TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
STELLAR PROPERTY
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Prepared for Aurwest Resources Corporation

Report for NI 43-101

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Effective Date: April 6, 2021

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NOTICE

This Technical Report has been prepared for Aurwest Resources Corporation to comply with National Instrument 43-101 by Tim Sandberg, P. Geo. and Matthew Carter, P. Geo. The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Aurwest Resources Corporation and the authors consent to its filing as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulators. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
µ	micron
°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
µg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cps	counts per second
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
HREE	heavy rare earth elements
HREO	heavy rare earth oxides
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour

Abbreviation	Definition
L	liter
L/s	litres per second
LREE	light rare earth elements
LREO	light rare earth oxides
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years
MASL	metres above sea level
min	minute
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
pop.	population
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
REE	rare earth elements
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
Th equiv.	equivalent; gamma counts of Tl^{208}
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
TREO	total rare earth element oxides
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

1 SUMMARY

Aurwest Resources Corporation ("Aurwest") retained Tim Sandberg, P.Geo., and Matthew Carter, P.Geo. (the "authors"), to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Stellar Property (the "Property"), located in west-central British Columbia, Canada. The Technical Report was prepared in accordance with the regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F.

Historic exploration focused on the Property's Au-Cu potential. The purpose of this report is to review and summarize the previous exploration on the Property, to provide recommendations for future work.

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Stellar Property is located within Omineca Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia. The mineral tenures are approximately 25 km southwest of the town of Houston and 45 km directly south of Smithers (Figure 2-1). The Stellar Property lies adjacently north and northeast of ML Gold Corp's 'Stars' copper-gold-silver-molybdenum porphyry discovery.

1.2 LAND TENURE

The Stellar Property consists of 37 mineral claims covering an area of 22,342.88 hectares (ha). The property (formerly referred to as the Stellar and Buckley properties) was assembled in two separate transactions. Buckley 1 through 10, Stellar 1 through 4, and Stela 1 through 14 were acquired through Option to Purchase Agreements with an arm's-length private vendor. The Company acquired a 100% working interest in return for a $40,000 cash payment and 875,000 shares (post-consolidations) of its common stock. Each transaction is subject to 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty. The Company has the right to purchase 50% of the Net Smelter Royalties for a purchase price of C$ 1,000,000 each.

Stellar 5; Stela I, II and III; Dilly Bar Down, Chiller and Swiller were staked on behalf of Aurwest and are not subject to royalty agreements.

In August 2020, the Company purchased 100% interest in an additional 75 hectares located within the Stellar Property for $7,000. These claims are also not subject to royalty agreements (see Table 4-2).

1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Stellar Property lies within the Stikine Terrane of northern British Columbia, which forms a broad northwesterly-trending belt that passes through the west-central part of the province from southern British Columbia into southwestern Yukon Territory. It underlies much of the 'Intermontane Belt' of the Canadian Cordillera. The Stikine Terrane is dominated by Lower and Middle Mesozoic oceanic island arc volcanic strata and related Early- to Middle Mesozoic intrusions that overlie and intrude a basement of Upper Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, also of oceanic parentage, known as the Stikine Assemblage.

The Stellar Property is largely underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Telkwa formation (Hazelton Group) consisting of andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics. These volcanics have been intruded by the large Early Cretaceous granitic to porphyritic body of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite centered on the northern portion of the property. On the northeast and southeast part of the property, several

sedimentary units of Nilkitkwa formation (Hazelton Group) are exposed, consisting of shale, wacke, sandstone, limestone, ash tuff, and conglomerate.

Prospecting in the region began in the early 1900's and was particularly active in the 1960's. Since the early 1960's, prospecting, rock and soil geochemical surveys along with geophysics have been conducted on the northeast part of the current Stellar Property by several operators. The southern and western parts of the Stellar Property have seen very limited exploration.

The Del, Erin, B, Lunlik, Number 51, Carbonate, Jewelry Box, and Ridge showings were discovered on the northeast part of the Stellar Property by previous operators since the early 1960's. These mineralized showings are described in British Columbia MINFILE.

1.4 EXPLORATION

No exploration activities were performed for this report. This report represents a compilation of historical geochemical data and a discussion of the relationship of the geochemistry to previously completed geophysical surveys. The historical geochemical data are herein interpreted in terms of the 2018 aeromagnetic survey as a guide to further exploration. The geochemical data are drawn from different surveys by different companies made at different times, sometimes analyzed by different labs and analytical methods and thus may not be directly comparable. These data can only be considered qualitative in nature and should only be used as a guide to further exploration.

1.5 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

The area of the Stellar Property has been explored intermittently since the 1960's, but no mineral development has been performed.

1.6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.6.1 Conclusions

- The Stellar project is an early-stage exploration project and is considered to have good potential to host both copper porphyry and structurally controlled gold deposits.
- The geology of the property comprises mafic volcanics of the Hazelton Group intruded by stocks and plugs of dioritic composition and felsic (some porphyritic) dikes.
- Historical exploration has consistently outlined large areas of anomalous copper-gold-molybdenum concentrations in stream and soil surveys.
- Numerous rock samples returned greater than 1.0% copper with significant concentrations of gold and in some cases molybdenum.
- Numerous samples returned higher grade gold concentration associated with significant arsenic values in a structurally controlled setting.
- The past exploration efforts appear to have been focussed on keeping the mineral tenures in good standing and not on systematic exploration for porphyry copper systems.
- Prior exploration focussed on copper mineralization with no discussion or treatment of the trace elements associated with the copper mineralization.
- No emphasis was placed on the mineralized skarnification and hornfelsing processes; both are characteristic of wet intrusions that typically are the causative intrusions in porphyry copper deposits.

- High-grade gold values up to 1.2 oz/t were not emphasized despite reference to the mineralization present within the Stellar Property as analogous to the Dome Mountain gold deposit (medium grade 10.0-15 g/t gold) located 50 km northeast of the Stellar Property.
- The surface results for copper-gold-silver-molybdenum appear to be wide-spread and no explanation as to the source of these metals has been put forth. The distribution of these metals along with Bulkley intrusive plugs into Hazelton volcanics provides a compelling case for a porphyry copper system.
- Regional scale faults with significant areas of silicification have been mapped on the property but no systematic follow-up exploration of these results have been undertaken.
- The historical (Granges) and recent (International Samuel) drilling describe Kspar (potassic) alteration as pervasive and as envelopes along quartz veins. No significance was placed on this alteration in relation to a porphyry copper system.

1.6.2 Interpretation

- The presence of stocks and plugs of dioritic composition and felsic (some porphyritic) dikes suggests a multi-phase intrusion at depth with the felsic dikes possibly representing the cupola of a buried intrusive.
- In JB-DD-12-01, trace element data indicated a strong pervasive barium anomaly typical of an alteration front (the alteration releases barium from feldspars and transports the barium to the outer edges of the alteration front) associated with a large porphyry copper system.
- Skarn and hornfels associated with mineralization in the historic showings is consistent with high grade distal veins related to porphyry copper systems.
- The copper mineralization chalcopyrite-bornite combined with significant molybdenum concentrations in rock samples are consistent with what would be expected either in or in proximity to a porphyry system.
- Trace element data from rock and core samples where available strongly suggests evidence of alteration fronts typical of a porphyry system.
- Based on regional magnetic signatures, four areas of the Stellar Property exhibit the aeromagnetic signature suggestive of the presence of a porphyry copper system.

A two-phase program is recommended to evaluate the porphyry copper potential of the aeromagnetic anomalies.

Phase I will comprise silt sampling, prospecting, and detailed geological mapping (lithologies, alteration, mineralogical associations, controls on mineralization, width of mineralized structures) of the Lynx, Cassiopeia, Big Dipper and Orion magnetic targets.

Phase II will comprise an Induced Polarization survey over targets in the northeastern portion of the Property. The proposed survey totals approximately 28 line kilometres to cover the Erin, Jewelry Box and Ridge showings.

Quantec Geoscience Limited has submitted a proposal for a Titan 160 DCIP and MT Deep Earth Imaging Survey of the Erin and Jewelry Box areas. TITAN is a flexible multi-parameter distributed array geophysical survey system. The survey will provide both high quality DCIP and MT (optional) information. The distributed MT survey measures a broader range of frequencies providing a deeper and more thorough image of the subsurface.

A budget of approximately $584,000 is proposed to complete the program.

2 INTRODUCTION

Tim Sandberg, P.Geo. and Matthew Carter, P. Geo. ("the authors"), were retained by Aurwest Resources Corporation ("Aurwest") to prepare an independent Technical Report (the "2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property, British Columbia, Canada"). The authors have had no prior involvement with the Stellar Property.

This report was commissioned by Aurwest to comply with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F.

The Stellar Property ("the Property") referred to in this report consists of 37 contiguous mineral tenures, covering an area of 22,342.88 hectares (ha), located in west-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 2-1). Property details are presented and discussed in Section 4 of this report.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this report are based on field observations, as well as on published and unpublished data (Section 27: References).

Aurwest completed an airborne magnetometer survey over the property in 2018. Since that time no new work has been performed on the Stellar Property. This report represents a summary of historical and current exploration and a compilation of historical geochemical data into a GIS database.

The authors have not conducted a site visit to the Stellar Property. The Stellar Property qualifies as an "early stage exploration property" under Part 1.1 of NI 43-101 in that no drilling or trenching is proposed. Section 6.2 (2) states that "Subsection (1) does not apply to an issuer provided that:

(a) the property that is the subject of the technical report is an early stage exploration property;
(b) seasonal weather conditions prevent a qualified person from accessing any part of the property or obtaining beneficial information from it; and
(c) the issuer discloses in the technical report, and in the disclosure that the technical report supports, that a personal inspection by a qualified person was not conducted, the reasons why, and the intended time frame to complete the personal inspection.

The Canadian Securities Administration CSA Staff Notice 51-360 further states that "for an 'early stage exploration property' (as defined in NI 43-101), subsection 6.2(2) of NI 43-101 permits the issuer to file a technical report without a current personal inspection when seasonal weather conditions preclude a site visit. For issuers with early-stage mineral properties, faced with analogous travel restrictions, exemptive relief may be possible."

At the time of writing, the Stellar Property is covered in snow and largely inaccessible. Travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic further complicate a site visit. A site visit will be made when the snow melts and the roads firm up and travel restrictions are eased. A field program is proposed for the summer of 2021.

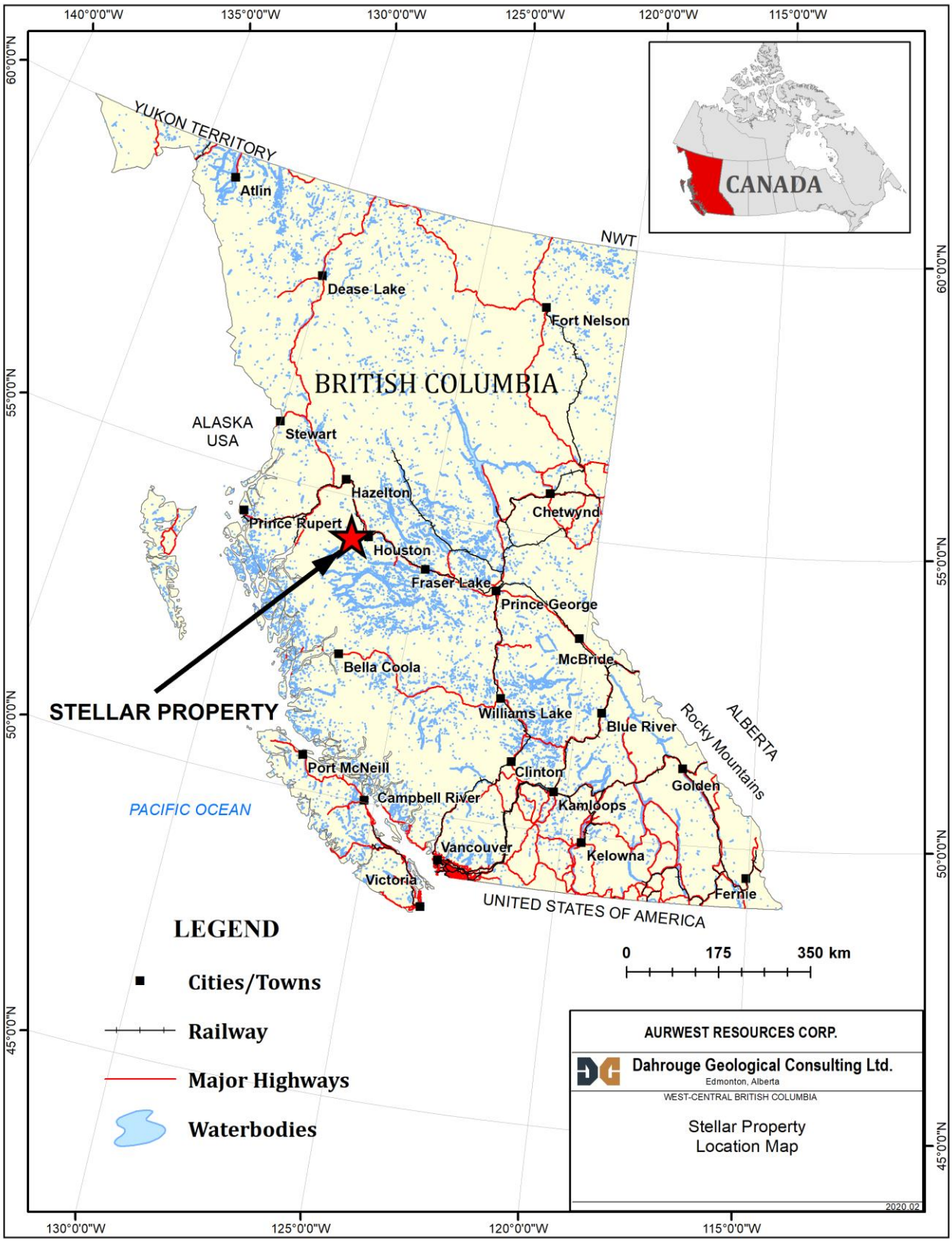

Figure 2-1. Location of the Stellar Property

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For this report, the authors have relied on ownership information provided by Colin Christensen of Aurwest Resources Corporation as outlined in Section 4 of this Technical Report. While the title documents were reviewed for this report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

This Technical Report has been prepared for Aurwest to comply with National Instrument 43-101. The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Aurwest and the authors consent to its filing as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulators. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Stellar Property is located in west-central British Columbia within the Omineca Mining Division approximately 25 km southwest of the town of Houston and 45 km directly south of Smithers in British Columbia, Canada (Figure 2-1). The mineral tenures are centered on 54° 19' 52" N latitude and 127° 9' 31" W longitude. The Property comprises 37 mineral tenures that cover 22,342.88 ha (Figure 4-1).

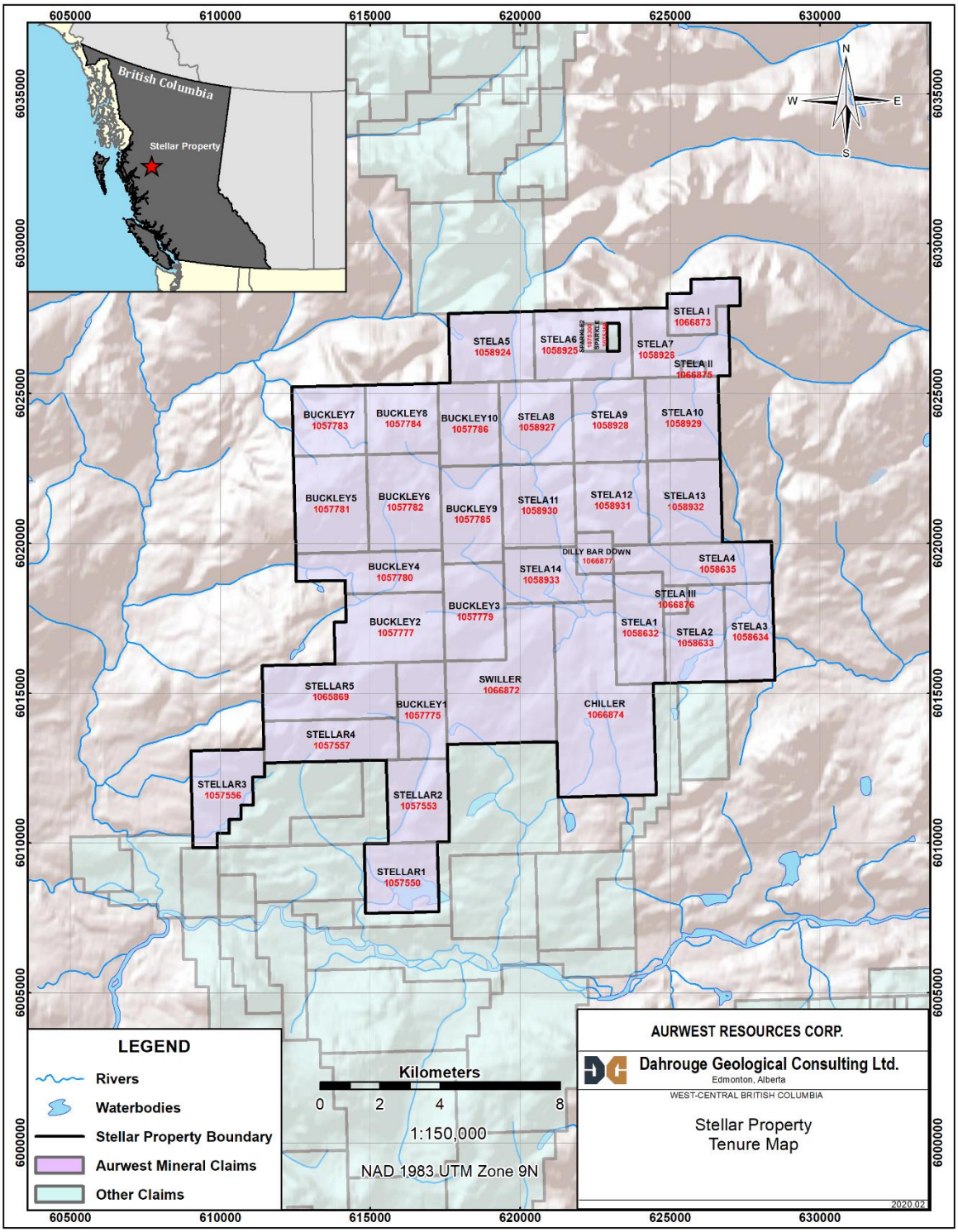

Figure 4-1. Stellar Property Tenure Map

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The rights of a registered owner of a mineral claim are subject to the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia. Under section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a recorded holder may use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals and the business of mining. Mining activity requires a permit under Section 10 of the Mines Act.

A mineral claim allows the collection of up to 1,000 tonnes of bulk sample material; the extraction of more than this amount from a claim requires acquisition of a mineral lease. A mineral claim does not grant surface rights, a surface lease or grant is required.

Mineral claims are administered under the British Columbia *Mineral Tenure Act* and are acquired through the Government's interactive online mineral tenure system, Mineral Titles Online (MTO). A Free Miner Certificate (FMC) is required to acquire and maintain mineral claims; this is available to both individuals and corporations through MTO.

In order to maintain the mineral tenures in good standing, certain obligations are laid out in the Mineral Tenure Act. In general, for mineral claims these obligations entail the timely performance of work or the payment of cash in lieu of work and timely submission of assessment reports and payment of applicable recording fees.

The amount of work required, and cash-in-lieu amounts required per hectare for each anniversary year are summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Mineral Tenure Work Requirements and Cash-In-Lieu Payments in BC

Anniversary Year	Work Requirement	Cash-In-Lieu
1 and 2	$5/hectare	$10/hectare
3 and 4	$10/hectare	$20/hectare
5 and 6	$15/hectare	$30/hectare
7 and subsequent	$20/hectare	$40/hectare

The Stellar Property consists of 37 mineral claims covering a total area of 22,342.88 hectares (ha).

The property (formerly referred to as the Stellar and Buckley properties) was assembled in two separate transactions. Buckley 1 through 10, Stellar 1 through 4, and Stela 1 through 14 were acquired through Option to Purchase Agreements with an arm's-length private vendor. The Company acquired a 100% working interest in return for a $40,000 cash payment and 875,000 shares (post-consolidations) of its common stock. Each transaction is subject to 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty. The Company has the right to purchase 50% of the Net Smelter Royalties for a purchase price of C$ 1,000,000 each.

Stellar 5, Stela I, II and III, Dilly Bar Down, Chiller and Swiller were staked on behalf of Aurwest and are not subject to royalty agreements. Title to these claims will be transferred into the name of Aurwest once the 2020 Covid deferral period for exploration expenditures has been completed prior to December 31, 2021.

In August 2020, the Company purchased 100% interest in an additional 75 hectares located within the Stellar Property for $7,000. The Sparkle claims are also not subject to royalty agreements. Title to these claims will be transferred into the name of Aurwest once the 2020 Covid deferral period for exploration expenditures has been completed prior to December 31, 2021.

On March 27, 2020, in response to COVID-19, the Chief Gold Commissioner issued a blanket Time Extension Order for all claims and leases, as well as all coal licenses and leases. This Order gives more time for recorded holders to register work, make cash in lieu of work payments and make rental payments. Under section 6.36 of the *Mineral Tenure Act,* all time extensions in effect with a current expiry date prior to December 31, 2021 are hereby amended from their current expiry date to December 31, 2021. All exploration expenditures due on the Stellar Property are deferred until December 31, 2021.

The 37 mineral claims that comprise the Property are listed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Details of the Stellar Property Claims.

Tenure Name	Tenure Number	Area (Ha)	NTS Map Sheet	Record Date	Anniversary Date	Client Number	Owner Name
STELLAR 1	1057550	567.31	93L	2018-01-09	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELLAR 2	1057553	567.00	93L	2018-01-09	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELLAR 3	1057556	585.84	93L	2018-01-09	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELLAR 4	1057557	623.43	93L	2018-01-09	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELLAR 5	1065869	830.94	93L	2019-01-19	2020-01-19	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 1	1057775	528.86	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 2	1057777	811.70	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 3	1057779	660.62	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 4	1057780	603.81	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 5	1057781	792.11	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 6	1057782	792.11	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 7	1057783	565.45	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 8	1057784	565.45	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 9	1057785	660.16	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
BUCKLEY 10	1057786	565.48	93L	2018-01-18	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 1	1058632	604.09	93L	2018-02-14	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 2	1058633	587.27	93L	2018-02-14	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 3	1058634	528.59	93L	2018-02-14	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 4	1058635	660.42	93L	2018-02-14	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 5	1058924	659.36	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 6	1058925	640.53	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 7	1058926	565.19	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 8	1058927	678.59	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 9	1058928	678.58	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 10	1058929	678.60	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 11	1058930	679.00	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 12	1058931	622.40	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA 13	1058932	679.00	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%

Tenure Name	Tenure Number	Area (Ha)	NTS Map Sheet	Record Date	Anniversary Date	Client Number	Owner Name
STELA 14	1058933	566.13	93L	2018-02-28	2019-10-20	249942	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA I	1066873	339.02	93L	2019-02-28	2023-08-29	283349	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
STELA II	1066875	37.69	93L	2019-02-28	2020-02-28	283349	MITCHELL, JAMES ANDREW 100%
STELA III	1066876	75.50	93L	2019-02-28	2020-02-28	283349	AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 100%
DILLY BAR DOWN	1066877	169.81	93L	2019-02-28	2020-02-28	143767	GREIG, CHARLES JAMES 100%
SWILLER	1066872	1321.95	93L	2019-02-28	2020-02-28	143767	GREIG, CHARLES JAMES 100%
CHILLER	1066874	1775.53	93L	2019-02-28	2020-02-28	143767	GREIG, CHARLES JAMES 100%
SPARKLE	1075360	37.68	93L	2020-03-20	2021-03-20	219636	SCOTT, STEVEN JEFFREY 100%
SPARKLE 2	1075300	37.68	93L	2020-03-20	2021-03-20	146571	FUNK, KELLY BRENT 100%
TOTAL AREA		22342.88					

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There is no recorded development of mineral showings or mineral prospects on the Stellar Property and there are no known environmental liabilities associated with prior mineral exploration activity of the Stellar Property.

4.4 REQUIRED PERMITS

Application for Notice of Work 100343317 was submitted on March 18, 2021 and approved as NOW 0200149 on March 24, 2021 with a letter of exemption for the requirement of a permit for an IP survey. The Letter of Exemption is included as Appendix I.

Consultation with affected First Nations were initiated on March 30, 2021.

Under Information Update No. 38 (December 3, 2019), certain activities can generally be undertaken by recorded holders or their agents without a *Mines Act* permit or a written exemption:

- airborne geophysical surveying;
- baseline data acquisition, such as mapping, taking photos, and measuring water quality;
- ground geophysical surveying without the use of exposed electrodes;
- establishment of grid lines that does not require the felling of trees. If tree felling and/or vegetation disturbance is proposed, an authorization under the Forest Act may be required;
- geological and geochemical (soil or rock) sampling conducted using hand-held tools;
- pitting, trenching, drilling, or channel cutting using hand-held tools, consistent with the following:

    - no use of explosives or expanding grout;
    - the total volume of each pit or trench does not exceed 3 cubic metres in volume;

- each pit or trench does not exceed 1.2 metres in depth;
- the cumulative total of all un-reclaimed pits and/or trenches does not exceed 5 pits and/or trenches at any one time; and,
- not conducted within a stream and/or the riparian setback.

A Notice of Work is required before certain exploration activities can begin. Those activities which cause surface disturbances such as drilling, line cutting and/or trenching will require a permit. The application for a Notice of Work must include:

- Applicant's mine number (if they have one)
- Name of the property and location
- Activities to be undertaken (including total disturbed area and total volume of merchantable timber)
- Detailed directions to the site from the nearest municipality
- Information about First Aid
- Description of the proposed Work Program
- Proposed start and end date
- Information about the present state of the land (vegetation, physiography, means of access, old equipment, recreational use, etc.)
- Information about First Nations Engagement
- Description and estimated cost of your reclamation program for each activity
- List of equipment to be used

All applications must include the following maps.

- Location Map - must show the location of the property in relation to the nearest community with the access route from the community to the work site clearly marked;
- Tenure Map - must show the boundaries of the tenure(s) and tenure numbers, at a scale of 1:20,000 or less;
- Map of Proposed Work - must show topography, water courses, existing access, existing disturbance, contour lines, known cultural heritage resources and/or protected heritage property, at a scale of 1:10,000 or 1:5,000. For site specific applications the location of all proposed exploration activities must be shown; for area-based applications the work area must be shown as a polygon, with the location of all proposed exploration activities for year 1 shown, and shape files provided of the area.
- Tenure owner authorization

There are a number of steps which will take place before a decision will be made on the application.

1. **Receiving the application**
   FrontCounterBC staff will review the application to make sure that it is complete. They will process any required payments and documents. If more information is required, they will contact the applicant. Please note that an application will not be accepted for adjudication until all required information is received.
2. **Consultations & Referrals**
   Consultation and referrals may occur if the application impacts the interests of Ministries, Agencies, First Nations, other water users, community groups or other parties.

3. **Review**
   Once all comments, objections and additional information have been received, a technical review of the application will be completed and a recommendation will be made.
4. **Decision**
   The Decision will be made by weighing all of the information and the applicant will be informed of the decision.

Depending on the nature and extent of the work, the District Inspector may require the posting of additional reclamation securities before issuing a permit to conduct work. Other permits governed by provincial and federal laws and regulations may be required as the project progresses. These permits may include, but are not limited to matters pertaining to development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection and mine safety.

The authors are not aware of any impediments to the application or approval of any permits required to complete the proposed program of work on the Stellar Property.

4.5 Other Significant Factors and Risks

The Stellar Property lies within the traditional territory of the Wet'suwet'en Nation and may be affected by unresolved land claims. Until February 8, 2020, the Unist'ot'en Clan of the Wet'suwet'en Nation maintained checkpoints on the Morice River Forest Service Road. The status of the blockade and requirements for entry are not clear. Consultations with the Wet'suwet'en Nation were initiated on March 30, 2021 in an effort to clarify the access.

The former cat road built by Phelps Dodge to access the Erin-Jewelry Box area of the Stellar Property is now maintained by the Houston Snowmobile Club for recreational access to the Grizzly Plateau. The trail is groomed, signposted, and brushed and a $20 seasonal fee is charged for trail maintenance. There is a cabin in the subalpine 2 kms from the alpine. There may be a potential for conflicts with recreational use.

Mineral Tenure Overlap reports were requested from the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. In addition to First Nations interests, the reports identified Winter Ungulate Ranges and Conservation Lands. These land uses are not incompatible with the current project.

The authors are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform further exploration, development, and mining on the Stellar Property.

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

5.1 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

The Stellar Property lies within the Telkwa Range of the Hazelton Mountains, approximately 10 km south of Mount Forster. The southern part of the property consists of gently rolling hills ranging in elevations between 750 m asl at Chisholm Lake and 1200 m at the base of Houston Peak. Morice River flows south of the property boundary before turning and flowing to the north.

The northern part of the property consists of mountainous terrain with elevations ranging between 1000 m asl in a deeply incised northwest-southeast trending valley, to over 1900 m asl on the northeastern most part of the property.

Lower elevations are occupied by mature stands of spruce and pine with an understory of thick alder and devil's club. Swampy terrain dominates the southwestern portion of the property. Extensive glacial drift obscures the natural bedrock exposures, which are restricted to low ridges and along the margins of some drainage. Thick glacial overburden has hindered past exploration efforts over the southern part of the property, with most bedrock exposure occurring locally on ridges and occasionally within local drainages (Gray, 2002 – AR 26893).

Above treeline (1600 m), vegetation is characterized by alpine mosses, grasses, and low-lying shrubs. Timber harvesting on the property has been ongoing at the lower elevations since the 1990's; however, the focus since the early 2000's has been on harvesting trees that have been affected by Mountain Pine Beetle.

5.2 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The southern and southeastern parts of the property can be accessed by four-wheel drive truck from Houston by following the Morice River Forest Service Road (FSR) southeast for approximately 30 km before turning north onto the Chisholm FSR, which crosses over the Morice River. A network of logging roads branch from the Chisholm FSR, providing access to the southern and southeastern parts of the property (Figure 5-1).

The northeast part of the property may be accessed by all-terrane vehicles via the Telkwa Mountains Snowmobile Trail, although the trail condition is unknown. The snowmobile trail is accessible from the Morice Telkwa FSR at coordinates 633328m E, 6027464m N. The trail is maintained by the Houston Snowmobile Club and there is a seasonal $20 fee for use. According to the Houston Snowmobile Club website (https://houstonsnowmobileclub.com/) there is a cabin on the trail below the subalpine. The remainder of the property can be accessed via helicopter from Smithers or Houston.

The town of Houston is a major supply and industrial service centre for local mining and logging operations. Year-round lodging, fuel, restaurants, grocery stores, hardware and other supplies are available in Houston. Houston is served by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. There is a municipal airstrip west of Houston for non-scheduled services. Helicopters may be hired locally.

The town of Smithers, located approximately 65 km to the northwest of Houston, is a major service centre for the mineral exploration industry, with diamond drilling contractors, aviation services, sample

preparation facilities, truck rental and skilled exploration personnel. Air Canada serves Smithers Regional Airport with three flights a week.

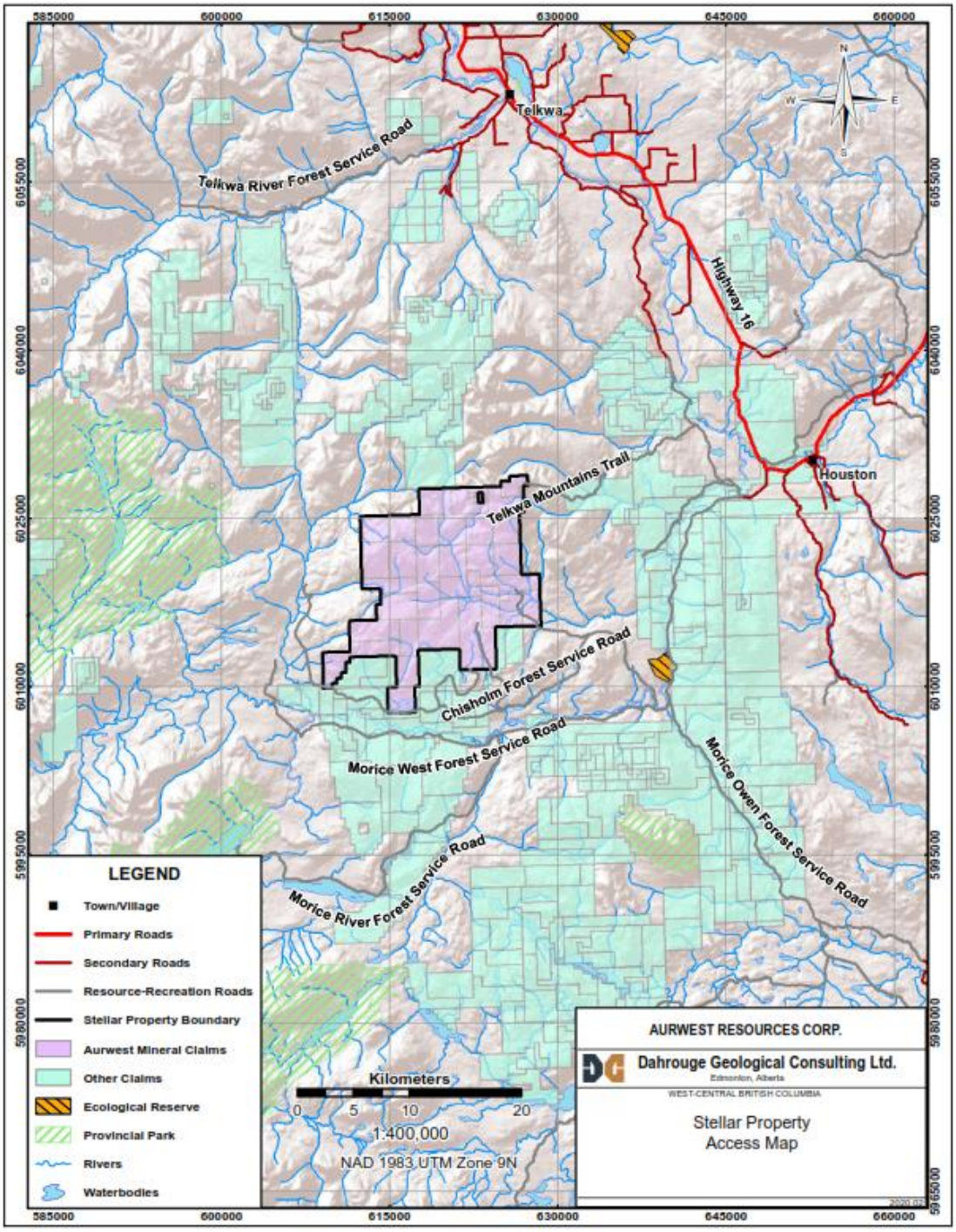

Figure 5-1. Stellar Property Access Map

5.3 CLIMATE

Climate of the region is transitional between that of the Coast Ranges and that of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperatures range from approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Average annual precipitation for the area is approximately 530 mm with winter snowpack ranging from approximately 1 to 4 metres. The operating season for ground-based activities such as geological mapping, surface sampling and geophysical surveys extends from approximately early May to late October. With adequate support, diamond drilling and airborne geophysical surveys can be conducted year-round.

6 HISTORY

The information in this section is predominantly derived from the Government of British Columbia's Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) and the MINFILE database. Some historic work covers areas outside the present boundaries of the Stellar Property.

6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP

The area of the current Stellar Property has been staked and re-staked in different configurations by numerous operators since the mid-1960s. The claims have lapsed numerous times. Past ownership is summarized in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1. Summary of Prior Ownership, Exploration, and Development

Year	Owner	Scope of Work Completed
1965-1969	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Stream sediment sampling, 12-mile bulldozer trail, trenching. Few records available.
1974	Granges Exploration AB	6 diamond drill holes on Lunlik claims, totalling 813.5 m. Drill logs available for 2, no assays available.
1987-1993	Atna Resources	Several seasons of prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling and VLF orientation lines on Emerson Creek Property. Anomalous geochemical values in silts, soils and rocks.
1988	Geostar Mining Corporation	Prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling on Erin claims. 9 rock, 24 silt, 206 soil samples collected. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1988-1999	Noranda Exploration	Prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling on Houston-Tommy claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1989	Canadian United Minerals	Geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling on the Erin claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1994	W.R. Gilmour	Soil sampling grid and rock sampling on the Erin claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1999	W. R. Gilmour	Extended 1994 survey.
2004	James Dixon	Brief prospecting program on Sparkle claims. Relocated historic showings.
2011	Alexander Walcott	IP orientation survey in vicinity of Jewelry Box showing defined a single chargeability anomaly and high resistivity zone.
2011-2012	International Samuel Exploration Corp	548 km high-resolution helicopter magnetic survey, 14.7 km IP survey over Jewelry Box showing, prospecting, silt sampling, two diamond drill holes totalling 409.2 m. Project defined a broad complex chargeability zone proximal to known mineralization.
2012	Lowprofile Ventures	Prospecting and soil sampling on West & Thompson property in southwest area. Some of this work was within the present Stellar boundaries. No significant results.
2018	John Bell	Soil sampling in Chisholm Lake area. No significant results.

6.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Since the 1960's exploration for porphyry copper and auriferous deposits has been conducted in the area encompassing and surrounding the current Stellar Project. Assessment reports for exploration programs are available at https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/ although some of the oldest reports contain incomplete data.

Some of the historical work appears to have been directed toward maintaining the ground in good standing, rather than focussed on the systematic exploration for porphyry copper and structurally-controlled gold deposits.

Prospecting in the region began in the early 1900's and was particularly active in the 1960's (Gray, 2002: AR 26893). The historical exploration consisted of stream sediment, soil and rock geochemical surveys, prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and limited diamond drilling. More recent exploration (2011 to 2019) has consisted of airborne magnetometer surveys and limited ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The historical grab sampling results are selected samples and are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property.

Most of the historical exploration has occurred in the northeast portion of the Stellar Property. The western and southern portions of the property have seen little to no recorded exploration work; however, ongoing exploration since 1998 has been recorded approximately 2 km to the south of the western portion of the Stellar Property on M3 Metals Stars copper-gold-silver-molybdenum porphyry prospect.

Eight MINFILE occurrences (093L 299, 093L 048, 093L 298, 093L 240, 093L 377, 093L 321 and 093L 051) describing eight mineral showings (Del, Erin, B, Lunlik, Number 51, Carbonate, Jewelry Box, and Ridge) are recorded within the Stellar Property. The exploration history of the Stellar Property is detailed below.

Between 1965 and 1969, Phelps Dodge conducted regional exploration with a focus on porphyry copper deposits. In 1967 Phelps Dodge conducted a stream sediment sampling program collecting a total of 304 stream sediment samples; however only 77 were reported. Two areas yielded anomalous copper values and further work was recommended to follow up the anomalies (Applegate, 1968: AR 1189). A 12-mile-long cat road was constructed to provide access to the property and at least 75 trenches totalling 21,000 ft. were excavated by bulldozer, blasting and hand trenching (Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources Annual Report 1966 p. 103). No reports of the trenching are available.

In 1974, Granges carried out an exploration program on the Lunlik claims. Granges completed a 6.6-kilometre geophysical survey, collected 229 geochemical samples and drilled 6 diamond drill holes totalling 813.5 m (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1974, p. 258). However, Assessment report 05094 documents only two NQ diamond drill holes but does not include any analytical data. The diamond drill logs show intervals of weak chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization hosted in quartz veins and veinlets with K-spar alteration envelopes in the granodiorite (Reid, 1974: AR 05094).

In 1987, the BC Geological Survey released geochemical results from a regional stream sediment and lake sampling survey within NTS 93L (Open File 1361). Several streams draining the northeast part of the property returned anomalous precious metals values. The geochemical results triggered renewed interest in the region.

In 1987, Atna Resources collected 77 rock chip, 7 soil and 21 stream sediment samples on the Emerson Creek property. Rock sample PS133 assayed 1230 ppb Au. Stream sediment samples from streams draining the area were anomalous for gold; for example, silt sample DE155 returned 1700 ppb Au. (Harivel, 1988: AR 18002).

In 1988, Geostar Mining Corporation collected 9 rock, 24 stream sediment and 206 soil samples from its Erin property. Grab samples of reported massive to disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite mineralization were collected from old bulldozer trenches presumably from the Phelps Dodge era exploration. Sample TB88-133 returned 34.39% Cu, 355.60 oz/ton Ag and 0.209 oz/ton Au. Sample AP88-168 returned 15.60% Cu and 7.83 oz/ton Ag. Sample T88-134 returned 5.60% Cu, 49.55 oz/ton Ag, and 0.014 oz/ton Au. Contour soil sampling returned anomalous values for copper, gold, silver, arsenic, lead, and zinc. (Pardoe,1988: AR 17994).

In 1988, Noranda Exploration collected 232 soil, 31 stream sediment, and 28 rock samples on the Houston-Tommy property. Strongly anomalous values for gold and copper from stream sediment samples were identified, and soil sampling returned strongly anomalous values for copper, zinc, lead and gold (Campbell, 1988: AR 18032).

In October of 1989, Atna conducted a brief prospecting program on their claims. Forty-two rock samples and one soil sample were collected. Sample PS-619 assayed 1.213 oz/ton Au and PS-627 assayed 0.321 oz/ton Au. Sample PS-613 assayed 10.56 oz/ton Ag, PS-615 assayed 4.54 oz/ton Ag and KS-101 assayed 2.53 oz/ton Ag (Harivel 1989 AR 19293).

In 1989, Noranda carried out reconnaissance soil and rock sampling, collecting 171 soil samples and 25 rock samples on the Houston-Tommy property. Of a total 171 soil samples, 137 were found to be anomalous in one or more elements. Rock sample 108006 assayed 660 ppb Au, 8.0 ppm Ag and 1188 ppm Cu. (Liskowich, 1989: AR 19332).

In 1989, Canadian-United Minerals carried out geological mapping, and soil and rock sampling on the Erin claims. Twenty-eight rock samples and 72 soil samples were taken. Copper mineralization consisting of chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite was found to occur within veins and shear zones in andesites, volcaniclastics and limestone. Sample DHR89-72, taken over a 40 cm vein width, assayed 53,465 ppm Cu and 14.5 ppm Ag. Sample MV89-10 taken over 1.0 m returned 13,841 ppm Cu and 4.0 ppm Ag. Two grab samples, KV89-11 and DHR89-64 exceeded the upper detection limits of ICP analysis of 99,999 ppm Cu. Grab sample DHR89-62 returned 27,845 ppm Cu, 4,176 ppm Zn and 343.8 ppm Ag (Harrison, 1989: AR 19360).

In 1990, Atna conducted a prospecting and rock sampling program on the Emerson Creek property. Fifty rock samples were collected from areas of alteration and mineralization on the Ridge and Jewelry Box showings. Sample PS-627 assayed 0.321 oz/ton Au. Sample PD-14D returned 25.5 ppm Ag and 7,660 ppb Au (DeLancey, 1990; AR 20391).

In 1991, Atna conducted an exploration campaign to follow up high gold values discovered in 1990, and to assess the copper-gold potential of the area. Thirty-seven rock samples were collected from areas of alteration and mineralization. Sample PD-E-91-19 returned 67,284 ppm Cu, 133.4 ppm Ag and 137 ppb Au. SamplePD-E-91-6 returned 22,010 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 53 ppb Au. Sample PD-E-91-24 returned 1,022 ppm Cu, 21.8 ppm Ag and 3,650 ppb Au. The report notes that “structurally-controlled precious

metal mineralization appears to be superimposed on a large copper-gold system related to the contact between an intrusive complex and the overlying volcanic rocks" (DeLancey, 1991: AR 21888).

In 1992, Atna carried out exploration work to define the geology in the area of the Jewelry Box showing, and to give better insight into the nature and control of the mineralization. Ten rock samples were collected in the vicinity of the Jewelry Box showing, along with two VLF-EM test lines over areas of previously defined mineralization. Sample E-92-PD-7 returned 19,960 ppm Cu, 13.3 ppm Ag and 2,350 ppb Au. Sample E-92-PD-6 returned 13,531 ppm Cu, 31.3 ppm Ag and 2,940 ppm Au (DeLancey, 1992: AR 22638).

In 1993, Atna undertook soil sampling and geological mapping, collecting a total of 266 soil samples at 40 m line spacings and 20 m sample intervals between the Jewelry Box and Ridge showings. Anomalous gold values were reported in the area around the Jewelry Box showing and along a trend of anomalous values towards the Ridge showing (DeLancey, 1993: AR 23219).

In 1994, Discovery Consultants conducted rock and soil geochemical sampling. A grid was established over the Erin showing and 57 soil samples and 42 rock samples were collected. Soil sampling returned anomalous values in Cu, Au and As. Rock sample ER-94-027 returned 137 ppb Au, >50.0 ppm Ag and 9,804 ppm Cu. Sample ER-94—015 returned >50.0 ppm Ag, 9,804 ppm Cu and 41 ppb Au. Sample ER-94-019 returned 10,000 ppm Cu, 25.2 ppm Ag, 15 ppb Au and 3,236 ppm As. The best Cu value came from sample ER-94-021, which returned 16,369 ppm Cu, 7.1 ppm Ag and 16 ppb Au. The report notes that in general, high arsenic and silver values are associated with copper values (Carpenter, 1995: AR 24121).

In 1999, Discovery extended the 1994 survey. Thirty-three soil and 5 rock samples were collected within the 1994 grid. Soil sampling returned anomalous values in Cu, As and Zn, but limited values in Au and Ag. Rock sample TC-04 returned >10,000 ppm Cu, 7.2 ppm Ag, 28 ppm As and <5 ppb Au (Carpenter, 1999: AR 26076).

In 2004, James Dixon conducted a prospecting program and re-located bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization observed in historical trenches, along with well-crystallized calcite and brown-pink rhodochrosite (Dixon, 2004: AR 27313).

In 2011, Peter E. Walcott & Associates conducted an IP survey on the PHI property. The purpose of the survey was to test a mineralized Cu-Au-Ag trend observed from a compilation of historical work. Two parallel, east-west oriented lines approximately 400 meters apart were established. It was reported that the survey was successful in defining a single chargeability anomaly and high resistivity zone proximal to known mineralization that may be associated with sulphides on the edges of an intrusive feature (Walcott, 2011: AR 32292).

In 2011, International Samuel Exploration conducted an IP survey over the Jewelry Box Showing. A survey of approximately 3.2-line kilometres was successful in defining a broad complex chargeability zone proximal to known mineralization. It was recommended that further work should consist of IP and geochemical surveys over this area (Kiridzija, 2012: AR 32733).

In 2012, International Samuel collected 30 silt samples, undertook regional prospecting, and conducted 548-line kilometres of heliborne high resolution aeromagnetic and 14.7 line kilometres of ground-based IP surveys, and two diamond drill holes totalling 409.2 m near the Jewelry Box Showing. The high-

resolution aeromagnetic survey identified a large magnetic feature, which was followed up with an IP survey.

The IP survey identified two large east north-easterly trending chargeability anomalies proximal to known mineralized showings. The silt sampling program returned encouraging values for copper, arsenic and molybdenum. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-01 returned 398 ppb Au and 2,620 ppm Cu over a 0.45m core interval. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-02 returned 2,230 ppb Au and 3020 ppm Cu over a 0.45 m core interval. The orientation and true widths of these intersections are not known (Strickland, 2013: AR 33491).

Relatively little exploration has been conducted in the southern and southwestern parts of the Stellar Property. In 2012, Lowprofile Ventures undertook prospecting and soil sampling programs in what was then known as the West & Thompson Property. These surveys are documented in 2012 Technical Assessment Report on the West and Thompson Property (ARIS 33445: Ledwon, 2012) and October 2012 Technical Assessment Report on the West & Thompson Property (ARIS 34545: Beck, 2012).

Soil sampling in the Chisholm Lake area is documented in Assessment Report on Soil Geochemical Sampling Starpower Property (ARIS 38169: Walus, 2019).

The latter two surveys returned little of interest.

During December of 2018, and January of 2019, Shamrock Enterprises Inc. (predecessor company to Aurwest) conducted an aeromagnetic survey over the Stellar Property. Geophysical interpretation by C.J. Greig and Associates identified three priority areas for ground-based exploration (Big Dipper, Cassiopeia and Orion), which may represent the magnetic expression of porphyry-style mineralized systems (ARIS 38123: Albano, A.M., Mitchell. A.J., 2019). Further examination of geophysical data by the present authors identified a fourth target, Lynx, in the northeast portion of the Property in the area of the historic showings.

Big Dipper lies within the northern part of the aeromagnetic high that hosts the Stars discovery; Cassiopeia is located about 16 km northeast of the Stars discovery; Orion covers a 10 km long aeromagnetic high, approximately 5 km north-northeast of the Stars discovery; and Lynx lies in the northeastern part of the property in the area of the historic showings. Big Dipper, Cassiopeia and Lynx are circular magnetic anomalies distinguished by magnetic lows within broad magnetic highs, possibly representing magnetite-destructive alteration zones associated with porphyry systems. Orion hosts several circular to northwest or northeast trending linear magnetic anomalies, which may be interpreted to reflect porphyritic-dykes and stocks.

6.3 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCES

There are no known historical mineral resources within the Property.

6.4 PRODUCTION

There is no known historical mineral production from the Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stellar Property lies within the Stikine Terrane of northern British Columbia, which forms a broad northwesterly trending belt that passes through the west-central part of the province from southern British Columbia into southwestern Yukon Territory (Figure 7-1). It underlies much of the 'Intermontane Belt' of the Canadian Cordillera. The Stikine Terrane is dominated by Lower and Middle Mesozoic oceanic island arc volcanic strata and related Early to Middle Mesozoic intrusions that overlie and intrude a basement of Upper Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, also of oceanic parentage, known as the Stikine Assemblage (Colpron et al., 2007).

The region surrounding the property is dominated by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group that are overlain by Eocene basaltic volcanic rocks of the Endako Group (Figure 7-2). The Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group is comprised of subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group is comprised of sandstones, shales, and siltstones (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988).

The Hazelton Group in this area is further divided into the Telkwa, Nilkitkwa and Eagle Peak formations. The Telkwa Formation is the most extensive of the three. It consists of green to maroon, submarine and subaerial pyroclastic deposits and lava flows that are andesitic to rhyolitic in composition. Within the Babine range area, the Telkwa Formation is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics of Pleinsbachian to Lower Toarcian Nilkitkwa Formation. Within the Telkwa Range area, the Telkwa Formation is disconformably overlain by sub-aerial, brick-red crystal, and lapilli tuff plus amygdaloidal basalt of the Eagle Peak Formation. The Nilkitkwa Formation is separated into 4 basinal units within the Dome Mountain area (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988). Listed from youngest to oldest, the four basinal units consist of, 1) thin bedded argillite, chert, and limestone, 2) tuffaceous conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone, 3) rhyolitic volcanic rocks, 4) amygdaloidal andesite or basalt flow interbedded with red epiclastics.

The rocks described above have been intruded by four separate intrusive phases primarily consisting of volumetrically small intrusive bodies. From oldest to youngest these are: 1) Late Jurassic hornblende dioritic intrusive rocks; 2) Late Cretaceous quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of the Bulkley Plutonic Suite; 3) Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusive rocks of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite; and 4) Eocene granodiorite to quartz monzonite of the Nanika Plutonic Suite. Late Cretaceous quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of the Bulkley Suite are known to host or be associated with economic mineralization in the area.

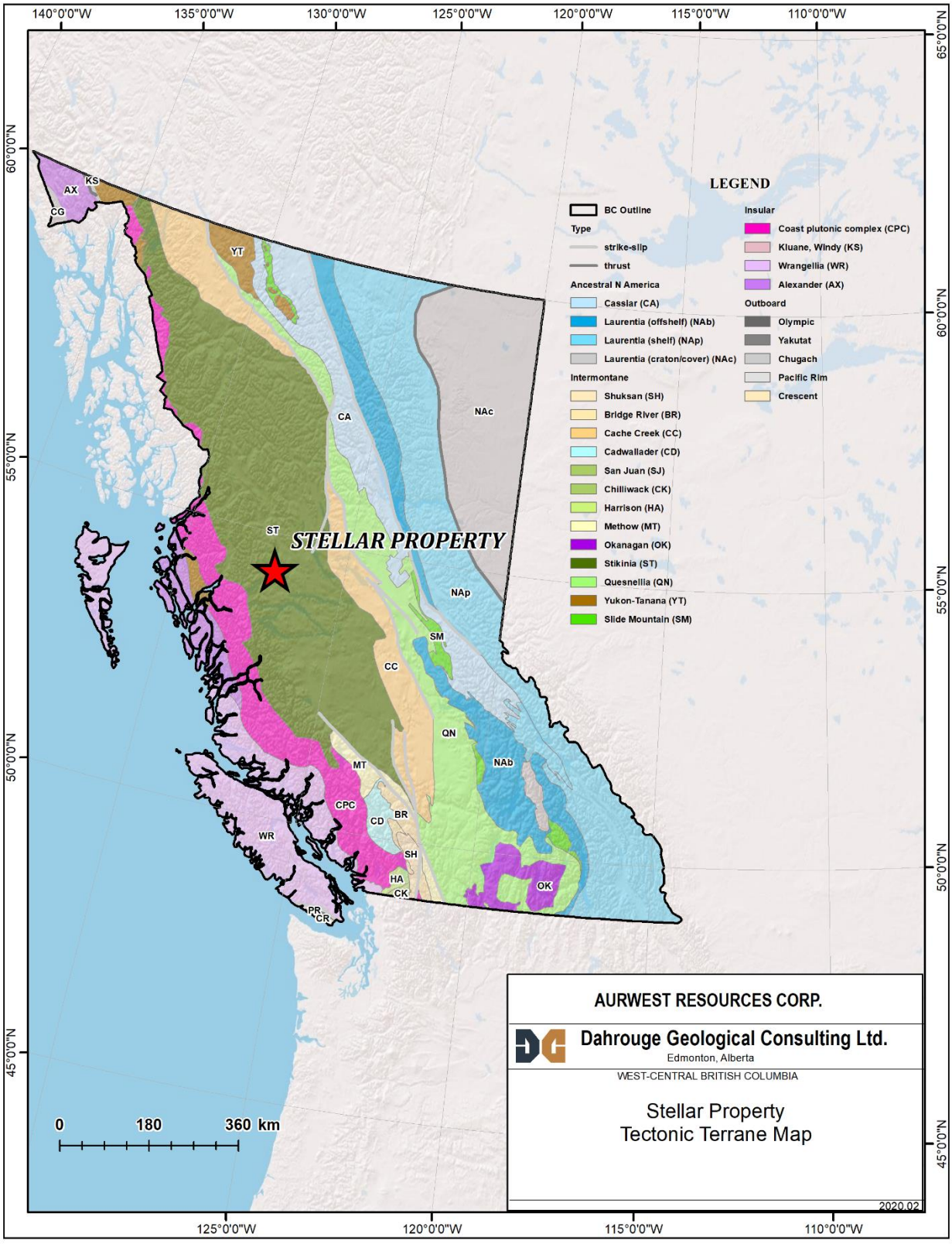

Figure 7-1. Tectonic Terranes of British Columbia.

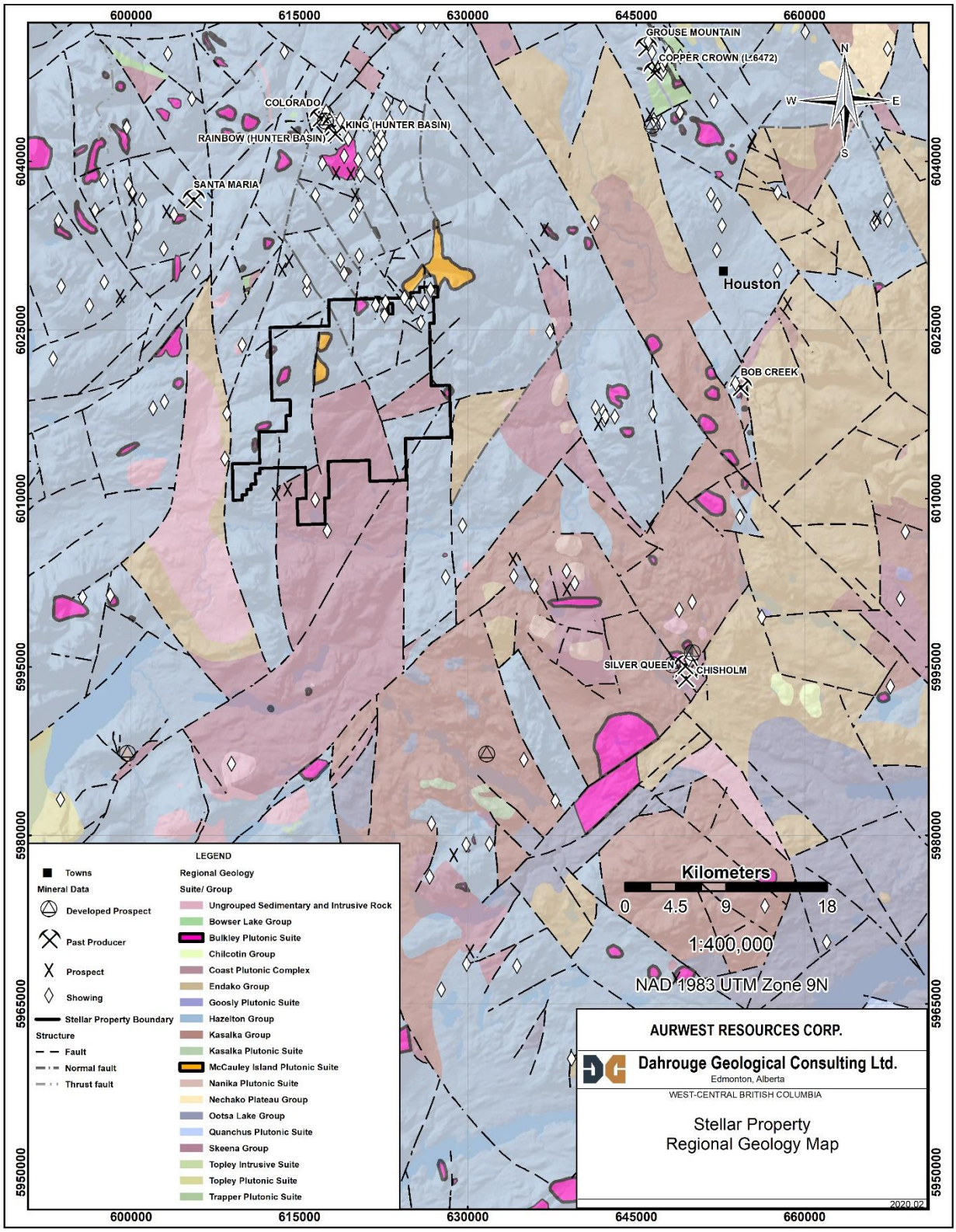

Figure 7-2. Regional Geology of the Stellar Property.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Stellar Property is largely underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Telkwa formation (Hazelton Group) consisting of andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics (Figure 7-3). These volcanics have been intruded by the large Early Cretaceous granitic to porphyritic body of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite centered on the northern portion of the property. On the northeast and southeast part of the property, several sedimentary units of Nilkitkwa formation (Hazelton Group) appear consisting of shale, wacke, sandstone, limestone, ash tuff, and conglomerate.

The volcanic and lesser sedimentary units dip moderately to southwest. The northern part of the property is transacted by three major north-northeast trending fault structures (DeLancey, 1993). These major structures are reflected by recessive topography such as the alignment of valleys, lakes, and swamps. Mineralization appears to be spatially associated with these structures.

The intrusive rocks lie topographically below the volcanic beds. Overburden often obscures the contact with the volcanics.

Andesites found on the property are gray andesite, green calcareous andesite, rusty andesite, andesite with abundant epidote, andesitic feldspar porphyry, green and maroon andesite with small amounts of fragmental clasts, and brecciated andesite (Campbell, 1988).

Rhyolites were found in creek valleys topographically below the andesite and are described as brown, gray, and red rhyolite. Observations have been made that these rocks are intruded by dykes, sills, and stocks of monzonitic composition (Tipper and Richards, 1976).

Much of the southern and southwestern portions of the Stellar Property are covered by glacial drift and little is known of the detailed geology.

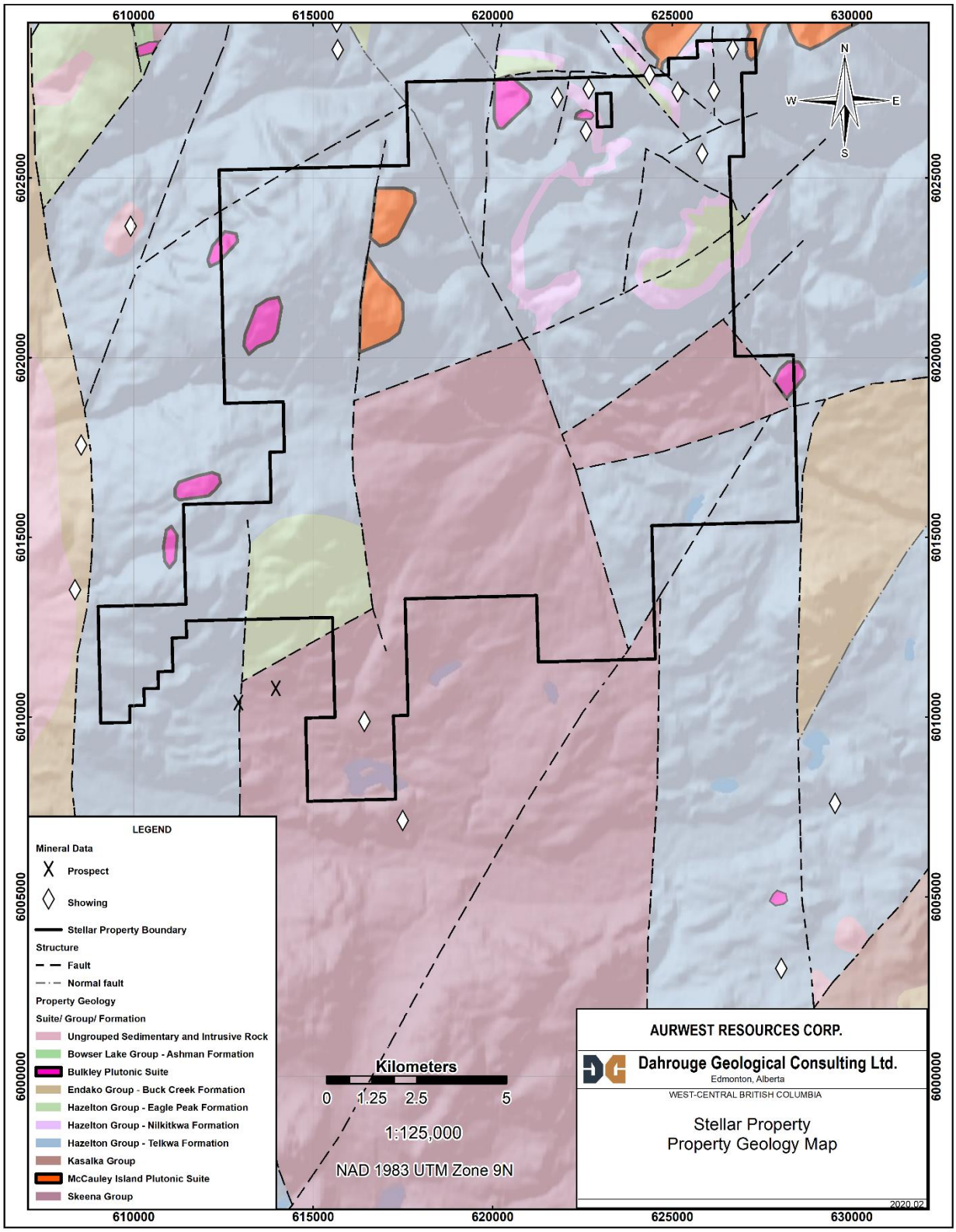

Figure 7-3. Stellar Property Geology.

7.3 MINERALIZED ZONES

Prospecting in the region began in the early 1900's and was particularly active in the 1960's (Gray, 2002: AR 26893). Since the early 1960's, prospecting, rock and soil geochemical surveys along with geophysics have been conducted on the northeast part of the current Stellar Property by several operators. The southern and western parts of the Stellar Property have seen very limited exploration.

The Del, Erin, B, Lunlik, Number 51, Carbonate, Jewelry Box, and Ridge showings were discovered by previous operators since the early 1960's on the northeast part of the Stellar Property. The following showing descriptions are summarized from British Columbia MINFILE (Figure 7-4).

The **Del Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 299) is underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks (Telkwa Formation). The Telkwa Formation is comprised primarily of andesitic to rhyolitic flows with associated tuffs and breccias. Small masses of Late Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (probably related to the Bulkley Intrusions) intrude the volcanics. Associated aplite dikes, up to 2.0 metres in width and striking 070 to 075 degrees with steep to near vertical dips, cut the volcanics. Regional alteration is locally present as patchy epidote in andesite, with or without quartz and carbonate veinlets. Mineralization consists of disseminations and concentrations of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, malachite and azurite in andesitic volcanics.

The **Erin Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 298) is predominantly underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks (Telkwa Formation). These rocks are comprised mainly of maroon and lesser green andesitic tuffs with minor associated dacite and rhyolitic volcanics. The felsic volcanics are fine-grained to aphanitic and are buff to pale green in colour. Locally, glassy maroon and grey crystal tuffs are present. Bedding strikes south and dips 25 to 45 degrees southwest. A quartz-feldspar-porphyry intrusive, probably related to the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions, was mapped in the southeast area of the Erin zone. The contact strikes 088 degrees and dips about 74 degrees north. Alteration consists of patchy epidote in andesite, with or without irregular quartz and carbonate veinlets. In the area of the old trenches, dug between 1965 and 1969 on the 'B' group claims (B - 093L 048), rhodochrosite is widespread and may be related to the copper mineralization. The rhodochrosite occurs as small patches (less than 1.0 centimetre wide) and as disseminations in the andesite. Mineralization is exposed in bulldozer trenches. Bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur as massive to locally disseminated patches in andesite and locally in quartz veins and stringers. Assays from trenches with mineralization reported high copper and silver with local gold values. According to Harrison (1989), "In the central portion of the map area**,** an intrusive body is exposed in trenches, and in the surface frost-heaved talus. The intrusion has created chemical changes to the host rock such as intense black manganese hornfels of the tuffaceous units. Limey sediments have been recrystallised and alteration minerals indicative of weak skarnification are present (i.e. epidote, specular hematite)".

The **B Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 048) is very similar to the Erin. Mineralization is exposed in bulldozer trenches. Bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur as massive to locally disseminated patches in andesite and locally in quartz veins and stringers. Assays from trenches with mineralization reported high copper and silver with local gold values.

The **Lunlik Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 240) is underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group, Telkwa Formation rocks comprised primarily of andesitic to rhyolitic flows with associated tuffs and breccias. Small masses of Late Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (probably related to the Bulkley Intrusions) intrude the volcanics. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are reported to occur with quartz and orthoclase in fractured fine-

to medium-grained quartz diorite. In 1974, six diamond drill holes, totalling 813.5 metres, were drilled on the Lunlik claims to test for mineralization in the quartz diorite stock. Minerals noted from drilling reports include chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, chalcocite, limonite, epidote and garnet. Disseminated pyrite was also reported to occur in fragmented rhyolitic rocks.

The **Number 51 Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 051) is reported to contain molybdenum mineralization within a Cretaceous-Tertiary porphyry stock intruding Lower Jurassic volcanics of the Hazelton Group. Analytical values were not reported.

The **Carbonate Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 377) area is largely underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Telkwa formation (Hazelton Group). The Carbonate showing consists of a basalt breccia with fragments frequently cemented by calcium carbonate. Copper oxides and an unidentified grey mineral are present. The gossanous rock is reported to be approximately in-place but is referred to as float. Samples collected in 1990 show high copper, zinc, silver and antimony values (Assessment Report 21888).

The **Jewelry Box Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 321) is underlain by moderately southwest dipping andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These rocks have been intruded by a large granitic to porphyritic body; the adjacent and overlying volcanics are silicified and pyritic. Three major north-northeast trending fault structures cut across the property. The volcanics have been intruded by large Early Cretaceous granitic to porphyritic body of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite centred on the northern portion of the property. At the Jewelry Box showing, massive andesitic flows exhibit epidote-quartz alteration with local disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite. Light coloured, northeast-trending, steeply northwest-dipping felsite dikes cut the andesite. The dikes are up to 3 metres wide and generally contain minor disseminated pyrite and may locally exhibit silicification and iron carbonate alteration. Zones of quartz-iron carbonate alteration are generally along or within major fault zones or associated splays. According to DeLancey (1991), the Jewelry Box Showing consists of abundant angular quartz/pyrite gossanous float blocks, roughly in place. The vein material includes silicified breccias, banded quartz and pyrite and silicified/pyritized hornfels.

The **Ridge Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 322) is underlain by moderately southwest dipping andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). These rocks have been intruded by a large granitic to porphyritic body of the Early Cretaceous McCauley Island Plutonic Suite; the adjacent and overlying volcanics are silicified and pyritic. Three major north-northeast-trending fault structures cut across the property. The Ridge showing is exposed on the side of a fault depression and is characterized by quartz-pyrite vein mineralization and silicification of andesitic wallrock. The exposed portion of the vein is approximately 1 metre wide.

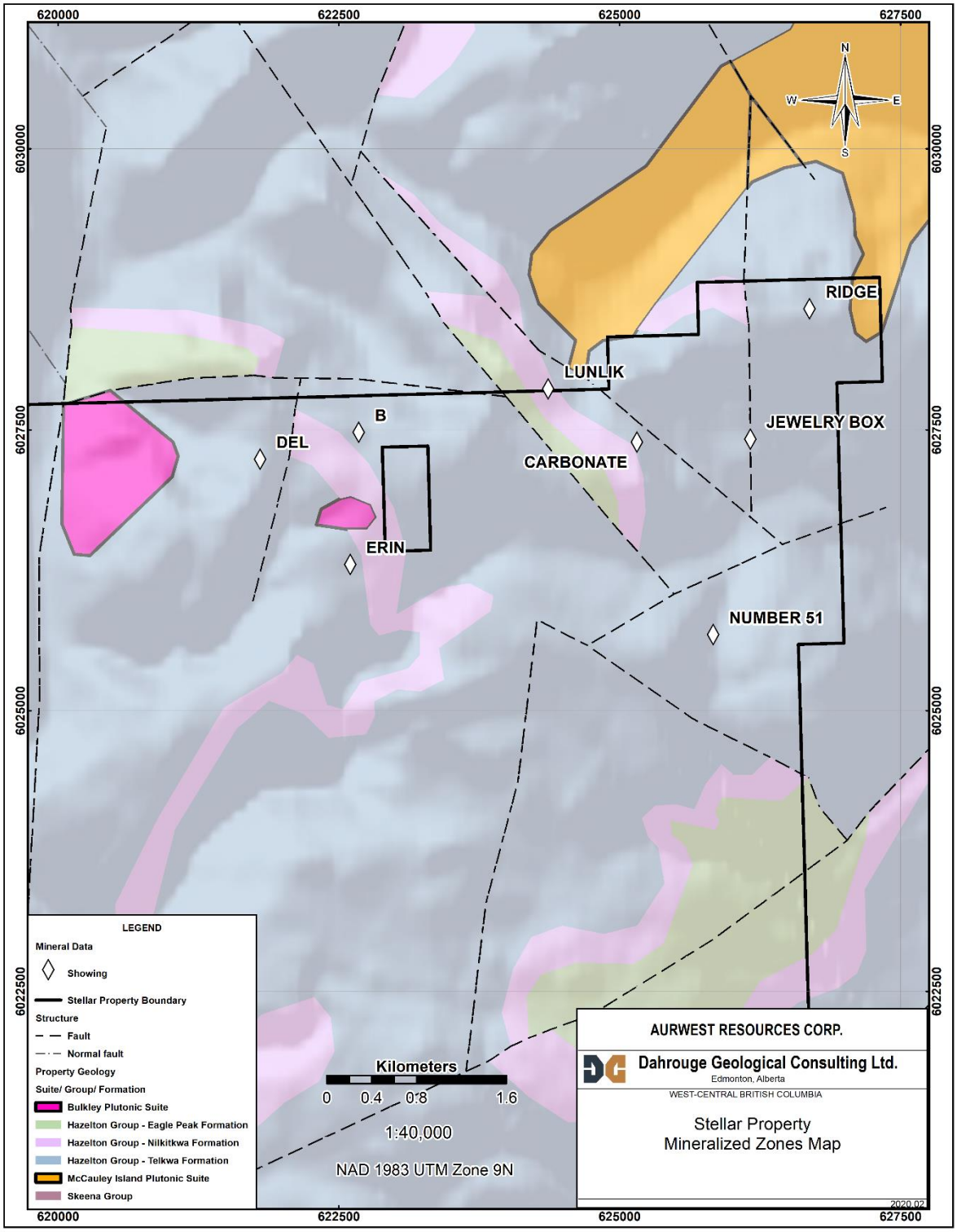

Figure 7-4. Mineralized zones on the Stellar Property

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 THE PORPHYRY COPPER MODEL

According to Holliday and Cooke (2007) (Figure 8-1):

"Copper ± gold ± molybdenum porphyry deposits are large tonnage, low-grade hypogene resources. The deposit class is unified by a close spatial, temporal and genetic association between subvolcanic porphyritic intrusive complexes (the 'porphyry') and hypogene mineralization and hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages that occur in and around them. The intrusions belong to the magnetite-series of Ishihara (1981) and range from calc-alkalic to alkalic compositions, with most porphyry deposits associated with the former. The degree of fractionation appears to have influenced metal tenor, with less fractionated calc-alkalic intrusions associated with Cu-Au mineralization, and more fractionated intrusions related to Cu-Mo mineralization. Alkalic porphyry deposits are uncommon, and are associated exclusively with copper-gold mineralization. Multiple intrusive phases are common in most porphyry deposits, with one intrusive phase typically contributing most of the magmatic-hydrothermal fluids and metals."

"Porphyry deposits were originally described as 'disseminated', although most workers used this term to refer to the homogenous distribution of sulfides that occur in a three dimensional volume of rock. Where examined in detail, the copper-iron sulfides reside primarily in veins and/or hydrothermal breccias, with lesser amounts occurring as disseminations in the altered wallrocks. A strong structural control is apparent in many porphyry deposits, with the vein 'stockwork' comprising two or more preferred orientations that developed due to local intrusion-related stress regimes or (in some cases) far-field stress regimes that prevailed at various times throughout the evolution of the deposit (e.g., Tosdal and Richards, 2001). In cases where the regional stress regime predominates, sheeted vein arrays may form (e.g., Cadia Hill, Australia; Wilson et al., 2007a, b)."

"Mineralization can occur in both the intrusive complex and the surrounding wallrock. The amount of mineralization that occurs in the intrusions compared to the adjacent wallrocks varies between deposits. Sulfide mineralization is typically zoned, with high-grade bornite-rich cores, surrounded by chalcopyrite-rich and outer pyrite-rich halos typifying some deposits. Other deposits lack bornite, and have chalcopyrite-rich cores. Isotopic and fluid inclusion studies typically confirm that magmatic-hydrothermal fluids cause mineralization, and that the sulfur and metals have predominantly magmatic sources (e.g.,Hedenquist and Richards, 1998, and references therein)."

"Hydrothermal alteration assemblages associated with the high-grade core of calc-alkalic porphyry deposits include: 1) potassic (typified by abundant secondary orthoclase and/or biotite), and less commonly 2) phyllic (typified by abundant sericite, quartz and pyrite), 3) advanced argillic (characterized by quartz, alunite, kaolinite and/or pyrophyllite, potentially associated with high sulfidation state mineralisation) and 4) calc-silicate (skarn) assemblages, if carbonate wallrocks are present (characterized by combinations of garnet, pyroxene, epidote, calcite, chlorite, sulfides, quartz and anhydrite). In addition to potassic alteration, alkalic porphyry deposits can have calc-potassic-altered cores characterized by secondary orthoclase ± biotite ± garnet ± actinolite ± epidote). Most alkalic porphyry deposits lack significant volumes of phyllic or advanced argillic altered rock. Magnetite is an important vein and alteration mineral in the high-grade core of some gold-rich deposits, and can locally comprise up to 10 wt. % (e.g., Grasberg, Irian Jaya; Kavalieris et al., 1994). Unmineralized propylitic alteration halos (characterized by epidote – chlorite – carbonate

± pyrite ± actinolite; Figure 1) can extend away from the mineralized porphyry centres laterally for several kilometres, and propylitic sub-facies have been mapped in some deposits (actinolite-, epidote- and chlorite sub-facies; Norman et al., 1991; Garwin, 2002; Rae et al., 2003; Fig. 1a). The propylitic alteration zone is still part of the larger porphyry system, which includes both the ore deposit itself, the underlying intrusions and the unmineralized wallrocks that have undergone hydrothermal alteration. "

"Some porphyry deposits (e.g., Far South East, Philippines) occur beneath extensive domains of magnetite-destructive clay and quartz-alunite alteration ('lithocaps'; Sillitoe, 1995a; Figure 1a). A lithocap is a stratabound zone of advanced argillic and residual silicic alteration that can form above porphyry deposits. Lithocaps have structural roots that are defined by intense phyllic and/or advanced argillic alteration zones. These roots are centred on steeply-dipping faults, and may contain high sulfidation state mineralization (Sillitoe, 1999; Hedenquist et al., 2000, Einaudi et al., 2003)."

"Supergene enrichment has enhanced the economic viability of many Cretaceous and Tertiary porphyry copper deposits in the arid climates of southwestern North America and the Peruvian and Chilean Andes. Few of the Tertiary and Quaternary porphyry deposits in the southwest Pacific contain significant supergene resources due to unfavorable climatic conditions. Older (e.g., Paleozoic) porphyry systems could have significant supergene enrichment zones preserved, if plate motions carried them through more favorable semi-arid climatic zones during exhumation. This may explain the formation and preservation of the Cretaceous enrichment zone at Central You Tolgoi, in the Gobi desert of Mongolia (Perelló et al., 2001)."

"The empirical characteristics of porphyry copper deposits summarised above were mostly well-established by the late 1970s, and only minor modifications have been made since that time. Keynote studies of porphyry deposits from South America (e.g., Gustafson and Hunt, 1975), the southwestern Pacific (e.g., Gustafson and Titley, 1978, and references therein), Canada (e.g., Sutherland-Brown, 1976, and references therein; Schroeter, 1995, and references therein; Lang et al., 1995) and the southwestern USA (e.g., Lowell and Guilbert, 1970; Sheppard et al., 1971; Taylor, 1974, Titley, 1982, and references therein) provided the basis for much of our current understanding of porphyry systems. Richard Sillitoe's observations and interpretations (e.g., Sillitoe, 1972, 1973, 1979, 1985, 1989, 1995a, 1995b, 1997, 1998, 2000a, 2000b; Sillitoe and Gappe 1984) have helped us to understand many aspects of porphyry systems, including that the ore deposits can be significant resources of gold, and that epithermal and skarn deposits are genetically and spatially associated with porphyry deposits in many mineral districts. Other significant contributions that improved our understanding of porphyry ore genesis include Henley and McNabb (1978), Burnham (1979), Bodnar et al. (1985), Candela (1991) and Dilles and Einaudi (1992)."

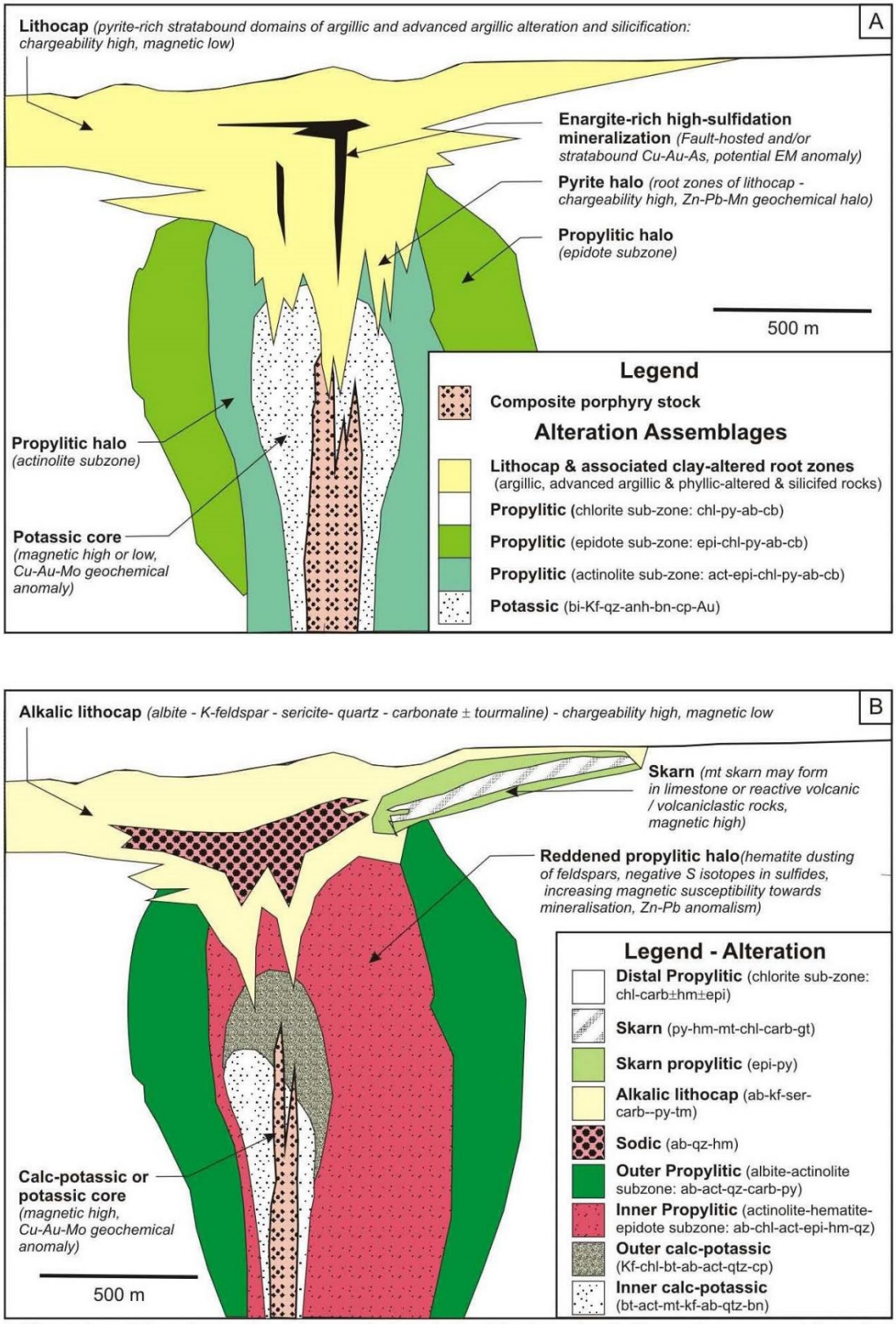

Figure 8-1. Schematic illustration of alteration zoning and overprinting relationships in a calc-alkalic porphyry system after *Holliday and Cooke.*

Mineralization occurs in potassically altered intrusions and adjacent wallrocks. Three propylitic alteration subfacies (actinolite, epidote and chlorite zones) can occur around the potassic-altered rocks. In this example, the porphyry has been partially overprinted by a lithocap (silicic and advanced argillic alteration assemblages) that contains a domain of high sulfidation epithermal mineralization. The roots of the lithocap can produce a pyrite halo to the porphyry system. The degree of superposition of the lithocap into the porphyry system is contingent on uplift and erosion rates at the time of mineralization.
B: Schematic illustration of alteration zoning and overprinting relationships in an alkalic porphyry system, based on geological relationships from the Cadia East porphyry Cu-Au deposit (Tedder et al., 2001; Wilson 2003; Cooke et al., 2007). The alkalic equivalent of a lithocap contains less acidic alteration assemblages (albite – sericite – K-feldspar). The propylitic sub-facies are more complicated than in the calc-alkalic example, and calcium-bearing alteration minerals (calcite, actinolite, epidote, garnet) occur in the core of the deposit, in contrast to calc-alkalic porphyries. Inspirations for this diagram came from Sillitoe and Thompson (2006). Abbreviations: ab – albite; act – actinolite; anh – anhydrite; Au- gold; bi – biotite; bn – bornite; cb – carbonate; chl – chlorite; cp – chalcopyrite; epi – epidote; gt – garnet; hm – hematite; Kf – K-feldspar; lm – laumontite; mt – magnetite; pr – prehnite; py – pyrite; qz – quartz; ser – sericite; tm – tourmaline.

The Huckleberry Mine, formerly operated by Imperial Metals, 80 km south of the Stellar Property, may provide a useful guide to exploration. According to Christensen et al (2016):

"The initial discovery at Huckleberry was from follow-up of modest concentrations of copper in streams draining the deposits. Further examination led to the discovery of outcrops with chalcopyrite and malachite in the Main Zone and what was to become the Main Zone Extension. The Main Zone responded well to conventional soil sampling techniques, but the East Zone showed no response. Research done in the nineteen-nineties indicates that basal till may prove to be a superior sampling medium in searching for metal dispersal trains down-ice from mineral deposits. The down-ice dispersion of metals from the Huckleberry deposit has been well documented. However, the highest value (8924 ppm copper) reported in the survey was collected to the north and west of the Main Zone Pit, indicating a buried source of mineralization to the north. This sample was one of the pieces of evidence used in planning the 2004 drilling program which led to the discovery of the Main Zone Extension."

"The early geochemical surveys were invaluable in selecting drill targets at the Huckleberry deposit. Mineralized outcrops were present on the Main Zone but the East Zone did not outcrop, since it was covered with a blanket of till and glaciolacustrine clay. Geochemical response from the East Zone was negligible. Both deposits responded well to Induced Polarization geophysical surveys. Although the Main Zone Extension (MZX) was indicated in previous drilling, intersections were deep and were not included in early pit shells. Follow up of basal till surveys with Induced Polarization led to the identification of a mineralized outcrop on the MZX in 2004, and the drilling of DDH04-297 which was mineralized from surface."

Another possible analog to mineralization on the Stellar Property is the Dome Mountain Mine, 50 km northeast of the Stellar Property. According to MINFILE 093L 276:

"The Dome Mountain occurrence is located on Dome Mountain about 38 kilometres east of Smithers.

The Dome Mountain vein occurrence is located on the eastern limb of a southeast plunging open anticline and cuts across a thick sequence of amygdaloidal flows and lapilli tuffs of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Nilkitkwa Formation (Hazelton Group). Rocks in the hangingwall are sericitized near the vein and grade outward into strong chlorite alteration with local concentrations of epidote, quartz, carbonate and pyrite. Footwall rocks are generally less altered. Alteration varies both in thickness and intensity and in general, gold mineralization and intensity of alteration as positively correlated. Prospectors first staked claims on Dome Mountain in 1914 to cover several showings of gold-bearing quartz veins.

The quartz-carbonate vein averages about 2.7 metres in width and has a sharp footwall contact that appears to be sheared with associated gouge development. The vein is coincident with a narrow, weakly developed zone of bleached volcanic rocks. The hangingwall contact is gradational with a zone of pervasive sericite alteration that extends several metres into the wallrock. Both barren and galena-sphalerite bearing quartz stringers occur within this altered zone. Quartz stringers, with or without carbonate stringers, are common within the chlorite altered volcanic rocks away from the main vein.

Sulphide minerals in the Boulder vein constitute approximately 10 per cent of the vein mineralogy. In decreasing order of abundance the sulphide minerals are: pyrite (6 per cent), sphalerite (2.5 per cent), chalcopyrite (1 per cent), and galena-tetrahedrite-arsenopyrite (less than 1 per cent). Pyrite occurs are fine euhedral cubic crystals disseminated throughout the wallrock alteration and quartz veins. Coarse masses of pyrite also occur as well as some individual pyrite crystals up to one centimetre wide. Often, the pyrite crystals show evidence of crushing with the interstices filled with other sulphides. Aggregates of fine grained reddish brown sphalerite occur as irregular masses associated with pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite is commonly intergrown with pyrite. Fine-grained tetrahedrite, galena and arsenopyrite occur as disseminations, as thin fracture coatings, or as fine irregular masses with the other sulphides.

The Boulder vein and an associated splay are well defined along a 150 metre exploration drift completed in 1987. The vein strikes east and dips between 40 to 60 degrees south. It is a brecciated to massive quartz-carbonate vein cut and offset by several shear zones that have a similar trend to it. The vein pinches and swells from thicknesses of less than 1.0 metre to about 15.0 metres. Sulphide minerals occur in fractures or form massive banded concentrations within the quartz vein. Higher grade sections host semi-massive to massive concentrations of sulphides with coarse grained crystal aggregates, fracture fillings and disseminations. Gold occurs as fine grains along pyrite boundaries or is disseminated in quartz-carbonate micro-veinlets."

9 EXPLORATION

No exploration activities were performed for this report. This report represents a compilation of historical geochemical data and a discussion of the relationship of the geochemistry to previously completed geophysical surveys. The historical geochemical data are herein interpreted in terms of the 2018 aeromagnetic survey as a guide to further exploration. The geochemical data are drawn from different surveys by different companies at different times, sometimes analyzed by different labs and analytical methods and thus may not be directly comparable. These data can only be considered qualitative in nature and should only be used as a guide to further exploration.

Significant results of historical exploration work identified within the aeromagnetic anomalies are discussed below.

9.1 AEROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

In 2018, an airborne magnetic survey was completed over the entire Stellar Property. Shamrock Enterprises contracted Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. to fly a total of 1049 line-km along east-west oriented lines spaced at 200 m with orthogonal tie lines with a nominal spacing of 2000m (Figure 9-1). The survey was interpreted by C.J. Greig and Associates and presented in Assessment Report on Aeromagnetic Surveying at the Stellar Property (Albano, A.M and Mitchell, A.J. 2019 AR 38123).

Three priority areas (Big Dipper, Cassiopeia, Orion) were identified for exploration. Further interpretation by the current authors identified a fourth target, Lynx, in the northeastern part of the Property. These anomalies may represent the magnetic expressions of porphyry-style mineralized systems. Big Dipper lies within the northern part of the aeromagnetic high that hosts the Stars discovery; Cassiopeia is located about 16 km northeast of the Stars discovery; Orion covers a 10 km long aeromagnetic high, approximately 5 km north-northeast of the Stars discovery; and Lynx lies in the NE corner in the area of the historic showings. Big Dipper, Cassiopeia and Lynx are circular magnetic anomalies distinguished by magnetic lows within broad magnetic highs, possibly representing magnetite destructive alteration zones associated with porphyry systems. Orion hosts several circular to northwest or northeast trending linear magnetic anomalies, which may be interpreted to reflect porphyritic-dykes and stocks.

9.2 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

9.2.1 Lynx Aeromagnetic Anomaly

The Lynx anomaly lies in the northeastern corner of the Stellar Property, in the vicinity of the Jewelry Box and Ridge occurrences (Figure 9-1).

The **Jewelry Box Showing** consists of andesitic to rhyolitic flows of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) intruded by a granitic body that silicified the surrounding host rock. The massive andesitic flows exhibit epidote-quartz alteration with local disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite. Zones of quartz-iron carbonate alteration are generally along or within major fault zones and associated splays. Sampling by Atna returned the following significant assays from grab sampling of the Jewelry Box Showing (DeLancey, 1992):

Table 9-1. Summary of Significant Historical Assays from the Jewelry Box Showing

Sample Number	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Gold
PS-618	-	-	0.21 oz/t
PS-619	-	-	1.21 oz/t
PS-620	-	-	0.08 oz/t
PD-22	6203	75.3	390 ppb
PD-22B	812	10.8	4180 ppb
PD-22B EXTRA	13085	13.4	1340 ppb
PD-22C	561	4	350 ppb
PD-22D	1017	5.3	2100 ppb
PD-22E	564	8.7	1490 ppb
PD-22F	150	3.8	3630 ppb
PD-22G	10137	21.8	1010 ppb
PD-22H	1149	3	530 ppb
PD-22I	197	12	750 ppb
PD-91-30	595	2.7	1010 ppb
PD-91-31	489	2.9	630 ppb
PD-91-32	909	4.4	470 ppb
PD-91-33	11645	9.7	940 ppb
E-92-PD-7	19960	13.3	2350 ppb

In 2012, International Samuel drilled the Jewelry Box showing. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-01 returned an intersection of 398 ppb Au and 2620 ppm Cu over 0.45m. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-02 returned an intersection of 2230 ppb Au and 3020 ppm Cu over 0.45 m. The orientations and true widths of these intersections are not known.

The **Ridge Showing** is exposed on the side of a fault depression is characterized by quartz-pyrite vein style mineralization within silicified andesitic rocks. The exposed part of the vein is approximately 1 m wide. The following significant assays were obtained from the Ridge Showing (DeLancey, 1992):

Table 9-2: Summary of Significant Historical Assays from the Ridge Showing

Sample Number	Silver (ppm)	Gold
PS-627	-	0.32 oz/t
PD-14A	2.9	18300 ppb
PD-14B	17.5	4250 ppb
PD- 14C	4.4	5640 ppb
PD-14D	25.5	7660 ppb

Sample PD-E-91-19 returned 67,284 ppm Cu, 133.4 ppm Ag and 137 ppb Au. Sample PD-E-91-6 returned 22,010 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 53 ppb Au. Sample PD-E-91-24 returned 1,022 ppm Cu, 21.8 ppm Ag and 3,650 ppb Au. Maps of rock sampling data are presented in Figure 9-2, Figure 9-3, and Figure 9-4.

A soil geochemical survey was conducted over this area by Atna in 1993 (DeLancey, ARIS 23219). According to DeLancey (1993), soil development in the vicinity of the Jewelry Box and Ridge showings is poor. 'A' horizon soils were sampled, since 'B' and 'C' horizons are absent or poorly developed. No soil samples could be collected in areas of talus boulders or swamp. The samples were analyzed only for Au, but Au is strongly anomalous within the area of the grid.

Soil lines sampled by Noranda in 1989 (Liskowich 1989; ARIS 19332) show elevated values for Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, As and Sb in this area. Soils and silts downslope to the north show anomalous values for the same metals. Maps of soil sampling data are presented in Figure 9-5 and Figure 9-6.

The noted presence of porphyritic intrusive rocks, skarn and hornfels indicate a potential for porphyry copper style mineralization, while the presence of faults indicates the potential for structurally-controlled polymetallic vein systems. The association of these features with a magnetic low makes the Ridge-Jewelry Box area a high priority exploration target.

9.2.2 Cassiopeia Aeromagnetic Anomaly

The Cassiopeia aeromagnetic anomaly lies to the south of the Number 51 showing (Figure 9-1).

The **Number 51 Showing** is reported to contain molybdenum mineralization within a Cretaceous-Tertiary porphyry stock intruding Lower Jurassic volcanics of the Hazelton Group (MINFILE: 093L 051); however assay values have not been reported.

A small number of silt samples collected in the area of the Cassiopeia anomaly in 2012 by International Samuel are anomalous in Cu, Mo, Ag, As and Sb. Sample 2012-108 returned 38.4 ppm Cu, 4.47 ppm Mo, 158 ppm As, 0.31 ppm Ag and 0.2 ppm Au. Sample 2012-111 returned 44.7 ppm Cu, 3.12 ppm Mo, 128 ppm As, 0.35 ppm Ag and 0.2 ppm Au. Sample 2012-112 returned 44.3 ppm Cu, 3.61 ppm Mo, 96.9 ppm As, 0.31 ppm Ag and 0.2 ppm Au. Sample 2012-115 returned 42.2 ppm Cu, 3.48 ppm Mo, 57.2 ppm As, 0.28 ppm Ag and 0.2 ppm Au (Figure 9-7and Figure 9-8).

A limited amount of sampling yielded significant results. The geochemistry combined with a magnetic low make the Cassiopeia anomaly a high priority exploration target.

9.2.3 Big Dipper Aeromagnetic Anomaly

Very little geochemical data is available for the southern and southwestern areas of the Stellar Property, including the Big Dipper aeromagnetic anomaly (Figure 9-1). Limited surveys undertaken in 2012 and 2019 by previous owners returned no significant anomalies. However, the presence of an aeromagnetic anomaly and proximity to M3 Metals Stars porphyry copper project make the Big Dipper anomaly worthy of additional work.

9.2.4 Orion Aeromagnetic Anomaly

Limited historical geochemical information is available in the vicinity of the Orion aeromagnetic anomaly. Rimfire Minerals conducted a limited program near the northwest corner of the present Stellar Property in 2007 (Lui, 2007). Stream sediment sample G001201 returned 6 ppb Au and 51.8 ppm Cu. Rock grab sample returned 198 ppb Au and 4140 ppm Cu. Unfortunately, the data for this program are incomplete in the assessment report records.

Open File 1361 returned anomalous values from streams draining the area. S ample 861659 returned 40 ppb Au and 18 ppm Cu. Most of the samples from this area showed small quantities of Cu (Figure 9-9).

The Orion anomaly represents a large area with limited data. Mineral potential should be evaluated with silt sampling and prospecting.

9.2.5 Other targets

There are no available aeromagnetic data or historical geochemical data available for the southern area within the Chiller and Swiller claims. On the satellite imagery the area appears to be overlain with hummocky ablation till and kettle lakes, so it is likely that little or no outcrop is available. This is an optional exploration target.

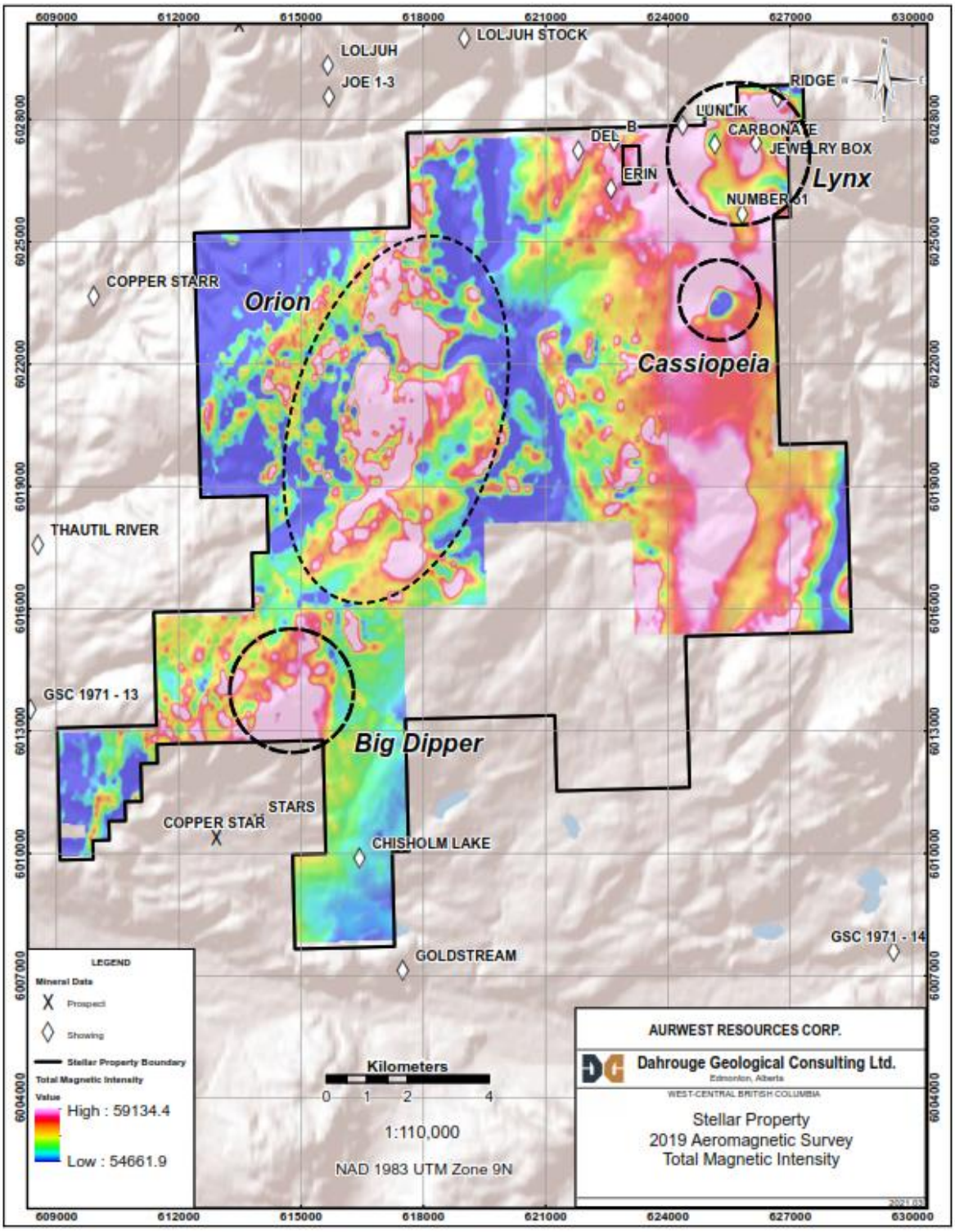

Figure 9-1. Stellar Property Aeromagnetic Anomalies

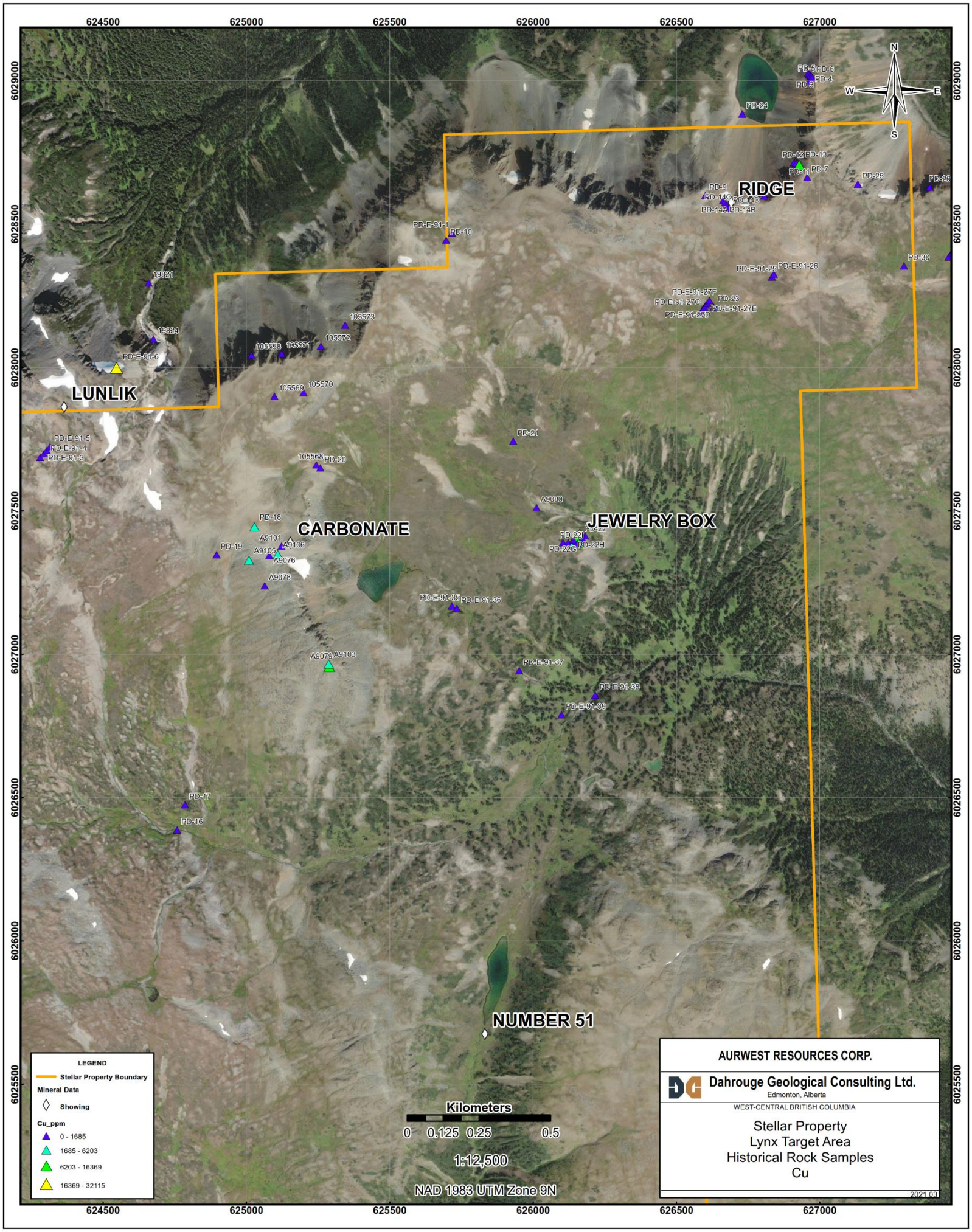

Figure 9-2: Lynx Target Area Historical Rock Samples Cu

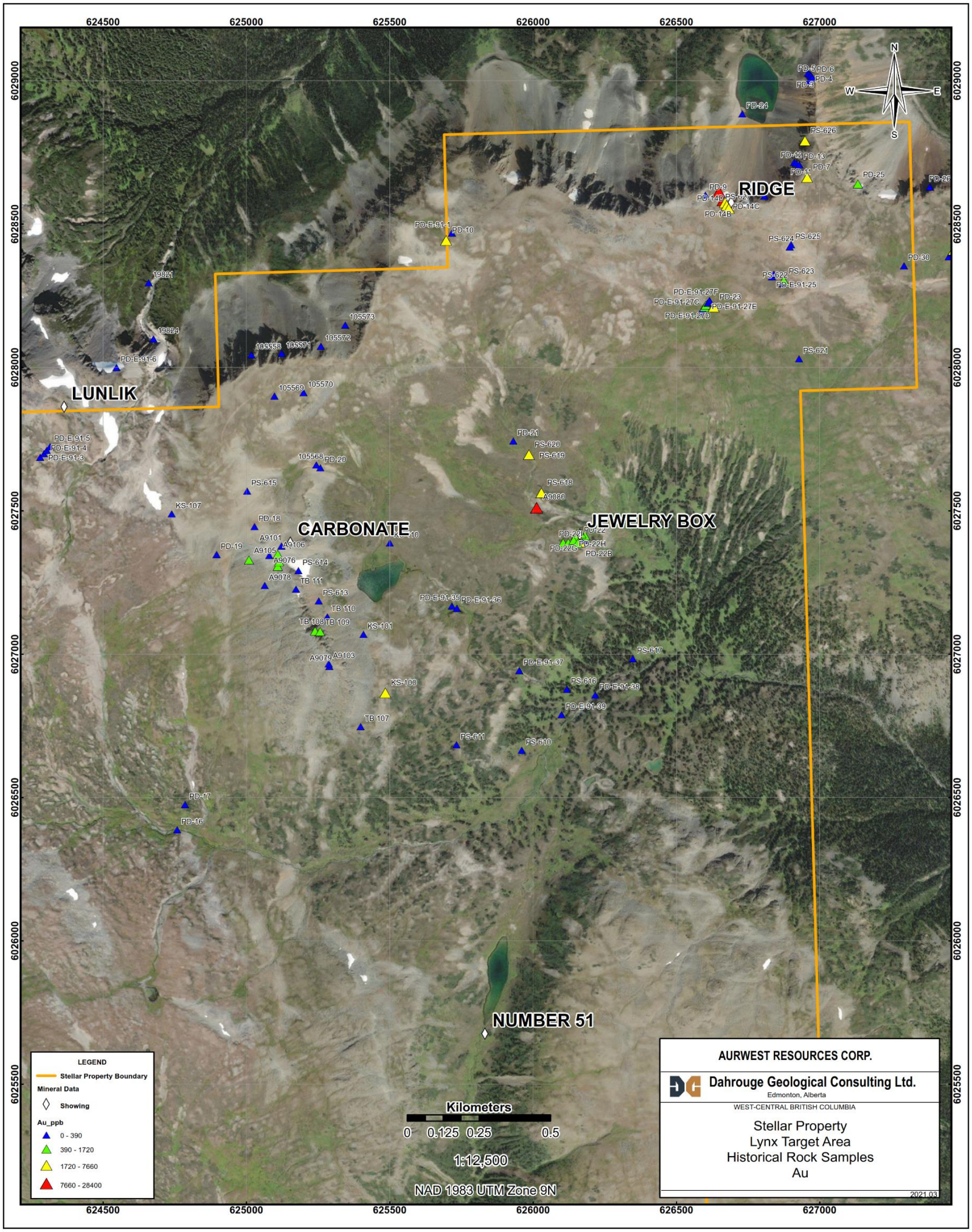

Figure 9-3: Lynx Target Area Historical Rock Samples Au

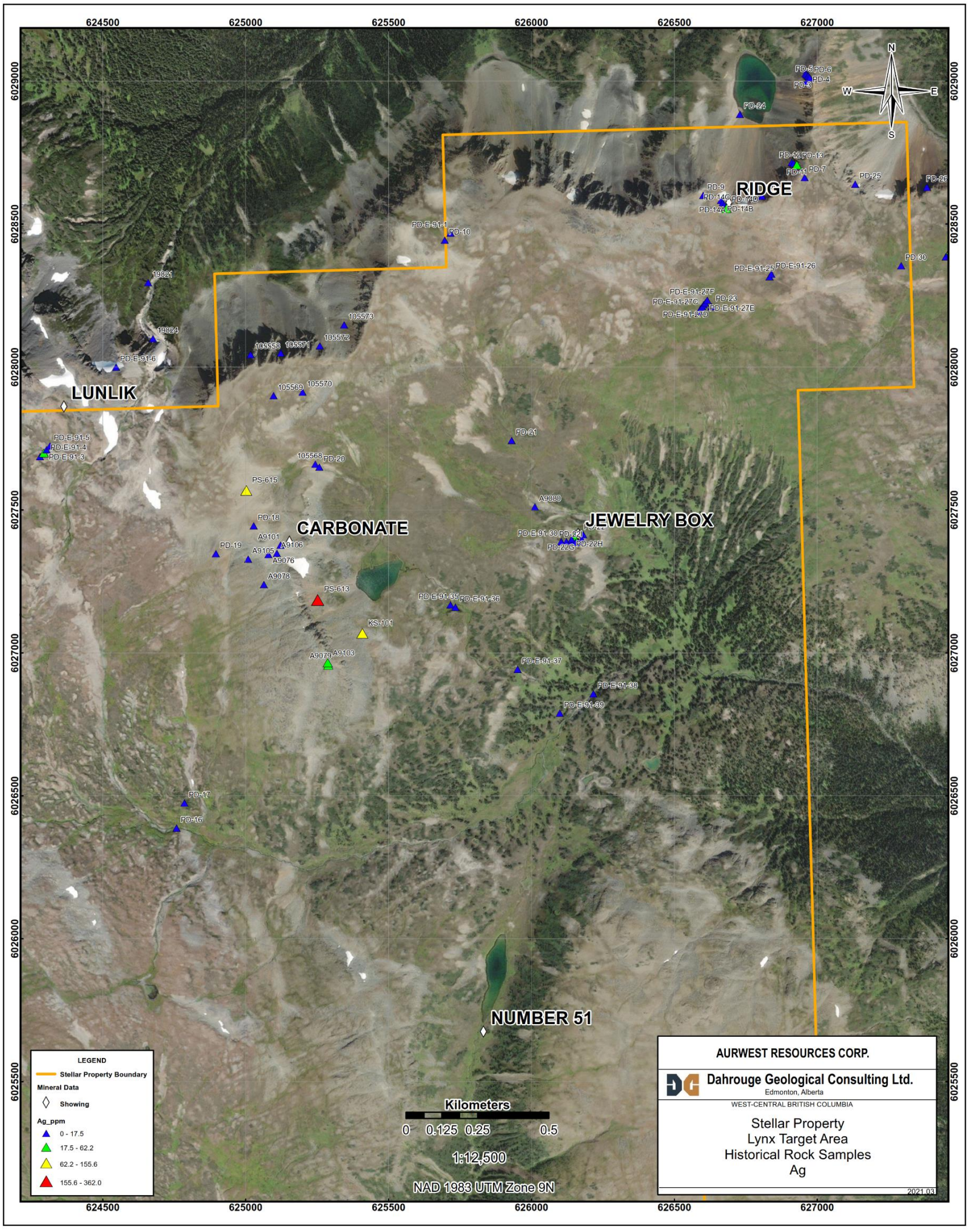

Figure 9-4: Lynx Target Area Historical Rock Samples Ag

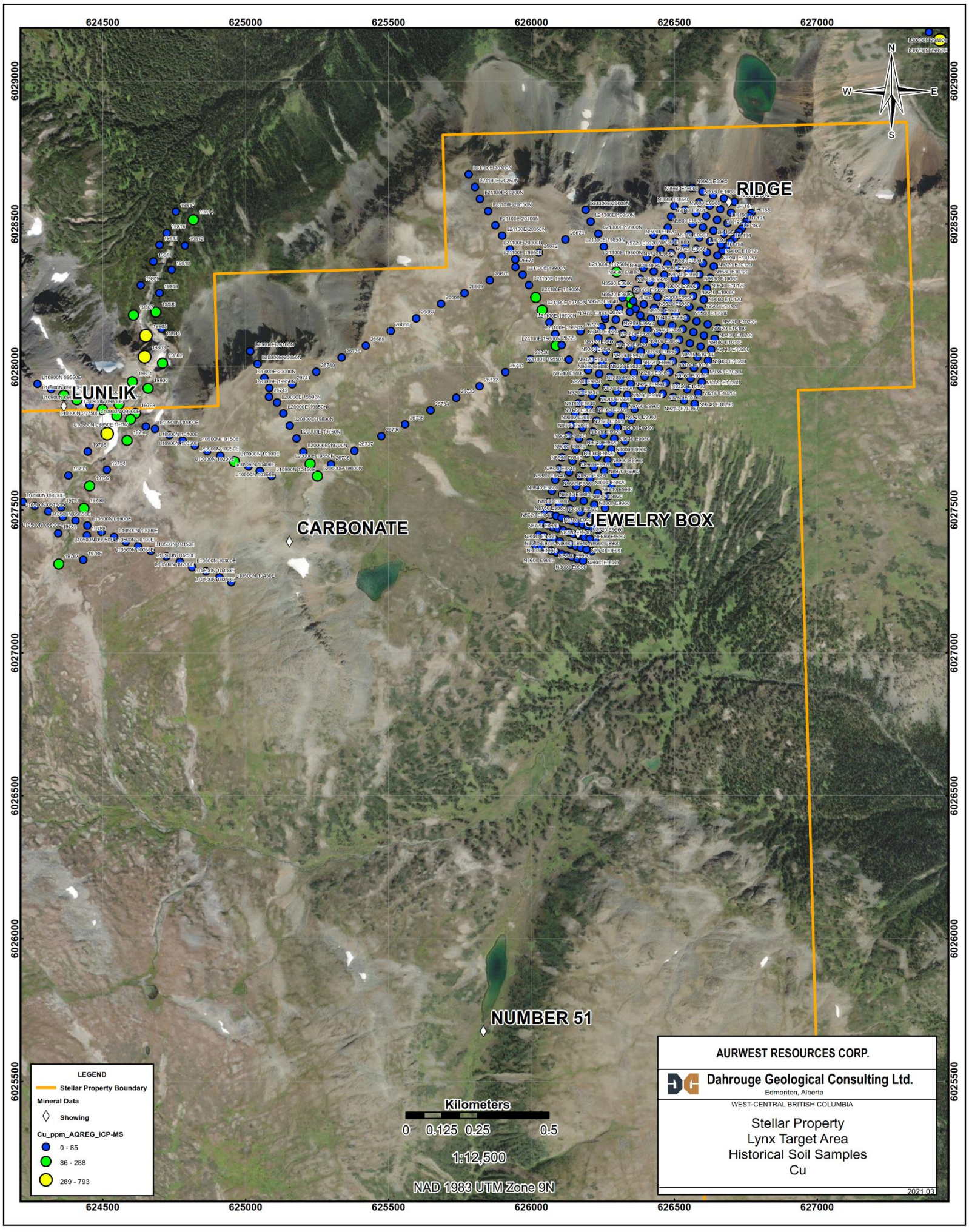

Figure 9-5: Lynx Target Area Historical Soil Samples Cu

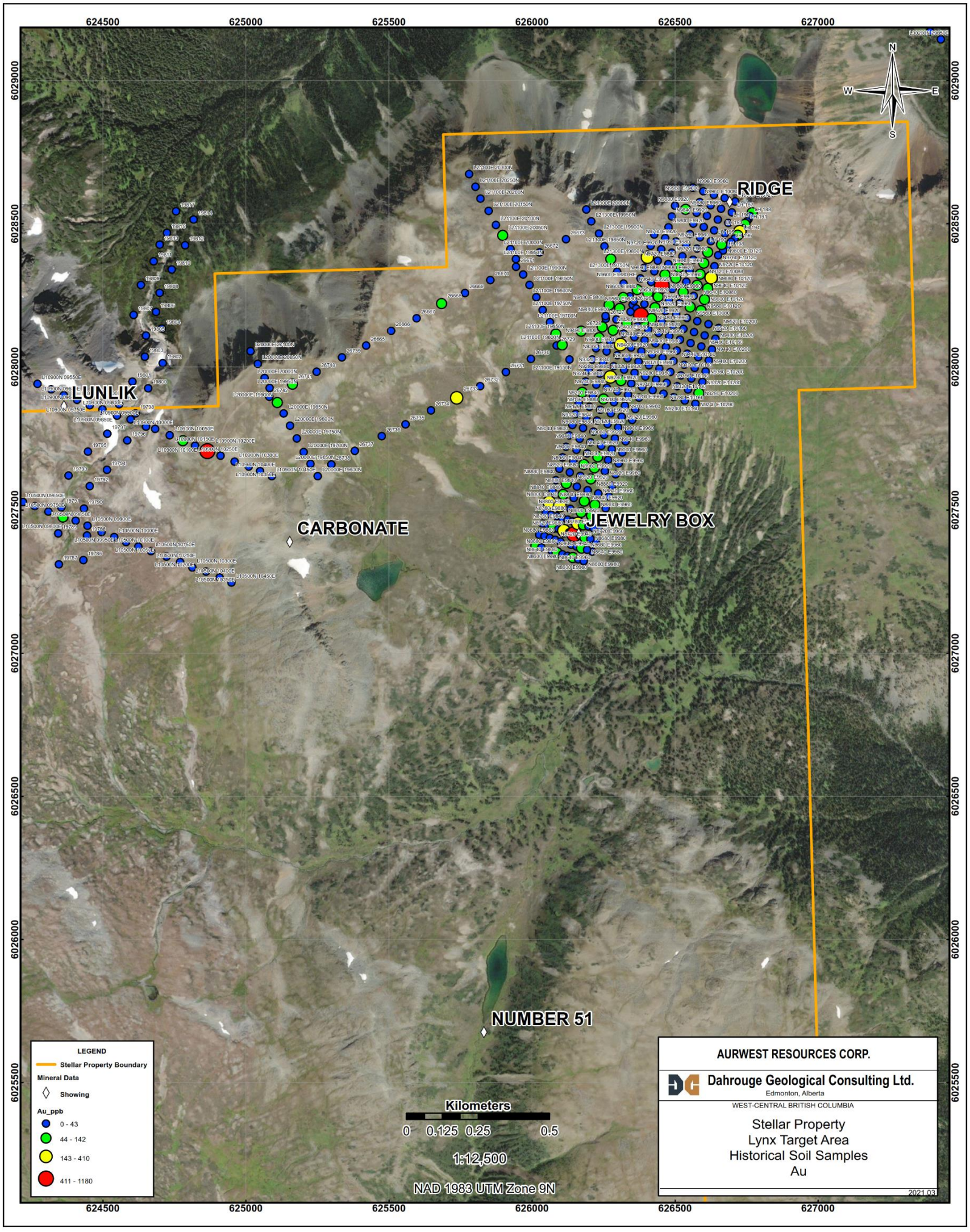

Figure 9-6: Lynx Target Area Historical Soil Samples Au

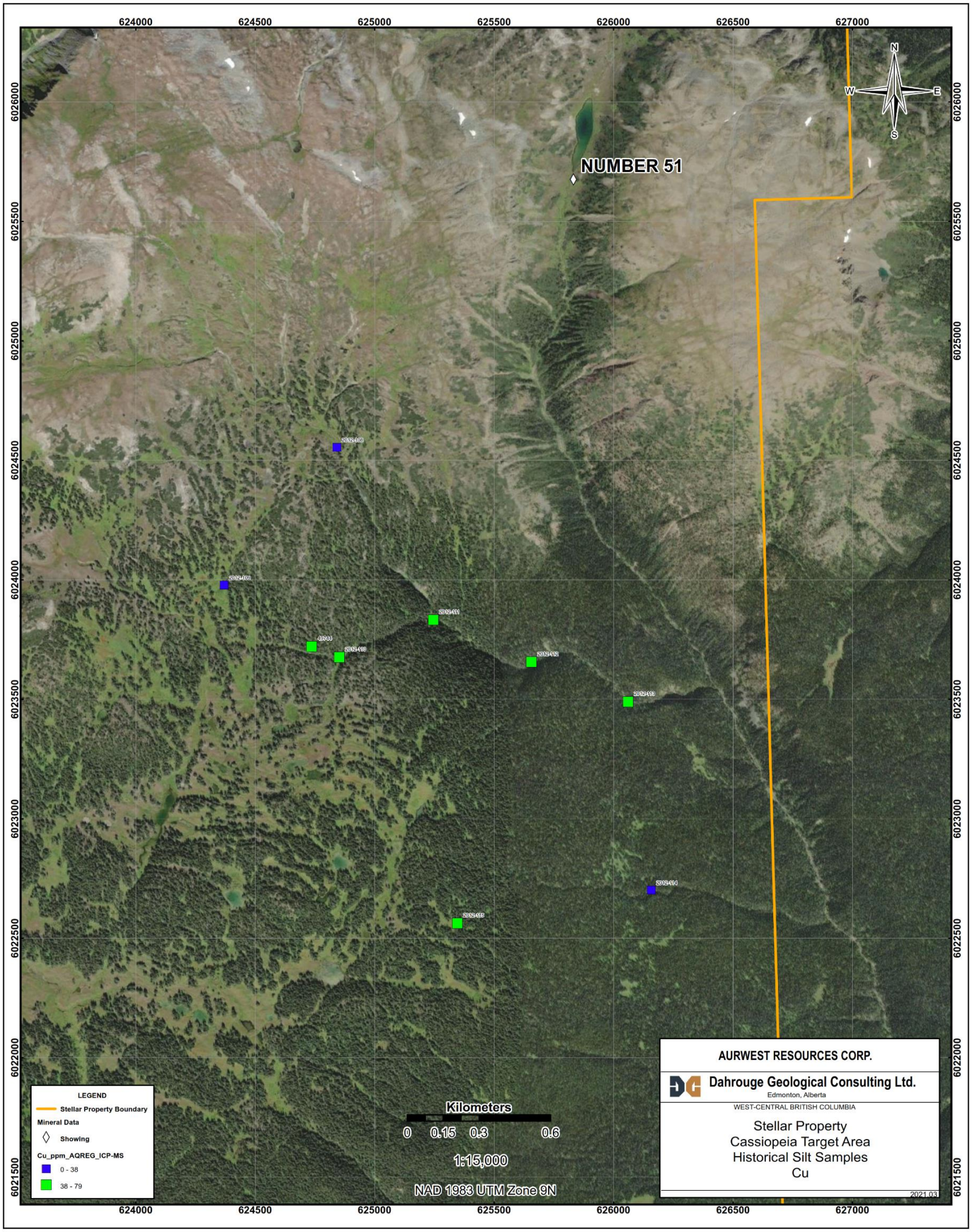

Figure 9-7: Cassiopiea Target Area Historical Silt Samples Cu

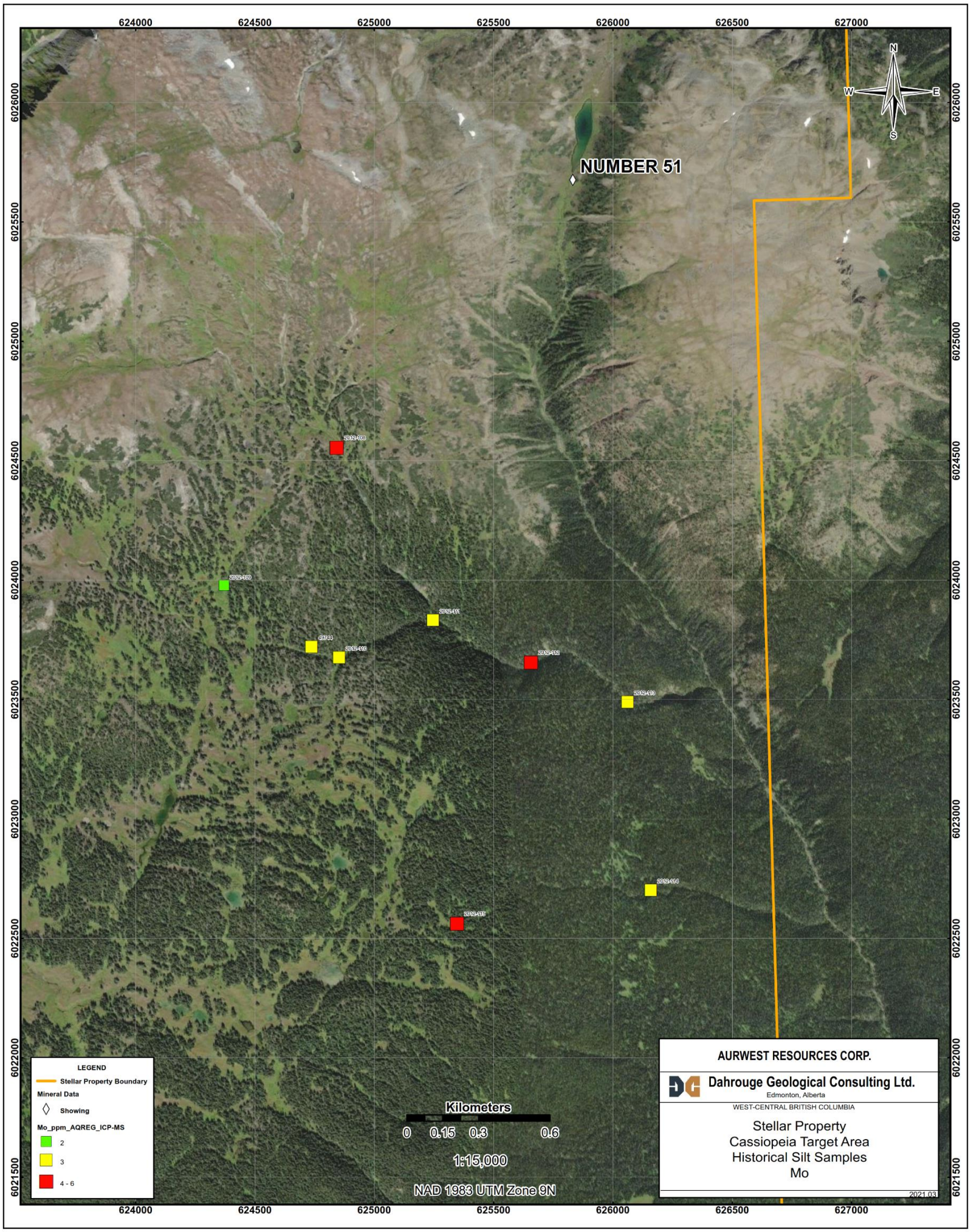

Figure 9-8: Cassiopiea Target Area Historical Silt Samples Mo

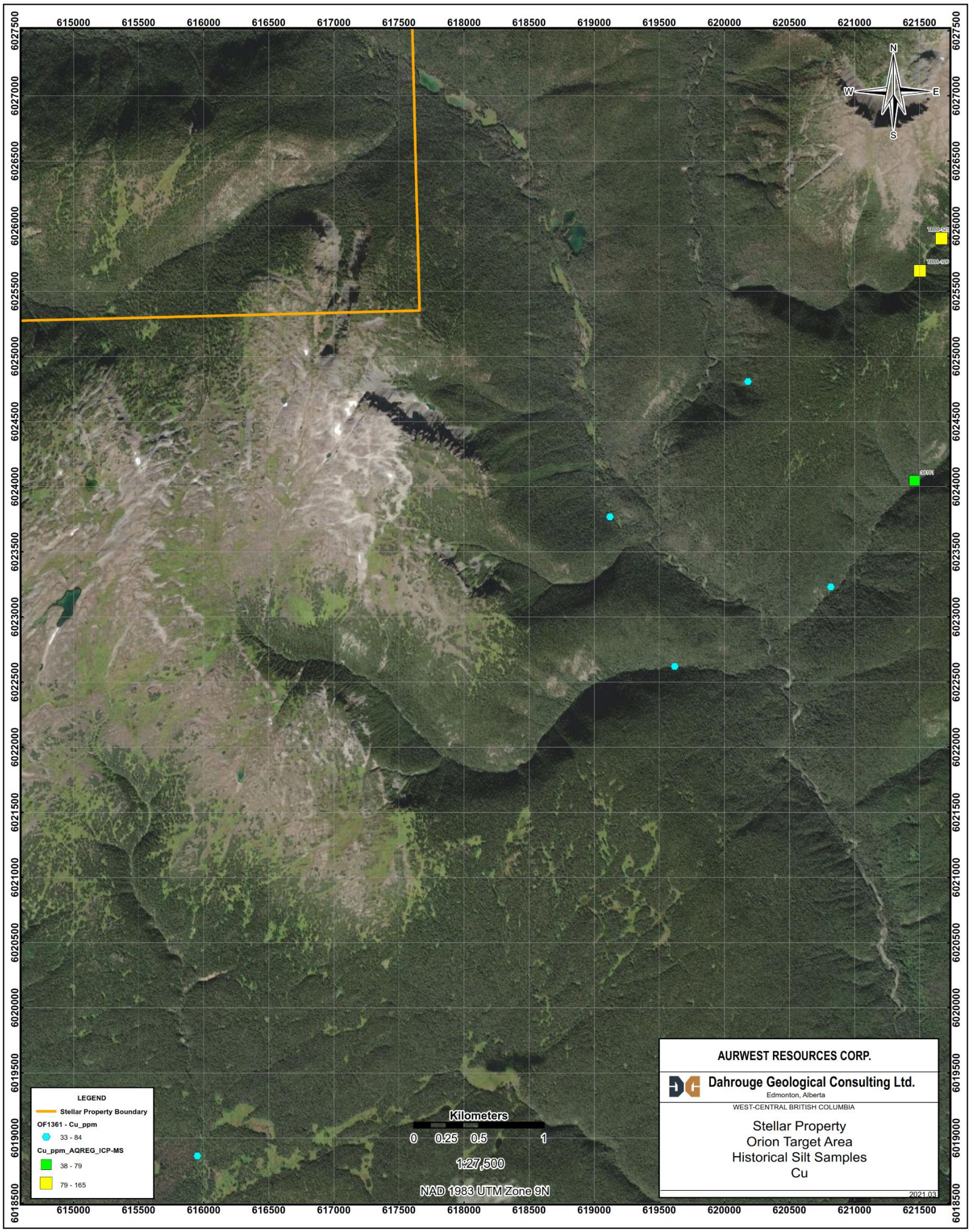

Figure 9-9: Orion Target Area Historical Silt Samples Cu

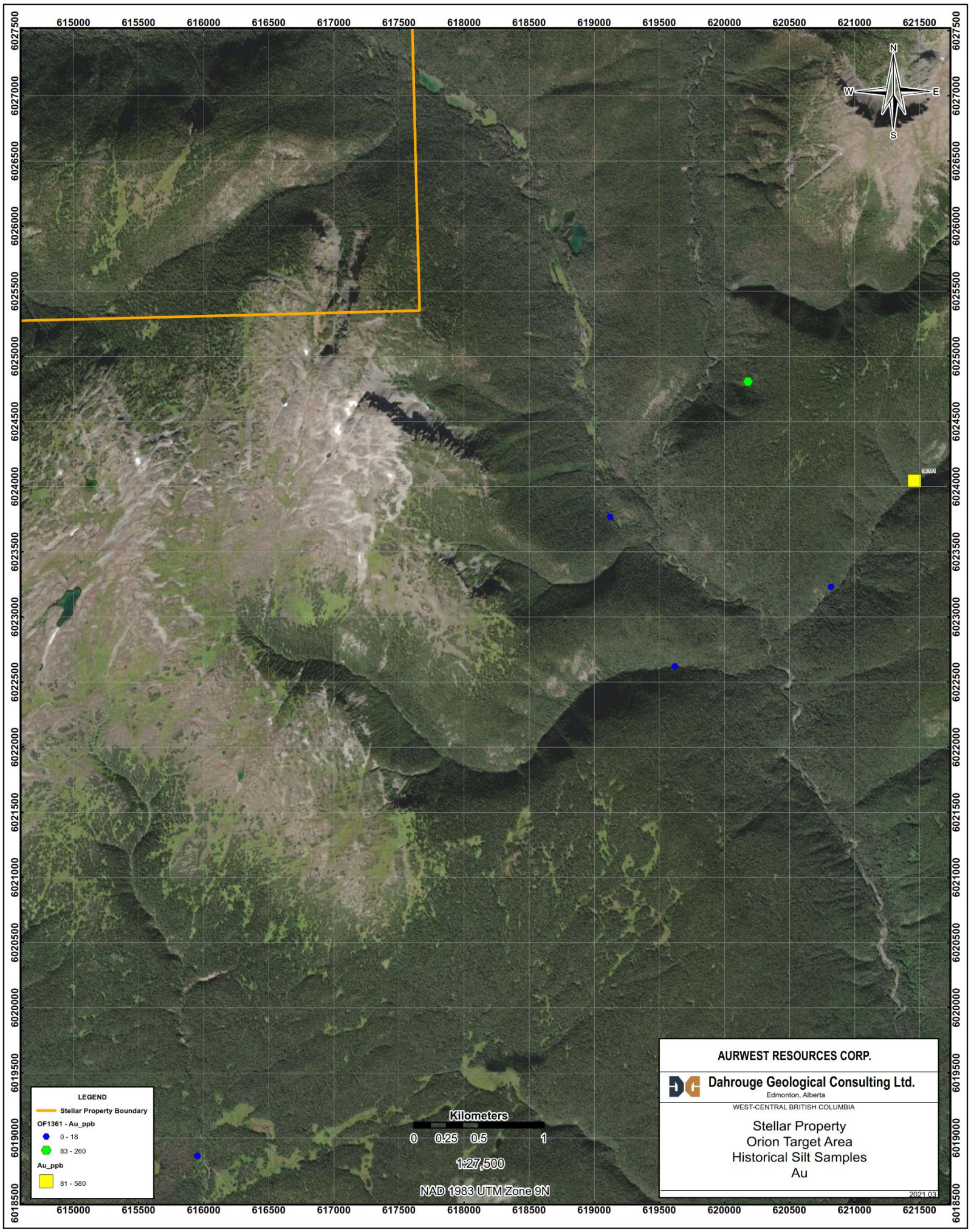

Figure 9-10: Orion Target Area Historical Silt Samples Au

10 DRILLING

No Drilling has been completed on the Property by Aurwest or affiliated companies.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

No samples were collected for the purpose of this report and no analyses were performed.

The authors have not conducted a site visit to the Stellar Property. The Stellar Property qualifies as an "early-stage exploration property" under Part 1.1 of NI 43-101 in that no drilling or trenching is proposed. Section 6.2 (2) states that "Subsection (1) does not apply to an issuer provided that:

(a) the property that is the subject of the technical report is an early-stage exploration property;
(b) the issuer discloses in the technical report, and in the disclosure that the technical report supports, that a personal inspection by a qualified person was not conducted, the reasons why, and the intended time frame to complete the personal inspection.

The Canadian Securities Administration CSA Staff Notice 51-360 further states that "for an 'early-stage exploration property' (as defined in NI 43-101), subsection 6.2(2) of NI 43-101 permits the issuer to file a technical report without a current personal inspection when seasonal weather conditions preclude a site visit. For issuers with early-stage mineral properties, faced with analogous travel restrictions, exemptive relief may be possible."

At the time of writing, the Stellar Property is covered in snow and largely inaccessible. Travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic further complicate a site visit. A site visit will be made when the snow melts and the roads firm up and travel restrictions are eased. A field program is planned for the summer of 2021.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The authors have examined the airborne survey data collected by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. and the subsequent interpretation by C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd., presented in the report titled "Assessment Report on Airborne Magnetic Surveying at the Stellar Property".

The authors independent findings are that the aeromagnetic maps produced are consistent and are suitable to be used with respect to the Property.

For the purposes of this report, historical geochemical data from available assessment reports were digitized and compiled into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were drawn from the British Columbia Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources ARIS database. The reports used for this compilation are:

- ARIS 17994: Geological and Geochemical Report on the ERIN 2 and 4 Claims. Pardoe, A.J. 1988
- ARIS 18002: Assessment Report: The Geochemistry of the Emerson Creek Property. Harivel, Colin, 1988
- ARIS 18032: Geochemical and Geological Report on the Houston-Tommy Property. Campbell, Terrence, 1988
- ARIS 19293: Assessment Report - The Geochemistry of Emerson Creek Property. Harivel, Colin, 1989
- ARIS 19332: Assessment Report - Geochemistry and Geology of the Houston-Tommy Property. Liskowich, Mark, 1989
- ARIS 19360: Geological and Geochemical Report on the Erin 2 and Erin 4 Claims. Harrison, Don, 1989
- ARIS 20391: Geochemical (Rock) Report on the Emerson Mineral Property. DeLancey, Peter R., 1990
- ARIS 21888: Geochemical (Rock) Report on the Emerson Mineral Property. DeLancey, Peter R., 1991
- ARIS 22638: Geological, Geochemical (Rock), Geophysical (VLF) Report on the Emerson Mineral Property. DeLancey, Peter R. 1992
- ARIS 23219: Geochemical (Soil) Report on the Emerson Mineral Property. DeLancey, Peter R. 1993
- ARIS 24121: Assessment Report on the Erin Property. Carpenter, T.H., 1993
- ARIS 26076: Geochemical Assessment Report on the Erin Property. Carpenter, T.H., 1999
- ARIS 29625: 2007 Rimfire Minerals Corporation 2007 Geological and Geochemical Report on Patti Walker Group Project; Copper Starr Claims. Lui, Derek K, 2007.
- ARIS 33445: 2012 Technical Assessment Report on the West and Thompson Property. Ledwon, Anastasia, 2012
- ARIS 33491: Assessment Report The Jewelry Box Property. Strickland, Derrick, 2013
- ARIS 34545: October 2012 Technical Assessment Report on the West & Thompson Property. Beck, Richard, 2012
- ARIS 38169: Assessment Report on Soil Geochemical Sampling Starpower Property. Walus, Alojzy A., 2019

Additional data for stream sediment, lake sediment and water analyses were drawn from Open File 1361: 1987 Regional stream, lake sediment and water geochemical reconnaissance data, British Columbia [NTS 93L].

Historical maps and sample location data extracted from government assessment reports filed by previous operators were verified with modern orthoimagery. Historical maps were converted from PDF to JPG format, imported into Esri™'s ArcMap, and overlaid on modern orthoimagery for the Stellar Property. Topography and distinct features such as lakes, rivers, and streams were used as control points for georeferencing the historical maps. Georeferenced map quality was assessed based on root mean square (RMS) error, georeference control point residual values, the resulting orientation of the north arrow on the historical map relative to ArcMap's north, and a scale check to ensure that the scale on the georeferenced map correlated to ArcMap's "Measure" tool (Figure 12-1). For RMS error and residual values, the closer the values to zero, the more accurate the resultant georeference is considered.

Historical sample locations were digitised into Esri™ shapefile format with spatial data in NAD_1983_UTM_Zone 9N (WKID: 26909). The digitised historical sample locations were then linked to their source reports, the corresponding analytical data, and assigned an overall reliability rank for compilation from 1-4. A reliability rank of 1 was reserved for modern survey data only, with sample locations having been recorded by GPS and full location details disclosed (Easting, Northing, and Elevation). A reliability rank of 4 was assigned to any samples digitised from historical maps where the RMS error and residual values could not be reduced to a near-zero value during georeferencing. Most of the historical samples have an assigned reliability of 2. It is the authors' opinion that the historical sample locations are fairly represented in the area of their original collection but should not be considered as fixed, absolute positions. Errors may still remain due to distortion of the original paper maps and the scanning processes utilized for the ARIS database.

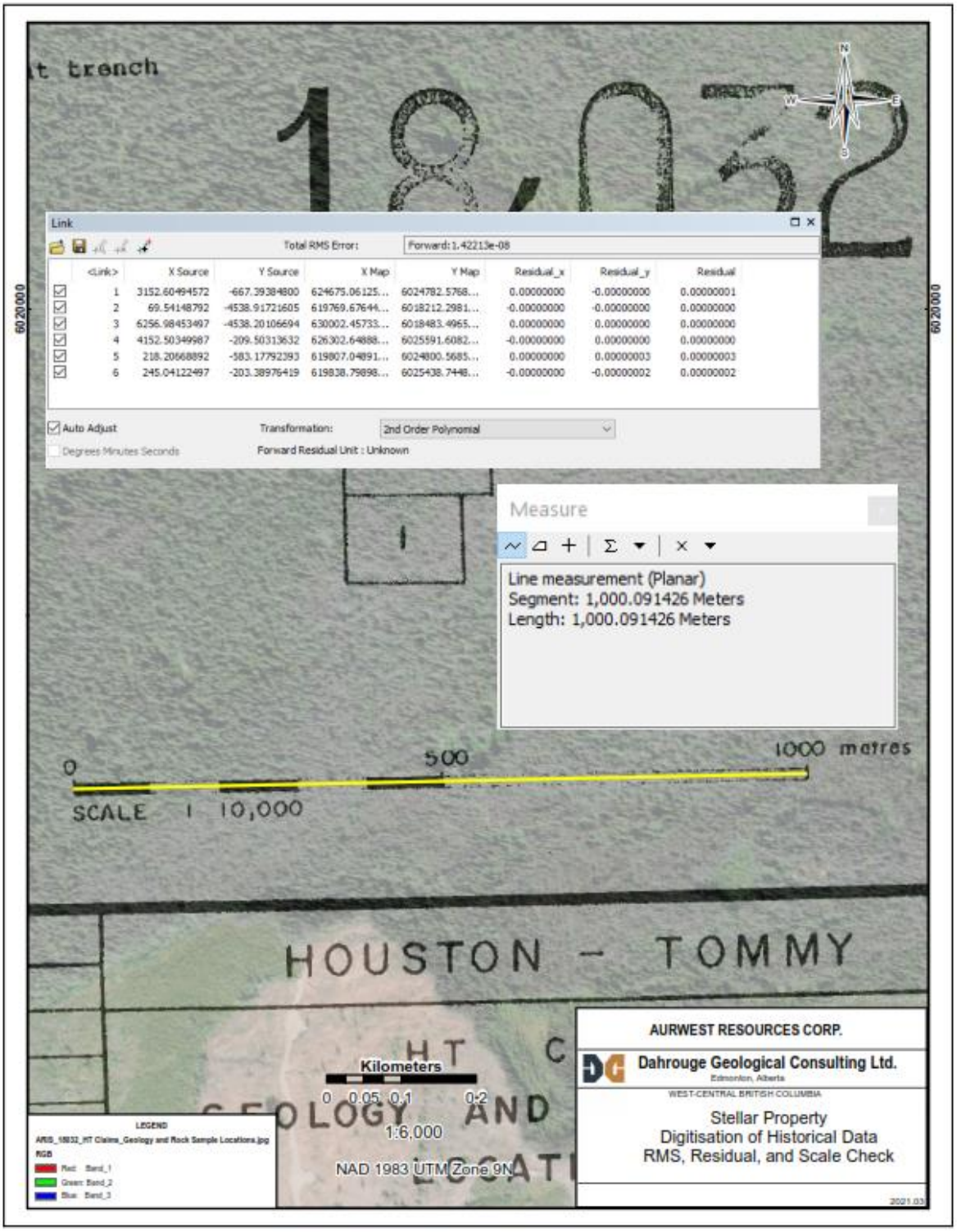

Figure 12-1. Digitisation of Historical Data – RMS, Residual, and Scale Check

It is the authors' opinion that the data produced meets the required standard for this technical report.

The data are drawn from different surveys by different companies at different times, sometimes using different labs and analytical methods and may not be directly comparable. The data can only be considered qualitative in nature and should only be used as a guide to further exploration.

Sample locations and data sources are shown in Figure 12-2 and Figure 12-3.

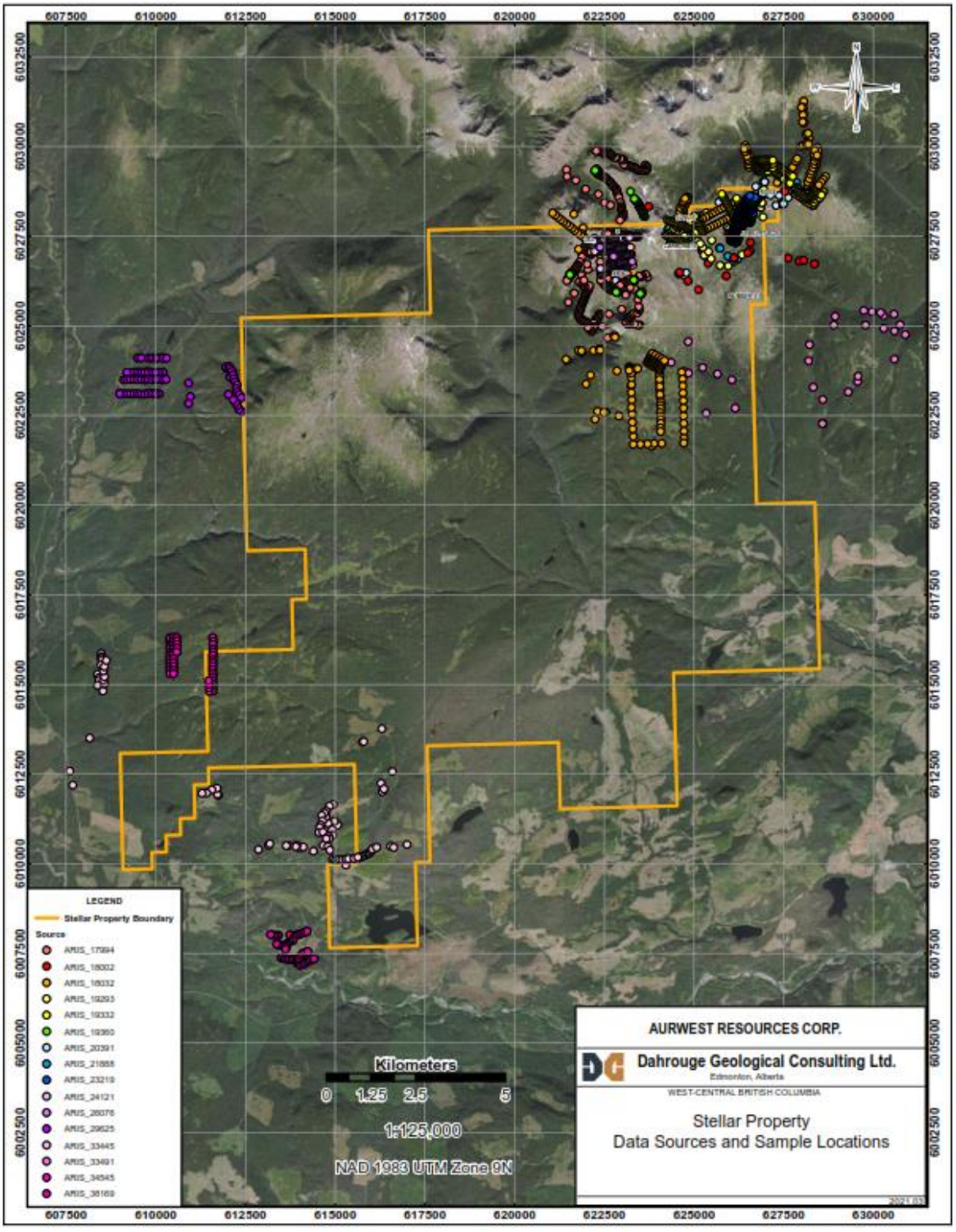

Figure 12-2. Digitisation of Historical Data – Data Sources and Sample Locations

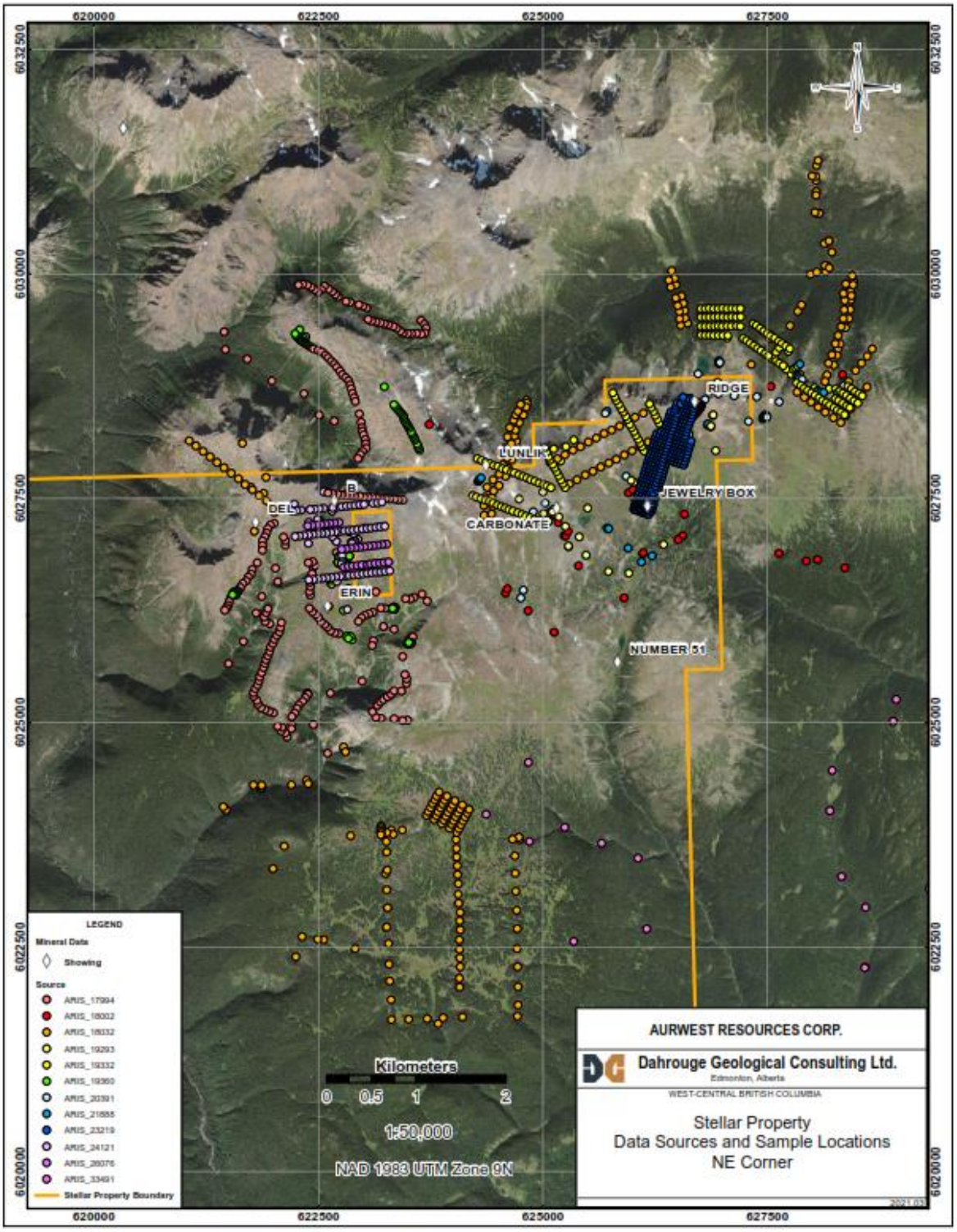

Figure 12-3. Digitisation of Historical Data – Data Sources and Sample Locations, NE Corner

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property by the Company or its affiliates.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimation has been completed on the Property by the Company or its affiliates.

15 To 22 – Not Applicable (Early-Stage Project)

The Stellar Property is an early-stage exploration project. Sections 15 through 22, as defined by NI 43-101 are not relevant to this report and have been omitted.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In 2018, ML Gold's Stars porphyry copper-gold-silver molybdenum prospect was discovered through glacial till cover in a flat lying are approximately 2 km southwest of the Stellar Property. On February 28, 2018 ML Gold Corp. (now M3 Metals Corp) announced a new discovery in diamond drill hole DDH18SS004 that intersected 204m averaging 0.45% Cu which included 40.2m averaging 0.95% Cu (News Release Feb. 28, 2018 https://www.m3metalscorp.com/). This discovery sparked a significant amount of interest in the general area, although mineralization at M3 Metals Stars prospect is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Stellar property.

According to Rishy-Maharaj (2019),

"On the Copper Star Property mineralization consists of low-grade copper, silver, molybdenum, and gold. Mineralization is seen as porphyry-style vein-hosted and disseminated sulfides, consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with trace amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Mineralization is contained in both volcanic and intrusive rocks, with variable alteration and silicification, concentrated on an east-west striking major lithologic boundary, which is roughly coincident with the 2018 discovery 'Tana Zone'. Due to the lack of outcrop and extensive till cover on the Property, most lithologic data is gained by logging of rock samples from diamond drilling."

"During 2017-2018 exploration season, a property-scale airborne magnetic survey was completed over the Copper Star claim group. The final magnetic survey data indicated a 6 km wide circle of strongly magnetic rocks, which are noticeably cut by a 400-meter-wide, 2000-meter-long magnetic low feature. The magnetic low feature was shown to be coincident with a strong near-surface (25m) chargeability high from historical IP (Induced Polarization) data. Drilling was focused on the central magnetic low feature, in areas with coincident shallow IP chargeability anomalies. Using this approach, drill hole DD18SS004 intersected 204 m of 0.45% Cu and 1.64 g/t Ag."

"Further drilling was completed in this area using 100 m center spacing, which intersected additional intervals of porphyry-style mineralization at the subsequently named Tana Zone."

"Copper and molybdenum mineralization occur as low-grade porphyry-style veinlets, stockworks, and disseminations. Mineralization is usually best developed near the stock contacts between the intrusive and volcanic country rock, as occurs at the Huckleberry Mine deposit, which is located 60 km to the south of the Copper Star Property. Mineralization is also hosted in the volcanic rock itself, where it forms proximal to the younger intrusive stocks, usually within a pervasively hornfelsed and silicified alteration zone, close to the intrusive heat and fluid source.

"The alteration patterns within the local intrusions are systematic, and commonly include an inner potassic (K-feldspar, biotite) zone coincident with better grades of mineralization, followed by a gradational outward transition to a phyllic or quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) zone, and then finally a distal chlorite-epidote-calcite propylitic zone."

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Companies and active members of partnerships conducting mineral exploration activities in British Columbia may be eligible for a mining exploration tax credit (METC) of 20%. Eligible activities include prospecting, geological surveys, drilling, trenching, digging test pits, preliminary sampling, environmental studies and community consultations to obtain a right, license, or privilege to determine the existence, location, or quality of a mineral resource. Areas affected by Mountain Pine Beetle are eligible for an enhanced credit of 30% of qualified exploration expenditures. The credit must be claimed within 18 months of the end of the tax year.

The authors are not aware of any other relevant data.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 CONCLUSIONS

- The Stellar project is an early-stage exploration project and is considered to have good potential to host both copper porphyry and structurally controlled gold deposits.
- The geology of the property comprises mafic volcanics of the Hazelton Group intruded by stocks and plugs of dioritic composition and felsic (some porphyritic) dikes.
- Historical exploration has consistently outlined large areas of anomalous copper-gold-molybdenum concentrations in stream and soil surveys.
- Numerous rock samples returned greater than 1.0% copper with significant concentrations of gold and in some cases molybdenum.
- Numerous samples returned higher grade gold concentration associated with significant arsenic values in a structurally controlled setting.
- The past exploration efforts appear to have been focussed on keeping the mineral tenures in good standing and not on systematic exploration for porphyry copper systems.
- Prior exploration focussed on copper mineralization with no discussion or treatment of the trace elements associated with the copper mineralization.
- No emphasis was placed on the mineralized skarnification and hornfelsing processes; both are characteristic of wet intrusions that typically are the causative intrusions in porphyry copper deposits.
- High-grade gold values up to 1.2 oz/t were not emphasized despite reference to the mineralization present within the Stellar Property as analogous to the Dome Mountain gold deposit (medium grade 10.0-15 g/t gold) located 50 km northeast of the Stellar Property.
- The surface results for copper-gold-silver-molybdenum appear to be wide-spread and no explanation as to the source of these metals has been put forth. The distribution of these metals along with Bulkley intrusive plugs into Hazelton volcanics provides a compelling case for a porphyry copper system.
- Regional scale faults with significant areas of silicification have been mapped on the property but no systematic follow-up exploration of these results have been undertaken.
- The historical (Granges) and recent (International Samuel) drilling describe Kspar (potassic) alteration as pervasive and as envelopes along quartz veins. No significance was placed on this alteration in relation to a porphyry copper system.

25.2 INTERPRETATION

- The presence of stocks and plugs of dioritic composition and felsic (some porphyritic) dikes suggests a multi-phase intrusion at depth with the felsic dikes possibly representing the cupola of a buried intrusive.
- In JB-DD-12-01, trace element data indicated a strong pervasive barium anomaly typical of an alteration front (the alteration releases barium from feldspars and transports the barium to the outer edges of the alteration front) associated with a large porphyry copper system.
- Skarn and hornfels associated with mineralization in the historic showings is consistent with high grade distal veins related to porphyry copper systems.
- The copper mineralization chalcopyrite-bornite combined with significant molybdenum concentrations in rock samples are consistent with what would be expected either in or in proximity to a porphyry system.

- Trace element data from rock and core samples where available strongly suggests evidence of alteration fronts typical of a porphyry system.
- Based on regional magnetic signatures, four areas of the Stellar Property exhibit an aeromagnetic signature suggestive of the presence of a porphyry copper system.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program is recommended to evaluate the porphyry copper potential of the aeromagnetic anomalies.

Phase I will comprise silt sampling, prospecting, and detailed geological mapping (lithologies, alteration, mineralogical associations, controls on mineralization, width of mineralized structures) of the targets discussed in Section 9.2.

Exploration in the northeast corner, in the vicinity of the Lynx target, should concentrate on detailed geological mapping of lithologies, alteration, mineralization styles and structures along with prospecting and detailed sampling of the known showings and any additional mineralized zones identified. Access to this area may be available by ATV via the former Phelps Dodge bulldozer trail, but the condition and availability of the trail is not known at this time. Helicopter support will probably be required.

Exploration of the Cassiopeia target should focus on prospecting and sampling of creeks and ridges along with stream sediment sampling. Exploration would require helicopter support as no road access is available.

Previous reports of exploration in the vicinity of the Big Dipper anomaly indicate very little outcrop, so prospecting is likely of limited value. Satellite imagery shows logging road access, although the condition of the roads is not known at this time. The Big Dipper area could likely be accessed by truck, ATV and foot. The available logging roads should be prospected and sampled. Soil sampling at 50 m spacing should be conducted on east-west and north-south reconnaissance lines accessed from the available logging roads. Helicopter access will probably not be required.

Previous surveys in the area of the Orion anomaly should be followed up with a program of stream sediment sampling and prospecting of drainages and ridges. The aeromagnetic anomaly covers a large area, so detailed work would not be considered until further encouragement is received.

Logging road access is available in the southern area within the Chiller and Swiller claims. On the satellite imagery the area appears to be overlain with hummocky ablation till and kettle lakes, so it is likely that little or no outcrop is available. A couple of days should be spent driving the logging roads to prospect and sample any available exposures.

Phase II will comprise an Induced Polarization survey over targets in the northeastern portion of the Property. The proposed survey total approximately 28-line kilometres to cover the Erin, Jewelry Box and Ridge showings (Figure 26-1).

Quantec Geoscience Limited has submitted a proposal for a Titan 160 DCIP and MT Deep Earth Imaging Survey of the Erin and Jewelry Box areas. TITAN is a flexible multi-parameter distributed array geophysical survey system. The survey will provide both high quality DCIP and MT (optional) information. The distributed MT survey measures a broader range of frequencies providing a deeper and more thorough image of the subsurface.

In addition, only one system is used to do both surveys with the same crew. By collecting the MT data at night, strong signal levels are achieved, thereby alleviating the need for a transmitter. The MT is collected immediately following daytime activities of the DCIP survey making it highly efficient.

The survey will map the resistivity and chargeability distribution under the outlined grids for targeting.

The exploration objectives are to:

- Detect and discriminate targets related to potential mineralization, alteration, lithology, and structures associated with your specific geologic objectives for the property.
- Discriminate between large, potentially greater tonnage targets and small, non-economic targets.
- Compliment near surface information for integrated drill targeting.

A proposed budget for the proposed Phase I and II programs is presented in Table 26-1.

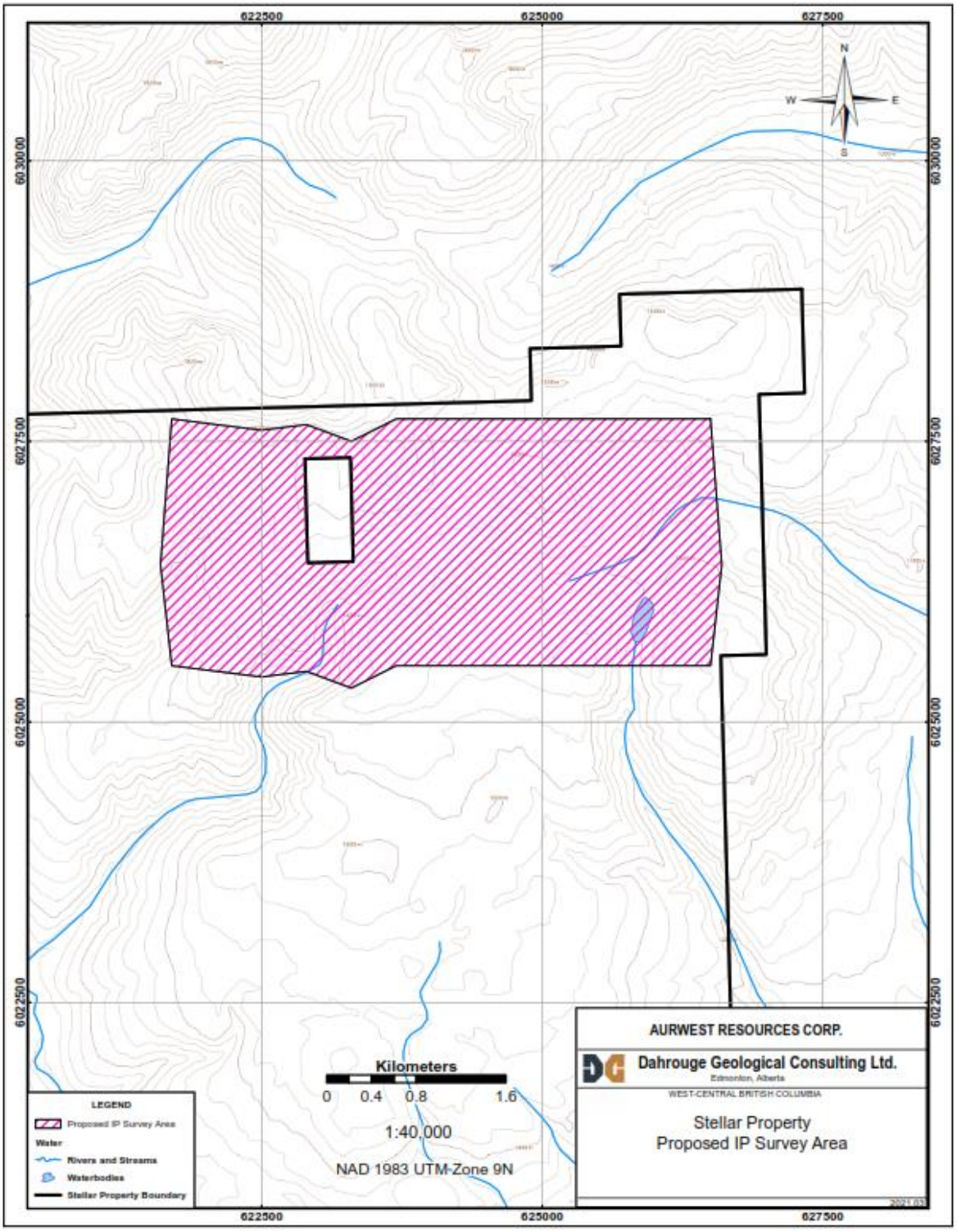

Figure 26-1. Proposed IP Survey Area

The following budget is proposed to complete the work as described. Project logistics have not yet been determined. It is not known how much overlap there may between the reconnaissance program and the geophysical survey. Here they are proposed as two separate surveys. Overlap and sharing of resources may bring some costs down.

Table 26-1: Proposed Stellar Budget

Prefield preparation				$10,000.00
Lynx				
2 geologists	20	mandays @	$600.00	$12,000.00
2 prospectors	20	mandays @	$400.00	$8,000.00
helicopter	20	hours including fuel @	$1,775.00	$35,500.00
rock samples	200	Acme Labs AQ251	$35.00	$7,000.00
Cassiopiea				
2 geologists	10	mandays @	$600.00	$6,000.00
2 prospectors	10	mandays @	$400.00	$4,000.00
helicopter	10	hours including fuel @	$1,775.00	$17,750.00
silt samples	20	Acme Labs AQ250	$30.00	$600.00
rock samples	50	Acme Labs AQ251	$35.00	$1,750.00
Big Dipper				
2 geologists	14	mandays @	$600.00	$8,400.00
2 prospectors	14	mandays @	$400.00	$5,600.00
soil samples	450	Acme Labs AQ250	$30.00	$13,500.00
rock samples	10	Acme Labs AQ251	$35.00	$350.00
Orion				
2 geologists	14	mandays @	$600.00	$8,400.00
2 prospectors	14	mandays @	$400.00	$5,600.00
helicopter	14	hours including fuel @	$1,775.00	$24,850.00
silt samples	30	Acme Labs AQ250	$30.00	$900.00
rock samples	25	Acme Labs AQ251	$35.00	$875.00
Other targets				
2 geologists	4	mandays @	$600.00	$2,400.00
2 prospectors	4	mandays @	$400.00	$1,600.00
Silt samples	5	Acme Labs AQ250	$30.00	$150.00
Rock samples	10	Acme Labs AQ251	$35.00	$350.00
geologist misc days	10	travel, down days, set up	$600.00	$6,000.00
prospector misc days	10	travel, down days, set up	$400.00	$4,000.00

Hotel total days	36	4 rooms	$375.00	$13,500.00
Truck rental	2	$2000/month	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
gasoline	36	days @ $50/day per truck	$100.00	$3,600.00
Airfare	2	Calgary Smithers round trip	$800.00	$1,600.00
meals	36	$75 per man per day	$300.00	$10,800.00
tools and other supplies				$1,000.00
ATV rental	4	$2000/month	$2,000.00	$8,000.00
communications		rental 4 units @ $250	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
post field report writing etc				$10,000.00
Geophysical Survey				
Titan DCIP+MT				$166,000.00
Accomodations 3 man Quantec	22	hotel + meals	$200.00	$4,400.00
Aurwest helpers 3 man crew	66	hotel + meals	$200.00	$13,200.00
Geological supervision	22	hotel + meals	$200.00	$4,400.00
Truck rental	1	$2000/month	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Gasoline	22	days @ $50/day per truck	$50.00	$1,100.00
Helicopter support	66	hours	$1,500.00	$99,000.00
Airfare Calgary-Smithers return	1		$800.00	$800.00
Subtotal				$530,975.00
Contingency	10.00%			$53,097.50
Total				**$584,072.50**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report, entitled "**2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property"** and with an effective date of April 6, 2021, was prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and is signed by the authors, Tim Sandberg, P. Geo. and Matthew Carter, P. Geo.

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Tim Sandberg
P. Geo.
25 Westfall Drive, Okotoks, AB T1S 1V7

April 6, 2021

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Matthew Carter
P. Geo.
Suite 103, 10183 112th Street, Edmonton, AB, T5K 1M1

April 6, 2021

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – TIMOTHY MARTYN SANDBERG

I, Timothy Martyn Sandberg, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist with residence at 25 Westfall Drive, Okotoks, AB.

2. I am the principal author of the technical report entitled "**Technical Report on the Stellar Property",** prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and with an effective date of April 6, 2021.

3. I graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science (Maj.) in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1982.

4. I am a Registered Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (Member No: 44323), Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Licence #18625) and the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member # 2035).

5. I have worked as a Consulting Geologist in Canada, the United States and internationally for the past 38 years. In particular, I have conducted exploration programs on porphyry copper and molybdenum prospects in British Columbia, the Philippines and Argentina.

6. Based on my education, membership in professional associations and the relevant work experience outlined above, I am a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

7. I have not personally inspected the Stellar Property as of the time of writing.

8. I am responsible for the preparation and take responsibility for all sections of the report entitled "**Technical Report on the Stellar Property**", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and with an effective date of April 6, 2021.

9. I am independent of the issuer of this report.

10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled "**2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property"** has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

12. On the effective date of the report, April 6, 2021, 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 technical report not misleading.

"Signed and Sealed"

Timothy Martyn Sandberg, P. Geo.

Dated: April 6, 2021

30 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – MATTHEW CARTER

I, Matthew Carter, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist with a business address at Suite 103, 10183 112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 1M1.
2. I am the author of the technical report entitled "**Technical Report on the Stellar Property**", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and with an effective date of April 6, 2021.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science, Specialization in Geology, from the University of Alberta in 2010.
4. I am a Registered Professional Geologist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta. (Licence No: 102616); additionally, I am a member in good standing with the following organizations: Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC), and Association for Mineral Exploration (AME).
5. I have worked in the minerals industry as an exploration geologist for 11 years. My commodity experience includes rare earth element carbonatites, lithium pegmatites, Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides, uranium, industrial silica proppants, metallurgical coal, carbonate-hosted lead-zinc, and epithermal gold; my work experience includes mineral exploration (soil sampling, mapping, geophysical surveys, core logging, and program management), technical due diligence, mineral resource audits, preliminary economic assessments, prefeasibility and feasibility level studies.
6. I certify that I have reviewed the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and that by reason of my education, work experience, and good standing with a professional association, fulfill the requirements to act as such.
7. I have not inspected the Stellar Property as of the time of writing.
8. I am responsible for the preparation and take responsibility for all sections of the report entitled "Technical Report on the Stellar Property", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and with an effective date of April 6, 2021.
9. I am independent of the issuer of this report.
10. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this report.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled "**2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property"** has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

12. On the effective date of the report, April 6, 2021, 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 technical report not misleading.

"Signed and Sealed"

Matthew Carter, P.Geo.

Dated: April 6, 2021

31 CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON – TIMOTHY MARTYN SANDBERG

I, Timothy Martyn Sandberg of 25 Westfall Drive, Okotoks AB, consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "**2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property**", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and dated April 6, 2021, with an effective date of April 6, 2021 (the "Technical Report") by Aurwest Resources Corporation.

I also consent to the filing of the report with the Canadian Securities regulatory authorities listed above and with SEDAR (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval), and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in written disclosure, news releases, website publication, or other documents filed by Aurwest Resources Corporation., including the qualifying transaction filing statement concerning the Stellar Property (the "Filing Statement").

I hereby confirm that I have read the Filing Statement, including the written disclosure of the Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Report contained in the Filing Statement or incorporated by reference therein, and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is derived from the Report or that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Report. I also certify that I am not aware of any other written disclosure derived from the Report that does not fairly and accurately represent the information in the Report.

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Timothy Martyn Sandberg, P. Geo.
April 6, 2021

32 CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON – MATTHEW CARTER

I, Matthew Carter of Suite 103, 10183 112th Street, Edmonton AB, consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "**2021 Technical Report on the Stellar Property**", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and dated April 6, 2021, with an effective date of April 6, 2021 (the "Technical Report") by Aurwest Resources Corporation.

I also consent to the filing of the report with the Canadian Securities regulatory authorities listed above and with SEDAR (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval), and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in written disclosure, news releases, website publication, or other documents filed by Aurwest Resources Corporation., including the qualifying transaction filing statement concerning the Stellar Property (the "Filing Statement").

I hereby confirm that I have read the Filing Statement, including the written disclosure of the Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Report contained in the Filing Statement or incorporated by reference therein, and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is derived from the Report or that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Report. I also certify that I am not aware of any other written disclosure derived from the Report that does not fairly and accurately represent the information in the Report.

"Signed and Sealed"

_____

Matthew Carter, P. Geo.
April 6, 2021

Appendix 1: Letter of Exemption

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Low Carbon Innovation

Mar 24, 2021 File: 14675-20-0200149

Aurwest Resources Corporation
2003 188 15th Avenue SW
Calgary AB T2R1S4
tsandberg50@hotmail.com

Re: Application for Mines Act Permit
Property: Stellar

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your Notice of Work application Tracking No. 100343317, dated March 18, 2021, for an Induced Polarization (IP) survey program.

Due to the nature of the proposed work, you are exempted under subsection 10 (2) of the *Mines Act* from the requirement to hold a *Mines Act* permit for the IP survey program described in your Notice of Work application, and as shown on the maps in your Notice of Work, for the exemption period from **Start Date** June 1, 2021, to **Completion Date** August 31, 2021, subject to the following conditions:

1. You must provide the Inspector written notification of your intent to commence work at least 10 days prior to doing so;
2. You must provide the Inspector written notice at least 7 days prior to ceasing work on the program;
3. For work conducted during each year of the exemption period, you must complete an Annual Summary of Exploration Activities which can be found at http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/permitting/annual-reporting-forms, and submit that to the Inspector by March 31 of the following year.

You are reminded that Part 9.3.5, Induced Polarization Geophysical Systems, of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia (the Code) applies to your IP survey program.

Please note that this exemption applies only to the permit requirement under subsection 10(1) of the *Mines Act.* All other sections of the *Mines Act* and the Code continue to apply. It is your responsibility to comply with all other applicable legislation, and the terms and conditions of all other permits and authorizations which may be required under other legislation.

The BC Wildfire Management Branch requires all persons carrying out industrial activities between March 1st and November 1st each year, to provide emergency contact information. You can submit this form to the local BC Fire Centre: https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/isb/forms/lib/FS1404.pdf

If your work plans should change and more intensive exploration is anticipated, please submit another Notice of Work providing the appropriate information. To clarify or discuss any of the above, please

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation
Mines, Competitiveness and Authorizations Division

Contact:
Telephone: (250) 847 7383
Facsimile: (250) 847 7603

Mailing Address:
Bag 5000
Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

Location:
2nd Flr - 3726 Alfred Ave
Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

call this office.

Sincerely,

Andrea Ross
Senior Inspector of Mines

Email: andrea.ross@gov.bc.ca
Phone: 250-847-7358