43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

FRASER LAKE PROPERTY

Omenica Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 093K076, 093K077, 093K078, 093K086, 093K087
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 382000E 6074000N

FOR

Golden Independence Mining Corp.
503 – 905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1L6

By: Warren D. Robb
October 15, 2022

SUMMARY

Golden Independence Mining Corp. owns a 100% interest via staking, in the Fraser Lake property, a porphyry copper molybdenum target in the central Quesnel Trough. The road accessible Fraser Lake property consist of three separate claim block totaling 9,886.86 hectares and lies 40 to 55 kilometres northwest of Fraser Lake, British.

The Fraser Lake property lies within the Cache Creek Terrane, immediately to the west of the Quesnel Terrane. Cache Creek Terrane is an upper Paleozoic to middle Mesozoic oceanic complex, which in the Fraser Lake area are comprised of predominantly of fine clastic sediments with lesser carbonate and basaltic volcanics, intruded by middle Jurassic Endako quartz diorites.

Most of the Fraser Lake claim areas appear to be overlain by glacial deposits, so the geology has largely been inferred from airborne geophysical surveys. These Cache Creek rocks include: blueschist grade metamorphic rocks, basalts, fine clastic sediments and limestones along with gabbroic to dioritic intrusions. The Cache Creek rocks have been intruded by quartz diorites of the Endako batholiths. The Endako batholiths represent the exploration targets on the Fraser Lake property. There is currently no bedrock mineralization on the Fraser Lake property.

Prior exploration on the Fraser Lake property located heliborne AeroTEM III electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies associated with the Endako plutons, potentially associated with anomalous copper and/or molybdenum lake sediment geochemistry. Three target areas were identified: RCI, REI and SEZ.

A program of MMI soil geochemistry is recommended over each of the three target areas to test the geophysical anomalies for associated copper/molybdenum. The cost of the program is estimated at $225,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

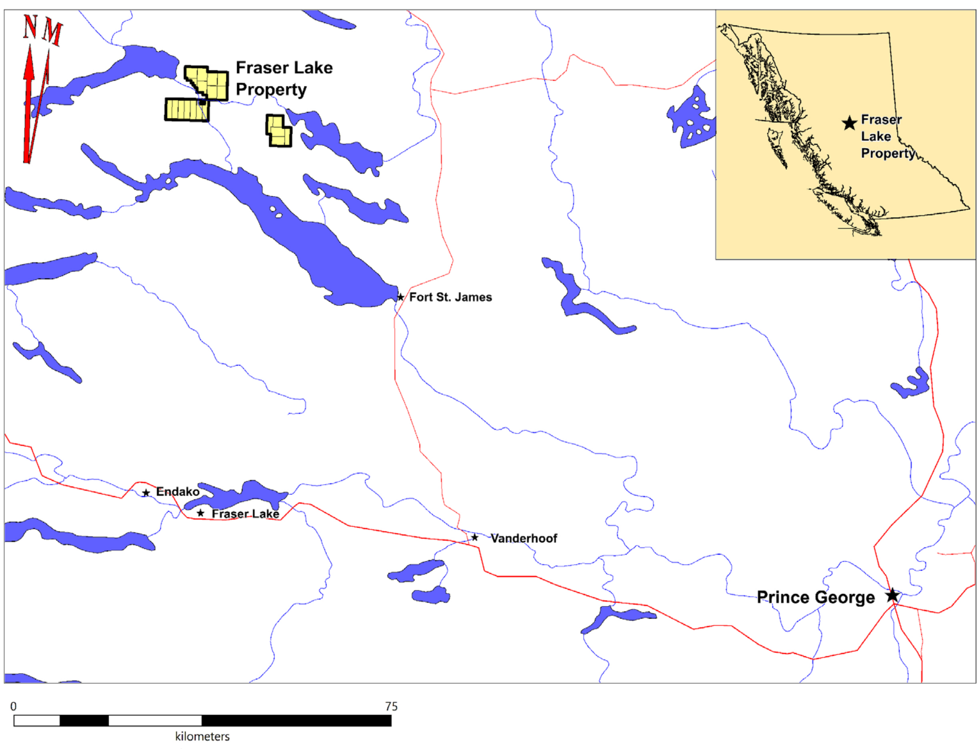
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile all available geological data on the Fraser Lake Property and document the author's recent property visit. The report was commissioned by Mr. Jeremy Poirier, the Golden Independence CEO.

The author utilized the historical assessment record, focusing largely on the 2008 airborne geophysics program completed by Amarc Resources Ltd. (Jakubowski and Johnson, 2008). In additional, the author utilized the various geological and geochemical databases maintained by the British Columbia Geological Survey.

Warren D. Robb, P.Geo. serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing this entire Technical Report and takes responsibility for all sections. He visited the three claim blocks comprising the Fraser Lake Property on July 26 and July 28, 2022.

Figure 1. Fraser Lake Property Location



RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct. The author last checked the database to confirm the claims were in good standing October 15, 2022.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Fraser Lake property lies on TRIM claim sheets 093K076, 093K077 and 093K086, which lie on portions of National Topographic System map sheet 093K in the Omenica Mining Division. The property consists of 20 claims totaling 9886.86 hectares, divided between two contiguous blocks and one non-contiguous block as shown on Figure 2 and in Table 1. The geographic center of the property is approximately 382000E 6074000N in UTM ZONE 10 in map datum (NAD 83).

Table 1. Fraser Lake Mineral Tenures

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1093718	RCI 1	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.88
1093719	RCI 2	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.88
1093724	RCI 3	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.87
1093727	RCI 4	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.86
1093729	RCI 5	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.83
1093731	RCI 6	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	485.17
1093734	RCI 7	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	466.52
RCI Block	**7 claims**					**3471.01**
1093741	REI 1	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	559.00
1093742	REI 2	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	559.35
1093743	REI 3	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	559.01
1093744	REI 4	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	559.36
1093745	REI 5	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	558.89
1093746	REI 6	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	503.31
1093747	REI 7	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	558.87
1093748	REI 8	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	205.00
REI Block	**8 claims**					**4062.78**
1093749	SEZ 1	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	523.13
1093750	SEZ 2	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	522.92
1093751	SEZ 3	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	448.31
1093752	SEZ 4	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	466.67
1093753	SEZ 5	287772 (100%)	093K	2022/mar/11	2023/mar/11	392.05
SEZ Block	**5 claims**					**2353.08**
Total	**20 claims**					**9886.86**

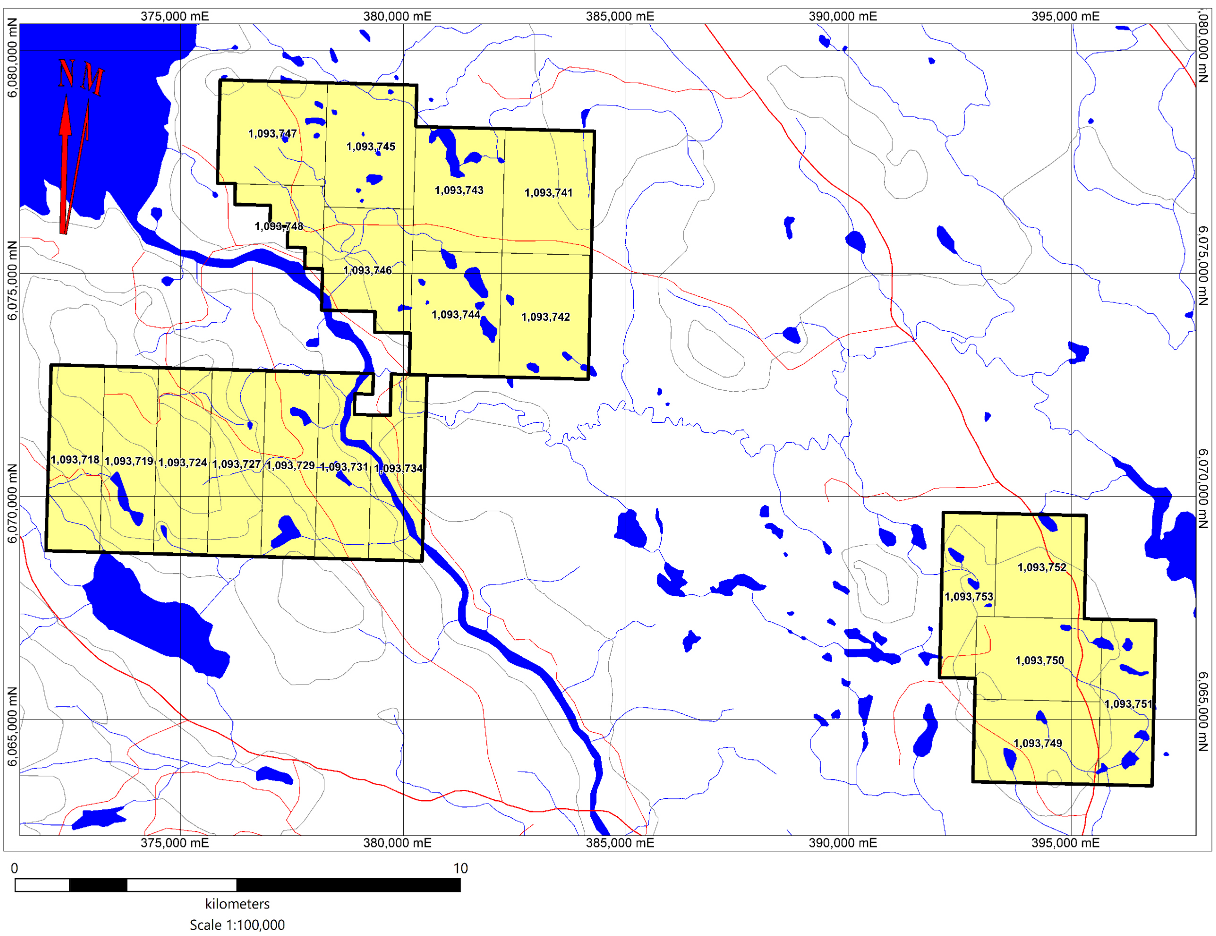
The mineral tenures are registered in the name of Golden Independence Mining Corp. (Owner 287772). Golden Independence acquired them by staking. There are no royalties or back-in agreements.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities associated with the Fraser Lake Property. There are no permits required to undertake drone or airborne geophysical surveys. A Notice of Work permit is required to conduct Induced Polarization (IP) surveys in British Columbia. The Company has yet to initiate an application for an IP survey.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that might affect access, title or the right to preform work on the property. However, the author strongly recommends the Company initiate consultations with the local First Nations about the project and the Company's exploration plans. The local First Nations in the area include:

- Yekooche First Nation
- Tl'azt'en Nation
- Nak'azdli Band
- Binche Whut'en

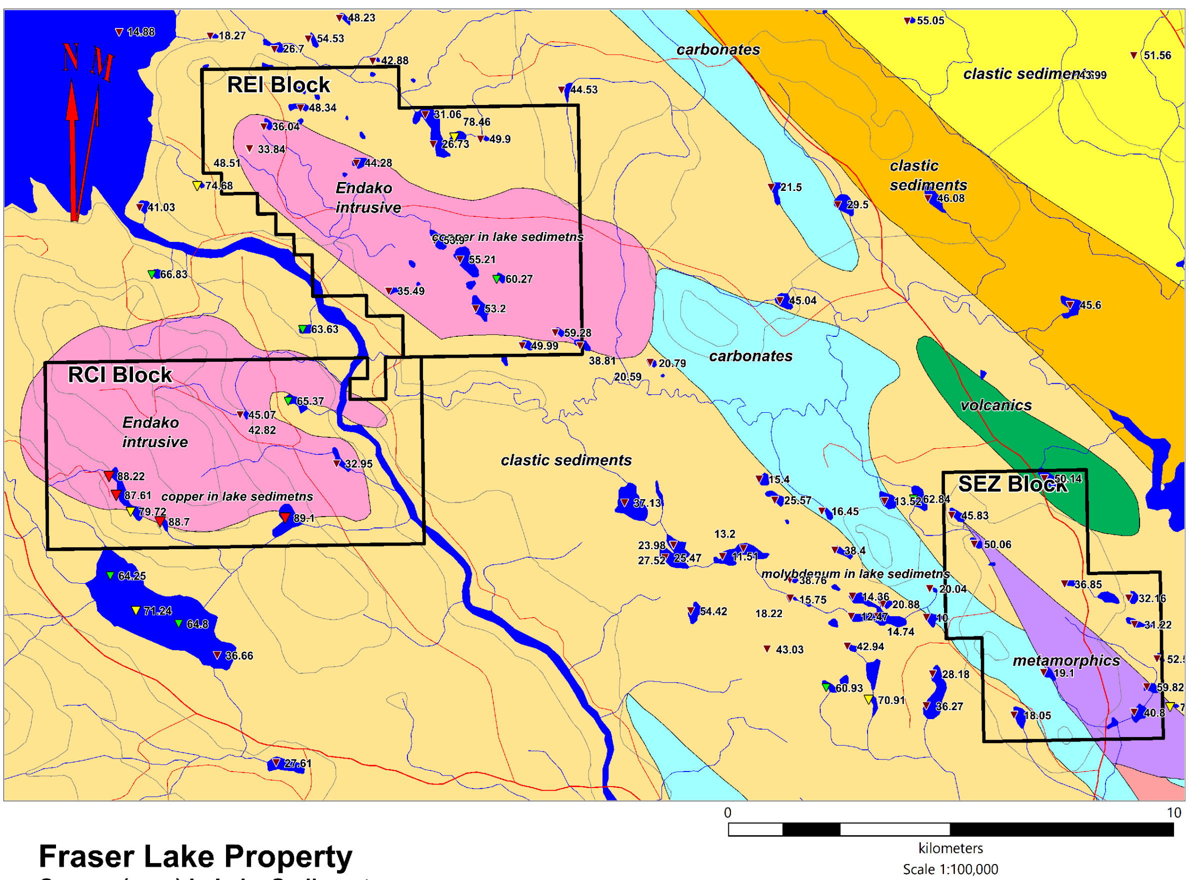
Figure 2. Fraser Lake Mineral Tenure Locations
(BCTRIM 093K076, 093K077, 093K086)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Fraser Lake property lies 55 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia. The property is accessible by road from Fort St. James via the Tachie Road northwest from Fort St. James. To access the eastern half of the property, the Tachie Road is taken to the Leo Creek Grostete Forest Service Road (FSR), intersecting the property along with a network of lesser forestry roads. To access the western half of the property, the Tachie Road is taken to the Taizul FSR, which then intersects the claims along with a network of lesser forestry roads.

The Fraser Lake property is situated in the Fort St. James Forest District of the Northern Interior Forest Region. The western half of the property is generally hilly, where the elevation ranges from 600 m to 1,400 m above sea level. The eastern half of the property, however, is relatively flat, with an average elevation of 800 m above sea level. The hilly western half is a combination of open logging slash and densely forested pine, spruce, devils club, red willow, and alder. The lower relief eastern half also consists of logging slash, in addition to open pine forest and swamp.

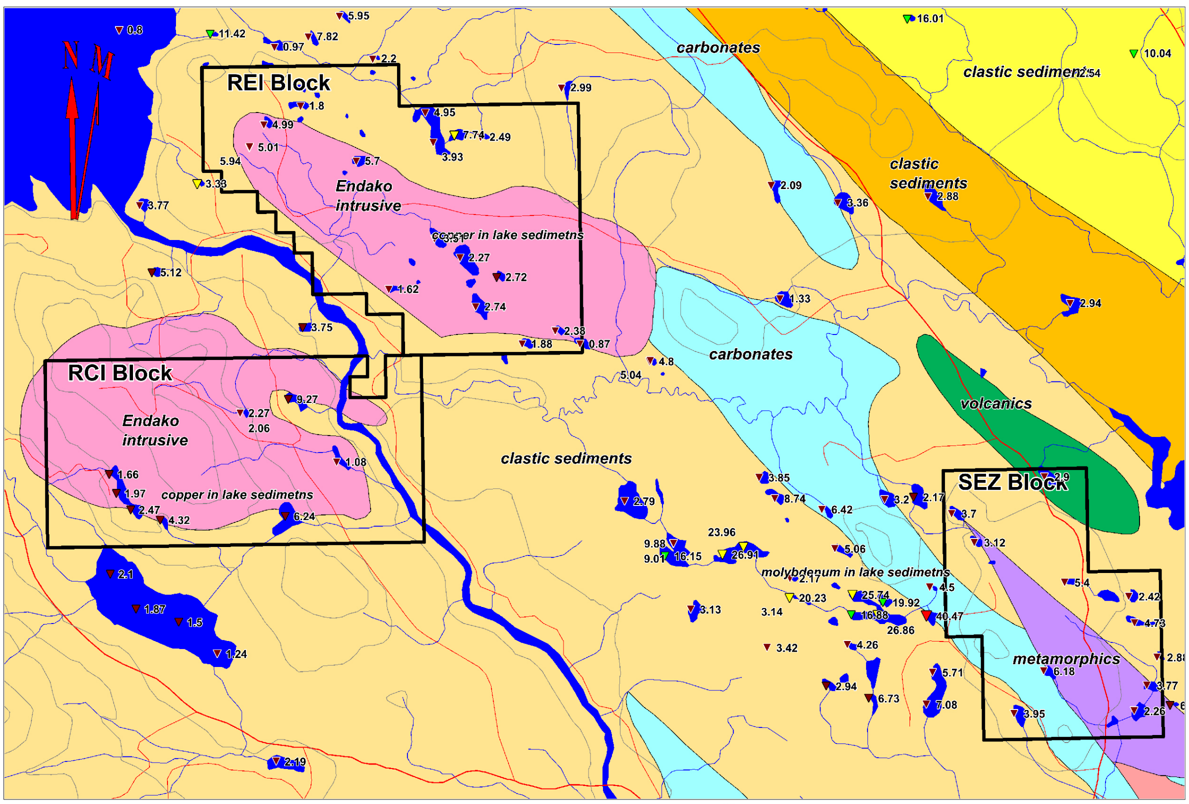


Fraser Lake Property
Copper (ppm) in Lake Sediments

Figure 3a

In this part of the province the climate is typical for the central interior of British Columbia. Summers are generally warm and dry and winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

Logistics for working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the easy movement of equipment and supplies to the property. Heavy equipment is available in Vanderhoof or Fort St. James. Depending upon the type of exploration, the field season generally runs from late April to early November.



0 10
kilometers
Scale 1:100,000

Fraser Lake Property
Molybdenum (ppm) in Lake

Figure 3b

This is an early stage exploration project. The surface rights are held by the crown. The nearest power grid would be in Fort St. James. Water for exploration is available locally. Mining personnel would be available locally in Fort St. James or Vanderhoof. The Company has yet to evaluate the project for tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach sites and potential processing plant sites.

HISTORY

The British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report Index contains two references to previous work on mineral tenures comprising the current Fraser Lake property. Cominco (Heddle, 1966) completed a soil geochemical survey west of the northeast end of Tezzeron Lake. The very northern end of the claim group lies just inside current tenure 1093751 of the SEZ block. Forty-five random sample soil samples were taken and analyzed for mercury. Two plus 100 ppb mercury anomalies were located, both of which lie to the south of the current claim group.

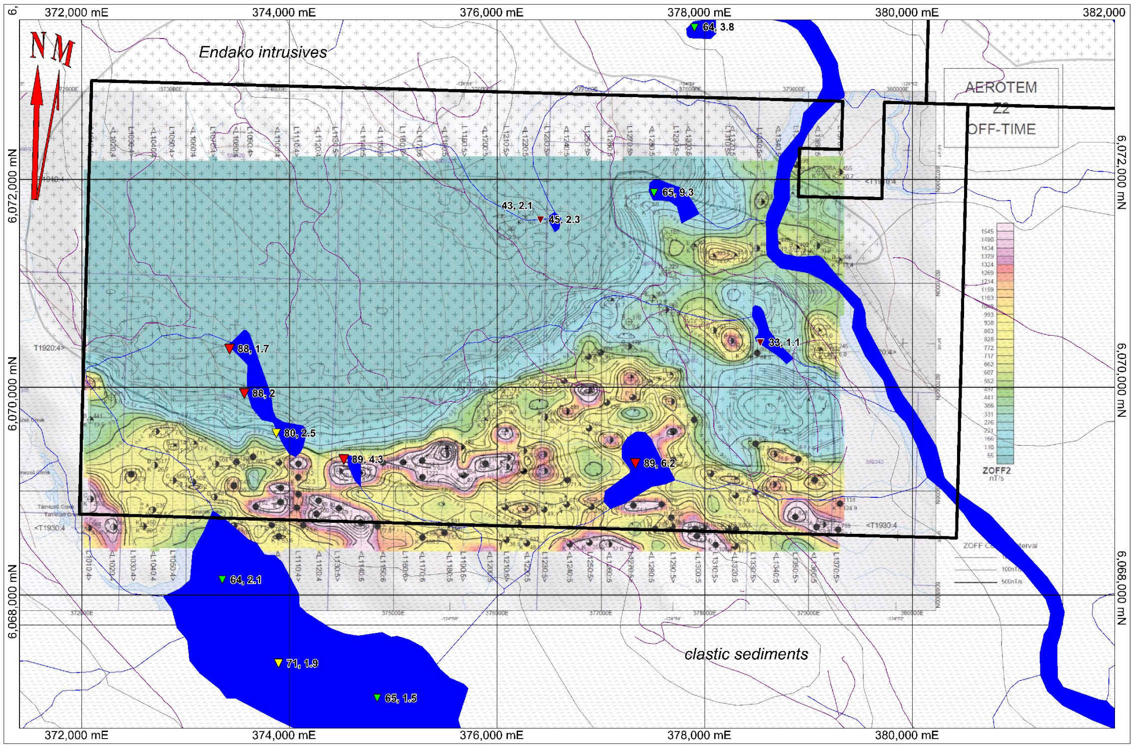
The second program was completed by Amarc Resources Ltd. (Jakubowski and Johnson, 2008) and consisted of an AeroTem III electromagnetics and magnetics survey which includes the three Fraser Lake claim blocks held by Golden Independence. The airborne was driven by three copper and/or molybdenum targets identified from the April 2008 release of the QUEST Lake Sediment Geochemistry (Geoscience B.C. Report 2008-5). (Figure 3a and 3b).

The following details of the survey and the discussion of the airborne results for each of the three target areas have been taken directly from Jakubowski and Johnson (2008):

An AeroTEM III airborne electromagnetic and magnetometer survey was flown by Aeroquest International over the Rapid claims between May 23 and 29, 2008. The Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer takes readings at 0.1 second intervals with a digital recording resolution of 0.001 nT. Nominal terrain clearance of the magnetometer was 51 m. Time domain electromagnetic readings were acquired as a data stream at a rate of 36,000 samples per second. Nominal terrain clearance for electromagnetic data collection was 30 m. A total of 732.5 line-km were surveyed at a line spacing of 200 m over three grids, the RCI (160.3 line km), REI (338.4 line-km) and SEZ (264.3 line-km.

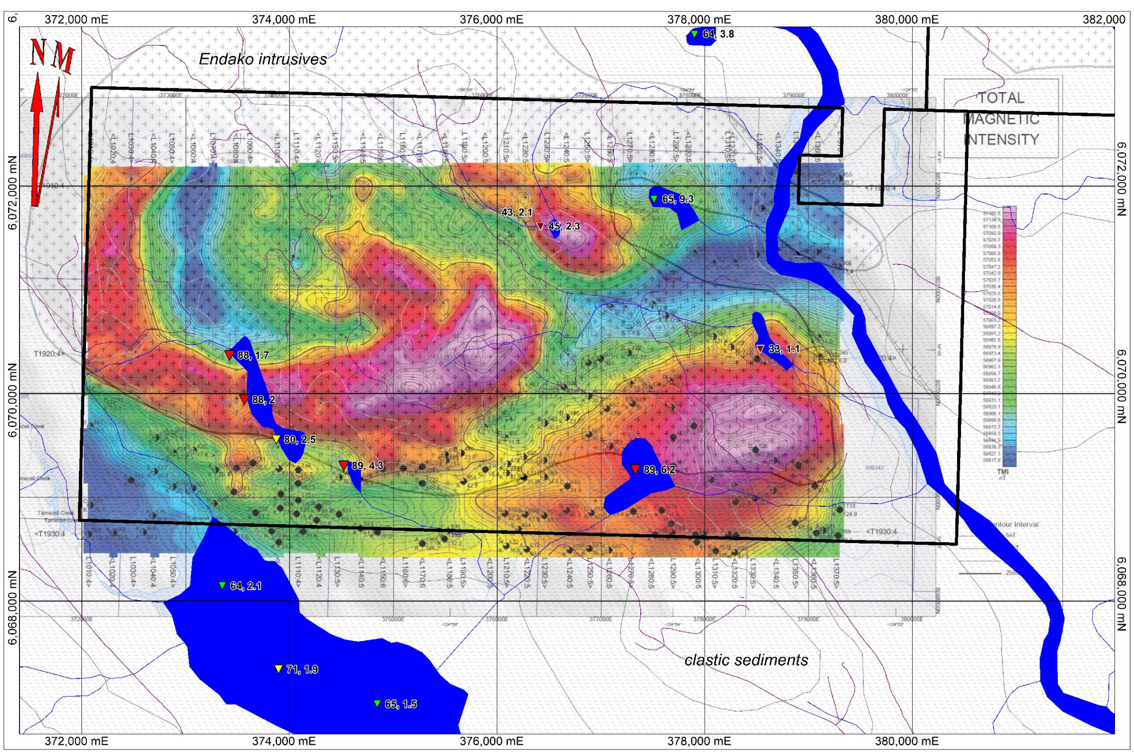
RCI Target (Figures 4a, 4b)
The RCI target area is along the southern contact of an Endako granodiorite pluton approximately five kilometres in diameter, where it intrudes Cache Creek argillite and quartz wacke (as shown by the BCGS (2005) geologic map). The 57,000 nT magnetic contour closely defines the southern contact between the intrusive and clastic sedimentary rocks on the west half of the survey. The intrusion in this area was observed to contain a relatively high magnetite content. However, the magnetic high in the southeastern area of the survey straddles the intrusive contact. The electromagnetic survey shows a strong response over the black clastic rocks due to their higher conductivity.

REI Target (Figures 4c, 4d)
The REI target is underlain by argillite, quartz wacke and calcareous sedimentary rock intruded by a quartz diorite pluton. It appears that the magnetic high in the south-central part of the survey area roughly coincides with an intrusion outlined on the BCGS (2005) geologic map. The electromagnetic highs most likely reflect more conductive sedimentary rocks. Those electromagnetic highs that overlap the magnetic high may be an indication of thin black clastic cover over buried intrusive rocks.



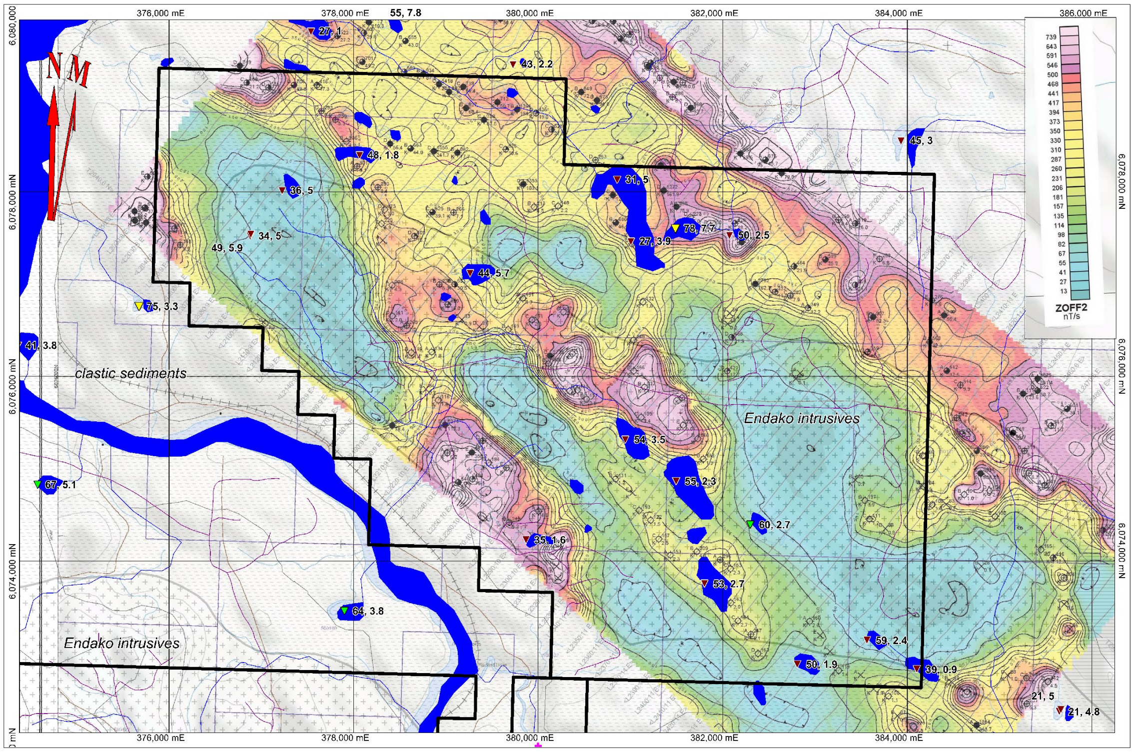
RCI TARGET - EM
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

Figure 4a



RCI TARGET - Magnetics
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

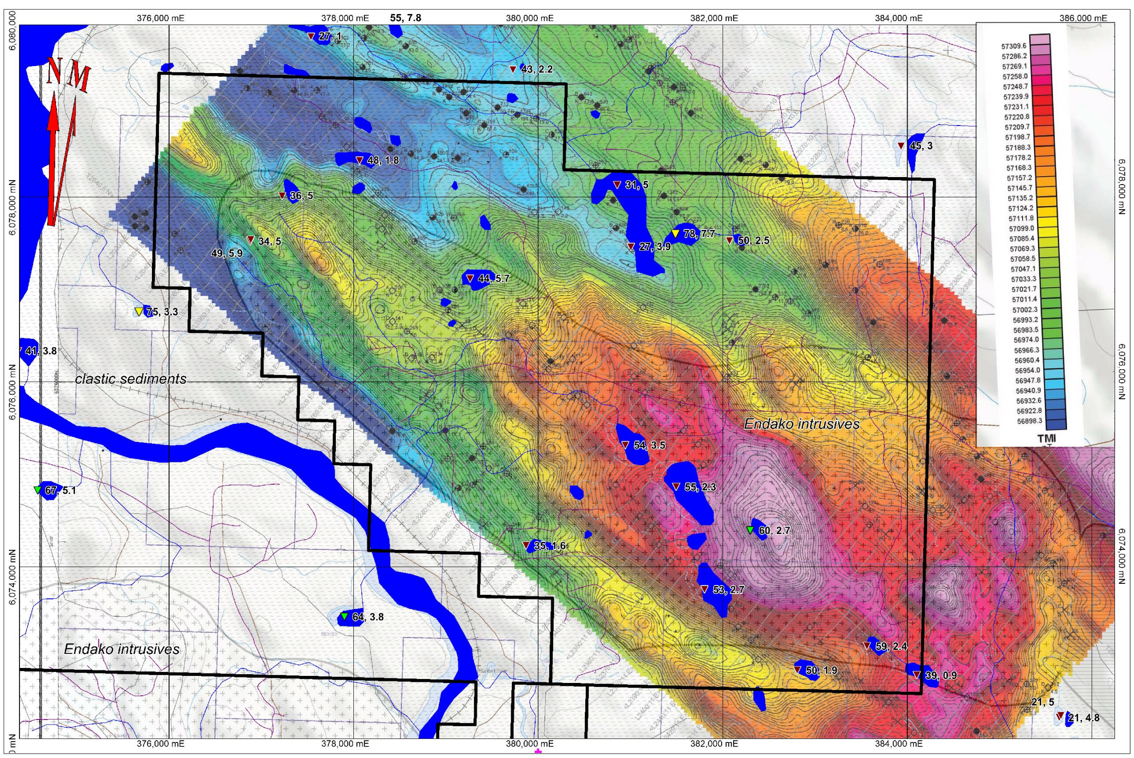
Figure 4b



REI TARGET - EM
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

0 4.5
kilometers
Scale 1:45,000

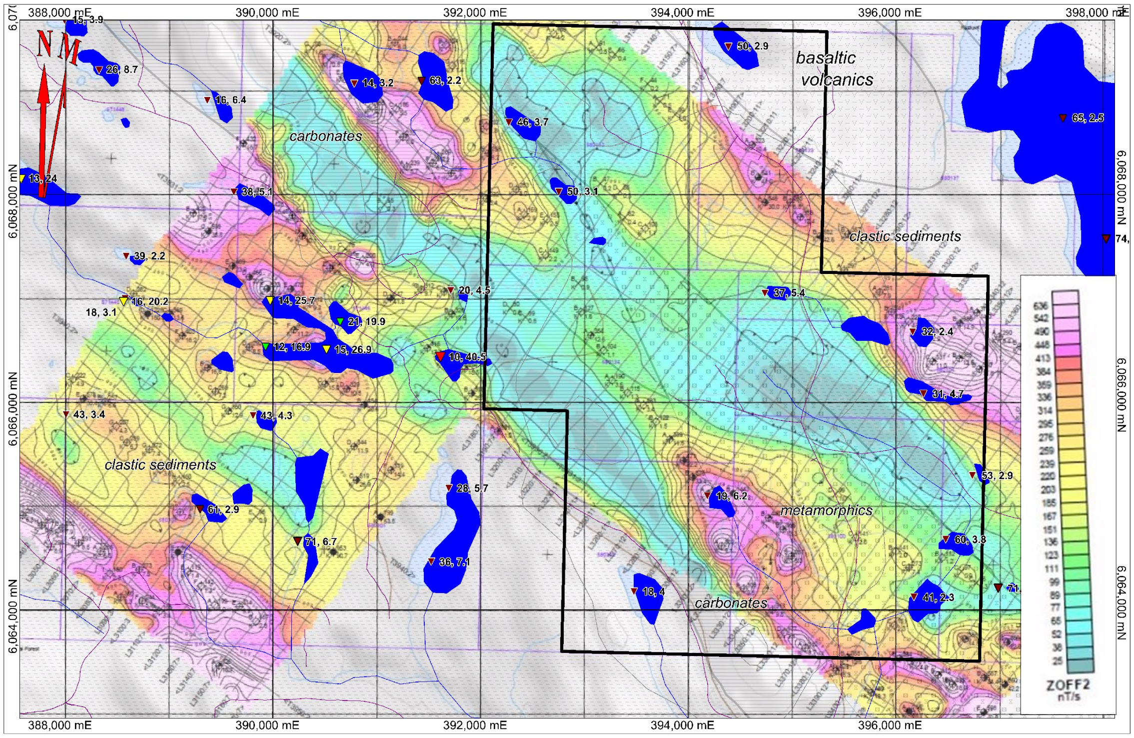
Figure 4c



REI TARGET - Magnetics
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

0 4.5
kilometers
Scale 1:45,000

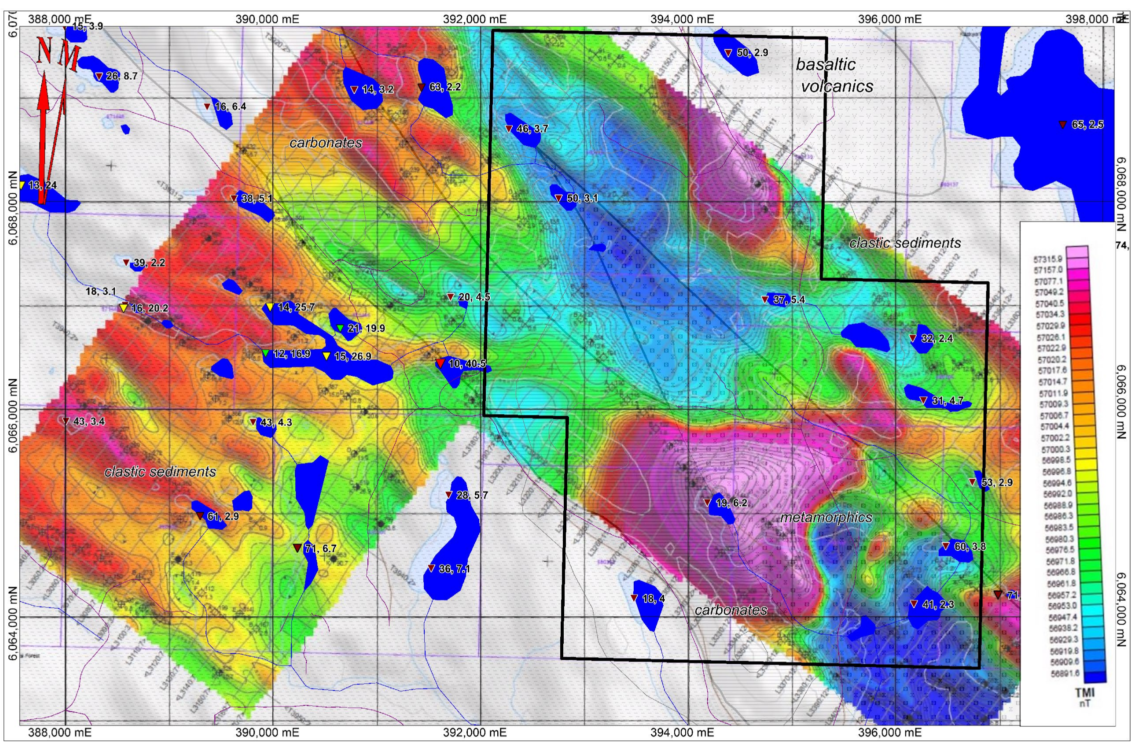
Figure 4d



SEZ TARGET - EM
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

0 4
kilometers
Scale 1:40,000

Figure 4e



SEZ TARGET - Magnetics
Lake Sediment Geochemistry
ppm Cu, ppm Mo

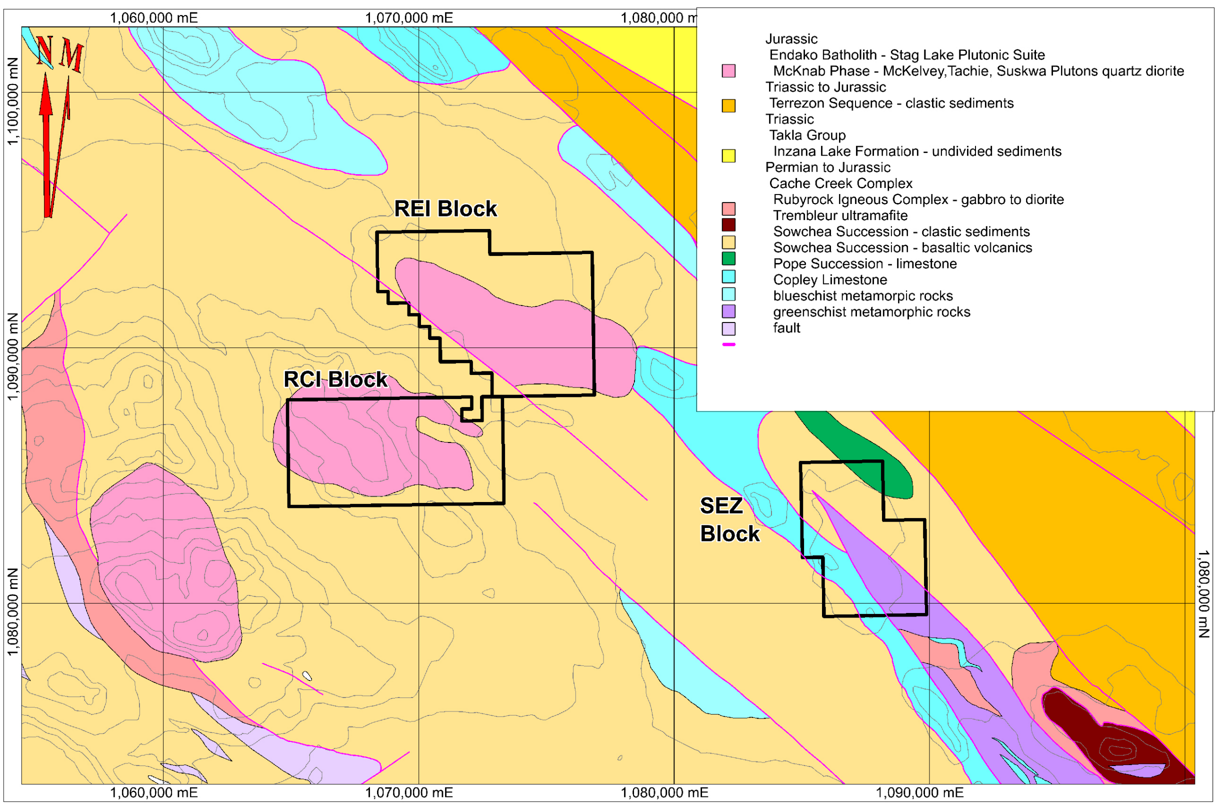
0 4
kilometers
Scale 1:40,000

Figure 4f

SEZ Target (Figures 4e, 4f)

The SEZ target is underlain by argillite, quartz wacke, calcalreous sedimentary rocks and blueschist metamorphic rocks of the Cache Creek Complex (BCGS, 2005). Three coincident magnetometer–electromagnetic highs occur in the southeastern, north central and eastern parts of the L-shaped flight grid. They are underlain by all the rock types described above and do not coincide with any dense concentrations of geochemical anomalies. Poor exposure in these areas limits geological mapping, so a definitive explanation of the sources of the geophysical anomalies is not possible.

Jakubowski and Johnson (2008) concluded the airborne electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys provided useful information regarding the nature of underlying rocks at each of the three target areas identified by the QUEST lake sediment survey. They recommended follow-up work including silt, soil and induced polarization surveys to further help locate and identify the source of anomalous lake sediments.



0 11
kilometers

Fraser Lake Property Regional Geology

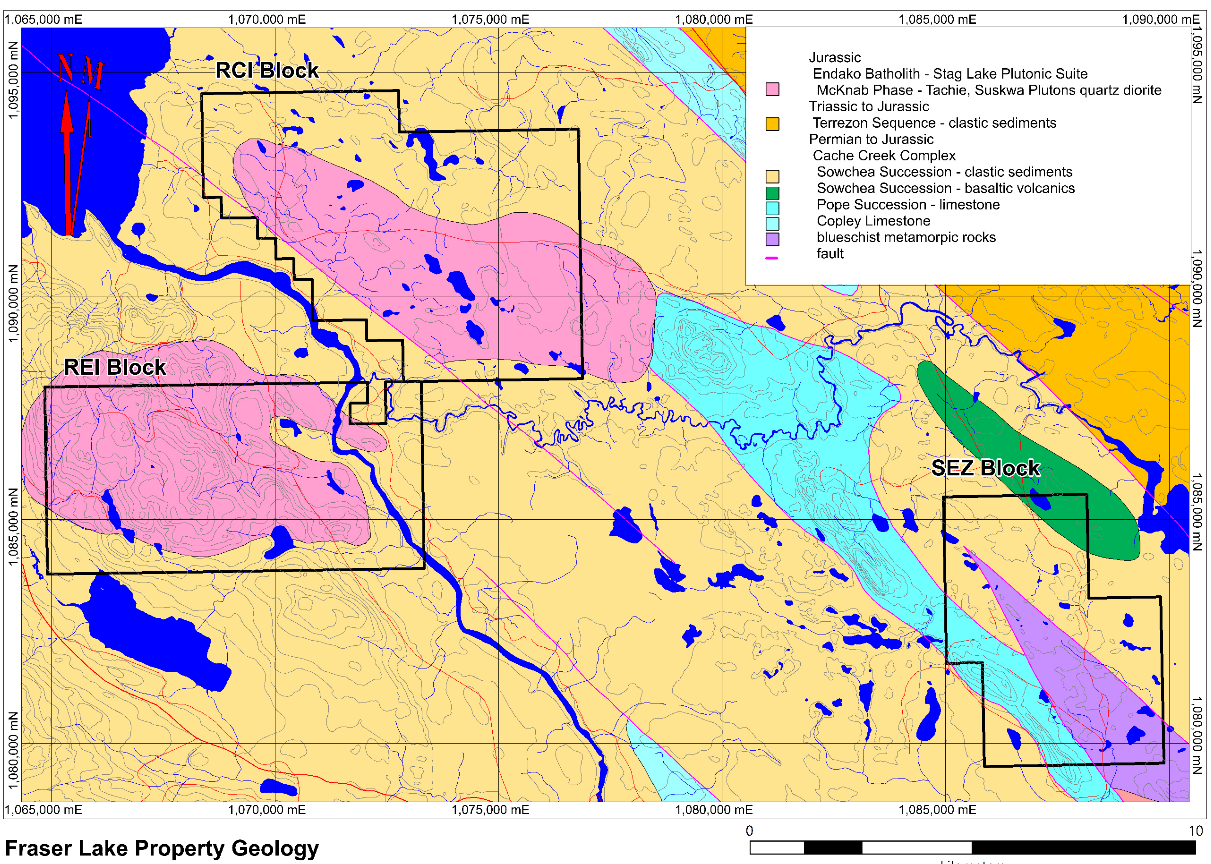
Geology after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017)

Figure 5

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
(Summarized from Cui et al, 2017)

The Fraser Lake property lies within the Cache Creek Terrane, immediately to the west of the Quesnel Terrane. Cache Creek Terrane is an upper Paleozoic to middle Mesozoic oceanic complex. Cache Creek rocks in the area are comprised of predominantly fine clastic sediments with lesser carbonate and basaltic volcanics. The Cache Creek rocks are intruded by middle Jurassic Endako quartz diorites. The Cache Creek Complex is in fault contact with clastic sediments of the Triassic-Jurassic Tezzeron Sequence to the east, with this sequence similarly in fault contact with late Triassic Takla Group undivided sediments to the west.

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) have updated the geological mapping on most of the map sheets in the area, but not 093K/14 or 093K/15, the relevant map sheets for the Fraser Lake property claim blocks. However, the GSC-BCGS Nechako Natmap Project incorporated the historic mapping in these two sheets into the master compilation. This master compilation was then incorporated in the British Columbia Digital Geology (Cui et al, 2017) and is bedrock geology shown in Figures 5 and 6 and discussed below.



Fraser Lake Property Geology

Geology after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017)

Figure 6

The basement rocks in the Fraser Lake area are early Permian to late Triassic Cache Creek Complex rocks. These rocks include blueschist facies glaucophane schist, metabasalt, dolostone, listwanite, metachert, limestone; basalt pillows, breccias and flows; light to medium grey phyllite, siltstone, siliceous argillite, ribbon chert, slate, intraformational siltstone, conglomerate, chert conglomerate, platy quartzite and metachert with lesser amounts of recrystallized limestone, dark grey phyllite, greenstone; dark-grey and grey micritic to clastic limestone (mostly Permian and may include undifferentiated Triassic); massive dark-grey to blue-grey recrystallized limestone, lesser bedded limestone, minor marble with lesser greenstone chert and argillite; and gabbro, hornblende gabbro, diorite, amphibolite.

The late Triassic Inzana Lake Formation volcanic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, argillite, andesite lapilli tuff and sedimentary breccia of the Takla Group lie in the eastern portion of the map area. Greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate, andesite tuff; bearing chert and volcanic clasts and local wood fragments and minor undifferentiated limestone of the late Triassic to early Jurassic Tezzeron Sequence lie in fault contact between the Cache Creek and Takla rocks.

The youngest rocks are the middle to late Jurassic biotite, quartz diorite and biotite-hornblende diorite of the Endako Batholith – Stag Lake Intrusive Suite.

Fraser Lake Geology

The Fraser Lake property has not been mapped. Since most of the claim area appears to be overlain by glacial deposits, the geology has largely been inferred from airborne geophysical surveys and is shown in Figure 6. Cui et al (2017) show the claims to be underlain by the Cache Creek Complex. These rocks include: blueschist grade metamorphic rocks, basalts, fine clastic sediments and limestones along with gabbroic to dioritic intrusions. The Cache Creek rocks have been intruded by quartz diorites of the Endako batholiths. The Endako batholiths represent the exploration targets on the Fraser Lake property.

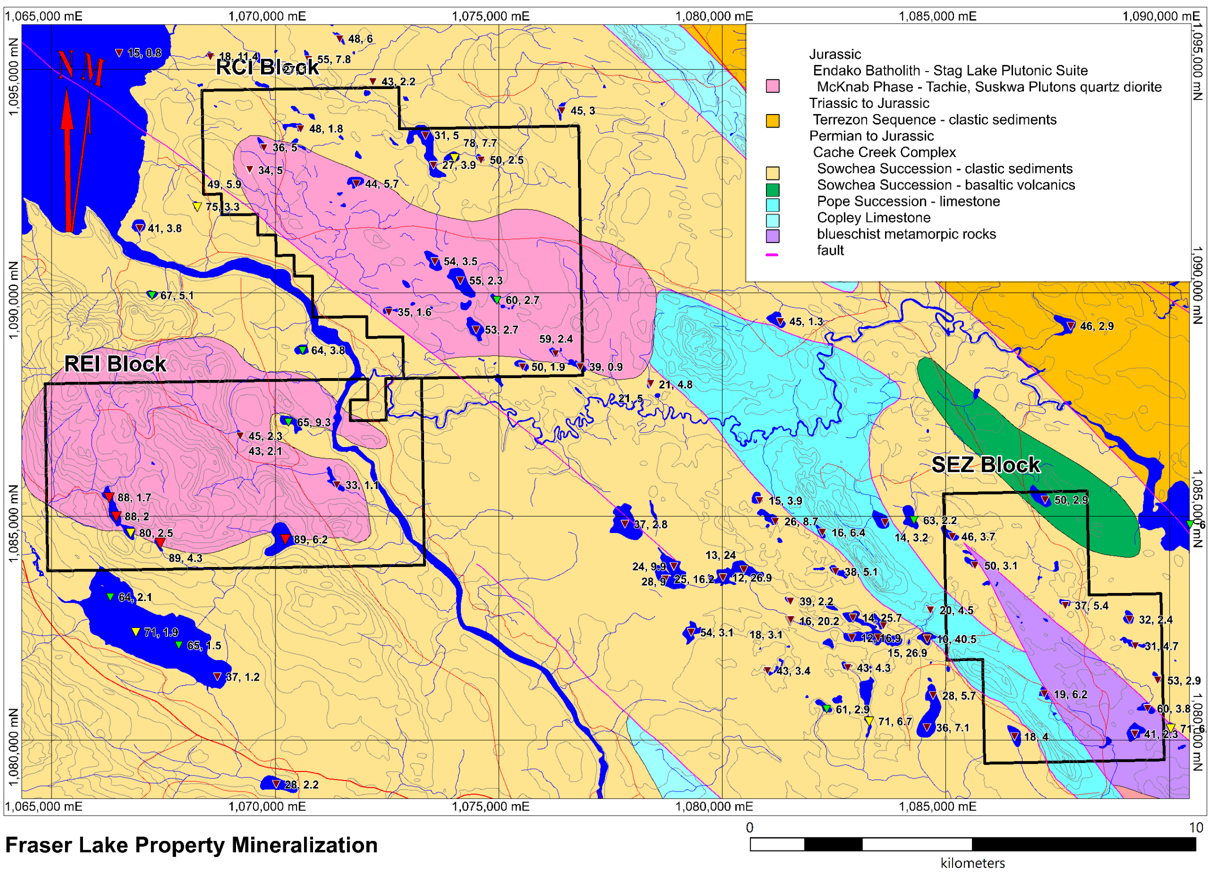
Fraser Lake Mineralization

The Fraser Lake property is being explored for porphyry copper - molybdenum mineralization associated with the Endako batholiths. There presently is no bedrock mineralization on the property.

The Fraser Lake property was originally staked as Amarc Resources's Rapid property, based on the government release of 250K scale regional lake geochemistry. Copper ± molybdenum lake sediment anomalies associated with Jurassic Endako intrusions, as shown in Figure 7, were the exploration target (Jakubowski and Johnson, 2008). Amarc subsequently staked a 40,200 hectare package and carried out an AeroTem III electromagnetic and magnetic survey centred on three target areas: REI, RCI and SEZ. The results of the targeted airborne geophysics was summarized by Jakubowski and Johnson (2008) as follows:

The RCI target area is along the southern contact of an Endako granodiorite pluton approximately five kilometres in diameter, where it intrudes Cache Creek argillite and quartz wacke (as shown by the BCGS (2005) geologic map). The 57,000 nT magnetic contour closely defines the southern contact between the intrusive and clastic sedimentary rocks on the west half of the survey. The intrusion in this area was observed to contain a relatively high magnetite content. However, the magnetic high in the southeastern area of the survey straddles the intrusive contact. The electromagnetic survey shows a strong response over the black clastic rocks due to their higher conductivity.

The REI target is underlain by argillite, quartz wacke and calcareous sedimentary rock intruded by a quartz diorite pluton. It appears that the magnetic high in the south-central part of the survey area roughly coincides with an intrusion outlined on the BCGS (2005) geologic map. The electromagnetic highs most likely reflect more conductive sedimentary rocks. Those electromagnetic highs that overlap the magnetic high may be an indication of thin black clastic cover over buried intrusive rocks.



Fraser Lake Property Mineralization

Lake sediments in ppm Cu, ppm Mo

Geology after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017)

Figure 7

The SEZ target is underlain by argillite, quartz wacke, calcareous sedimentary rocks and blueschist metamorphic rocks of the Cache Creek Complex (BCGS, 2005). Three coincident magnetometer–electromagnetic highs occur in the southeastern, north central and eastern parts of the L-shaped flight grid. They are underlain by all the rock types described above and do not coincide with any dense concentrations of geochemical anomalies. Poor exposure in these areas limits geological mapping, so a definitive explanation of the sources of the geophysical anomalies is not possible.

Follow up silt, soil and ground IP was recommended but never followed up.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Fraser Lake property is being explored for porphyry Cu – Mo deposits. The following description is summarized from the British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry Cu±Mo deposits consist of stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks. In British Columbia, porphyry deposits are either Triassic-Jurassic or Cretaceous-Tertiary in age.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits are typically hosted in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism or in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. They are associated with high-level (epizonal) stocks within volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic pile. These intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rock containing quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km^2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Ore grade mineralization is often controlled by igneous contacts. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types also commonly host ore-grade mineralization. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite /gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite).

Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Geochemically, calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a Cu±Mo ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite. Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

British Columbia porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits range from 50 to 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 grams/tonne Au, and 1 to 3 grams/tonne Ag. Mo grades range from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

Mine production in British Columbia is from primary (hypogene) ores. Rare exceptions are Afton mine where native copper was recovered from an oxide zone, and Gibraltar and Bell mines where incipient supergene enrichment has provided some economic benefits.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50 % of Au reserves in British Columbia.

EXPLORATION

Golden Independence Mining Corp. has yet to complete any exploration on the Fraser Lake property. However, the Company's Qualified Person took a series of samples during his property July 2022 property visit.

The author collected 9 rock samples from outcrop that could be located during the property visit. The rocks were taken to offer background geochemical values and to test for potential mineralization. Rock samples were either samples broken directly from outcrop and termed selective or were float samples where the sample was not from outcrop. Rock samples once taken were described and recorded in a field book along with the geographical coordinates that were taken with a hand held GPS unit.

The results from the rocks sampling are displayed in Table 2, below led below

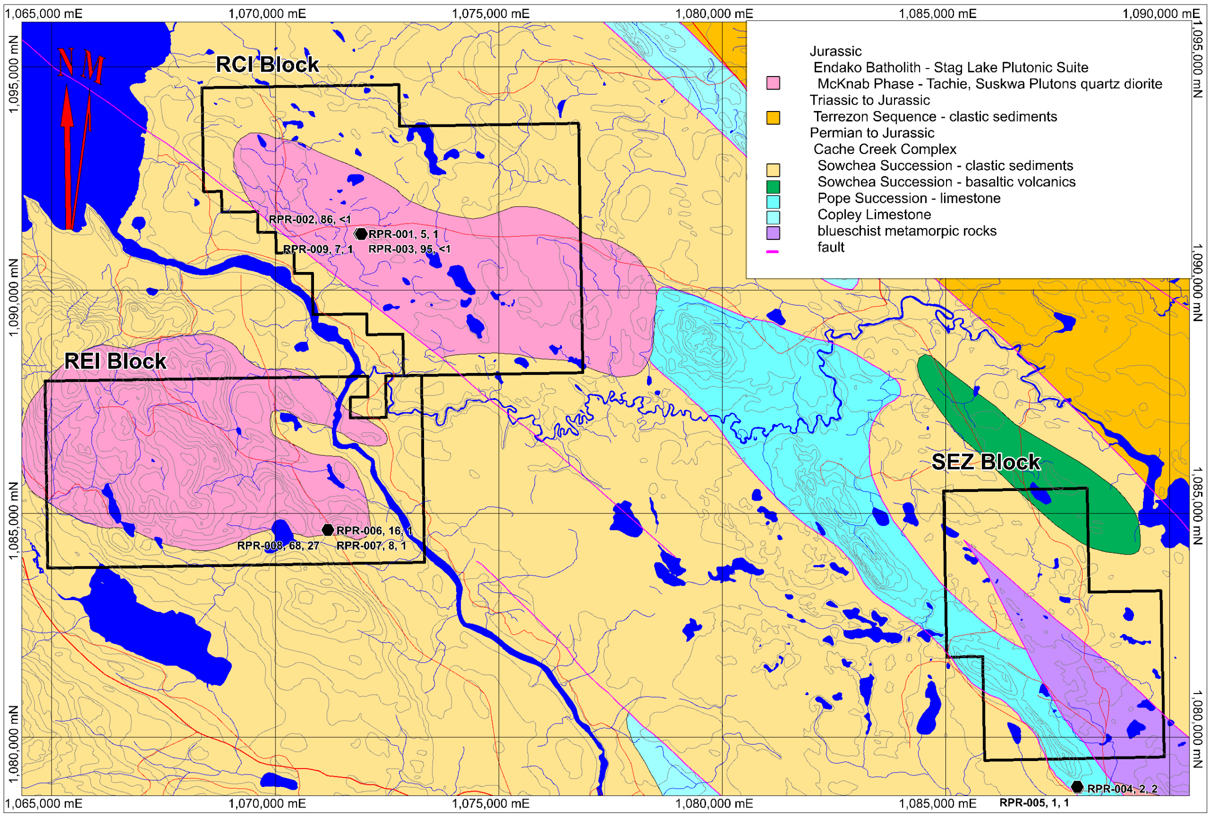
Table 2. Rock Samples

Sample	Utm_E	Utm_N	Description	Type	Ag	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mg	Mn	Mo	Ni	Zn
					ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
RPR-001	379288	6075947	Biotite rich Granite	Select	0.01	330	5.33	13.2	4.86	1.92	0.62	437	0.68	4.24	53.6
RPR-002	379285	6075945	Altered andesitic dyke weatherwd light brown	Select	0.028	277	59.3	632	85.5	7.96	5.32	1560	0.14	271	143.5
RPR-003	379285	6075945	Fresh mafic dyke	Float	0.042	16	47.1	261	94.8	7.78	4.82	1315	0.25	96	88.3
RPR-004	394848	6062904	Hornfelsed carbonate silicously alterd with abundant croscutting quartz veinlets	select	0.011	103	1.075	23.4	2.16	0.236	0.29	120	2.36	6.77	21.4
RPR-005	394832	6062931	medium grained doritic dyke	select	0.007	50	0.327	10.8	0.97	0.096	1.09	39.6	0.93	1.87	12.8
RPR-006	378289	6069371	medium grained diorite	select	0.031	1800	1.89	30.7	15.7	0.62	0.22	479	1.16	6.95	14
RPR-007	378289	6069371	weathered granite	float	0.02	257	3.98	10	8.17	2.39	1.02	801	0.49	5.18	56.6
RPR-008	378289	6069371	Sheared mafic dyke(diorite) a few fine grained pyrite cubes along developed fabric	Float?	0.189	650	8.64	71.3	68.2	1.81	1.13	308	26.5	34.4	68.2
RPR-009	379323	6075939	Granite with abundant biotite phenocrysts	Select	0.013	349	5.43	17.6	6.57	1.93	0.66	518	1.22	4.32	50.1

Results from the rock sampling returned generally low metal values. The highest values returned were from mafic to andesitic dykes, these rocks returned the highest copper and molybdenite values. Results from the intrusive granites did not return elevated copper or molybdenum values. The rock sampling was successful in verifying the existence of the intrusive rocks in the area and thus can be used to aid in the designing of the next phases of exploration.

The rock samples are displayed on Figure 8

The author is not aware of any sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the rock assay results. The author believes the samples taken to be representative and does not feel there are any factors that would cause sample bias



0 10
kilometers

Fraser Lake Property 2022 Sampling

Sample number, ppm Cu, ppm Mo

Geology after Cui, Miller, Schiarizza and Diakow (2017)

Figure 8

DRILLING

There is no record of diamond drilling on the Fraser Lake property.

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The rock samples taken during the author's property visit were placed in 3 mil poly plastic bags with the sample number written on the bag with a permanent Felt marker . The bag was then sealed with a nylon zap strap and placed in a plastic weave rice bag. The samples remained under the author's supervision and care until they were hand delivered to ALS Global's Laboratory and Preparation facility in North Vancouver, B.C.

Once at the lab rock samples are crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2mm), homogenized, riffle split (250g subsample) and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Crusher and pulverizer are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Nitric acid and perchloric acid are added to the pulverized sample, Hydrofluoric acid is then added to the samples. The solution is heated, then evaporated with addition of hydrochloric acid as a final step before instrument analysis. The solution is then analyzed utilizing 48 element ICP-MS.

The author did not insert any Standard reference material or perform duplicate analysis on the rock samples collected by him. The purpose of the rock sampling was to gain an understanding of the geochemical signatures of the lithologies in the area. Since this exploration program was preliminary in nature the author is of the opinion that the Quality Control and Quality Assurance initiatives utilized by ALS Global is suitable for the stage that the project is currently at. Future exploration programs should ensure that a QA/QC program compliant with the CIM's Best Practices is employed.

It is the authors professional opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate for this report.

Quality Control and Quality Assurances for 2008 AeroTEM III

The following summary of survey parameters and QA/QC is taken from the *Aeroquest International Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM System Electromagnetic & Magnetic Survey* appended to Jakubowski and Johnson (2008).

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the along-line distance of the survey lines and control (tie) lines as presented in the final Geosoft database. The survey was flown with a line spacing of 200 metres. The control (tie) lines were flown perpendicular to the survey lines with various tie line spacing.

The nominal EM bird terrain clearance is 30 metres, but can be higher in more rugged terrain due to safety considerations and the capabilities of the aircraft. The magnetometer sensor is mounted in a smaller bird connected to the tow rope 33 metres above the EM bird and 21 metres below the helicopter (Figure

3). Nominal survey speed over relatively flat terrain is 75 km/hr and is generally lower in rougher terrain. Scan rates for ancillary data acquisition is 0.1 second for the magnetometer and altimeter, and 0.2 second for the GPS determined position. The EM data is acquired as a data stream at a sampling rate of 36,000 samples per second and is processed to generate final data at 10 samples per second. The 10 samples per second translate to a geophysical reading about every 1.5 to 2.5 metres along the flight path.

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver, an AGNAV2 system for navigation control, and an RMS DGR-33 data acquisition system which records the GPS coordinates. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.2 second intervals. The system has a published accuracy of less than 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of less than 0.6 metres and for z less than 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

Unlike frequency domain electromagnetic systems, the AeroTEM III system has negligible drift due to thermal expansion. The operator is responsible for ensuring the instrument is properly warmed up prior to departure and that the instruments are operated properly throughout the flight. The operator maintains a detailed flight log during the survey noting the times of the flight and any unusual geophysical or topographic features. Each flight included at least two high elevation 'background' checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

On return of the pilot and operator to the base, usually after each flight, the AeroDAS streaming EM data and the RMS data are carried on removable hard drives and Flashcards, respectively and transferred to the data processing work station. At the end of each day, the base station magnetometer data on FlashCard is retrieved from the base station unit.

Data verification and quality control includes a comparison of the acquired GPS data with the flight plan; verification and conversion of the RMS data to an ASCII format XYZ data file; verification of the base station magnetometer data and conversion to ASCII format XYZ data; and loading, processing and conversion of the steaming EM data from the removable hard drive. All data is then merged to an ASCII XYZ format file which is then imported to an Oasis database for further QA/QC and for the production of preliminary EM, magnetic contour, and flight path maps.

Survey lines which show excessive deviation from the intended flight path are re-flown. Any line or portion of a line on which the data quality did not meet the contract specification was noted and reflown.

DATA VERIFICATION

Golden Independence Mining Corp. has not yet completed any exploration on the Fraser Lake property. The available geological information on the Fraser Lake is the Regional Geochemical Lake Sediment Survey completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey and subsequently re-assayed in 2008 by Geoscience BC. (Jackaman, 2008) and the 2008 AeroTEM III airborne electro-magnetics and magnetics survey completed by Aeroquest International for Amarc Resources Ltd. (Jakubowski and Johnson, 2008).

The author visited the REI and SEZ properties on July 26, 2022 and the RCI property on July 28, 2022. During this visit the author verified road access and levels of glacial till coverage. The author also collected rock samples to establish base line geochemical levels for various lithological units on the property. The author reviewed the QA/QC results from the samples that he submitted and found the results to be acceptable. The author reviewed and verified the Regional Lake Sediment data by reviewing the samples relevant to the claim area; no discrepancies or irregularities stood out. Aeroquest provided a detailed summary of their procedures and parameters and their QA/QC protocols; the author is satisfied with the Aeroquest summary as no discrepancies or irregularities were noted. The author is satisfied the data as presented and summarized is adequate for purposes of this technical report

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Fraser Lake property to the best of the author's knowledge.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Fraser Lake property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Fraser Lake property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Fraser Lake property lies within the Cache Creek Terrane of central British Columbia, an area of high geological potential. The Cache Creek Terrane is prospective for porphyry copper and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits throughout its length. Much of the geology of the Trough is masked by glacial till and the recent Chilcotin basalts. Airborne or heliborne geophysics are one of the main exploration tools to survey the vast tracks of land and identify geophysical anomalies for ground follow-up.

The heliborne AeroTEM III electromagnetic and magnetic survey completed by Amarc Resources Ltd. on the Fraser Lake property in the spring of 2008 was successful in identifying a number of anomalies that require follow up, especially in light of their association with copper and/or molybdenum lake sediment anomalies identified in the Geoscience BC data.

The author concludes Fraser Lake is a property of merit requiring further exploration. The next step should be ground surveying of the geophysical anomalies. The glacial debris prevalent through the claim group mask the underlying lithologies, effectively meaning conventional soil geochemistry will have severe limitations.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil geochemical survey is a specialized method that has proven to be successful in locating buried mineralization through considerable thicknesses of overburden: laterites or glacial debris. A series of individual case studies are available for review on the MMI website (www.mmigeochem.com), including directly applicable case studies 5, 6 and 36.

A series of MMI soil grids will cover key geophysical anomalies to test them for copper and/or molybdenum and gold in the soil, indicative of possible buried bedrock mineralization.

The author is not aware of any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information as of the date of this technical report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One MMI soil grid is recommended for each of the REI, RCI and SEZ targets. The sampling will be completed on 150 metre centres on each of the grids:

- RCI grid – 3000 metres by 3000 metres for 60 line kilometres yielding 400 samples
- REI grid – 2100 metres by 3900 metres for 54.6 line kilometres yielding 364 samples
- SEZ grid – 2100 metres by 2100 metres for 31.5 line kilometres yielding 210 samples

The total will be 161.1 line kilometres of soil sampling at 150 metre intervals along each of the lines resulting in a total of 975 MMI soil samples. The cost of the MMI sampling program is estimated at $225,000 as detailed below.

Table 3. Fraser Lake Recommended Budget

MMI Grid Soil Sampling							50 days
	Allow 180 line kilometres						
	Sample at 150 metres intervals = 975 samples						
	10 samples per two man crew day = 98 crew days						
	Use two crews of two so 49 days						
	Project Geologist	14	days	@	$800	/day	$11,200
	Contract geologist	49	days	@	$600	/day	$29,400
	Contract geologist	49	days	@	$600	/day	$29,400
	Assistant geologist	49	days	@	$500	/day	$24,500
	Assistant geologist	49	days	@	$500	/day	$24,500
	Room & Board	112	days	@	$125	/day	$14,000
	Vehicle + Fuel	98	days	@	$200	/day	$19,600
	Analysis - soil	975	sample	@	$50	/sample	$48,750
	Data verification	50	sample	@	$50	/sample	$2,500
	Sundries						$2,500
	Documentation						$7,500
	Contigency						$11,150
MMI Grid Soil Sampling Total							**$225,000**

REFERENCES

http://www.geochem.sgs.com/mmi.htm. The Mobile Metal Ion Technology Website. The applicable case studies are:

- CS-05 – Base Metal Exploration in Manitoba, Canada
- CS-06 – MMI at the San Jorge Porphyry Copper Deposit, Mendoza Province, Argentina
- CS-36 – MMI Geochemistry, Jacks Pond, Buchans District, Newfoundland
- CS-44 – MMI and the Boulder Batholith, Montana

Ash, C.H. and MacDonald, R.W.J. (1993). Geology, Mineralization and Lithogeochemistry of the Stuart Lake Area, Central British Columbia (parts of 93K/7, 8, 10 and 11). British Columbia Geological Survey Fieldwork Geological 1992. pp. 86.

Cui, Y., Miller, D., Schiarizza, P., and Diakow, L.J. (2017). British Columbia Digital Geology. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia Geological Survey Open File 2017-8, 9p. Data version 2019-12-19.

Panteleyev, A. (1995): Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics and Coal, Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, pages 87-92.

Jackaman, W. (2008). Regional Lake Sediment and Water Geochemical Data Northern Fraser Basin, Central British Columbia. Geoscience BC Report 2008-5. 6p.

Jakubowski, W. and Johnson, T. (2008). Assessment Report on Geophysical Work Performed on the Wren property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 30591.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Warren Robb, P.Geo., a consulting geologist, residing at 21968 127 Ave, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 4P5 do hereby certify that:

1) I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from The University of British Columbia, graduating in May 1987.
2) I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
3) I have practiced my profession continuously for 35 years since graduation.
4) 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 (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:
    - 35 years of exploration experience in Canada, U.S.A., South America, Africa, China
    - Involved in regional programs on the Nechako Plateau, Senior geologist oversaw Resource Estimate on Chu Molybdenum deposit 2009
    - Chief geologist overseeing primary Resource Estimate Yaramoko gold deposit, Burkina Faso
5) I am responsible for the preparation of all Sections of the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Fraser Lake Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia", with an effective date of October 15, 2022 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Fraser Lake Property on July 26 and July 28, 2022.

6) I have had no prior involvement with the Fraser Lake property that is the subject of the Technical Report. As of October 15, 2022 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.

7) I am independent of the issuer Golden Independence Mining Corp. after applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication and the public company files or their websites.

Dated this 15th Day of October , 2022

"Signed and Sealed"

____

Warren Robb P. Geo.