NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

OKEOVER PROJECT,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Vancouver Mining Division
Powell River Area
British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 92K/02E, 92F/15E
Centered Near: 50°02.15' N latitude and 124°39.01' W longitude

Report Prepared for:

ALPHA COPPER CORP.

595 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V7X 1L4

BY:
Jeremy Hanson, P. Geo.,
Hardline Exploration Corp.
7351 Cedar Rd
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N2

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1 Summary

Alpha Copper Corp. holds an option to earn a 100% interest in the Okeover porphyry copper-molybdenum property situated on the southwest coast of British Columbia, 145 kilometres northwest of Vancouver. The property consists of eleven contiguous legacy and cell mineral claims covering an area of 4240 hectares between two navigable ocean inlets some 25 kilometres north of the community of Powell River. Access to the property is by way of 30 kilometres of highway and secondary logging roads. Pursuant to a January, 2006 agreement, Alpha Copper Corp. may earn a 100% interest in the property by making property payments and incurring $1.5 million in exploration expenditures over the next 12 months and an additional $3,000,000 of expenditures within the next twenty-four (24) months.

Since its discovery in 1965, the Okeover property has been explored by several geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and by more than 18000 metres of drilling. The central part of the property features relatively gentle topography with elevations ranging from 800 to 1100 metres above sea level.

The host rocks to the Okeover property are those of the Coast Plutonic Complex; granitic rocks of mid-Cretaceous age underlie much of the immediate area. These intrusive rocks have been intruded by a 3.6 x 2.3 kilometres multiple phase intrusive complex which hosts copper and lesser molybdenum mineralization in the central part of the current property. Principal intrusive phases include a peripheral quartz diorite, the main mineralized host rock and a central north-trending quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke.

Several mineralized intrusive phases are evident within the quartz diorite including an intrusive breccia exposed in the southern property area. Post-mineral, barren basic dyke swarms are numerous. Eight areas of copper and molybdenum mineralization have been identified over a northerly trend of 5 kilometres in the central property area. All but one of these areas contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite that is hosted by narrow quartz veinlets and stockwork veining. Copper grades within these target areas range from 0.10% to 0.30% and are accompanied by MoS_2 (molybdenite) grades of between 0.010% and 0.020%. An intrusive breccia in the southern property area features higher copper grades of up to several per cent plus some silver and molybdenite. All the known target areas are reflected by anomalous copper, molybdenum and silver values in soils.

Limited investigation of precious metals contents to date suggests that gold values may be inconsequential, but it is of significance that elevated silver values are associated with coincident, anomalous copper and molybdenum values in soils over all the known mineralized areas.

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey completed in 2021 has provided useful information regarding the geological setting of the Okeover property and highlighted several anomalous features that have received limited attention from previous workers.

Additional diamond drilling is recommended as part of a first phase program to expand known mineralization within the North Lake target area and include exploration targets. Additional surface investigations are also recommended as part of first phase work which is estimated to cost $2,000,000.

2 Introduction

Alpha Copper Corp. (“Alpha” or “the Company”) retained the services of Hardline Exploration Corp. to prepare this Canadian National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Okeover Copper-Molybdenum Project (“Project” or “Property”), Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The Project is an exploration stage property located immediately north of the coastal British Columbia City of Powell River consisting of 12 contiguous mineral claims covering 4240.37 hectares. Road distance is approximately 35 kilometres with driving time being about forty-five minutes from the City of Powell River. This technical report summarizes the geology, mineralization, previous and proposed work, and includes recommendations for future work.

2.1 Introduction and Overview

Alpha is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company. The Okeover Property was optioned by Eastfield Resources Ltd. in 2003 and a 100% subsequently earned. This ownership was subsequently purchased by a subsidiary of NorthWest Copper Corp., and on January, 2022, Alpha entered into an option agreement with Northwest Copper Corp. to acquire 100% interest in the Project. The Okeover Copper-Molybdenum Project is being explored for porphyry-style copper and molybdenum mineralization by Alpha. Alpha Copper Corp. trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE), trading under the symbol ALCU. The Alpha head office is located at 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., V7X 1L4.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., (“Hanson”) of Hardline Exploration Corp. was contracted by Alpha Copper Corp. to prepare this independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The primary author, Hanson, is responsible for preparation of the report and compilation of historical data. The author is a Qualified Persons independent of Alpha, and any of the underlying owners of the Okeover mineral claims.

This report was produced for the purpose of supplying ownership and claim information as well as mineral exploration information and recommendations for further work to the shareholders of Alpha as part of Alpha’s earn-in to acquisition of the Property. The Report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations’ current “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” under provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101 CP and Form 43-101 F1. It is a compilation of publicly available (SEDAR) reports, other Property specific technical reports written since 1966 (published and unpublished) and government scientific publications on the area and region. All supporting documentation is referenced in the References section of this Report.

2.3 Project Property Visits

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, a personal inspection to the property has to be undertaken by the report author. However, due to current seasonal weather conditions, after the completion of the most recent work program, the author was prevented from visiting the site at the time of writing this report. As such, a personal inspection by a qualified person is intended to take place in summer of 2023, after which time a prompt re-filing of a NI 43-101 technical report will take place.

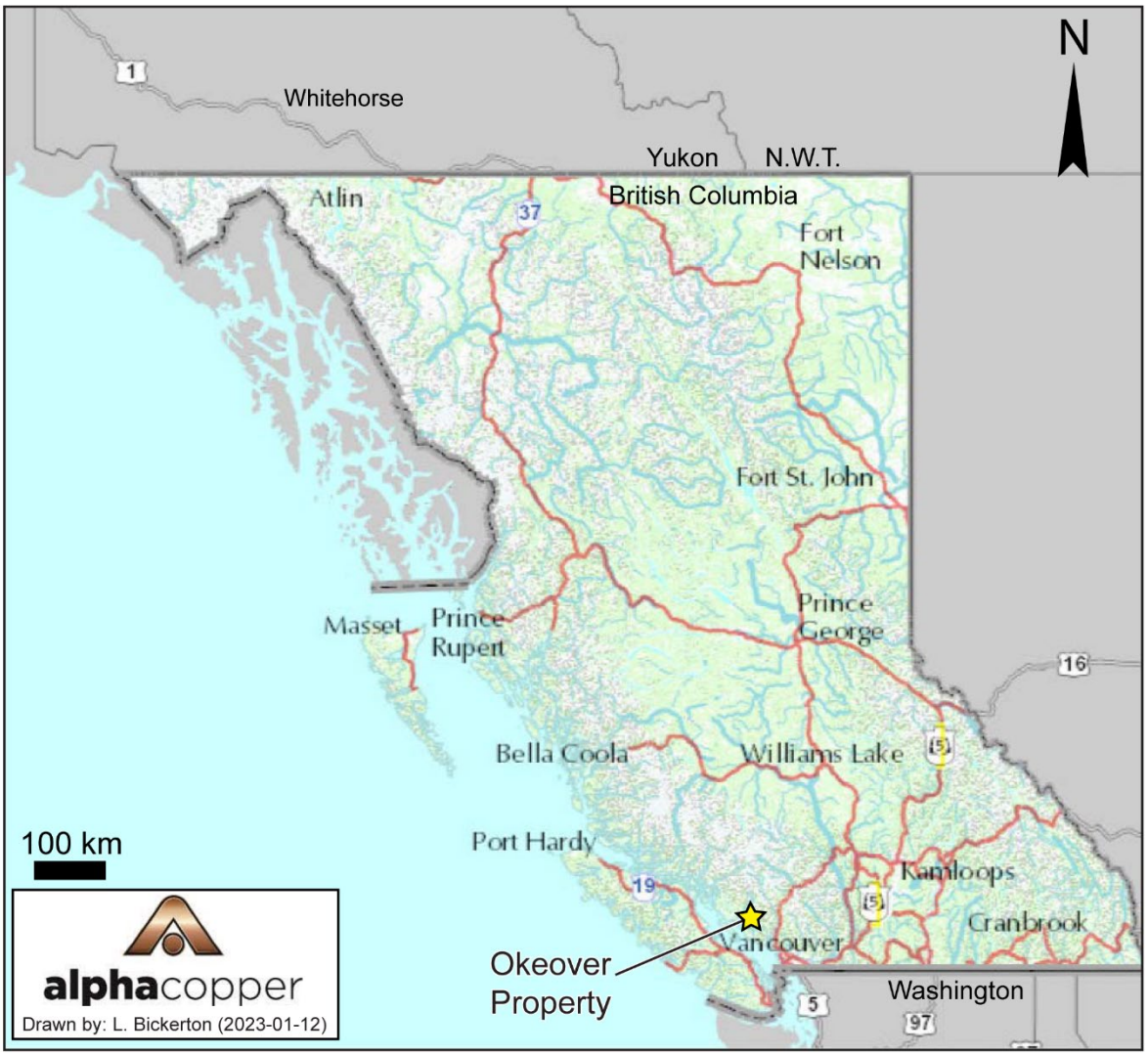
3 Reliance on Other Experts

For the purpose of this report, the Author has relied on ownership information provided by Alpha Copper Corp. Specifically, the Authors is relying on personal communication with, Mr. Darryl Jones, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Bill Morton, Director and Technical Lead, of Alpha Copper Corp. Whereas, this information supports Alpha's registered ownership of the claims described in Sections 1 and 4 of this report. This information was provided by Alpha in January of 2023. The Property description in this report relies upon communication with affiliates to the issuer and their recently completed site visits; Dr. Luke Bickerton, P.Geo, of Alpha Copper Corp. and Mr. Quinn Harper, P.Geo. of inData Geoscience Ltd.

The title information was reviewed for this report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

4 Property Description and Location

Figure 4-1. Location Map of the Okeover Project.



Topographic map of British Columbia (from the mineral titles online (MTO) application) with Okeover property added (yellow star) and surrounding provinces and states shaded in grey.

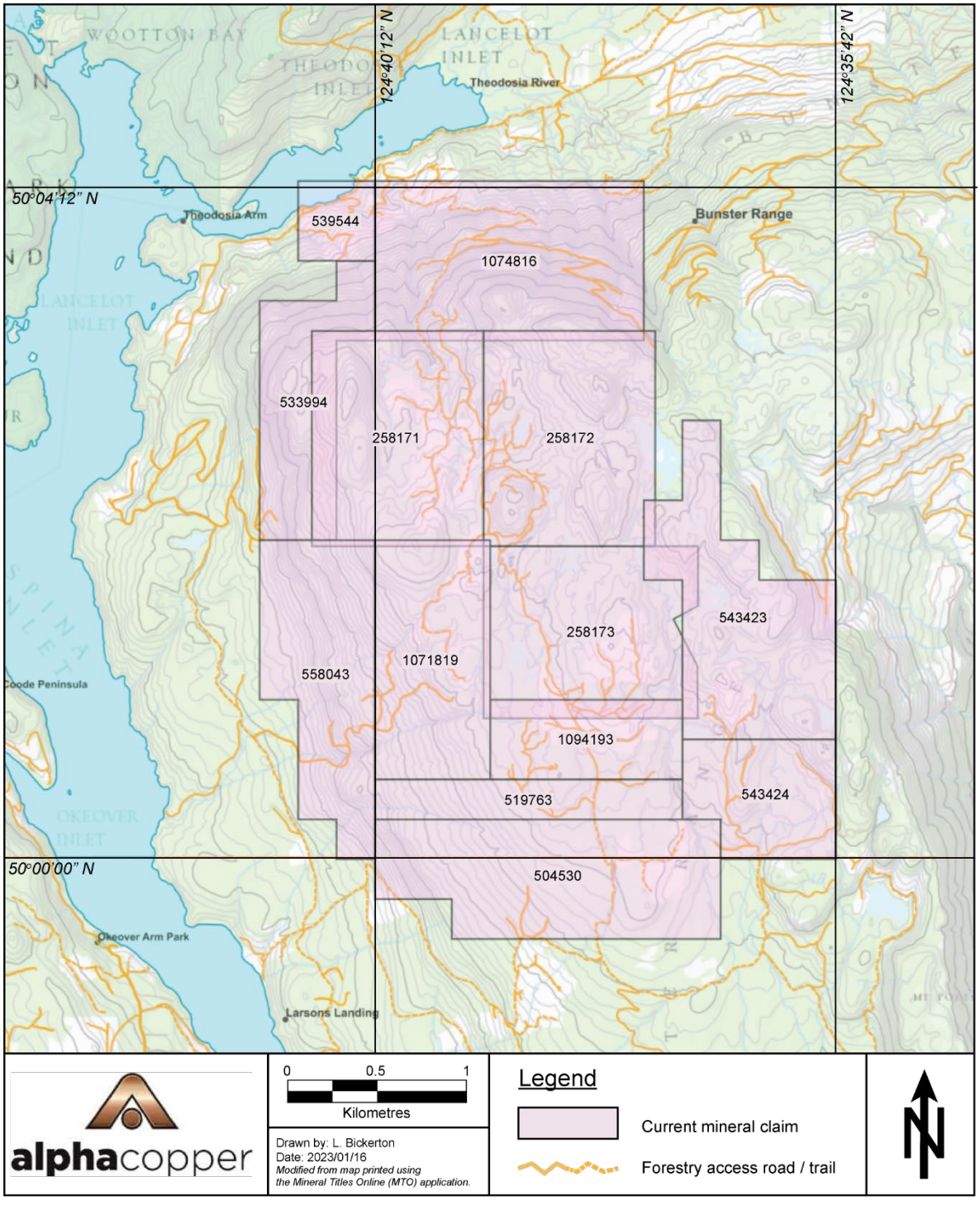
The Property is located approximately 25 kilometres north of the City of Powell River and 145 kilometres northwest of Vancouver (Fig 4-1). The Property is situated on the south shore of Theodosia Inlet and is midway between Powell Lake to the east and Okeover Inlet to the west. The Property is within the traditional territory of the Sliammon First Nation and Alpha Copper is the operator for exploration on the Property.

The Property comprises twelve contiguous mineral claims within the Vancouver Mining Division, totalling an area of approximately 42.4 square kilometres (10,478 acres), as shown in Figure 4-2 and listed below in Table 1. The configuration of the mineral claims illustrated on Figure 4-2 is based on BC Mineral Titles Online mineral map data. The claims are 100% registered in the name of Alpha Copper Corp., being held on behalf of Northwest Copper Corp.

Table 3. Claims listing of the Okeover Project.

Property	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	NTS Map	Area (ha)
Okeover	258171	Mineral Claim	OK A	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	1981/JUN/17	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	500.00
Okeover	258172	Mineral Claim	OK B	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	1981/JUN/17	2024/DEC/31	GOOD	092K	500.00
Okeover	258173	Mineral Claim	OK C	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	1981/JUN/17	2024/DEC/31	GOOD	092K	500.00
Okeover	1071819	Mineral Claim	EASTSIDE	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2019/OCT/16	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	373.67
Okeover	1094193	Mineral Claim	OK BRECCIA 092K.007	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2022/MAR/29	2023/MAR/29	GOOD	092K	207.63
Okeover	504530	Mineral Claim	OK H	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2005/JAN/21	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092F/ 092K	519.23
Okeover	519763	Mineral Claim	OK CONNECTOR	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2005/SEP/07	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	166.13
Okeover	533994	Mineral Claim	OK WEST	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2006/MAY/12	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	290.47
Okeover	539544	Mineral Claim	OK NORTHWEST	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2006/AUG/17	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	82.96
Okeover	543423	Mineral Claim	OKE	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2006/OCT/17	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	477.42
Okeover	543424	Mineral Claim	OKE1	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2006/OCT/17	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	228.42
Okeover	558043	Mineral Claim	SOUTHWEST	Alpha Copper Corp. (100%)	2007/MAY/03	2023/NOV/25	GOOD	092K	394.44
							Total Area	(Ha)	**4240.37**

Figure 4-2. Okeover Property – Mineral Claims.



In January, 2021, Alpha Copper Corp. entered into an option agreement with NorthWest Copper Corp. and Eastfield Resources Corp to obtain an option to acquire a 100% interest in the property by incurring certain expenditures on the Property, all as summarized below (from the Company News Release dated January 14th, 2022):

- by issuing common shares to Northwest:
  - Common Shares with a value of $250,000 on the effective date of the Agreement;
  - additional Common Shares with a value of $500,000, on or before the date which is twelve (12) months from the effective date of the Agreement;
  - additional Common Shares with a value of $750,000, on or before the date which is twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the Agreement;
  - additional Common Shares such that Northwest holds 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on the date prior to such issuance, on or before the date which is thirty-six (36) months from the effective date of the Agreement;
- by incurring expenditures on the Property of not less than $5,000,000:
  - $500,000, on or before the date which is twelve (12) months from the effective date of the Agreement;
  - an additional $1,500,000, on or before the date which is twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of the Agreement; and
  - an additional $3,000,000, on or before the date which is thirty-six (36) months from the effective date of the Agreement.

The Agreement also contains a provision, effective upon the Company acquiring a 100% interest in the Property, for a 2% net smelter royalty in favour of Northwest. Half of the net smelter royalty, thereby reducing the net smelter royalty to 1%, can be bought back by the Company paying the sum of $1,000,000 to Northwest at any time prior to commencing commercial production on the Property. The Property is also subject to an underlying 2.5% net smelter royalty which may be repurchased in its entirety from the original vendor, Robert Edward Mickle of Likely, B.C., in consideration of $2,000,000 on commencing commercial production on the Property.

Exploration work involving surface disturbance on mineral properties in British Columbia requires the filing of A Notice of Work and Reclamation with the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The issuance of a permit facilitating such work may involve the posting of a reclamation bond. Such a bond has been in place since 2005. The writer is not aware of any specific environmental liabilities to which the various mineral claims are subject, however, the eastern boundary of a First Nations Treaty Lands (ID 17015, Theodosia Inlet and Thor Hill Parcels) belonging to the Tla'amin Nation is within 0.5 and 1 kilometre of the western part of the Property. Alpha Copper Corp., in its capacity as operator of the OK project, has a good working relationship with the local First Nation.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Physiography

The Property is in the Pacific Ranges of the southern Coast Mountains within an upland, plateau area that is prevalent through much of the central property area. Elevation within the property area ranges from sea level (at Theodosia Inlet) to 1100 metres, averaging between 800 and 900 metres. Relatively moderate slopes prevail between the upland surface and Okeover Inlet to the west while the northern claims area features steep slopes to Theodosia Inlet.

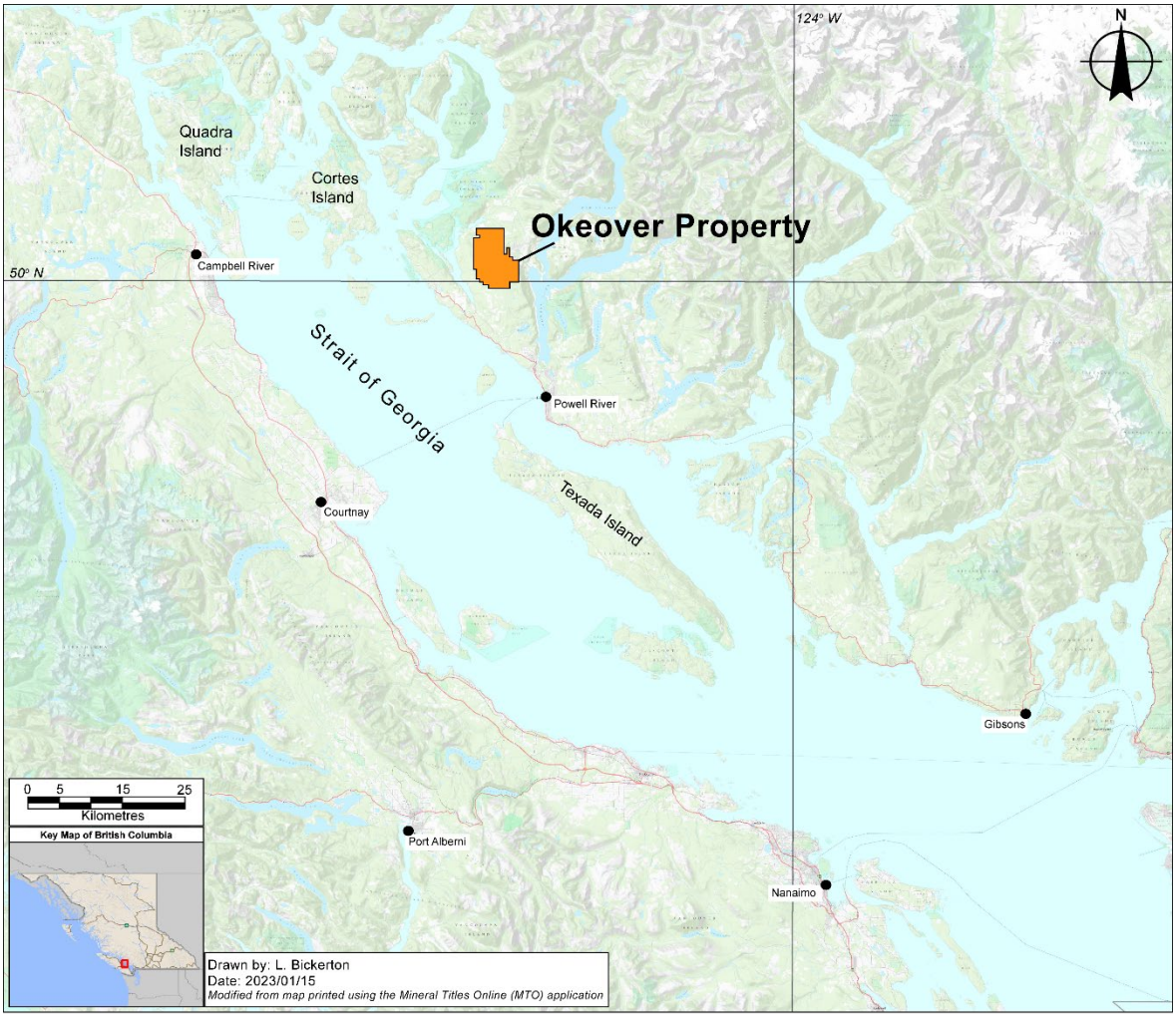
5.2 Climate

The climate at the Property is typical of the southwest coast of British Columbia with mild winters and an annual precipitation of about 110 centimetres (43 inches). Temperatures between the months of June and September average between 18 and 24 degrees Celsius; mean January temperatures are slightly above freezing. Fieldwork is best carried out between mid May and mid November.

5.3 Accessibility

The southern part of the property is accessible by vehicle via Highway 101. The Property is approximately 35 kilometres road distance from Powell River (Figure 5-1), with a driving time of approximately one hour. The preferred access route is Southview Road, a distance of fifteen kilometres northwest from the southern part of Powell River Town (Westview neighborhood) via Highway 101, then north for ten kilometres to a stop sign which marks the junction with Branch 02 of the Theodosia Forest Service Road. Steeper grades and loose gravel on the road beyond this junction are best accessed with 4-wheel drive vehicles. Traveling west on the Branch 02 road for six kilometres leads to Branch 03 which extends north 3.3 kilometres to the southern part of the Property. Logging roads that provide access to the northern claims area from Theodosia Inlet (Figure 4-2), are currently accessible only by barge and the current condition of these roads is unknown.

Figure 5-1. Okeover Property location.



5.4 Local Resources

Powell River, a community of 14,000 offering most supplies and services, is 120 kilometres northwest of Vancouver and may be reached by highway and coastal ferry (Figure 5-1). In addition to being a regional service and supply centre. Daily scheduled airline service from Vancouver's Harbour Air to Powell River is available.

5.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure available for the Okeover Property consists of the Theodosia Forest Service Roads, allowing road access to the Property. Sufficient low-relief terrain resides within the Property for siting of infrastructure for mining or process operations, such as waste disposal facilities, haul roads and plant site. Land use for exploration and mining purposes is governed by the Mineral Tenure Act, the Mines Right of Way Act, the Mines Act and other

applicable laws of the Province of British Columbia. Powell River is the site of a deep-water marine port. There is currently no power available on the property; the nearest source of electric power is two hydropower facilities in Powell River, located on Lois Lake and Powell Lake (approximately 20 km to the SSE). Together, the two dams generate 80 megawatts of capacity. Water may be sourced from numerous streams, ponds and lakes throughout the property. Mining personnel and contractors are readily available in Powell River. The project contains suitable topography and areas for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites.

6 History

The history of exploration on the Okeover Property as well as prior ownership and operators is summarized in Table 2. The first discovery of copper and molybdenum mineralization was from prospecting creek bottoms in the central part of the current property by R.E. Mickle in 1965. There has been no known production from the Property to date.

6.1 Exploration

Between 1966 and 1967, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. carried out a Cu and Mo geochemical survey covering a grid of 200' intervals on a line spacing of 400'. The samples were analyzed for Cu and Mo. The geology of the property was concurrently mapped at a scale of 1" = 400’ by W. Osborn. Noranda conducted 2569 metres of diamond drilling (AQ core) in 15 holes from late 1966 to 1967.

In 1968, Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited optioned the Property and conducted 1002.5 m of diamond drilling in 7 holes (AQ core). Asarco also commissioned Lockwood Survey Corp. to conduct an induced polarization survey in the southern portion of the Property.

Between 1969 and 1970, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. optioned the Property and carried out geological mapping, silt and soil geochemical surveys (Cu, Mo, Ag, Fe, Mn, Co), as well as 608 metres of diamond drilling in 6 holes (AQ core).

In 1971, the Duval International Corporation conducted over 720 metres of percussion drilling across 12 holes on the Property.

In 1972, Granite Mountain Mines Ltd. Optioned the property and conducted a diamond drill program that totalled 4165 metres of HQ core from 22 holes. Sierra Empire completed 4 more diamond drill holes in 1973 totalling over 635 metres.

Between 1973 and 1977, Western Mines Ltd. Optioned the Property and completed multiple drill programs, totalling 25 holes and 4478 metres.

Most of the diamond drill holes between 1966 and 1977 were inclined at -45^{o} or less and five were vertical. Average hole length was 169 metres with the deepest hole being 363 metres. Vertical percussion holes were drilled to 61 metre (200 feet) depths. Readily available reports pertaining to drilling completed between 1966 and 1977 is limited to only those holes drilled by Western Mines Ltd. in 1974 and 1977 (Table 2).

Aquarius Resources Ltd. optioned the property between 1979 and 1982 and the work undertaken was mainly directed to a new discovered breccia with enhanced copper, molybdenum and silver values in the southern property area. Work included limited diamond drilling (3 holes totaling 200 metres), geological mapping, an induced polarization

geophysical survey and soil geochemical surveys, road building and trenching (Ashton, 1980, 1981,1982; Cardinal, 1983).

CanQuest Resource Corporation acquired the rights to the property in the late 1980's and in 1994 completed a reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling program in the area of the southern breccia (Reynolds, 1994). In 1995 the area was covered by an induced polarization survey (4.2 line-kilometres; Walcott, 1995). The results highlighted an area of higher chargeability that was tested by one short (150 m) diamond drill hole in 1996 (Williams, 1996). Follow-up work in 1997 included mapping of bedrock exposed in newly constructed logging roads. An expanded program in 1998 comprised geological mapping and chip sampling as well as a soil geochemical survey and an orientation magnetometre, VLF-EM and self potential geophysical survey in select areas of the Property (Wiliams, 1998).

In early 2003, Eastfield Resources Ltd. optioned the Property and granted Lumina Copper Corp. an option to earn interest in the project. In the fall of 2003, Lumina subsequently undertook a program of geological mapping (1:5000 scale), prospecting and bedrock sampling with petrographic study. This work took place in the central and southern parts of the Property. Lumina Copper Corp. subsequently withdrew from the Project.

In 2004 Eastfield granted Goldrush Resources Ltd. an option to earn a 60% interest on the property. Goldrush subsequently contracted Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. to complete a helicopter borne geophysical survey which included electromagnetic, resistivity and magnetic data (Smith, 2004). In 2005, Goldrush also completed 6 diamond drill holes, totalling 975 metres (Johnston, 2005; Morton, 2005).

In 2006 Prophecy Gold Corp. succeeded Goldrush in the option to earn a 60% interest in the Property from Eastfield. The work completed by Prophecy included the collection and analyses of several hundred soil samples and road and drill pad construction in the North Lake area (Laird, 2006). In 2007 Prophecy completed two diamond drill programs on the Property; the first program consisted of 7 drill holes totaling 1,229 metres and the second consisting of a further 3 holes totaling 782 metres. In 2008 Prophecy Resource Corp. (formerly Prophecy Gold Corp.) completed a 6 diamond drill hole program totaling 1,448 metres and finished the requirements to earn a 60% interest in the project.

In 2010 Prophecy Coal Corp. (formerly Prophecy Resources Corp.) and Eastfield Resources Ltd. (now in a 60%-40% joint venture) established and cut 20 line-kilometres of grid and collected and analyzed 740 soil samples and 46 rock samples. In 2011, the Property optionees contracted Scott Geophysics Ltd. To conduct an induced polarization and magnetometre survey along the 20 kilometres of grid established in 2010. In 2012, three additional cut lines totaling 4.5 kilometres were established, and 182 soil samples collected by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. On behalf of Eastfield and Prophecy.

In 2013 a further 13.3 kilometres of line was surveyed and flagged by Eastfield Resources Ltd., of which 9.4 kilometres was cut and 178 soil samples collected. One hundred and

seventy-eight (178) soil samples were collected at 50 metre intervals along the cut lines. In 2014, 8.2 more kilometres of grid was flagged, cut and soil sampled, totalling 169 soil samples.

In 2016, Eastfield and Prophecy's interest in the Property were obtained by Lorraine Copper Corp. Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. Were subsequently contracted by Lorraine to conduct grid extensions in northern part of the Property and collect a total of 128 soil samples and 12 rock samples for geochemical analysis. In 2017, Scott Geophysics Ltd. were contracted by Lorraine to conduct a geophysical survey comprising 7.8 kilometres of pole-dipole induced polarization and contemporaneous total magnetics (Scott, 2017).

In 2021 the Property was acquired by NorthWest Copper Corp., and Precision Geosurveys Inc. were subsequently contracted to conduct an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, totalling 1058 line-kilometres (Walker, 2021).

The Property was optioned to Alpha Copper Corp. in January of 2022.

Table 4 – Exploration History

Year	Property Operator	Exploration Work	Reference(s)	Property Owner
1965	R.E. Mickle and Boylan	Prospecting, soil and stream sediment sampling, claim staking	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2005)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1966-67	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	Diamond Drilling; geological and geochemical reconnaissance surveying	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1967	R.E. Mickle	Prospecting; geophysics (SP); packsack drilling	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2005)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1967-68	Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited	Diamond Drilling; reconnaissance geological surveying and geophysical (IP) surveying	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1969-70	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling; geological and geochemical surveying; petrography; geophysical surveying (SP, magnetic, EM-16); soil profile trenching.	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1971	Duval International Corporation	Perussion Drilling	Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1972	Granite Mountain Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling; staking; line-cutting; prospecting; geological and geophysical (IP) surveying	Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1972-73	A. David Ross	Percussion drilling (unrecorded)	Personal communication with	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan

			J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2005)	
1973	Sierra Empire	Diamond Drilling	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1974	Western Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1977	Western Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling; geological mapping; soil sampling	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1979-80	Aquarius Resources Ltd.	Diamond Drilling; trenching; detailed geochemical surveying; geophysical surveying (magnetometre)	Cardinal (1983); Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1981-82	Aquarius Resources Ltd.	Claim staking; trenching; surveying; detailed geological mapping; geochemical surveying; geophysical (IP) surveying	Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989); Carter (2003)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1985	Rhyolite Resources Inc.	Geological mapping; geochemical surveying; rock chip sampling of breccia occurrences	Froc & Francois-Bongarcon (1989)	R.E. Mickle and M.V. Boylan
1994	CanQuest Resource Corporation	Geological mapping and sampling of southern breccia	Reynolds (1994)	CanQuest Resource Corporation
1995	CanQuest Resource Corporation	Induced Polarization survey (4.2 line kilometres)	Walcott (1995)	CanQuest Resource Corporation
1996	CanQuest Resource Corporation	Diamond Drilling	Williams (1996)	CanQuest Resource Corporation
1997	CanQuest Resource Corporation	Bedrock mapping	Williams (1997)	CanQuest Resource Corporation
1998	CanQuest Resource Corporation	Geological mapping; chip sampling; soil geochemical sampling; orientation magnetometre, VLF-EM and Self Potential geophysical surveys	Williams (1998)	CanQuest Resource Corporation
2003	Lumina Copper Corp. / Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.	Geological mapping; prospecting; bedrock sampling	Page (2003)	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
2004	Goldrush Resources Ltd. / Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp.	Airborne geophysical survey (electromagnetic, resistivity and magnetic data)	Carter (2004); Smith (2004)	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
2005	Goldrush Resources Ltd.	Diamond Drilling	Morton (2005)	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
2006	Prophecy Resource Corp.	Soil sampling; drill road and pad construction	Morton (2007a)	Eastfield Resources Ltd.

2007	Prophecy Gold Corp.	Diamond Drilling	Morton (2007b)	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
2008	Prophecy Resource Corp.	Diamond Drilling	Morton (2008)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Coal Corp.
2010	Prophecy Coal Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd.	Line-cutting (20 km); soil sampling; rock sampling	Morton (2011)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Resource Corp.
2011	Scott Geophysics Ltd.	IP and Magnetometre survey	Morton (2012)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Resource Corp.
2012	Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.	Line-cutting; soil sampling	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2018)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Resource Corp.
2013	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	Line-cutting; soil sampling	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2018)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Resource Corp.
2014	Eastfield Resources Ltd.	Line-cutting; soil sampling	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2018)	Eastfield Resources Ltd./ Prophecy Resource Corp.
2016	Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.	Soil sampling; prospecting; rock sampling	Personal communication with J.W. Morton, c.f. Morton (2018)	Lorraine Copper Corp.
2017	Scott Geophysics Ltd.	IP and magnetic field survey (7.8 line kilometres)	Scott (2017)	Lorraine Copper Corp.
2021	Precision Geosurveys Inc.	Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey (1058 line-km)	Walker (2021)	NorthWest Copper Corp.
2022	Alpha Copper Corp.	Diamond Drilling	Personal communication with L. Bickerton.	NorthWest Copper Corp. / Alpha Copper Corp.

6.2 Historical “Resource” Estimate

The estimates summarized here were determined in 2005 by N.C. Carter, Ph.D., P.Eng. for Goldrush Resources Ltd, BC Property File Document PF831088. The historical estimate was calculated for the North Lake target. The North Lake target historical estimate does not comply with CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council, May 19, 2014, as required by NI 43-101. The historical inferred estimate was prepared by manually calculating six drill sections based on 3819m of diamond drilling in 18 holes, and 180m of percussion drilling in three holes. The reliability of the historical estimate is considered reasonable but a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral

reserve and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserve and it is included here for historic completeness only. Alpha has conducted further drilling and exploration work on the target to move towards completing a resource estimate.

Carter (2005) reviewed the digital database containing results of 1966 to 1979 diamond and percussion drilling and is of the opinion that the North Lake target area on the Property features sufficient continuity of grade to permit a reasonably reliable mineral estimate. Data used in the preparation of the historic mineral resource estimate includes analytical results from 3819 metres of diamond drilling in eighteen holes and 180 metres of percussion drilling in three holes. The resource was calculated manually for six drill sections between 45 and 120 metres apart and the following parametres: (1) cutoff grades of 0.20% and 0.30% Cu, (2) a minimum hole length of mineralization of 3.0 metres, (3) an area of influence for individual drill holes that is the midway point between drill holes, (4) an area of influence for individual drill sections that is the midway point between sections, (5) an assumed specific gravity of 2.90 (representing the upper range for an average quartz diorite and taking into account a low concentration of sulphide minerals, (6) incorporation of post-mineral dykes (zero grade) less than 3 metres in hole length into the mineralized intervals and those greater than 3 metres excluded from mineralized blocks, (7) the molybdenum grades converted to the values of MoS_2, as originally reported in the 1960s and 1970s. The April, 2005 historical estimate of an Inferred Mineral Resources for the North Lake target area is summarized in Table 3.

Table 5 – Historic inferred mineral resource estimate (Carter, 2005).

Category	Tonnes (millions)	Cu (%)	MoS_2 (%)
Inferred *(0.20% Cu cutoff grade)*	86.8	0.31	0.014
Inferred *(0.30% Cu cutoff grade)*	17.2	0.43	0.014

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or resource and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral resources.

It is the authors opinion that the current drill density is not sufficient to calculate a resource for the North Lake target area containing low grade porphyry-style mineralization overprinted by andesite dykes (2-20 m thickness). Validation of historical drill collars is being undertaken by Alpha Copper Corp. and further drilling in the North Lake target area to meet the required spatial and data requirements for a resource estimate.

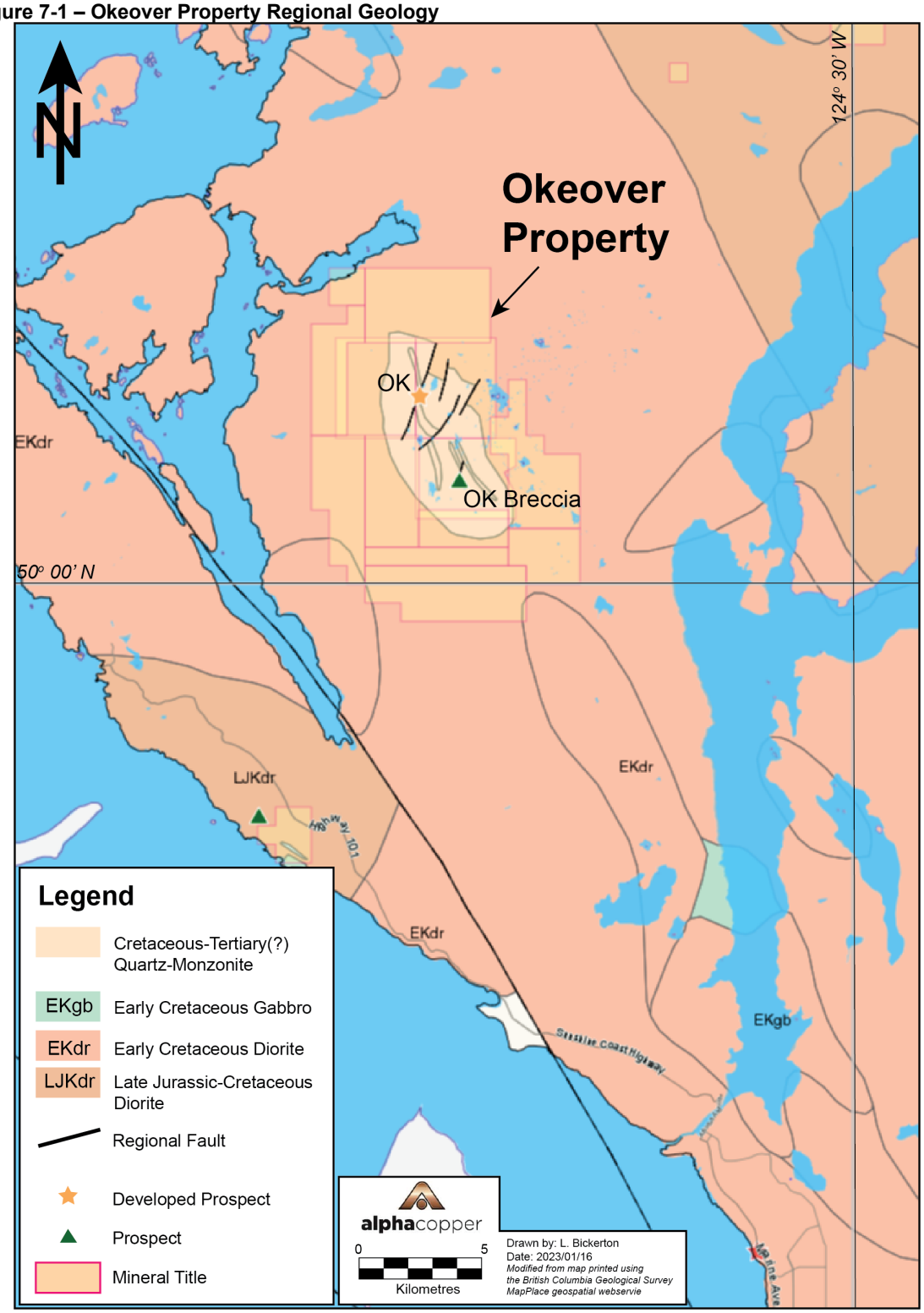
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Okeover Property is situated in the western part of the Coast Plutonic Complex along the western margin of mainland British Columbia (Figure 7-1). The complex consists mainly of a series of tonalitic to granodioritic plutons which intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks along its eastern margin and contain numerous pendants of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Comprehensive U-Pb geochronology along the plutonic belt record an eastward migrating and episodic emplacement of plutons with variable composition across the Coast Mountains; tonalites and granodiorites decrease in age from west to east from Late Jurassic (160-140 Ma) to Early Cretaceous (120-100 Ma), whereas tonalitic sills dominantly occur as a band of 100-85 Ma plutons along the western margin Complex, and the central to eastern parts of the Complex host large Eocene (60-50 Ma) granodiorite plutons (Gehrels et al. 2009).

The regional setting of the Property is anomalous from most known porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Canadian Cordillera that are situated in the Stikine and Quesnel terranes, east of the Coast Plutonic Complex, and to a lesser degree in the Insular terranes to the west of the Property. Notable exceptions are some porphyry molybdenum deposits in British Columbia and the Alaskan panhandle which are related to younger granitic intrusions within the Coast Plutonic Complex, for example, the Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit east of Ketchikan (SE Alaska; Ashleman et al., 1997) and the Berg copper-molybdenum-silver deposit in west-central British Columbia (e.g., Panteleyev, 1976).

Figure 7-1 – Okeover Property Regional Geology



7.2 Property Geology

The local geological setting of the Property is illustrated in Figure 7-2. In the central part of the property, older Coast Plutonic Complex granitic rocks have been intruded by the OK intrusive complex which is elongate in a northerly direction and measures 3.6 x 2.3 kilometres. The age of this complex is not known but it is reasonable to assume a late Cretaceous to mid-Tertiary age (75 – 35 Ga), as previous workers have established (e.g., Carter, 2006) as being similar to other mineralized granitic intrusions on Vancouver Island (Catface, Mt. Washington) and elsewhere in the southwestern British Columbia mainland (Gem, Salal Creek).

The principal geological features of the OK intrusive complex are shown on Figure 7-2 (after Meyer et al,1976) and in more detail within the claim block in Figure 7-3 (after Froc and Fancois-Bongarcon,1989). Contacts between the intrusive complex and older Coast granitic rocks have been observed along the northeastern margins of the complex (Figure 7-3; Meyer et al,1976). Williams (1998) suggests the granitic rocks of the OK complex to be intruding into older Coast Plutonic Complex diorite plutons and gabbro sills.

The OK intrusive complex features multiple intrusive events, a characteristic of many porphyry deposits. At least six intrusive phases have been noted by previous workers (cf. Carter, 2006). The two predominant intrusive phases exposed at surface (Figures 7-2 and 7-3) are an early leucocratic, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular quartz-diorite, and a later phase northerly-trending intrusive body of quartz-feldspar porphyry, characterized by crowded feldspar phenocrysts and scattered 1 centimetre-size, rounded quartz “eyes” (Page, 2004; Carter, 2006).

Younger, post-mineral intrusive phases include narrow, aphanitic and porphyritic mafic dykes (Page, 2004) and hornblende diorites, termed diabase by Williams (1998). These occur as steeply-dipping, north-northeast and north-northwest-trending dykes of up to 3 metres or more in width. Previous drilling suggested that these dykes occurred as swarms within a 1 kilometre-wide, north-northeast-trending corridor in the central property area (Figure 7-2). Discontinuous, fine-grained “andesite” dykes of variable orientation represent the youngest intrusive phase encountered on the Property. Drilling in 2005 identified at least two distinct post-minerals dyke phases and confirmed the vertical to subvertical nature of most of these dykes. Precise strike orientations remain to be determined but in the central property area they appear to be trending both north-northwest and roughly east-west.

The Property also contains a notable syn-mineralization intrusive breccia first recognized in the southern grid area in 1979 (hydrothermal breccia on Figure 7-3). The geometry of this breccia target is not well defined although trenching and limited drilling has suggested the breccia as being central to a northwest-trending (600 x 300 metres), structural corridor (Page, 2004), with an indicated strike length of at least 100 metres. The characteristics of the breccia, as described by previous workers, include rounded to subangular, crowded,

multi-centimetre sized heterolithic clasts in a fine-grained chlorite-altered matrix. The matrix to the breccia is notably mineralized with Cu-bearing sulfides. Past geological mapping on the Property indicated other breccia bodies occur on the property, having been reported as tectonic breccias with an intrusive component (Reynolds, 1994; Williams, 1998).

North-northeast striking faults cut and offset all granitic intrusive rocks on the Property (Figures 7-2 and 7-3). These faults are thought to post-date mineralization and possibly have provided the conduits necessary for the post-mineral dykes present on the Property (e.g., Morton, 2018).

Figure 7-2 – Local Geology of the Okeover Property.

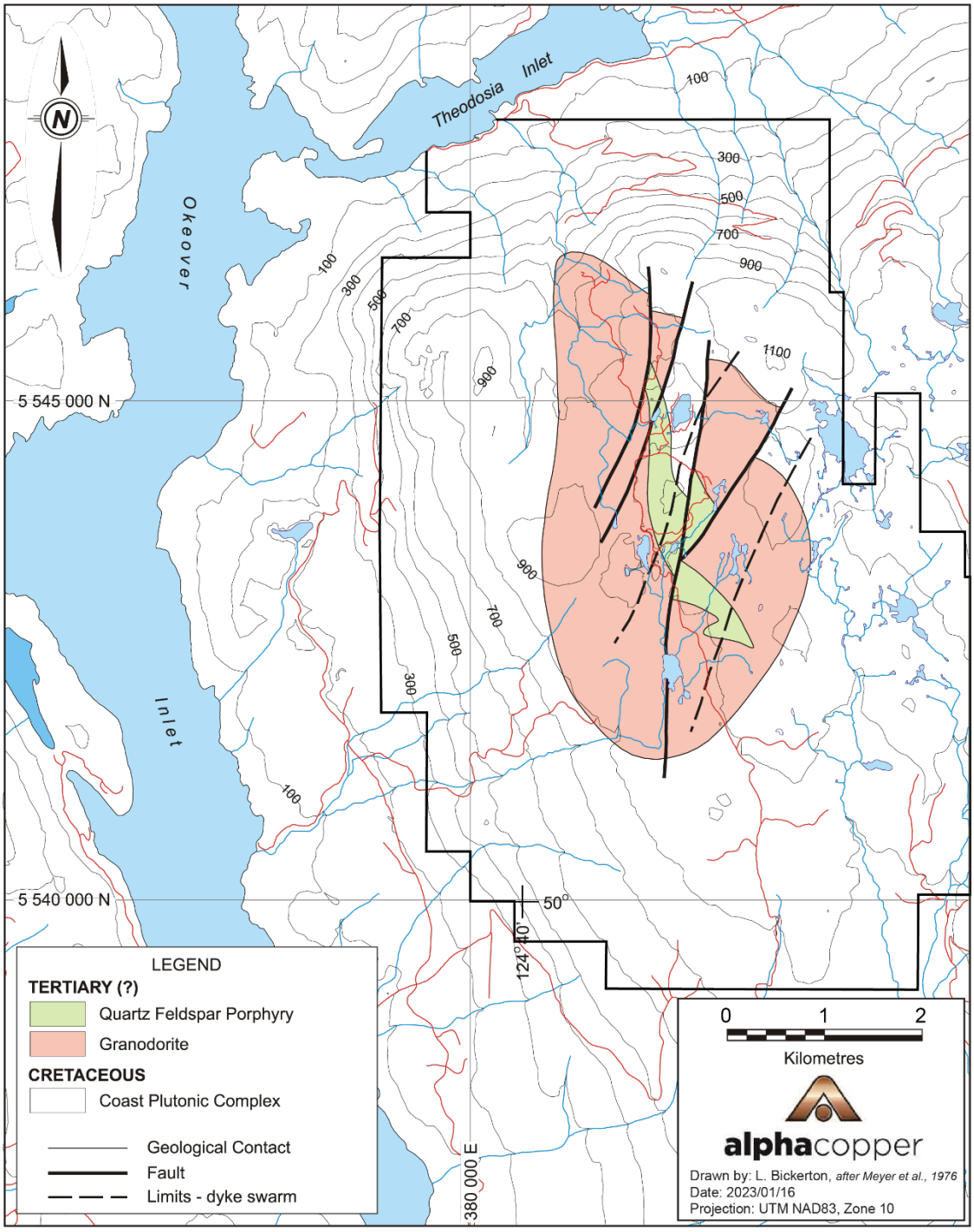
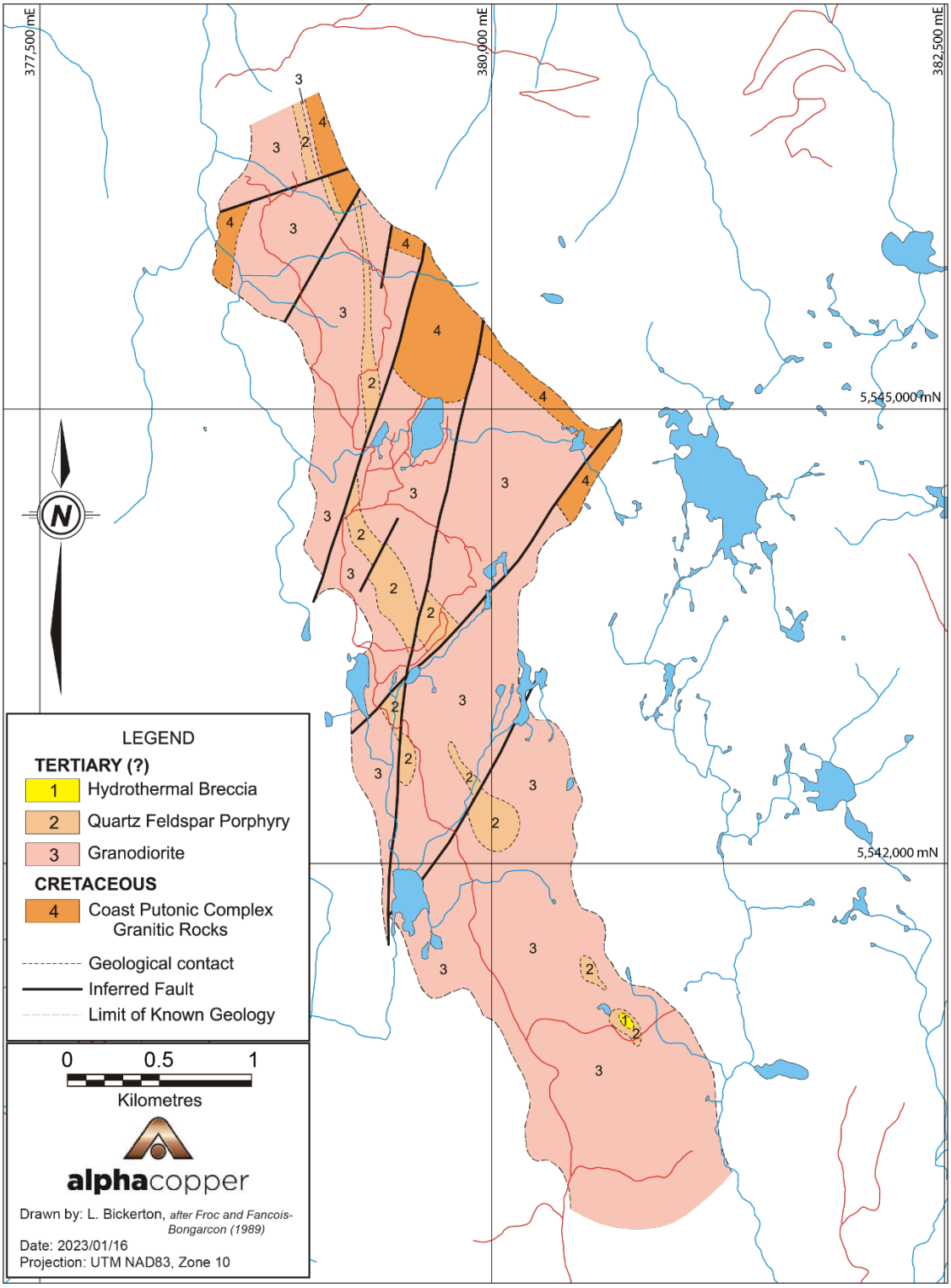


Figure 7-3 – Property Geology at Okeover



7.3 Alteration

Propylitic alteration is present in all phases of the OK intrusive complex as a weak background assemblage of chlorite, epidote, and magnetite replacing feldspar and mafic minerals. Propylitic alteration also occurs as a moderate to strong alteration locally in the Property as pervasive chlorite and disseminated magnetite ± actinolite. The propylitic assemblages are locally overprinted by potassic, phyllic and argillic alteration facies (Page, 2004). Mapping of alteration, undertaken in the southern half of the property (Cardinal,1983), indicated moderate to strong sericite and kaolinite (phyllic-argillic) alteration centred on the breccia outcrops and in an area south of the Claim Lake target (Fig. 7-4).

The limited evidence of a potassic alteration envelope that is present in quartz diorite host rock transitions outward through phyllic, argillic and to propylitic alteration, typical of porphyry systems. Meyer et al. (1976) describes strong quartz-sericite alteration of the central quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke, grading outward to predominantly chlorite-epidote alteration in the bordering quartz diorite.

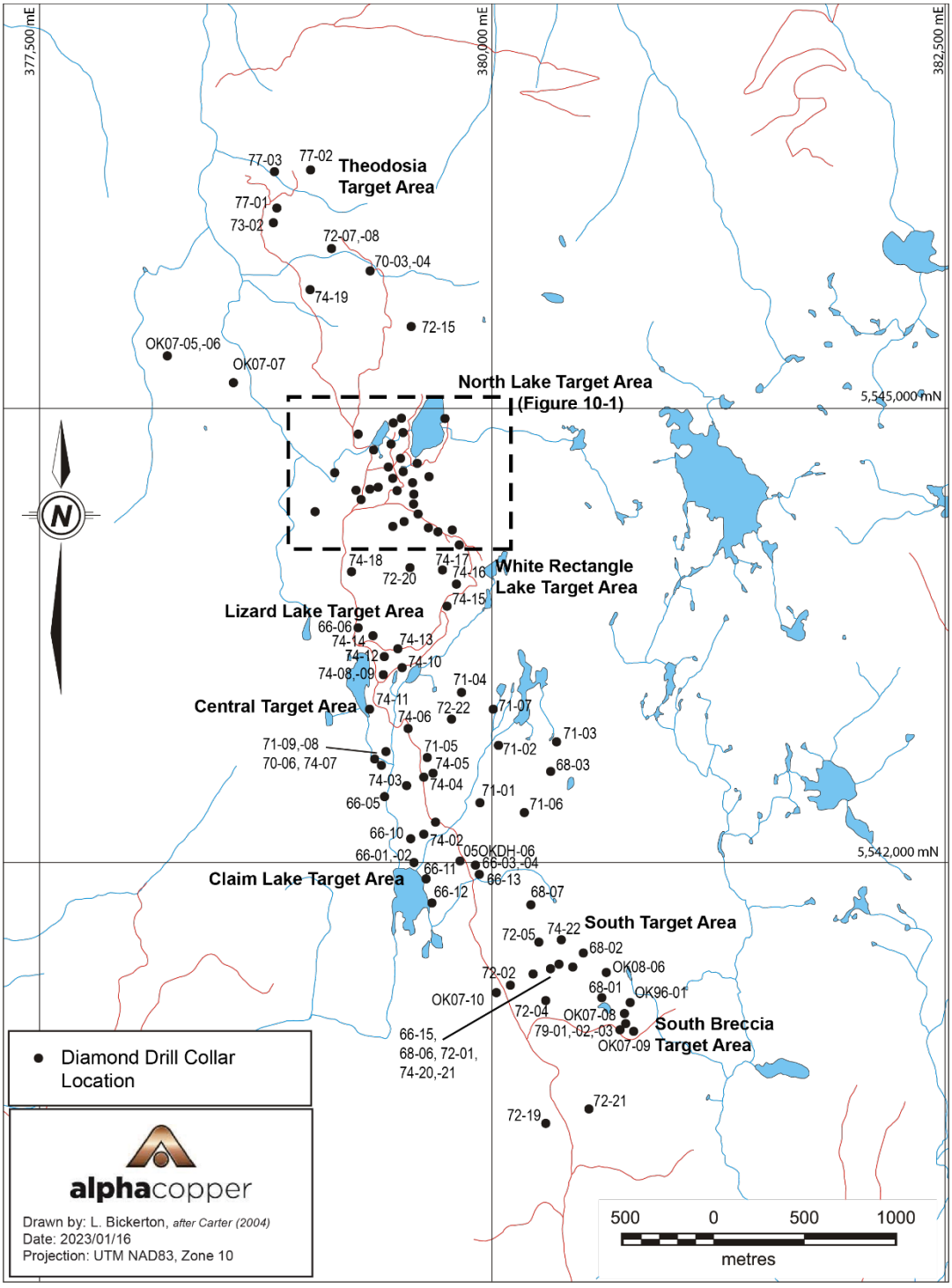
7.4 Mineralization

Eight copper-molybdenum areas of mineralization have been explored by previous drilling over a northerly trend of 5 kilometres (Fig. 7-4). Most of these mineralized envelopes contain apparent large volumes of low copper (0.10-0.20%) and molybdenum values.

Mineralization at the Property includes at least two stages of quartz veining development that is evident within the OK intrusive complex. Sulfide mineralization associated with the veining comprises pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite with lesser bornite and sphalerite (Carter, 2006). Magnetite mineralization is typical in early vein assemblages and the character of veining on the Property is narrow quartz-filled fractures and sheeted quartz-veinlet to stockworks that have a predominant east to north-easterly trend, in addition to a vein density increase in the host granitic rocks proximal the porphyritic dykes (Williams, 1998).

Younger quartz veinlet stockworks are best developed in the central, later phase quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke but it is significant that these contain little sulfide mineralization, whereas the older, leucocratic quartz diorite marginal to the quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes hosts the best copper and lesser molybdenum mineralization. The most widespread copper and molybdenum mineralization discovered to date on the Property is developed along the eastern margin of the central quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke (Fig. 7-3). Less drill testing has occurred on the western flank of the quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke, but they have encountered mineralized occurrences that leave this side of the Property open for exploration.

Figure 7-4 – Mineralized target areas and drill collar locations (plan view) at Okeover.



The south breccia in the southern part of the Property has demonstrably higher copper grades that include notable silver and gold values. Fine- to coarse-grained chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and lesser molybdenite occur interstitially between breccia fragments. A chip sample collected from a trench across a 12 metres width within this area returned values of 2.4% copper and 0.52% MoS_2 (i.e., molybdenite) and a parallel chip sample 12 metres away in less altered material averaged 0.43% copper and 0.08% MoS_2 over a sample length of 6 metres (Cardinal, 1983). The breccia was briefly examined by Carter (2006) during a visit to the property and was described as a breccia with a siliceous matrix containing up to several percent chalcopyrite and pyrite.

8 Deposit Types

The Okeover Project shows characteristics of intrusion-related calc-alkaline copper molybdenum porphyry systems. Evidence for this deposit type at the Property includes multiple porphyry intrusions, zoned hydrothermal alteration, and multiple stages of veining and sulfide mineralization. The alteration in these systems typically comprises a potassic core enveloped by a peripheral envelope of propylitic alteration. These alteration assemblages can be overprinted by phyllic and/or argillic alteration that may occur in sequence with zonation (between the potassic and propylitic) or be structurally-controlled. Mineralization typically occurs as sulfide bearing veinlets, fracture fillings and lesser disseminations in large hydrothermally altered aureoles (up to 100 ha in size) with quartz veinlets and stockworks, commonly wholly or partially coincident with intrusion or hydrothermal breccias and dyke swarms, hosted by porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Sulfide mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite.

The intrusive rocks, metal signature, and alteration styles of the Okeover system suggest close affinities with the quartz monzonitic-granitic porphyry molybdenum-copper systems of Seedorff et al. (2005). Similar deposits include Berg, British Columbia; Mount Tolman, Washington; and Brenda, British Columbia. Molybdenum grades are lower than in Climax-type (high-F) porphyry molybdenum deposits such as Climax and Henderson, but the quartz monzonitic-granitic systems benefit from significant copper content. Intrusions driving these systems characteristically display coarse- crowded-porphyry textures (Seedorff et al., 2005), as encountered in several dykes at Okeover.

Although the author makes general comparisons to the above-mentioned deposit types, the reader is cautioned that the author cannot verify that these deposits are directly comparable with the mineralization at the Okeover property, which is the subject of this technical report.

9 Exploration

This section includes a brief discussion of the results of geochemical and geophysical surveys completed within the boundaries of the current OK property over the past 55 years. More complete details pertaining to the historic programs are contained in the assessment reports referenced in Table 2 (History Section).

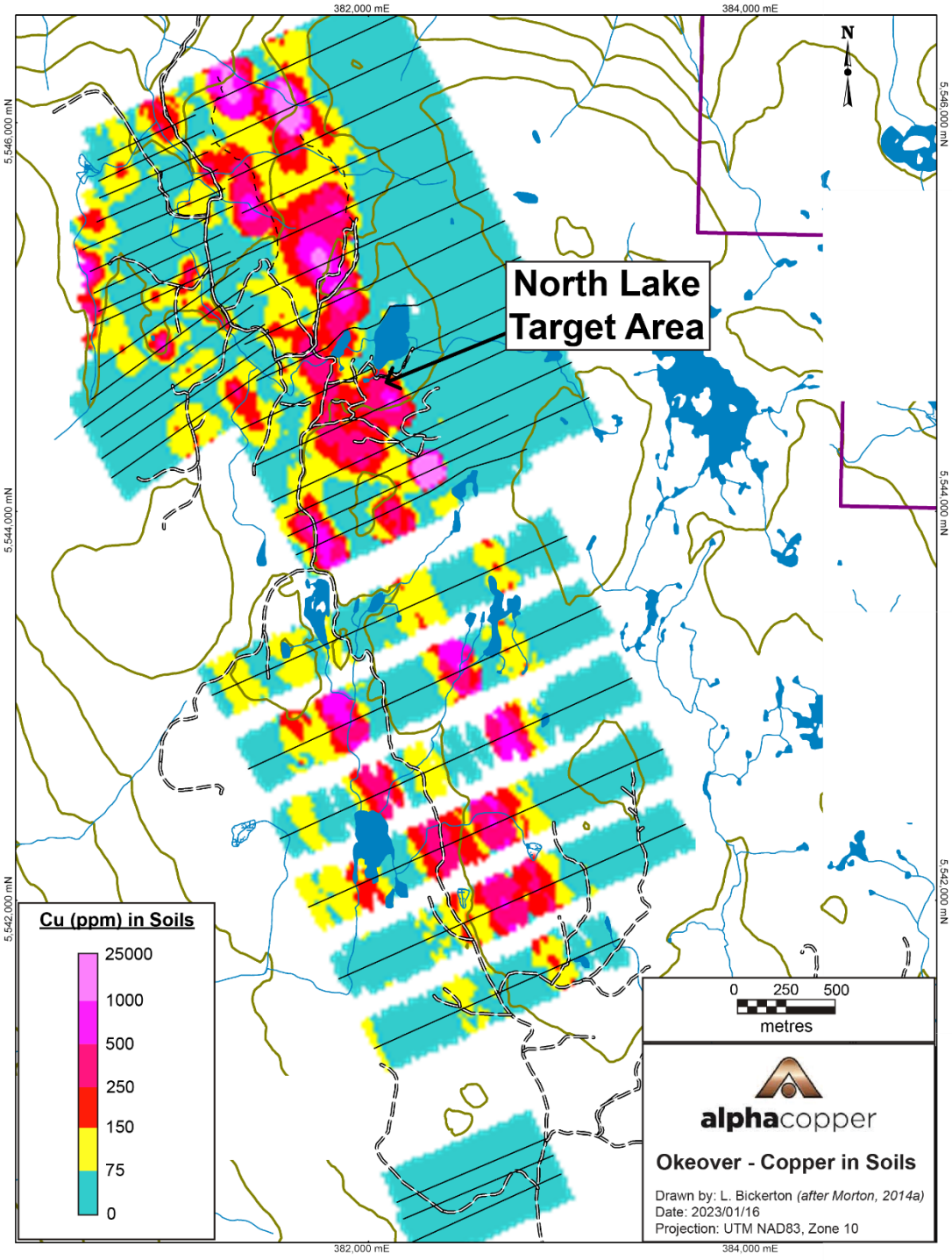
9.1 Surface Geochemistry

9.1.1 Soil Sampling

A number of geochemical surveys were reportedly undertaken on the property in the 1960s and 1970s. Records are available for a stream sediment sampling program carried out by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. in 1969 (Band, 1970). This work involved the collection of stream sediments from drainages emanating from the numerous small lakes in the central property area. Anomalous copper values were determined as being between 51 and 100 parts per million (ppm); highly anomalous values were those greater than 100 ppm. Anomalous molybdenum values were those between 20 and 40 ppm; values greater than 40 ppm were regarded as highly anomalous. Highly anomalous copper values (several hundred to 4730 ppm) were most widespread in drainages within and north of the North Lake target area (cf. Figure 7-4). Coincident with these were anomalous molybdenum values of less than 40 ppm. A second area of highly anomalous copper (>200 ppm) and molybdenum (55-140 ppm) was identified between the Lizard Lake and Claim Lake target areas.

Soil sampling by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in 1981 and 1982 (Ashton, 1980; Cardinal, 1983) was carried out over the entire grid area (Figure 9-1 and 9-2, figures include compiled soil grid lines from historic programs) and involved the collection of samples from B horizon material at 30 metres intervals along 61 metre-spaced lines. The 4300 samples collected were subjected to nitric-perchloric acid digestion and analyzed for copper, molybdenum and silver by atomic absorption at the facilities of Min-En Laboratories Ltd. Low values were obtained for 685 of the soil samples analyzed for gold with the highest value being 30 parts per billion (ppb). The anomalous (above background) values were determined to be >260 ppm copper, >27 ppm molybdenum and >1.32 ppm silver (Froc and Francois-Bongarcon).

Figure 9-1 – Copper in Soils at the Okeover Property. Soil grid lines shown in black.



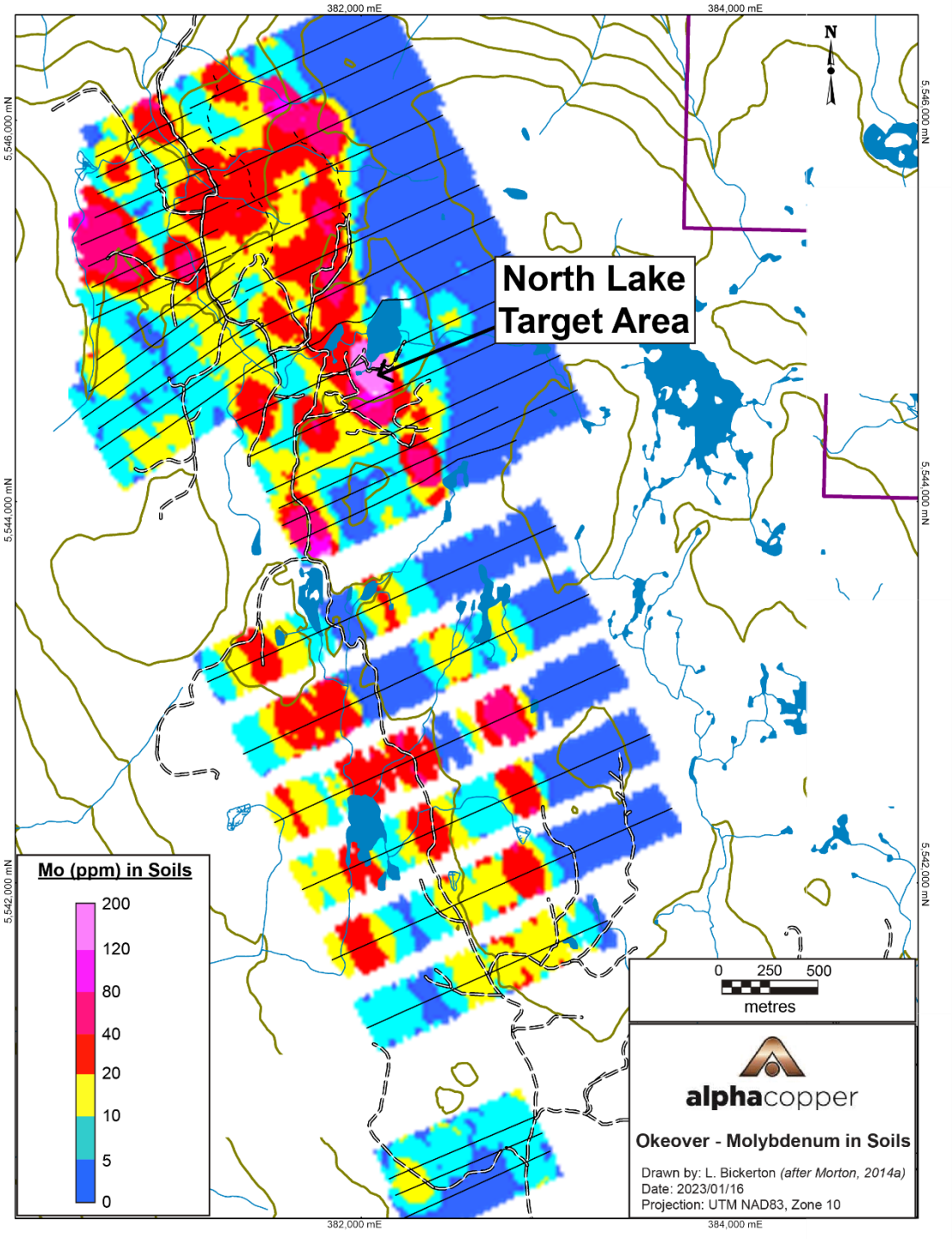
A 2003 sampling program (Page, 2004) consisted of the collection and analyses of 81 grab samples from bedrock exposed along logging roads between the South Breccia target area and a point north of the North Lake Target (Figure 7-4; Page, 2004). The gold and silver values from samples in the 2003 program returned low averages, 6 parts per billion (ppb) and 0.77 parts per million (ppm), respectively. Thus, anomalous gold (>10 ppb) and silver (>1 ppm) were obtained from 14% of the samples collected; these were mostly from the South Breccia target area. The highest values obtained include 84.8 ppb gold and 14.6 ppm silver. Most anomalous copper values were from samples collected in the area of the South Breccia (where the highest value was 20683 ppm copper). Molybdenum values were generally low, averaging 38 ppm.

During the summer of 2010, Prophecy Resource Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. Funded a soil sampling program on the Property wherein 740 soil samples were collected and analyzed (Morton, 2010). The results indicated the presence of a significant copper + molybdenum anomaly north of the North Lake target area. Areas of extremely high soil copper and molybdenum content from the 2010 soil survey include (Morton, 2010): 5.31% Cu and 583 ppm Mo (L24800N, 5150E), 0.88% Cu and 488 ppm Mo (L26800N, 5250E), 0.59% Cu (L270000N, 5000E), and 0.41% Cu (L26000N, 5050).

During the fall of 2013, Prophecy Coal Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. expanded the known soil grid on the Property, collecting 178 soil samples at 50 metre intervals along the grid (Morton, 2014). The results combined with historic sampling allowed for a heat map of Cu-in soils and Mo-in-soils to be presented over the central part of the property (Fig. 9-1 and 9-2; Morton, 2014a). Areas of anomalous copper and molybdenum in soils corresponds directly with the OK intrusive complex and trends in a similar NW-SE orientation. Analysis of 169 soil samples in 2014 from the same workers along the same grid described above, the results of which have also been included in Figures 9-1 and 9-2.

In the fall of 2016, a soil sampling exploration program was conducted on the Okeover Property that included prospecting and rock sampling on the northern part of the Property (Johnston, 2016). A total of 128 soil samples were collected in three areas: two on the west side of the existing claims (i.e., west of the North Lake target area) and one line on the north side of the existing claims. The soil sample results returned weakly anomalous copper and molybdenum values in both western areas. The single northern line, however, extended the known copper + molybdenum-in-soil anomaly, 250 metres to the north. The values returned from the soil samples along the northern line include values of 6096 ppm copper and 116 ppm molybdenum. Prospecting was carried out to follow up on anomalous results from previous surveys and a number of anomalous samples were encountered, mostly in the Theodosia target area at the north end of the property.

Figure 9-2 - Molybdenum in Soils at the Okeover Property. Soil grid lines shown in black.



9.1.2 Trenching

A number of trenches exist on the Property that were excavated prior to the Eastfield acquisition of the project in 2003, for which data is not available. One significant trench that results are available for was excavated by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in 1981 and returned a trench intercept of 15.2 metres grading 2.11% copper and 15.22 g/t silver; the assay sheet for this trench is available, however a location for the trench is not provided beyond an assumption for the trenching to correlate to the South Breccia target area.

9.2 Geophysics

Geophysical methods employed on the property between the late 1960s and the early 1980s have included magnetometre, VLF-EM and Self-Potential surveys which were of limited value (Meyer et al, 1976). Induced Polarization (IP) surveys from these eras, which in general reflect the distribution of sulfide minerals, proved more beneficial. Airborne geophysical surveys flown in the mid-2000's to modern day provided valuable data on the Property for geological interpretation.

9.2.1 Airborne Geophysics

An airborne geophysical survey over a large part of the Property was completed in July of 2004 by Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. The 337 line-kilometre survey consisted of 76 survey lines at 100 metres spacing, oriented 062-242°, and tie lines at limits of the survey area. The electromagnetic, resistivity, and magnetic survey utilized a DIGHEMV-DSP multi-coil, multifrequency electromagnetic system and a high sensitivity Scintrex CS-2 cesium magnetometre to measure the magnetic and conductive properties of the survey area. These systems were housed in a "bird" connected to an Aerospatiale AS350B3 turbine helicopter. The electromagnetic component of the survey included the measurement of 5 frequencies and the recording of 5 in-phase channels, 5 quadrature channels and two monitor channels. The cesium magnetometre had a sensitivity of 0.01 nT (nanoteslas). Apparent resistivities, in ohm-metres, were derived from in-phase and quadrature electromagnetic components for five frequencies. Final products delivered to Goldrush Resources Ltd. included maps showing electromagnetic anomalies, total magnetic field, calculated vertical magnetic gradients and apparent resistivities at frequencies of 7200 and 56000 Hz. These maps were included in earlier Assessment Reports of Carter (2004b, 2005a).

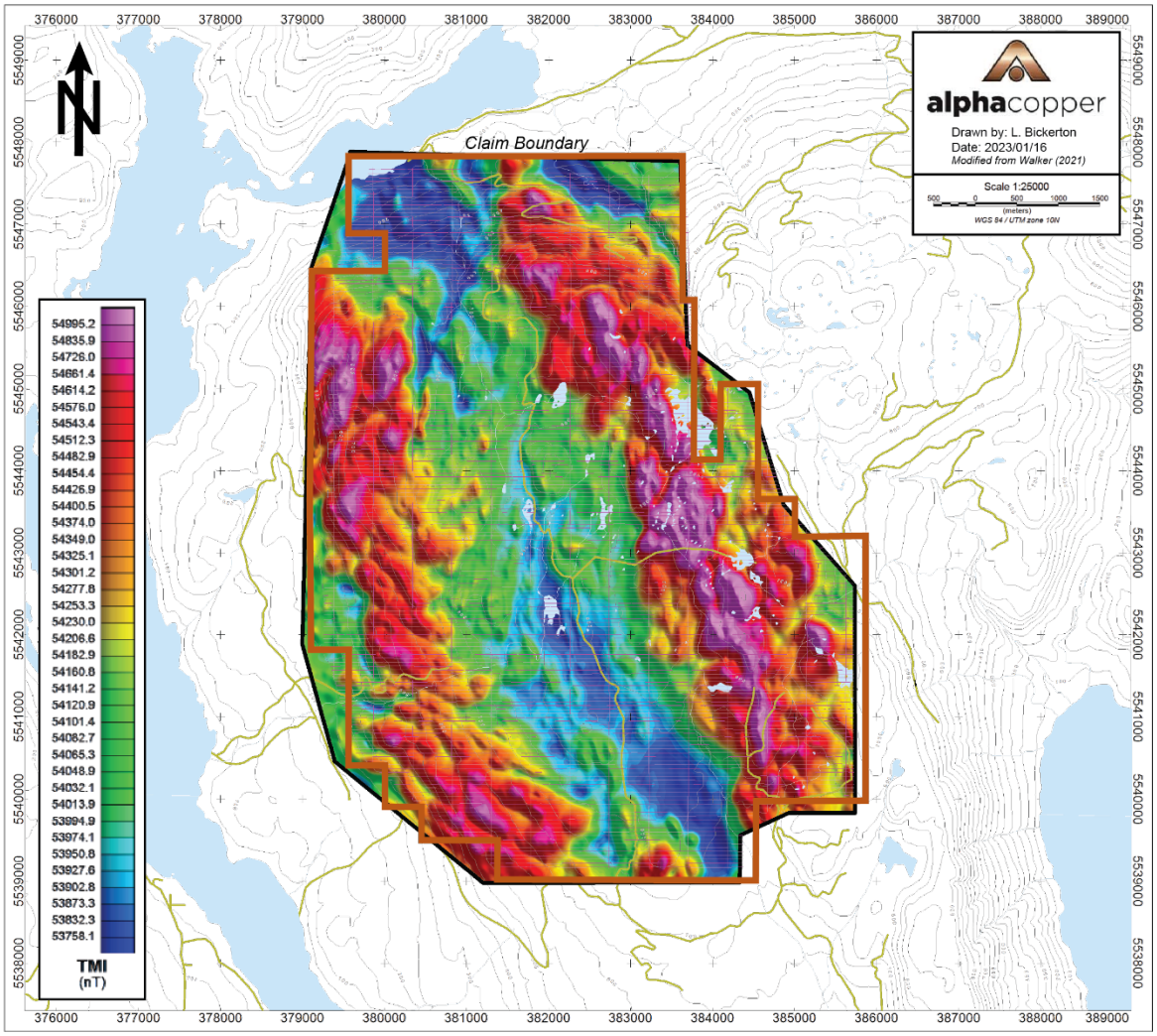
In 2004 Eastfield Resources with then partner Goldrush Resources Ltd. completed a helicopter-borne Digem (electromagnetic) and magnetometre survey on the Property. In total, 337 kilometres of line was flown, generally spaced at 100 metre intervals. Products from the survey included total magnetic response and resistivity responses at several frequencies. Results from the survey were compared to the response that occurred over the North Lake target area and regions of similar character identified. One of the more compelling regions with a similar resistivity response was in the Northwest target area.

In December of 2021, Northwest Copper Corp. commissioned Precision Geosurveys Inc. to complete a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey over the

Okeover block (Figure 9-3). A total of 1058 line-km of high resolution magnetic and radiometric data over the Okeover survey block were collected. The survey was flown at 50 metre line spacing on a heading of 090°/270°; tie lines were flown at 500 m spacing on a heading of 000°/180° (Walker, 2021). An Airbus AS350 Helicopter was the aircraft used to complete the survey. This helicopter was equipped with an IMPAC data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimetre, cesium vapor magnetometre, fluxgate magnetometre, gamma ray spectrometre, barometre and temperature/humidity probe. Results included a magnetic and radiometric database, as well as a collection of Geosoft Grid files and maps. Gamma ray energy was attenuated by snow, which was extensive and of variable depth on the survey, and thus radiometric data may have been compromised. and is post-dated by a series of. Less common E-W trending faults occur throughout the Property.

A central area of lower magnetic response on the total magnetic field maps (Figure 9-3) is crudely coincident with the known limits of the NW-SE trending OK intrusive complex in the central claims area. The total magnetic field also reflects the faulted northern contacts of the stock and the slightly higher magnetic response of the central quartz-feldspar porphyry phase. These features are not as evident on the calculated vertical magnetic gradient maps which show a number of discrete NNE-SSW trending dykes and/or faults represented by magnetic highs within the broad area of lower magnetic response. The enclosing, slightly older, Coast granitic rocks display significantly higher magnetic susceptibilities.

Figure 9-3 – Total Magnetic Intensity map (2021 survey) of Okeover Property.



Scalebar in nano-teslas (nT), flight lines are shown in grey.

9.2.2 Induced Polarization and Magnetometre Surveys

A number of induced polarization (IP) surveys are loosely referenced to early work completed on the Property in the 1960s and 1970s. Maps and data relevant to these surveys, however, have not been recovered by previous workers since the acquisition of the Property by Eastfield in 2003. A very small survey (4.2 line-kilometres) was completed in 1994 in the vicinity of the South Breccia target area by then operator CanQuest Resource Corporation.

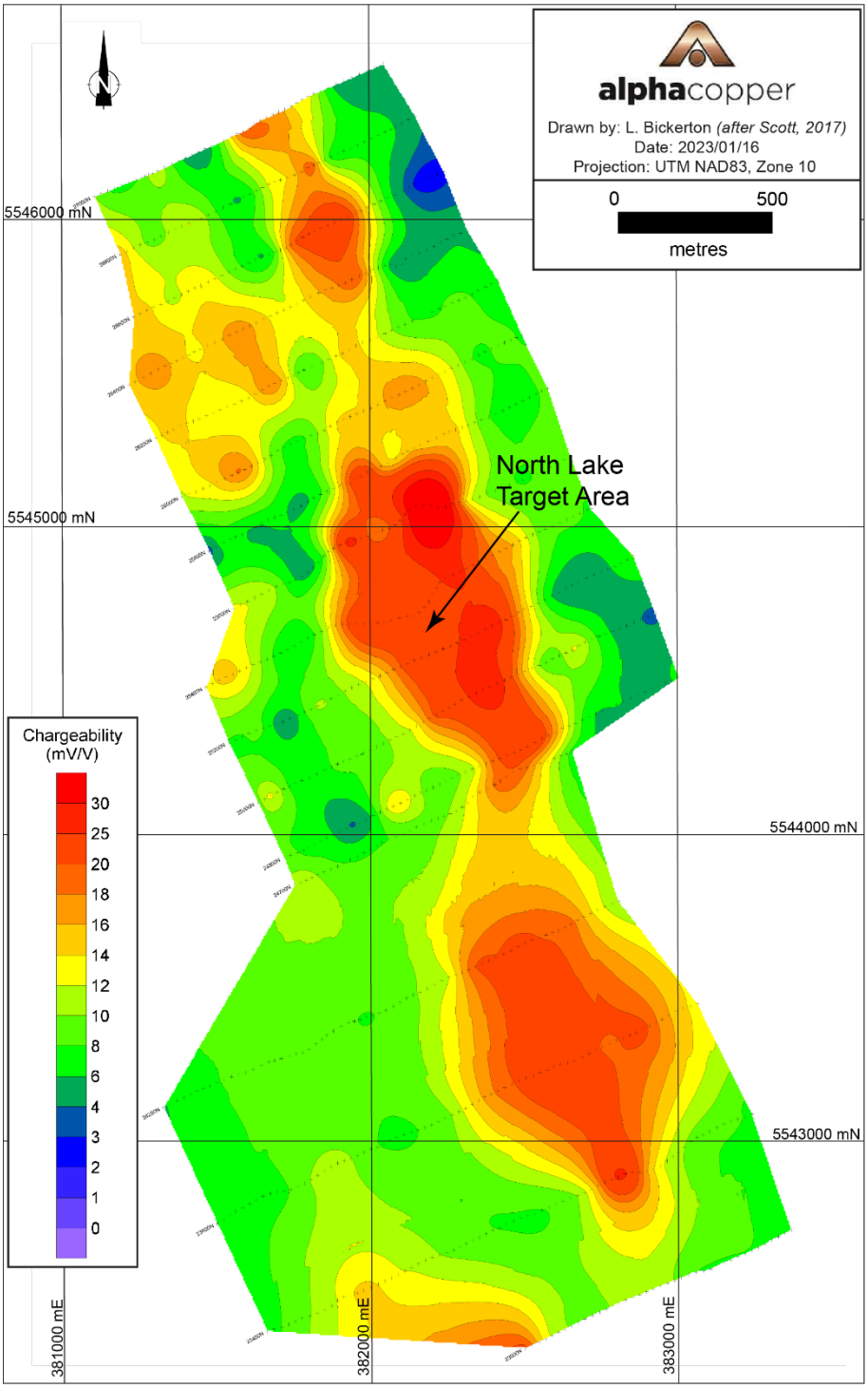
In 2011 Eastfield and joint venture partner Prophecy Coal initiated an IP and magnetometre survey starting immediately south of the North Lake target area and extending 2.3 kilometres to the north of this area; both to interpret the scale of the porphyry hydrothermal

system, and to observe the location of the North Lake target within the IP and magnetic feature. In 2017 Loraine Copper extended the IP coverage a further 1.7 kilometres to the south to create the current IP grid which measures 4 kilometres in its north-south direction and 1.6 kilometres in its east-west direction. Both the 2011 and 2017 surveys were completed on lines established on 400 metre-spacing and constitute 28 line-kilometres of survey.

In 2017, 7.8 kilometres of pole-dipole induced polarization and contemporaneous total magnetic field survey was completed by Scott Geophysics Ltd. The 2017 IP survey indicates two comparable IP responses south of the North Lake target area IP feature; one anomaly is a southeast trending chargeable feature (approximately 1 x 0.6 kilometres by 600 metres depth) is 400 m south of the North Lake anomaly, whereas the second IP feature is located to the SW of the first feature (southwest trending).

The North Lake target area is situated on the western side of a strong chargeable IP feature depicted in this survey and extends approximately 250 metres further to the west into a weaker response. Comparable responses extend a further 1.4 kilometres to the north (Figure 9-4).

Figure 9-4 – Induced Polarization map, combined 2011 and 2017 surveys, showing chargeability at 100m depth.



10 Drilling

Between 1966 and 2008 one hundred and four (104) diamond drill holes totaling 18,212 metres and twelve (12) percussion holes totaling 728.5 metres have been completed (Table 4). Virtually all the diamond drill core recovered was split and samples were collected from contiguous 10 ft. (3 metres) or less intervals throughout most of the individual hole lengths. Most of the boxed, split drill core from the various drilling programs between 1966 and 2008 has been destroyed. At the time of writing this technical report, Alpha Copper Corp. had completed a verification drill program in the Fall of 2022. Therefore, the author intends to re-sample the Alpha core during their property visit in 2023.

Drill hole locations were reported relative to the original grid which was established in Imperial units. Hole azimuths, inclinations and available collar elevations are listed in Table 5; these were derived from several sources including Froc and Francois-Bongarcon (1989). Hard copies of original drilling results, including lithologic logs and analytical results, are only available for 25 holes completed by Western Mines Ltd. in 1974 and 1977 (Randall, 1974; Osborne and Maron, 1978), for three holes drilled by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in 1979 (Ashton, 1980) and for one hole drilled by CanQuest Resource Corporation in 1996 (Williams, 1996). Note that two-thirds of the total drilling on the property was completed prior to 1974 when it became mandatory to file technical reports in order to obtain assessment work credits for drilling programs in British Columbia.

Analytical data, with some information pertaining to lithologies, were available for 37 of the 65 holes drilled between 1966 and 1973 by way of 15 drill sections (Carter, 2006). These computer-generated sections, which are of varying legibility and show individual sample results for copper and MoS_2), were prepared at a scale of 1:1440 by Froc and Francois-Bongarcon (1989) who apparently used digitized data for all of the drill holes completed through 1979. This limited information for 66 of the 94 holes drilled on the Property was summarized by Carter (2004) and utilized by workers thereafter.

Table 6 – Drill Program Summary

c	Company	Holes	Type	Size	Depth (m)
1966	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	15	Diamond Drilling	AQ (35.5mm)	2569.16
1968	Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited	7	Diamond Drilling	AQ (35.5mm)	1002.48
1970	Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.	6	Diamond Drilling	AQ (35.5mm)	608.38
1971	Duval International Corporation	12	Perussion Drilling	-	728.47
1972	Granite Mountain Mines Ltd.	22	Diamond Drilling	HQ (63.5mm)	4164.94
1973	Sierra Empire	4	Diamond Drilling	HQ (63.5mm)	635.81

1974	Western Mines Ltd.	22	Diamond Drilling	BQ (36.4mm)	3870.36
1977	Western Mines Ltd.	3	Diamond Drilling	NQ (47.6mm)	608.08
1979	Aquarius Resources Ltd.	3	Diamond Drilling	NQ (47.6mm)	200.55
1996	CanQuest Resource Corporation	1	Diamond Drilling	AX (30.1mm)	153.92
2005	Goldrush Resources Ltd.	6	Diamond Drilling	NQ (47.6mm)	975.05
2007	Prophecy Gold Corp.	10	Diamond Drilling	NQ (47.6mm)	2011.50
2008	Prophecy Resource Corp.	6	Diamond Drilling	BTW (42.5mm)	1448.72
2022	Alpha Copper Corp.	4	Diamond Drilling	NQ2 (50.6mm)	1925.14

Table 7 – Historical diamond drill hole specifications

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Azi. (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)
66-01	382048	5542521	856	-45	245	159.72
66-02	382048	5542521	856	-45	65	152.40
66-03*	382390	5542504	875	-45	65	154.23
66-04*	382390	5542504	875	-45	245	152.40
66-05*	381885	5542879	898	-45	245	152.70
66-06*	381728	5543791	902	-45	65	154.53
66-07*	381495	5544428	862	-45	245	152.40
66-08	381790	5544650	880	-45	65	154.23
66-09	381790	5544650	880	-45	245	154.23
66-10	382027	5542651	882	-45	245	184.71
66-11	382124	5542428	856	-45	245	201.78
66-12	382143	5542301	853	-45	245	203.00
66-13*	382427	5542451	853	-45	65	190.80
66-14*	381758	5544502	891	-45	65	239.27
66-15	382730	5541920	942	-45	245	162.76
68-01*	383100	5541793	950	-45	245	154.53
68-02	382998	5542029	961	-45	245	152.40
68-03*	382822	5543024	953	-45	245	152.40
68-04*	381574	5544575	850	-45	245	152.40
68-05	382145	5544562	898	-45	245	150.57
68-06	382860	5541974	942	-45	245	121.92
68-07*	382705	5542303	952	-45	245	118.26
70-01*	381728	5544837	861	-37	245	122.53
70-02*	381728	5544837	861	-37	65	121.92
70-03*	381722	5545735	859	-37	245	119.18
70-04*	381722	5545735	859	-37	65	122.22

70-05*	381870	5543056	896	-35	245	122.53
70-06*	381728	5544837	861	-37	245	122.53
71-01*	382421	5542855	939	-90	0	60.96
71-02*	382524	5543166	914	-90	0	60.96
71-03*	382836	5543179	939	-90	0	60.96
71-04*	382323	5543447	930	-90	0	60.96
71-05*	382118	5543096	945	-90	0	60.96
71-06*	382667	5542798	940	-90	0	60.96
71-07*	382494	5543369	923	-90	0	60.96
71-08*	381899	5543124	908	-90	0	60.96
71-09*	381838	5543093	896	-90	0	60.96
71-10*	381942	5544693	883	-90	0	60.96
71-11	381902	5544772	892	-90	0	57.91
71-12*	381953	5544880	875	-90	0	60.96
72-01*	382816	5541954	936	-90	0	124.97
72-02	382590	5541860	915	-90	0	133.50
72-03*	382077	5544526	910	-90	0	160.32
72-04	382782	5541777	933	-90	0	122.53
72-05	382758	5542092	949	-90	0	96.93
72-06	382059	5544476	916	-45	245	239.88
72-07*	381520	5545815	802	-45	65	108.51
72-08*	381520	5545815	802	-45	245	109.73
72-09*	382190	5544326	922	-45	245	139.29
72-10	381959	5544638	891	-45	245	235.31
72-11	382084	5544674	886	-45	245	285.29
72-12	382011	5544778	877	-45	245	292.00
72-13	382219	5544853	879	-45	245	362.71
72-14	382051	5544517	908	-45	245	214.43
72-15*	382025	5545278	895	-45	245	257.86
72-16	381914	5544609	895	-45	245	163.37
72-17	381951	5544880	873	-45	245	206.04
72-18*	382305	5544261	951	-45	65	169.47
72-19*	382809	5541103	891	-45	245	152.40
72-20*	382032	5544127	921	-45	245	215.19
72-21*	383024	5541197	895	-45	245	152.40
72-22*	382262	5543303	921	-45	245	222.81
73-01	382035	5544605	891	-45	245	233.78
73-02	381188	5545977	811	-45	65	63.09
73-03	381982	5544576	904	-45	245	211.53
73-04	381908	5544552	906	-45	245	127.41
74-01*	382176	5542749	889	-45	245	165.20
74-02	382099	5542688	880	-45	245	166.42
74-03*	382013	5542954	905	-45	245	172.82
74-04*	382108	5542996	908	-45	245	155.14
74-05*	382154	5543019	920	-45	245	175.87
74-06*	382015	5543179	908	-45	245	163.68

74-07*	381899	5543124	891	-45	245	203.30
74-08*	381885	5543539	906	-45	245	188.98
74-09*	381885	5543539	906	-45	65	166.73
74-10*	381985	5543589	908	-45	65	166.73
74-11*	381799	5543359	906	-45	245	154.53
74-12*	381876	5543658	924	-45	65	151.18
74-13*	381959	5543696	930	-45	65	166.73
74-14*	381808	5543769	936	-45	65	160.63
74-15*	382236	5543930	951	-45	245	130.15
74-16*	382290	5544039	951	-45	245	175.87
74-17*	382215	5544113	951	-45	245	169.77
74-18*	381709	5544103	914	-45	245	153.62
74-19*	381394	5545594	768	-45	245	212.45
74-20*	382726	5541917	941	-45	245	233.78
74-21*	382944	5541958	949	-45	245	300.53
74-22*	382871	5542107	957	-45	245	136.25
77-01	381202	5546092	760	-45	67	196.60
77-02	381462	5546304	760	-43	247	184.40
77-03	381260	5546306	619	-45	67	227.08
79-01*	383204	5541621	947	-90	0	53.64
79-02*	383228	5541647	947	-45	310	54.25
79-03*	383231	5541644	946	-45	1	92.66
OK96-01	383270	5541754	942	-45	230	153.92
05OKDH-01	382143	5544353	940	-45	245	200.56
05OKDH-02	382063	5544436	930	-45	245	203.61
05OKDH-03	382165	5544507	910	-45	245	206.65
05OKDH-04	381856	5544576	907	-45	245	53.34
05OKDH-05	382143	5544699	883	-45	245	210.92
05OKDH-06	382310	5542532	880	-45	150	99.97
OK07-01	382255	5544339	951	-45	245	203.30
OK07-02	382288	5544569	903	-45	245	197.21
OK07-03	382180	5544739	871	-45	230	188.06
OK07-04	381911	5544605	886	-45	245	203.30
OK07-05	380669	5545291	783	-45	245	52.12
OK07-06	380669	5545291	783	-48	245	151.49
OK07-07	381035	5545158	772	-45	65	197.21
OK07-08	383230	5541701	947	-45	211	330.71
OK07-09	383276	5541599	932	-45	310	294.13
OK07-10	382514	5541811	897	-45	64	156.97
OK08-01	381966	5544479	914	-47	245	295.05
OK08-02	381914	5544490	911	-44	245	179.53
OK08-03	381998	5544382	944	-45	245	289.56
OK08-04	381929	5544359	949	-45	245	210.31
OK08-05	381812	5544564	902	-43	245	167.64
OK08-06	383123	5541927	947	-58	245	306.63
Total						**18,940.42**

*Collar location not verified by GPS

Some of the more significant drill intercepts are as follows:

Table 8 – Significant drill intercepts on the Okeover Property.

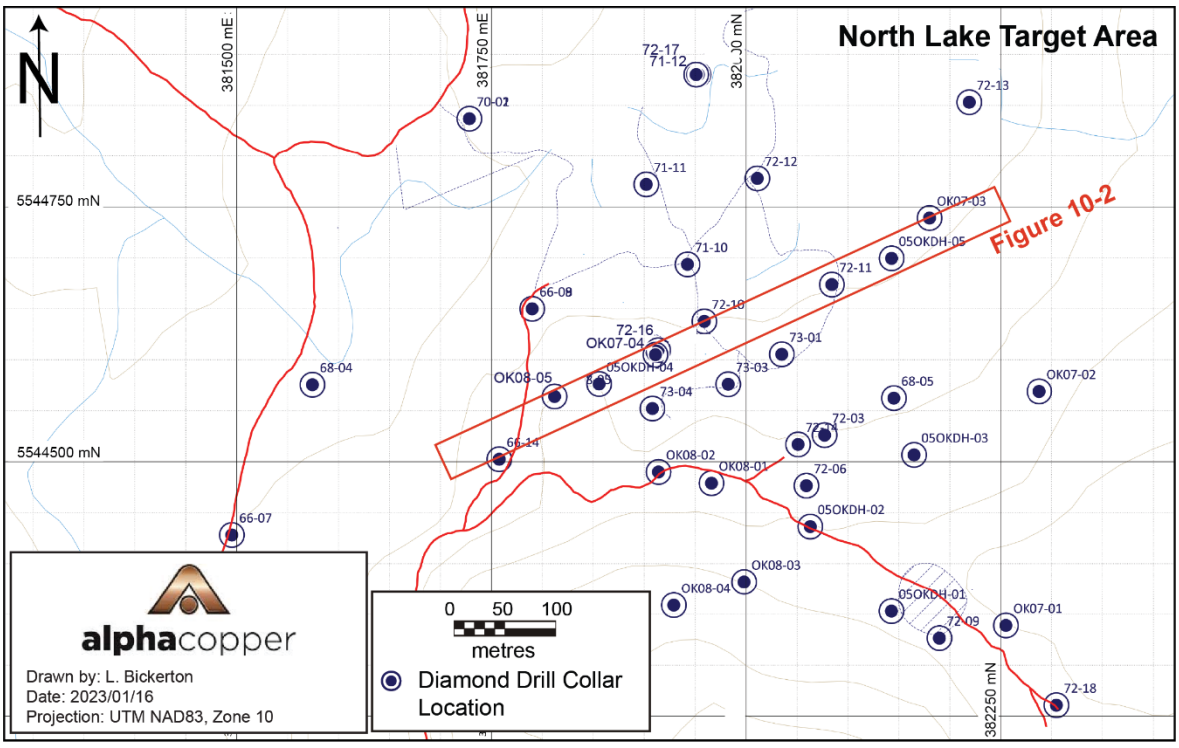
Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	Cu (%)	MoS_2 (%)	Target Area
66-1	2.7	103.6	100.9	0.34	0.021	Central
66-15	33.5	109.7	76.2	0.32	0.007	South
68-05	51.8	146.9	95.1	0.26	0.004	North Lake
72-03	16.5	44.5	28.0	0.21	0.004	North Lake
	53.9	76.2	22.3	0.37	0.007	North Lake
72-06	4.3	29.7	25.4	0.35	0.024	North Lake
	44.2	164.6	120.4	0.29	0.014	North Lake
72-10	82.3	144.8	62.5	0.39	0.026	North Lake
	155.4	213.4	58	0.39	0.011	North Lake
73-01	60.2	94.5	34.3	0.45	0.018	North Lake
	140.2	233.8	93.6	0.37	0.005	North Lake
73-03	48.8	80.8	32	0.51	0.033	North Lake
	137.2	156.2	19	0.47	0.014	North Lake
73-04	52.4	102.1	49.7	0.35	0.014	North Lake
79-02	0	9.4	9.4	1.49	(9.4 g/t Ag)	South Breccia
07-04	40.7	60.45	19.8	0.40	0.016	North Lake
07-09	84.59	114.55	30.0	0.36	0.017	North Lake

The distribution of previous drilling is illustrated on Figures 7-4 (Property-scale) and 10-1 (North Lake target area). As indicated on Figure 7-4, each of the eight known mineralized

target areas in the property area have been tested by drilling. The highest known copper grades noted for individual sample intervals include 1.07% over 4 metres in hole 74-21 in the South target area and 1.80% over 1.1 metre in hole 74-03 drilled in the Central target area. These values are anomalous; copper grades for individual samples within those drill intervals above a 0.20% copper cut-off grade are remarkably consistent and generally range from 0.20% to 0.30% with occasional values of 0.40%. Values of greater than 0.50% are rare. MoS_2 grades in the historic drilling data are more variable, ranging from nil or trace to 0.20% and averaging 0.015%. A geostatistical study of drilling results by Diehl (1982) also confirmed a low variability or zero nugget effect for copper values which have an apparent better continuity in a vertical direction, probably confirming the subvertical nature of the quartz veinlets containing copper and molybdenum values.

The consistency of copper and molybdenum grades is interrupted by hole intervals occupied by post-mineral, essentially barren mafic dykes. The North Lake target area exhibits enhanced copper grades relative to the other known mineralized areas on the OK property.

Figure 10-1 – North Lake Target Area plan view of drilling – inset to Figure 7-4.

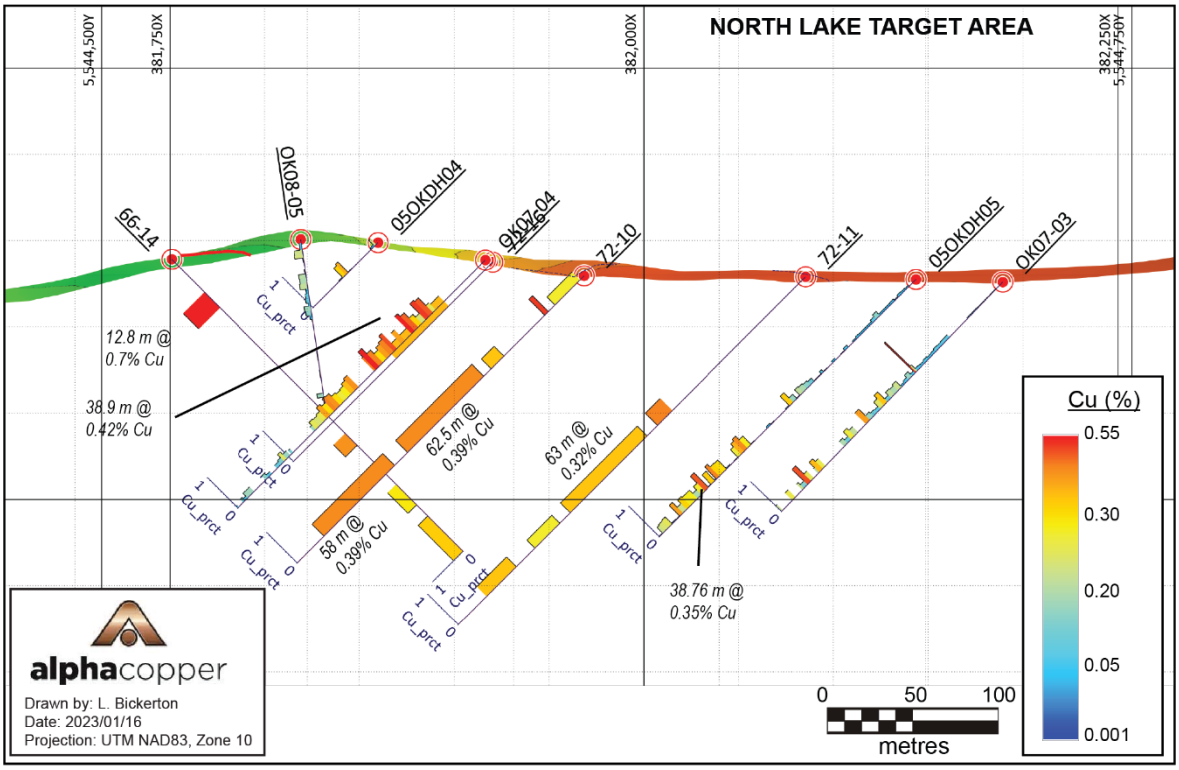


Drilling in the North Lake target area has defined a generally subvertical envelope of mineralization for the OK intrusive complex and a series of subtle subvertical intrusive contacts between the quartz diorite pluton and a separate diorite phase. Cross-cutting these two intrusions are syn- to post mineral quartz-feldspar porphyritic dykes that are likely related to steep north-northeast-trending structures that transect the area. Post-mineral and

sub-vertical andesite dykes that strike north-south are typical of the North Lake target area, and a thick (20-25 m true thickness) dyke is prevalent in western part of the area.

The mineralization controls at Okeover are strongly related to lithology and vein density based on historic drilling. Copper mineralization is concentrated in quartz diorite proximal to the eastern contact of quartz-feldspar dykes and correlates to the western boundary of inferred chargeability high anomaly (Figure 7-4). Average true width of the sub-vertical mineralized envelope in the North Lake Target area is approximately 270m and the area extends for a strike of approximately 350 m in a NW-SE direction (open in both directions). Mineralization at the North Lake target area has been defined to approximately 220 m true depth and remains open at depth (Figure 10-2).

Figure 10-2 – Section in the North Lake target area with historic drilling and copper assays.



See Figure 10-1 for plan view of section, ± 25m depth. Note surface shows colour based on the chargeability projection from 100 m depth (Fig. 9-4).

10.1 2022 Exploration Program

In the fall of 2022, Alpha Copper Corp. conducted a 1925 metre diamond drill program on the Okeover Property to verify historical drill results. The results of the drill program were not available to the author at the time of writing, but the drill hole specifications are shown in Table 7 and drill logs are summarized below.

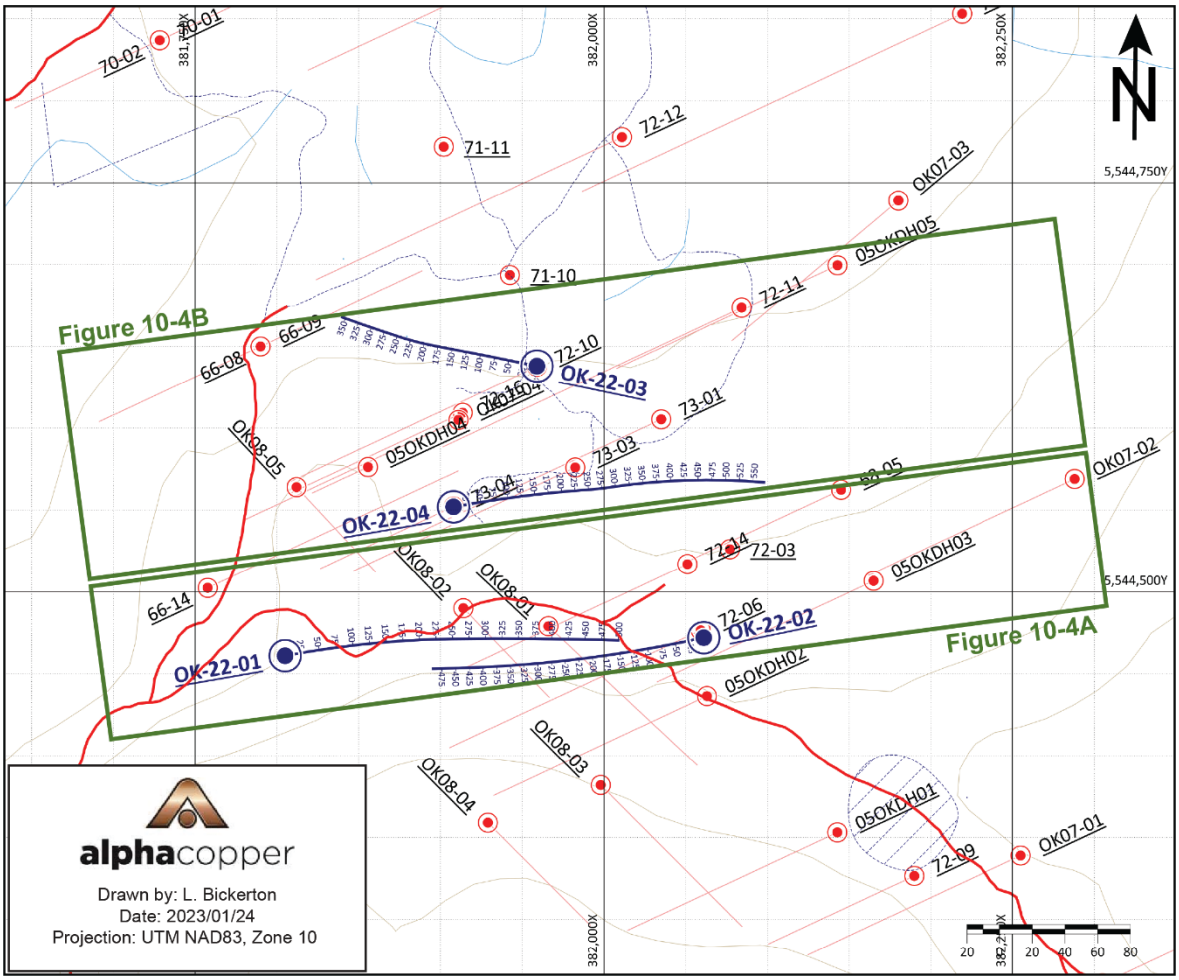
Table 9 – 2022 Diamond Drill Hole Specifications

Hole ID	Target	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Azi. (º)	Dip (º)	Length (m)	No. of samples
OK-22-01	North Lake	381800	5544465	904	79.5	-64.9	501.73	348
OK-22-02	North Lake	382061	5544472	912	255	-70	493.2	314
OK-22-03	North Lake	381959	5544638	879	255	-70	358.44	227
OK-22-04	North Lake	381908	5544552	896	75	-70	571.77	369
Total							**1925.14**	**1,258**

Holes OK-22-01 and -02 were drilled northeastward and southwestward, respectively, into the southern part of the North Lake target area (Figures 10-3 and 10-4A). The litho-logs describe a series of lithologic units encountered by the drilling, including granodiorite, monzonite, porphyritic diorite, and a series of late andesite dykes. The granodiorite is a light to medium-grey medium-grained intrusive unit with partial albite alteration of sub- to euhedral feldspar grains, interstitial white quartz, and a chlorite/clay/epidote-altered groundmass. Silica alteration is patchy to pervasive proximal massive quartz veining. Quartz veins are typically associated with sulfides, are generally planar, white, and massive (up to 50 cm), with less typical occurrences of irregular, stockwork-style veining. Associated with K-feldspar alteration. The monzonite is a medium-grained green-grey porphyritic unit with crowded feldspar (>1mm) and quartz (>3mm) phenocrysts with biotite in a very fine-grained albite/chlorite altered groundmass. The porphyritic diorite is a dark green, porphyritic unit with euhedral seriate creamy white feldspar phenocrysts; biotite grains have been partially altered to chlorite. The main mineralization host is the granodiorite unit, most dominant within and adjacent to quartz veins. Higher grades of chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur with pervasive silicification and/or strong chlorite alteration.

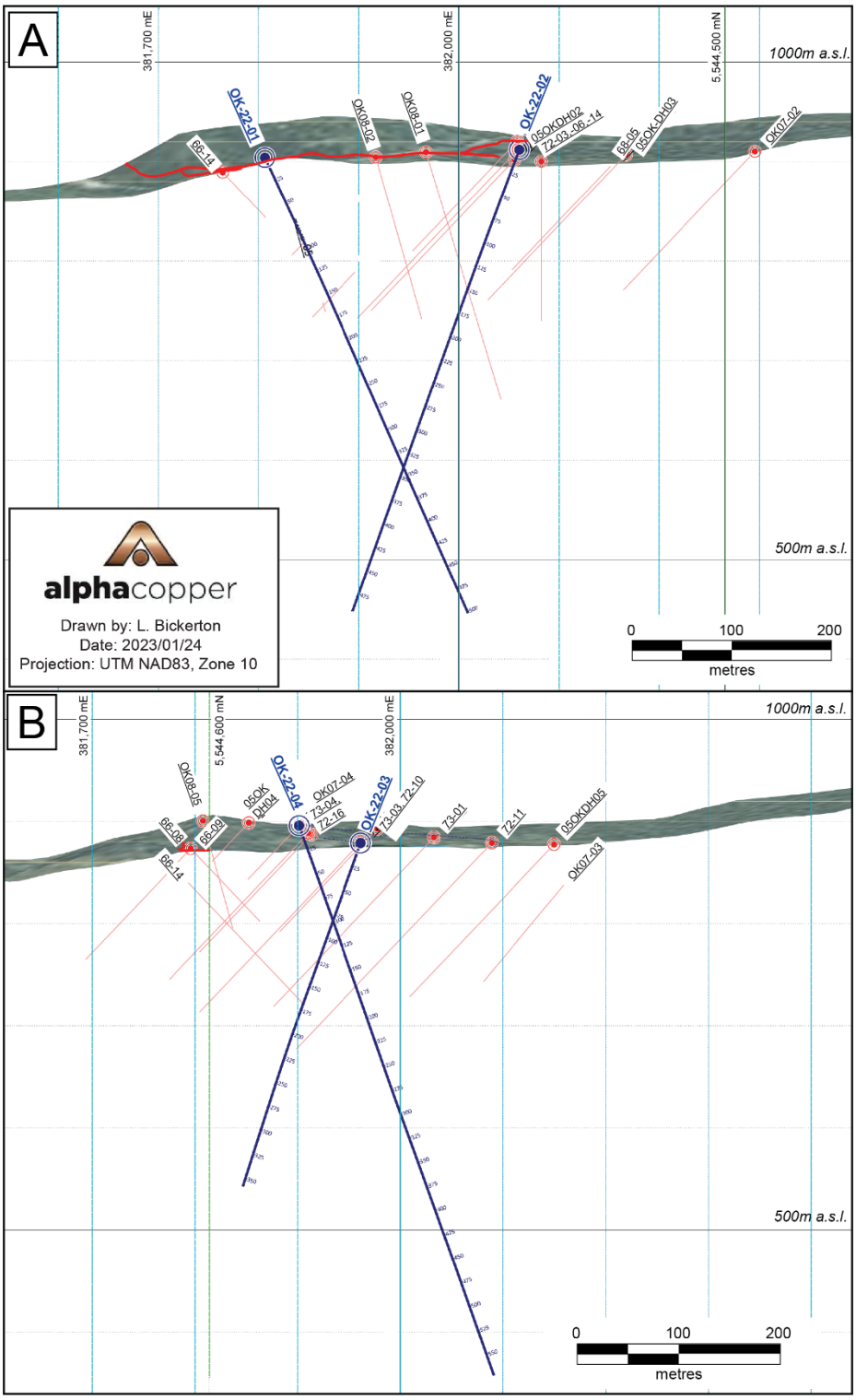
Holes OK-22-03 and -04 were drilled northwestward and northeastward, respectively, into the northern part of the North Lake target area (Figures 10-3 and 10-4B). The litho-logs describe a series of lithologic units encountered by the drilling, including intercalating units of andesite, diorite and granodiorite. Monzonite appears near the start of both holes, and as very small (<1m) subunits within the granodiorite. In these holes, areas of high K-feldspar alteration saw less magnetite and chalcopyrite. The main mineralization host is the granodiorite unit, most dominant within and adjacent to quartz veins. Higher grades of chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur with pervasive silicification and/or strong chlorite alteration.

Figure 10-3 – Planview of North Lake target area with Alpha Copper Corp. 2022 drill traces



Historic drill traces (red) and Alpha Cooper Corp. drill traces (blue) shown. Insets of drill sections (Figure 10-4) are shown in green.

Figure 10-4 – North Lake target area drill sections showing Alpha Copper Corp. drill traces



11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Details of sample preparation, analytical procedures, and security for most of the past drilling programs are unavailable, however certificates of analysis for most of the drill core and surface sampling programs are available and it is writer's opinion that core logging and sampling was carried out by qualified personnel employed by the various companies involved in past programs.

Drill core recovered between 1966 and 1979 were sampled at 3 metres intervals or less and it is assumed that samples were halved using a core splitter. All of the remaining half core from these programs has been destroyed.

The 12 percussion holes drilled in 1971 were also sampled at 3 metres intervals over the entire lengths of the individual holes and it is probable that cuttings from these sample intervals would have been reduced by use of a riffle splitter.

Drill core samples from the three holes drilled in 1979 to test the South Breccia target area were subjected to traditional assay determinations for copper, molybdenum, silver and gold at the facilities of CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., a well recognized laboratory at that time.

Copper, molybdenum and silver values for the 4300 soil samples collected by Aquarius Resources Ltd. in 1981 and 1982 were determined by atomic absorption by Min-En Laboratories Ltd.

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. undertook 15 element ICP analyses and fire assay gold determinations for samples from the one hole drilled in 1996.

The 81 bedrock samples collected in 2003 (Page, 2004) were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for the determination of 51 major and trace elements (including gold and silver) by ICP emission and mass spectrometry.

Procedures used during the 2005 diamond drilling program (Johnston, 2005) and the 2007 diamond drilling program (Morton, 2007) included logging core recovered from the various holes and splitting core intervals selected for sampling with one-half of the core comprising the individual samples and one-half retained as a permanent rock record. Sample intervals were generally 3 metres in length but varied in areas of different lithologies. Post-mineral dykes less than seven metres in hole length were sampled in their entirety while only the margins of larger dykes were sampled. Core samples were placed in numbered and tagged plastic sample bags and secured with plastic cable lock and subsequently placed in similarly secured rice sacks for shipping via commercial carrier to Eco-Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, BC (2005 samples) and/or ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC (2007 samples). A prepared standard sample, inserted into the sample stream at a rate of one per thirty core samples, showed good repeatability and the laboratory also conducted quality assurance- quality control procedures utilizing sample repeats and in-house standard

samples.

Procedures used during the 2022 (Alpha Copper Corp.) included logging core recovered from the various holes and halving core intervals, all of the core was sampled, with one-half of the core comprising the individual samples and one-half retained as a permanent rock record (stored on site). Sample intervals were generally 2 metres in length but varied in areas of different lithology, alteration, and mineralization. Core samples were placed in numbered and tagged poly sample bags, batched into rice-bags and secured with plastic cable lock for shipping via City Transfer Inc. in Powell Rover, BC, to ALS Canada Ltd. in North Vancouver, BC. A prepared QAQC sample, between a standard sample, blank sample, or a duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 2 per fifteen core samples. These inserts assured quality control procedures in addition to in-house standard samples. ALS Canada Ltd. is an accredited testing geochemical laboratory, as assessed by the Standards Council of Canada, that is independent of Alpha Copper Corp.

12 Data Verification

A site visit and sampling verification by the author will take place in the summer of 2023, when weather conditions allow.

The database used to generate the geologic and mineralization assumptions made in this report included sample data from a total of 104 drill holes. Assay certificates are available for most samples across the various programs from 1970 to 2021. Several drill holes were randomly selected for validation, whereby sample grades from the eight holes were compared to values listed in certified assay certificates issued by the assay laboratory. No errors were found.

The writer is of the opinion that all the exploration work on the OK property completed between 1966 and 1996 was supervised and reported on by competent, qualified persons. Experienced geologists who undertook and/or supervised and reported on various exploration programs between 2003 and 2006 included R.L. Johnston, P.Geo., Bruce Laird, P.Geo., J.W. Morton, P.Geo. and Jay W. Page, P.Geo.

Quality control for the 81 bedrock samples analyzed in late 2003 was maintained by the routine analyses of three standard samples and three repeat analyses (Page, 2004). As noted, a number of quality assurance- quality control procedures were employed for the 2005 and 2007 drilling programs.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no record of any metallurgical test work having been performed on samples from the Okeover Property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The historical mineral “resource” estimate calculated in 2004 by N.C. Carter is summarized in section 6.2 of this report. It is the authors opinion that the current drill density is not sufficient to calculate a resource for the North Lake target area containing low grade porphyry-style mineralization overprinted by andesite dykes (2-20 m thickness). Validation of historical drill collars is being undertaken by Alpha Copper Corp. and further drilling in the North Lake target area to meet the required spatial and data requirements for a resource estimate.

23 Adjacent Properties

There are no adjacent properties with exploration work having been conducted in recent history for the Okeover Property.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

Environmental impact studies applicable to the Project area include desktop analysis of government-approved Marbled Murrelet Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs). No social or community impact information has been developed for the Project at this time.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

Eight main target areas of copper-molybdenum mineralization are known over 5 kilometres distance on the Okeover property; the Theodosia, North Lake, White Rectangle Lake, Lizard Lake, Central, Claim Lake, South, and South Breccia. Alteration and mineralization have characteristics of calc-alkalic porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization. The reader is cautioned that the Okeover is an exploration stage project and no resources or reserves have been defined on the project to date.

Exploration on the property has been conducted from the 1960's through to 2022. Each program has returned encouraging results and has continued to show the potential for the property to host significant low-grade copper-molybdenum mineralization. Most of the drilling on the property has been conducted at the North Lake target area (Figure 10.1). The holes drilled within North Lake area are mineralized to various degrees from surface to depth, typically interrupted by grade-destructive andesite dykes of variable thickness; many historical holes end in mineralization. The remaining target areas are relatively underexplored, wherein the sparse drilling at the Lizard Lake, Central, Claim Lake, South, and South Breccia have been dominantly in the 1960's and early 1970's. Three more modern drill holes (1996, 2007, and 2008) have also tested the South Breccia target area.

The most consistent copper (+molybdenum) mineralization identified by past drilling in the North Lake target area is associated with quartz veinlets and stockworks developed in quartz diorite and leucocratic phases along the margins of a large quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. Results from recent drilling of the North Lake target area indicate that precious metals values are very low. Bedrock sampling in various parts of the property has returned inconsequential gold values and low silver values that appear to accompany areas of high copper and molybdenum grades. Previous soil sampling indicated the presence of elevated silver values associated with coincident copper and molybdenum in soil anomalies suggesting that silver could be a significant component of the mineralized system.

Post-mineral, grade-destructive dykes are ubiquitous within the various mineralized target areas. The orientation of these is inferred to be NNE-SSW from magnetic gradient maps completed by Precision Geosurveys Inc. in 2021.

Much of the eastern region of the low magnetic and higher chargeability response remains untested, similar to the northerly part of the magnetic trend on the Property. One isolated drill hole in the northerly continuation of the higher chargeability trend, hole 72-15 located 600 metres north of the North Lake target area, returned 59.5 metres grading 0.29% Cu and 0.027% MoS_2 (0.017% Mo), supporting an interpretation that the higher chargeability response is highlighting a mineralized porphyry copper-molybdenum system that may be several times as large as the mineralized envelope defined at the North Lake target.

In the author's opinion, each of the eight targets of known mineralization on the property have potential to host near-surface economic mineralization. The North Lake target has potential for extension, both laterally and at depth, and thus has potential to significantly

increase size. To better define these prospects, the recommended work program includes more verification of historic results, as well as digitization of historical drill and surficial sampling data to improve efficiency of further drill testing for exploration and resource definition. Less developed prospects on the project are proximal to chargeability highs and soil geochemical anomalies like the North Lake and would benefit from trenching and additional surface sampling prior to drill-focussed exploration.

The economic viability of porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits depends on numerous factors, including tonnage, grade, deposit geometry and surface topography, as well as environmental issues and development costs. Verification of historic information is recommended to improve the confidence in this information and in the size and grade of mineralized targets on the property. Additional drilling is required to delineate a deposit of sufficient size and grade to be economically viable. In the author's opinion, associated costs of infrastructure and the proximity to environmentally sensitive old-growth forest plots and wildlife habitation areas are important factors when considering economic viability.

26 Recommendations

The author recommends the following work to be completed on the Okeover Project:

Prior to significant field work, the Okeover project will benefit from significant database compilation and organization to digitize and streamline historic results and interpretations. This includes noting the surficial and sub-surface data for lithology, mineralization, and alteration from historical logs and mapping.

The current geology map is overdue for updates that utilize all available resources and includes a record of alteration and mineralization at surface. Earlier geology maps did not benefit from the information gathered from several drill programs, completed between 2005 and 2008, the 2011 and 2017 induced polarization surveys, and the 2021 airborne magnetic and radiometric survey. A program of confirmation of earlier surface mapping interpretation compiled and augmented with this new information is warranted.

The Project will benefit from drilling targeted by accounting for the IP surveys (2011 and 2017) that were established after much of the historic drilling. The IP now covers a 4-kilometre (N-S) by 1.6-kilometre (E-W) corridor of the property, including the North Lake target area. A substantial high chargeability feature that includes the North Lake target extends for 400-800 metres further to the east (and 1.2 kilometres north of the North Lake target). The four holes which define the eastern edge of the North Lake target all end in mineralization (grading from 0.14% to 0.25% copper). Thus, drilling opportunities currently exist to step out to the east from the North Lake target existing drilling. Alpha Copper Corp. has completed deep drilling in the North Lake target area, and the results may allow for further interpretation of mineralization extents in the area.

The IP survey completed in 2017 identified a robust (500m-wide) IP feature that is approximately 600 metres south of the North Lake target area and extending a further 1,000 metres. To date, only three short (61m deep) percussion holes have been completed in this feature which warrants more drill testing.

For the North Lake target, a drill program totalling 5,000 m of deeper drilling is recommended to test continuity and orientation of the porphyry system at depth. The drilling would consist of deeper tests in the target, oriented orthogonal to the main northwest-southeast geophysical trend and test the eastern chargeability high associated with mineralization in this area. Table 8 outlines proposed collar locations and hole orientations for the 2023 program: A-C) three 500 m holes testing the core and eastern margin of the North Lake drilling, D-F) three 500 m holes to test northern extension of North Lake mineralization and association with magnetic, chargeability, and Cu- and Mo-in-soil anomalies, G) one 500 m exploration hole peripheral (south) of the North Lake in the White Rectangle Lake target area that tests a soil anomaly and grab samples of coarse sericite alteration at surface (L. Bickerton pers comm.), H) one 500 m exploration hole in the Lizard Lake target area testing a geophysical and soil anomaly, I-J) two 500 m exploration holes that test the first and significant drill results on the property (66-01 with 100m @ 0.34% Cu

and 0.021% MoS_2 from surface) that are associated with a geophysical anomaly and high soil geochemical values. Table 9 outlines the proposed budget for the 2023 program.

Table 10 – Proposed 2023 drill sites

Hole ID	Zone (UTM)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	Azi. (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Target
OK-22-A	10N	381834	5544584	853	65	-65	500	North Lake
OK-22-B	10N	381866	5544713	853	65	-65	500	North Lake
OK-22-C	10N	382035	5544604	853	65	-65	500	North Lake
OK-22-D	10N	381760	5545096	853	65	-65	500	North Lake (N)
OK-22-E	10N	381721	5545258	853	65	-65	500	North Lake (N)
OK-22-F	10N	381814	5545075	853	65	-65	500	North Lake (N)
OK-22-G	10N	382287	5544190	853	65	-65	500	White Rectangle
OK-22-H	10N	381675	5543897	853	65	-65	500	Lizard Lake
OK-22-I	10N	382068	5542555	853	245	-65	500	Central
OK-22-J	10N	381789	5542862	853	65	-65	500	Claim Lake
						Total:	**5000**	

Table 11 – Proposed 2023 Budget

Item	Description	Estimate
Preseason Planning	database review and compilation, structural interpretation, exploration agreements	$60,000.00
Post Season reporting	assessment reports, ASEA, MYAB	$7,000.00
Field Personnel	geology and support staff, 12 man camp, 75 days	$373,000.00
Equipment	trucks, trailers, UTVs, excavator, core saw, generators, wall tents, camp supplies	$80,000.00
Rentals	communications, surveying, XRF	$15,000.00
Analytical	1500 samples	$75,000.00
Expenses	camp refurbishing, commercial and chartered flights, shipping, expediting, travel expenses, consumables, fuel	$275,000.00
Subcontractors	drilling	$1,020,000.00
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$95,000.00
Total		**$2,000,000.00**

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QP CERTIFICATE – Jeremy Hanson

To Accompany the Report titled "Technical Report on the Okeover Project, British Columbia, Canada", dated January 31st, 2023 (the "Technical Report")

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2
2. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904
3. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and I consent to the public filing and to the use of extracts from, or summary thereof;
4. I intend to visit the Okeover Project site in June 2023, to conduct the site visit described herein and am responsible for the preparation and all aspects of this report;
5. I am independent of Alpha Copper Corp as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101
6. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
7. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and 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.
8. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences
9. I have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017.
10. I have relevant experience through twelve years of working on and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to multi-million dollar multi-diamond drilling programs in British Columbia, Yukon, Quebec and Ontario on a variety of commodities and deposit types.

Signed this 31st day of January, 2023.

"Jeremy Hanson"

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo.