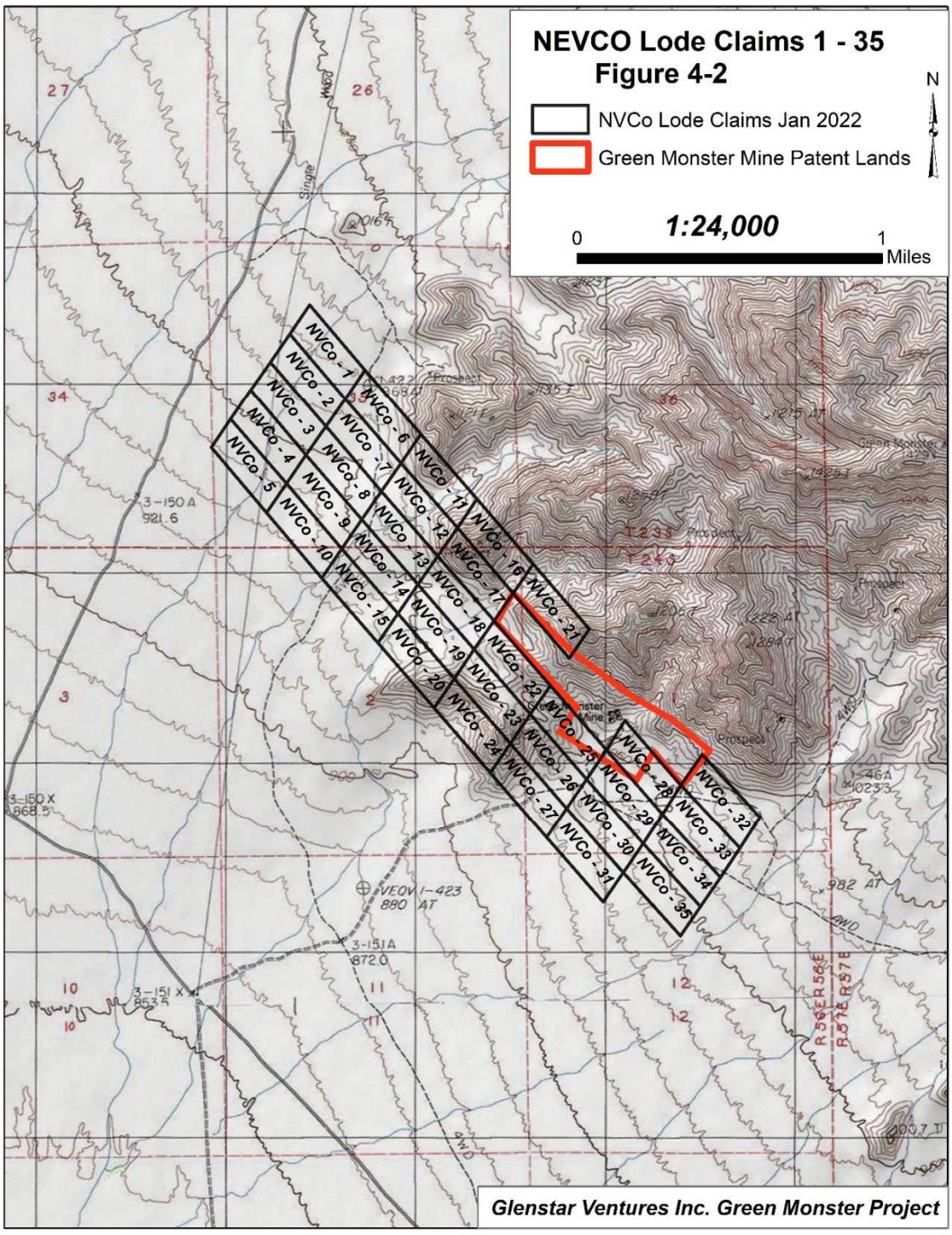
The claims enclose four mineral patents of the Green Monster Mine on the south, east and west sides. The east portion of the property is staked contiguous with long-standing lode claims held by Proximate Holding Inc. The property is approximately 600 acres in size accounting for overlaps onto the patent lands and competitor lode claim along the southeast corner of the property.

Table 1 below lists the Glenstar federal lode claims at the Green Monster Project.

The lode claims are each 600 x 1500 feet in size or about 20.0 acres each and together cover an area of approximately 700 acres (again, overlaps with adjacent, senior mineral properties reduces the effective acreage to approx. 600 acres). The claims are subject to annual holding costs payable to the BLM and to Clark County. BLM intent to hold fees (due on September 1st, 2023) are $165 per claim for a total of $5775.00. Clark intent-to-hold fees (due on October 31st 2023) are $12.00 per claim for total of $420.00.

Table 1
Federal Lode Claims

NVCO 1	NV105755918	NVCO 13	NV105755930	NVCO 25	NV105755942
NVCO 2	NV105755919	NVCO 14	NV105755931	NVCO 26	NV105755943
NVCO 3	NV105755920	NVCO 15	NV105755932	NVCO 27	NV105755944
NVCO 4	NV105755921	NVCO 16	NV105755933	NVCO 28	NV105755945
NVCO 5	NV105755922	NVCO 17	NV105755934	NVCO 29	NV105755946
NVCO 6	NV105755923	NVCO 18	NV105755935	NVCO 30	NV105755947
NVCO 7	NV105755924	NVCO 19	NV105755936	NVCO 31	NV105755948
NVCO 8	NV105755925	NVCO 20	NV105755937	NVCO 32	NV105755949
NVCO 9	NV105755926	NVCO 21	NV105755938	NVCO 33	NV105755950
NVCO 10	NV105755927	NVCO 22	NV105755939	NVCO 34	NV105755951
NVCO 11	NV105755928	NVCO 23	NV105755940	NVCO 35	NV105755952
NVCO 12	NV105755929	NVCO 24	NV105755941		


NEVCO Lode Claims 1 - 35
Figure 4-2
NVCo Lode Claims Jan 2022
Green Monster Mine Patent Lands
N
1:24,000
0
1
Miles
NVCo - 1
NVCo - 2
NVCo - 3
NVCo - 4
NVCo - 5
NVCo - 6
NVCo - 7
NVCo - 8
NVCo - 9
NVCo - 10
NVCo - 11
NVCo - 12
NVCo - 13
NVCo - 14
NVCo - 15
NVCo - 16
NVCo - 17
NVCo - 18
NVCo - 19
NVCo - 20
NVCo - 21
NVCo - 22
NVCo - 23
NVCo - 24
NVCo - 25
NVCo - 26
NVCo - 27
NVCo - 28
NVCo - 29
NVCo - 30
NVCo - 31
NVCo - 32
NVCo - 33
NVCo - 34
NVCo - 35
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

4.2 TENURE RIGHTS

Glenstar owns a 100% interest in 35 lode mining claims as shown figure 2-1 above. The claims are all in good standing with the BLM and Clark County.

The claims are subject to annual holding costs payable to the BLM and to Clark County. BLM intent to hold fees are $165 per claim for a total of $5445.00. Clark intent-to-hold fees are $12.00 per claim for total of $396.00.

There are no other annual holding costs for the property no work commitments, no lease payments. No NSR is attached to the property.

4.3 RESOURCES, RESERVES, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The property is in western edge of the Goodsprings Mining District.

There are no resources defined on the Green Monster Polymetallic Project property at present. Timing of historic work at the Desert Valley prospect in the west-central portion of the property is uncertain to lack of written documentation. The property was explored by a shaft and raise at some point in the past. Based on development and production at the adjacent Green Monster Mine it is suggested that this development work took place between 1895 and 1930.

The property lies in close proximity to paved roads, power lines and the small farming and ranching community of Sandy Valley, Nevada. Las Vegas is an hour drive on paved roads to northeast of the property, the town of Pahrump Nevada is also one hour away from the property and provides a convenient base for the project.

4.4 LEGAL SURVEY

The 35 lode mining claims are survey tied to a brass cap of the existing federal land survey in the area.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The Green Monster Project lies in along a district scale trend of historic mine working and several shafts and associated mine dumps exist on the property. The shafts have fenced off by the Nevada Division of Minerals. No mills, leach pads or other infrastructure has ever existed on the property. Limited remains of an historic mining camp lie near a grouping of shafts in the west central portion of the property, consisting of a stone tent platform, scattered rusted can dumps and a wood lined, caved-in water well.

None of these remains from historic underground exploration appear to have any environmental liability but will need to be avoided during any surface disturbance activities as they are historic in nature. The footprint of these remains is small and are unlikely to impact further exploration of the property.

The property is accessed by a desert track road that will limit the size of equipment used in early phases of subsurface exploration of the property. This limitation has been mitigated by selection of a small foot print drill rig to carry out the drilling recommended in this report.

4.6 PERMITS

No exploration or disturbance permits are currently in place on the property. A *notice level* permit for disturbance from the BLM will be required to conduct the drilling listed in the recommendations section of this report.

BLM will require standard environmental protections for wildlife, the described historic camp site and any other natural or historic resources that my occur within proposed drill areas. A financial guarantee bond will be asked for the ensure reclamation is completed in a proper and timely fashion at the completion of phases of surface disturbing activities.

Protection of flora, fauna and cultural resources of the proposed drill exploration area will be a key element in successful drilling of the property. It is possible that permitting will require seasonal exclusion from disturbance activities for the project. Such restrictions could include seasonal migratory bird issues as well as adding to cost of permitting by potential requirements for completion of rare plant and animal surveys as well as cultural resource investigation and documentation.

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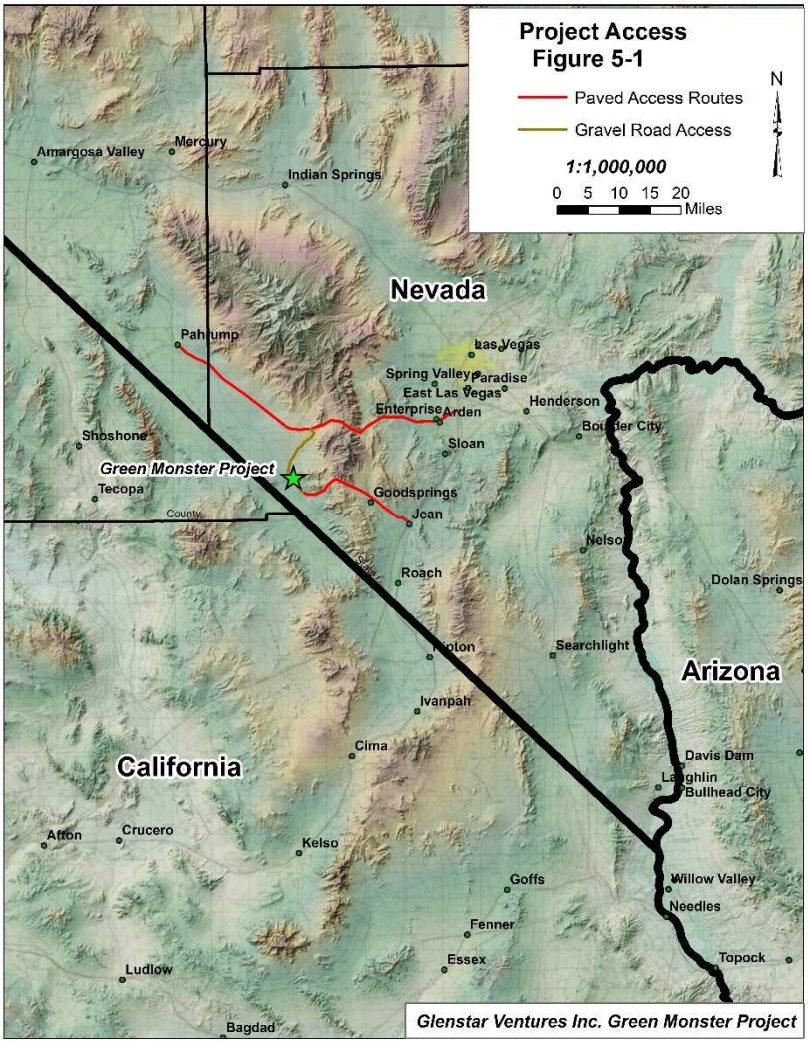
5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

The property area can be accessed by paved roads from Las Vegas or Pahrump, Nevada. From any of these paved and well-maintained gravel approach routes, two miles of existing dirt track roads lead to property (Figure 5-1).



5.2 LOCAL RESOURCES

Las Vegas, Nevada is the closest large population and service center to the project.

Las Vegas has a large heavy construction industry and easy access to personnel and equipment. Pahrump, Nevada is a closer base with a population of approximately 45,000 and has a strong presence in gravel mining and hauling. Pahrump would be a logical source for services, people, and equipment during advanced exploration of the project.

An industrial grade power line serves water pumping and irrigation of hay production in Sandy Valley, Nevada, located five miles south of the property. This power line passes through the western portion of the property.

5.3 CLIMATE

The climate of the Green Monster Project area is hot in summer, with average high temperatures around 100 °F and cool in the winter with average daily lows of 15 to 30° F. Precipitation can be heavy in the form of thunderstorms in late summer, however average annual precipitation in Las Vegas is < five inches a year. The region is a hot, dry desert climate.

Dominant vegetation is typical of the Mojave Desert region: creosote bush, numerous types of cacti, and other low growing shrubs provide limited ground cover.

The climate is ideal for year round exploration activities.

5.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The Green Monster Project is in the Great Basin physiographic region and more precisely within the Walker Lane province of the western Great Basin. The topography of the project is dominated by the western spur of the Spring Mountains. The southwest edge of this spur in very rugged and steep. The claims lie along a prominent northwest trending topographic break where the rugged spur precipitously descends to a gently sloping alluvial covered pediment. A view of the property is shown in Photo 1.

The elevation of the project ranges from 900 to 1100 above sea level.

Photo 1: View of the range front from the central portion of the Green Monster Property.

6.0 HISTORY

6.0 There are no resources defined on the Green Monster Polymetallic Project property at present. Timing of historic work at the Desert Valley prospect in the west-central portion of the property is uncertain to lack of written documentation. The property was explored by a shaft and raise at some point in the past. Based on development and production at the adjacent Green Monster Mine it is suggested that this development work took place between 1895 and 1930.

The Green Monster Project area has seen base metal production starting in the late 1800's. The project is in the extreme western portion of the Goodsprings district. The district saw its largest production during the period from 1909 to 1919. During this period the district was the largest zinc producer in Nevada.

The mineral patent lands enclosed by the property was active in 1895 and saw its major base metal ore production in the 1909 to 1919 period.

A shaft and raise in the west-central portion of the subject property is assumed to date to the peak production activity of the adjacent Green Monster Mine but no hard data has been located to confirm this.

The property has seen at least four periods of claim staking. Rock column claim location monuments, shown in Photo 2, are common in the area surrounding the shaft and raise development on the property. These are an old style of claim locations likely date from the pre 1900 period. More recent claim ownership has been observed in the field and confirmed in BLM land records. These include 1985 staking by Mountain Mines Inc and by NCA Nuclear in 2006.

Photo 2: Historic rock column claim monument.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING & MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within an exposure of Paleozoic marine sediments, dominantly carbonates. This exposure is bounded to south, southeast and northwest by significant exposures of Proterozoic basement rocks of the Mojave basement domain. The Mojave domain is lateral-extensional orogen composed of older crustal component >2.0 Ga and major crustal growth ages of 1.84 and 1.78-1.76 Ga. This basement crust of the project is favorable for deep crustal faults due to its lateral-extensional character of origin.

The regional geology of the area is shown in simplistic form in Figure 7-1. This map was used as it displays important regional scale of the property area. Important points include:

1. It is inferred from regional geology that the Paleozoic age rocks of the property lie in reasonably close contact to Proterozoic basement rocks. This inference is strongly supported by stratigraphic correlation of the Goodsprings district with the main Spring Mountains in NBMG Bulletin 62. Based on the mapped stratigraphy, a picture of Paleozoic shelf carbonates thinning rapidly from north to south onto a Proterozoic basement rock high.

   The work in NBMG Bulletin 62 is based on the mapping of well exposed stratigraphic sections. The section measured in the Goodsprings district shows that the widely mineralized Monte Cristo Formation lies in a position between 3000 and 4000 feet above Proterozoic basement rocks. In contrast, the section measured in the central Spring Mountains thirty-six miles to NW shows that this unit is positioned >35,000 feet above the basement rocks.

2. Regional total magnetic intensity data shows a large magnetic intensity high covering the entire Good Springs district an extending out into a large region of exposed Proterozoic rocks to the east. The magnetic data strongly supports the other data sets in showing relatively thin Paleozoic cover over Proterozoic basement rocks (Figure 7-2 Magnetics) in the project area.

3. A strong, isostatic residual gravity high is largely coincident with the .TMI magnetic anomaly described above. Another important data clearly shows a density anomaly consistent with thin Paleozoic rock cover over Proterozoic age basement rocks (Figure 7-2 Magnetics) in the project area.

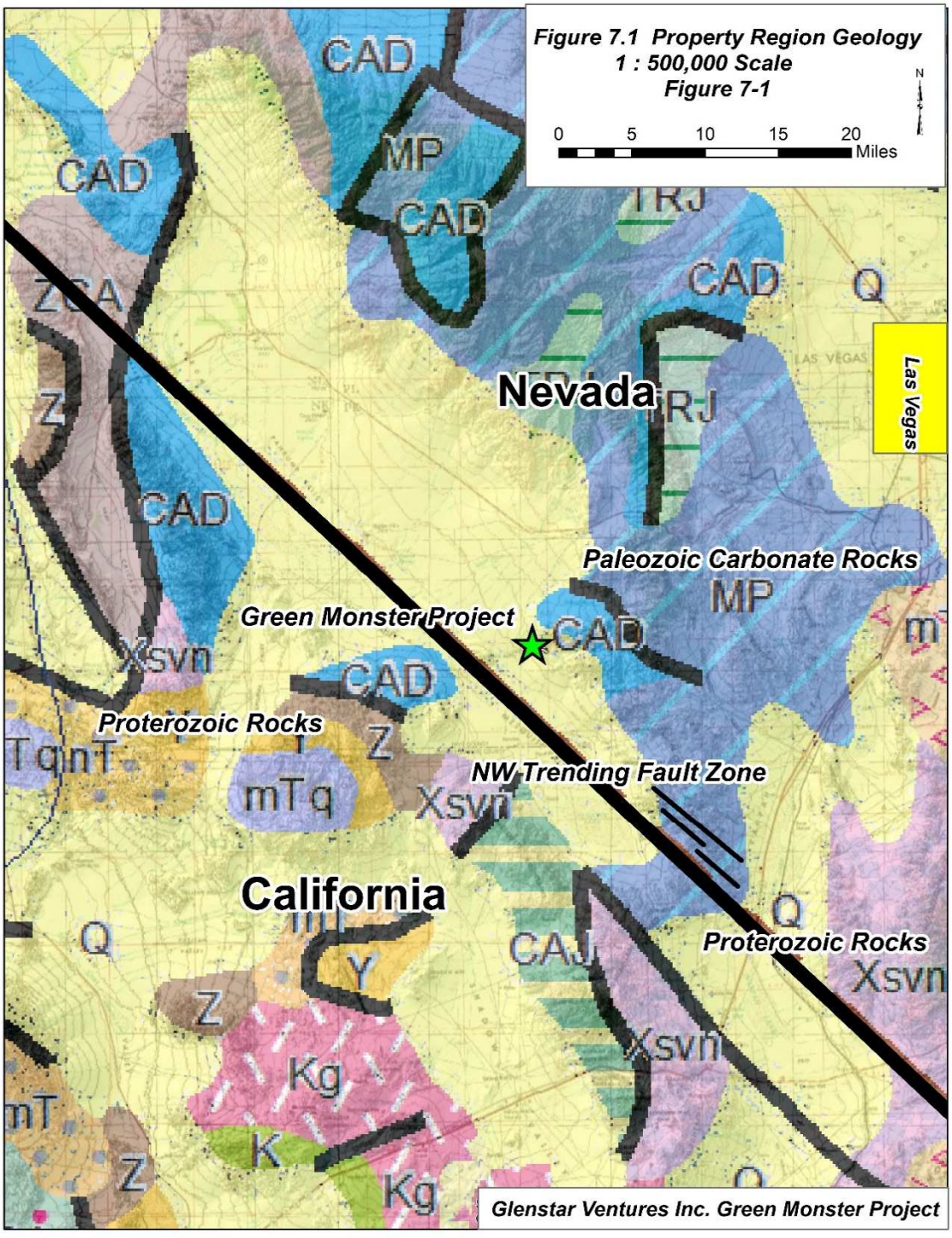
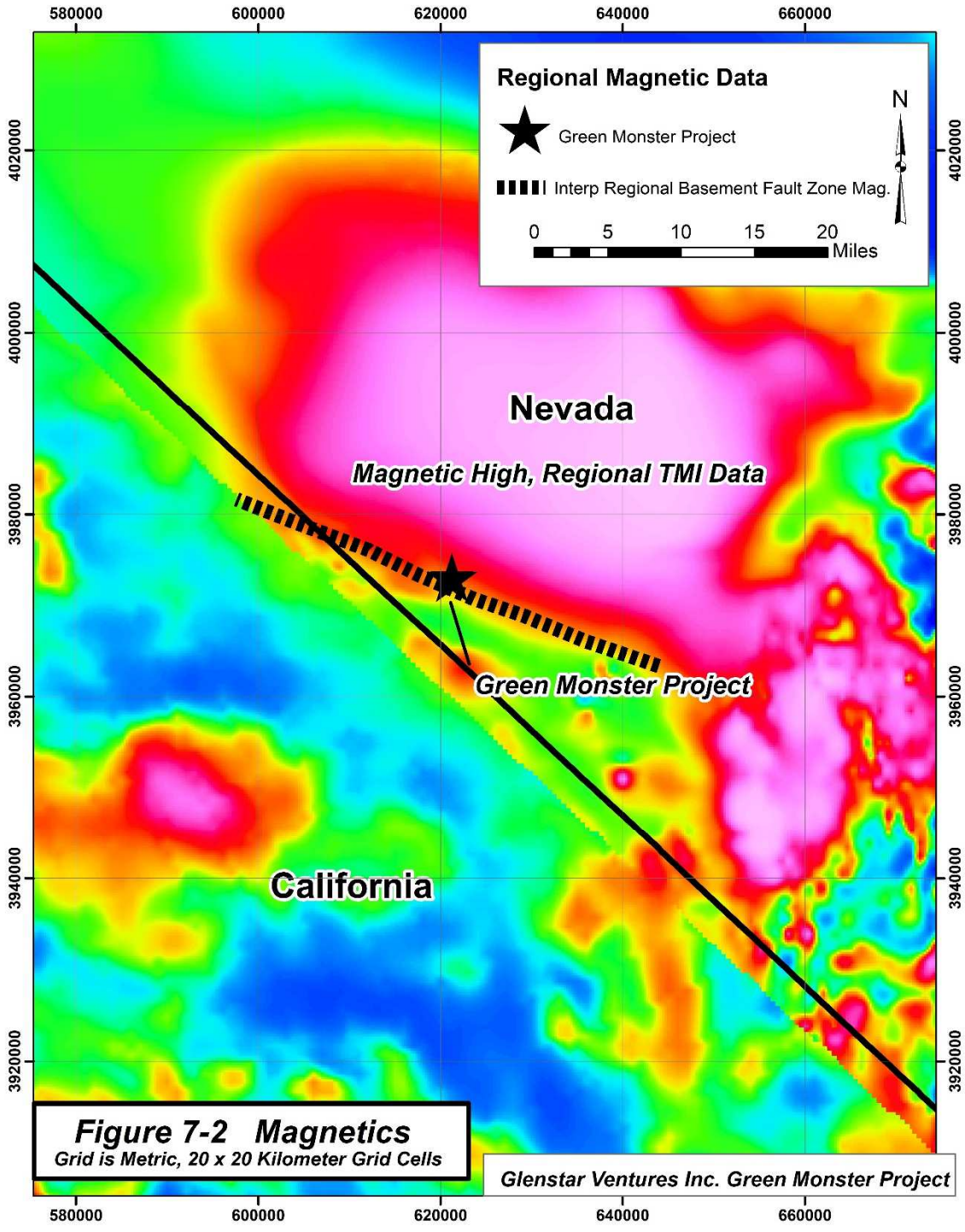
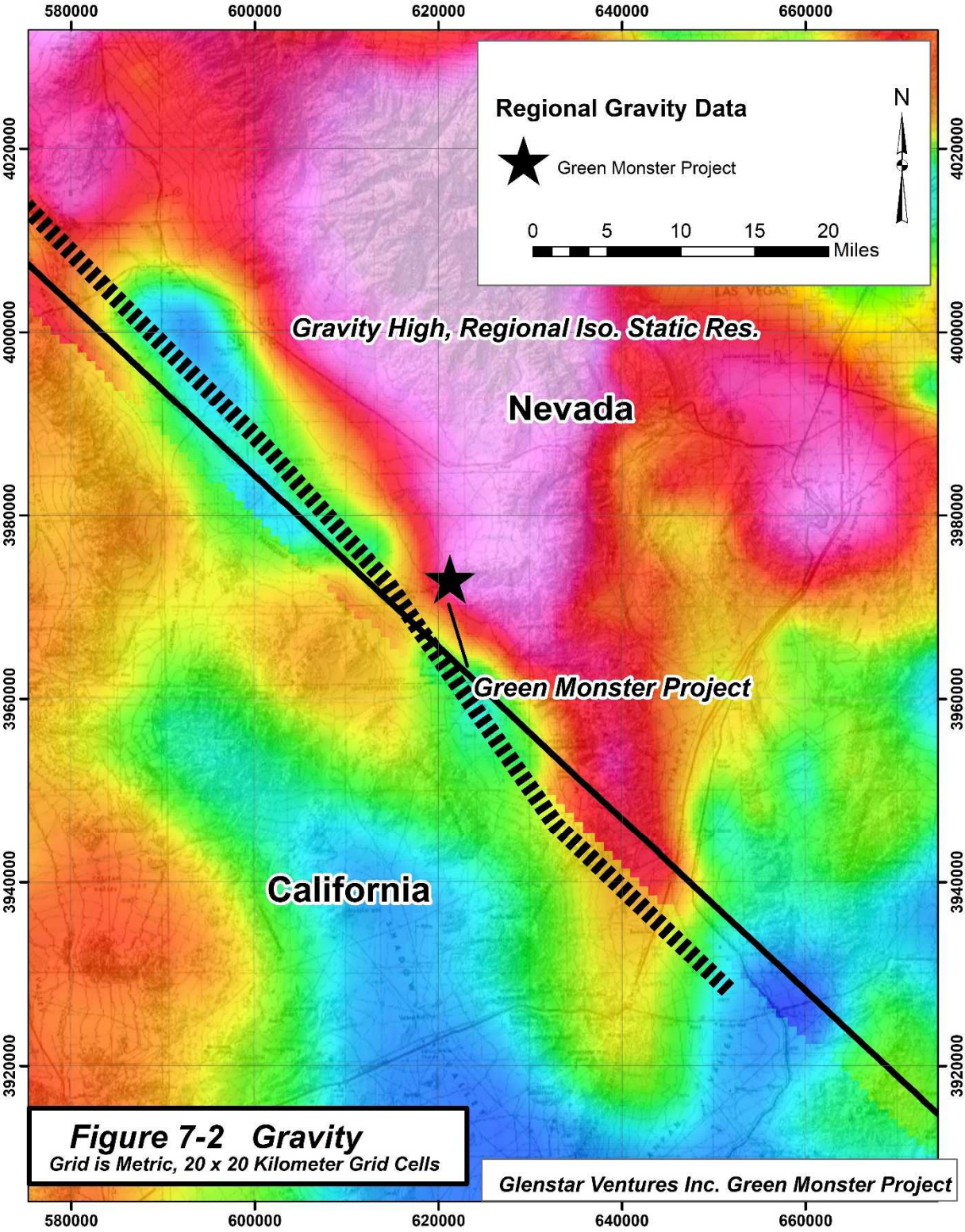


Figure 7.1 Property Region Geology
1 : 500,000 Scale
Figure 7-1
0 5 10 15 20
Miles
N
CAD
MP
TRJ
Q
Nevada
Las Vegas
Paleozoic Carbonate Rocks
Green Monster Project
Proterozoic Rocks
NW Trending Fault Zone
California
Proterozoic Rocks
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


Regional Magnetic Data
Green Monster Project
Interp Regional Basement Fault Zone Mag.
0 5 10 15 20
Miles
N
580000
600000
620000
640000
660000
4020000
4000000
3980000
3960000
3940000
3920000
Nevada
Magnetic High, Regional TMI Data
Green Monster Project
California
Figure 7-2 Magnetics
Grid is Metric, 20 x 20 Kilometer Grid Cells
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


580000
600000
620000
640000
660000
4020000
4000000
3980000
3960000
3940000
3920000
Regional Gravity Data
Green Monster Project
N
0 5 10 15 20
Miles
Gravity High, Regional Iso. Static Res.
Nevada
Green Monster Project
California
Figure 7-2 Gravity
Grid is Metric, 20 x 20 Kilometer Grid Cells
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

7.2 GEOLOGY OF THE GOODSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT

The Goodsprings mining district is composed predominantly of Paleozoic age limestone and dolomite units belongs to eastern Nevada marine shelf assemblage. These rocks were deposited regionally across eastern Nevada as part of the Cordilleran geosyncline. These shelf carbonates have been deformed by eastward thrusting during compressional events in the mid to late Paleozoic and again in the Mesozoic.

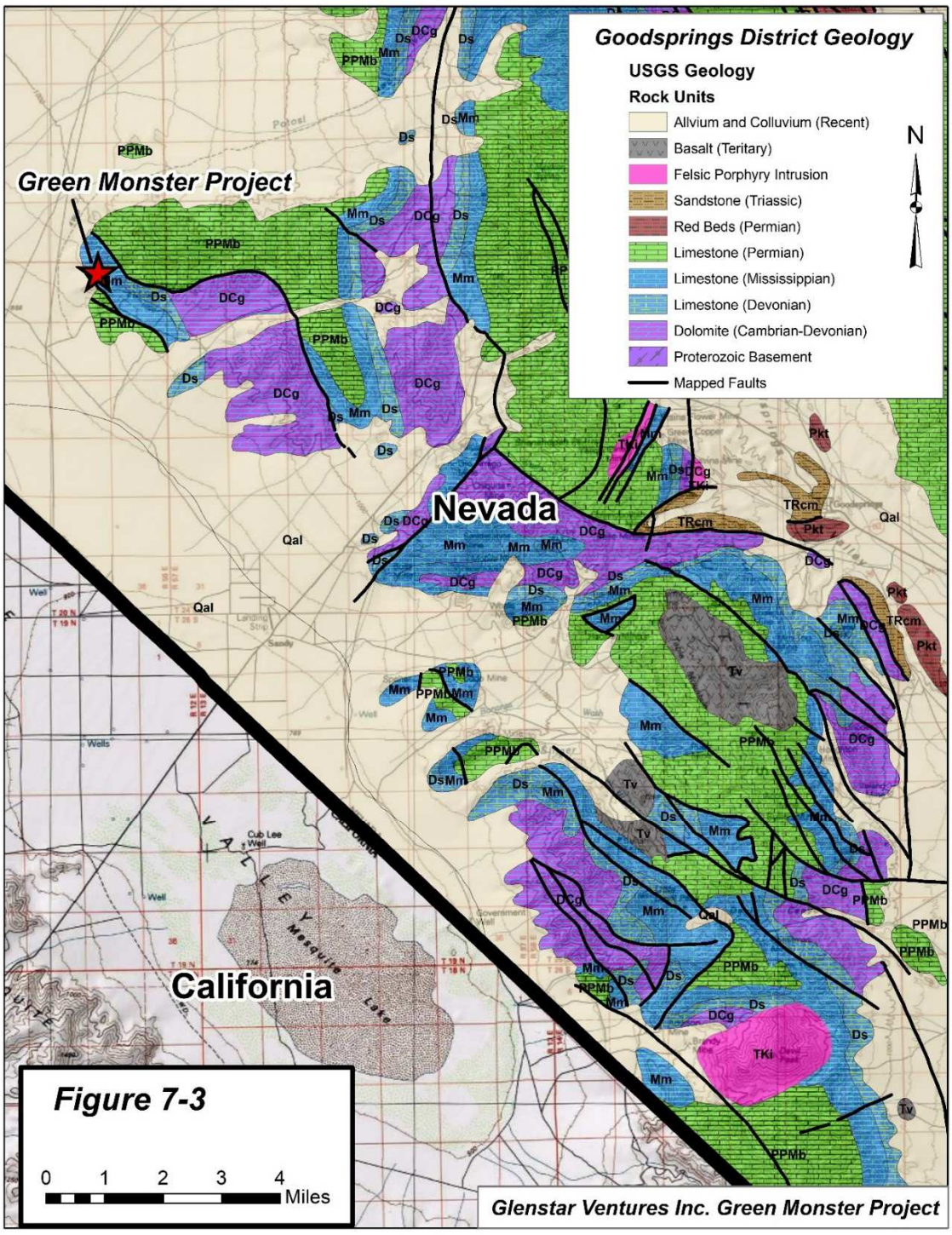
The resulting geology of the Goodsprings district is complex with multiple folding events occurring during protracted compression. Widespread dolomitization of carbonate units occurred during deformation. Key contacts for poly metallic base metal mineralization are limestone-dolomite contacts within the Monte Cristo Limestone of Mississippian age. These contacts vary from stratigraphic contacts to sheared and fractured zones.

Intrusion of fine-grained granitic porphyry sill, dikes and plugs occurred in the central part of the district (Figure 7-3). The age of these intrusions is still undergoing study due to the difficulty posed by strong argillic alteration of the intrusions. Work on the problem by the USGS in 1986 used a combination of dating methods along with mapped field relations to place a date of 200 mybp for crystallization of the porphyries. Importantly, this age is thought to represent the age of mineralization in the central part of the district.

The intrusive and carbonate wall rocks in the central district are cut a parallel series of North 20-30 East high angle faults. These faults are well mineralized. This fault trend is a key in observed mineralization of the subject property.

A series of high angle faults are mapped in the southern and western portions of the district, these structures include the zone of faulting, brecciation and fracturing at the Green Monster Mine and at the mineralized workings in the west central portion of the subject property (Figure 7-3).

Mineralization in district occurs as carbonate replacements and as cross cutting veins composed of white crystalline dolomite and base sulfides (and oxides).


Goodsprings District Geology
USGS Geology
Rock Units
Allvium and Colluvium (Recent)
Basalt (Teritary)
Felsic Porphyry Intrusion
Sandstone (Triassic)
Red Beds (Permian)
Limestone (Permian)
Limestone (Mississippian)
Limestone (Devonian)
Dolomite (Cambrian-Devonian)
Proterozoic Basement
Mapped Faults
N
Green Monster Project
Nevada
California
Figure 7-3
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

7.3 GEOLOGY OF THE WESTERN GOODSPRINGS MINING DISTRICT

The western portion of the Goodsprings mining district is here defined to be the area from the Boss Mine on the east to the workings of subject property on the west. This portion of the district is note worthy for its strong northwest trending structural control and for the presence of skarn related alteration and copper mineralization at the Boss Mine. Additionally, it in the western portion of the district that platinum group elements have been found in positions spatially related to base metal dominant mineralization.

Gold has been found within and adjacent to base metal mineralization at the Boss Mine but is minor constituent at the historic Green Monster Mine and is not anomalous in sampling completed on the subject property.

Base and precious metal mineralization in the western portion of the district is centered on the sheared contact between the Bullion Dolomite and the Yellow Pine Limestone members of the Mississippian age Monte Cristo Formation. This sheared contact is known as the Green Monster fault zone. Intrusive rocks have not been identified in the western area of the district. Granite porphyry intrusions are mapped within the NW-SE structural trend to southeast.

The age of faulting, shearing and fracturing of the strong structural NW-SE trend is not known. Given the regional setting, this trend could be related to development of the Waler Lane zone of right lateral and normal faulting which began in mid Tertiary time and is ongoing. As was noted in Section 7.1, the position of the Green Monster fault is arguably positioned over a crustal scale basement break impacting Proterozoic rocks.

Modern drill exploration of the Goodsprings district has occurred exclusively in the Boss mine area, located 7 miles southeast of the subject property. Boxxer Gold conducted a multi year surface and drill exploration program at the Boss Mine focused on copper-gold mineralization in the between 2005 and 2008.

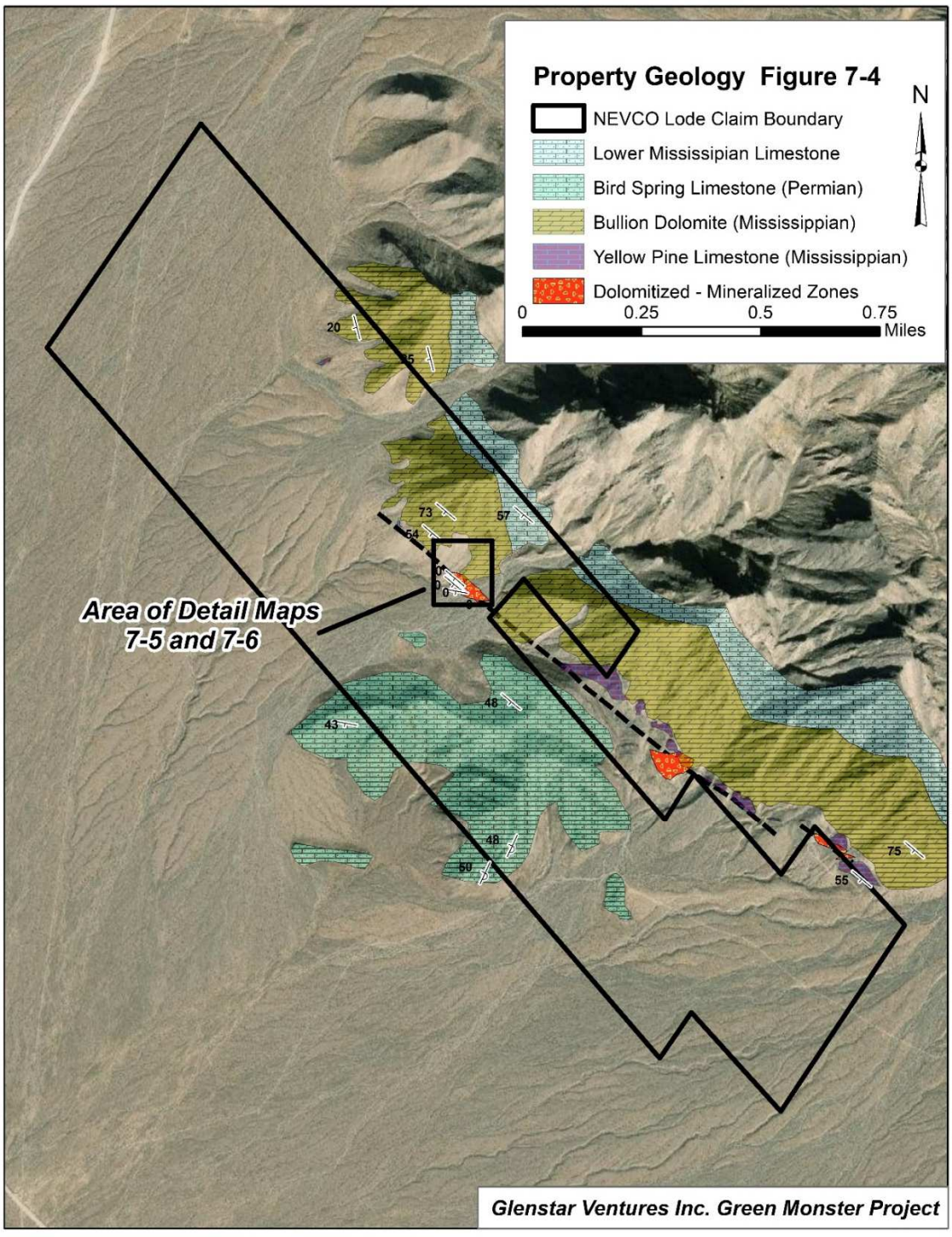
7.4 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Green Monster property lies along a district scale topographic break on the western spur of the Spring Mountains. The topographic break marks the position of the Green Monster fault zone, essentially a range front fault. Mississippian carbonate rocks dip steeply southwest along the structure. Across the fault, Permian age carbonates lie in moderate angular unconformity to the Mississippian age rocks within the structure and in the footwall (Figure 7-4).

The fault zone lies within a key structural, stratigraphic contact between the Bullion Dolomite in the footwall and the Yellow Pine Limestone in the hanging wall. This contact between Mississippian age dolomite and limestone is the zone of mineralization on the property. This contact is very linear from the east end of the property, through the patent lands and onto the western portion of the property. In the west-central portion of the property, the contact between the Yellow Pine and Bullion units begins to bend northward where the entire rock package is folded into open, west plunging anticline.

This anticline is cored by lower Mississippian limestone units and is the largest scale structure mapped on or near the property. Thus, the structural set-up of the core of the property is the southwest limb of this fold. It appears the Green Monster fault-fracture, or shear zone is localized on this southwest structural limb.

This key Yellow Pine limestone – Bullion dolomite contact is well exposed on the Green Monster mine patent lands and in the eastern portion of the property but is largely obscured by alluvial and colluvial cover in the western portion. The key property exposure in the western area is at a small-scall knob where a shaft and raise development explored the fault zone in the subsurface.



The knob is created by a bold exposure of highly fractured black, fossiliferous limestone of the Yellow Pine member of the Monte Cristo Formation. This is the hanging wall of the main mineralized structure in the western portion of the district. The limestone is fetid on fresh, broken surfaces and is moderately to strongly recrystallized.

Muti directional fracture sets extend from the structural contact with the underlying Bullion Dolomite to alluvial-colluvial edge of the exposure. The factures are filled with iron oxide and carbonate minerals.

The northwest trend of the Green Monster fault is cut by a series of N 20 E cross faults. These are well exposed on the south edge of the main development shaft. Offset on the cross structures has shuffled the key contact between the Yellow Pine Limestone and the underlying Bullion Dolomite. This disruption occurs at small scale and at outcrop scale where apparent offset is on the order of forty feet. The interaction of the dip of the carbonate units with the subvertical cross faults likely overstates the total horizontal displacement. The occurrence of these faults is important as they appear to control the position of the mineralized shoots or zones at the exposure.

Extensive colluvial cover prevents surface exploration of extensions to the zone. Site geology is shown in Figure 7-5. Photos 3 through 6 show geology at the site.

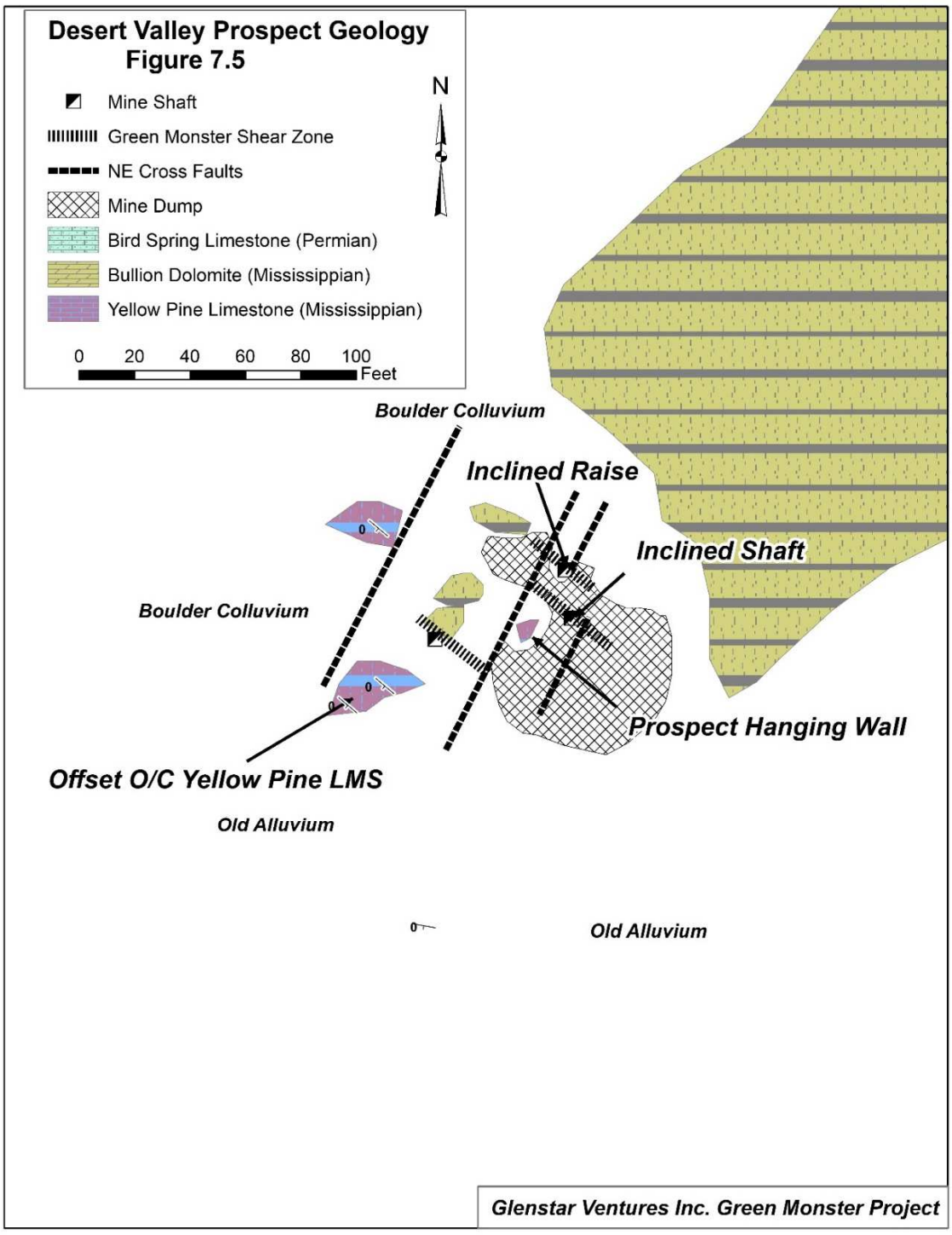

Desert Valley Prospect Geology
Figure 7.5
Mine Shaft
Green Monster Shear Zone
NE Cross Faults
Mine Dump
Bird Spring Limestone (Permian)
Bullion Dolomite (Mississippian)
Yellow Pine Limestone (Mississippian)
0 20 40 60 80 100
Feet
N
Boulder Colluvium
Inclined Raise
Inclined Shaft
Boulder Colluvium
Prospect Hanging Wall
Offset O/C Yellow Pine LMS
Old Alluvium
Old Alluvium
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

Photo 3: Highly Fractured Yellow Pine Limestone, Hanging wall of Shear Zone

Photo 4: Fossiliferous Yellow Pine Limestone

Photo 5: Top of inclined shaft, Desert Valley prospect. Note submeter-scale offsets of the black limestone hanging wall against the buff dolomite footwall.

Photo 6: Photo, top of inclined raise at the Desert valley prospect. A high-grade Cu, Ni and Co chip sample was collected from in place vein mineralization of the left-hand side of this raise or stope.

7.5 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

Metals of interest to Glenstar Ventures include Nickel, Cobalt and Copper. These metals have been discovered by sampling oxidized base metal veins at the Desert Valley Prospect in the west central portion of the subject property. The MRDS (Mineral Resources Data System) lists the prospect as a copper occurrence which is significant as most mines and prospects in the Goodsprings District are zinc dominant base metal mineralization. Assays from chip samples collected from the workings at the prospect show have returned very high Nickel, Copper and Cobalt (Figure 7.6 and Table 2 below).

Samples GMMIN 2A, 2b were collected using a rope and harness from the vertical walls of the main inclined shaft at the prospect. These chip samples are from highly fractured coarsely crystalline dolomite with base metal oxide veining, seams and patches.

Samples GMMIN 5A, 5B and 5C together comprise a 1.18m chip-channel true width sample across the back of the inclined raise at the prospect. This sample was carefully collected by isolating decimeter scale massive oxide veins into their true width to avoid biasing the weighted average of the sample and clearly define the grade of mineralization in the main meter-scale mineralized vein in the center of the zone developed in the raise.

The weighted average is calculated as follows: 1.18 meters true width at 3.77% Copper, 3,06% Nickel and 0.21% Cobalt. The central portion of the vein was collected at 0.9 meters true width and returned robust numbers, while lower the narrow massive oxide vein at the footwall of the zone. The main central portion of the vein returned 3.09% Copper, 2.41% Nickel and 0.18% Cobalt along with 8.17% Zinc.

The combination of the chip samples from the main inclined shaft and the inclined raise give an accurate accounting of the tenor of the oxidized vein hosted mineralization at the prospect. This mineralization obscured by the dumps of the working and further by boulder colluvial cover on surrounding slopes.

No continuity between the separate sample sites in the workings at the Desert Valley prospect is known and none is implied as the information is not available at this stage of the project.

The mineralization occurs as veining in shoots at the mapped intersection of the main Green Monster shear zone and the set of N 20 E cross faults as shown in the prospect detail map below. This structural set-up has focused fluid flow into the highly fractures and brecciated contact between the Yellow Pine Limestone hanging was and the Bullion Dolomite footwall.

The presence of very high Nickel and Cobalt at the Desert Valley prospect stands out as robust occurrence of Ni and Co along with strong Cu values and accompanying Z. A true polymetallic base metal vein system is apparent.

Sampling of the hanging wall limestone and dolomite footwall do not indicate disseminated mineralization away form the main vein zone (Table 2 below).

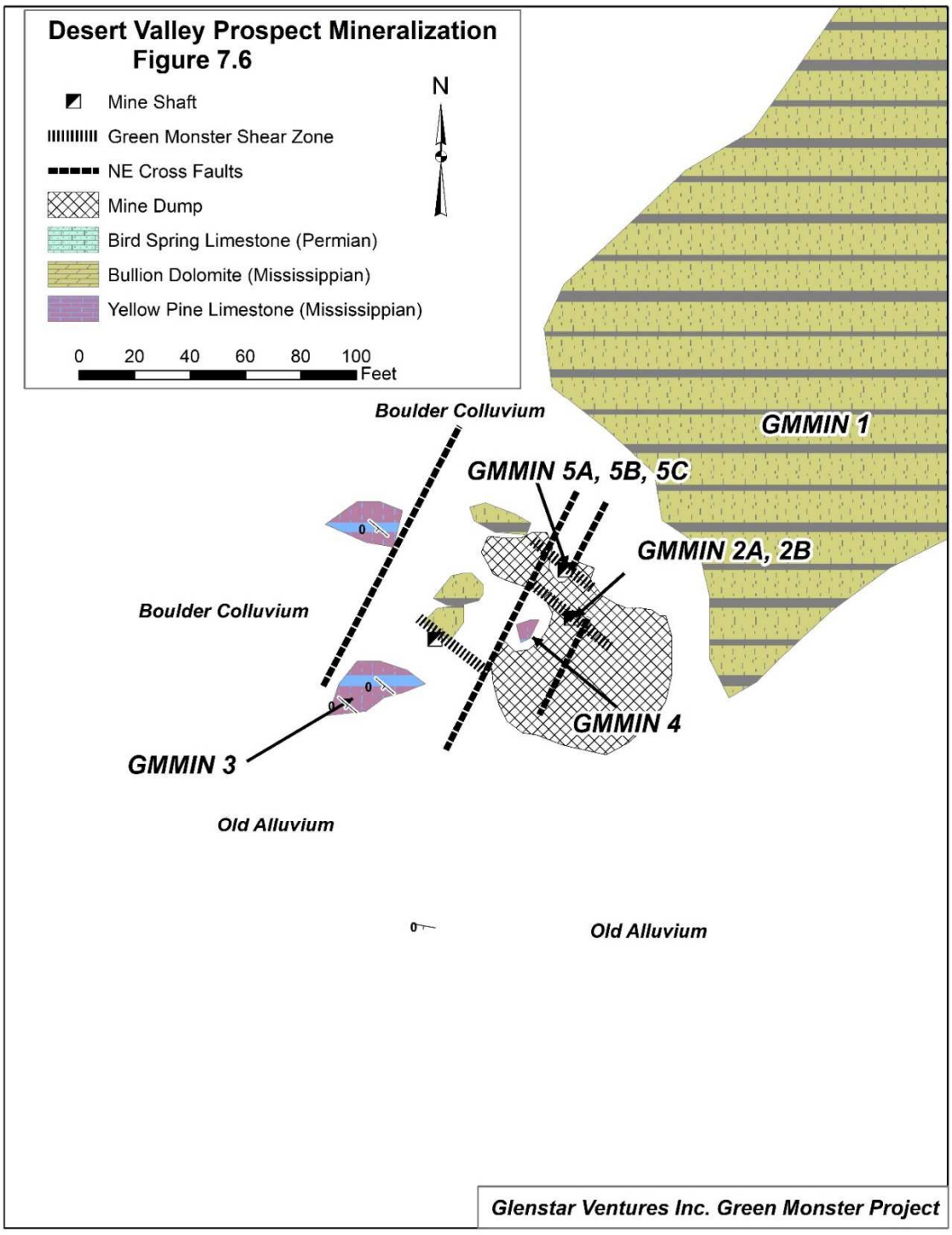

Desert Valley Prospect Mineralization
Figure 7.6
Mine Shaft
Green Monster Shear Zone
NE Cross Faults
Mine Dump
Bird Spring Limestone (Permian)
Bullion Dolomite (Mississippian)
Yellow Pine Limestone (Mississippian)
N
0 20 40 60 80 100
Feet
Boulder Colluvium
GMMIN 1
GMMIN 5A, 5B, 5C
GMMIN 2A, 2B
Boulder Colluvium
GMMIN 4
GMMIN 3
Old Alluvium
Old Alluvium
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

Table 2

Desert Valley Prospect Rock Samples

Sample No.	Notes	ME-MS61 Co Co ppm	ME-MS61 Cu Cu ppm	ME-MS61 Ni Ni ppm	ME-MS61 Zn Zn ppm	Ag-OG62 Ag Ag ppm	Cu-OG62 Cu Cu %	Ni-OG62 Ni Ni %	Zn-OG62 Zn Zn %
GMMIN -1	2.0m Chip Dolomite Background	0.3	0.6	0.5	10				
GMMIN - 2A	1.5m Chip Incline Shaft West	585	>10000	8650	>10000	206	2.38		8.82
GMMIN 2B	1.5m Chip Incline Shaft East	236	5220	4100	>10000				7.78
GMMIN 3	2.0 m Chip Black Limestone Fractured Hanging Wall	2.9	70.6	39.8	504				
GMMIN 4	Black Limestone Fractured Hanging Wall	1.7	41.9	19.7	323				
GMMIN 5A	.15m Chip Incline Raise Footwall Vein	4580	>10000	>10000	>10000		8.36	7.56	3.13
GMMIN 5B	.95m Chip Center of Raise Vein	1775	>10000	>10000	>10000		3.09	2.41	8.17
GMMIN 5C	.13m Chip Raise Hanging Wall Vein	1730	>10000	>10000	>10000		3.19	2.37	1.895
GMMIN 6	1.5m Chip Far West Prospect	8.3	132	118.5	189				

8.0 MINERALIZATION TYPE

Mineralization explored by the shaft and raise complex at the Desert Valley prospect on the subject property appear to be of epithermal vein origin and comprises oxidized base metals veins within a dolomite vein gangue. Wall rock alteration is minimal, no skarn minerals are noted. Open space filling textures are moderately well developed as is mineral zoning of the metal assemblage with Ni, Cu and Co concentrated at the margins surrounding a more zinc rich core zone.

No evidence of intrusion occurs at surface on the property. The central portion of the Goodsprings to the west has all the features of a classic carbonate replacement type origin including granitic porphyry sills and dikes in fault contact with zinc rich ores in pipes, mantos and veins.

The Desert Valley prospect is not clearly a carbonate replacement system at the level of exposure due to lack of a causative igneous intrusion rock type.

Strong structural control of the veining at the prospect is evident. It is noted that a granitic porphyry stock intrudes the strike extension of the green Monster shear zone in a position 15 miles southeast of the property.

A discrete magnetic high has been identified in a down plunge position of the working at the prospect in the west central portion of the property.

The target for drill exploration will be the testing the down dip of the of the Green Monster shear zone in a position to intersect the cause of the discrete magnetic high. The target type for the property is the discovery of high temperate alteration and Ni-Cu-Co carbonate replacement mineralization in positions around an interpreted intrusive body reflected by the discrete magnetic high.

The strong structural control of known mineralization leads to a conclusion that the geometry of additional mineralization will be in the form of steeply dipping shoots, veins or pipes that would be geometrically favorable for underground type mine development.

9.0 PROPERTY EXPLORATION

Glenstar has conducted significant exploration of the of the subject property including detailed geologic mapping, a property wide airborne magnetic survey, limited rockchip sampling, soil sampling and shallow level resistivity surveys.

The results of detailed mapping and sampling of the workings at the Desert Valley prospect have discussed in Section 7 of this report but are also summarized below.

Significant results and interpretations from completed exploration by Glenstar on the property include:

1. An airborne magnetic survey mapped a significant magnetic high in a position to lie above the down dip extension of faulting, fracturing and polymetallic mineralization along the Green Monster fault zone. `It is interpreted that this anomaly could the result of nickel sulfide mineralization located at depth down the dip of the target structure.

9.1 MAGNETIC SURVEY

Zonge International, Inc. performed an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Magnetic Survey on the Green Monster Project, located in Clark County, Nevada for Glenstar Ventures, Inc. The survey was conducted during the period of 24-25 January, 2023.

Magnetic data were acquired using a Drone-based magnetometer system. The Drone/magnetic system consists of a Geometrics MagArrow laser pumped, cesium vapor total field scalar magnetometer. The platform is a battery operated DJI Matrice 600 Pro Hexacopter. GPS positions and total field intensity data were recorded continuously at 10 Hz. This sampling rate results in approximately 1 meter spacing between data points along flight lines.

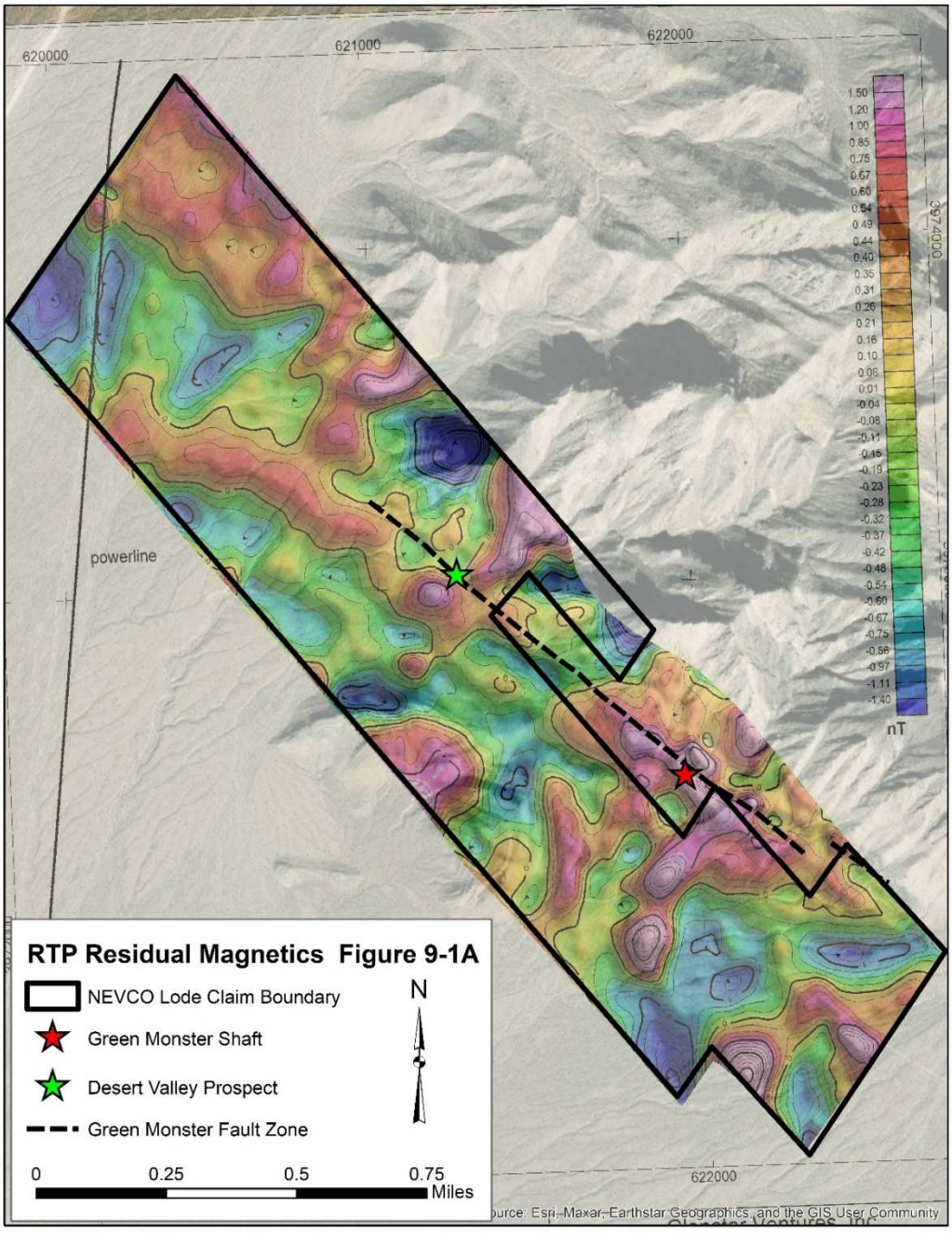
The survey consisted of 116 lines, oriented N40°E and spaced at 30-meter intervals. The survey was flown at a nominal flight altitude of 25m above ground level (AGL). Flight paths were planned using Universal Ground Control Station (UGCS) terrain following software by SPH Engineering. Flight waypoints were uploaded to the UAV prior to each flight. Elevation data for flight altitude control were obtained by NextMap 5-meter DSM. The MagArrow was suspended from the drone using suspension cables, 3 meters in length.

The survey provided high quality magnetic data over the property. The results of the survey are displayed in figures 9-1A and 9-1B. Both images are reduced to pole data which removes the effects of regional magnetic trends to show local magnetitic variations important to property scale mineral exploration. Three important features are as follows:

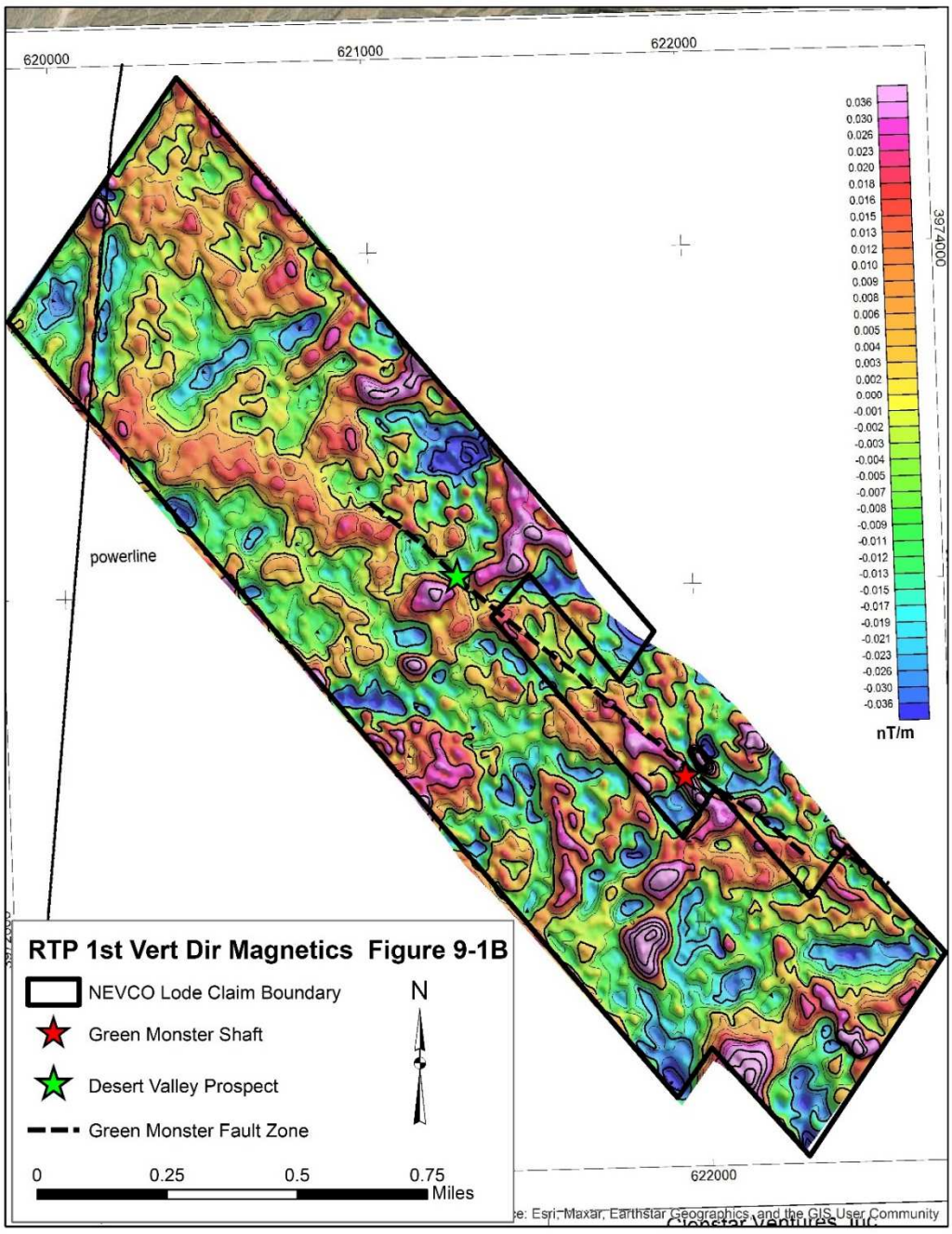
1. Both the residual and first vertical derivative displays show good correlation with the mapped trace of the Green monster shear zone, especially the structurally sensitive first vertical derivative data.

2. An potential accurate extension to the green Monster shear zone is suggested by a well defined magnetic high that strikes WNW.

3. A significant, local magnetic high sits immediately southwest of the Desert Valley prospect on the property. The position of the feature in directly down dip of the mineralization explored in the workings at the prospect.



Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project



Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

9.2 GROUND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

A resistivity survey was run on six lines covering the west and east portions of the property (Figure 9-2). The goal of the survey was to explore the near subsurface for conductive zones and to attempt to map structures below gravel cover.

Line positions were chosen to cover the discrete magnetic high discussed above as well as to cover the arcuate high lineament as a possible extension of the Green Monster shear zone.

An array of fifty-six electrodes were spaced at 5-meter intervals along the lines. Steel rods were driven into the ground to a depth twenty-five centimetres and then soaked with salt water to enhanced electrical connection to the ground.

The electrode lines were connected to a Supersting 56 control unit and read for resistivity by Weiner Array and by Pole – Dipole methods. Resulting data was processed to remove station errors and then inverted to produce pseudo sections for each survey line.

High electrical resistance of dry surface soils and colluvium limited depth penetration of the survey. Even so, strong contrast between highly resistive and highly conductive zones at depth were clearly mapped during the survey.

Resistivity lines 1 and 2 are highlighted here because they bracket the position of the discrete, residual magnetic high found in a down dip position of the mineralized structure at the Desert valley prospect in the drone magnetic survey of the property.

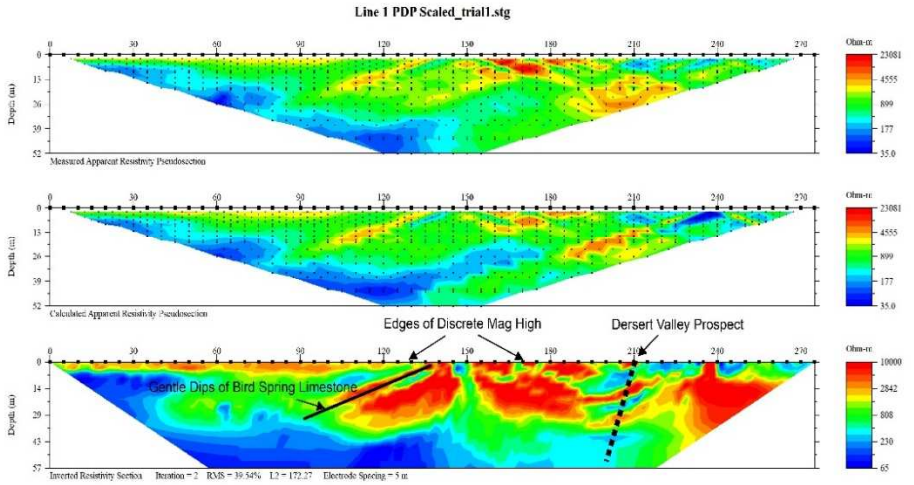


Figure 9-2 A

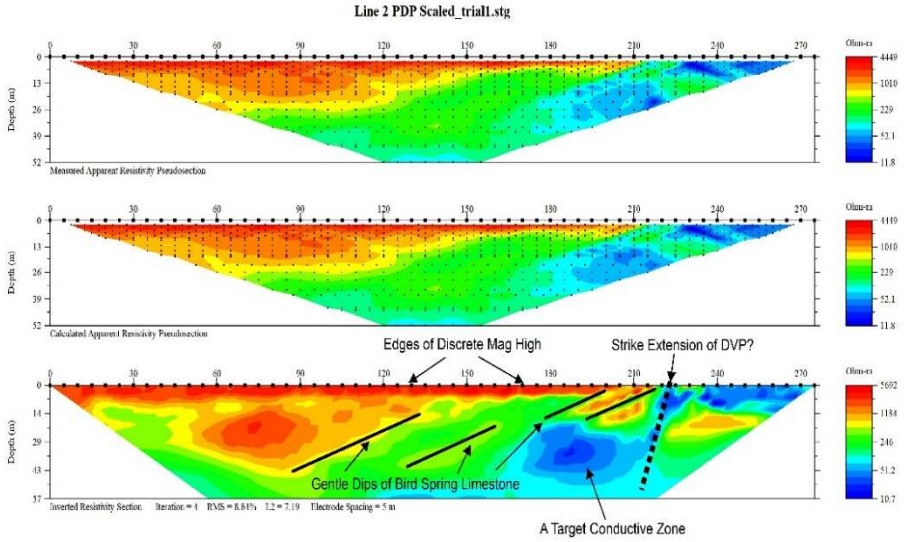
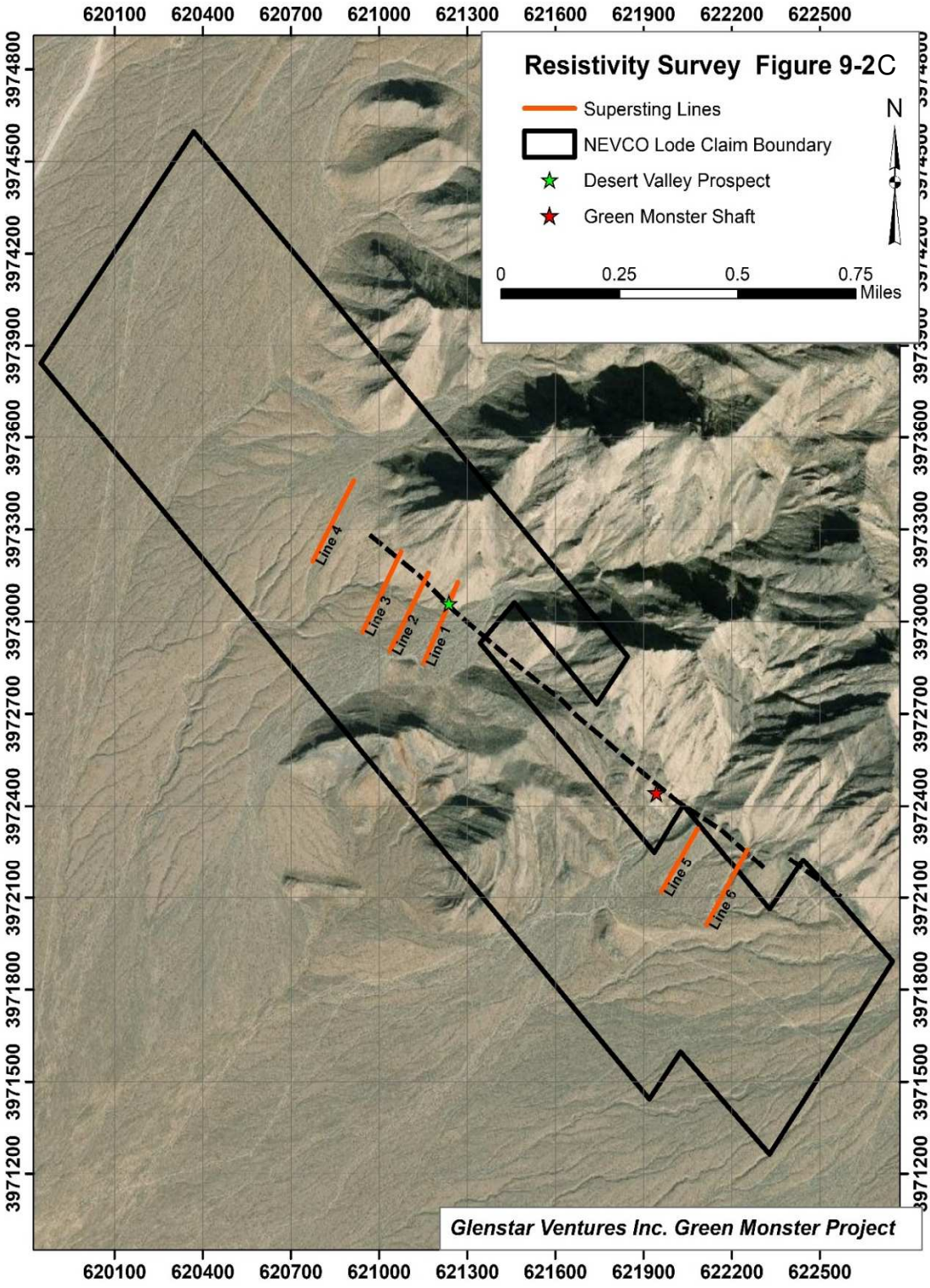
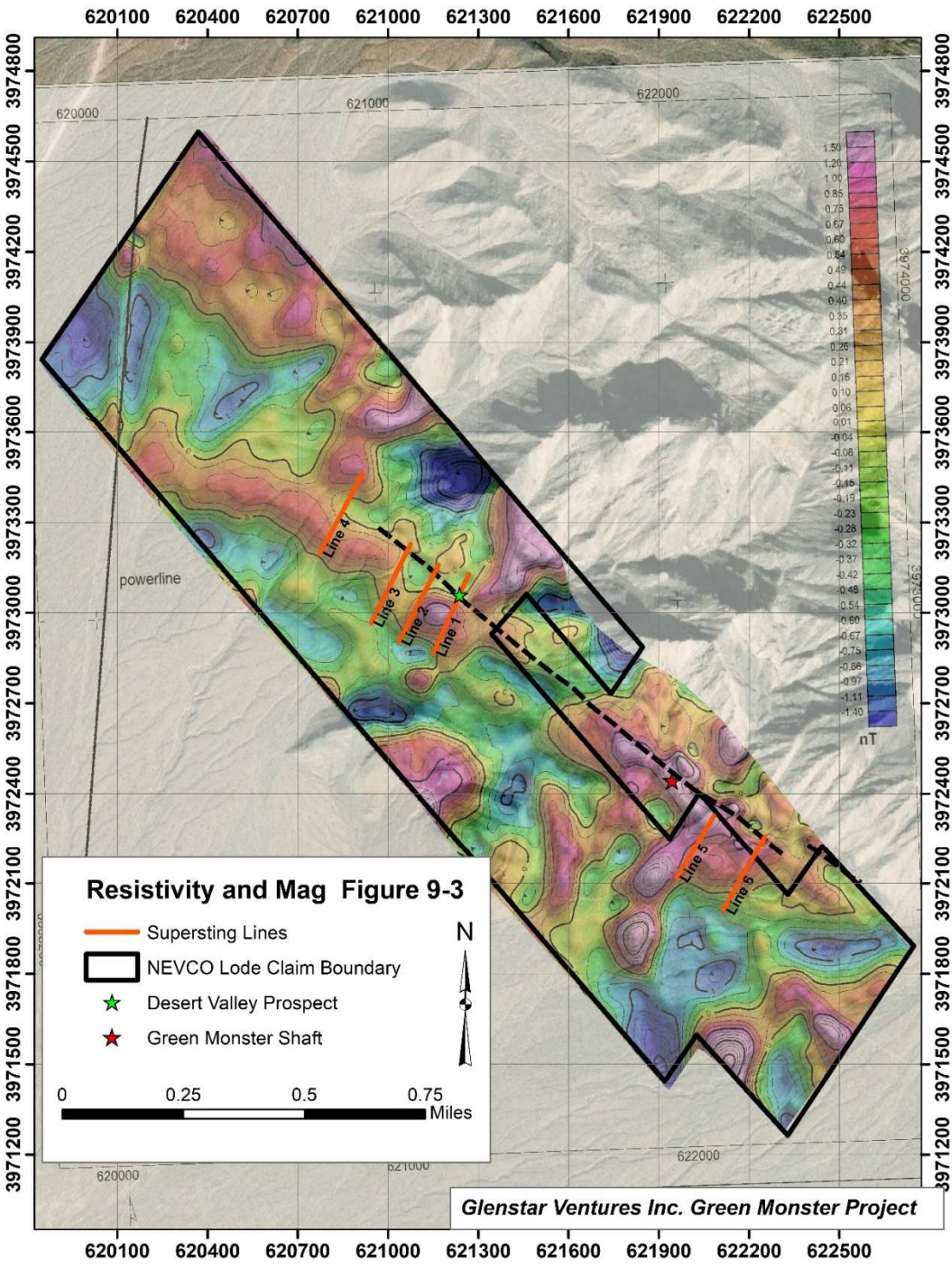


Figure 9-2 B

Important exploration points from the shallow level resistivity survey results include:

1. A moderate pipe-like conductor is associated with the central portion of the discrete magnetic high on Line 1. Whether this is associated with the mag high or is to shallow to be related will be answered by drilling.
2. Line 2 shows a strong conductor located 35-50 meters below surface in a position downdip of the interpreted extension of the Green Monster shear zone and the Desert valley prospect.
3. Linear resistors are intrepid to be mapping the relatively shallow dip of the Bird Springs Limestone. The main mineralization host contact between the Yellow Pine Limestone and the Bullion Dolomite will underly this dipping unit. The conductor of point 3 2 above is in excellent position to represent sulfide mineralization developed along the concealed contact.


Resistivity Survey Figure 9-2C
Supersting Lines
NEVCO Lode Claim Boundary
Desert Valley Prospect
Green Monster Shaft
N
0
0.25
0.5
0.75
Miles
Line 4
Line 3
Line 2
Line 1
Line 5
Line 6
620100
620400
620700
621000
621300
621600
621900
622200
622500
3974800
3974500
3974200
3973900
3973600
3973300
3973000
3972700
3972400
3972100
3971800
3971500
3971200
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


620100
620400
620700
621000
621300
621600
621900
622200
622500
3974800
3974500
3974200
3973900
3973600
3973300
3973000
3972700
3972400
3972100
3971800
3971500
3971200
620000
621000
622000
powerline
Line 4
Line 3
Line 2
Line 1
Line 5
Line 6
nT
Resistivity and Mag Figure 9-3
Supersting Lines
NEVCO Lode Claim Boundary
Desert Valley Prospect
Green Monster Shaft
N
0
0.25
0.5
0.75
Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

9.3 SOIL SAMPLING

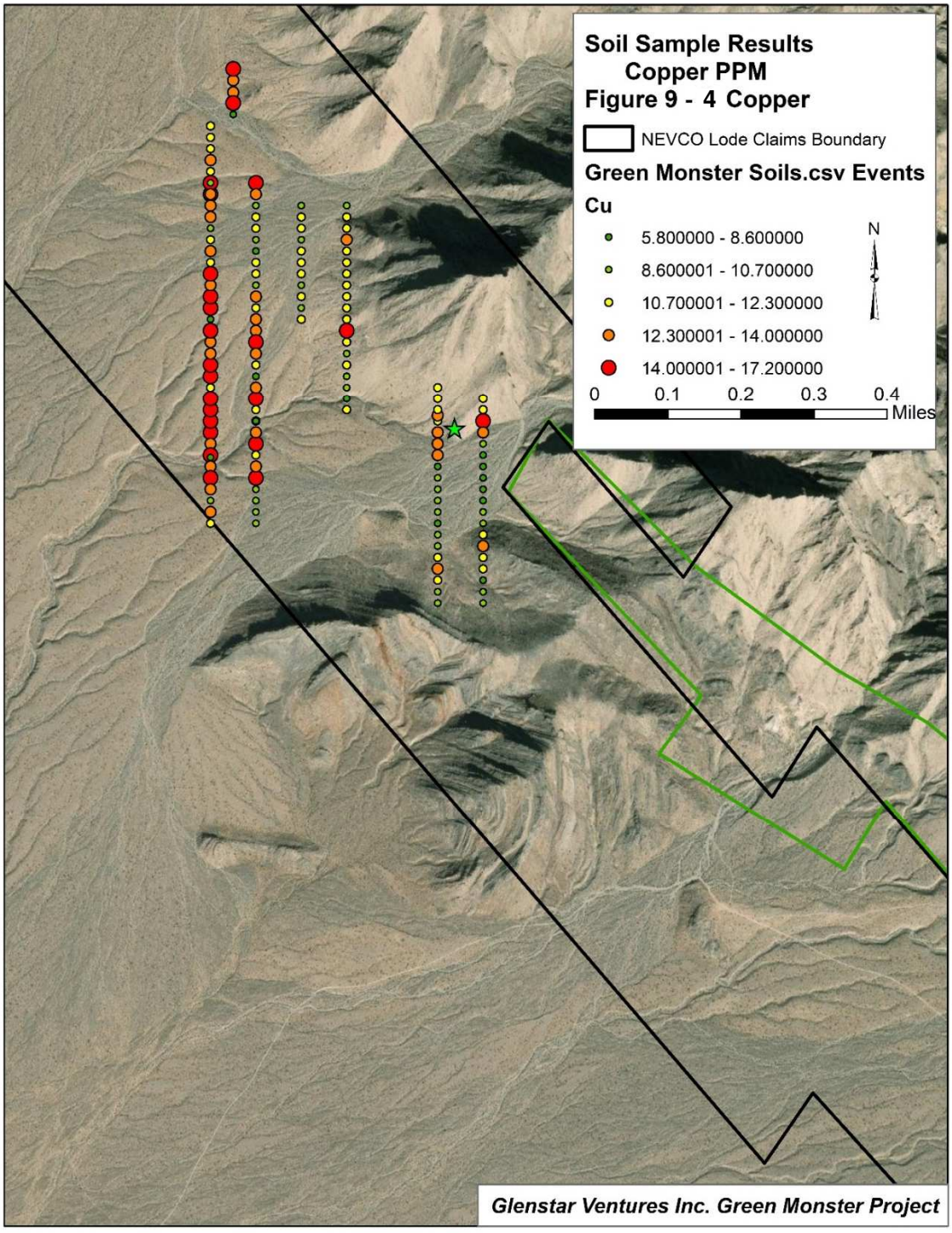
A soil sampling program was completed over the western portion of the property. 155 samples were collected from north-south sample lines with sample sites at 25-meter intervals along lines. The soil survey was designed to cover the area of the Desert valley prospect and along the linear magnetic high trend mapped in the drone magnetic survey.

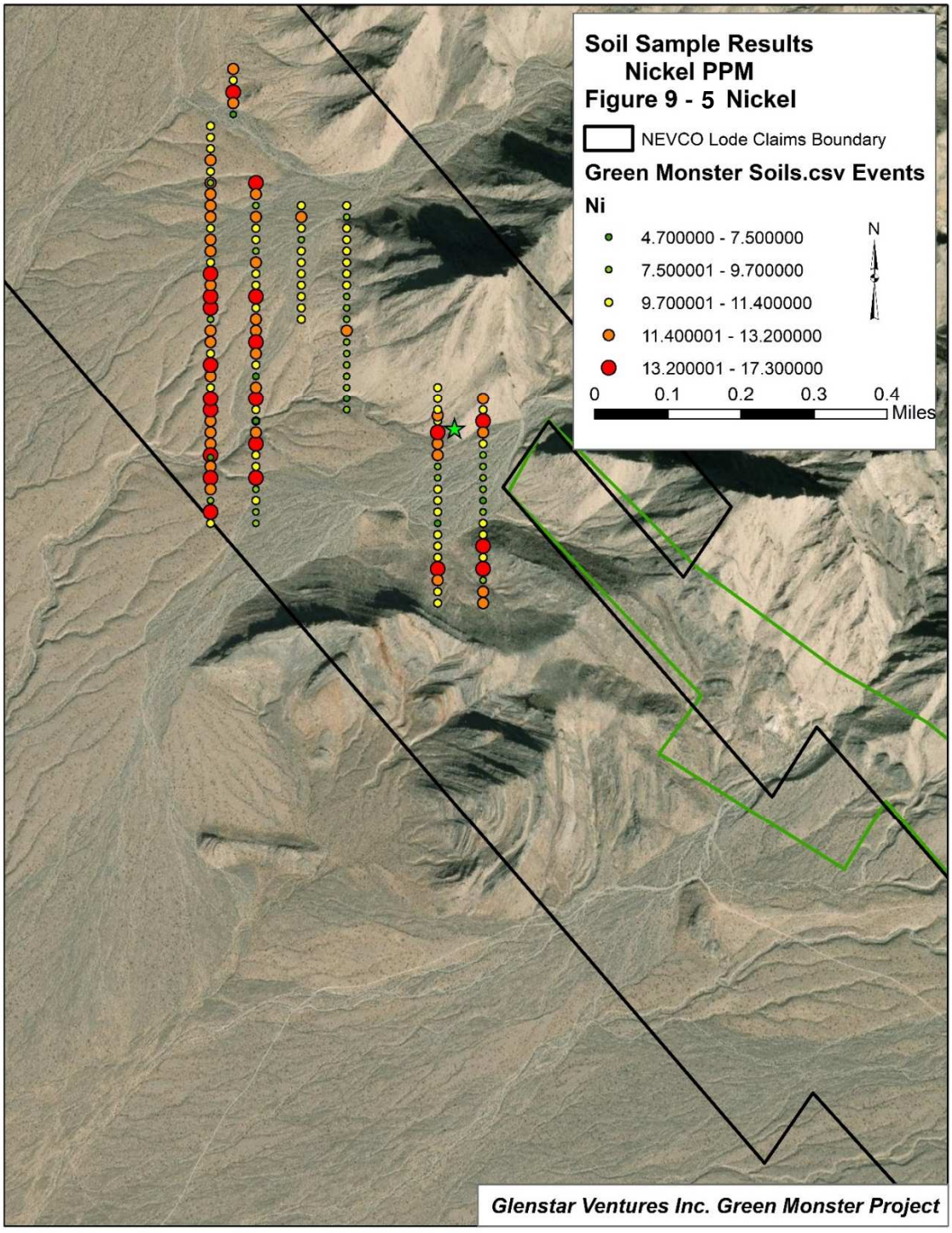
Samples were sieved in the field to -40 mesh and then crushed and analyzed at ALS Chemex in Sparks, Nevada. Sample depth was a minimum of 15 centimetres.

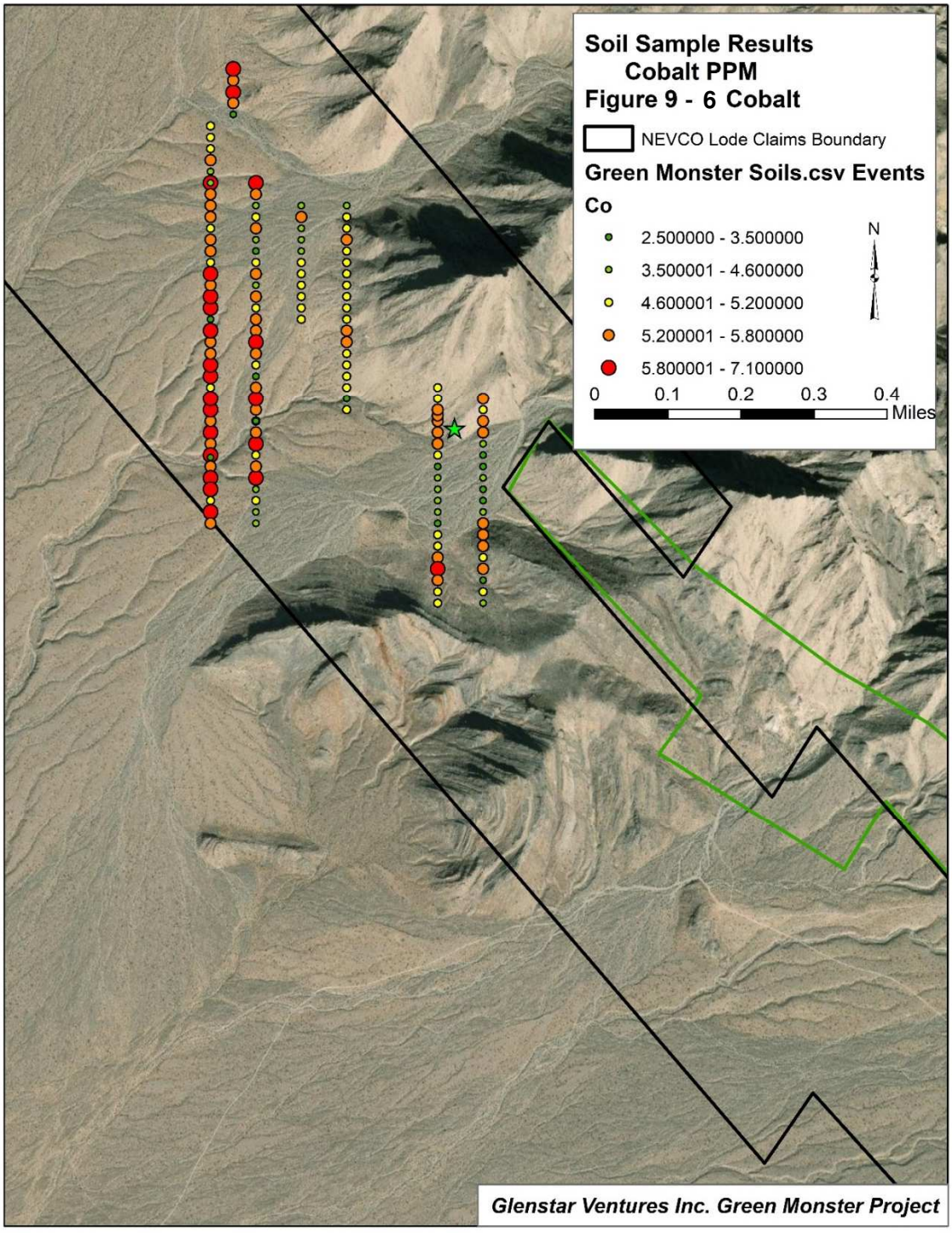
The sampling lines are dominantly covered by red soils developed on old alluvium with the north end of a portion of the lines extending up onto boulder colluvium covered slopes crossing the projected trace of the Green Monster shear zone. The results are highly muted in total ppm range of the target metals Ag, Co, Cu, Ni and Zn. This result is viewed as being the result of leaching of the old alluvium along the range front and by thick boulder colluvium shed from unmineralized carbonates from the precipitous craggy ribs above the sample sites.

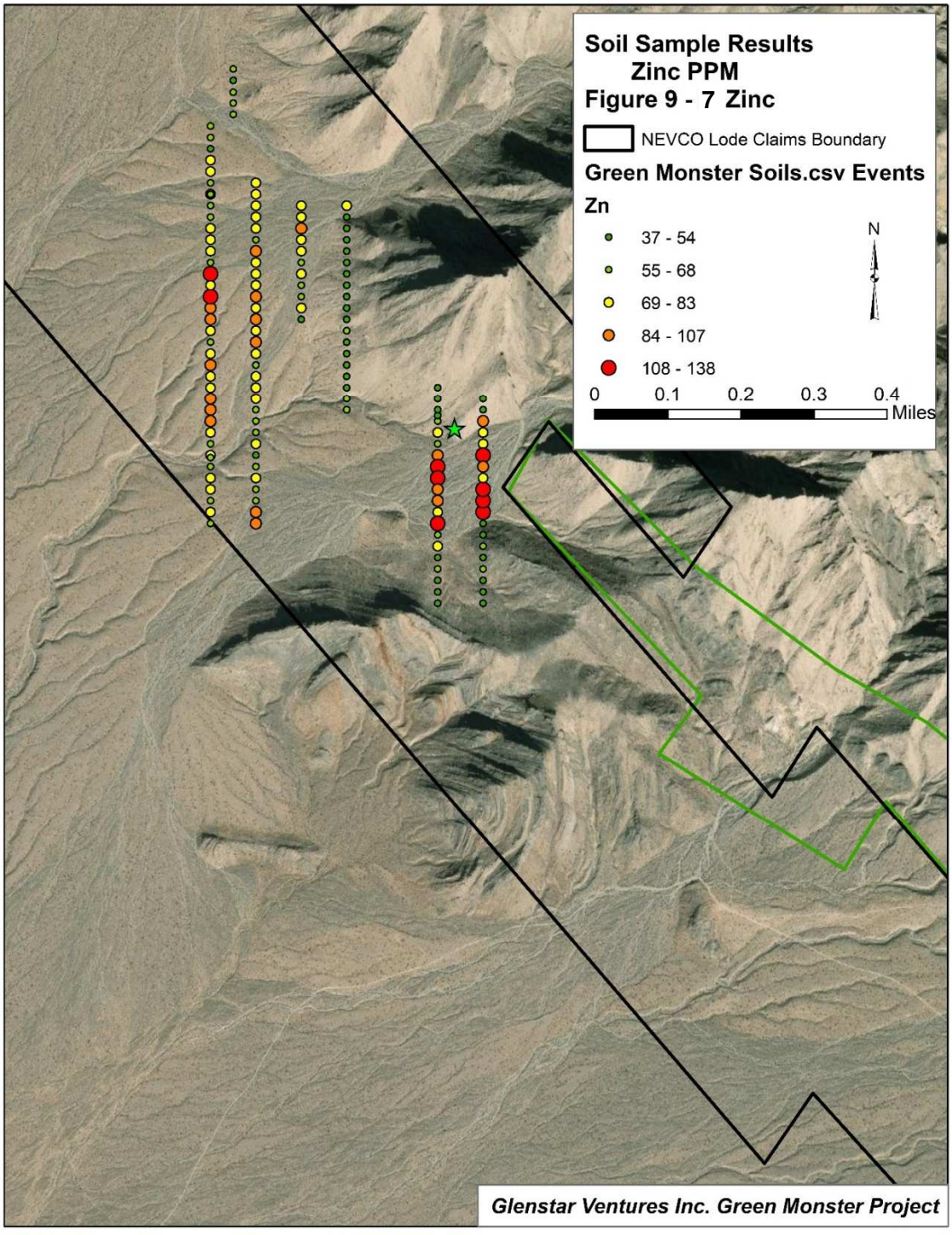
It also suggests that the restricted shoot or pipe like style of mineralization exposed at the Desert Valley prospect combined with lack of disseminated mineralization in the wall rocks makes for a challenging combination for surface sampling methods employed to map extensions or trends of mineralization at the project.

Mapped results of the soil survey for metals of interest are presented in a series of maps below (Figures 9-4 to 9-7).


Soil Sample Results
Copper PPM
Figure 9 - 4 Copper
NEVCO Lode Claims Boundary
Green Monster Soils.csv Events
Cu
5.800000 - 8.600000
8.600001 - 10.700000
10.700001 - 12.300000
12.300001 - 14.000000
14.000001 - 17.200000
N
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


Soil Sample Results
Nickel PPM
Figure 9 - 5 Nickel
NEVCO Lode Claims Boundary
Green Monster Soils.csv Events
Ni
4.700000 - 7.500000
7.500001 - 9.700000
9.700001 - 11.400000
11.400001 - 13.200000
13.200001 - 17.300000
N
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


Soil Sample Results
Cobalt PPM
Figure 9 - 6 Cobalt
NEVCO Lode Claims Boundary
Green Monster Soils.csv Events
Co
2.500000 - 3.500000
3.500001 - 4.600000
4.600001 - 5.200000
5.200001 - 5.800000
5.800001 - 7.100000
N
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project


Soil Sample Results
Zinc PPM
Figure 9 - 7 Zinc
NEVCO Lode Claims Boundary
Green Monster Soils.csv Events
Zn
37 - 54
55 - 68
69 - 83
84 - 107
108 - 138
N
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
Miles
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

9.4 Rock Chip Sampling of the Desert Valley Workings Results

Assays from rock chip samples collected from the workings at the Desert Valley prospect have returned very high Nickel, Copper and Cobalt (Figure 9.8 and Table 2 below).

Samples GMMIN 2A, 2b were collected using a rope and harness from the east and west walls of the main inclined shaft at the prospect. These chip samples are from highly fractured coarsely crystalline dolomite with base metal oxide veining, seams and patches.

Samples GMMIN 5A, 5B and 5C together comprise a 1.18m chip-channel sample across the back of the inclined raise at the prospect. This sample was carefully collected by isolating decimeter scale massive oxide veins into their true width to avoid biasing the weighted average of the sample and clearly define the grade of mineralization in the main meter-scale mineralized vein in the center of the zone exposed in the raise.

The weighted average is calculated as follows: 1.18 meters true width at 3.77% Copper, 3,06% Nickel and 0.21% Cobalt. The central portion of the vein was collected at 0.9 meters true width and returned robust numbers, while lower the narrow massive oxide vein at the footwall of the zone. The main central portion of the vein returned 3.09% Copper, 2.41% Nickel and 0.18% Cobalt along with 8.17% Zinc.

9.5 Discussion of Exploration Results and Interpretations

The combination of geologic mapping and the drone magnetic survey show clear evidence of the structural connection along the Green Monster Fault between the mineralized workings on the subject property and the past producing Green Monster Mine on the adjacent mineral patent lands. A linear series of magnetic highs aligns along the strike of faults and fractures measured on the property.

This structure is a key in the localization of mineralized zones. Mineralization appears to be localized into steeply dipping shoots or pipe like features by fracturing and brecciation related to the intersection of northeast trending cross faults. Sets of meter-scale, oxidized, base metal veins are developed within a highly fractured zone at the Desert Valley prospect on the property.

The Desert Valley prospect is the only zone of mineralization known to date on the property. The soil sampling survey failed to detect additional mineralization through dominantly colluvial covered areas along strike from the prospect. The soils in the area are highly oxidized and appear to be a poor sampling medium due to strong leaching accompanying oxidation. Oxide ore minerals, as seen in the workings of the Desert Valley prospect would be particularly mobile in an oxidizing surface soil environment.

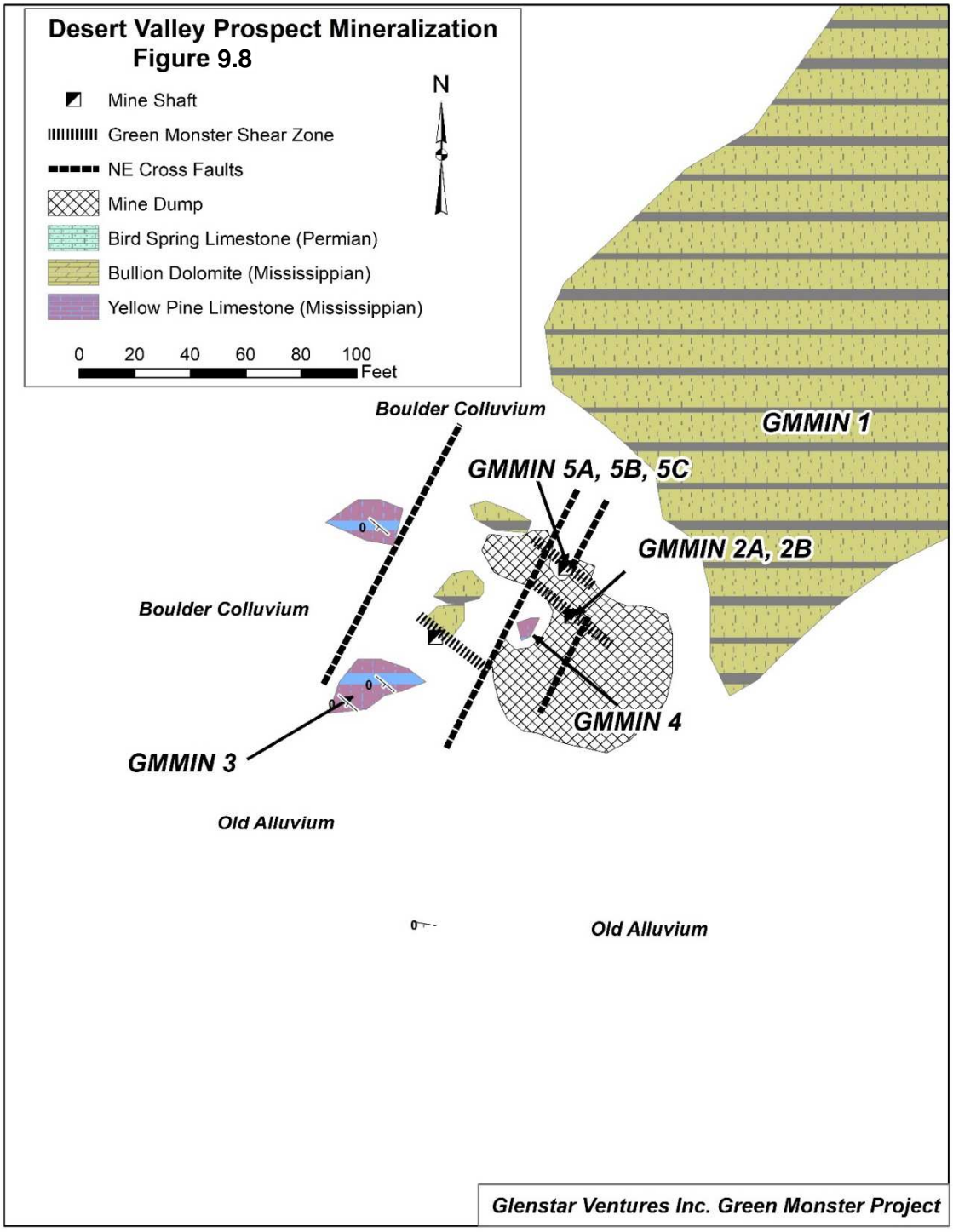

Desert Valley Prospect Mineralization
Figure 9.8
Mine Shaft
Green Monster Shear Zone
NE Cross Faults
Mine Dump
Bird Spring Limestone (Permian)
Bullion Dolomite (Mississippian)
Yellow Pine Limestone (Mississippian)
N
0 20 40 60 80 100
Feet
Boulder Colluvium
GMMIN 1
GMMIN 5A, 5B, 5C
GMMIN 2A, 2B
Boulder Colluvium
GMMIN 4
GMMIN 3
Old Alluvium
Old Alluvium
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

Table 2

Desert Valley Prospect Rock Samples

Sample No.	Notes	ME-MS61 Co Co ppm	ME-MS61 Cu Cu ppm	ME-MS61 Ni Ni ppm	ME-MS61 Zn Zn ppm	Ag-OG62 Ag Ag ppm	Cu-OG62 Cu Cu %	Ni-OG62 Ni Ni %	Zn-OG62 Zn Zn %
GMMIN -1	2.0m Chip Dolomite Background	0.3	0.6	0.5	10				
GMMIN -2A	1.5m Chip Incline Shaft West	585	>10000	8650	>10000	206	2.38		8.82
GMMIN 2B	1.5m Chip Incline Shaft East	236	5220	4100	>10000				7.78
GMMIN 3	2.0 m Chip Black Limestone Fractured Hanging Wall	2.9	70.6	39.8	504				
GMMIN 4	Black Limestone Fractured Hanging Wall	1.7	41.9	19.7	323				
GMMIN 5A	.15m Chip Incline Raise Footwall Vein	4580	>10000	>10000	>10000		8.36	7.56	3.13
GMMIN 5B	.95m Chip Center of Raise Vein	1775	>10000	>10000	>10000		3.09	2.41	8.17
GMMIN 5C	.13m Chip Raise Hanging Wall Vein	1730	>10000	>10000	>10000		3.19	2.37	1.895
GMMIN 6	1.5m Chip Far West Prospect	8.3	132	118.5	189				

10.0 DRILLING

No evidence of drilling on the property is apparent in the field or in BLM notice records.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS & SECURITY

All Glenstar Ventures Inc. sampling on the project was completed by or under direct supervision of Robert D. Marvin, PGeo(ONT), Qualified Person under the definition of Canadian regulations.

Rock and soil samples were clearly labelled securely bagged in the field and placed in secure storage at the of each day within the Pahrump, Nevada exploration base office. Samples were hand delivered to ALS Chemex laboratory in Sparks, Nevada for analysis. ALS Chemex is an independent, world wide, highly certified and respected laboratory.

Samples were sieved in the field to -40 mesh prior to packaging into numbered, sealed kraft paper envelopes along with a unique sample id tag. Chemex received the samples directly and then crushed the entire samples and produced a 50-gram pulp for assay by ME MS-61 methods.

Sample depth was a minimum of 15 centimetres. Aluminum scoops and non-metallic synthetic sieves were used collect the samples. All sampling equipment was cleaned with a brush and compressed air between sample sites. Sample site locations were recorded with a GPS.

Rock chip samples were collected by hammer and chisel using due care to samples within noted geologic boundaries including taking short interval sample through exposed veins to avoid biasing chip sample results across the structure. Samples were described and sealed in heavy gauge plastic sample bags with secure zip tie closure. Samples were securely stored in the Pahrump field office prior to being delivered to ALS Chemex in Sparks, Nevada. Samples were crushed by Chemex with a 50-gram split being taken for assay by ME MS-61 methods.

Over-limit assays in the chip samples were additionally analyzed by OG-62 methods to obtain final assay numbers for the higher-grade samples.

All pulps and rejects remain in secure storage at Chemex in Sparks, Nevada.

Sample results were carefully compared with detailed field notes taken during sampling to ensure the high-grade sample results correspond to visually well mineralized sample material.

In the opinion of the author, the quality of both field collection, field documentation and assay provider and procedures has been done by highly qualified personnel using diligent, standard sampling and assay protocols and is adequate for the purposes of this report on the property.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has visited the property and visually verified the presence of base metal oxide mineralization within the workings and dump materials at the Desert Valley prospect. The author has verified the location of rock chip samples listed in this report.

The through going nature of the Green Monster Fault Zone was verified by the author using field observations. The structural details of the intersection of the Green Monster Fault and cross cutting NE trending faults was observed by the author in exposures in and around the Desert Valley prospect.

The author has used field observation to verify the property geology mapping completed by Red Rock Exploration Inc. is of good quality, is fundamentally sound and is accurately presented.

Other public datasets used in this report have been assumed to be of high-quality including USGS geologic and geophysical mapping. The accuracy of public datasets has not been verified.

Reference to past exploration programs in the region is for reference to history only as none of the results from these exploration efforts have not been verified.

It is the opinion of the author that data used in this report are of high-quality and their use in the defining of conclusions and recommendations in this report is appropriate.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING & METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable to this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

While this section of the report is non applicable due the grassroots stage of the project, all indications from work completed to date as well as historic mining on nearby properties, point to underground mining as the likely result of successful resource definition.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report.

18.0 PROJECT INFASTRUCTURE

A high-volage powerline runs through the western portion of the property. This line provides power for agricultural water pumping and irrigation for large hay growing farms located 10 miles from the subject property.

Dirt roads exist on the property and provide existing access for all recommendations in this report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES

No formal market studies have been completed beyond the recognition that domestic sources of nickel and cobalt are called out by various government agencies as being critical to moving further on the conversion to renewable sources of energy.

20.0 ENVIROMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, SOCAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

Modern drill exploration programs have occurred during the time period from 2000 to 2018 in areas approximately seven miles southeast of the subject property. These projects have been permitted by the BLM under Notice of Disturbance Less Than Five Acre protocols. Glenstar does not anticipate any permitting issues for recommendations made in this report.

21.0 CAPITAL & OPERATING COSTS

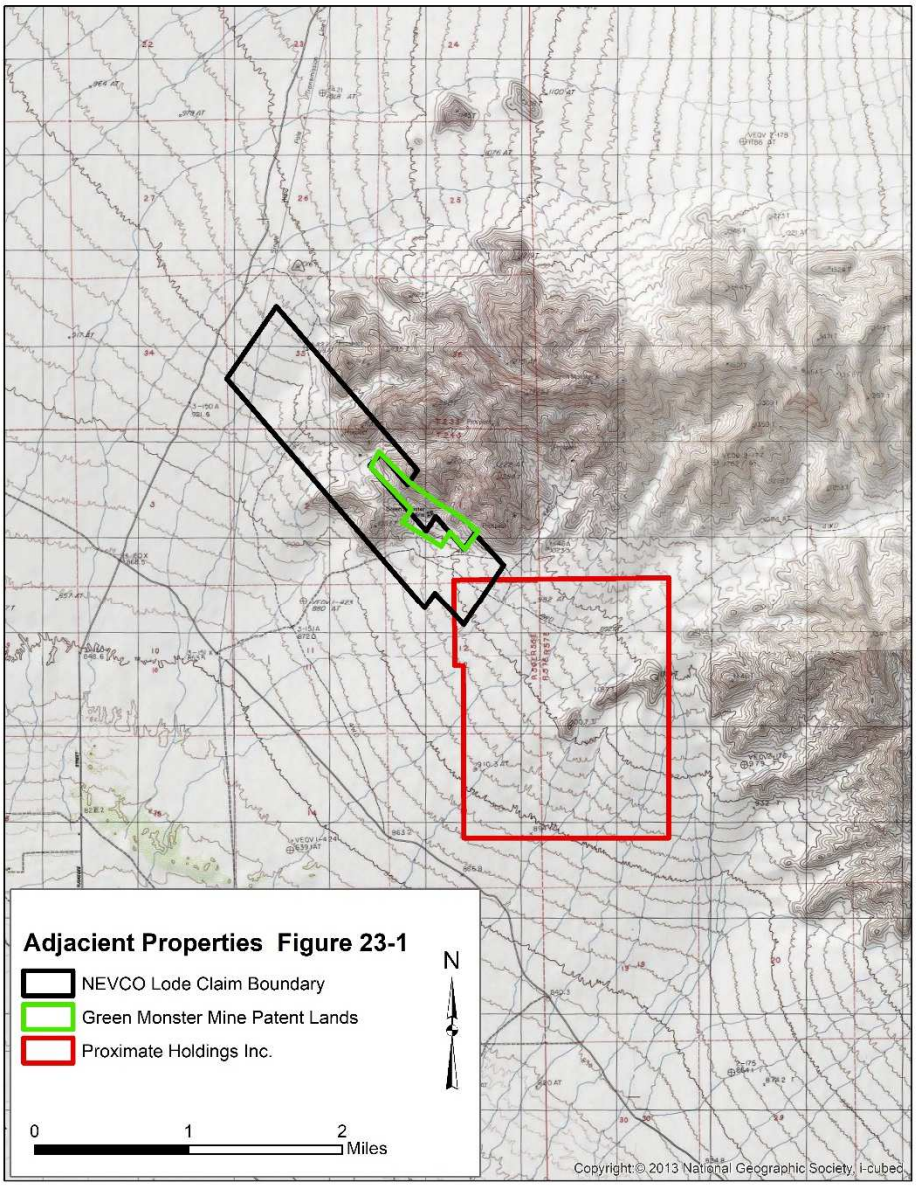
This section is not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECOMONIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Green Monster project lode claims are staked to adjoin the property directly to mining patent lands of the historic Green Monster Mine and are tied on to long held lode claims owned by Proximate Holdings Inc. The proximate claim block comprises their Green Monster South project (Figure 22-1).



Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA & INFORMATION

The unusual suite of metals found together in oxidized vein mineralization at the Desert Valley prospect create challenges in interpreting possible sources of the metals themselves. This fact is offset from an exploration perspective by the concentration of the metals within a clearly defined structural intersection.

A key exploration risk and outcome from the recommended continuation of exploration on the property is establishing the down dip continuation, strength and potential continuity of the district scale Green Monster Fault Zone.

The presence of mineral patent lands adjoining the Glenstar property is viewed as a positive in that the lands might be available for use in any future mine development of the subject property.

The size of the subject property is relatively small but appears more than adequate at the present stage of exploration. The target type is high-grade under ground mineable poly metallic resources. Such an outcome would result in a small foot print mining situation, no resources are currently identified on the property.

25.0 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

Glenstar Ventures Green Monster project is centered on historic underground workings that have been explored to shallow levels within a structurally controlled base metal vein system. This prospect, identified in the MRDS database as a copper prospect is now known to be high in several, important energy metals. Importantly, Glenstar has discovered and documented by sampling that the workings contain a 1.18-meter width assaying 3.77% Cu, 3.06% Ni, 0.21 % Co and 6.83% Zn. The Desert Valley copper prospect is a highly prospective property. The Green Monster property is concluded to be a property of merit based on a mineralized zone with very high nickel, copper and robust cobalt concentration.

New sources of these energy metals are intensely being sought worldwide as key critical metals with a predicted future demand outstripping known supply. The situation in the United States is even more urgent with few mines or projects having strong concentration in these rare metals.

This report suggests that the source of these metals at the property could be related to highly favorable regional geology. Proterozoic age basement rocks outcrop over wide areas in southern Nevada and in adjoining portions of California and Arizona. Stratigraphic work on the distribution and thickness of Paleozoic age sedimentary cover rocks shows that in the area of the project these cover rocks are anomalously thin compared to other regions in southern Nevada. Complied data suggests that Proterozoic age basement rocks occur at approximately 4000 feet below surface in the area of the property.

This point is strongly supported by statewide magnetic data which shows a large-scale magnetic high underlying the property area which connects laterally to regions of outcropping Proterozoic age rocks. We view the proximity of the regional basement rocks as a positive both as a potential source of metals and for promoting deep fracturing of the thin overlying carbonate section.

The regional setting aside, strong Copper-Nickel-Cobalt, + Zinc-Silver mineralization taken from the inclined raise shaft, chip sampled from the back (or upper wall of the raise, ie the back) of the raise shows a relatively narrow, but very well mineralized, zone still existing within the workings. This sampling has been highly informative and highly encouraging. The workings are relatively shallow and no drilling, or other detailed sub surface exploration has occurred based on through ground search and NBMG records searches.

From the district and regional scale geologic and geophysical compilations completed in the preparation of this report, this trend appears to be part of longer geologic trend of aligned fabric of NW trending fault, fracture and mineralized zones.

It is concluded that the historical workings at the Desert Valley prospect are located along a strong district scale trend of faulting, fracturing and poly metallic mineralization. A second conclusion is that the suite of metals from in place mineralization at the prospect is very enriched in key energy metals, nickel, copper and cobalt. The metal assays for Ni and Co at the prospect on the subject property are anomalous for the trend with surrounding zinc, copper, silver, uranium and lead

(Green Monster Mine) and with copper-gold and platinum group metal bearing zones (Boss Mine). The trend is truly poly metallic.

Finally, it is concluded that the Green Monster property presents the opportunity to explore downdip positions within the GMSZ and intersecting NE cross faults. Mineralization is likely to take the form of plunging or raking vein arrays, lenses or shoots. Additional exploration upside is seen in drill testing the strong magnetic high in position to be sourced withing the downdip or down plunge of the main structural intersection zone. A vertical drill test of the magnetic high would be conservative but also to avoid drilling over, or under the magnetic source.

Key risks to the conclusions and recommendations in this report include the possibility that the mineralization does not continue to any meaningful depth below surface. A related risk is that the fracturing and brecciation of the carbonate host rocks at exposed structural intersection does not persist to depth.

The depth of strong oxidation at the Desert Valley prospect is unknown. The potential future use of robust down hole or surface geophysical exploration will be impacted by the depth of oxidation within the system.

General exploration risks center on the apparent shoot of pipe like nature of potential subsurface mineralized zones. This geometry of target can be difficult to intersect while drilling across the host structure. Additionally, establishing continuity in the drill of such systems can be drill intensive and thus expensive.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling of the downdip extension of structurally controlled mineralization identified in historic workings at the Desert Valley prospect is recommended. Core drilling targets include the structural zone itself as well as the coincident magnetic high mapped in the drone survey and a strong conductor in a down dip position mapped by the resistivity survey. This drilling constitutes the recommend Phase 1 exploration program and will consist of five PQ or HQ holes.

The drilling is considered critical in determining metal distribution within the Green Monster shear zone at depths below those explored under ground at the Desert Valley prospect. The drilling will also begin the exploration for the base of oxidation in the system. This data is important in looking ahead to a Phase 2 exploration program if warranted by Phase 1 results. The use of high resolution, deep penetration IP, EM or CSAMT is recommend for mapping potential positions of base metal sulfide mineralization at depth, once the depth of oxidation of the target sulfides of copper, nickel and cobalt, along with other metals is known. The position of the base of oxidation in the structural zone and the source of the discrete magnetic high and strong conductor mapped during the exploration work on the property completed by Glenstar are key goals of the Phase 1 drill program.

Phase 1 Exploration Outline:

The first hole, DVPDH – 1, is planned to be vertical and centered over the core of the magnetic high see in the drone survey of the property and adjacent to the Desert Valley prospect. The need to drill vertical is to avoid any risk of drilling over the top or underneath the magnetic source zone. The depth of this hole will depend on the depth of the magnetic anomaly. An ideal outcome would be to find the magnetic source within the down dip extension of the mineralized shear zone of the Desert Valley prospect (Figure 26-1).

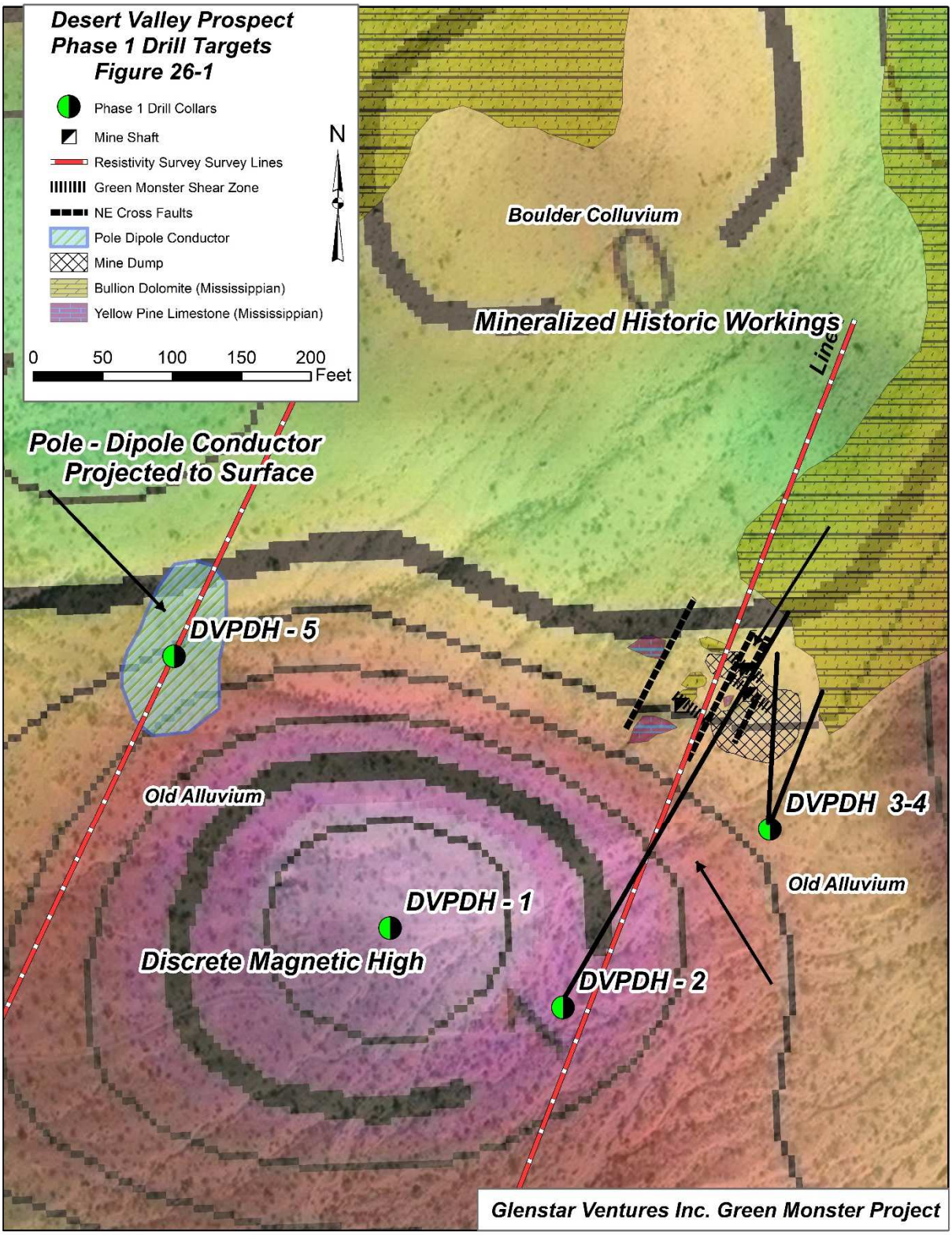
The second hole, DVPDH – 2, is planned to be drilled northeast at dip of 75 degrees to intersect down dip extension of the shear zone at depth below the strong surface showing of the target Cu, Ni, and Co mineralization.

Holes DVPDH 3 and 4 are planned to test for plunge direction of the exposed mineralization. DVPDH – 5 is planned vertical to identify the source of the strong conductor anomaly.

The following budget has been compiled by talking to prospective contractors:

Phase 1 Drilling Budget

Action	Cost (USD)
1. Drilling 1600 Feet of HQ	**$160,000.00**
2. Cut and Assay 320 Core Intervals	**$14,400.00**
3. Geologist, Logging and Supervision	**$24,000.00**
4. Disturbance Permitting	**$4,000.00**
5. Disturbance Reclamation	**$7,500.00**
Total Phase 1 Budget	**$209,900.00**


Desert Valley Prospect
Phase 1 Drill Targets
Figure 26-1
Phase 1 Drill Collars
Mine Shaft
Resistivity Survey Survey Lines
Green Monster Shear Zone
NE Cross Faults
Pole Dipole Conductor
Mine Dump
Bullion Dolomite (Mississippian)
Yellow Pine Limestone (Mississippian)
N
0 50 100 150 200
Feet
Boulder Colluvium
Mineralized Historic Workings
Pole - Dipole Conductor
Projected to Surface
DVPDH - 5
Old Alluvium
DVPDH 3-4
Old Alluvium
DVPDH - 1
Discrete Magnetic High
DVPDH - 2
Glenstar Ventures Inc. Green Monster Project

A Phase 2 program will consist of additional drilling and potentially a program of down hole geophysics (if significant sulfide zones are intercepted in Phase 1). Drill targets will be selected based on the geologic and assay results of the Phase 1 program. The Phase 2 program is estimated to cost between $250,000 and $300,000 USD.

The expenditures outlined above are considered appropriate to the exploration potential of the targets identified in this report.

27.0 REFERENCES

Bancroft, Howland, 1910, Platinum in southeastern Nevada: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 430, p. 192-199

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McKee, E. D., 1938, The environment and history of the Toroweap and Kaibab Formations of northern Arizona and southern Utah: Carnegie Inst. Washington Pub. 492.

Needham, AB., Soule, J. H., and Trengove, RR., 1950, Investigation of the Great Eastern nickel deposit, Clark County, Nevada: U. S. Bur. Mines, Rept. Inves. 4679.

Palmer, A. R., and Hazzard, J. C.1956Age and correlation of Cornfield Springs and Bonanza King Formations in southeastern California and southern Nevada: Am. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists Bull., v. 40, p.

Roberts, W. B., 1956, Stratigraphy of the lower to middle Paleozoic carbon- ate sequence in the eastern Great Basin (abs.): Geol. Sec. America Bull., v. 67, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1781.

Winfrey, W. M., 1958, Stratigraphy, correlation, and oil potential of the Sheep Pass Formation, east-central Nevada: 1958 Geol. Rec., Rocky Mountain Sec., Am. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists, p77-82.

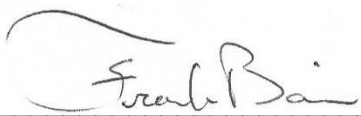
CERTIFICATE OF DATE & SIGNATURE PAGE

I, Frank Bain, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 2425 Chof Trail, Flagstaff, AZ 86005.
2. I visited the Green Monster Property in April of 2023 and have based this report on that visit, experience, a review of all available data concerning this property as obtained from published literature, web sites, and personal communication with the project geologist and manager.
3. This certificate accompanies the report titled; “Green Monster Project National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report” dated October 23, 2023.
4. I am a graduate of Northern Arizona University with a Bachelor’s Degree in Geology and 2 years of post-graduate study in Geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1976.
5. I am a Certified Professional Geologist in good standing in the State of Wyoming (Registration # PG WY-3249) and a Registered Geologist with the Society of Mining Engineers, Number 4317028
6. I am a “Qualified Person” for the purpose of NI 43-101. My relevant experience includes 45 years of experience in mineral exploration and mine geology for numerous commodities and hundreds of projects.
7. I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.
8. I am independent of the issuer as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. My involvement with the property at present is to serve as a technical advisor. I have had no previous involvement with the property.
10. I have read the NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and have prepared this technical report as the author in compliance with NI 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and generally accepted Canadian mining industry practice.
11. As of the date of this report and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report accurate and true.

DATE AND SIGNATURE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

This report titled, “Green Monster Project National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report” dated October 23, 2023, was prepared and signed by:



Frank Bain – Professional Geologist
WY PG 3249, SME 4317028

APPENDIX- ROCK CHIP ASSAY CERTIFICATE

RE23124812 - Finalized
CLIENT : "TARLEN - Glenstar Ventures Inc."
# of SAMPLES : 9
DATE RECEIVED : 2023-05-10 DATE FINALIZED : 2023-05-21
PROJECT : "GMMIN"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "ME-MS61:REEs may not be totally soluble in this method. "
PO NUMBER : " "

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg	ME-MS61 Ag ppm	ME-MS61 Al %	ME-MS61 As ppm	ME-MS61 Ba ppm	ME-MS61 Be ppm	ME-MS61 Bi ppm	ME-MS61 Ca %
GMMIN -1	1.12	0.17	0.04	0.6	50	0.08	0.01	21.2
GMMIN -2A	1.18	>100	0.06	1005	30	<0.05	4.09	16.3
GMMIN 2B	1.13	23	0.06	582	20	<0.05	3.09	17.45
GMMIN 3	0.66	0.28	0.05	7.7	10	0.08	0.03	36.1
GMMIN 4	1.12	0.15	0.09	6.9	20	<0.05	0.03	15.5
GMMIN 5A	1.71	7.7	0.07	5990	20	<0.05	58.6	11.35
GMMIN 5B	1.68	19.55	0.07	2660	40	0.09	15.9	15.75
GMMIN 5C	1.53	4.58	0.09	2540	40	0.05	16.45	18.85
GMMIN 6	1.45	0.08	0.04	38	30	0.21	0.07	21.3

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS61 Cd ppm	ME-MS61 Ce ppm	ME-MS61 Co ppm	ME-MS61 Cr ppm	ME-MS61 Cs ppm	ME-MS61 Cu ppm	ME-MS61 Fe %	ME-MS61 Ga ppm
GMMIN -1	0.06	1.04	0.3	5	<0.05	0.6	0.04	0.1
GMMIN -2A	>1000	2.98	585	2	0.05	>10000	0.85	5.21
GMMIN 2B	>1000	4.22	236	1	<0.05	5220	0.78	6.43
GMMIN 3	15.75	1.06	2.9	8	0.05	70.6	0.04	0.23
GMMIN 4	8.61	2.95	1.7	12	0.08	41.9	0.13	2.52
GMMIN 5A	>1000	10.1	4580	<1	0.07	>10000	1.49	68.3
GMMIN 5B	>1000	6.53	1775	4	0.1	>10000	0.51	11.2
GMMIN 5C	620	8.03	1730	5	0.09	>10000	0.73	15.05
GMMIN 6	5.22	2.53	8.3	4	0.1	132	0.16	0.29

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS61 Ge ppm	ME-MS61 Hf ppm	ME-MS61 In ppm	ME-MS61 K %	ME-MS61 La ppm	ME-MS61 Li ppm	ME-MS61 Mg %	ME-MS61 Mn ppm
GMMIN -1	<0.05	<0.1	0.005	0.02	3.8	1.2	12.75	76
GMMIN -2A	0.17	<0.1	0.043	0.02	5.5	1.4	8.93	71
GMMIN 2B	0.09	<0.1	0.04	0.02	7.4	0.7	10.45	100
GMMIN 3	<0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.02	3.3	0.2	0.44	30
GMMIN 4	<0.05	<0.1	0.074	0.02	1.8	2.5	8.91	132
GMMIN 5A	244	<0.1	0.257	0.04	19	1.6	6.13	55
GMMIN 5B	1.54	<0.1	0.033	0.03	14.7	5.4	8.71	63
GMMIN 5C	6.51	<0.1	0.049	0.03	17.5	2.2	9.41	90
GMMIN 6	0.06	<0.1	0.011	0.01	4.1	10.2	12.8	57

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS61 Mo ppm	ME-MS61 Na %	ME-MS61 Nb ppm	ME-MS61 Ni ppm	ME-MS61 P ppm	ME-MS61 Pb ppm	ME-MS61 Rb ppm	ME-MS61 Re ppm
GMMIN -1	0.2	0.02	0.1	0.5	120	1.8	0.8	<0.002
GMMIN -2A	427	0.02	0.1	8650	150	2170	0.6	1.16
GMMIN 2B	104.5	0.02	0.1	4100	90	2030	0.6	0.864
GMMIN 3	2.3	0.01	0.1	39.8	50	15.3	0.8	0.012
GMMIN 4	1.96	0.01	0.1	19.7	50	35	1	0.007
GMMIN 5A	4090	0.02	0.1	>10000	250	>10000	1	2.53
GMMIN 5B	1760	0.03	0.1	>10000	170	6900	1	1.145
GMMIN 5C	2360	0.02	0.1	>10000	210	7530	1.1	2.07
GMMIN 6	10.95	0.02	0.1	118.5	120	36.4	0.5	0.01

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS61 S %	ME-MS61 Sb ppm	ME-MS61 Sc ppm	ME-MS61 Se ppm	ME-MS61 Sn ppm	ME-MS61 Sr ppm	ME-MS61 Ta ppm	ME-MS61 Te ppm
GMMIN -1	<0.01	0.11	0.1	1	<0.2	29.6	<0.05	<0.05
GMMIN -2A	0.01	14.8	0.2	12	0.2	256	<0.05	0.25
GMMIN 2B	0.01	18.4	0.1	9	0.2	126.5	<0.05	0.35
GMMIN 3	0.02	0.35	0.1	1	<0.2	272	<0.05	<0.05
GMMIN 4	<0.01	0.61	0.7	1	0.7	59.1	<0.05	<0.05

GMMIN 5A	0.02	89.9	0.3	23	0.4	138	<0.05	2.51
GMMIN 5B	0.02	32.7	0.3	11	4.3	226	<0.05	1
GMMIN 5C	0.01	33.3	0.2	11	0.3	249	<0.05	1.18
GMMIN 6	<0.01	1.58	0.4	1	0.2	454	<0.05	<0.05

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-MS61 Th ppm	ME-MS61 Ti %	ME-MS61 Tl ppm	ME-MS61 U ppm	ME-MS61 V ppm	ME-MS61 W ppm	ME-MS61 Y ppm	ME-MS61 Zn ppm
GMMIN -1	0.11	<0.005	<0.02	0.3	3	0.1	9.3	10
GMMIN -2A	0.11	<0.005	0.29	140.5	41	5.8	24.6	>10000
GMMIN 2B	0.08	<0.005	0.23	52.6	47	5.7	32.9	>10000
GMMIN 3	0.1	<0.005	<0.02	5.2	10	0.1	6.2	504
GMMIN 4	0.23	<0.005	0.04	1.1	11	0.2	8.1	323
GMMIN 5A	0.18	<0.005	0.28	436	96	52.3	23	>10000
GMMIN 5B	0.32	<0.005	0.37	177	52	12.8	19.1	>10000
GMMIN 5C	0.23	<0.005	0.3	144	54	61.1	22.2	>10000
GMMIN 6	0.51	<0.005	0.02	2.5	16	0.8	8	189

Overlimit Assays

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Ag-OG62 Ag ppm	Cu-OG62 Cu %	Ni-OG62 Ni %	Pb-OG62 Pb %	Zn-OG62 Zn %
GMMIN -1					
GMMIN -2A	206	2.38			8.82
GMMIN 2B					7.78
GMMIN 3					
GMMIN 4					
GMMIN 5A		8.36	7.56	1.15	3.13
GMMIN 5B		3.09	2.41		8.17
GMMIN 5C		3.19	2.37		1.895
GMMIN 6					