NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Rose Property
Adams Lake Area
Kamloops Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for:

Chemesis International Inc.
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1.0 SUMMARY

The Author (as defined herein) was retained by Chemesis International Inc. (“Chemesis” or the “Company”) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Rose Property (the “Property”). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). This report is also being prepared in connection with a proposed Change of Business transaction (the “COB”) of Chemesis under the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “CSE”).

The Property consists of four contiguous mining claims (1081153, 1081152, 1080416 and 1079803) covering approximately 1947.08 hectares area on Crown land in Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The Property is located in Adams plateau in the north of Squilax which is a settlement on the northeast shore of Little Shuswap Lake in British Columbia. The Trans-Canada Highway runs just 2km east of the village Squilax and provides access to the nearby town of Chase (12.5km west) and city of Kamloops (69 km west). The Property is currently owned by Geomap Exploration and was optioned by Chemesis pursuant to a property option agreement dated April 18, 2022 (the “Option Agreement”), where the Company can earn 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $170,000, incurring $360,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 800,000 common shares.

The history of exploration in the Adam Plateau dates to early 1920’s when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon. The exploration of the Adams Plateau area continued intermittently since then and numerous mineral occurrences on the Property and the neighboring areas were discovered. There are two historical mineral showings on the Property which are known as Rose and Summit. The history on the Rose group of claims indicate that this area was staked first by I. Bennett, and was held under option by Tombac Explorations Ltd. during 1961. A total of 480m (1,575 feet) of diamond drilling was done before the option was dropped. Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. carried out extensive trenching and drilled of one hole to a depth of 306 meters in 1982. Ostensoe (1982, Assessment report 10782) defined trench geology as discontinuous strands of dark brown to grey-black colored sphalerite occurring throughout dense white vein quartz. The drill hole intersected mineralized zone between 130.5m and 133.65m but assay results are not available. In 1985, Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. drilled 50 short rotary test holes ranging in depth from 2.4 meters to 14 meters. Zinc values ranged from 61ppm-201ppp on terraces along the shore of Adams Lake. C. Delmore staked the claims as DEL-1 to DEL-4 between September 29 and October 26, 1985. A small diamond drill program consisting of 4 drill holes (100m and 150m west of the drilling conducted in 1982) was completed in 1986. These holes did not succeed in intersecting zinc bearing quartz veins. The Summit occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1250 metres on the east side of a hill, approximately 2.3 kilometres southeast of the southeast end of Johnson Lake. The work in this area was carried out from the early 1980s to 2007 and led to discoveries of several copper, gold, and zinc showings.

Geologically, the Property is located in the Shuswap Highland of south-central British Columbia which lies within the Kootenay terrane. The area is underlain by Paleozoic sedimentary, igneous and volcanic rocks of the pericratonic Kootenay terrane, deposited on the distal margin of ancestral North American plate. More specifically, the rock formations of the area are comprised of Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Miocene Plateau lavas. Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation. These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation. The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt, and lamprophyre dykes. The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and faulting occurred from the Jurassic to the Tertiary periods.

Locally, the Property claims are underlain by unit EBG of Eagle Bay Assemblage and its members Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt) and EBGs. The EBG unit mainly consists of calcareous chlorite schist which are typically medium to dark green, fine grained and well foliated with a platy splitting habit and include calcite and quartz veins. Subordinate lithologies in Unit-EBG comprise light grey, finely crystalline, limestone and rusty weathering chloritic dolostone, and pale grey to greenish grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite. Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt) predominantly consist of light grey to white, finely crystalline typically massive limestone. Buff weathering dolostone and chlorite schist is present in places. EBGs member consists of metasedimentary rocks, mainly medium to dark grey, siliceous and graphitic phyllites grading to light to dark grey platy siltite and very fine grained platy sericitic quartzite, impure limestone, and light to medium grey, massive to platy quartzite.

Structurally, the Birk Creek thrust Fault which separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices occur in the vicinity of the Property. The thrust dips to the northeast and emplaced Unit EBQ on Unit EBA. The hanging wall EBQ unit dips towards southwest and footwall (EBG) rocks dip northeast. The Birk Creek thrust Fault (which separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices) occur in the vicinity of the Property. The thrust dips to the northeast and emplaced Unit EBQ on Unit EBA. The hanging wall EBQ unit dips towards southwest and footwall (EBG) rocks dip northeast. Logan and Mann (2000) marked an inferred normal fault on the east side of the property running from the centre of the Adams Lake. Two other faults trending approximately north-south have displaced EBGt and EBG units. The schistosity is commonly oriented northwest and dipping to the north.

Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property during the period of January - March 2021 which included geological observations, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic and VLF). The focus of the prospecting / mapping was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and rock formations. A total of 118 grab including eight duplicate, and 5 float samples were collected from rock outcrops. A Magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was also carried out along four survey grid areas (SURVEY#1, SURVEY#2, SURVEY#3, and SURVEY#4) on claims 1079803 and 1080416. A total of 363 measurements were recorded at about 5-25-m intervals on approximately 6.53-km of grid line. Measurements were collected by a single GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system with an absolute accuracy of about ± 0.1 nT.

Results of prospecting and sampling work indicated anomalous values of copper, gold, silver and other metals as follows:

- Silver (Ag) values are in the range of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) to 4.37ppm, out of which only 5 samples are over one ppm, 9 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to 0.87 ppm, 66 samples are between 0.1 to 0.49 ppm and 31 samples are below 0.1 ppm and 12 are <0.01 parts per million (below detection limit).
- Gold (Au) values are detected in 108 samples (above the laboratories method detection limit of 0.001 ppm). Ten samples are below 0.001 ppm. Values range from 0.001-0.009 ppm in 76 samples, 0.01-0.092 ppm in 28 samples, 0.317-2.6 ppm in 4 samples. The sample #102527 and 102528 contain 1.15 and 2.60 ppm of Au, respectively. Gold was not analysed in S1-S5 samples.
- Copper (Cu) values are in the range of 1.20 ppm to 4,140 ppm. Ninety-five samples have values less than 100ppm (1.2ppm-98.8ppm). Values range from 110ppm-487ppm in 20 samples and 615ppm-4140ppm in 5 samples. Only one samples (#102558) have 4,140 ppm copper.
- Manganese (Mn) is from 34 ppm to 8010 ppm, forty-nine samples have values lower than 1000 ppm, 39 samples range from 1010ppm-2010ppm, 25 samples contain 2410ppm-4000ppm and 10 samples are from 4000ppm-8010ppm. Five samples contain more than 6000ppm and two sample (102604 & 102594) have 7180ppm and 8010ppm ppm Mn, respectively.
- Zinc (Zn) values are less than 200 ppm in 116 samples, ranges from 247ppm to 1660ppm in 3 samples and contain more than 10,000 ppm in four samples (76334,76335, S3#3 and S2 #2).
- Lead (Pb) ranges from 0.9 ppm to 7,450 ppm, however, values in 119 samples are less than 71ppm. Four samples range from 110ppm-7450ppm and only sample 102525 contain 7,450 ppm of Pb. Chromium (Cr) is 6.40 ppm to 690 ppm, although 117 samples range from 6.4ppm to 260 ppm. Six samples contain 322 ppm and 690 ppm of Cr.

Magnetic and VLF-EM data collected from ground geophysical surveys have characterized some aspects of geologic features in the Property. Physical properties of bedrock expressed in the geophysical maps as magnetic and apparent conductivity anomalies are intrinsically related to geological features that control the possible VMS style mineralization and Intrusive-related sulphide mineralization. Mineralization is observed in veins within faults and shear zones near or within intrusive contacts. In areas where the RMI shows a significant magnetic HIGH, the area could represent the existence of a higher magnetizable features with magnetite or pyrrhotite minerals. Fine-grained basaltic rocks of Unit EBG also tend to show stronger residual magnetic anomalies as a result of higher bulk susceptibility. Whereas sedimentary rocks (Lower Cambrian Tshinakin Limestone) tend to show weaker residual magnetic anomalies as a result of lower bulk susceptibility.

The Author visited the Property from February 23 to March 03, 2021. The purpose of the visit was to verify and examine mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data and samples, and to verify the ongoing exploration work program. Another purpose of the Property visit was to verify data collection methods, sample collection and sample preparation procedures. The data collected during the present study is considered reliable. The previously collected data reported in the historical information was also confirmed during this study.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Geomap Exploration Inc., the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Geological Survey of BC, various researchers, websites, and results of 2020-21 exploration work program. A part of the data was collected by the Author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of the present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, copper, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Recommendations

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for discovery of good quality silver, gold, copper and zinc mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys

The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration program on the Property and need follow up work.

i. Sample assays near the lake shore show potential for significant zinc mineralization on claim 1079803 (Figure 16). The mineralization is in a limestone unit, which is recrystallized- finely crystalline, thick bedded to massive, abundant quartz veins, include disseminated pyrite, streaks of sphalerite. This limestone unit needs (Target 1 on Figure

20) to be followed up for detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling.

ii. Several samples have anomalous value of silver and two samples collected along roadside (102527 and 102528) also show higher values of gold (Figure 13). These sampling areas also need detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling to see the trend and continuity of the anomalies (Target 2 on Figure 20).

iii. The western part of the Property was not prospected properly due to weather constraints and need detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling (Target 3 on Figure 20). The area around Summit / Bog showing needs detailed checking of several copper, silver and gold anomalies historically reported for this showing (Target 1 on Figure 20).

iv. The 2021 ground geophysical survey on all four grids identified open ended target areas for a follow up work in a similar grid pattern as shown on Figures 21 and 22. It is therefore recommended to extend ground geophysical surveys in the direction of the anomalous trends as follows:
   a. The magnetic and VLF profiles on grid #1 indicated some structural trends to the northeast and northwest. The survey grid is recommended to be extended as a follow up ground geophysical coverage (Figure 21).
   b. The Survey Grid #2 needs to be extended to the east, west and south to cover magnetic and VLF anomalous trends. Similarly, the Survey Grids #3 and #4 show trends extending in various directions (Figure 22).

v. The north-western part of the Property (Target 3 on Figure 20) was not accessible due to winter snow covers and needs detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling, and ground geophysical surveying during summertime.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $140,700 (Table 9) and it will take 12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a 1,000 m NQ size core drilling program is recommended to be executed on the following target areas.

- Zinc mineralization identified in the limestone unit from 2021 work shows wider extension along Target 1 area;
- Silver and gold anomalies from 2021 work show continuity along strike on Target 2.

Scope of work, location of drill holes for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program. Total estimated cost of Phase 2 work is $271,250 and it will take about 16 weeks to complete this work program.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo., ("the Author") was retained by Chemesis International Inc. ("Chemesis" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Rose Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also being prepared in connection with a proposed Change of Business transaction (the "COB") of Chemesis under the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE").

2.2 Sources of Information

The report is based on published assessment work reports and data available from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, *British Columbia* (https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/), (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/map/mto/cwm.jsp?site=mem_mto_min-view-title), the *British Columbia Geological Survey (*BCGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, results of 2020-21 exploration work program and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The Author was retained to complete this report in compliance with NI 43-101 and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the Author visited the Property from February 23 to March 03, 2021.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Information available to the Author at the time of preparation of this report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report.
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Geomap Exploration Inc., Chemesis International Inc., and other third-party sources; and,
- Fieldwork on the Property.

The scope of Property inspection was to verify the current exploration program, verify historical work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of gold, silver, zinc and other sulphide mineralization. The geological work performed was to take surface grab samples, carry out geological mapping and visit reported approachable historical and current exploration work areas. There is no new material scientific or technical information since the last Property visit.

The Author has also reviewed the land tenure on the https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do Database. The Author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the Author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by Geomap Exploration Inc. and Chemesis , which to the Author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mining Title Management System website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/searchTenures.do) on April 19, 2022, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the Author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property consists of four contiguous mining claims (1081153, 1081152, 1080416 and 1079803) covering approximately 1947.08 hectares area on Crown land in Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1, Table-1). The claims occur in the west of the Adams Lake in between 307900E and 312275E and 5663550N and 5670920N (UTM, 11, NAD 83) and centered at coordinates 310000E and 5667500N. Approximately 90% of the claims occur in BCGS Map 082M023 (NTS Map-082M). The remaining claims are in BCGS Map 082M033 and BCGS Map 082M013 (NTS Map- 82M).

The south boundary of the Property is located about 26 kilometers north of Squilax aerially, approximately 39km through Adam-West Forest Service Road and is accessible in forty one minutes (Google map and https://backcountrybc.ca/maps-and-media/resource-trip-planning-maps/forest-service-road-dynamic-map).

The claims are 100% beneficially owned by Afzal Pirzada (260370) of Geomap Exploration Inc. and is optioned by Chemesis. Additional details including the current expiry dates are tabulated in "Table 1 – Claim Data". The four contiguous mining claims comprising the Property were staked using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system.

The Author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claims boundaries title information provided by Geomap Exploration Inc. and Chemesis. There were no historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates given.

The *Mineral Tenure Act Regulation* in British Columbia describe registering exploration and development for a mineral claim. The value of exploration and development required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is provided below:

Mineral Claim - Work Requirement:

- $5 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

The other option is payment in lieu of work which is double the amount mentioned in the above schedule. The mineral claims comprising the Property are valid until December 31, 2025, based on allocation of the 2021 exploration work credits and annual work of $29,206.20 will be required to keep these claims beyond this period (years 5 and 6). The surface rights on the Property are held by the Crown and a "Notice of Work and Reclamation Program" permit is required for drilling, trenching, setting up a camp and other intrusive work. There are no known environmental liabilities and no permits have been applied for or acquired for the Property. Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Status	Area (ha)
1079803	Rose1	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2020/Nov/28	2025/Dec/31	Active	182.55
1080416	Rose2	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/Jan/06	2025/Dec/31	Active	284.07
1081152	Rose3	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/Feb/13	2025/Dec/31	Active	770.72
1081153	Rose4	260370 (100%)	Mineral Claim	082M	2021/Feb/13	2025/Dec/31	Active	709.74
Total								**1,947.08**

The Property was optioned by Chemesis pursuant to a property option agreement dated April 18, 2022 where the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making a cash payment of $170,000, incurring $360,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 800,000 common shares, all in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) paying Geomap Exploration Inc. an aggregate of $170,000 in cash as follows:

(i) $90,000 on or before the date that is 10 (ten) calendar days after the date all conditions precedent in favour of the Company are either fulfilled or waived by the Company (the "**Effective Date**");

(ii) $30,000 on or before the date that is one (1) calendar year after the Effective Date; and

(iii) $50,000 on or before the date that is two (2) calendar years after the Effective Date;

(b) issuing Geomap Exploration Inc. an aggregate of 800,000 common shares in the capital of the Company as follows:

(i) 250,000 Shares on or before the date that is 10 (ten) calendar days after the Effective Date;

(ii) 250,000 Shares on or before the date that is one (1) calendar year after the Effective Date; and

(iii) 300,000 Shares on or before the date that is two (2) calendar years after Effective Date;

(c) incurring aggregate Expenditures of $360,000 as follows:

(i) $110,000 of Expenditures on or before the date that is one (1) calendar year after the Effective Date; and

(ii) $250,000 of Expenditures on or before the date that is two (2) calendar years after the Effective Date.

Following the acquisition of the Property by the Company, the Company will grant Geomap Exploration Inc. a net smelter returns royalty totalling three percent (3) on commercial production from the Property, and the Company can repurchase 1% of net smelter returns royalty for $1,000,000.

4.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

4.2 First Nations

The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land and the mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Government. However, for exploration work permits from the Government of British Columbia, the Government may be required to consult with First Nations before a permit can be issued.

Figure 1: Property Location

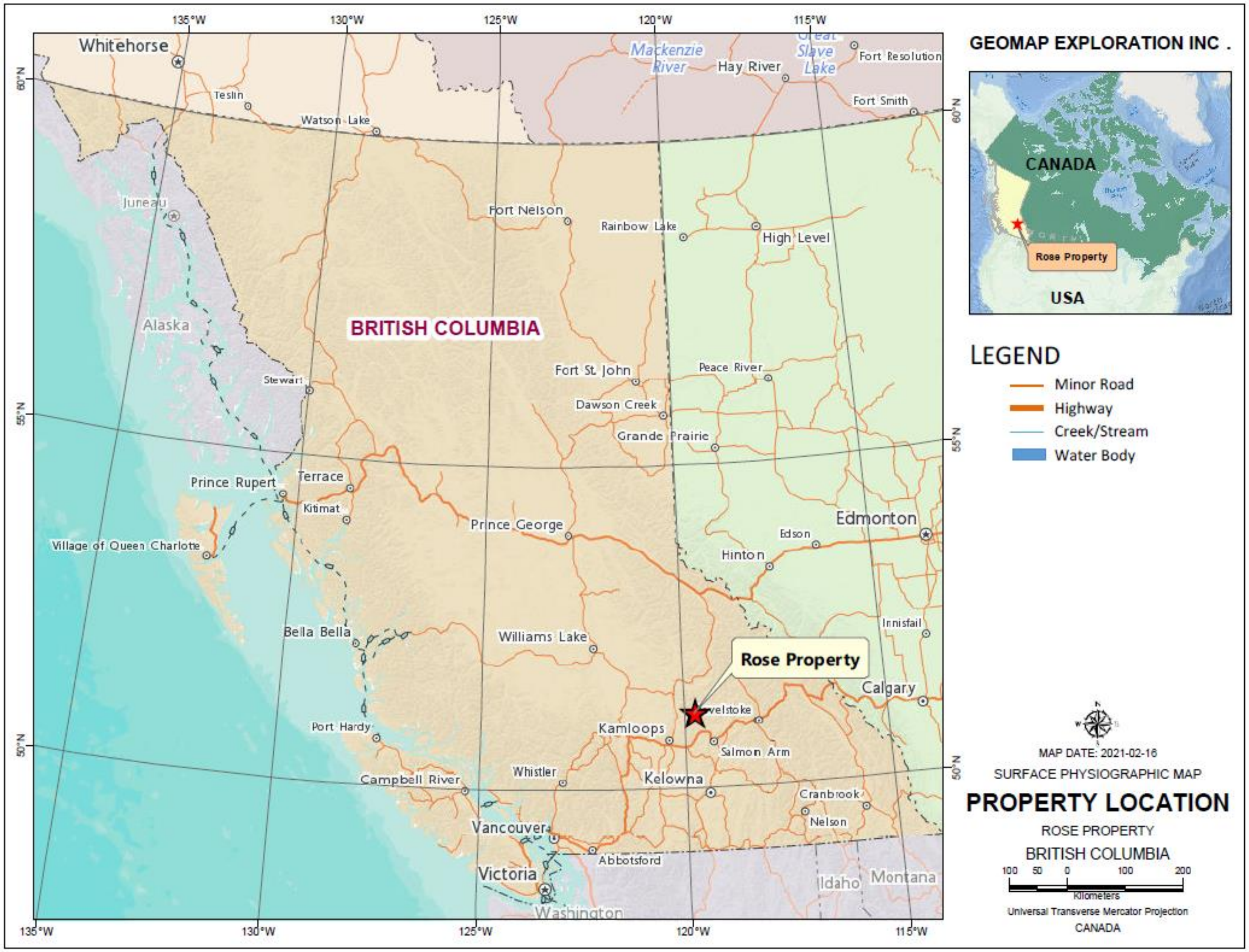
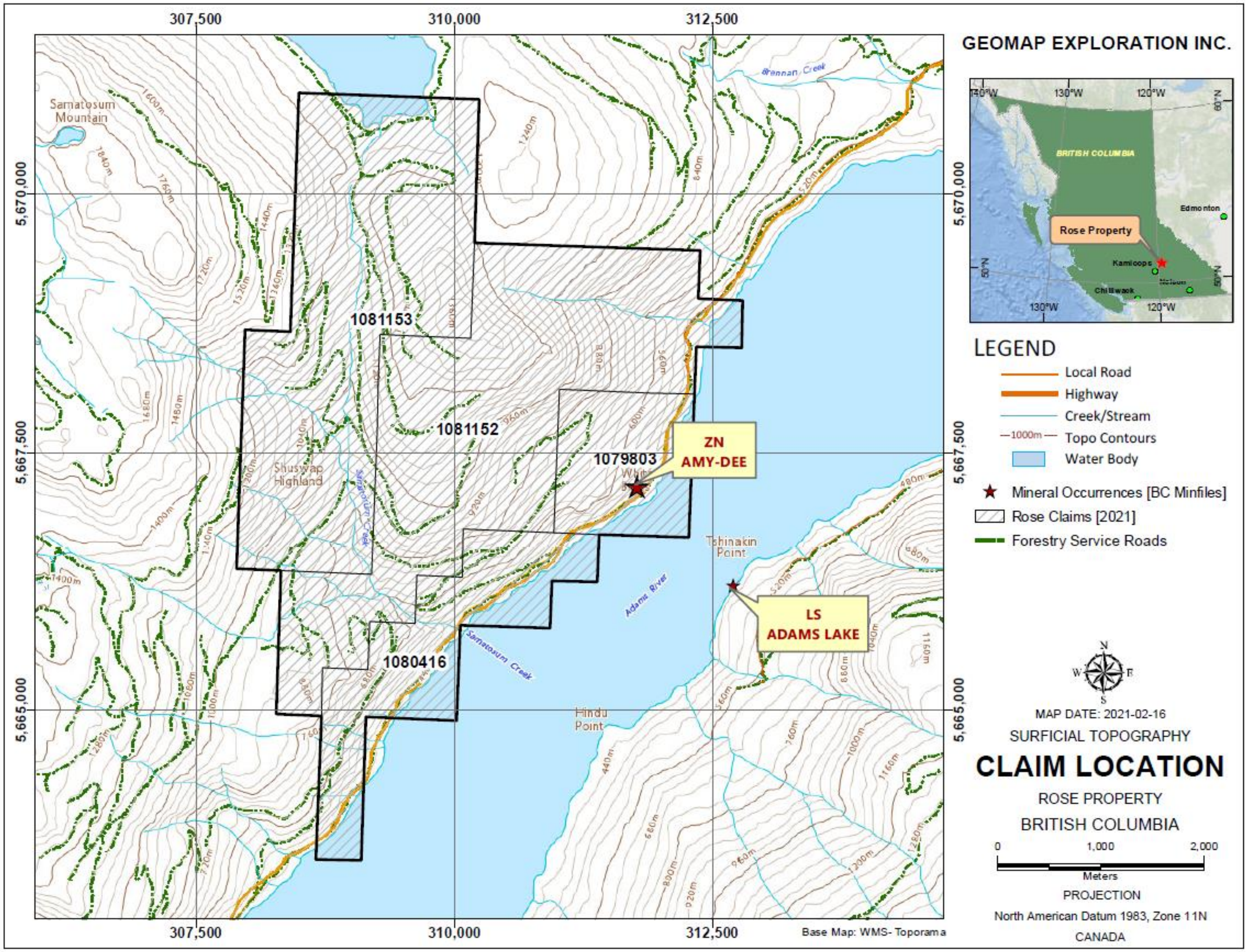


Figure 2: Claim and Physiography Map with Minfile Occurrences



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

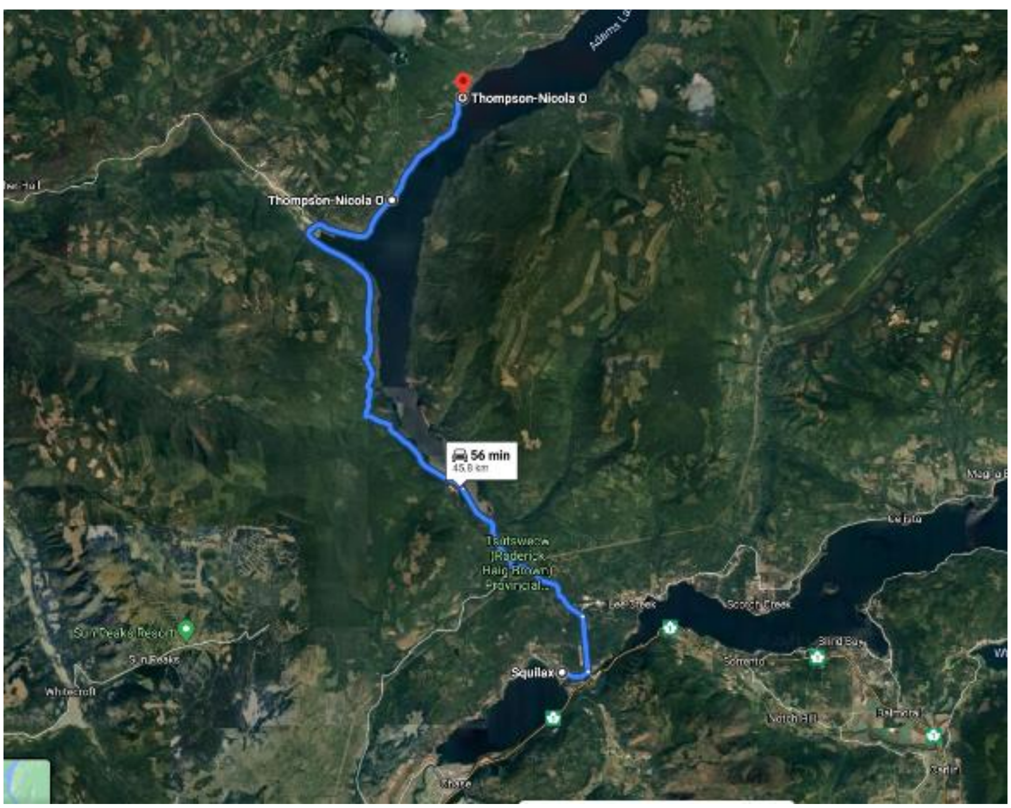
5.1 Access

The Property consisting of four contiguous claims is situated on the west side of Adams Lake, approximately 39km (south boundary of the Property) to the north of Squilax which is a settlement in British Columbia, located on the northeast shore of Little Shuswap Lake (Figures 2 & 3). The Trans-Canada Highway runs Just 2km east of the village Squilax and provides access to the nearby town of Chase (12.5km west) and city of Kamloops (69 km west).

Access from Squilax to the Property is by Forestry Road. Squilax-Anglemont road joins at kilometer 3 to Holding Road running northward and joining West Adams Forestry service road at kilometer 11 which leads to the Property at approximately KM 24 and northern boundary at KM 31. Alternate access from Kamloops is via the Yellowhead Highway (Highway 5), then turning north to Louis Creek, then west on the Agate Bay Road to the West Adams Forest Service Road (FSR).

A network of secondary logging roads of varying quality provides further access in the area thus facilitating access to the western portion of the claims (Figure 2).

Figure 3: Access to Property.

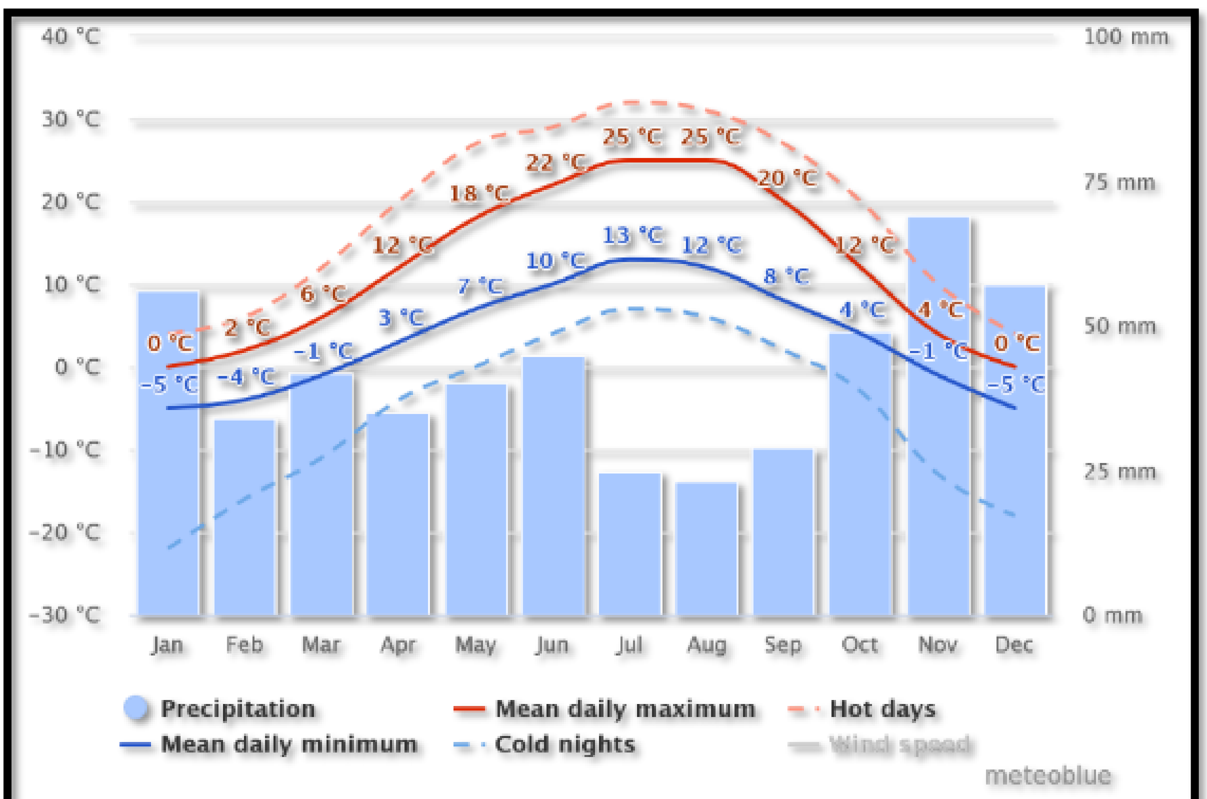


5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The closest climate data is available from the Adams Lake Park (50.98N, 119.74W) which is 646m above sea level whereas Property is located approximately at an elevation range of 420m-1300m. Thus, the Property climate can be different due to change in elevation. The 30-year (https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/adams-lake-park_canada_5882260) data shows that mean daily minimum temperature ranges from -5°C to 13°C whereas the mean daily maximum temperature ranges from 0°C to 25°C (Figure 4). The average precipitation ranges from 22mm to 72 mm (Figure 4). The precipitation occurs throughout the year, but monthly average is lowest in July, August, and September and highest in October, November, December, and January. Exploration work such as geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and sampling can be carried out during summer months (from May to November), whereas drilling and geophysical surveying can be done throughout the year. The upper reaches of the Property get early snowfall and can become inaccessible in October whereas the claims in the lower reaches can be accessed throughout the year.

The vegetation on the plateau consists of alpine spruce forest and second growth forest interspersed with wetlands, marshes, and open grassed areas.

Figure 4: Average temperatures and precipitation



5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is connected with the city of Kamloops which is located 65 km west of Squilax. It is the twelfth largest municipality in the province with a population of 90,280 (Canada 2016 Census) and can be accessed via four major highways, the BC Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway), the Coquihalla Highway (BC highway 5 south of the city), the Yellowhead Highway (BC Highway 5 north of the city) and BC Highway 97, making it a transportation hub and a place which attracts businesses. Kamloops' economy is diverse and includes healthcare, tourism, education, transportation, and natural resource extraction industries. Heavy industries in the Kamloops area include primary resource processing such as Domtar Kamloops Pulp Mill, Tolko-Heffley Creek Plywood and Veneer, and Highland Valley Copper Mine in Logan Lake.

Village of Chase with a population of 2,500 (Canada 2016 Census) is a good location to support the needs of an exploration program. Few motels, grocery stores and dining places are available in the village. Several lakes located on the Property are good source of water for exploration and mining work. The 2021 exploration work on the Property was carried out of Chase. Various industries and related service providers are present in the area. Specialized exploration services such as drilling and geophysical survey companies are in Vancouver and Kamloops.

The District of Barriere is located 64 kilometers North of the larger city of Kamloops on Highway 5 and approximately 40 kilometres to the west of the Property. It is nestled in the North Thompson Valley surrounded by the Barriere and North Thompson Rivers. Barriere is connected with the Property via Agat Bay Road.

5.4 Physiography

Adams River is located in the Shuswap Highlands of the Canadian Cordilleran Plateau / Mountains physiographic region. The Shuswap Highlands are transitional between the Thompson Uplands to the west and the Monashee Mountains (part of the Columbia Mountain system) to the east. The characteristic features are a gently rolling plateau highly dissected by major river systems and their tributaries. The Adams River watershed is at the western edge of the Shuswap Highlands, which is generally defined by the Louis Creek fault that runs on the western side of the watershed. Adams River rises at over 2,000 metres in some of the remnant glaciers and icefields of the Columbia Mountains; Adams Lake is at an elevation of 404 metres and the river enters Shuswap Lake at 347 metres.

The elevation of the Property ranges from 420 - 1300 meters above sea level and is bounded by moderately steep slopes on the east side. The slopes towards lake (on the west side) tend to be steep as do the slopes of major stream gullies.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 General History

The history of exploration in the Adam Plateau dates to early 1920's when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon area (Lat. 51 04' 32" Long. 119 36'15, 5661405 N,317205E), by T. Callaghan and H. McGillivray (http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/dl/PropertyFile/NMI/082M4_Pb1.pdf). The area was staked in 1927 as the Lucky Coon group of claims. The exploration of the Adams Plateau area continued intermittently since then and numerous mineral occurrences on the Property and the neighboring areas were discovered, including Rose, Summit, Nik (East), Steep, Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King, Joe, Beca, Homestake, Twin Mountain, and Rea.

The earliest systematic exploration work on the Property was carried out by the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch in 1996 (Open File 1998-9) and 1997 (Open File 1997-9.) The 1996 work presents analytical data for 63 different elements from a regional stream water geochemistry survey. The 1997 work on the till geochemistry survey, led to the Cam-Gloria discovery, by Camille Berube in 1998. (Minfile (082M 266). This discovery is 16km meters east of the Property showing.

Regional geological mapping of Adams Plateau was conducted by the B.C. Department of Mines in late 1970's. Regional geological maps published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines "BCMEM" delineated regional structural features and stratigraphic controls to the known lead- zinc- silver mineralization and outlined a favourable belt of rocks with the potential to host massive sulphide deposits.

6.2 Property History

There are two historical mineral showings on the Property which are known as Rose and Summit. The history on the Rose group of claims indicate that this area was staked first by I. Bennett, and was held under option by Tombac Explorations Ltd. during 1961. A total of 480m (1,575 feet) of diamond drilling was done before the option was dropped. The Summit occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1250 metres on the east side of a hill, approximately 2.3 kilometres southeast of the southeast end of Johnson Lake. The work in this area was carried out from the early 1980s to 2007 and led to discoveries of several copper, gold, and zinc showings.

(http://cmscontent.nrs.gov.bc.ca/geoscience/PropertyFile/NMI/082M4_Zn1.pdf)

Minfile is a database of BC Ministry of Energy and Mines which contains geological, location and economic information on over 13,000 metallic, industrial mineral and coal mines, deposits, and occurrences in B.C. The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has the mandate to compile Minfile information by reviewing mineral assessment reports, recent publications, press releases, property file and company websites. There are two Minfile occurrences reported on the Property which are listed on Table 2, shown on Figure 7, and are discussed in the following Sections.

Table 2: List of Minfile occurrences on the Property

Minfile Number	Minfile Names	Location NAD 83 Zone 11				Commodity Sought
		Easting	Northing	Lat	Long	
082M 057	Rose Amy-Dee Del POET	311766	5667167	51° 07’30” N	119° 41’ 24” W	Zinc
082M 342	Summit, Bog	310500	5668728	51° 08’19” N	119° 42’ 32” W	Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper

6.2.1 Rose Showing

The Rose showing, occur in the area which is underlain by limestone of the Tshinakin member of the Eagle Bay Formation of Cambrian-Ordovician age. Bedding strikes about 130 degrees and dips 35 to 65 degrees northeast.

Mineralization at this showing is an east-west band, dipping 20 to 25 degrees north, of discontinuous layered, strands of dark brown to grey-black coloured sphalerite occurs with dense white vein quartz within the limestone. An approximate one metre width of similar mineralization was intersected by drilling 130 metres down dip of the surface mineralization. Rotary drilling results returned anomalous gold and silver values which could not be confirmed by a second lab (Assessment Report 14046).

Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. owned Amy-Dee 1-4 (covering current claims areas) mineral claims in 1982. Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. carried out extensive trenching of outcropping mineralization (Assessment Report 10782 and14046). The sphalerite is reported to be present in an east-west trending band that dips to the north at a gentle angle, estimated at 20° to 25°. Ostensoe (1982, Assessment report 10782) defined trench geology as discontinuous strands of dark-brown to grey-black colored sphalerite occurring throughout dense white vein quartz. One vertical diamond drill (82-1) hole to a depth of 306 meters was also drilled the same year. The drill hole was planned to test the possible downdip continuation of the surface exposure of zinc mineralization. The mineralized quartz vein was intersected between 130.5m and 133.65m, generally consistent with its reported dip of 20-25°. The host rock, recrystallized limestone continued up to 291m. The sequence from 291m to 306m was a green gneissic and serpentinized meta sedimentary rock. Assay results were not available in the Assessment Report.

In 1985, Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. drilled 50 short rotary test holes on terraces along the shore of Adams Lake (Assessment report 14046) to geochemically test the lateral continuity of zinc bearing quartz vein. These holes were 32mm in diameter and drilling was done with a small truck mounted, gasoline powered drill. The drill holes depths ranged from 2.4-meter -14 meter deep and zinc values ranged from 61ppm-201ppp.

C. Delmore staked the claims as DEL-1 to DEL-4 between September 29 and October 26, 1985. A small diamond drill program consisting of 4 drill holes (100m and 150m west of 1982 drilling) was completed in 1986 (Assessment Report 15670). These holes did not succeed in intersecting zinc bearing quartz veins. The depth of holes was 86-1 (32ft, 9.75m), 86-2 (30ft, 9.14m), 86-3 (23ft, 7.01m) and 86-4 (26ft, 7.92m). All holes continued in Limestone but without visible mineralization.

6.2.2 Summit, Bog Showing

The Summit occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1250 metres on the east side of a hill, approximately 2.3 kilometres southeast of the southeast end of Johnson Lake. Regionally, the area is underlain by limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks and greenschist metamorphic rocks of the Lower Cambrian Eagle Bay Assemblage. Bedding strikes approximately 130 degrees and dips 35 to 45 degrees northeast.

Locally, at the Summit zone, areas of brecciation and silicification in Tshinakin member limestone of the Eagle Bay Assemblage host quartz ± barite veins with galena mineralization. In 2004, a sample (SEN.04/09-RK) assayed 0.24 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 28414).

In 2005, a sample (S.05/12RK) assayed 0.18 gram per tonne gold, whereas a nearby float sample (S.05/07RK) assayed 0.566 gram per tonne gold, 215.5 grams per tonne silver, 2.799 per cent lead and 0.759 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 28414). In 2006, a sample (S/L-1W/75S) of brecciated and silicified limestone assayed 0.105 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 29639).

Approximately 1.5 kilometres to the east-northeast of the Summit zone and on the Gossan claim, an outcrop of massive, up to approximately 80 per cent, mariposite is hosted in a phyllite unit near the Poet fault. In 2006, a sample (G.06/118-Rk) of massive mariposite assayed 4 grams per tonne gold, whereas a nearby sample of altered limestone with pyrite assayed 0.17 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 29638).

Zones of skarn mineralization with 10 to 20 per cent pyrite are reported approximately 1.2 kilometres to the northwest of the Summit zone on the Bog claim. These zones are parallel to the Samatosum fault.

Another anomalous zone is reported on the Samatosum claim, located approximately 1.8 kilometres to the west-northwest, and comprises a silicified limestone with pyrite, chalcocite and malachite associated with structures striking 290 degrees and dipping near vertically. In 2006, a sample (SA.06/03-Rk) assayed 0.378 per cent copper (Assessment Report 29006).

Two minor copper occurrences are reported on the Set 1 and Caesar 1 (Seazar 1) claims, located south of Johnson Lake and approximately 3.5 kilometres northwest of the Summit zone. The first occurrence comprises a 3-centimetre-wide quartz vein with chalcopyrite and pyrite in a pyritic and siliceous host with siderite-chlorite alteration and fuchsite or mariposite. The second occurrence is located to the south-southwest of the first and comprises gossanous and siliceous volcanic rocks hosting disseminated magnetite and trace pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. In 1988, a sample (12A-5R1) from the first zone assayed 0.156 per cent copper (Assessment Report 18544).

Work History on Summit Showing

During 1983 through 1988, Omni Resources Inc. completed programs of rock and soil sampling, geological mapping, ground and airborne electromagnetic surveys and two drill holes, totaling 258.3 metres, on the Set 1 and Caesar 1 claims to the west and northwest.

In 1987 and 1988, Canova Resources Ltd. completed programs of geological mapping, geochemical (rock, silt, and soil) sampling, 70.0 line-kilometres of ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and a 172.0 line-kilometre airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey on the Amy-Dee claims.

During 2004 through 2007, the area was prospected as the Summit, Bog, Gossan and Samatosum claims by C. Lowry.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The claim area occurs in Shuswap Highland of south-central British Columbia which lies within the Kootenay terrane, (Figure 5) considered as a part of the North American continental margin, at least by Late Mississippian time. The area is underlain by Paleozoic sedimentary, igneous and volcanic rocks of the pericratonic Kootenay terrane, deposited on the distal margin of ancestral North America. The Kootenay terrane lies within the Omineca morphological belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987; Wheeler and McFeely, 1991; Monger, 1993).

The regional geology of Adams Lake, Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby is described in detail by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987, (British Columbia Department of Mines Paper No:1987-2) and geology and mineralization around Baldy batholith is described in detail by Logan and Mann (2000). Regionally, the area comprises Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks and Miocene Plateau lavas.

Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage (Early Cambrian to Mississippian- (Figure 5)) and Fenneli Formation (Devonian to Permian). These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation (Figure 6).

The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes. A brief description of these formations is described in the following section.

7.1.1 Eagle Bay Assemblage

The Eagle Bay Assemblage ranges in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian. Three major assemblages are identified in the formation. The Lower assemblage comprise quartzites and quartzose schists followed by a unit of predominantly mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone. The fossils archaeocyathide in EBG unit (Table-3) confirmed Lower Cambrian age for this assemblage. The Early Cambrian succession is overlain by an undated middle assemblage which include grit, phyllite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks. These are locally overlain by calcareous phyllite and associated calc-silicate schist and skarn or by mafic metavolcanic rocks. The upper assemblages are separated from middle assemblage by a significant unconformity and comprises a Devono-Mississippian succession of felsic metavolcanic rocks overlain by intermediate, locally alkalic, metavolcanics and fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments. They are intruded by Upper Devonian-Lower Mississippian foliated granite to diorite sills and dikes and by Middle to

Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous hornblende biotite granite to granodiorite, biotite-muscovite granite, and biotite monzogranite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths.

The Eagle Bay Assemblage is divided into ten mappable units. These units with their lithologies are briefly described in Table 3.

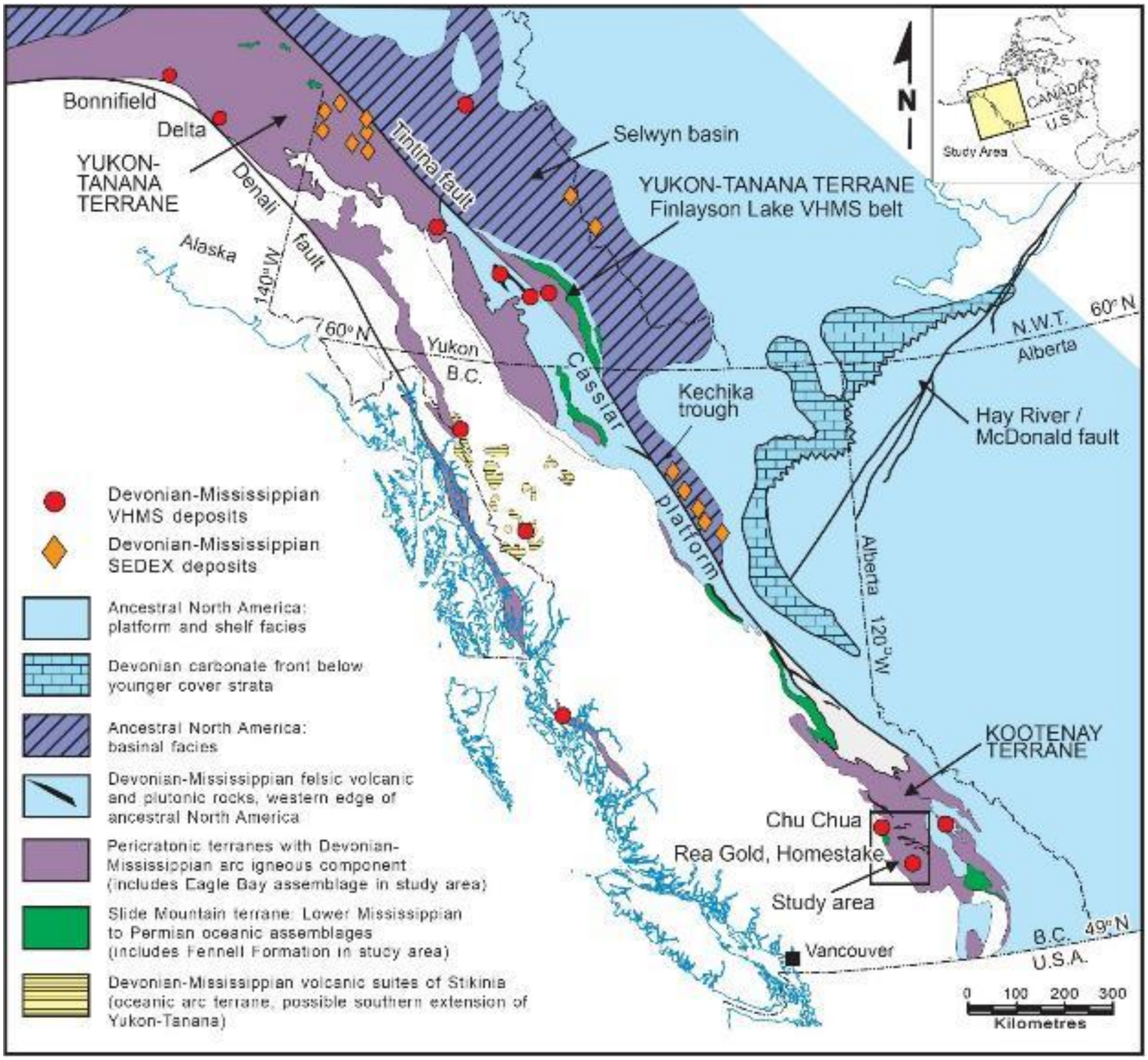


Figure 5: Location of the Property Area in the Kootenay terrane in southern British Columbia

(Map Source: Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., 2006)

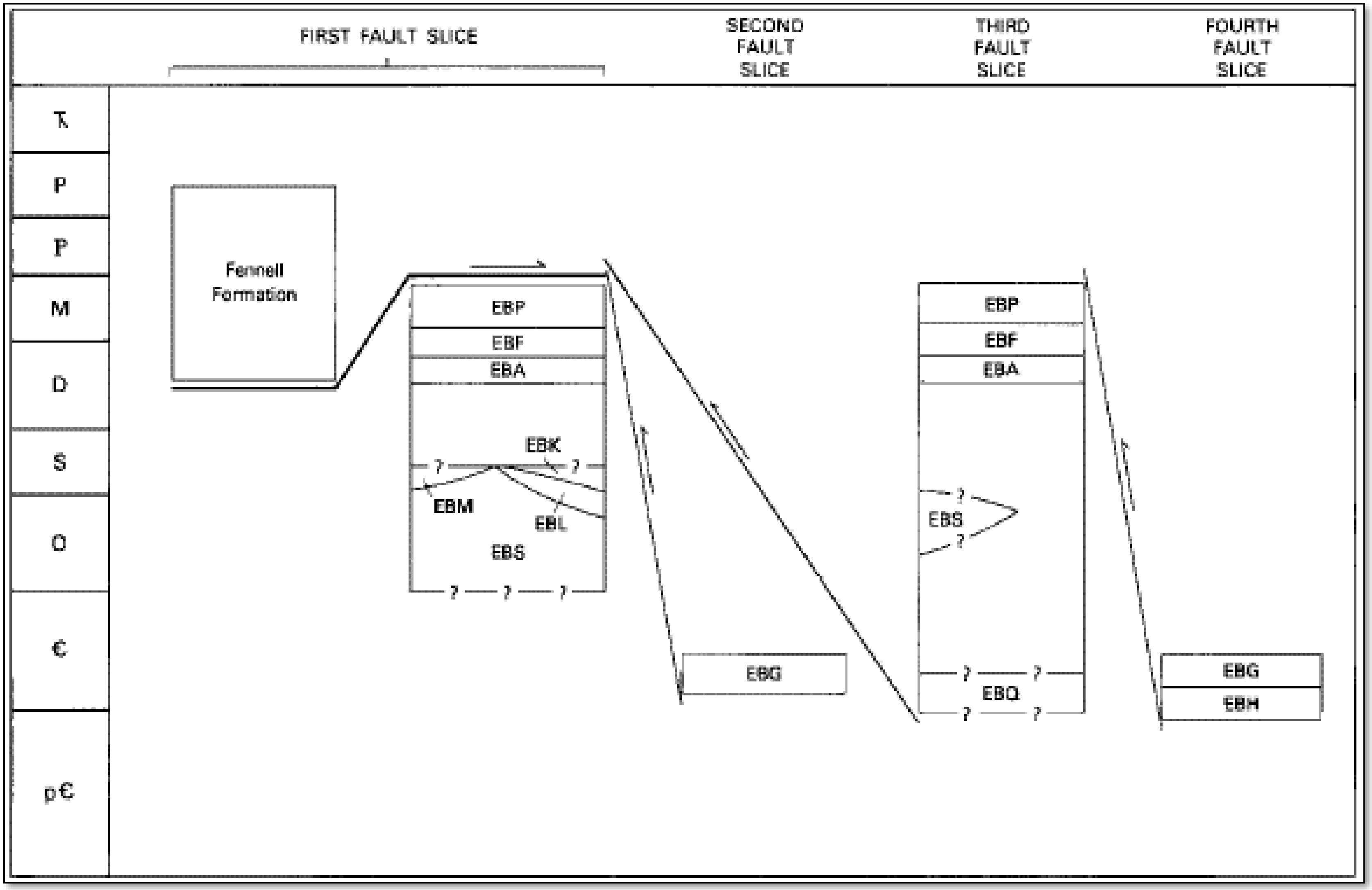


Figure 6: Correlation chart showing ages and structural /stratigraphic relationship of rock units within the Adam Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby area. (adopted from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

Table 3: Lithology of Eagle Bay Assemblage units.

UNIT	**Lithology**
MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBP	Youngest unit of the Eagle Bay Assemblage: consists mainly of dark grey slate, phyllite and siltstone, together with sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, limestone, dolostone and intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks. **EBPl**-Limestone; **EBPv**-Breccia and Tuff.
DEVONIAN AND/OR MISSISSIPPIAN	
EBF	Consist mainly of medium or dark shades of grey and green gritty and fragmental feldspathic phyllites, schists, and similar but poorly foliated rocks which were derived from intermediate to felsic tuff and volcanic breccia. Minor amounts of siltstone, **EBFq**-light grey massive cherty quartzite.
DEVONIAN	
EBA	Dominated by light grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite and schist derived mainly from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, minor intercalations of green chlorite schist derived from mafic volcanic, dark grey phyllite and siltstone (approximately 10 %), include intrusion of Unit Dgn as sill-like bodies and muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz and biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneisses, host to numerous polymetallic base and precious metal showings within the Property area, **EBAf**-feldspar porphyry, felspathic phyllite, pyritic sericite-feldspar-quartz phyllite, metavolcanic breccia; **EBAgn-** include orthogneisses of unit Dgn**;** **EBAi**-sericitic quartzo-feldspathic schist and gneiss derived from felsic intrusive rocks; **EBAu**- undivided EBA and EBAi.
DEVONIAN (?) AND/OR OLDER (?)	
EBM	Medium to dark green chloritic schist, and green to grey weakly foliated to massive and pillowed greenstone, intercalated with quartzite, phyllite and bedded chert.
EBK	Consist of calc-silicate schists and skarn; fine grained, weakly schistose, distinctly banded, medium to dark green bands alternate with light green and/or light grey bands, calc-silicate schists and relatively massive, light to medium greenish grey, lesser amounts of vaguely laminated, mottled, garnet epidote skarn, chloritic schist, and sericite quartz schist.
EBL	Dark to medium grey limestone and brownish grey or rusty weathering calcareous black phyllite and argillite, identical to the Sicamous Formation
EBS	Dominantly clastic metasediments, grey and green, fine to coarse-grained, phyllitic sandstone, grit and quartzite, intercalated with less common limestone, dolomite, mafic to felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic horizons, green chloritic phyllite, sericite-quartz phyllite, and feldspathic sericite-

	quartz phyllite; **EBSq**- light grey to white quartzite; **EBSc**-limestone, dolostone, marble; **EBSb**-greenstone, pillowed metabasalt, chloritic phyllite; **EBScg**-conglomerate; **EBSp**-grey phyllite and siltstone; **EBSt-**siderite-sericite-quartz phyllite and feldspathic phyllite (meta-tuff); EBSa-pyritic sericite-quartz phyllite and chloritoid-sericite-quartz phyllite.
EBG	Mainly calcareous chlorite schist and fragmental schist derived from mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Limestone, including the prominent Tshinakin limestone member, is common within the unit. Quartzite, grit, phyllite, dolostone, conglomerate and intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks occur locally. **EBGc**-limestone. dolostone, marble; **EBGt**-Tshinakin limestone member-massive, light grey finely crystalline limestone and dolostone: **EBGs**-dark to light grey siliceous and/or graphitic phyllite. calcareous phyllite, limestone, calc-silicate, cherty quartzite; minor amounts of green chloritic phyllite and sericite-quartz phyllite; **EBGq**-light to medium grey quartzite; **EBGp**-dark grey phyllite, calcareous phyllite and limestone; minor amounts of rusty weathering carbonate-sericite-quartz phyllite (meta-tuff?); **EBGcg**-polymictic conglomerate.
LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR HADRYNIAN (?)	
EBH	Dominantly quartzite, chlorite-muscovite- quartz schist and grit, intercalated with minor amounts of grey phyllite and dolomitic chlorite schist.
EBQ/SDQ	Light to dark grey quartzite, micaceous quartzite, grit and phyllite; lesser amounts of calcareous phyllite, carbonate and green chloritic schist; northeastern exposures include staurolite-garnet-mica schist, calc-silicate schist, and amphibolite.

7.1.2 Fennell Formation

The Fennell Formation mainly consists of greenstone which occur throughout the sequence and makes up more than half of the formation. It is derived from mafic igneous rocks and comprises pillowed and massive flows as well as sills, dykes, and small plugs. The formation is divided in two major structural units. The lower division comprises a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded chert, gabbro, diabase, pillowed basalt, clastic metasediments (in places associated with minor amounts of limestone and metatuff), quartz feldspar porphyry, rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. This unit ranges in age from Early Mississippian to Middle Permian. The upper division consists almost entirely of pillowed and massive basalt, together with minor amounts of bedded chert and gabbro. The age of this unit is considered Middle Permian to Early (?) Pennsylvanian. The two divisions are therefore at least in part the same age and are inferred to be separated by a thrust fault. Rocks of the Fennell Formation accumulated in a deep oceanic basin.

7.1.3 Devonian Orthogneiss (Dgn)

Devonian granitic orthogneiss (Dgn) occur in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of EBQ and EBA units of Eagle Bay Formation as sill-like bodies. The host rocks in these areas are mapped as EBQgn and EBAgn sub-units. These gneisses mainly occur in two varieties which are medium grey and light grey varieties.

Medium grey variety consists of biotite-hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with epidote, chlorite, sphene and small grains of zircon and apatite. It comprises quartzofeldspathic lenses alternating with or enclosed by lenses and foliae of biotite and hornblende. These are medium grained, more pervasively recrystallized and foliated and monotonously uniform over large areas.

Light grey variety comprises muscovite-biotite-orthoclase-plagioclase-quartz gneiss with zircon and apatite as accessories. The lighter coloured gneiss is generally less strongly foliated and may display a relict granitic texture. These are medium grained monotonously uniform over large areas. Contacts between the two phases are usually sharp and it generally appears that the light grey gneiss is intrusive into the more mafic variety.

7.1.4 Cretaceous Granitic Rocks (kg)

The Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation are cut by mid- Cretaceous intrusions of the Raft and Baldy batholiths. These intrusions extend from Baldy Mountain to the west shore of Adams Lake. The rocks of Raft and Baldy batholiths mainly consist of granodiorite and quartz monzonite which are light grey and coarse-grained. The average of the two batholiths is: 38 % plagioclase, 25 % potash feldspar, 30 % quartz, *5* % biotite, 1 % hornblende, and 1 % accessory and alteration minerals (Campbell and Tipper, 1971, page 73). The crystals of pinkish potassium feldspar are generally larger than quartz and plagioclase feldspar and rectangular potash feldspar phenocrysts up to 1 cm long are prominent and common in places (Campbell and Tipper, 1971, page 73). Biotite is the predominant mafic mineral and is only locally accompanied by hornblende. These Middle Cretaceous granitic rocks of Raft batholith cut rocks as young as early Jurassic and is overlain by plateau lavas and younger Tertiary volcanic deposits. More recent dating, however, provides ages of about 100 Ma for both the Raft and Baldy batholiths (R.L. Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

7.1.5 Late Dykes

Commonly dykes and occasionally sills comprising quartz - feldspar porphyry is common in Adam Plateau. These dykes are chalky white (weathered), unfoliated, light grey, and consist of quartz, K-feldspar, and rare plagioclase phenocrysts within an aphanitic to very fine-grained quartzofeldspathic matrix. Some of these dykes are large and mapped as qp unit. The dykes typically trend in northerly direction and dip steeply. The age of these dykes is considered Tertiary.

Dykes of basalt, diabase and lamprophyre also occur in the area. These dykes have the same trend and age as quartz - feldspar porphyry dykes.

7.2 Structural Geology

Regional Structural geology of Adams Plateau, Clearwater and Vavenby is described in detail by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987. This section is mainly taken from the publication (Schiarizza, P., and Preto, V.A. 1987: Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, 88 pages plus attachments. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Paper 1987-2).

The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from Jurassic to the Tertiary. The deformation in the area took place in at least four recognizable phases which are described below.

1. The deformation of the area begins with the easterly directed thrust faults and associated folding in Jurassic-Cretaceous time. The faulting was generally layered parallel. This deformation phase imbricated Fennell Formation and emplaced it on Unit EBP of Mississippian clastic rock unit of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Mesoscopic folds within the Fennell Formation probably formed during this period of faulting and there is no evidence of metamorphism or cleavage development related to this period of thrusting.
2. The early thrusting event was followed by synmetamorphic, west to south westerly directed folding and associated thrust faulting. A dominant schistosity in the Eagle Bay assemblage is related to this phase of deformation. A number of dominant macroscopic structures including Slate Creek and Barriere anticlines, and Nikwikwaia syncline (partly in claim area), were formed during this event. The associated northeast-dipping thrust faults separated Eagle Bay assemblage into the major structural-stratigraphic panels.
3. The third phase of deformation include upright northwest-plunging folds. These folds produced axial planer crenulation cleavage and fold axis lineation; however, these structures are not well developed on the east side of Adams Lake. These structures occur mainly on the mesoscopic scale but are not accompanied by any significant metamorphic recrystallization. In the area between the Raft and Baldy batholiths the earlier deformation is overprinted by west trending folds associated with a crenulation lineation defined by biotite lath alignment in contact metamorphism zones. Similarly, oriented crenulation cleavage can be found on the Adams Plateau suggesting the west directed structural event is regional and not confined to the intrusions.
4. The youngest phase comprises northerly trending faults and mesoscopic kink folds. These are predominantly strike-slip faults and most display right-lateral offset. These structures continue in the southeast part of the Adams Plateau and are accompanied by a few broad open north-plunging macroscopic folds. The structures offset all other structural features and units and were therefore interpreted to be Eocene in age.

7.3 Property Geology

The geological information in this section is based on data compiled from different sources and the field investigations conducted in 2021 by Geomap Exploration Inc.

The Property area is underlain by the rocks of Eagle Bay Assemblage. Regionally, the assemblage is comprised of ten mappable units (Table- 3) which are locally cut by late Devonian granitic orthogneiss, Cretaceous granite, and early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry and basalt dykes. However, the claims are underlain only by the EBG unit and its members EBGt and EBGs. The following lithologies are mapped by Schiarizza P. and Preto, V.A. (1987) in the property (Figure 7).

- Unit EBG
- Member EBGt
- Member EBGs

7.3.1 Unit EBG

Unit-EBG covers approximately 40 % of the claims, mainly in the southern parts of the Property. The unit mainly consists of calcareous chlorite schist derived from mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and are typically medium to dark green, fine grained and well foliated with a platy splitting habit. The schists are composed mainly of chlorite, actinolite, epidote, albite, calcite, quartz, sphene and magnetite. Calcite veins and lenses common in the schist.

Other lithologies include light grey, finely crystalline, limestone and rusty weathering chloritic dolostone, and pale grey to greenish grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite in lower part. Quartzite, grit, phyllite, dolostone, conglomerate, greenstone, and intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks are present locally. The unit consists of a number of locally recognizable members (Table-3). Two of these members (EBGt and EBGs) are mapped in the claim area and are described below.

Structurally EBG Units overlies unit EBP, EBF, and EBA of the first fault slice and is structurally overlain by unit EBQ.

7.3.2 Member Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt)

The Tshinakin Limestone is the most prominent marker within unit EBG and occur in the northern half of the Property, covering approximately 40% of the claims. It mainly consists of light grey to white, finely crystalline typically massive limestone. The flaggy partings, light to dark color banding, buff weathering dolostone and chlorite schist is present in places. The Tshinakin Limestone member locally approaches 1000 meters in thickness. An Early Cambrian age is assigned to the EBGt member. The overlying and underlying lithologies are Fragmental chlorite schist and greenstone and calcareous chlorite schist, respectively.

7.3.3 Member (EBGs)

The unit EBGs is mapped in the eastern half of the central part of the Property. It occupies approximately 20% of the Property. The EBGs member is separated from Tshinakin Limestone by several meters to tens of meters thick calcareous chlorite schist which is locally intercalated with thin carbonate horizons. EBGs member consists of metasedimentary rocks, mainly medium to dark grey, siliceous and graphitic phyllites grading to light to dark grey platy siltite and very fine grained platy sericitic quartzite, impure limestone, and light to medium grey, massive to platy quartzite. These rocks host lead-zinc-silver mineralization in some areas. The EBGs is locally several hundred meter thick (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

7.4 Property Structural Geology

The Birk Creek thrust Fault (Schiarizza and Preto, 1987), which separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices occur in the vicinity of the Property (Figure 8). The thrust dips to the northeast and emplaced Unit EBQ on Unit EBA. The hanging wall EBQ unit dips towards southwest and footwall (EBG) rocks dip northeast. Logan and Mann (2000) marked an inferred normal fault on the east side of the property running from the centre of the Adams Lake. Two other faults trending approximately north-south run in the property. These faults have displaced EBGt and EBG units. The schistosity is commonly oriented northwest and dipping to the north.

7.5 Mineralization

The Adams Plateau and surrounding area, generally in the south of claims is known for sulphide mineralization since early 1920's. Several occurrences of silver, lead, zinc and gold mineralization have been reported from the area. Few of these deposits had limited past production, including the Rea Gold, Lucky Coon and Elsie, Homestake and Samatosum mines.

However, mineralization (Rose showing) in the claim areas was first reported in 1961 (Minfile 082M 057). The exploration work on the Rose showing included trenching, drilling and geochemical sampling. The Rose showings occur in Tshinakin Limestone member (EBGt) of EBG unit.

In the Summit zone, areas of brecciation and silicification in Tshinakin member limestone of the Eagle Bay Assemblage host quartz ± barite veins with galena mineralization. Zones of skarn mineralization with 10 to 20 per cent pyrite are reported approximately 1.2 kilometres to the northwest of the Summit zone on the Bog claim. These zones are parallel to the Samatosum fault.

Figure 7: Rock units in claims area (reproduced from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).

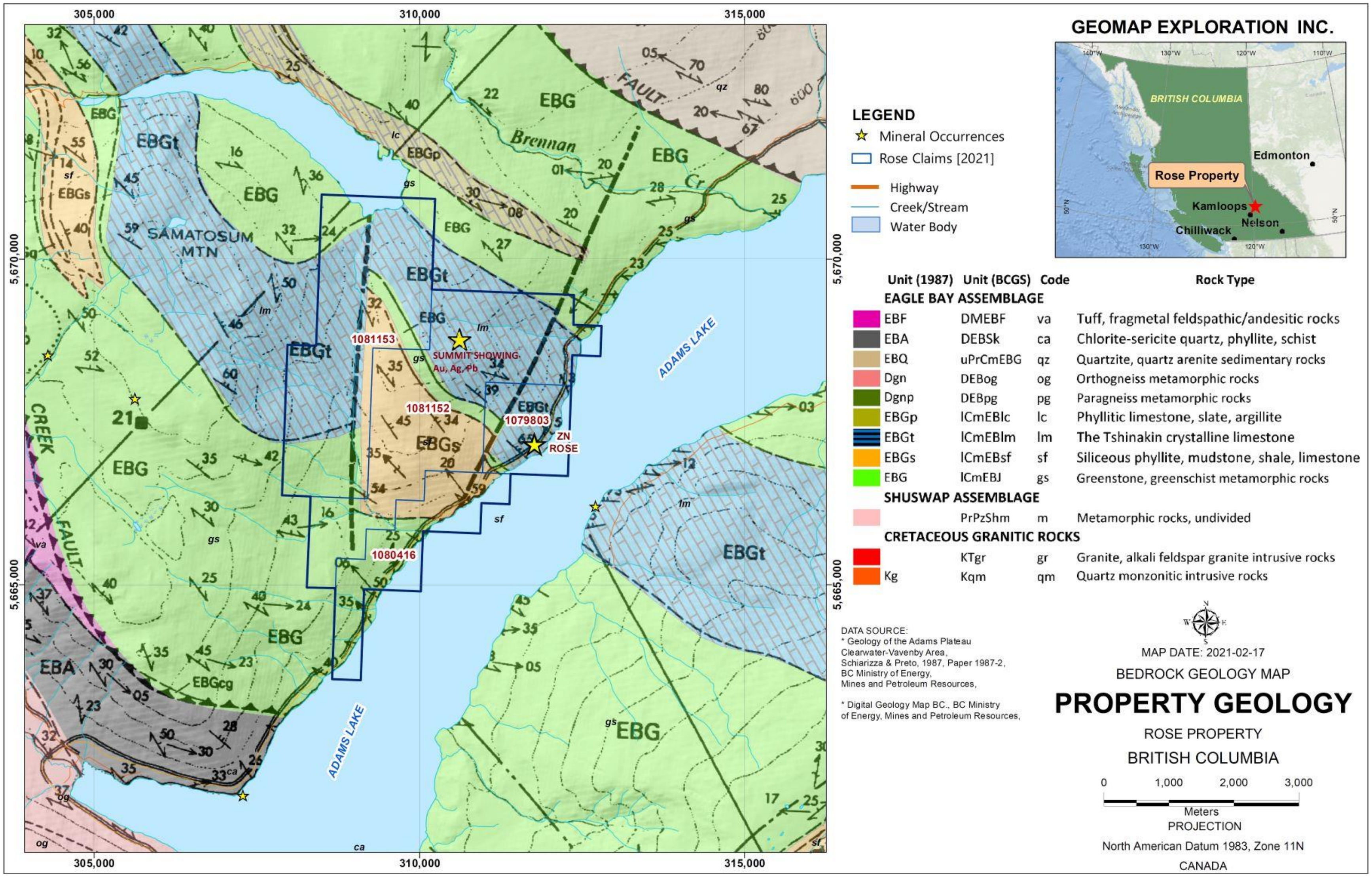
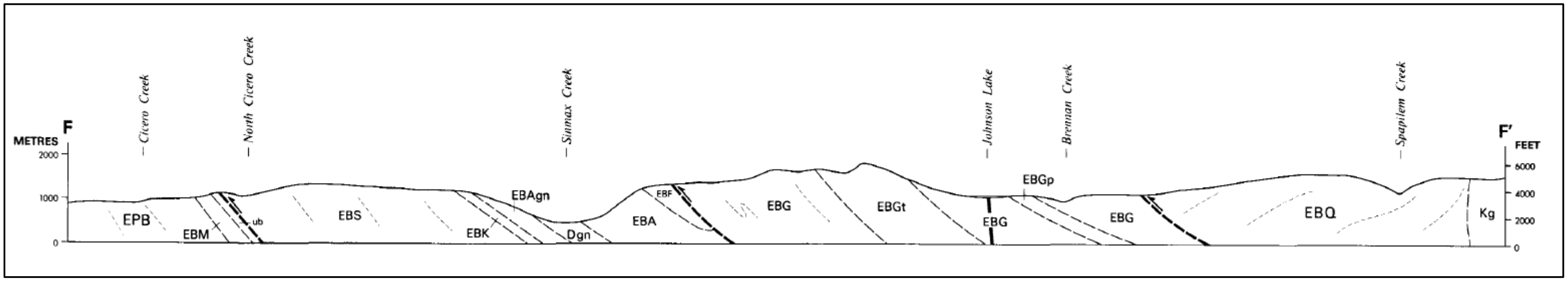


Figure 8: Structural cross section partly covering claim area (reproduced from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987).



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following discussion of deposit types are mainly based on the published work of Goutier, F.G. 1986, Schiarizza and Preto; (1987), Höy, T., (1999), Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., (2006), Assessment reports, BC MINFILE descriptions as well as limited fieldwork. These models helped in executing the 2021 exploration work program, as well developing Phase 1 and 2 of the recommended work program.

The Adams Lake area has long been recognized as a favourable region for base-metal sulphide deposits. Lead-zinc-silver and copper bearing mineralized bodies are reported from a number of localities. High gold values also occur in few localities. Some of these showings/deposits have received considerable exploration activity while only limited work has been done on other occurrences. The economic mineralization, so far, seems to be small, since no large-scale mining operations was conducted in the area. Different nomenclature for the deposit types is being used which are briefly described below.

Hoy, T., (1999) recognized three main deposit types and described them as: stratabound lead-zinc-silver deposits in metasedimentary rocks, stratabound copper occurrences in mafic volcanics, and a variety of small vein occurrences.

Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) classified the deposits into six types: 1. Stratabound massive to semi-massive sulphides within metasedimentary rocks, 2. Disseminated sulphides associated with Devonian intrusive rocks, 3. Volcanogenic massive sulphides, 4. Pyrite-fluorite replacement, 5. Volcanogenic massive sulphides, and 6. Vein deposits.

Goutier, F.G. (1986) conducted a lead isotopic composition study on the mineral occurrences of Eagle Bay Formation for his dissertation work. The lead isotopic composition data from the sulphide deposits of Eagle Bay Formation plot in three clusters recognizing three periods of mineralization.

The other mineralized deposits include Rea Gold and Homestake deposits as well as showings at Birk Creek and Ford 4. They represent cogenetic mineralization associated with Devonian-Mississipian volcanic rocks. The deposits represent polymetallic volcanogenic deposits hosted by felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of EBA and EBF unit of Eagle Bay assemblage. The mineralization resulted either from solutions associated with the volcanism or concentrated from volcanic pile by circulating solutions in convective cells soon after, or during the formation of the Devonian units EBA and EBF.

The second period of mineralization is Upper Triassic and represented by deposits at Lucky Coon, Elsie, King Tut, Mosquito King and Spar deposits. These deposits are interpreted as epigenic veins and stratiform types. The form of the stratiform deposits suggest that they could be cogenetic with their host unit. However, host rock, unit EBG is Cambrian in age and isotopic studies defined upper Triassic Age. The Triassic model age for the stratiform deposits can be interpreted as follows: 1) the mineralization is of replacement type and related to Triassic event, or 2) the mineralization is cogenetic with unit EBG and, a structural subdivision of the unit EBG into two separate units of Cambrian and Triassic is required.

Last major period of mineralization is mid Cretaceous. This event is related to the intrusion of the Baldy batholith. The deposits are cogenetic with the intrusion.

Paradis, S., Bailey, S.L., Creaser, R.A., Piercey, S.J. and Schiarizza, P., (2006) mentioned that numerous syngenetic sulphide deposits of several types and settings occur in the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eagle Bay assemblage. They classified these deposits using the nomenclature of the British Columbia mineral deposit profiles (Lefebure and Ray, 1995; Lefebure and Höy, 1996) into three classes:

- Class 1 — volcanic-sediment hosted massive sulphide (VSHMS) deposits.

- Class 2 — volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits.
- Class 3 — sediment-hosted massive sulphide (SHMS) deposits.

The syngenetic classification is described below.

8.1 Syngenetic sulphide deposits

Syngenetic mineral deposits are formed contemporaneously with the enclosing rocks, usually occur as beds or bedlike masses, and are conformable with the underlying and overlying strata.

Magmatic deposits are syngenetic in that the mineralization crystallize from the same liquid that produces the silicate minerals which form the bulk of the intrusive -they crystallize simultaneously as the melt cools. Following is the description of the three classes.

8.1.1 Class 1 — VSHMS Deposits

The deposits of Mosquito King, Lucky Coon, EX 1, Elsie, King Tut and several other showings are interpreted as VSHMS Deposits. These deposits were described as sediment hosted massive sulphide (SHMS) or SEDEX by Höy (1999), Stratabound massive to semi-massive sulphides within metasedimentary rocks by Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) and stratiform/remobilized by Goutier, F.G. (1986)

Class 1 deposits mainly consist of minerals containing zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), silver (Ag) with or without minor copper (Cu) and gold (Au). Pyrite, galena, and sphalerite are the dominant sulphide minerals. Secondary sulphides include pyrrhotite, magnetite, arsenopyrite, argentite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. The mineralization occurs in fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks and include siliceous to graphitic phyllites, calcareous phyllite, streaky banded calc-silicate rock, limestone, and quartzite of unit EBGs of Eagle Bay Assemblage. The metasediments are enclosed by chloritic schist and greenstone (Unit EBG) which lie stratigraphically beneath them and are intruded by abundant dykes and sills of Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, as well as by dykes of dark grey diabase.

The mineralization comprises deformed thin layers, lenses, and pods of semi massive to massive sulphides which are crudely to well banded and conformable to schistosity and bedding. A characteristic and perplexing feature of the sulphide horizons is their discontinuity, extending from few tens of metres to several hundreds of metres along strike lengths, and marked variability in width, from a few centimetres to as much as a few meters. Much of this variation may be due to intense deformation. The most common alteration types consist of sericitization and silicification in hanging wall and footwall of phyllitic rocks.

8.1.2 Class 2 — VHMS Deposits

VHMS deposits correspond to the stratabound copper occurrences in mafic volcanics of Höy (1999), Volcanogenic massive Sulphides of Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) and Volcanogenic deposits of Goutier, F.G. (1986). Two types of VHMS deposits are identified in the Adam Plateau, these are mafic and bimodal-felsic. These deposits are hosted by the volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage.

Twin Mountain, Cu5, AP98-46 and Woly, prospects are considered Mafic type of VHMS Deposits. The volcanic rocks, chlorite-sericite schists and amphibolites of unit EBG of Eagle Bay Assemblage host the mineralization. The mineralized bodies in this type occur in the form of thin, discontinuous, concordant massive sulphide lenses and layers as well as disseminated sulphides. The volcanic rocks of the unit EBG host massive sulphides whereas chlorite-sericite schists and amphibolites of EBG unit host disseminated type sulphides. These rocks were derived from massive basaltic lavas, flow breccias and tuffs.

The sulphides consist of small pods of massive to disseminated galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite with minor chalcopyrite, and layers of banded pyrrhotite including minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. At Twin Mountain, the sulphides occur as disseminations and pods within carbonate-quartz-barite lenses. The Woly showing include stringers and disseminations of sulphides and oxides in thin discontinuous pillowed flows interlayered with limestone and clastic sedimentary rocks of unit EBS. The sulphides and oxides, enclosed in a chlorite and epidote-rich gangue, form stringers crosscutting the pillowed flows and are disseminated in the pillow selvages.

The bimodal-felsic mineralization is known from numerous locations including Homestake, Beca, Rea Gold and Harper properties. The mineralization is present in mafic to intermediate metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of Devonian-Mississippian rocks belonging to units EBA and EBF of Eagle Bay Assemblage. These units consist of feldspathic phyllites, schists, and similar but poorly foliated rocks, derived from intermediate to felsic tuff and volcanic breccia (Unit EBF), and interlayered sequence of sericite schist, quartz sericite schist, ankeritic phyllite and chlorite schist, chert, and argillite (unit EBA), derived mainly from mafic, felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The deposits are polymetallic precious and base metal-bearing stratabound massive sulphide lenses and disseminations locally overlain or enclosed by massive barite (Höy and Goutier, 1986). The sulphides include tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, argentite, native silver and traces of ruby silver and native gold. These sulphides typically occur in the form of tabular lenses of stratiform sulphides which are few meters thick and extend for few tens of meters and as thin bands and laminae of semi-massive sulphides within 1 to 2 m-thick siliceous pyritic schist intervals. Multiple mineralized zones are present along the same or several stratigraphic intervals. For example, three lenses ranging in thickness from less than a meter to at least 10 meters separated by sericitic schist of unit EBA are recognized at Homestake. These lenses comprise massive to banded barite with only scattered metallic minerals throughout, or interlayered barite, schist, and sulphides. (Höy and Gouthier, 1986). Similarly, the mineralization at Rea occurs mainly in two massive sulphide lenses approximately 200 meters apart and almost at the same stratigraphic level.

8.1.3 Class 3— SHMS Deposits

SHMS Deposits including Mount Armour and Fortuna occur in rocks of unit EBSa which is pyritic sericite quartz phyllite horizon (EBSa) enclosed within grey phyllite and phyllitic sandstone of Unit EBS. The unit EBS is in general, a thick and varied succession of clastic sedimentary rocks interlayered with limestone and mafic volcanic rocks of unit EBS. The clastic sedimentary rocks including sericite-talc schist calcareous argillite, grit, phyllite, chert and quartzite host the Cu-Zn-Pb (±Au, ±Ag) sulphide deposits. The deposits consist of small conformable sulphide layers and lenses, locally accompanied by brecciated quartz-pyrite stockwork zones.

These deposits are not reported from Adam Plateau and Johnson Lake areas but occur further north and west in Barriere Lakes area. Since the mineralized lenses are stratiform in nature but it is unclear if they 'are volcanogenic massive sulphide or replacement type deposits. However, Goutier, F.G. 1986, Schiarizza and Preto; (1987) suggested these deposits as vein type.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property during the period from January to March 2021. The Author visited the Property and carried out field investigations and participated in the ongoing exploration work from February 23 to March 03, 2021. The exploration work program included geological observations, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic and VLF). A total of 118 grab and 5 float samples were collected from rock outcrops by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. The fieldwork team comprised of two geologists and two prospectors. A Magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was also carried out along four survey grid areas (SURVEY#1, SURVEY#2, SURVEY#3, and SURVEY#4) on claims 1079803 and 1080416. Details of this work are provided in the following Sections.

9.1 Geological Mapping, Prospecting, and Sampling

The focus of the fieldwork was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage especially its Tshinakin Limestone member (EBGt) and EBGs member. The sampling program was designed to represent prospective geological units and members. The Author was part of the team who conducted field investigations on the Property during this work program. The claims are on the west side of Adams Lake and most of the sampling and prospecting in the year 2021 field season were carried out in the eastern portion the Property. The western part of the Property had limited access due to snow cover.

The Property is underlain by EBG lithological units of Eagle Bay Assemblage and its members Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt) and EBGs (Schiarizza, P. and Preto, V.A. (1987).

The EBG unit occur mainly in the southern and central portion of the Property (Figure 7). Regionally, it consists of calcareous chlorite schist and fragmental schist derived from mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Limestone, quartzite, grit, phyllite, dolostone, conglomerate and intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks occur locally. However, the sampling section mainly consists of calcareous chlorite schist (Photo 1) with occasional recrystallized limestone intercalations. The schist is green to dark green, micaceous, calcareous and moderately to well foliated. Quartz and calcite veins and lenses are abundant at places. Quartz veins are white (Photo 2) to multicolored, mottled brown, fresh to oxidized, very thin to thick and contain trace to 4% disseminated pyrite, some black colored minerals and brown streaks. Calcite is generally white and occur as veins and lenses. Calcite and quartz intergrowth noted at few locations. Orientation is generally 70/ 25-45°N. Analytical results show gold values up to 2.60ppm (Sample 102528), silver values up to 4.37ppm (Sample 102525) and Pb values up to 7450ppm (Sample 102525) in EBG unit. These samples represent northeastern portion of the claim 1080416.

The Tshinakin Limestone member (EBGt) occur in the northern half of the property. It mainly consists of limestone (Photo-3) which is commonly white, occasionally grey to dark grey, rusty weathered in places, recrystallized-finely crystalline and thick bedded to massive. Green schist intercalations are minor. Schist is generally dark greenish grey to dark grey, weathering to brownish, slightly to highly calcareous in places and include quartz and calcite veins. Quartz veins and veinlets and lenses are abundant locally in limestone and green schist. These veins are white, milky white, very light grey, vitreous, orange, brown stained, and include disseminated pyrite from trace to abundant, streaks of sphalerite and black minerals. Mineralization in EBGt member occurs in the east central part where zinc values exceed <10,000ppm and silver values range from 1.09ppm to 2.37ppm (S2 #2, S3 #3, 76334, 76335).

The member EBGs occur in the East-Central portion of the claims. The member in the study area consists of phyllites, schist and minor limestone and quartzite. The phyllites (Photo 4 & 5) are generally grey to black, mottled rusty brown, weathering to dark grey, calcareous, graphitic and siliceous. Vuggy, appearance and oxidized lenses occur in places. Schist is green to greenish grey Schist, mottled black. Limestone is grey to dark grey with granular texture. Quartzite is white to light grey, mottled light brown, weakly foliated.

Very thin to thick quartz veins are abundant locally in all lithologies. These veins are white, milky white, multicolored, vitreous and include traces to abundant pyrite (2%), minor sulphides, brown striations and some black mineral. Calcite veins are locally abundant. The assays did not indicate any significant mineralization in this member.

Photo 1: Schist from EBG unit (Location: Sample76348)

Photo 2: Quartz Veins in Schist from EBG unit (Location: Sample76348)

Photo 3: Limestone from EBGt member (Location: Sample76334)

Photo 4: Contact Phyllitic Sequence and Limestone EBGs Member (Location Sample102560).

Photo 5: Phyllitic Sequence of EBGs Member (Location Sample76331).

9.3 Sampling Analytical Results

The results of analytical work conducted on 123 samples indicate that silver and zinc are the main target element for further exploration. Anomalous values of copper, manganese, and zinc are also found in several samples (Tables 4 and 5). Gold, Silver and zinc assay values are plotted on Figures 9 to 16.

- Silver (Ag) values are in the range of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) to 4.37ppm, out of which only 5 samples are over one ppm, 9 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to 0.87 ppm, 66 samples are between 0.1 to 0.49 ppm and 31 samples are below 0.1 ppm and 12 are <0.01 parts per million (below detection limit).
- Gold (Au) values are detected in 108 samples (above the laboratories method detection limit of 0.001 ppm). Ten samples are below 0.001 ppm. Values range from 0.001-0.009 ppm in 76 samples, 0.01-0.092 ppm in 28 samples, 0.317-2.6 ppm in 4 samples. The sample #102527 and 102528 contain 1.15 and 2.60 ppm of Au, respectively. Gold was not analysed in S1-S5 samples.
- Copper (Cu) values are in the range of 1.20 ppm to 4,140 ppm. Ninety-five samples have values less than 100ppm (1.2ppm-98.8ppm). Values range from 110ppm-487ppm in 20 samples and 615ppm-4140ppm in 5 samples. Only one samples (#102558) have 4,140 ppm copper.
- Manganese (Mn) is from 34 ppm to 8010 ppm, forty-nine samples have values lower than 1000 ppm, thirty-nine samples range from 1010ppm-2010ppm, 25 samples contain 2410ppm-4000ppm and 10 samples are from 4000ppm-8010ppm. Five samples contain more than 6000ppm and two sample (102604 & 102594) have 7180ppm and 8010ppm ppm Mn, respectively.
- Zinc (Zn) values are less than 200 ppm in 116 samples, ranges from 247ppm to 1660ppm in 3 samples and contain more than 10,000 ppm in four sample (76334,76335, S3#3 and S2 #2).
- Lead (Pb) ranges from 0.9 ppm to 7,450 ppm, however, values in 119 samples are less than 71ppm. Four samples range from 110ppm-7450ppm and only sample 102525 contain 7,450 ppm of Pb. Chromium (Cr) is 6.40 ppm to 690 ppm, although 117 samples range from 6.4ppm to 260 ppm. Six samples contain 322 ppm and 690 ppm of Cr.

Table 4: Top Assay values with sample numbers.

Sample Number	Ag (ppm)	Sample Number	Au (ppm)	Sample Number	Mn (ppm)	Sample Number	Zn (ppm)
76347	0.54	102534	0.32	076338	5,920.00	076336	1,660.00
102527	0.65	102507	0.33	102538	6,090.00	76335	>10000
102582	0.66	102528	1.15	102605	6,170.00	76334	>10000
76337	0.69	102527	2.60	102555	6,180.00	S3 #3	>10000
102513	0.75	**Sample Number**	**Cr (ppm)**	102604	7,180.00	S2 #2	>10000
102569	0.79	076333	110.00	102594	8,010.00		
76335	0.82	102572	320.00	**Sample Number**	**Cu (ppm)**		
102566	0.82	102574	667.00				
102568	0.87	102525	7,450.00				
S2 #2	1.09	**Sample Number**	**Pb (ppm)**	76335	615		
102558	1.21	076333	110.00	S2 #2	684		
S3 #3	1.7	102572	320.00	S3 #3	765		
76334	2.37	102574	667.00	076336	900		
102525	4.37	102525	7,450.00	102558	4,140		

Table 5: Exploration work assays highlights

Analyte:		Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sr	V	Zn	Zn
Unit:			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
RDL:			0.01	0.2	1	0.05	0.5	0.01	1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID															
	S1 #1		0.09	0.9	80	4.3	29.7	1.25	1380	9.2	7.2	0.01	385	12	27	
	S2 #2		1.09	21	530	13.7	684	0.45	375	6	7.5	2.26	10.4	6	>10000	4.68
	S3 #3		1.7	5.7	90	16.4	765	0.44	294	5.6	6.4	2.65	44.5	3	>10000	5.79
	S4 #4		0.34	20.6	160	15.8	55.4	4.01	300	33.3	20	3.56	145	15	777	
	S5 #5		0.07	2.8	190	10.6	44.5	4.39	3390	10.6	19.4	0.78	226	26	165	
2199013	076329	0.029	0.26	15.5	335	20.9	12.8	4.43	211	38.6	32.6	4.08	177	15.2	58.1	
2199014	076330	0.009	0.28	7.4	163	27.2	151	4	1570	58.9	59.5	1.17	50.2	89.3	189	
2199015	076331	0.007	0.33	10.1	227	20.8	94.3	5.15	1400	30.6	70.1	1.14	68.1	85.2	86	
2199016	076332	0.008	0.28	11.5	374	17.1	30.7	4.33	1610	33.6	17.9	0.87	50	94.9	88.2	
2199017	076333	0.011	0.49	4.7	173	17.4	41.9	7.74	3380	27.1	110	0.69	170	41.5	183	
2199018	076334	0.035	2.37	13.3	25	169	391	0.17	39	37.2	8.1	>10	13.2	1.7	>10000	
2199019	076335	0.017	0.82	5.3	908	13	615	0.34	34	7.1	1.9	1.66	5	5.5	>10000	
2199020	076336	0.012	0.45	14.2	477	221	900	9.26	2830	279	9.7	2.68	161	269	1660	
2199021	076337	0.004	0.69	6.6	18	5.15	10	1.7	1220	5.6	51	0.54	328	13.1	187	
2199022	076338	0.003	0.09	3.9	83	11.9	29	1.99	5920	25.3	21.3	0.15	177	30.5	189	
2199023	076339	0.004	0.09	2.9	18	5	18.4	3.3	1260	49.7	8.4	1.09	290	13.2	105	
2199024	076340	0.007	0.05	1.7	12	3.43	12.5	1.98	923	27.8	6.5	0.51	226	11.8	96.1	
2199025**	076341	0.005	0.13	3.2	14	9.59	30.2	7.89	2360	34.4	14.8	7.36	527	21.8	121	
2199026**	076342	0.003	0.32	1.7	12	8.06	14.9	6.72	2200	30.3	49.4	4.76	476	19.4	107	
2199027	076343	0.002	0.42	13.1	735	38.6	45.4	6.31	1080	72.2	3.6	0.56	192	143	182	
2199028	076344	0.004	0.2	21.5	877	46.1	76.6	3.56	1240	63.5	8.3	0.57	92.1	117	247	
2199029	076345	0.004	0.19	12.9	931	45.5	117	6.31	753	150	3.6	1.69	146	223	107	
2199030	076346	0.006	0.33	1.1	186	3.91	110	1.15	445	19.3	9.2	0.12	145	77.4	135	
2199031	076347	0.068	0.54	51.3	66	29.5	152	18.5	1100	90.4	23.6	>10	184	54.5	53.7	

Analyte:		Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sr	V	Zn	Zn
Unit:			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
RDL:			0.01	0.2	1	0.05	0.5	0.01	1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID															
2199032	076348	0.041	0.22	34.2	56	62.1	38.6	9.64	888	61	4.2	6.95	142	238	55.8	
2199033	076349	0.005	0.13	2.2	159	21.9	153	2.83	2530	22.8	5.3	0.46	763	77.8	47	
2199034	076350	0.013	0.16	3.4	83	26.7	60.9	5.63	1290	25.8	2.6	1.21	158	55.2	66.3	
2199035**	102501	0.004	0.11	1.5	261	26.5	98.8	4.62	1970	45.3	2.5	0.3	538	133	95.2	
2199036**	102502	0.002	0.12	1.3	90	27.1	211	5.05	2630	46.8	3.2	0.45	679	87.3	59.7	
2199037	102503	0.003	0.23	3.2	108	34.1	54.1	6.26	1340	56.2	1.8	0.23	160	202	73	
2199038	102504	0.003	0.11	1.1	209	20.7	64.4	3.78	1040	49.7	3.9	0.18	396	47.8	34.2	
2199039	102505	0.002	0.12	2.4	132	26.4	42.6	5.61	731	21.2	2.2	0.12	220	61.7	49.8	
2199040	102506	0.013	0.09	2.1	69	14.2	39.6	3.09	903	8.9	2.5	0.23	285	31.2	27.7	
2199041	102507	0.326	0.17	36.5	81	42.9	17.1	7.02	2010	16.3	5.4	1.02	429	63.5	55.2	
2199042	102508	0.092	0.13	19	355	36	73.4	8.03	1280	22.3	2.6	0.65	282	88.8	66.2	
2199043	102509	0.004	0.15	3.8	72	40.3	38.1	7.03	1150	24.1	3.1	0.2	248	67.5	72.2	
2199044	102510	0.009	0.06	8.4	273	25.4	9.6	7.83	1940	72.3	3.3	0.24	288	63.4	80.6	
2199045	102511	0.003	0.06	15.5	226	26.8	37.2	3.67	1130	93.4	1.1	0.38	145	39.4	31.8	
2199046	102512	0.003	0.1	68.2	346	14.8	10.1	4.65	1080	83.2	3.3	2.6	380	71.6	32.5	
2199047	102513	0.033	0.75	11.1	376	116	44.7	7.79	1150	273	3.9	3.55	123	207	31.4	
2199048	102514	0.002	0.12	1.5	55	10.4	31.3	1.72	463	20.3	1.1	0.16	181	50.9	23.3	
2199049	102515	0.006	0.37	46.5	157	14.4	141	2.96	849	98.9	4	0.44	224	52.3	46.3	
2199050**	102516	0.014	0.29	42.4	396	18.4	23.7	4.52	1640	33.2	5.8	0.49	132	44.6	41.7	
2199051**	102517	0.013	0.24	43.1	335	20.4	38.5	4.37	1700	35	3.8	0.54	135	37.7	40.4	
2199052	102518	0.003	0.08	2	906	24.6	30.1	3.34	1590	50.4	2.7	0.3	547	91.2	39.2	
2199053	102519	0.018	0.38	7.1	377	43.9	51	5.4	1330	22.8	7.1	1.13	312	236	60.6	
2199054	102520	0.01	0.25	22	32	16.7	29.7	5.02	3580	64.5	6.5	1.21	404	43.9	25	
2199055	102521	0.008	0.26	27.1	218	23.2	18	4.31	1950	66.5	17.4	0.45	259	33.8	51.6	
2199056	102522	0.025	0.49	50.4	85	16.8	51.4	5.18	2410	21	13.3	2.33	455	76.6	11.9	

Analyte:		Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sr	V	Zn	Zn
Unit:			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
RDL:			0.01	0.2	1	0.05	0.5	0.01	1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID															
2199057	102523	0.022	0.4	55.9	25	18.4	30.5	4.82	1010	34.7	14.9	2.6	642	110	49	
2199058	102524	0.003	0.13	3.4	248	43.6	70.5	3.92	1420	178	6.4	0.19	327	111	45.2	
2199059	102525	0.059	4.37	140	348	84.9	172	6.61	2410	159	7450	3.04	188	138	84.1	
2199060	102526	0.046	0.39	86.2	157	48.9	33	5.95	2490	144	32.8	2.88	117	149	63.8	
2199061	102527	2.6	0.65	10.6	564	72.4	71.4	5.24	703	86.3	18	1.27	231	113	41.4	
2199062	102528	1.15	0.16	3.6	103	20.4	48.8	3.3	935	44.7	4.5	0.64	316	27.9	22.8	
2199063	102529	0.011	0.1	2	180	28.6	50.2	5.04	1290	56.7	3.9	0.44	292	40	29.8	
2199064	102530	0.01	0.07	1.9	141	26.2	40.2	4.99	1300	50.1	4.5	0.4	294	30.3	27.1	
2199065	102531	0.011	0.1	3.6	210	22.1	40.9	2.04	381	55	4.5	1.11	1130	71.1	18.3	
2199066	102532	0.031	0.12	38.8	790	18.4	45.3	4.49	553	105	5	1.21	276	126	65.3	
2199067	102533	0.005	0.11	4.6	194	41.7	32.7	3.51	861	145	2.4	0.43	401	88	29.2	
2199068	102534	0.317	0.14	5.4	988	32.9	85.8	6.18	292	129	3.7	0.34	112	110	77	
2199069	102535	0.004	0.13	430	153	12.2	37	1.8	2110	30	6.5	0.45	107	40	26	
2199070	102536	0.004	0.19	12.7	17	23	14	1.77	446	68.5	25.4	1.14	30.8	5.6	7.3	
2199071	102537	0.007	0.1	6.2	51	9.86	36	1.72	2240	17.1	63.1	0.08	38.7	13.8	31	
2199072	102538	0.003	0.29	6.5	152	22	88.6	4.16	6090	32.1	68.9	0.82	498	57.4	36.3	
2199073**	102539	0.004	0.1	1.1	13	6.6	7.7	4.47	1780	23.7	12	2.73	389	20.6	73.5	
2199074	102540	0.003	0.09	1.1	15	4.81	26.1	3.12	1330	17	9	1.33	326	14.7	57.1	
2199075**	102541	0.004	0.08	0.7	18	4.74	22.9	2.99	1280	17.2	8.5	1.3	301	15.9	58.4	
2199114	102551	0.005	0.04	0.4	931	31.7	266	3.84	1740	101	1.9	0.01	267	55.5	29.7	
2199115	102552	0.001	<0.01	0.6	42	1.93	1.2	0.42	184	1.7	1.9	<0.01	197	4.3	2.4	
2199116	102553	0.002	0.08	0.9	13	3.54	9.6	1.57	3800	9	33.3	0.04	120	3.8	17.2	
2199117	102554	0.005	0.29	3.7	129	24.7	47.5	7.33	2880	7.3	18.2	1.6	183	12.9	106	
2199118	102555	<0.001	0.02	0.9	22	4.23	15	3.02	6180	4	24.7	0.2	278	5.5	44.2	
2199119	102556	0.001	0.02	3.3	100	9.07	<0.5	2.17	1090	9	4.3	<0.01	454	89.3	12.6	

Analyte:		Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sr	V	Zn	Zn
Unit:			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
RDL:			0.01	0.2	1	0.05	0.5	0.01	1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID															
2199120	102557	<0.001	0.4	15.9	268	43.3	160	8.01	103	162	1.8	2.81	87.1	252	133	
2199121	102558	0.027	1.21	1	225	21.2	4140	2.77	1190	46.3	3.2	0.07	295	63.2	44.7	
2199122**	102559	0.001	0.16	2.3	580	50.9	285	3.83	716	127	2.7	0.65	294	102	46.2	
2199123**	102560	0.002	0.21	3.5	682	51.4	487	4	696	130	4.1	0.84	276	118	48.4	
2199124	102561	0.002	0.04	0.8	21	26.5	118	3.39	957	38.7	2.5	0.14	72.8	183	33.9	
2199125	102562	<0.001	0.09	1.4	91	13.3	55.2	1.72	243	25.4	5.9	0.06	63.8	42.2	32	
2199126	102563	0.002	0.04	1.4	35	4.96	28.1	0.92	200	14.9	18.5	0.12	111	20.1	20.1	
2199127	102564	0.003	0.17	6.4	96	22.6	75.1	3.32	1530	50	15.7	0.03	213	127	61.6	
2199128	102565	<0.001	<0.01	1.3	42	2.29	4	0.64	372	6.4	1.8	<0.01	4.7	6.5	17	
2199129	102566	<0.001	0.82	2.2	888	40.8	38.2	6.08	1590	114	4.1	0.01	505	163	70.4	
2199130	102567	0.003	0.16	0.7	3290	12.9	89.2	1.56	740	59.4	1.8	0.07	499	42.2	13.7	
2199131	102568	0.008	0.87	2.6	746	39	131	7.6	791	199	4.1	<0.01	344	185	37.1	
2199132	102569	<0.001	0.79	3.1	4770	23	9.1	6.37	651	149	3.5	0.1	422	132	24.3	
2199133	102570	0.007	<0.01	1.7	123	3.37	16.4	1.15	922	11	10.5	<0.01	15.4	15.1	26.7	
2199134	102571	<0.001	<0.01	1.3	127	4.3	17.1	1.1	799	11.3	13	<0.01	15	14.5	24.4	
2199135	102572	0.002	0.17	0.6	115	13	22.8	2.62	3680	17.1	320	<0.01	112	20.2	31.9	
2199136	102573	<0.001	<0.01	9.1	66	10.9	5.1	2.28	2810	14.9	37.1	<0.01	54.5	12.5	28	
2199137	102574	0.002	0.19	14.2	114	18.1	16.2	3.78	4540	23.2	667	<0.01	75	20.6	60.8	
2199138	102575	0.001	<0.01	1.7	18	2.75	3.6	0.39	690	5.9	6.1	0.02	13.1	4.4	4.3	
2199139	102576	0.002	<0.01	1.3	13	6.41	10	0.81	986	16.7	1.5	0.01	742	35.3	5.9	
2199140	102577	0.002	0.1	2.6	422	20.4	36.2	2.3	2560	33.2	11.4	0.27	78.8	31.4	26	
2199141	102578	0.005	0.11	7	590	28.6	74.9	5.16	3150	68.4	41.8	0.19	242	121	59.4	
2199142	102579	0.003	<0.01	0.4	10	0.92	<0.5	0.33	279	1.9	3.5	<0.01	68.1	5.6	11.4	
2199143**	102580	0.013	0.37	46.2	6680	22	193	2.67	615	59.5	2.3	0.57	63.2	87.5	11.3	
2199144**	102581	0.011	0.23	38.1	1450	25.9	234	2.81	633	68.8	2.3	1.09	45.5	72.5	12.8	

Analyte:		Au	Ag	As	Ba	Co	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Pb	S	Sr	V	Zn	Zn
Unit:			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
RDL:			0.01	0.2	1	0.05	0.5	0.01	1	0.5	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.5	0.5	
Lab Sample ID	Field Sample ID															
2199145	102582	0.001	0.66	5.3	315	58.1	142	9.98	1010	50.9	2.5	0.33	227	344	109	
2199146	102583	0.001	0.11	2.4	89	29.4	24.1	5.65	1200	45.2	0.9	0.01	137	105	71.6	
2199147	102584	0.01	0.04	1.7	135	8.73	52.5	1.43	616	18.5	3.4	0.17	303	44.9	7.7	
2199148	102585	0.003	0.02	18.9	45	4.33	2	0.4	115	4.1	1.9	0.03	341	10.9	2.6	
2199149	102586	0.001	0.07	1.3	500	8.01	18.1	2.24	199	58.2	1.4	0.78	293	33	17.9	
2199150	102587	0.002	0.04	4.7	64	11.5	11.3	2.16	309	23.5	1.8	1.53	200	58.8	9.7	
2199151	102588	0.003	0.19	1.8	48	58.8	120	6.73	1250	212	1.6	<0.01	510	233	67.6	
2199152**	102589	0.003	0.1	0.7	49	24.2	297	2.91	866	112	1.1	<0.01	192	113	26.8	
2199153**	102590	0.013	0.14	0.6	71	15.4	447	2.32	659	71.8	1.1	<0.01	171	104	18.1	
2199154	102591	<0.001	<0.01	7.4	57	8.5	7.6	0.89	1240	16.7	6.2	<0.01	8.6	12.8	17.9	
2199155	102592	0.002	<0.01	6.3	37	7.71	10.3	0.78	905	13.2	13.7	0.01	9.9	8.3	15.5	
2199156	102593	0.005	0.02	13.3	115	14.4	5.9	1.62	2510	28.8	19.3	<0.01	16.6	15.6	33.5	
2199157	102594	<0.001	0.03	9.1	56	11.2	27.2	1.57	8010	28.1	22.4	0.04	300	24.8	25.2	
2199158	102595	0.002	0.09	15.6	228	15.7	30.8	2.71	4000	22.5	44.6	0.01	35.7	32.1	48.3	
2199159	102596	0.004	0.02	9.8	64	15.4	67.1	1.12	3610	32.7	15.8	0.17	187	17.6	21	
2199160	102597	0.004	0.11	9	132	24.4	81.4	3.21	5770	54.4	39.4	0.13	193	59.6	51.1	
2199161	102598	0.006	0.16	13.2	137	36.4	71.6	3.63	3650	55.6	14.7	0.12	131	86	71	
2199162**	102599	0.003	0.01	7.3	75	22.1	16.8	4.32	3070	45.5	14.1	0.03	194	46.6	58.5	
2199163**	102600	0.002	<0.01	4.7	66	17.9	5.4	4.93	2500	42.2	11.4	0.01	126	50.2	73.1	
2199164	102601	0.001	0.09	0.7	101	7.49	58	1.73	995	11.4	15.7	0.19	85.3	23.2	17.7	
2199165	102602	0.002	0.01	2.5	33	6.31	13	1.13	835	27.3	8.2	<0.01	384	23.2	15.7	
2199166	102603	0.004	0.27	2.2	107	17.1	54.2	2.31	5470	22.6	70.6	0.01	82.5	48	44.1	
2199167	102604	0.001	<0.01	3	53	5.64	8	1.4	7180	13	4.1	0.04	208	11.9	22.5	
2199168	102605	0.002	0.05	1	211	46.4	62.5	3.84	6170	49.1	7.4	<0.01	101	44.2	89.2	

Analyte:		**Au**	**Ag**	**As**	**Ba**	**Co**	**Cu**	**Fe**	**Mn**	**Ni**	**Pb**	**S**	**Sr**	**V**	**Zn**	**Zn**
Unit:			**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppm**	**ppm**	%
RDL:			**0.01**	**0.2**	**1**	**0.05**	**0.5**	**0.01**	**1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.01**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	
Lab Sample ID	**Field Sample ID**															
Comments:		RDL - Reported Detection Limit														
2199114-2199168		As, Sb values may be low due to digestion losses.														

- Analysis performed at AGAT 5623 McAdam Rd., Mississauga, ON (unless marked by *)
- Samples marked by ** are the original and duplicates (refer to Table 8 as well)

Figure 9: Silver and Gold Assay Map 1

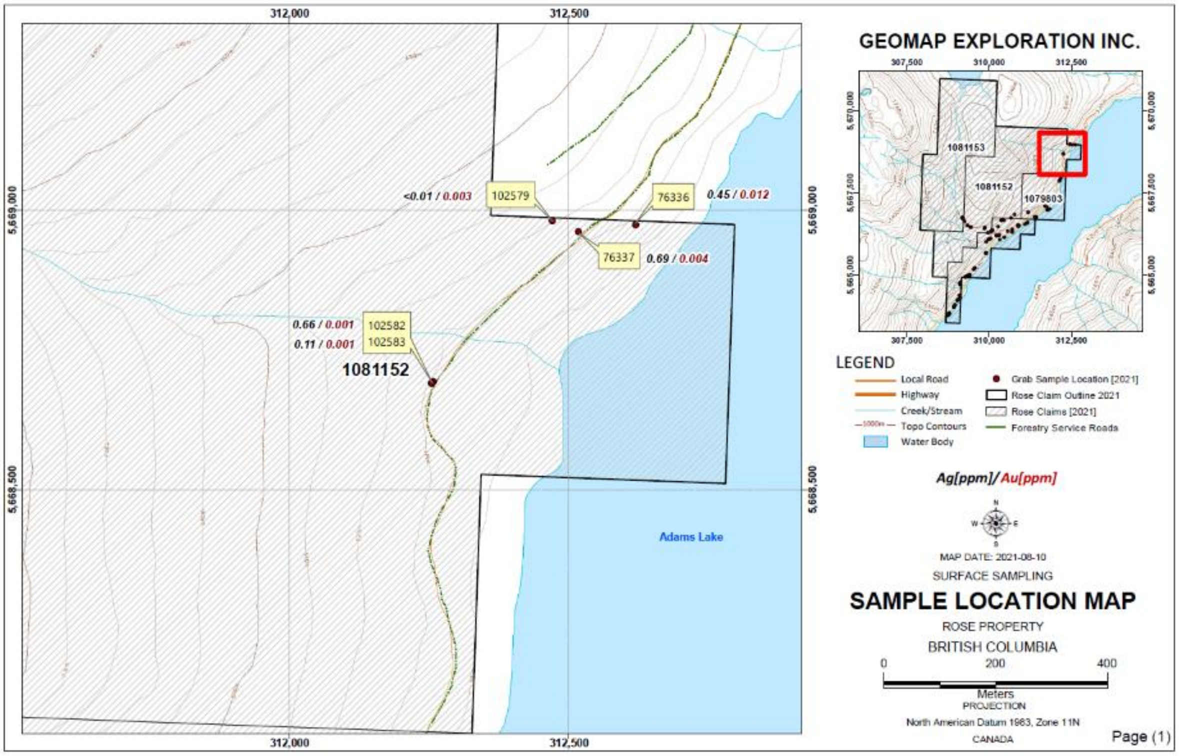


Figure 10: Silver and Gold Assay Map 2

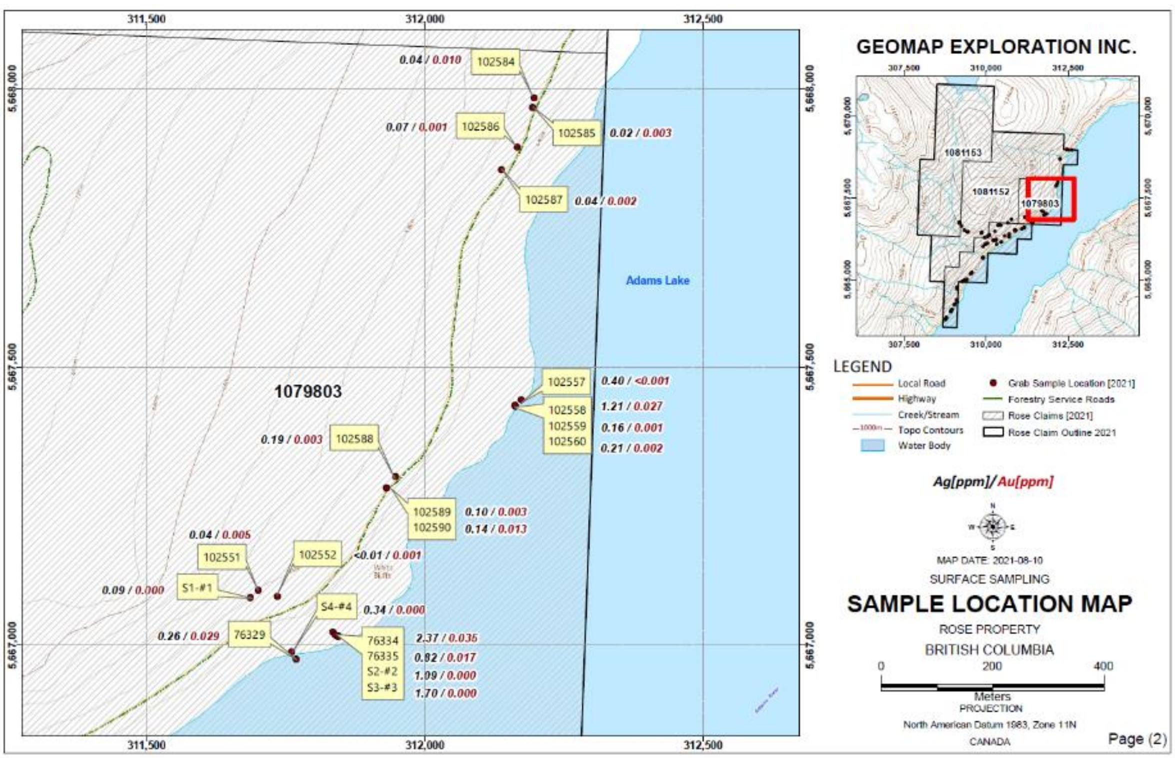


Figure 11: Silver and Gold Assay Map 3

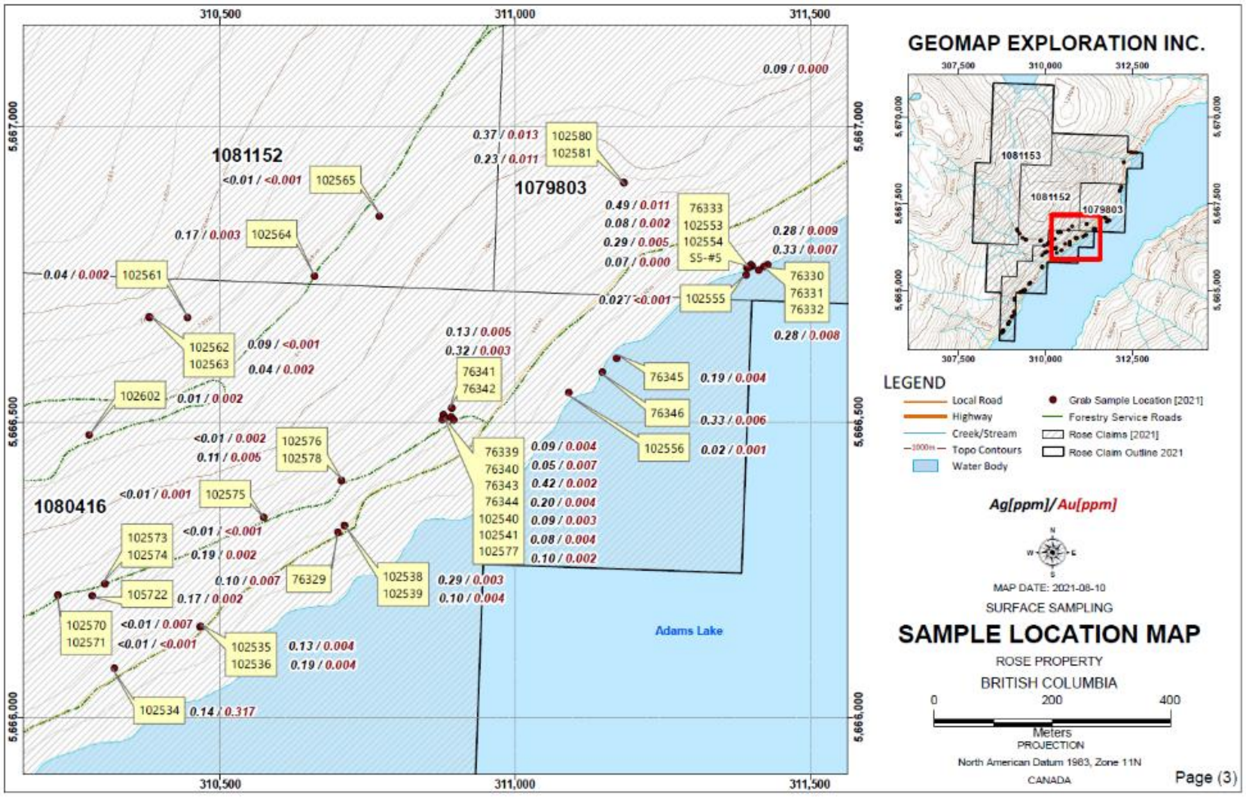


Figure 12: Silver and Gold Assay Map 4

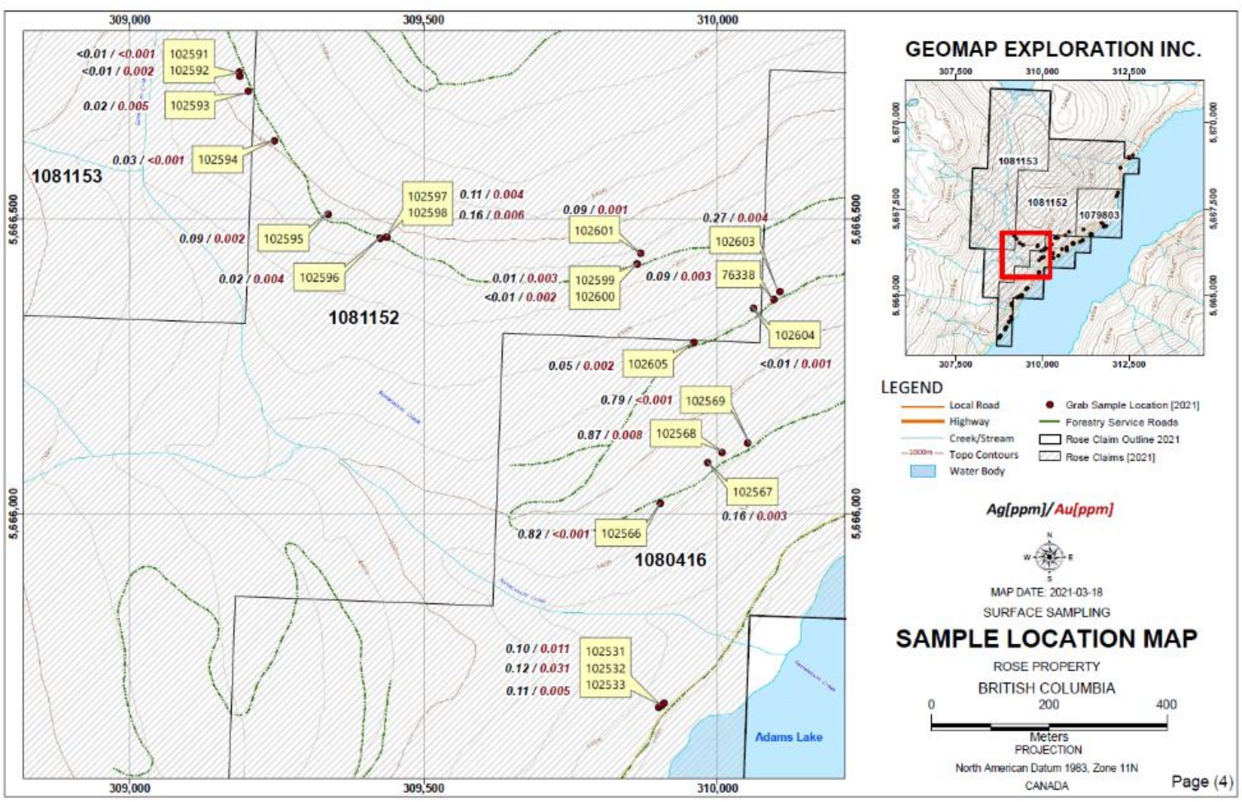


Figure 13: Silver and Gold Assay Map 5

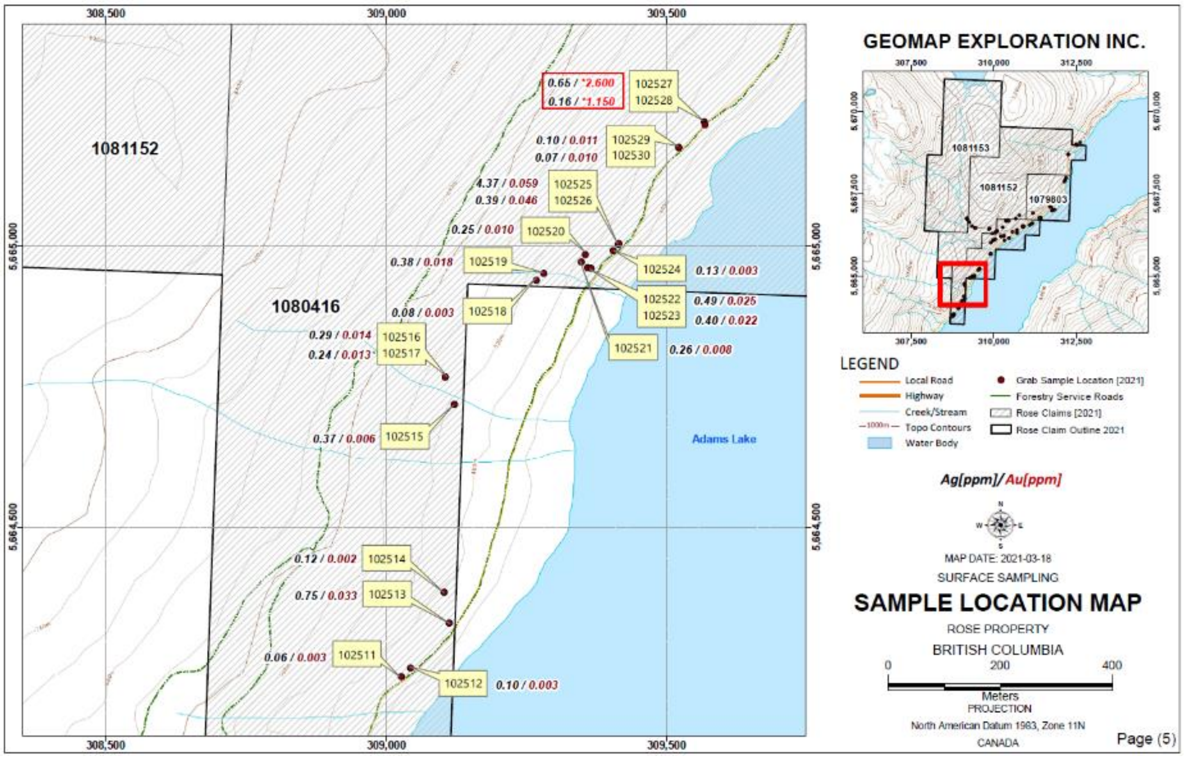


Figure 14: Silver and Gold Assay Map 6

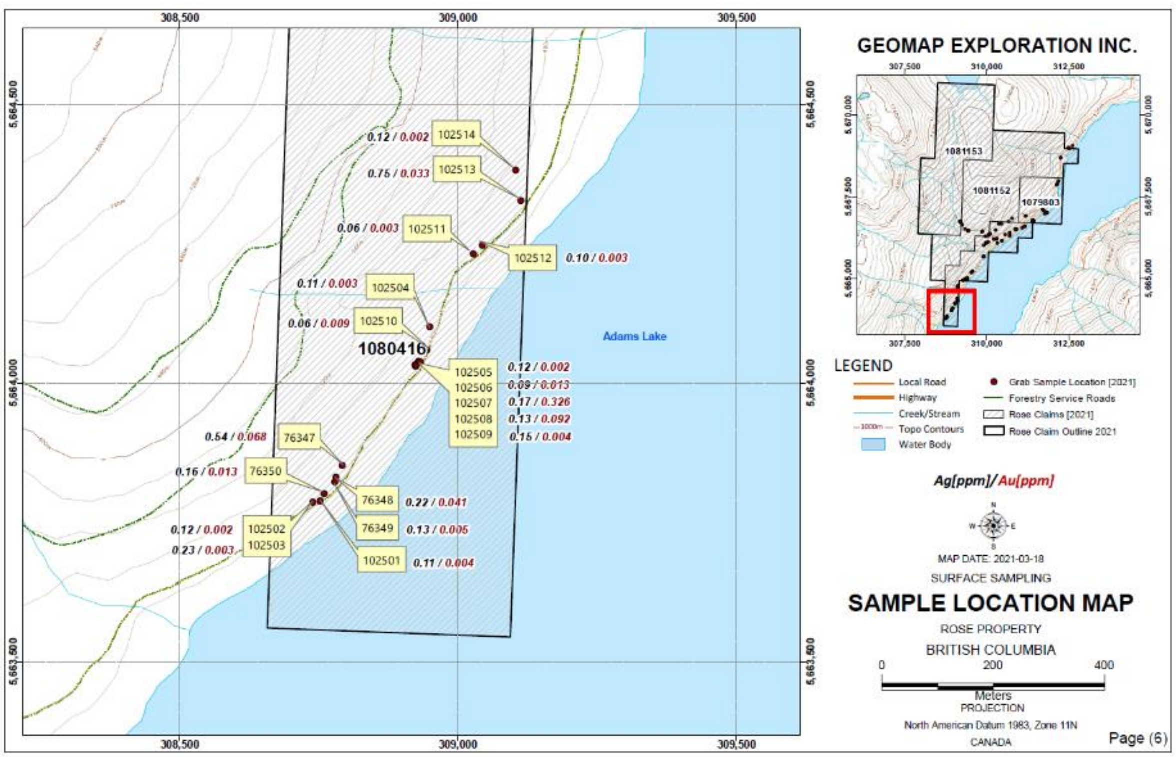


Figure 15: Significant Copper results

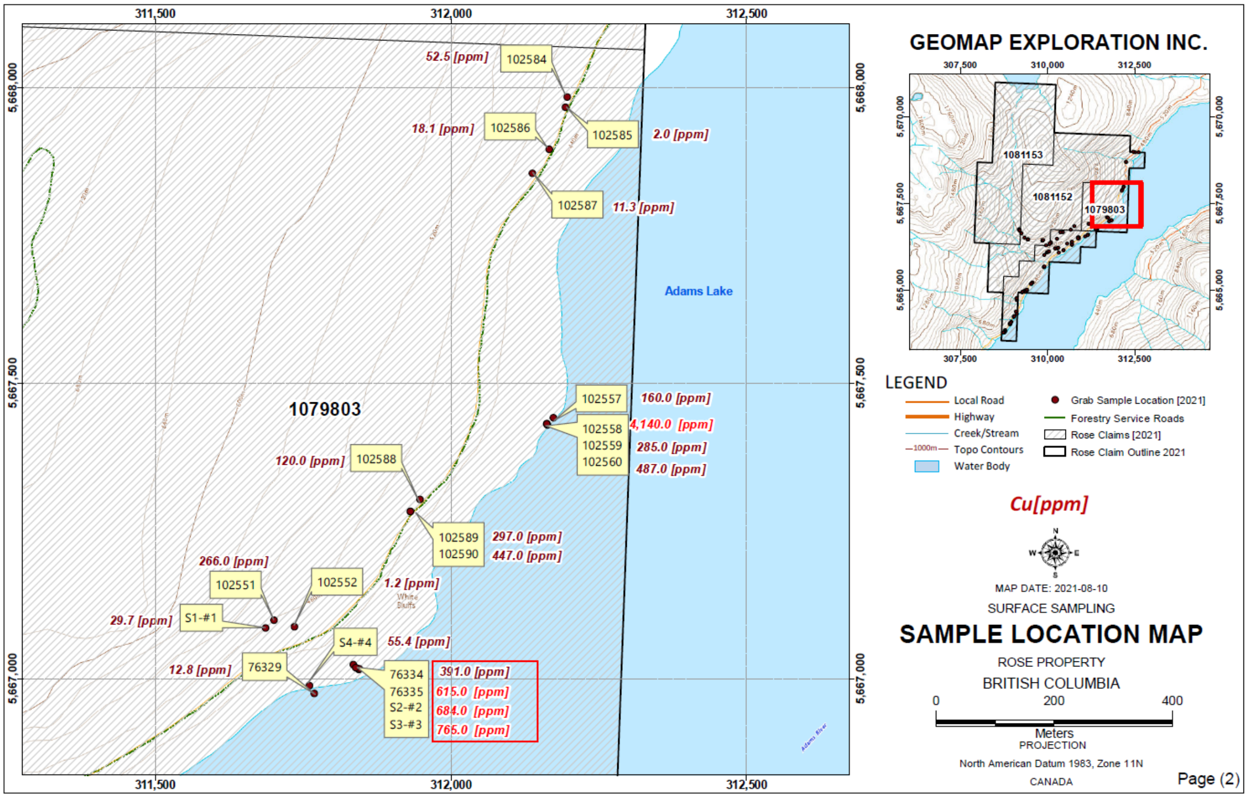
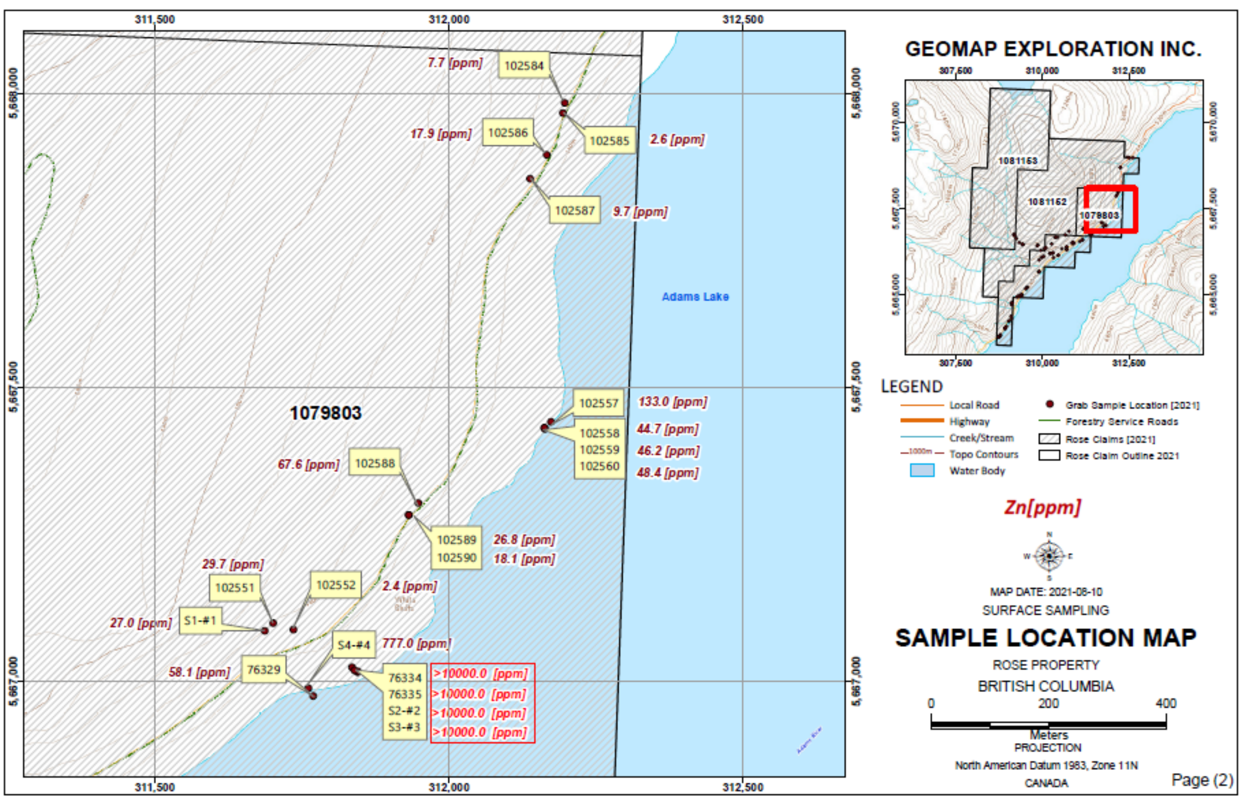


Figure 16: Significant Zinc Assay.



9.4 Ground Geophysical Survey

The 2021 field season included a ground geophysical survey comprising of magnetic and VLF-EM surveys in the southeastern part of the Property (Claim# 1079803 & 1080416). The scope of the survey consisted of the acquisition and analysis of MAG/VLF data collected on four Grids in four survey areas (SURVEY#1, SURVEY#2, SURVEY#3, and SURVEY#4). The objectives of the survey were to indicate and characterize primary and secondary geological processes and features that predominantly control the mineralized zones.

The field work was carried out by Geomap Exploration Inc. in March 2021. 363 measurements were recorded at about 5-25-m intervals on approximately 6.53-km of grid line. Measurements were collected by a single GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system with an absolute accuracy of about ± 0.1 nT.

9.5 Geophysical Survey Interpretation and Conclusion

Magnetic and VLF-EM data collected from ground geophysical surveys have characterized some aspects of geologic features in the Property (see Figures 17 and 18). Physical properties of bedrock expressed in the geophysical maps as magnetic and apparent conductivity anomalies are intrinsically related to geological features that control the possible VMS style mineralization and Intrusive-related sulphide mineralization. Mineralization is observed in veins within faults and shear zones near or within intrusive contacts.

Mineralization includes volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposits with disseminated Cu-Au-Ag sulphides and massive magnetite-sulphide layers. VMS deposits usually produce significant VLF-EM and MAG responses. The most common sulphide minerals with high values of magnetic susceptibility are *Pyrrhotite* and *Magnetite*. The regions of magnetic LOW on the magnetic profiles may suggest possible faults or fracture zones where the process of demagnetization can occur. Common sulphide minerals such as Pyrite and Chalcopyrite have lower values of magnetic susceptibility. The Low magnetic properties of the surficial sediments on Adams Lake shore are controlled by the limnological stratification of the lake water.

In areas where the RMI shows a significant magnetic HIGH, the area could represent the existence of a higher magnetizable features with magnetite or pyrrhotite minerals. Fine-grained basaltic rocks of Unit EBG also tend to show stronger residual magnetic anomalies as the result of higher bulk susceptibility. Whereas sedimentary rocks (Lower Cambrian Tshinakin Limestone) tend to show weaker residual magnetic anomalies as the result of lower bulk susceptibility.

The distribution of both in-phase and quadrature responses in the study areas of Grid#1, Grid#3, and Grid#4 show that in-phase responses are relatively stronger than Quadrature responses across the study areas, implying stronger conductive subsurface materials. The distribution of both in-phase and quadrature responses in the study area of Grid#2 shows that quadrature component has stronger responses than in-phase component across the study area, implying weak conductive subsurface materials. The negative Fraser gradients of quadrature responses could better define the presence of a subsurface weaker conductive features.

Generally, VLF responses from good conductors have large in-phase and small quadrature components, while weaker conductors have low in-phase and high quadrature components. The regions of high responses on the Real component of the VLF profiles may suggest possible conductive zones such as fractures and alteration zones. Whereas the regions with low responses on the Real component of the VLF profiles may represent highly resistive zones such as mafic dykes and quartzites.

Quiet magnetic zones or magnetic Lows surrounding isolated magnetic Highs may be interpreted as indicating an intense alteration zone associated with a mineral deposit. In contrast, a higher value of apparent current density for In-Phase components can be regarded as good conductive subsurface features such as felsic volcanic rocks or sulphide alteration zones and low current density are likely associated with dykes or quartzites and intermediate responses are associated with shear zones or fault zones. The following table shows the possible causes of MAG or VLF anomalies considered in this report.

Table 6: Geophysical survey data interpretation table

Magnetic Intensity	VLF Response	Possible Causes
HIGH	HIGH	Pyrrhotite and Magnetite Alteration Zones (VHMS Deposits?)
HIGH	LOW	Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusive Rocks
LOW	HIGH	Felsic Intrusive Rocks Faults/Fractures/Intense Alteration Zones (Magnetite Destruction)
LOW	LOW	Quartz Veins, Silicification, Sericitization & Carbonate Alteration

- ✓ Since the interpretation of this geophysical survey was done in the absence of detailed local geology, further ground truthing of the Magnetic and VLF anomalies is recommended to be followed up on to determine if those anomalies are related to mineralization, fault zones, structural contacts, or overburden response.
- ✓ Geological mapping and grab sampling along with a soil chemistry analysis are suggested to be conducted in areas where the magnetic HIGHS suggest near surface features and in areas where the high VLF responses corroborate well with the magnetic HIGHS. Those surveys may provide more valuable insights to advancing this exploration program.
- ✓ An advanced level interpretation of the magnetic and VLF data may be warranted to integrate with geology and petrophysical properties to create constrained inversion models.

The dominant sulphides in VMS deposits are Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, and Pyrrhotite. All these minerals have relatively high values of specific gravity, and a positive density contrast and gravity can be useful in their identification. The gravity survey followed by Induced polarization surveys are highly effective in detecting disseminated sulphide bodies. Integrating RES/IP with gravity survey for more detail investigation is warranted for defining the extent of mineralization zones in areas where mineralized zones are identified.

Figure 17: Magnetic interpretation map of Survey Grid 1

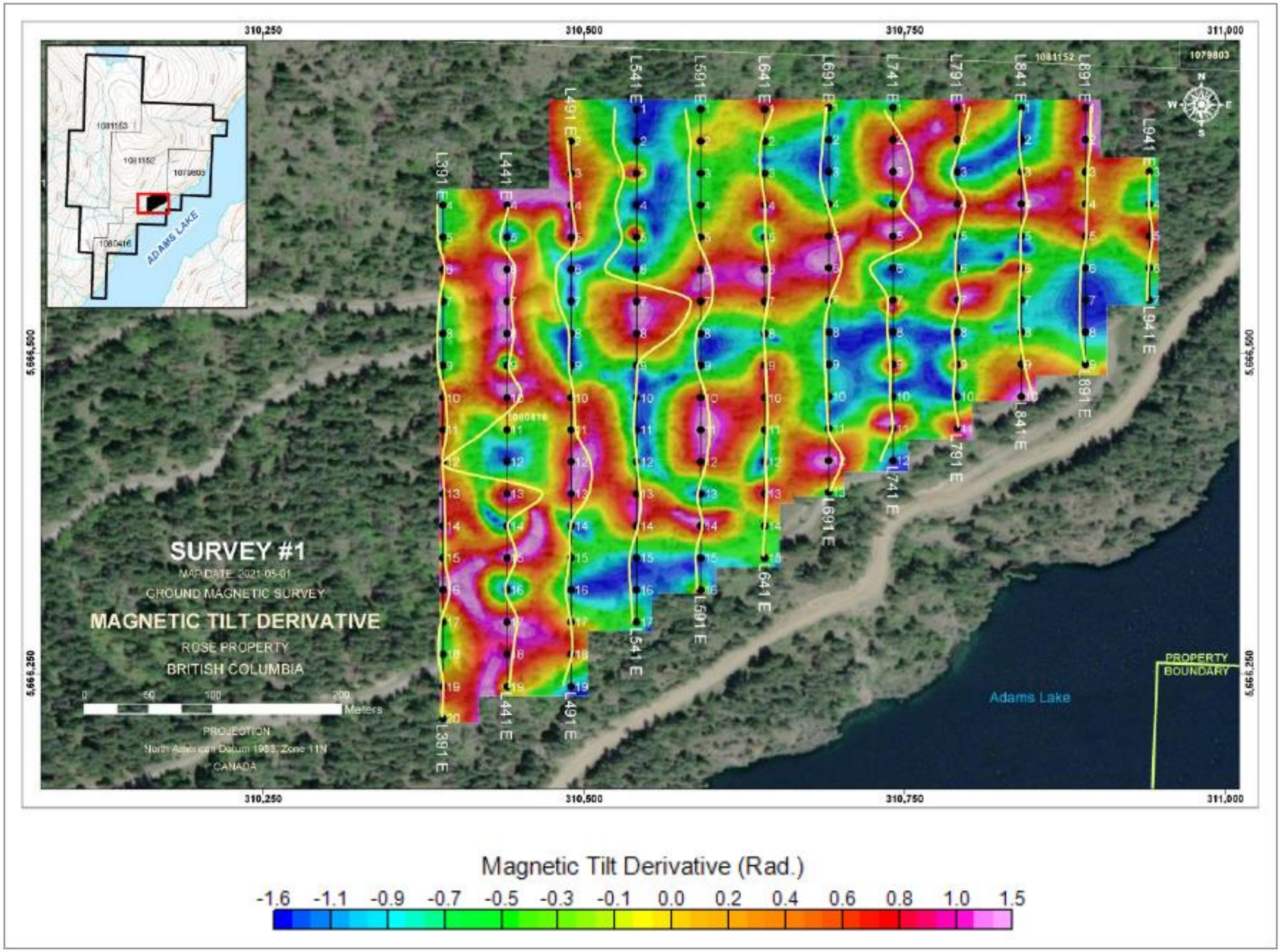
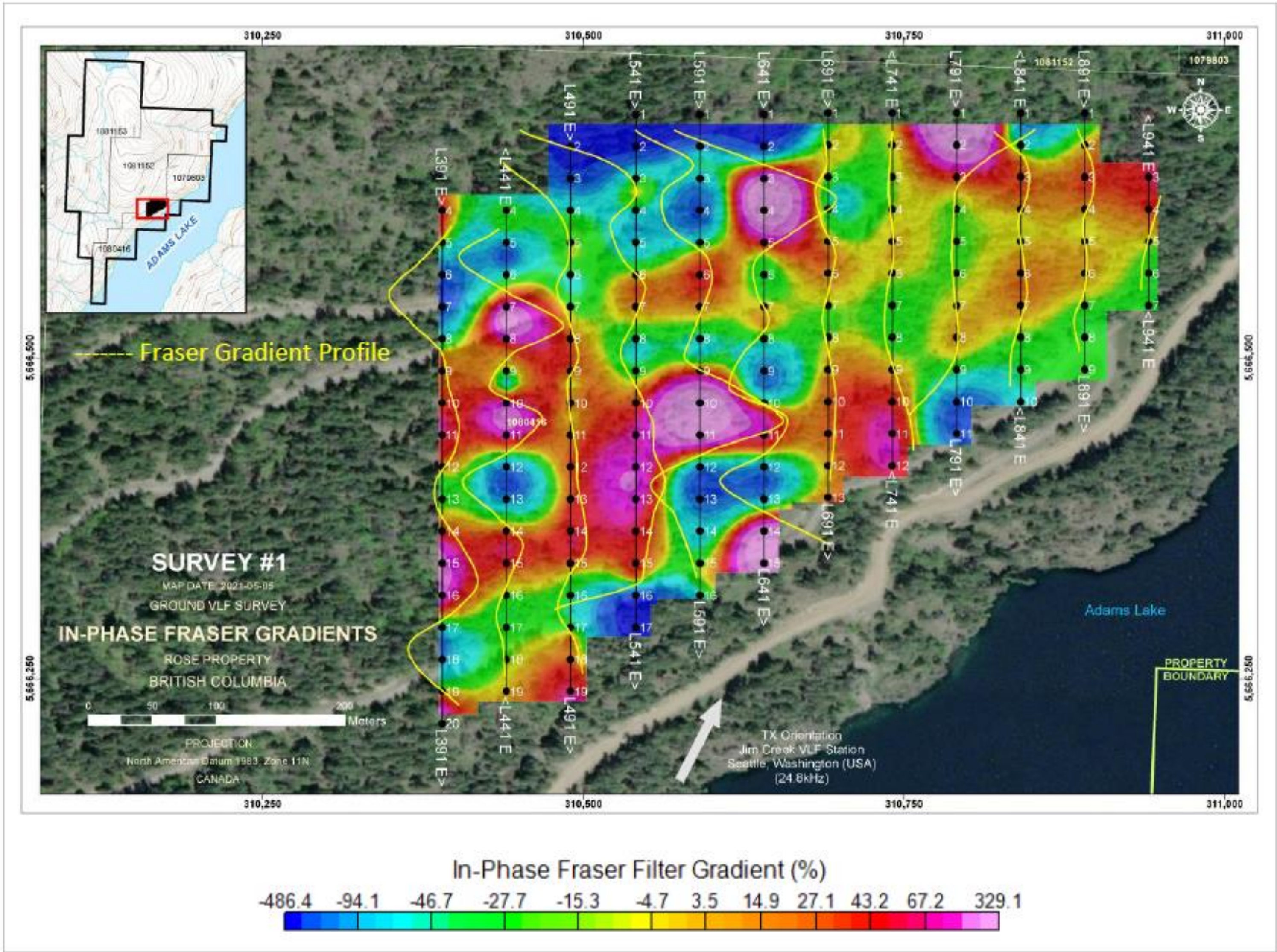


Figure 18: VLF interpretation map of Survey Grid 1



10.0 DRILIING

There has been no drilling carried out on the Property by Geomap Exploration Inc. or Chemesis to date.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Rock samples for the 2021 exploration program were collected in the field by placing 0.3-2 kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written with permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to Chase base station at the end of each day. Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM -NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), lithology, colour, texture, and grain size. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) Zone 11N. The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices and delivered to the ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia (S-series samples) and/or Agate Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia. Both ALS and Agate Labs are independent group of laboratories accredited under both ISO 17025 with CAN-P-1579 for specific registered tests.

These laboratories are commercial, ISO Certified labs which are independent of Chemesis and Geomap Exploration Inc. Sample analysis packages used for sample preparation and analysis are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Agat Laboratories Sample Preparation and Analysis

Sample Type	Package Name	Number of Samples
Rock	(200-) Sample Login Weight	162+7*
Rock	(201-071) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package, ICP/ICP-MS finish	162+7*
Rock	(201-116) Multi-Acid Digest, ICP-OES finish	162+7*
Rock	(202-052) Fire Assay - Trace Au, ICP-OES finish (ppm)	162+7*
Rock	(202-055) Fire Assay - Au, Pt, Pd Trace Levels, ICP-OES finish	162+7*
Rock	(202-564) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish (50g charge)	162+7*
Rock	Sieving - % Passing (Crushing)	162+7*
Rock	Sieving - % Passing (Pulverizing)	162+7*

**7 samples collected by the Author*

ALS Analytical Procedures

ALS Laboratories is an independent group of laboratories accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards for specific registered tests. Sample analysis packages used for sample preparation and analysis are ICP AES; and MEMS 61 (Four Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish). Four acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials. However, barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals may not be fully digested.

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by laboratories did not identify any significant analytical issues. The duplicate had almost same percentages as original. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author visited the Property from February 23, 2021, to March 03, 2021, and verified the ongoing exploration work. The purpose of the visit was to verify and examine mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data and samples, verify and supervise the ongoing exploration work program. Another purpose of the Property visit was to verify data collection methods, sample collection and sample preparation procedures. The previously collected data reported in the historical information was also confirmed wherever possible during this study.

Field QA/QC sampling was conducted to verify the quality and assure the accuracy of results obtained from the grab sampling of the property. A total of eight QA/QC samples (Tables 5 and 8) were inserted and sent to the laboratory for analyses. For every fourteen samples, one duplicate was inserted. ALS and Agat Laboratories also have their own QA/QC procedures which did not find any significant issue with the sample preparation, analysis, and security.

Table 8: Sample and Duplicate sample numbers

Sample #	Duplicate Sample #
76341	76342
102501	102502
102516	102517
102539	102541
102559	102560
102580	102581
102589	102590
102599	102600

The data collected during this work is considered reliable because it was collected directly under the supervision of the Author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Assessment Reports, published reports by the British Columbia Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, and personal observations. Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers.

GPS coordinates using NAD 83 datum were recorded for the grab sample location. The samples were sent to Agate lab for analyses of Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, cu, and other elements (Table 8). All samples were under the care and control of the Author and are considered representative. The samples were delivered to Agate Laboratories in Burnaby, British Columbia by the Author which is an accredited laboratory in Canada. The samples were assayed using Agat sample preparation and analytical codes as shown in Table 9.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officer, director, employee or associate of Chemesis or Geomap Exploration Inc. was involved in sample preparation and analysis. A limited search of tenure data on the Mineral Title online Map on March 01, 2022, conforms to the data supplied by Geomap Exploration Inc. and Chemesis, however, the limited research by the Author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

The Author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Overall, the Author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing was done on the Property by Chemesis or Geomap Exploration Inc.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been carried out on the Property by the Company or Geomap Exploration Inc.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The above information is taken from the publicly available sources and the Author was not able to independently verify the information contained herein. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property, which is the subject of this technical report. The following information is provided as background material for the reader.

The Adams Lake area is known for sulphide mineralization since early 1920's when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon area. Several deposits containing lead-zinc-silver and copper, and a few with high gold values occur in the area. Some of these deposits have been well explored whereas others received limited exploration. However, so far, economic mineralization appears to be small, as currently no mining operation is ongoing in the area. The following public companies hold mining properties in the vicinity of the Property (see Figure 19 for adjacent properties map).

23.1 Eagle Plains Resources - Acacia Property

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. hold 4385ha Acacia Project located adjacent to the southwest of the Property. Acquired in 1999 for Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide ("VMS") deposit potential, it covers a stratigraphic package that hosts a number of base- and precious-metal deposits.

Project Highlights

- Adjacent to the past producing Homestake and Samatosum Mines
- Numerous high-grade showings, geochemical and geophysical anomalies
- Excellent geology/alteration favorable for polymetallic VMS deposits
- Excellent infrastructure including numerous forestry roads and nearby hydro & rail
- Encouraging exploration to date

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. put out a news release on June 14, 2000, regarding property acquisition and its technical information as follows.

The Acacia property is located on the Adams Plateau area of British Columbia within the Kamloops Mining Division, approximately 45km northeast of Kamloops. The 203-unit (12,000 acre) claim group covers a stratigraphic package which hosts a number of nearby past-producing base and precious metal deposits including the Samatosum, Rea Gold, and Homestake mines. Work by past operators indicates that the Acacia property contains well-developed volcanogenic massive sulphide type mineralization and alteration hosted by the Eagle Bay metasedimentary and metavolcanic package. The Acacia property has at least three known target areas Northern, Central and Southern as summarized below.

Adjacent to the northern part of the Acacia property in the area of the historical Twin showings, massive sulphide mineralization is associated with a series of stacked sulphide lenses hosted by metamorphosed volcanics. This horizon is believed to be the strike extension of the zone that hosts the Rea Gold deposit located approximately 1 kilometer north of the northern Acacia Claim boundary. The Rea deposit had a reserve of 376,000 tonnes of 6.1 grams per tonne gold, 69.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.33 per cent copper, 2.2 per cent lead and 2.3 per cent zinc within two volcanogenic massive sulphide lenses (Northern Miner, Nov. 30, 1987). Diamond drilling in the area of the Twin Showings by Esso Minerals in 1987 confirmed the presence of volcanogenic massive sulphide type base and precious metal mineralization including an intersection of 2.37m assaying 10.6 grams per tonne gold, 335.3 grams per tonne silver, 3.13 per cent zinc, and 0.55per cent copper (George Cross Newsletter # 237, 1987; BC Ministry of Energy and Mines MINFILE 082M 020). The Samatosum deposit, which also lies approximately one kilometer north of the Acacia Property boundary, had an original reserve of 634,984 tonnes averaging 1.9 grams per tonne gold, 3.6 per cent zinc, and 1.2 per cent copper (Pirie, 1989). Inmet Mining Corporation mined the deposit between 1981 and 1982. The mineralization is associated with a highly deformed quartz vein system located along the contact between Eagle Bay formation metasediments and volcaniclastics and is similar to mineralization found on the northern part of the Acacia property.

The central part of the Acacia property surrounds the historic Homestake Mine. The Homestake deposit has a probable reserve of 249,906 tonnes of 0.58 grams per tonne gold, 226.6 grams per tonne silver, 36.7 per cent barite, 0.28 per cent copper, 1.24 per cent lead, and 2.19 per cent zinc (Statement of Material Facts 06/06/86, Kamad Silver Company Limited). The main mineralization occurs within two tabular, barite rich horizons hosted by Eagle Bay Formation quartz talc sericite schists. Eagle Plains staking has covered the strike extent of this Homestake schist unit.

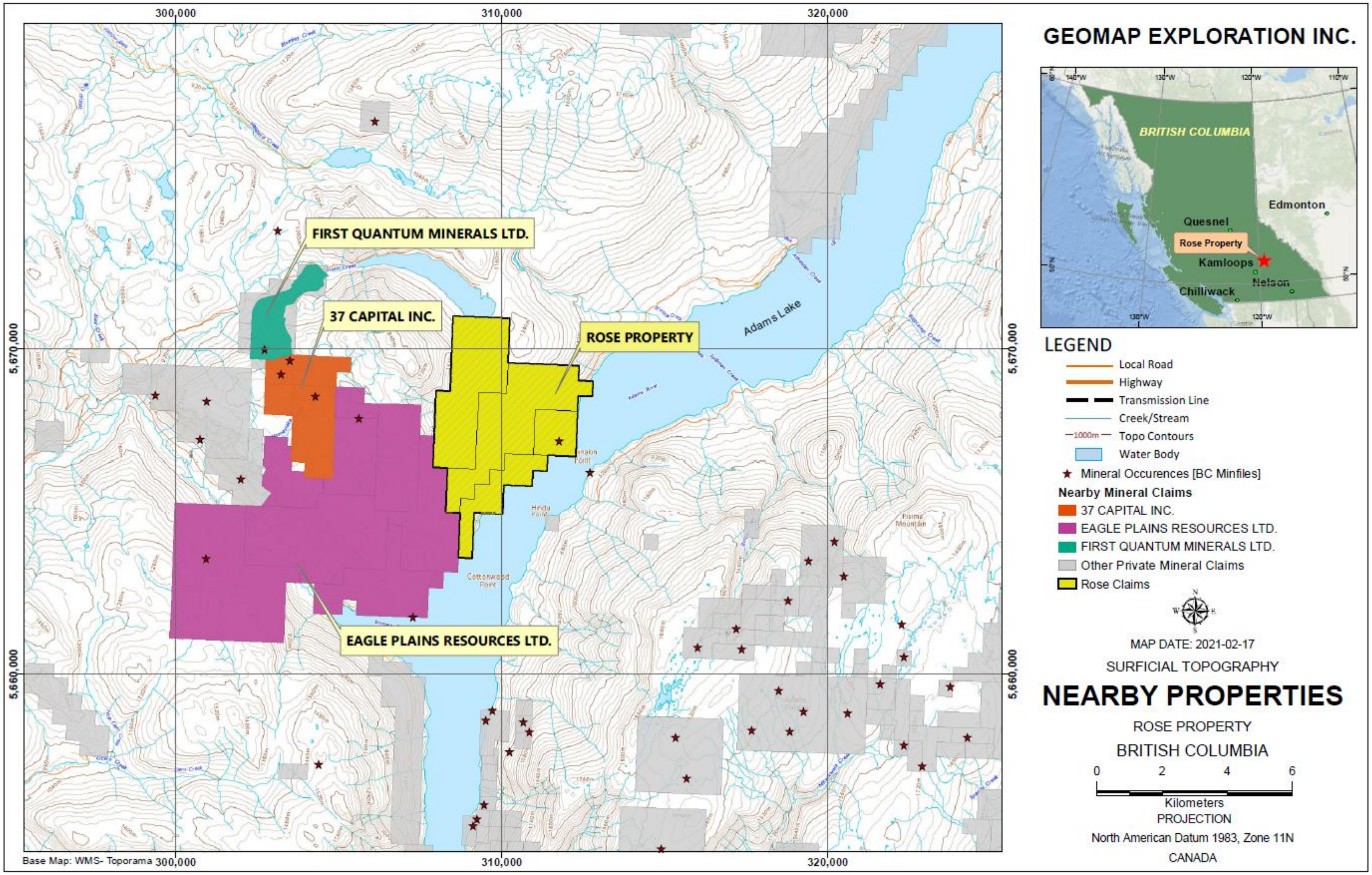
The southern part of the Acacia property covers at least eight known mineral occurrences including the historic Acacia showing. Mineralization includes stratiform massive sulphides occurring along lithologic contacts and remobilized epigenetic sulphide veins. Grab samples of massive sulphide from small adits in the area of the Acacia showing returned values up to 19.2 per cent zinc. Outcrop is poorly exposed beneath a thick blanket of glacial till. The last documented work program on the Acacia showing area was undertaken by Esso Minerals in 1989 who carried out shallow soil geochemical sampling, prospecting and VLF-EM ground based geophysical surveying. Based on the results of this program, Esso concluded that the "potential for a significant accumulation of massive sulphide is considered to be good along the contact between mafic fragmental and calcareous argillite" of the Eagle Bay Formation underlying the Acacia showing area (Marr, 1989). The Acacia showing area has never been drill tested and the soil samples were not analyzed for gold.

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. planned to undertake an aggressive exploration program on the Acacia property in 2000. Data compilation was to be followed by geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemical sampling, with the initial focus on area of the Acacia showings.

Source: https://www.eagleplains.com/projects/acacia-vms

A search on MTO online database indicate that the claims acquired by 37 Capital Inc. (Figure 15) also belong to Eagle Plains.

Figure 19: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from mineralized zones on the Property, and the Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration and mining activity.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

Geologically, the Property area is in the Shuswap Highland of south-central British Columbia which lies within the Kootenay terrane. The area is underlain by Paleozoic sedimentary, igneous and volcanic rocks of the pericratonic Kootenay terrane, deposited on the distal margin of ancestral North American plate. More specifically, the rock formations of the area are comprised of Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, Devonian orthogneiss, mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks, Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes, Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and Miocene Plateau lavas. Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are represented by Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation. These rocks occur in four structural slices. The upper three fault slices contain only Eagle Bay rocks, while the lowest slice comprises Eagle Bay strata structurally overlain by rocks of the Fennell Formation. The Fennell and Eagle Bay successions are cut by mid-Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Raft and Baldy batholiths and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt, and lamprophyre dykes. The structural history of the area is complex as multiple stages of folding and/ faulting occur from the Jurassic to the Tertiary periods.

Locally, the Property claims are underlain by unit EBG of Eagle Bay Assemblage and its members Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt) and EBGs. The EBG unit mainly consists of calcareous chlorite schist which are typically medium to dark green, fine grained and well foliated with a platy splitting habit and include calcite and quartz veins. Subordinate lithologies in Unit-EBG comprise light grey, finely crystalline, limestone and rusty weathering chloritic dolostone, and pale grey to greenish grey chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite. Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt) predominantly consist of light grey to white, finely crystalline typically massive limestone. Buff weathering dolostone and chlorite schist is present in places. EBGs member consists of metasedimentary rocks, mainly medium to dark grey, siliceous and graphitic phyllites grading to light to dark grey platy siltite and very fine grained platy sericitic quartzite, impure limestone, and light to medium grey, massive to platy quartzite.

Structurally, the Birk Creek thrust Fault which separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices occur in the vicinity of the Property. The thrust dips to the northeast and emplaced Unit EBQ on Unit EBA. The hanging wall EBQ unit dips towards southwest and footwall (EBG) rocks dip northeast. The Birk Creek thrust Fault (which separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices occur in the vicinity of the Property. The thrust dips to the northeast and emplaced Unit

EBQ on Unit EBA. The hanging wall EBQ unit dips towards southwest and footwall (EBG) rocks dip northeast. Logan and Mann (2000) marked an inferred normal fault on the east side of the property running from the centre of the Adams Lake. Two other faults trending approximately north-south have displaced EBGt and EBG units. The schistosity is commonly oriented northwest and dipping to the north.

The history of exploration in the Adam Plateau dates to early 1920’s when silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in Lucky Coon. The exploration of the Adams Plateau area continued intermittently since then and numerous mineral occurrences on the Property and the neighboring areas were discovered. There are two historical mineral showings on the Property which are known as Rose and Summit. The history on the Rose group of claims indicate that this area was staked first by I. Bennett, and was held under option by Tombac Explorations Ltd. during 1961. A total of 480m (1,575 feet) of diamond drilling was done before the option was dropped. Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. carried out extensively trenching and drilled of one hole to a depth of 306 meters in the year 1982. Ostensoe (1982, Assessment report 10782) defined trench geology as discontinuous strands of dark brown to grey-black colored sphalerite occurring throughout dense white vein quartz. The drill hole intersected mineralized zone between 130.5m and 133.65m but assay results are not available. In 1985, Casa Del Oro Resources Inc. drilled 50 short rotary test holes ranging in depth from 2.4 meters to 14 meters. Zinc values ranged from 61ppm-201ppp on terraces along the shore of Adams Lake. C. Delmore staked the claims as DEL-1 to DEL-4 between September 29 and October 26, 1985. A small diamond drill program consisting of 4 drill holes (100m and 150m west of 1982 drilling) was completed in 1986. These holes did not succeed in intersecting zinc bearing quartz veins. The Summit occurrence is located at an elevation of approximately 1250 metres on the east side of a hill, approximately 2.3 kilometres southeast of the southeast end of Johnson Lake. The work in this area was carried out from the early 1980s to 2007 and led to discoveries of several copper, gold, and zinc showings.

Geomap Exploration Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property during the period of January - March 2021, which included geological observations, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical surveying (magnetic and VLF). The focus of the prospecting / mapping was to carry out detailed sampling of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The sampling program was designed to represent various prospective geological units and rock formations. A total of 118 grab including eight duplicate, and 5 float samples were collected from rock outcrops. A Magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) ground geophysical survey was also carried out along four survey grid areas (SURVEY#1, SURVEY#2, SURVEY#3, and SURVEY#4) on claims 1079803 and 1080416. A total of 363 measurements were recorded at about 5-25-m intervals on approximately 6.53-km of grid line. Measurements were collected by a single GEM GSM-19 portable magnetometer and VLF-EM system with an absolute accuracy of about ± 0.1 nT.

Results of prospecting and sampling work indicated anomalous values of copper, gold, silver and other metals as follows:

- Silver (Ag) values are in the range of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) to 4.37ppm, out of which only 5 samples are over one ppm, 9 samples have values between 0.5 ppm to 0.87 ppm, 66 samples are between 0.1 to 0.49 ppm and 31 samples are below 0.1 ppm and 12 are <0.01 parts per million (below detection limit).
- Gold (Au) values are detected in 108 samples (above the laboratories method detection limit of 0.001 ppm). Ten samples are below 0.001 ppm. Values range from 0.001-0.009 ppm in seventy-six samples, 0.01-0.092 ppm in twenty-eight samples, 0.317-2.6 ppm in four samples. The sample #102527 and 102528 contain 1.15 and 2.60 ppm of Au, respectively. Gold was not analysed in S1-S5 samples.
- Copper (Cu) values are in the range of 1.20 ppm to 4,140 ppm. Ninety-five samples have values less than 100ppm (1.2ppm-98.8ppm). Values range from 110ppm-487ppm in 20 samples and 615ppm-4140ppm in 5 samples. Only one samples (#102558) have 4,140 ppm copper.
- Manganese (Mn) is from 34 ppm to 8010 ppm, forty-nine samples have values lower than 1000 ppm, thirty-nine samples range from 1010ppm-2010ppm, 25 samples contain 2410ppm-4000ppm and 10 samples are from 4000ppm-8010ppm. Five samples contain more than 6000ppm and two sample (102604 & 102594) have 7180ppm and 8010ppm ppm Mn, respectively.
- Zinc (Zn) values are less than 200 ppm in 116 samples, ranges from 247ppm to 1660ppm in 3 samples and contain more than 10,000 ppm in four samples (76334,76335, S3#3 and S2 #2).
- Lead (Pb) ranges from 0.9 ppm to 7,450 ppm, however values in 119 samples are less than 71ppm. Four samples range from 110ppm-7450ppm and only sample 102525 contain 7,450 ppm of Pb. Chromium (Cr) is 6.40 ppm to 690 ppm, although 117 samples range from 6.4ppm to 260 ppm. Six samples contain 322 ppm and 690 ppm of Cr.

Magnetic and VLF-EM data collected from ground geophysical surveys have characterized some aspects of geologic features in the Property. Physical properties of bedrock expressed in the geophysical maps as magnetic and apparent conductivity anomalies are intrinsically related to geological features that control the possible VMS style mineralization and Intrusive-related sulphide mineralization. Mineralization is observed in veins within faults and shear zones near or within intrusive contacts. In areas where the RMI shows a significant magnetic HIGH, the area could represent the existence of a higher magnetizable features with magnetite or pyrrhotite minerals. Fine-grained basaltic rocks of Unit EBG also tend to show stronger residual magnetic anomalies as a result of higher bulk susceptibility. Whereas sedimentary rocks (Lower Cambrian Tshinakin Limestone) tend to show weaker residual magnetic anomalies as a result of lower bulk susceptibility.

The Author visited the Property from February 23 to March 03, 2021. The purpose of the visit was to verify and examine mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data and samples, and to verify the ongoing exploration work program. Another purpose of the Property visit was to verify data collection methods, sample collection and sample preparation procedures. The data collected during the present study is considered reliable. The previously collected data reported in the historical information was also confirmed during this study.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Geomap Exploration Inc., Chemesis, the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, Minfile data, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Geological Survey of BC. A part of the data was collected by the Author during the Property visit. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered sufficient to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its past exploration history, favourable geological and tectonic setting, presence of surface mineralization, and the results of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of silver, gold, copper, and other sulphide mineralization. Good road access together with availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. 2021 exploration work and other historical exploration data collected by previous operators on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Being an early-stage exploration property with no mineral resources or reserves there are some risks associated the Property. Community consultation during every stage of the Property development is an important consideration during the permitting process. Although the present infrastructure is sufficient during the exploration stage, however, significant improvements will be required to move the project beyond this stage.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Author's opinion, the Property has potential for further discovery of good quality silver, gold and other sulphide mineralization. The character of the Property is sufficient to merit a follow-up work program. This can be accomplished through a two-phase exploration and development program, where each phase is contingent upon the results of the previous phase.

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Geophysical Surveys
The following target areas were identified during 2021 exploration program on the Property and need follow up work.

i. Sample assays near the lake shore show potential for significant zinc mineralization on claim 1079803 (Figure 16). The mineralization is in a limestone unit, which is recrystallized- finely crystalline, thick bedded to massive, abundant quartz veins, include disseminated pyrite, streaks of sphalerite. This limestone unit needs (Target 1 on Figure 20) to be followed up for detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling.

ii. Several samples have anomalous value of silver and two samples collected along roadside (102527 and 102528) also show higher values of gold (Figure 13). These sampling areas also need detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling to see the trend and continuity of the anomalies (Target 2 on Figure 20).

iii. The western part of the Property was not prospected properly due to weather constraints and need detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling (Target 3 on Figure 20). The area around Summit / Bog showing needs detailed checking of several copper, silver and gold anomalies historically reported for this showing (Target 1 on Figure 20).

iv. The 2021 ground geophysical survey on all four grids identified open ended target areas for a follow up work in a similar grid pattern as shown on Figures 21 and 22. It is therefore recommended to extend ground geophysical surveys in the direction of the anomalous trends as follows:

   a. The magnetic and VLF profiles on grid #1 indicated some structural trends to the northeast and northwest. The survey grid is recommended to be extended as a follow up ground geophysical coverage (Figure 21).

   b. The Survey Grid #2 needs to be extended to the east, west and south to cover magnetic and VLF anomalous trends. Similarly, the Survey Grids #3 and #4 show trends extending in various directions (Figure 22).

v. The north-western part of the Property (Target 3 on Figure 20) was not accessible due to winter snow covers and needs detailed ground prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab surface sampling, and ground geophysical surveying during summertime.

Total estimated cost of Phase 1 work is $140,700 (Table 9) and it will take 12 weeks to complete this work program.

Phase 2 – Drilling

Based on the results of Phase 1 program, a 1,000 m NQ size core drilling program is recommended to be executed on the following target areas.

- Zinc mineralization identified in the limestone unit from 2021 work shows wider extension along Target 1 area;
- Silver and gold anomalies from 2021 work show continuity along strike on Target 2.

Scope of work, location of drill holes for Phase 2 will be prepared after reviewing the results of Phase 1 program. An estimated budget for Phase 2 work is provided in Table 10.

Figure 20: Recommended Target Areas for Phase 1 Work

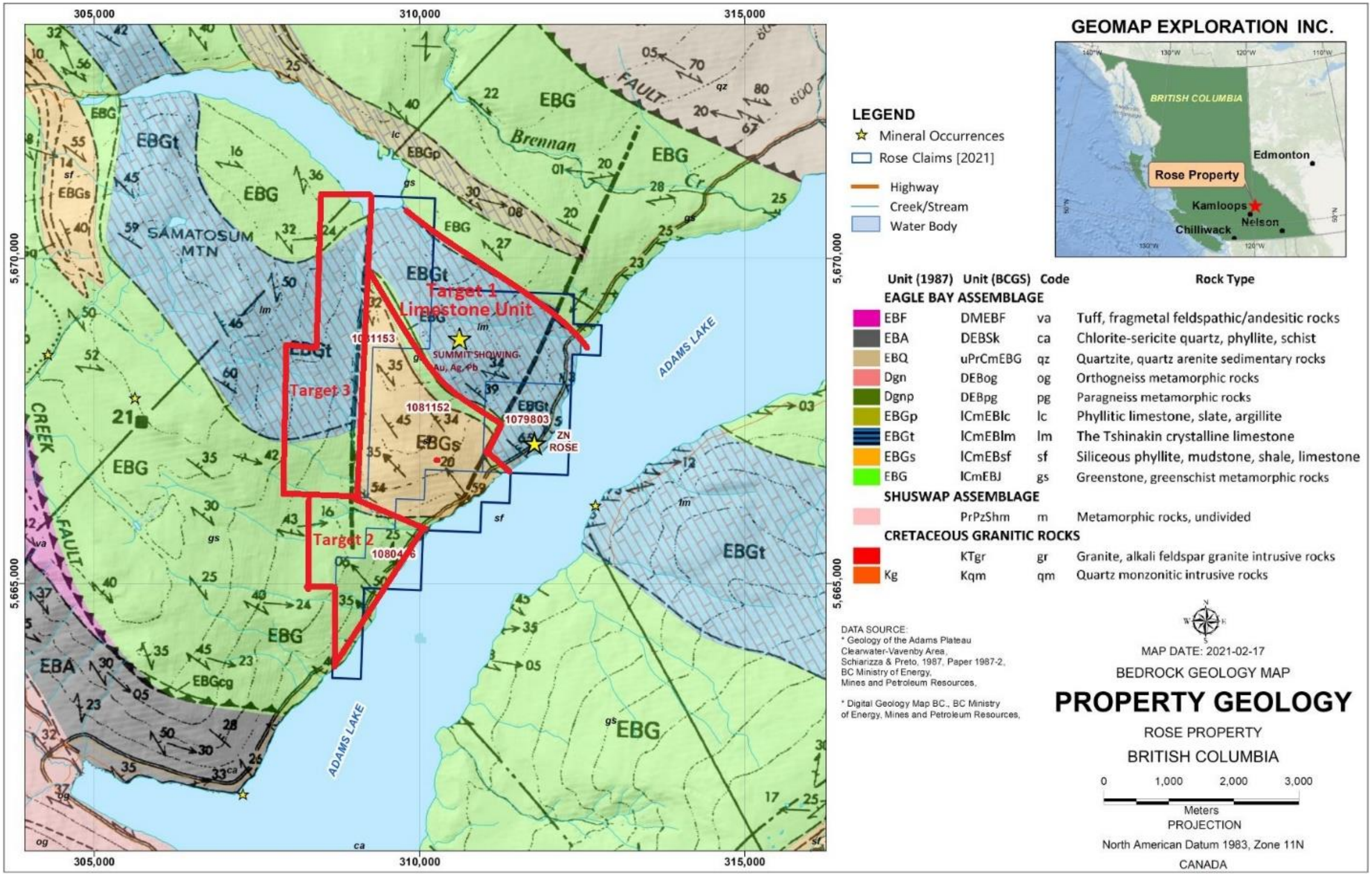


Figure 21: Geophysical survey Gird 1 extension recommendations

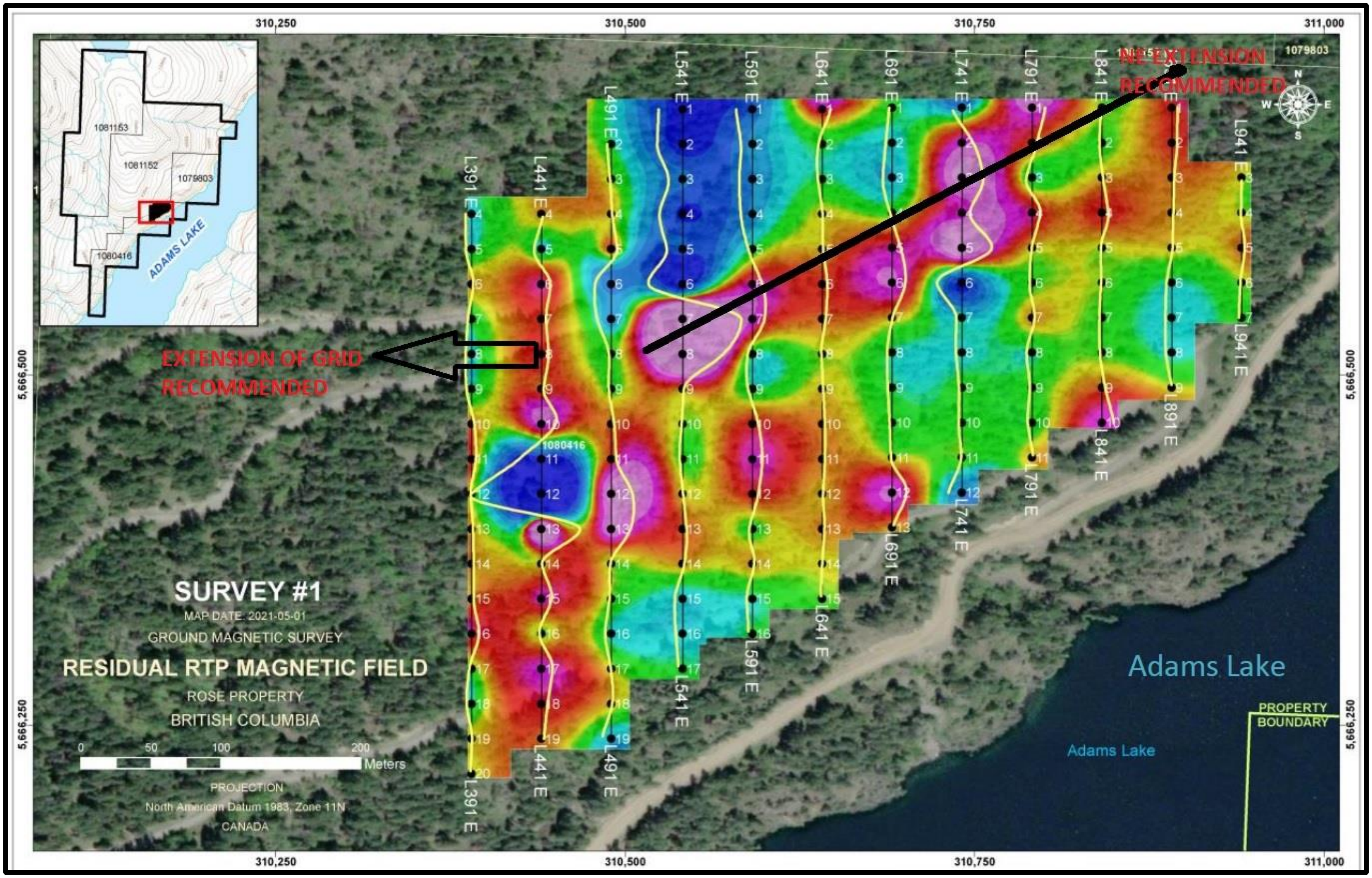


Figure 22: Geophysical survey grids 2, 3, and 4 extension recommendations

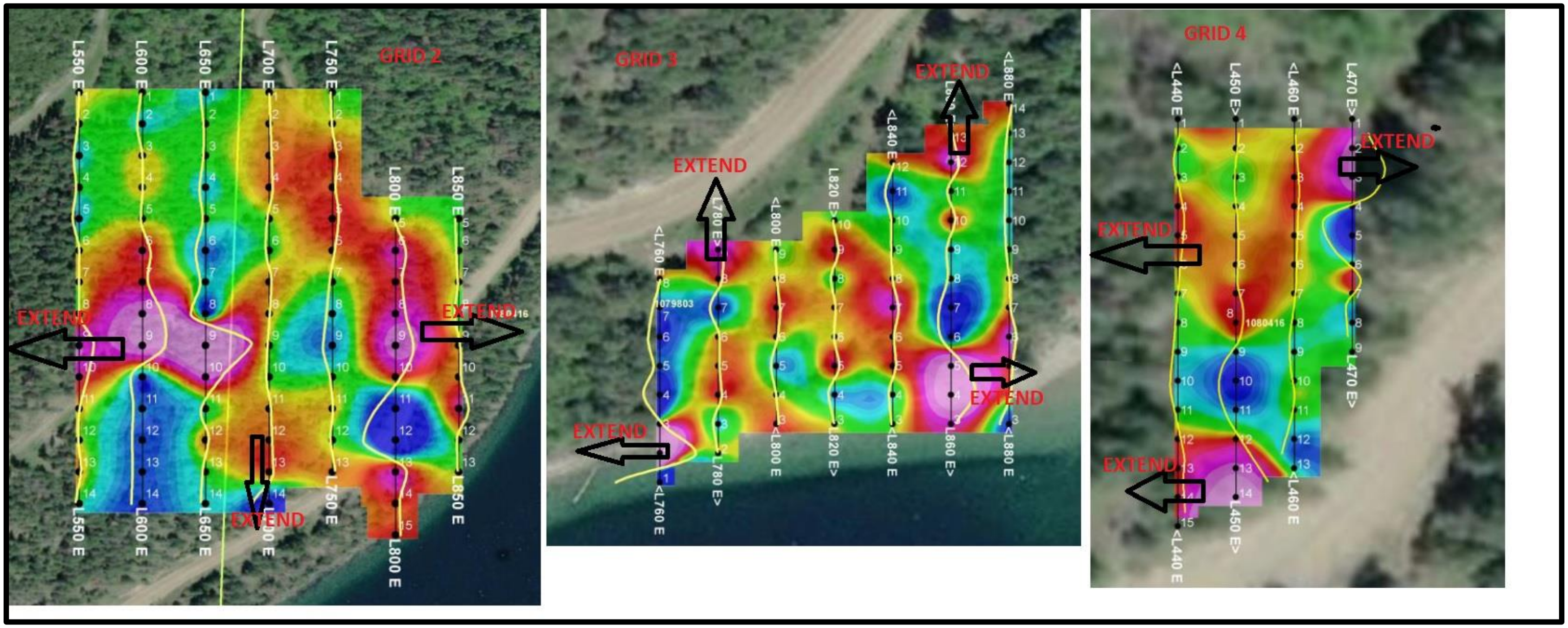


Table 9: Phase 1 Budget

Phase 1 Budget -Rose property

Item	**Unit**	**Rate ($)**	**Number of Units**	**Total ($)**
Literature research and scope of work	Day	$750	2	$1,500
Field Crew:		-	-	
Project Geologist 1	Day	$750	21	$15,750
Project Geologist 2	Day	$750	21	$15,750
Prospector 1	Day	$450	30	$13,500
Prospector 2	Day	$450	30	$13,500
Field Costs:				
Accommodation	Day	$200	72	$14,400
Food	Day	$70	50	$3,500
Communications	Day	$100	15	$1,500
Shipping	Lump Sum			
Supplies	Lump Sum	$2,000	1	$2,000
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	$200	30	$6,000
Transportation with mileage	km	$1	10000	$5,500
VLF Rental	Week	$1,000	4	$4,000
Rock / Soil samples	Sample	$100	250	$25,000
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	$700	10	$7,000
GIS Work	Hrs	$70	40	$2,800
Work Report Preparation	Day	$750	12	$9,000
Total expenditures				**$140,700**

Table 10: Phase 2 Budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total
Exploratory Drilling	m	$110	1,000	$110,000
Core Logging and drill hole management	days	$650	20	$13,000
Permitting and bond	ls	$20,000	1	$20,000
Core Shack	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
Core Cutting and Packing	m	$40	500	$20,000
Accommodations and Meals	day	$250	60	$15,000
Supplies	ls	$10,000	1	$10,000
Sample Assays	sample	$85	500	$42,500
Transportation Road and Truck Rentals	km	$1	10,000	$10,000
Data Compilation	days	$750	15	$11,250
Report writing	days	$750	15	$11,250
Project Management	days	$650	5	$3,250
Total Phase 2 Budget				**$271,250**

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http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/dl/PropertyFile/NMI/082M4_Pb1.pdf

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

DocuSigned by:
Muzaffer Sultan
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Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.
9026 162 St Surrey,
BC V4N 3L5

Dated: April 25, 2022
Effective Date: April 25, 2022

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Rose Property, Adams Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Rose Property, Adams Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada", with an effective date of April 25, 2022.
3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.
4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 43 years since my graduation from university. I have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. From 1973 to 1988, I worked with the geological survey of Pakistan as an exploration geologist. The exploration work included the study of sulphide mineralization in the Saindak and Maran areas of Balochistan, Pakistan. The work was conducted in 1973 and from 1980 to 1982. The Saindak project proved a mineable copper-gold project, and mining at Saindak continues to date. These projects provided me with sufficient experience to work with sulphide mineralization, including gold, exploration projects going forward. I also worked on properties in the Kootenay Arc Terrain, Southeastern British Columbia on stratabound silver, gold and polymetallic sulphide deposits.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Property from February 23 to March 03, 2021, and I am the author of this report. On the "Effective Date" of this technical report, there is no new material scientific or technical information since the last Property visit.
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.
9. I am independent of Chemesis International Inc. and Geomap Exploration Inc., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Rose Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.
12. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

DocuSigned by:
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84FE71FCD22C478...

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