TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

THANE COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

Centred at Approximately

Latitude: 56° 08'N
Longitude: 125° 50'W
NAD83 UTM Zone 10 North: 323930E, 6224540N

NTS Mapsheets: 094C03, 094C04

Report Prepared For:

INTERRA COPPER CORP.

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Report Prepared By:

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VANDERWART CONSULTING INC.

Effective Date:
July 12, 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Interra Copper Corp. by Theodore Vander Wart, *P.Geo*. The quality of information and conclusions contained herein are consistent with the level of effort involved in Mr. Vander Wart's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation; ii) data supplied by outside sources; and, iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this Report. This Report is intended to be used by Interra Copper Corp., subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Mr. Vander Wart. This agreement permits Interra Copper Corp. to file this report as a Technical Report to satisfy Canadian Stock Exchange Policy requirements pursuant to *National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

Title Page Photo: *View east from the Cathedral area, Thane Property, looking southwest (T. Vander Wart, 2020)*

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The Effective Date of this NI 43-101 Technical Report, entitled "*Technical Report on the Thane Copper Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada,*" is July 12, 2021.

(signed) *"Theodore W.F. Vander Wart"*

Theodore W.F. Vander Wart, *P.Geo.*
Vanderwart Consulting Inc.
Dated: August 30, 2021

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Thane Property ("the Property") is a copper-gold exploration project that lies within and important mineral trend in north-central British Columbia which is highly prospective for copper and copper-gold porphyry style mineralization.

Interra Copper Corp.'s Thane Property consists of 48 BC mineral tenures totaling 20,658.03 hectares. All tenures are located within the Omineca Mining Division in north-central British Columbia, Canada. The Property is centred at latitude 56°08'N and longitude 125°50'W. The Property is located approximately 180 km north-northeast of the town of Smithers, 175 km northwest of Mackenzie and 200 km north of Fort St. James. Access to the Thane property is afforded by logging roads although accessing the various prospects and showings requires helicopter support.

All mineral tenures are held 100% by Thane Minerals Inc. On April 2, 2020, Interra (operating as IMC International Mining Corp.) announced the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Thane Minerals Inc.

The Property is situated within the Quesnel Terrane, on the eastern flank of the northern end of the Hogem batholith. The Quesnel Terrane is an accreted Mesozoic volcanic arc terrane that forms a north-south trending linear belt of rocks approximately 1,600 kilometres long along the eastern margin of the Canadian Cordillera. The terrane is dominantly Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequences that include the Takla, Nicola and Stuhini groups. Coeval and post-accretionary Cretaceous intrusions are scattered throughout this terrane. The Jurassic to Cretaceous Hogem multi-phase batholith is the largest of these intrusions, forming the spine of this island arc allochthonous, intermontane superterrane. The northwest trending elongate Hogem batholith extends for approximately 120 kilometres from Chuchi Lake at the southernmost limit, to the Mesilinka River at the northern limit. It is bound on the west by the Pinchi Fault and on the east by the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group volcanics (formerly Takla Group).

The Property covers an area that is highly prospective for alkalic copper-gold porphyry style deposits. Known deposits of this type occur nearby such as Lorraine, Kliyul, the past producing Kemess mine, and the producing Mt Milligan mine.

Exploration undertaken by Interra since acquiring the Property has consisted of two phases of work during 2020. An initial phase in early 2020 prior to field work consisted of sample verification of historical rock samples and analysis of selected soil samples collected between 2012 and 2018. A total of 452 rock samples and 223 soil samples were involved as part of this study. Additionally, reference samples from the 2012 Thane Minerals work program were reviews with 24 samples selected for petrographic analysis in support of preparing a reference library to aid in geological mapping.

Between July 3 to August 27, 2020, an exploration program was undertaken on the Property by Interra. A helicopter-supported base camp was setup at the Cathedral Area. The objectives of the work program were to (1) identify areas within the Cathedral and Cirque areas that warrant testing by diamond drilling; and (2) investigate some of the known areas of copper and gold mineralization to obtain a better understanding on the controls on mineralization and expand the mineralization footprint.

To fulfill these objectives, the following work was completed:

- stream sediment sampling (3 samples);
- grid establishment and soil sampling (21.50 line km);
- induced polarization (IP) surveying (14.0 line-km);
- petrographic studies (17 samples);
- geological mapping;
- rock sampling (203 samples); and,
- development of a geological model.

Detailed mapping, sampling, and petrographic work in the Cathedral Area by Interra in 2020 strongly suggests the presence of an alkalic porphyry deposit. Characteristics observed that are consistent with alkalic porphyry systems include: chalcopyrite:pyrite ratios typically greater than 1; alkaline syenite to monzonite progenitor pluton to the system; economically significant gold values; moderate to low silica in the porphyry-related veins; actinolite-albite based mineralized stockwork; and, volumetrically significant inner and outer calc-potassic alteration including pre-mineral and syn-mineral.

Based on field and thin section observations and studies, the alteration and mineralizing system is best classified as a silica-undersaturated alkalic porphyry. In addition to being located within the Quesnel Terrane with relative proximity to other alkalic deposits, the alkalic multiphase intrusives consisting of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex are similar to those noted at the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit and are considered to be the alkaline progenerate to the system.

The Property also includes Pinnacle Showing in the Cathedral area comprised of a series of parallel fault-hosted gold-bearing veins returning grades of up to 13.00 g/t Au. In the Mat Area, in the very northern end of the Property, several silver and base metal veins are hosted in the of the Nicola Group volcanics rocks. Historical sampling of the No. 1 Vein has returned grades ranging from 91 g/t Ag up to 2852 g/t Ag over a strike length of approximately 70 with an overall exposed strike length of approximately 225 metres.

A personal inspection was made by the author on July 7, 2021, visiting most of the key prospects on the Property and collecting ten (10) verification rock samples from these areas. Sample analysis of returned results which were representative of the grades reported by both Interra and previous operators. The author has also previously worked on the Property during Interra's 2020 exploration program, conducting mapping and sampling in the Cathedral and Lake areas.

Work to date in the Cathedral area shows strong geological, structural features along with significant mineralization and alteration consistent with an alkalic porphyry deposit model. The numerous other prospects over the Property require additional geological mapping, specifically around lithology and alteration to better determine their nature and potential to host mineralized orebodies.

Overall, results of exploration by both Interra (and previous operators) are strongly encouraging. The author believes the exploration surveys conducted on the Property to date are scientifically valid. Adequately evaluating its potential to host economic zones of mineralization will require diamond drilling. Interpretation of results to date suggests the Property has inherent discovery potential and work to further explore it is warranted. Extensive, strongly anomalous surface geochemical results from rock and soil samples, coupled with favourable lithology and alteration and geophysical anomalies in the Cathedral area suggests that the area may host an alkalic copper-gold porphyry hydrothermal system.

There are no serious risks the author is aware of that would negatively impact continued exploration and development of the Property. As with most early-stage pre-drilled projects, the mineralization so far discovered has come from extensive surface sampling by rock, soil or talus coupled with geological mapping of lithology and alteration and geophysical surveys. As most rock samples collected are mainly grab samples of mineralized outcrop these will tend to bias toward the better examples of mineralization and may not adequately represent continuity of mineralization between sample locations. Drilling will be the necessary tool to properly evaluate the continuity of mineralization.

As of the effective date of this report, Interra was initiating its 2021 exploration program, including diamond drilling in the Cathedral area, based on the findings and recommendations of the 2020 exploration program. No recommendations regarding additional diamond drilling have been made in this report as these would be contingent upon the results of the 2021 program. Non-contingent recommendations based on the review of the data for this report include additional processing and interpretation of the airborne magnetics and radiometrics data, additional data compilation of historical data not included in the current geochemical and/or spatial databases, and a review and validation of the surface geochemical databases.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Scope of Work

Interra Copper Corp. (Interra) contracted Vanderwart Consulting Inc to undertake an independent National instrument 43-101 report on the Thane Copper-Gold Project. As part of this report, historical reports were reviewed and summarized, a review of the 2020 exploration program undertaken by Interra, and a personal site inspection for purposes of collecting verification samples from key prospects on the Property.

Sources of Information

Sources of information for this report has been primarily obtained from Interra and CME Consultants Inc. with additional information obtained from public domain sources.

Public domain sources include:

- BC Mineral Titles Online: mineral tenure information
- BC Geological Service
  - Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS)
  - BC Minfile
  - BC Property File
  - BCGS Publications
- MapsCanada – Geospatial Data Extraction: topographic base data

Units and Currency

Units of measure throughout this report are presented in metric/SI notation. Some historical literature, specifically that in Section 6.0 History may report measurements in Imperial units. These are reported as-is with the metric/SI equivalent values in parentheses. Common abbreviations and conversion factors are presented in Appendix I.

All geographic coordinates used in this report are either in latitude-longitude format or in Universal Transverse Mercator projection (North American Datum 1983, GRS80 spheroid).

Unless specified, all currency is reported in Canadian dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Theodore Vanderwart, *P.Geo*. of Vanderwart Consulting Inc, an independent qualified person for purposes of National Instrument 43-101. The information, conclusions and opinions contained herein are based on the author's field observations and from review of data, reports, and other information either available in the public domain or provided by Interra or any of its consultants or contractors.

The author has assumed that all the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the references section are accurate and complete in all material aspects. The author has visited the Property and was a member of the 2020 exploration program of the subject Property. The author is confident the work was done to utilizing industry best practices and professional standards. The author was not on site for historical work and cannot verify results but is reasonably confident in the quality of the work. The statements and opinions expressed in this document are in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false or misleading at the effective date of the report. The author reserves the right to revise this report and conclusions should additional material information become known after the effective date of this report.

In the disclosure of information relating to title and related issues, the author has relied on information provided through BC Mineral Titles Online and by Interra. The disclosure represents no legal opinion of the author.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Thane Property ("the Property") consists of 48 contiguous BC mineral tenures totaling 20,658.03 hectares. All tenures are located within the Omineca Mining Division in north-central British Columbia, Canada.

The Property is centred at latitude 56°08'N and longitude 125°50'W. The Property is located approximately 180 km north-northeast of the town of Smithers, 175 km northwest of Mackenzie and 200 km north of Fort St. James (Figure 4-1). The Property is located on NTS 1:50,000 scale mapsheets 094C03 and 094C04.

Figure 4-1 Location Map, Thane Copper-Gold Project

4.1 TENURE

All mineral tenures are held 100% by Thane Minerals Inc. On April 2, 2020, Interra (operating as IMC International Mining Corp.) announced the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Thane Minerals Inc. (Interra News Release, April 2, 2020).

On March 27, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the BC Mineral Titles Branch placed a blanket protection order over all claims and leases with expiry dates on or before December 31, 2021. The protection order allows claim holders additional time to complete and file the required assessment work on their properties. All financial and/or work obligations required under the Mineral Titles Act are still necessary to maintain claims in good standing.

Table 4-1 Claim Status (as of June 1, 2021)

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
594463		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	36.0654
684244	THANE 8	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	414.7706
684246	THANE 9	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	414.7606
684248	THANE 11	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	252.555
688823	HORN 2	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	450.1158
688843	HORN 3	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	450.1199
689826	MORAINE 1	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	433.0388
689828	MORAINE 2	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	451.2893
689843	MORAINE 3	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	415.3282
689845	MORAINE 4	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	451.2932
837059		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	162.6033
837067		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	72.2301
837069		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	252.8936
837071	SAM2	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	433.2248
837073		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	216.6435
1017365	TEN	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	864.7239
1021097	GAIL	2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	18.0354
1025888		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	198.6395
1025889		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	252.7215
1035955		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	71.9387
1040106		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	18.0336
1045077		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	234.071
1045081		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	377.9497
1045137		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	108.0609
1045138		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	252.1758
1048194		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	90.0613
1055230		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	215.9103
1055232		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	72.0359
1055234		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	180.2442
1055236		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	270.3817
1055237		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	143.8463
1055238		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	143.8938
1055259		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	468.037
1055264		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	144.352
1055266		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	523.4329
1055267		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	540.7679
1055268		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	252.8778
1055270		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	468.2975

Tenure Number	Tenure Name	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1055273		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	540.6773
1055274		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	1100.245
1057774		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	179.8537
1057886		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	1588.325
1057887		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	1748.476
1057889		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	1784.458
1057890		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	774.1504
1057891		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	737.7081
1057892		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	1080.736
1057893		2020/SEP/27	PROTECTED	305.9846

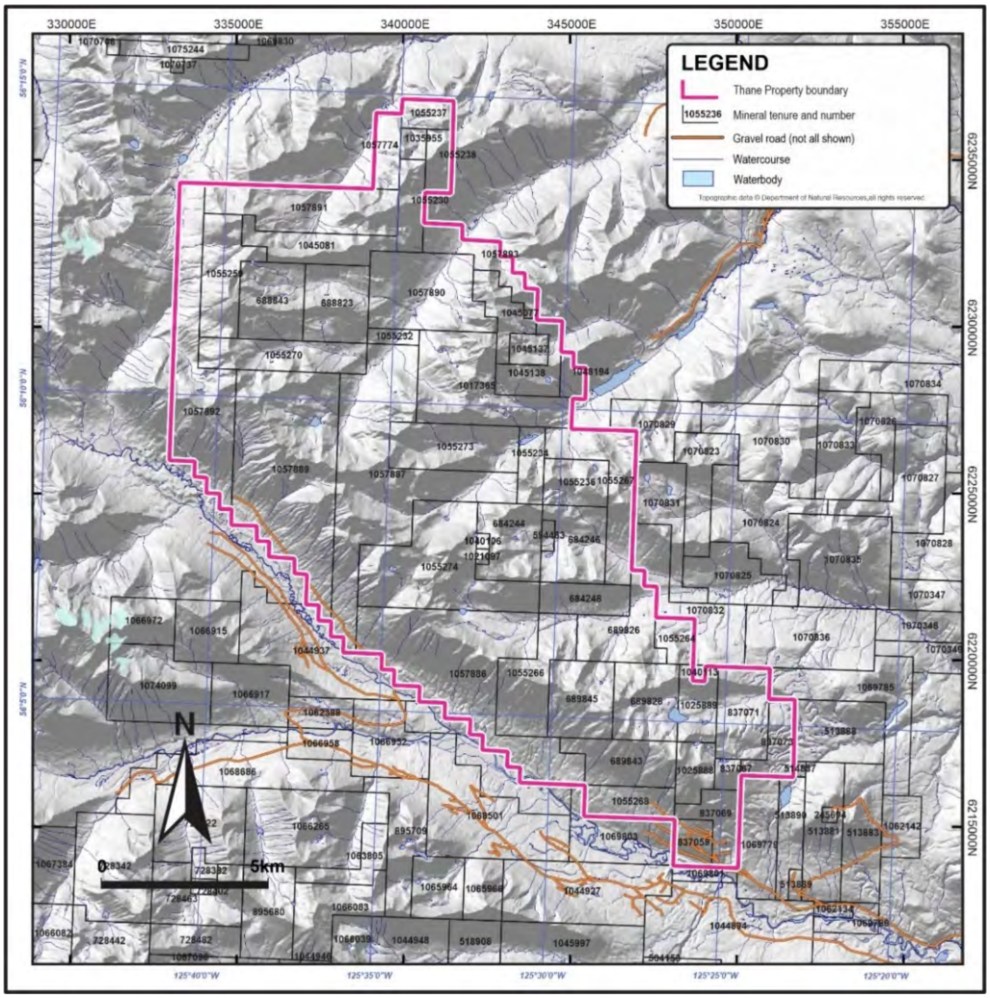

Figure 4-2 Mineral Tenure Map, Thane Property
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

4.2 AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

4.2.1 Purchase Agreement

On March 17, 2020, Interra, operating as IMC International Mining Corp. (IMC) entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Thane Minerals Inc. which holds 100% interest in the Thane Property (previously called the "Cathedral Property)**.** As consideration, IMC would issue an aggregate of $2-million CAD worth of common shares in the capital of IMC at a deemed price of $0.38 per common share. The IMC shares are escrowed and will be released in allotments at 6-month intervals over a 36-month period. In addition, if, through additional exploration programs, a resource calculation of at least 800,000,000 pounds of copper equivalent, as determined through a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate, is indicated within the Thane Project area, then IMC will issue an additional aggregate of $2-million CAD worth of common shares (or cash-in-lieu) to the Vendors (IMC News Release, March 18, 2020).

IMC completed the acquisition on April 1, 2021, as disclosed in a News Release dated April 2, 2018.

The Property is subject to a 1% net smelter royalty to CME Consultants Inc.

On May 3, 2021, IMC International Mining Corp. announced a name change to Interra Copper Corp.

4.2.2 First Nations Agreements

The Property lies within the traditional territories of the Takla Nation and Tsey Key Dene Nation (the "Nations"). Interra has engaged with both Nations and is in the final process of reaching an early-stage exploration agreement. The agreement covers environmental matters, communications and engagement matters and financial matters as well as employment, training, and contracting opportunities. As of the effective date of this report, the joint agreement has been agreed upon by all parties and is awaiting signatures.

4.3 OPERATIONAL PERMITS AND JURISDICTIONS

4.3.1 Mines Permit

Interra holds two valid Multi-Year Area-Based permits. Both permits are valid for 5 years each. One was issued in 2018 (Amended Mines Act Permit MX-13-240 Approval # 18-1300197-0417), which covers induced polarization (IP) surveying, camp, geological mapping, soil sampling, and line cutting. The second was issued in 2020 (Amended Mines Act Permit MX-13-240 Approval # 20-1300197-0611) which covers drilling and camp. The permitted exploration requires the maintenance of a $25,000 reclamation security deposit.

Conditions for the permits, among others, includes posting of reclamation security, environmental safeguards, archaeological, and wildlife management practices including grizzly bear, mountain caribou and mountain goats.

Specific mountain goat management conditions state that no operations are to take place between May 1 and June 30 unless a site-specific environmental operation plan for mitigating impacts to mountain goats is developed and implemented by a qualified registered professional.

Each year, the permittee is responsible for providing the Ministry of Energy and Mines and Low Carbon Initiative an Annual Summary of Work for Exploration Activities. The permittee also maintains a cumulative total area of disturbance and cumulative total area of reclamation. As of the end of 2020, the net remaining reclamation to be completed is 0.08 Ha.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Road access to the Property from Prince George is gained by taking Highway 97 north to Highway 39 (Mackenzie turnoff). At 16.2 kilometres along Highway 39, a 300 metre all-weather road exits to the west and connects to the Finlay FSR at the 8.2 km marker. At this junction, northbound travel heads to Mackenzie while southbound travel heads to Williston Lake via the Causeway and on to the Phillips Connection at the 18.6 km marker. At the Phillips Connection, the Mt. Milligan mine site and Fort St. James are accessed via the FSR that exits to the west, while access to the Property is north via the Finlay FSR. Continuing northward on the Finlay FSR, at the 173 km marker is the junction with the Finlay-Osilinka FSR. The Finlay FSR heads north to several small settlements such as Fort Ware, while the Finlay-Osilinka FSR heads west for 46.5 kilometres to the junction of the Osilinka FSR (46.5 km marker eastbound, 46 km marker westbound). At this junction, road signage designates the Finlay-Osilinka FSR as the Tenakihi Mainline. A logging camp is located to the northwest of the junction. The Tenakihi Mainline continues approximately 168 kilometres northwest from the junction to the closed Kemess South mine site.

From the Tenakihi Mainline/Osilinka FSR junction access is limited to the southern and eastern fringes of the Property. Access to the southern part of the Property is by the Thane Mountain FSR (63 km marker) and the Upper Osilinka Mainline (64 km marker), which is gained via the Osilinka FSR. Access to the eastern part of the Property is by the Tenakihi FSR (14.5 km marker), which is gained via the Tenakihi Mainline. Access to the northern part of the Property is unknown, as an unnamed logging road exits to the west of the Tenakihi Mainline at the 23.8 km marker, but topographic maps show this road as being washed out.

Alternatively, helicopter charters can be obtained from Smithers, Fort St. James, and Mackenzie. An airstrip is located 3.2 kilometres north of the Tenakihi Mainline/Osilinka FSR junction along the Tenakihi Mainline (west side). The airstrip is expected to be useable during the field season with possibly a need for some brush-clearing prior to receiving fixed wing aircraft (*pers comm*, Tsayta Aviation).

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate of this region of British Columbia is typically cool and moderate with warm moist summers and cold winters. Climate data for the village of Germansen Landing, some 70 km south of the Property reports monthly precipitation ranges from 26 to 68 mm with heaviest precipitation occurring in late spring and early summer. Average daily temperatures range from -13°C to 14°C with summer daytime highs of 21°C. (Environment Canada) Higher elevations on the property will be generally cooler than the valleys.

The lower elevation regions of the Property are typically snow free by the end of April until the beginning of November. At higher elevations, winter snow may remain until the end of June and begin again any time by the middle of September. Exploration work is generally limited to the summer and early fall months.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Local resources are limited to access to timber and industrial rock. The nearest major source of resources is Prince George, BC with more limited services in such centres as Smithers, Fort St. James and Mackenzie, BC.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Property infrastructure is limited to the network of logging roads and trails that surround it and afford access to the perimeters of the property. At present no roads or trails have been built to access the main areas of interest. The Property has adequate water sources to support drilling programs.

The 230 kVA Kemess Mine power line which follows the Finlay, Finlay-Osilinka, and Tenakihi Mainline forest service roads is located approximately 8 km from the eastern Property boundary at its closest approach.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is located in the Osilinka Ranges of the Omineca Mountains and characterized by steep mountainous terrain. Elevations range from 960 metres in the Osilinka River valley along the southwestern boundary of the property to 2,360 metres above sea level at the mountain peaks. Numerous small tarns are found in the many cirques. Drainage is dendritic with a general flow to the southeast.

The northern and eastern slopes are typically talus covered while the southern and westerly slopes are more commonly vegetated. Glacial till and fluvioglacial outwash blanket the valley bottoms, limiting most outcrop exposures below tree line to streambeds. A thick growth of mature spruce, pine and balsam covers much of the lower elevation areas extending up to tree line.

The Property is located on the eastern side of the Continental Divide and all drainage flows into Williston Lake, a man-made reservoir formed behind the W.A.C. Bennett dam and hydroelectric generating station. Drainage continues to the Arctic Ocean.

6.0 HISTORY

History of the Property has been excerpted from Naas (2020a) with some additions.

The area over which the Property is situated has been subject to several preliminary or regional exploration efforts and many detailed exploration programs in specific areas. It will be noted that at several periods of history, multiple companies were exploring various parts of the Property concurrently. The reader is recommended to reference Figure 6-1 for the various area names and BC Minfile showings which are referenced throughout this section and elsewhere in this report.

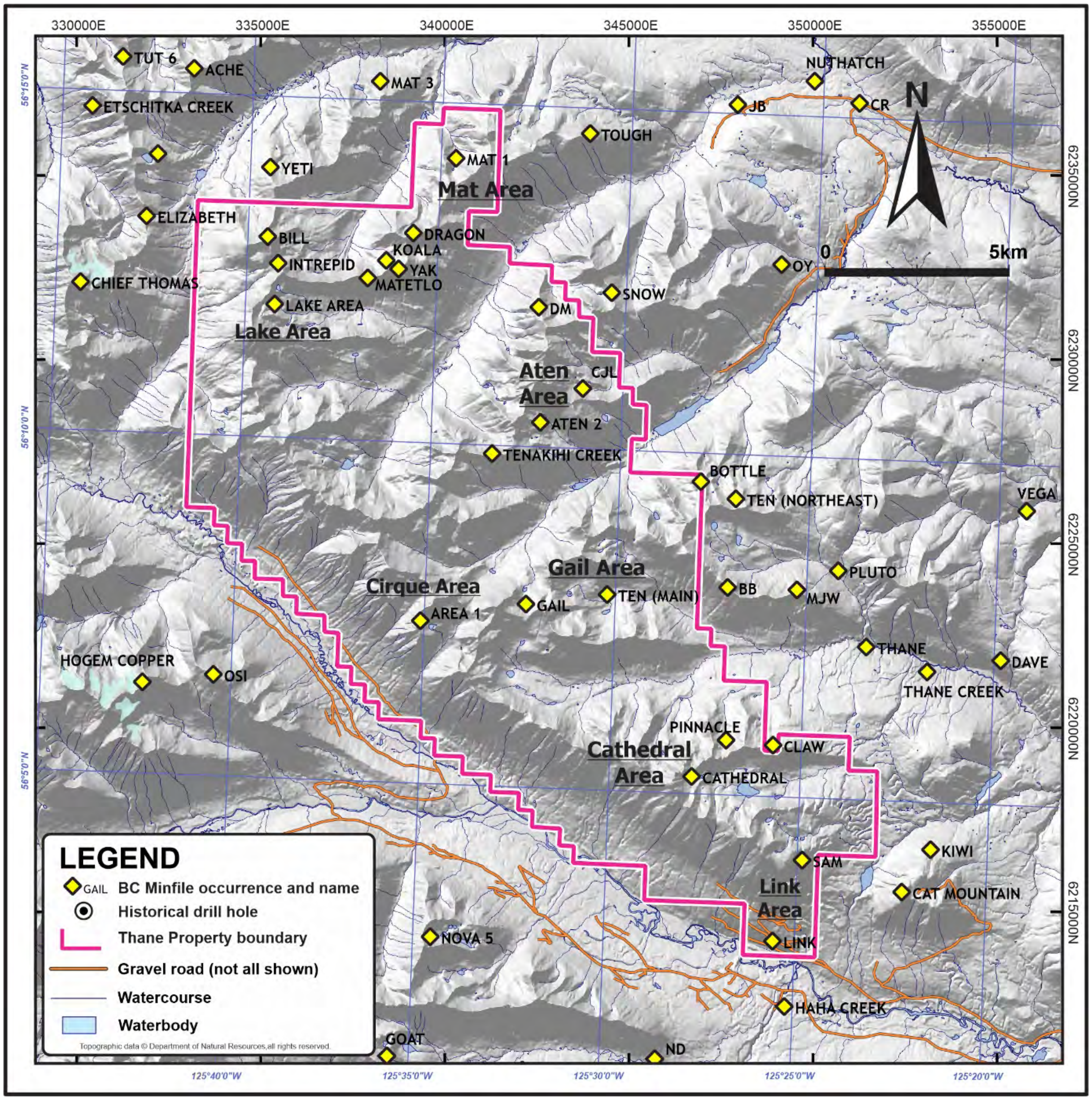

Figure 6-1 Index Map of Property Areas and Historical Work

Exploration of the Hogem batholith and surrounding area was initiated in the late 1800's with placer gold being discovered in the district in 1868. During the 1930's Consolidated Mining and Smelting Ltd. explored the margins of the Hogem batholith and conducted underground exploration on several properties for gold, silver, lead and mercury. Kennco Explorations Ltd. explored and staked portions of the Hogem batholith near Duckling Creek in the 1940's as did Cominco in the area of the Mat 1 showing (BC Minfile 094C 099, Weishaupt, 1985). Prospecting of the Mat 1 showing in 1947 returned seven samples with an average width of 16 inches (52.5 cm) averaging 37.5 oz/T (1,286 g/t) silver.

In the early 1970's, mineralization on the Lorraine property to the south, discovered by Kennco and subsequently held by Granby Mining Company, represented the only significant mineralization found to date (Kahlert, 2005).

In the late 1960's and early 1970's the Belgian company, Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corp. Ltd (UMEX) of Montreal conducted extensive regional exploration in north-central British Columbia, over the Property and surrounding areas. Regional work, carried out by Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd., included aeromagnetic surveying and silt sampling (Kahlert, 2006). The aeromagnetic survey outlined three anomalies along the northeast flank of the Hogem batholith. The silt sampling revealed anomalous copper values at the headwaters of Matetlo Creek. Further investigation found low-grade copper mineralization in fractures and disseminated in both the volcanic and intrusive rocks. In 1970, a soil sample grid was established over what was known as the western half of the Mate 2 claim (BC Minfile 094C 018). An open-ended east-west trending copper anomaly (>l00 ppm) measuring 1500 by 750 metres was outlined. Anomalous copper values were found in silts in the headwaters of the south fork of Matetlo Creek (BC Minfile 094C 018).

Stevenson (1992) reports that during the summer of 1971, Amoco Canada conducted a reconnaissance stream sediment sampling-mapping program over the Hogem batholith in search of porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits (Stevenson, 1991). A total of 7,376 silts, water, rock and soil samples were collected from an area of approximately 2,400 square kilometers and analyzed for copper and molybdenum. Amoco did not assay for gold in any of these samples (Stevenson, 1991). Numerous areas with anomalous copper and/or molybdenum in stream sediments were detected. Four areas were staked and worked by Amoco during 1972 and 1974, known as the Tyger, Needle, Oy and Hawk properties (the Oy property was the only one overlapping the current Property). Work consisted of reconnaissance and detailed soil sampling and geological mapping. Mineralization includes chalcopyrite and specular hematite. No reports of the results of work undertaken are available.

In 1971, Fortune Island Mines Ltd. located several copper occurrences proximal to the earlier UMEX showings (in the current Lake Area) (Kahlert 2006b). Chip samples from trenched yielded disseminated and fracture-controlled mineralization in propylitized intrusive that assayed up to 0.23% and 0.38% copper over 50 and 30 feet, respectively. A chip sample across the core of a six-foot-wide quartz-vein assayed 2.18% copper over 3.5 feet (1.07 metre). A six-inch chip sample from a four-foot-wide quartz-vein returned 3.52% copper and 0.02 oz/T gold (0.69 g/t Au) and represents the only gold assay reported (Nevin, 1971).

Also in 1971, Luc Syndicate reports on regional exploration conducted throughout the Hogem Batholith region, including the area of the current property (Stephen, 1971). Extensive silt sampling was undertaken in the Thane Creek drainage and the upper Matetlo Creek drainage (and the unnamed southerly drainage. Several claims were staked in the latter area where silt samples returned continuously anomalous copper values (up to 326 ppm copper) from a drainage, west the current Lake Area. The Lake Area drainage was also silt sampled with up to 424 ppm copper returned from the upper reaches. In the Thane Creek drainage, several north-flowing tributaries also returned silt sample results of up to 840 ppm copper and many others greater than 300 ppm copper. Several areas copper-stained rocks sighted from the air are also noted on maps of this area. (Property File documents 671047, 674071).

In 1972, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited staked the Gail Group claims encompassing a copper-molybdenum prospect located in a small north-facing cirque at the headwaters of Tenakihi Creek. Work on the Gail Group in 1973, included line cutting, soil sampling (40), rock geochemistry (30 talus chips representing a 200-foot section of the contour sampling traverse line), prospecting and mapping at a scale of 1”=400’. Soil and talus samples were analyzed for copper, molybdenum and zinc in Noranda’s company laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia. It was noted that in soils, zinc values were erratic and did not correlate well with either copper or molybdenum, both of which were considered to be anomalous over the entire grid. The talus chips were noted as having values consistent with observed copper mineralization in the cirque walls to the south and southeast and its noted absence on the walls to the west (Pearse, 1973).

Major General Resources Ltd. (now Commander Resources Ltd.) acquired the extensive UMEX database when UMEX closed its Canadian operations in the early 1980’s. With the discovery of the Mt. Milligan deposit and favourable metal prices, interest in copper-gold porphyry deposits resurged in the late 1980’s (Kahlert, 2006b).

In 1982, claims were staked by Canmine Development Company over the Mat 1 showing. In 1983 a path was opened along the course the discovery vein (No. 1 Vein) across a steep rock bluff face. The vein was exposed and sampled for a strike length of 230 metres using a Cobra drill and blasting. Additional work in 1984 located two new veins (No. 2 and No. 3 Veins). In 1985, Canasil Resources Inc. (Canasil) completed a diamond drill program (9 holes, 942.48 metres) to investigate the down-dip potential of these surface veins (Weishaupt, 1985). Seven drill holes intersected narrow quartz veins or stringer zones while two drill holes were abandoned due to a fault. One drill hole cut silver mineralization grading 14.97 oz/T (513 g/t) over 0.17 metres was intersected along with 0.006 oz/T gold (0.21 g/t), 0.18% copper, 0.22% lead and 1.02% zinc. Another drill hole returned 5.27 oz/T (181 g/t) over 0.20 metres along with 0.98% lead and 0.45% zinc.

In 1990, Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. investigated several properties in the Thane Creek area. These included the Ten claims encompassing the Gail Area area, as well as the ET, OS, Hawk and Steele claim groups located northwest and south of the Property. All prospects were explored for potential gold mineralization. On the Ten property there were no significant gold values returned from the analyses and as such, no further work was recommended for gold exploration. It was noted that the property did host several broad, moderate to strong copper anomalies associated with strongly potassic- altered syenites. Some of these anomalies were traced for greater than 1,400 metres along strike and up to 400 metres in width, with copper values ranging from 300 ppm to 600 ppm and a high noted at 1,200 ppm copper. From these significantly anomalous copper results, it was recommended that the property should be investigated further for its porphyry copper potential (Stevenson, 1992).

Electrum Resource Corporation staked claims in the area of the OY Minfile showing in 1990 and subsequently worked on during the 1991 and 1992 field seasons. In 1992, preliminary mapping was done at a scale of 1:15,000 and 19 rock chip samples and 1 heavy mineral stream sediment sample were collected and analyzed. The highest copper value to come out of the 1992 work was 2,907 ppm copper from a piece of intensely calcified Takla volcanic float. The setting indicated that the float is locally derived, and that further work was needed to define where the sample originated (Staargaard, 1991, Ronning, 1992).

In 1991, Major General utilized the UMEX data to select specific porphyry targets within the Hogem batholith. They staked and subsequently explored number of properties, including the Mate property encompassed by the current Property.

Also, in 1990 and 1991, a program of prospecting and sampling was performed around the Link claims which included rock, silt, and soil samples. Disseminated chalcopyrite, magnetite and pyrite were noted in rock samples. Soil samples returned anomalous copper up to 261 ppm copper and a rock sample returned 1,547 ppm copper (Ethier, 1991, BC Minfile 094C 123).

Canasil returned to the Mat 1 showing during 1991 performing a geochemical survey of 14 rock and 116 soil samples. Four rock samples were collected from a trench exposing the chalcopyrite-magnetite vein over 20 metres. Samples returned 1.04% to 6.71% copper and 0.9 to 12.8 g/t gold). Ten samples were collected from blasted trenches across the No 1. Vein. The ten No. 1 Vein samples averaged 0.35 metres in width and 35.6 oz/T (1,221 g/t) silver, 0.51% copper, 1.79% lead and 2.59% zinc. Soil sampling was carried out in four areas with no significant precious metal concentrations (Weishaupt, 1991).

Regional mapping in 1991 by BC Geological Survey crews resulted in the defining of several new occurrences on and around the Mate property, which were been added to the provincial mineral occurrence database. These include 094C 113 (Yak), 114 (Koala), 115 (Intrepid), 116 (Bill), 117 (Yeti) and 118 (Dragon) (BC Minfile 094C 018).

A small program of rock and soil geochemical sampling was completed around the Sam Minfile occurrence in 1990 and 1991 by J. Reierson. At the showing, chalcopyrite, magnetite and specularite occur in diorite "veins" varying in width from 0.5 to 10 metres. A rock sample assayed 1.02 per cent copper. Mineralization is inferred to be disseminated porphyry-style similar to nearby occurrences (BC Minfile 094C 132, Reierson, 1991).

During the 1991 and 1992 field season, Major General's Mate property was explored under an option agreement with Swannell Minerals Corporation (Swannell) (Kahlert, 2006b). Prospecting, silt sampling and geological mapping followed by grid-controlled soil sampling over the previously identified soil anomaly were conducted. Mapping noted that Takla volcanics on the property were intruded by a monzonite stock in the central portion of the Mate property and by the Hogem batholith in the south. Narrow granodioritic dykes cut Takla volcanics proximal to the monzonite stock. Mineralization occurred as disseminated magnetite and pyrite in monzonite and volcanics; fracture-controlled malachite, azurite with or without minor chalcopyrite, and magnetite and pyrite in monzonite; magnetite veins up to 15 cm wide with rare chalcopyrite and quartz veins with azurite, malachite and rare bornite. While extensive propylitic or potassic alteration was not found, two areas of significant copper mineralization were identified (Kahlert, 2006b). Of note was malachite-azurite in quartz monzonite traced in talus for 200 metres along the base of a slope.

Lithogeochemical response from the work on the Mate claims include 7 samples of greater than 1,000 ppm copper with a maximum 3.08% copper and 0.039 oz/T gold (1.34 g/t Au). Gold response was generally less than 15 ppb with the exception of one sample that ran 175 ppb gold and 2,135 ppm copper, and two that ran 107 and 500 ppb gold, both less than 65 ppm copper. A total of 228 soil samples were collected. Copper ranged from 14 to 468 ppm. Gold ranged from 1 to 152 ppb. Material sampled was primarily talus fines and stream sediment. Additional work including detailed mapping and sampling was recommended on the Mate property. However, interest in porphyry targets waned and shortly thereafter a major decline occurred in the provincial mineral sector leading to the inability to raise exploration funds to pursue the targets and the property was allowed to lapse (Kahlert, 2006b).

Swannell was also working on an area designated as the Aten group of claims, partially encompassed by the current northeastern portion of the Property, and enclosing three Minfile showings: Gail, Ten and Tenakihi Creek. In 1991, Swannell contracted Reliance Geological Services Inc. to explore the Aten group of claims for its alkalic porphyry copper-gold potential. During October 1991, a program of rock sampling (11 samples), stream sediment sampling (31 samples) and reconnaissance geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 was carried out. Two rock samples returned copper values of 2.82% and 2.83%. Based these values and on anomalous results from stream drainages, three target areas were identified. From there, further work was recommended consisting of grid establishment, detailed geological mapping, soil sampling, and talus fines sampling.

In 1993, Swannell worked on the Aten property encompassing the Tenakihi Creek Minfile occurrence. Fieldwork was designed to follow-up the anomalous rock and soil geochemistry identified in earlier exploration. Fieldwork consisted of a surveyed grid laid out over the north-central area of the property, geological mapping on the gridded area at a scale of 1:10,000, collection of 23 rock samples and 88 soil samples both analyzed for copper and gold. Lithogeochemistry results includes nine samples of >1,000 ppm copper with a maximum of 3.20% copper. Gold response was lower and erratic, with four samples greater than 100 ppb gold and a maximum of 205 ppb gold and 3,599 ppm copper. Gold response from the 88 soil samples collected was noted as being below the 5 ppb detection limit, the only exceptions being two high values of 28 and 32 ppb gold. Further work was recommended targeting three specific areas on the property.

During 1994, a regional geochemical survey was carried out by the BC Geological Service, sampling drainages throughout the 1:250,000 scale NTS map area, 094C (Mesilinka River). A total of 1,068 sites were visited. Anomalous samples collected from the Property area included 246 ppm, 258 ppm and 270 ppm copper from creeks draining the Mate/Mat areas, and 216 ppm, 220 ppm and 246 ppm copper draining areas in the Ten/Gail area. Several strong gold-in-silt anomalies were also noted, particularly in the north of the property (154 ppb gold) from a creek draining into Matetlo Creek. In the Ten area a sample yielded 86 ppb gold and associated with copper values greater than 200 ppm.

Phelps Dodge Corporation staked claims in the area in late 1999 after completing a regional silt sampling and prospecting program consisting of collecting 16 rock samples and 8 silt samples. The following year, they conducted preliminary soil, bedrock and silt sampling and geological mapping in the Tenakihi Creek area, located near the eastern part of the property. A total of 83 bedrock and float samples, 15 chip samples and 25 silt samples were collected from the claim area and an additional 36 rock, 8 soil and 29 silt samples collected outside the claim area. Of the grab samples collected, 23 returned greater than 0.5% copper, and 8 samples returned greater than 2% copper. This preliminary evaluation of the Tenakihi claims identified widespread disseminated chalcopyrite, chalcopyrite-bornite-malachite-magnetite veins and chalcopyrite-bearing quartz-carbonate veins (Kulla, 2001). Numerous anomalous copper zones appear to be hosted in monzonitic intrusions of the Hogem batholith and are locally associated with prominent but discontinuous east-west trending faults and shear zones within the intrusions. Results from the work of Phelps Dodge were deemed favourable, warranting a follow-up program of detailed mapping, soil sampling and trenching as well as additional prospecting outside the claim boundaries.

In 1998, Canasil again returned to the Mat 1 showing with additional rock and soil sampling. Rock samples collected from the veins returned grades consistent with earlier work. Several (<5 cm) narrow chip samples collected 250 to 300 metres west of the main veins also returned significant silver grades of 5.60 oz/T to 25.01 oz/T Ag (192 g/t to 857 g/t Ag) and copper grades (0.206% Cu and 1.205% Cu). Soil geochemistry tested parallel to the creek draining the showing (Weishaupt, 1998).

In 2005, renewed interest in porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrences, inspired by increased metal prices, prompted Commander Resources to review their in-house data and former projects of the entire area (Kahlert, 2006a). The Mate property, the Aten property, and four other prospective areas were acquired. In August 2005, a short prospecting program was completed on the Mate with 31 soil samples and 2 rock samples taken. From this cursory program further recommendations were made. These were that a detailed soil and induced polarization survey be completed, that all showings were to be re-sampled and assayed for gold and that drilling be done on any IP chargeability highs outlined in the follow-up.

On the Aten property, Commander Resources conducted a limited soil surveying and prospecting in August 2005. A total of 11 soil samples and 17 rock samples were collected while prospecting the property. This short program was successful in discovering a new high-grade copper prospect called the CJL Showing, located in the southern part of the property. The CJL Showing is hosted in highly altered, foliated syenite, not previously noted on the Aten property. Float samples were collected with values ranging as high as 12.4% copper. A program of detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and magnetics surveying was recommended for follow-up, as well as diamond drilling.

Also, during 2005, Geoscience BC sponsored a program of increasing the ASTER imagery dataset for the BC Ministry of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources. Four alteration images for each scene were prepared using combinations of the standard ASTER bands. The images are designed to map the relative abundances of siliceous rocks, iron oxides, sericite and illite, and alunite and/or kaolinite (Kilby and Kilby, 2006). This work includes coverage over the current Property.

In 2006, Geoinformatics Exploration Canada Ltd (Geoinformatics) acquired a large tract of land totaling 126,664 hectares in the Mesilinka area of the Hogem batholith through staking and option agreements with Commander Resources and Norwest Enterprises. Geoinformatics conducted a regional exploration and data compilation on the ground, focusing on porphyry copper and copper-gold skarn potential within central to northern Quesnel Terrane. The fieldwork followed an extensive phase of digital data capture, integration and interpretation, and subsequent regional target generation (Mair and Bidwell, 2007). The data captured and compiled included 3,168 stream sediment samples, 4,491 rock samples (and rock chip samples), and 1,455 soil samples. Of the stream samples, 226 of the were collected over the southern portion of their project area during the 2006 field season due to insufficient data available in the public domain in that area.

From the work done on the Mesilinka project in the 2006 season, the regional stream sediment sample program identified a number of strongly anomalous catchments to focus the 2007 field program and validate copper-gold targets identified through the data compilation process. This both confirmed the significance of known copper-gold prospects and Minfile occurrences and identified new target areas.

Follow-up work in 2007 by Geoinformatics involved geological mapping and diamond drilling on several prospects derived from the data gathered in the previous year's work. Within the greater area of their project, four areas were investigated through detailed geological mapping and subsequent diamond drilling. These prospects were Norwest, Abe, Aten and Pal prospects with the Aten prospect within the current Property area. Two (2) diamond drill holes totaling 885.4 metres were drilled on the Aten prospect (at the CJL Minfile showing). Results at were deemed insignificant and no further work was recommended.

Also, during 2007, Geoscience BC commissioned regional-scale airborne geophysical surveys including magnetics and gravity surveys as part of their QUEST Project. The surveys covered ground of the Quesnel Terrane from Williams Lake to Mackenzie, BC. And covered a portion of the Property.

During 2010, CME Consultants Inc. (CME) carried out a comprehensive compilation program of the Property and the surrounding area using data from public domain sources of geochemical, geophysical, and geological data. This compilation led to identify four areas of interest. Three of the four areas of interest were visited over four days in August and September 2010. Exploration consisted of prospecting, rock sampling (69 samples) and stream sediment sampling (10 samples). In Area 1, rock sampling identified numerous anomalous samples (>0.1% copper) with copper and/or gold mineralization of up to 13.9% copper, and 23.6 g/t gold (also 27.6 g/t silver). Other highlights included 1.23% copper and 0.65% copper. In Area 2, rock sampling also identified numerous samples of anomalous copper and/or gold mineralization including 2.85% copper and 265 ppb gold and 1.08% copper and 435 ppb gold. Significant results in Area 3 included 0.84% copper and 195 ppb gold and 0.54% copper and 45 ppb gold (Naas, 2011).

Follow-up exploration by CME during 2011 focused on the Cathedral Area (Area 1) and the Link Area in the southern portion of the Property (Naas, 2011). The Link Area is the area of BC Minfile Link showing 094C 123. Geochemical sampling consisted of rock, silt and soil sampling. Numerous high-grade rock samples of over 1% copper and 1 g/t gold were collected from a variety of locations in the explored area. Sampling at the Cathedral Area in the vicinity of a high-grade copper-gold sample collected the previous year (13.9% copper, 23.6 g/t gold) returned another high-grade rock sample grading 3.29% copper and 20.1 g/t gold. Silt samples yielded strongly anomalous copper values of up to 419 ppm copper in the northwest portion of the Cathedral Area. Silt samples from a creek draining the eastern portion of the Cathedral Area yielded anomalous gold values of up to 80 ppb gold. Soil sample analysis by a hand-held XRF unit returned anomalous copper values in the Link Area and suggest several parallel to sub-parallel zones of greater than 100 ppm copper striking in a north-northwest direction with lengths of up to 500 metres and widths of up to 150 metres (Naas, 2012).

In 2012, Thane Minerals Inc. acquired the property and undertook geological mapping, rock sampling, and soil sampling within the Cathedral, Gail, Cirque and Lake Areas. Detailed silt sampling was undertaken in the Lake Area. Rock sample results returned up to 13.9% copper from the Cathedral Showing, up to 13.0 g/t gold from the Pinnacle Showing and 4.56% copper from the Lake Area. Silt samples from the drainage of the Lake Area returned up to 627 ppm copper (Naas, 2013).

In 2013, Thane Minerals undertook a prospecting program at the Pinnacle Showing and at the Lake Area. A total of 54 rock samples were collected at the Pinnacle Showing, while 23 rock samples were collected at the Lake Area. Additionally, a 2.275 line-km survey grid was established at the Lake Area from which 96 soil samples were collected (Naas, 2014).

At the Pinnacle Showing, a 60-metre-wide fault zone was mapped, which contained a minimum of seven faults striking 150° to 170° and dipping 50° to 60° W. Sampling from the two westernmost and two easternmost faults of the fault returned the most significant gold results (up to 3.60 g/t gold and 7.78 g/t gold respectively), though anomalous gold is also present within the central structures of the 60 wide fault zone. Significant gold samples were found to have anomalous arsenic values, although the converse did not necessarily hold. Of the 54 rock samples collected from the Pinnacle Showing (and its strike extensions), 16 returned greater than 0.1 g/t gold and 7 returned greater than 1.0 g/t gold. Additionally, eight samples returned greater than 0.1% copper with a maximum of 2.91% copper.

In 2015, an airborne geophysical survey was undertaken on all mineral tenures of the Property and four days of prospecting at the Mat and Pinnacle Showings and the ET and Lake Areas (Naas, 2016a). The work program consisted of:

- 974 line-km of helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveying;
- aerial photography; and,
- 22 rock samples and 7 sediment samples for geochemical analysis.

The results from the prospecting program confirmed the presence of historically reported copper mineralization at the ET Showing and silver at the Mat Showing. Stream sediment sampling at the ET Showing failed to duplicate historical tin values. (**Note: the ET Showing is no longer part of the Property**). Copper mineralization was discovered in a new area within the Lake Area, north of known mineralization. No interpretation of the airborne magnetics or radiometrics was completed.

In 2016, prospecting, ground geophysics and LiDAR surveying was undertaken on select areas of the Property (Naas, 2016b). A total of 56 rock samples and 79 soil samples were collected at the CJL Showing. A total of 6 stream sediment samples, 49 soil samples and 24 rock samples were collected to test a historical sediment sample of anomalous gold values from the northern portion of the property, west of the Mat Showing (RS Creek). At the OY Showing, a total of 22 stream sediment samples and were collected. Ground geophysics consisted of a single 4.3 line-km magnetics survey over several airborne magnetic-derived features in the northwest portion of the Property (**Note: the RS Creek and OY Showing areas are no longer a part of the current Property**). A LiDAR topographic survey was also flown over 16 square kilometres of the Cathedral Area to obtain high resolution topographic control.

At the CJL Showing, a total of 31 of the 56 samples returned greater than 0.10% copper, with 10 samples returning greater than 1.0% copper. The style of mineralization at the CJL Showing was observed to be a copper-rich magnetite/specular hematite breccia (Naas, 2016).

In 2017, a structural and alteration study was undertaken at the Cathedral Area. Mineralization was concluded to be the result of a structurally controlled alkalic porphyry system. Due to the moderate dip of the mineralization, the system was speculated to be tilted post-emplacement about a north-south to northwest-southeast axis of approximately 45 degrees, similar to Mount Milligan (Gordon *et al,* 2018).

This year also saw Geoscience BC expand on the airborne geophysical survey as part of the Search III program. This survey completed coverage of the Property from the survey in 2007 (Figure 6-2).

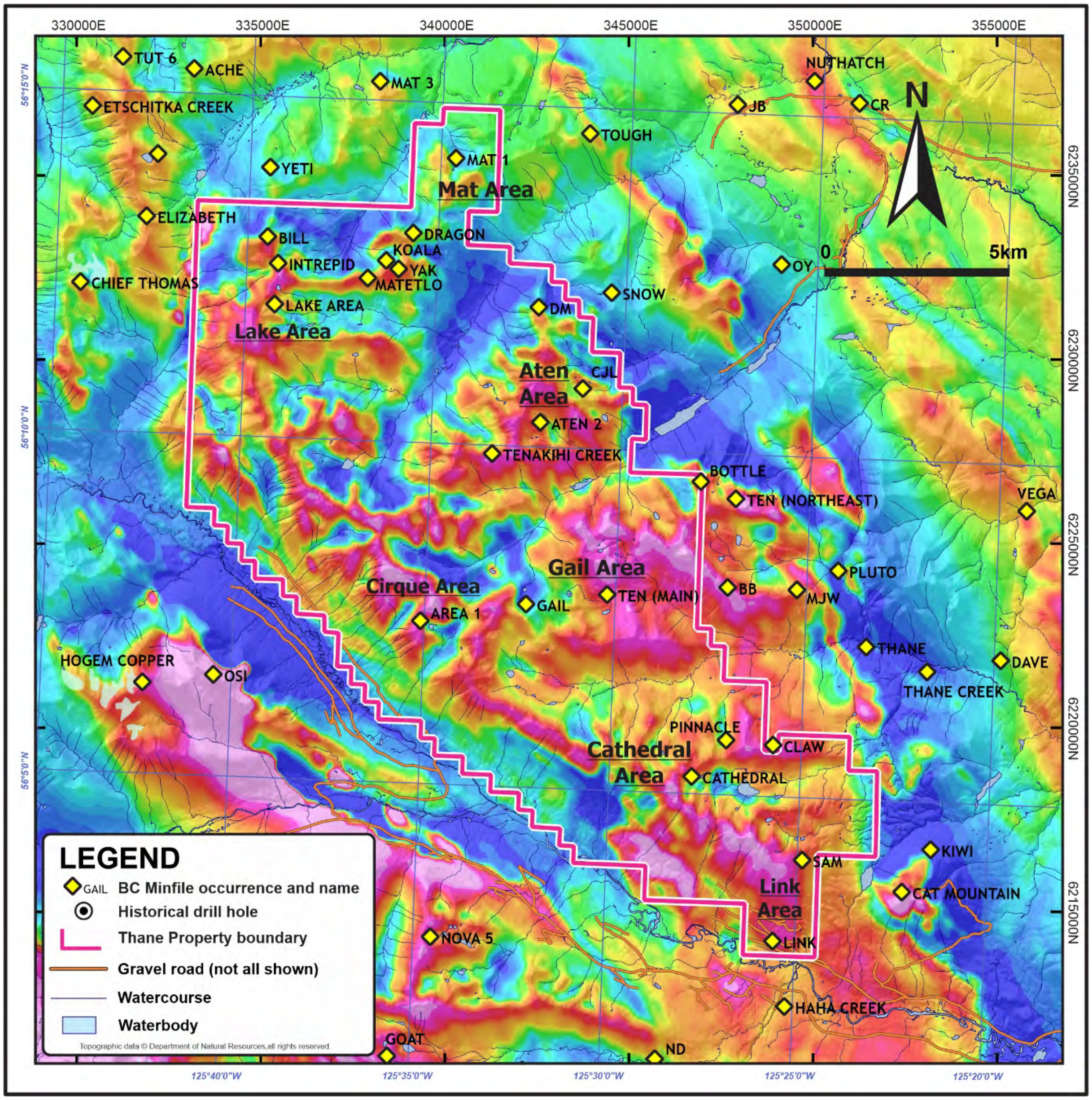

Figure 6-2 Airborne Magnetics, Total Field Intensity, Geoscience BC Search III Survey

In 2018, a total of 959 soil samples were collected from 24.075 km of survey lines established in three areas within the south and southeastern portions of the Property. Four areas of anomalous soils were identified from the program (Naas, 2018).

In early 2019, the creation of a geological library was initiated. A total of 27 rock samples, representing different styles of mineralization and geological rock types found at the Cathedral Area, were submitted for petrographic study. Twenty-eight (28) samples from different geological rock units from various locations throughout the property were selected for whole rock analysis. In July, a one-week prospecting program was undertaken in the northern region of the Cathedral Area. Rock sampling returned up to 1.33% copper and 0.85 g/t gold from narrow quartz veins and along fracture planes (Naas, 2019).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following sections on geological setting and mineralization of the Property has been excerpted from Naas and Gordon (2020) with some additions.

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property is situated within the Quesnel Terrane, on the eastern flank of the northern end of the Hogem batholith (Figure 7-1). The Quesnel Terrane is an accreted Mesozoic volcanic arc terrane that forms a north-south trending linear belt of rocks approximately 1,600 kilometres long along the eastern margin of the Canadian Cordillera. The terrane is dominantly Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary sequences that include the Takla, Nicola and Stuhini groups. Coeval and post-accretionary Cretaceous intrusions are scattered throughout this terrane. The Jurassic to Cretaceous Hogem multi-phase batholith is the largest of these intrusions, forming the spine of this island arc allochthonous, intermontane superterrane. The northwest trending elongate Hogem batholith extends for approximately 120 kilometres from Chuchi Lake at the southernmost limit, to the Mesilinka River at the northern limit. It is bound on the west by the Pinchi Fault and on the east by the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla volcanics.

Ootes *et al* (2019, 2020a) organized the intrusive phases of the Hogem batholith into four suites, modified after Woodsworth (1976) and Woodsworth *et al* (1991), all of which are deformed. These suites include the Thane Creek, Duckling Creek, Mesilinka and Osilinka that are cut by younger, small intermediate sub-horizontal sheets and dykes (Table 7-1).

Ootes *et al* (2020) has also adopted the term Nicola Group for rocks historically assigned to the Takla Group within the Quesnel Terrane, as these rocks are consistent with the Nicola Group rocks present in the southern part of the Quesnel Terrane. Takla Group nomenclature continues to be used in the Stikine Terrane to the west.

The Hogem batholith is transected by numerous north and north-west trending dextral transcurrent faults that span the Cretaceous to Tertiary. The Property is located at a dextral transfer from the Ingenika fault that lies to the west to the Pinchi fault to the east. These dextral transfer zones commonly result in positive flower or pop-up structures as well as reverse and thrust faults within the transfer zone (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

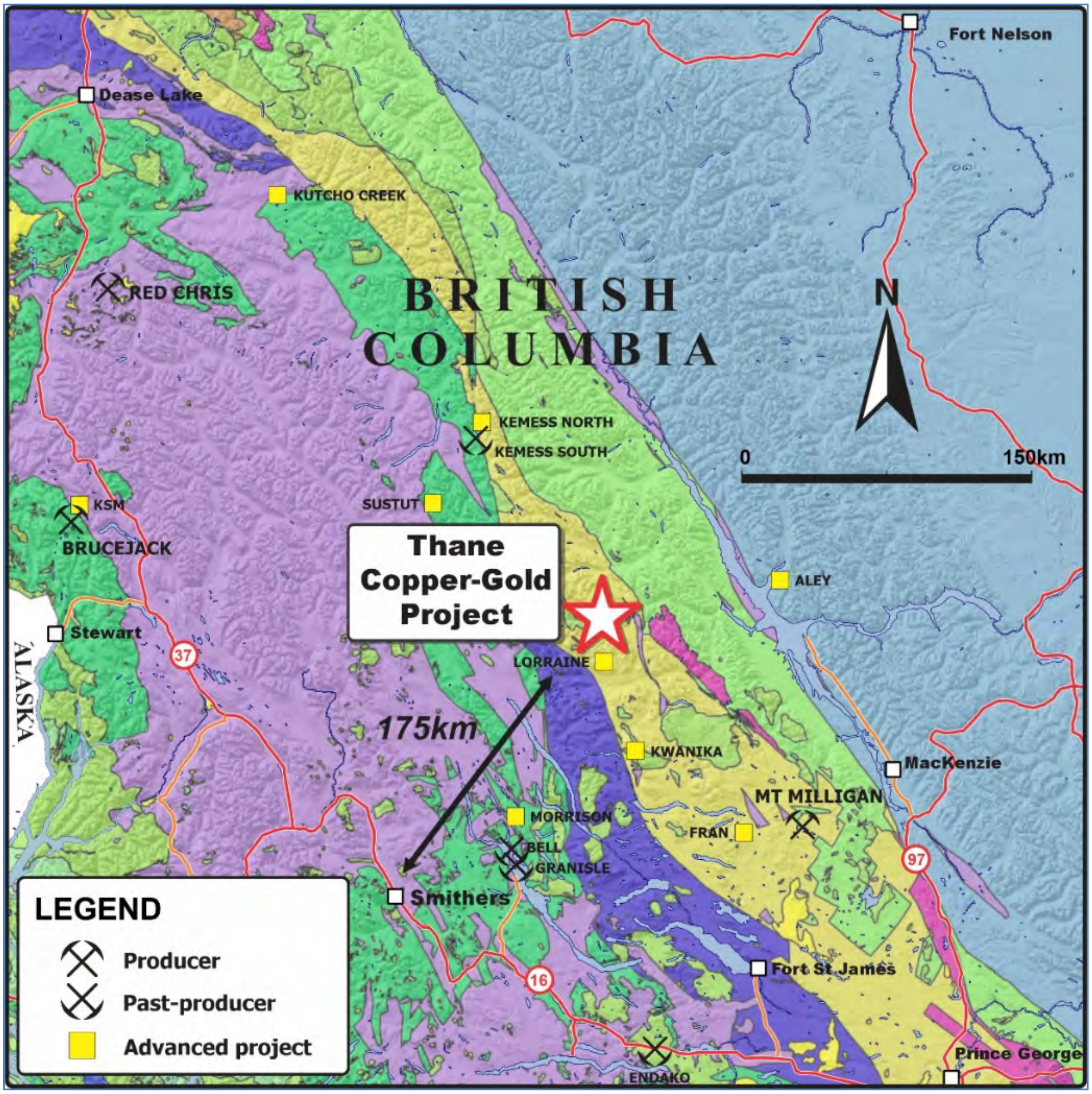

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology and Economic Setting

Table 7-1 Summary of plutonic units, Hogem batholith

Suite	Rock Type	Deformation	Relative Magnetism	Other Features	Mineralogy of Note
Porphyry Sheets	feldspar/quartz feldspar porphyry	magmatic foliation	low	fresh	
Osilinka	Equigranular granite	Localized shear zones	low	local muscovite	<5% biotite, local muscovite
Mesilinka	K-feldspar porphyritic granite	foliated	low to moderate (diorite xenoliths)	local garnet and muscovite, abundant aplite, and pegmatite dykes	
	equigranular granite	foliated	low to moderate	K-feldspar phenocryst <5cm	
Duckling Creek	syenite to monzonite	magmatic layering and foliated	high	K-feldspar rich and quartz deficient, K- feldspar pegmatite common	sodic(?) amphibole, pyroxene, apatite and titanite common
	pyroxenite	magmatic layering and foliated	high to highest	contains copper mineralization, malachite common	contains biotite
Thane Creek	tonalite	foliated	low	grey, lacks K-feldspar	plagioclase and quartz.
	granodiorite to quartz. monzonite	foliated	moderate to high	contains quartz, variable amounts of biotite, and does not appear altered	pristine igneous mineralogy, magnetite and titanite common
	diorite to quartz monzodiorite	foliated to locally mylonitic	low to high	equigranular hornblende-plagioclase bearing; local moderate to extensive alteration; local strong deformation	extensive biotite and epidote, little amphibole, coincide with K-feldspar-bearing phases, titanite, apatite, and magnetite common

(Source:Naas and Gordon, 2020)

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Property is predominantly underlain by intrusive rocks of the Hogem Plutonic Suite. Intermediate volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group are in contact with the Hogem intrusives in the easter and northeastern portion of the Property (Figure 7-2).

Following is a description of the main Hogem intrusive phases as well as the Nicola Group intermediate volcanic/volcaniclastics observed. Intrusive classifications are based on field observations, petrography and whole rock analyses and have been synthesized with research and mapping by BC Geological Survey (Ootes *et al*, 2019, 2020a,b).

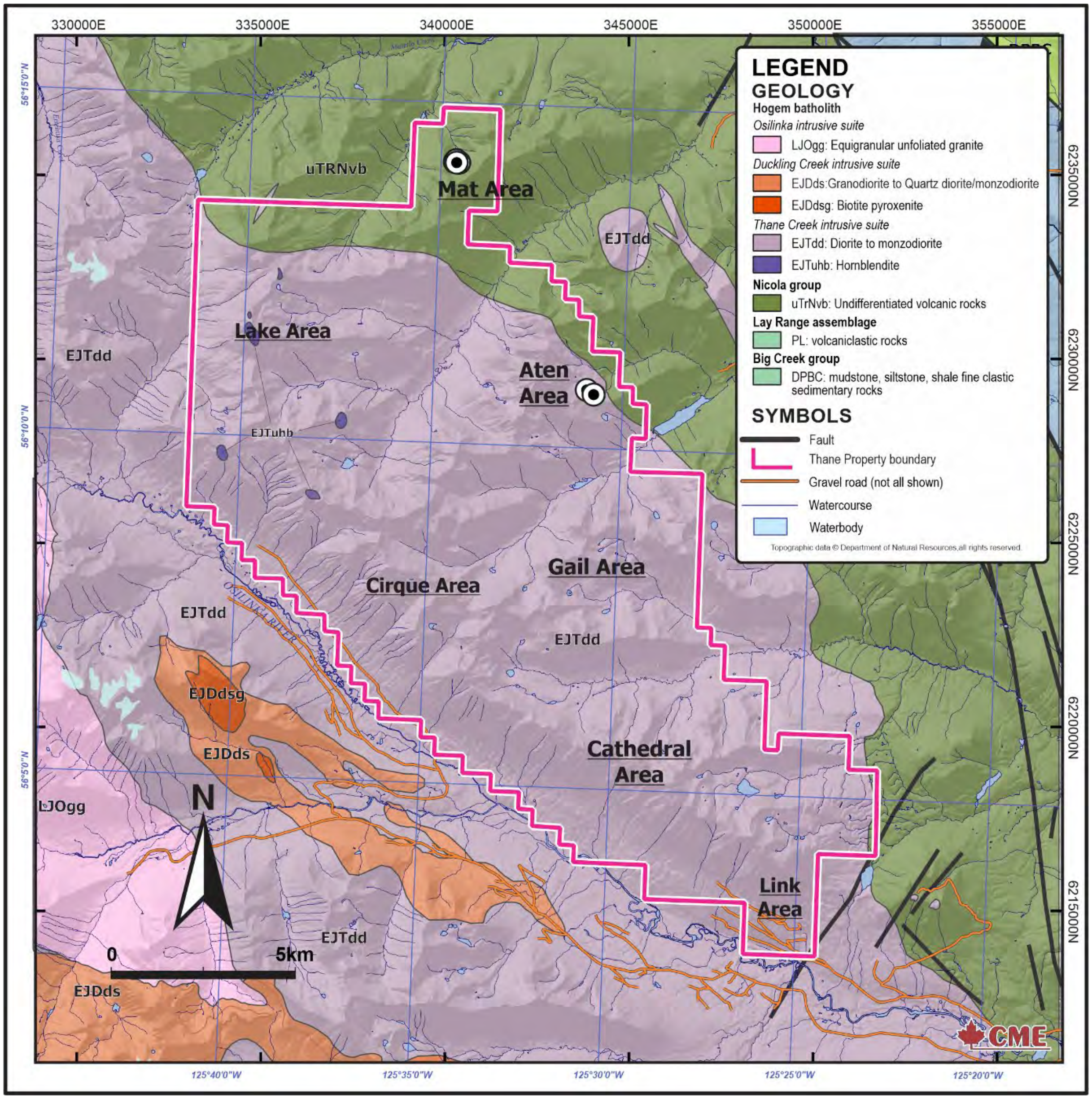

Figure 7-2 Property Geology (*after* Ootes et al, 2020a)

7.2.1 Lithology and Alteration

Hogem Plutonic Suite

Hornblendite

Mainly located within the northern areas of the Property, several alkali rich gabbroic whole rock classified bodies ranging from peridot-gabbro (olivine-bearing) to alkalic gabbro are currently interpreted to represent hornblendite classified rock types within the Thane Creek Suite. They differ from the hornblendite bodies typically found in the Lake Area by containing olivine and clinopyroxene rich minerals. The age of these complexes currently remains unknown, but they are considered to be Late Triassic to Early Jurassic in age (Ootes *et al*, 2020b). The hornblendites observed within the Lake area occur as <10m dyke swarms in addition to small tens of centimeters to several tens of metre sized pods and xenoliths scattered within the diorite phases. The hornblendites appear to be entirely within the diorite, display both sharp and diffuse contact margins, the latter indicating magma co-mingling and have been interpreted to be comagmatic with the diorite plutons (Ootes *et al*, 2019). Recent geochronological studies on a hornblendite sample yielded a U-Pb zircon age of 197.55±0.11 Ma and has been interpreted as a crystallization age (Ootes *et al*, 2020b).

A single dark grey to black, fine-to medium grained clinopyroxenite sample collected within a xenolith hosted in the monzodiorite compositionally contained 55% weakly actinolite-altered clinopyroxene, 20% hornblende, 10-15% moderate to strongly K-spar and sericite altered plagioclase, 5-7% magnetite, 1-2%quartz and 1-2% apatite.

The hornblendite is black to dark green and weathers a dark grey. It is medium- to coarse-grained and frequently pegmatitic with a 60-70% mafic component. Compositionally, it contains 50-60% black to dark green amphibole crystals, with rare, corroded pyroxene and rarely talc/serpentine olivine cores, 10-30% fine to coarse grained plagioclase and where present, is interstitial between amphibole and 0-20% generally medium grained biotite. Magnetite abundance within the hornblendite varies from 1-5%, and as a result these rocks have a moderate to strong magnetic signature. Accessory minerals include subhedral titanite and euhedral to subhedral crystals of apatite are also common. Subtle epidote secondary alteration is noted within the hornblendite.

Trace amounts of disseminated to blebby pyrite and chalcopyrite occur and locally copper mineralization comprises a few percent of these rocks in areas where fractures and veinlets are noted with malachite or iron rust staining on weathered surfaces.

Diorite to Quartz Diorite

The diorite bodies encountered appear analogous to those classified rock types within the Thane Creek Suite, and with monzodiorite intrusive phases, form the bulk of the mountainous areas mapped on the Property. Recent geochronological studies on a diorite sample yielded a ^{206}Pb/^{238}U zircon age of 196.61 ±0.19 and has been interpreted as a crystallization age (Ootes *et al*, 2020b).

They weather dark grey green, are equigranular and medium- to coarse-grained. Proximal to areas of alteration, and locally mineralization, they typically contain moderate to intense patchy to pervasive texturally destructive alteration with variable values of magnetic susceptibility. Where albite alteration predominates, the diorite is pale green to buff white grey in colour. In areas of moderate to intense patchy to pervasive K-feldspar alteration they are orange pink in color. Quartz diorite bodies are locally noted however they frequently occur in the flanking areas of later, more siliceous intrusive phases and or localized silicification. In the northern and eastern areas of the property they are noted to contain a moderate to strongly developed foliation observed predominately by the alignment of mafic minerals and locally as elongated ultramafic to mafic xenoliths of hornblendite and or volcanics.

Contacts with later intrusive phases are observed as sharp, frequently faulted and in areas with increased alteration and local mineralization, difficult to discern as they are frequently diffuse and as a result frequently inferred.

Monzodiorite to Quartz Monzodiorite

The monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite bodies encountered appear analogous to those classified rock types within the Thane Creek Suite containing diorite to monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite lithologies (Ootes *et al*, 2019).

Like the diorite phases, these also weather dark grey-green, and are frequently equigranular and medium- to coarse-grained with a pinkish to light green hue as a result of increased primary K-feldspar and often patchy epidote alteration of plagioclase and primary mafics. Monzodiorite phases are noted as transitional phases with the diorite and occur to some extent within all prospect areas on the Property. Monzodiorite samples collected within the Property do not contain a developed foliation at this stage; however as with the diorite have been noted to contain mafic to ultramafic xenoliths of hornblendite, Nicola Group volcanics and pyroxenite specifically within the Lake Area. Quartz monzodiorite bodies are locally noted within the Property at the southern area of the Cirque Area and within the Gail Area. Contacts have frequently been noted within faulted areas and often appear diffuse resulting in inferred contacts.

Quartz Monzonite

The quartz monzonite appears analogous to part of the Thane Creek Suite containing granodiorite to quartz monzonite lithologies (Ootes *et al*, 2019). Recently provided geochronological updates from a granodiorite phase yielded an $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age for hornblende of ca. 139Ma (Ootes *et al*, 2020b) and with the quartz monzonite within this suite both units are classified to be within the much later Mesilinka intrusive suite of S-type granites.

The quartz monzonite is fine-to medium grained, equigranular and typically weathers light grey to pinkish white depending on type and intensity of alteration. Significant outcrops of the quartz monzonite are noted within the Cathedral Area, seemingly trending somewhat north-south on both the east and west side of the Gully Fault. At this time, they are noticeably absent or significantly reduced at the Cirque and Gail Areas where granodiorite intrusive phases predominate. Ootes *et al* (2020) has suggested these rocks to be younger than the diorite phase due to a noted lack of hornblendite phases, strong deformation, and potassic alteration, but older than the Duckling Creek suite as they are cut by younger K-feldspar pegmatites. Within this study these relationships have also been noted except for notable potassic alteration, specifically within the Cathedral Area, where variable moderate to strong potassic alteration dominated by K-feldspar and lessor biotite has been observed.

Consistent with the findings with Ootes *et al* (2019) intrusive contacts are difficult to observe as virtually all are masked by either strong to intense alteration, and or within areas of strong to intense deformation proximal to major faults and shears. As a result, most contacts are diffuse and frequently fault bounded.

Granodiorite

As discussed above, while the granodiorite appears analogous to part of the Thane Creek suite, recent geochronological updates indicates that the granodiorite and quartz monzonite within this suite are now classified as units within the Mesilinka intrusive suite.

The granodiorite is fine-to medium-grained, equigranular and typically weathers a light grey to greenish white. It is noted to wholly occur within the Cirque Area and potentially within the Gail Area. Another potential location is associated with an albite altered outcropping in the higher elevations of the Cathedral Area. Locally, increased silicification and patchy potassic alteration dominated by K-feldspar is observed proximal to alkali-granite (aplite) and quartz syenite pegmatitic dykes. Within the Cirque Area, a large body of this phase separates the Cirque and the Cirque East areas and dykes of the granodiorite are noted to trend northwest and dip moderate to steeply north-northeast.

Ootes *et al* (2020a) has suggested these rocks to be younger than the diorite phase due to a noted lack of hornblendite phases, strong deformation and potassic alteration and older than the Duckling Creek suite as they are cut by younger K-feldspar pegmatites. Within this study these relationships related to the granodiorite are agreeable to those within his report except for the cross-cutting relationship with the K-feldspathic pegmatitic bodies as they have been noted to crosscut and, at local scale, significantly K-spar alter the granodiorite.

Intrusive contacts are typically observed as sharp and locally contain diorite xenoliths proximal to contact margins. Silicification of the diorite proximal to granodiorite bodies is common and often an increase in secondary biotite (books) within the diorite is noted suggesting hornfelsing of the host. At this stage, the granodiorite has only been noted to crosscut the diorite phase within the Property.

Monzonite

The monzonite is analogous to part of the Duckling Creek suite containing syenite to monzonite lithologies. Rocks within this suite are K-feldspar rich, quartz poor and texturally heterogenous ranging from equigranular to porphyritic to pegmatitic (Ootes *et al*, 2019). At the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit, K-feldspar rich monzonite lithologies are considered Stage 2 timing within the Duckling Creek suite constrained by U-Pb zircon ages ca 178.8 to 178.4 Ma. (Devine *et al*, 2014).

The monzonite weathers a mottled grey-pink to grey-green-in color, is fine- to medium-grained and equigranular. Within the Cathedral Area, the monzonite frequently contains pervasive and texturally destructive strong to intense potassic and propylitic alteration. Intrusive contacts within the Cathedral Area are virtually never preserved and/or exposed other than a single contact trending northeast-southwest within a brittle structure. At the Lake Area, it is observed as fine- to medium-grained, rarely coarse-grained, sub-trachytic dykes (<100 metres in width), north-south trending moderately fractured bodies that crosscut and biotite hornfels diorite and monzodiorite phases proximal to faulted contacts.

K-Feldspar Megacrystic Monzonite Porphyry

The K-feldspar megacrystic monzonite porphyry is classified as part of the Duckling Creek suite containing syenite to monzonite lithologies (Ootes *et al*, 2019). At the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit, the K-feldspar megacrystic monzonite porphyry along with massive syenite (discussed below) are considered Stage 3 timing within the Duckling Creek suite constrained by U-Pb zircon ages ca 177 to 175 Ma (Devine *et al*, 2014).

The megacrystic monzonite porphyry is wholly observed within the Cathedral Area as localized north-south trending and rare east-west trending, frequently moderately to strongly fractured, calcium carbonate altered and faulted dykes (<3m wide). They typically weather a pale grey to pink color and are easily identifiable due to the presence of frequent megacrystic K-feldspar phenocrysts <10cm in size that are often trachytic and define a flow texture within an aphyric groundmass.

Intrusive contacts are locally sharp, chilled with a trachytic texture and predominately noted cross-cutting the diorite phase proximal to major north-south trending structures.

Syenite

The syenite is classified as part of the Duckling Creek suite that are K-feldspar rich and quartz deficient intrusive bodies (Ootes *et al*, 2019). The syenite at the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit is considered within both stage 2 and stage 3 timing of the Duckling Creek suite. The stage 2 syenite is interpreted as porphyritic, occurs spatially with the K-feldspar megacrystic monzonite and has been historically constrained by U-Pb zircon ages ca 178.8 to 178.4 Ma. The Stage 3 syenite is massive, occurs spatially with K-feldspar pegmatites, and has been historically constrained by U-Pb zircon ages ca. 177 to 175 Ma. Recent geochronological timing using hornblende separated from a porphyritic syenite sample yielded an integrated $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age of ca. 177.6 Ma (Ootes *et al*, 2020b) and overlaps with uncertainty with a previously reported $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ biotite age of 177.1+/-0.9Ma for a similar syenite (Devine *et al*, 2014).

Two varieties of syenite have been noted within the Cathedral Area: massive; and porphyritic. However, defining and constraining their lithological boundaries relative to each other has proved difficult. As such, they are currently classified together as a single orientation. In comparison to the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit, the syenite is currently interpreted to be the progenitor to the alkalic porphyry system within the Cathedral Area due to both spatial proximity and temporal overlap between emplacement and copper mineralization.

Surface samples collected over the past several seasons indicate the syenite to occur as localized outcrops in a north-south trend within a gully on the western flank (hanging-wall) of the Gully thrust fault. Compositionally, the syenite intrusive phase contains a high K-feldspathic component and is observed to lack appreciable mineralization. As a result, it is considered a highly resistive body with a low chargeability. As most of the syenite is subsurface, current interpretations based on field surface studies combined with the use of the modelled 2D induced polarization (IP) pole-dipole survey, a resistivity high and chargeability low appears to confirm the interpreted location and trend of the syenite body and its close proximity to the Gully thrust fault. The high resistivity and low chargeability syenite unit is traceable through all east-west trending IP lines and appears to dip moderately to the southeast below the Gully area.

In outcrop this unit weathers pink to greyish orange, typically appears as massive, rarely porphyritic, and fine- to medium-grained. Post-syenite emplacement veinlets of epidote +/- quartz (locally with K-feldspar alteration selvages) are noted to post-date syenite emplacement. Syenite intrusive bodies appear to strike south-southwest and have moderate southeasterly dips. They range from unmappable cm-scale dyke swarms up to mappable bodies more than 100 meters in width, frequently with very sharp contacts that cut most observed units. Proximal to dyke contacts, the host contains predominately K-feldspar alteration with localized actinolite, chlorite and epidote alteration with localized pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

Quartz Syenite

The quartz syenite may be analogous to the either the Osilinka suite or potentially an earlier phase of the Mesilinka suite, both of which contain K-feldspar and quartz rich intrusive bodies. Preliminary studies conducted by the BC Geological Survey (BCGS) thought the Osilinka suite of granites was the youngest mappable suite within the batholith (Ootes *et al*, 2019), however recent interpretations now have this suite to be older than the Mesilinka suite (Ootes *et al*, 2020). Findings within this study indicate this intrusive phase is generally; poor in primary mafics that are generally noted as biotite and are crosscut by the alkali-granite of the Mesilinka suite. As a result, the quartz syenite is best relegated to older age interpretation being part of the Osilinka suite rather than the Mesilinka suite.

Within the Property, the quartz syenite is at present wholly noted within the Cathedral Area as a small intrusive plug and localized north-south to northwest-southeast trending and southwest dipping dykes proximal to the footwall and hanging-wall of the Gully Fault. Locally, and in particular on its southern margin, it is crosscut, K-feldspar and silica altered by sheeted alkali-granitic (aplitic) dykes. The quartz syenite is typically fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, and weathers light pinkish white to orange.

Dyke contacts with earlier intrusive phases are noted as sharp with a <1 meter K-feldspar and silica alteration halo. Locally, late post-emplacement quartz, epidote and lesser pyrite+/- chalcopyrite veining is observed.

Alkali-Granite (Aplite to Pegmatite)

The alkali-granite (aplite) appear analogous to the Mesilinka suite that contain K-feldspar and quartz rich intrusive bodies. Within the Property this phase of intrusive is observed predominantly as thin (<2m) aplitic to pegmatitic dykes, dykelets and pencil veins that crosscut and alter both the Thane Creek and Duckling Creek suites of rocks. They are also noted to cut the quartz syenite (see above). Localized observations indicate the pegmatitic phase cuts the aplitic phase.

Within the Cathedral Area, the aplite occurs as late crosscutting north-south to northeast-southwest trending sub-vertical to moderately west dipping fine-grained dykes and local <1 metre gradational swarms. Within the Lake and Gail Areas they occur as more east-west trending and sub-vertical. The pegmatitic varieties are observed frequently as thin dykelets <1 metre in size and often proximal to its aplitic counterpart and major structures. Where they crosscut earlier intrusive phases, up to 1 metre K feldspar and silica alteration haloes exist.

Both the aplitic and pegmatitic phase are noted to crosscut all lithologies. Dyke contacts with earlier intrusive phases are noted as sharp with a <1 meter K-feldspar and silica alteration halo. Locally, late post emplacement quartz, epidote and lesser pyrite+/-chalcopyrite veining is observed within both.

Porphyry Sheets (Latite Porphyry)

Feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes frequently containing contact parallel magmatic foliation (trachytic texture) have been noted within almost all the study areas of the Property. These appear analogous to the porphyry sheets and dykes mapped by BCGS. They are relatively fresh with a low relative magnetism and commonly contain chilled and sheared margins. Two compositionally different subtypes are noted and range in mafic composition from biotite to amphibole bearing, the latter noted to contain a trachytic texture with minor quartz and coincides with the two types observed (Ootes *et al*, 2019).

In outcrop they weather a dark greyish green to brown in color, and frequently contain variable calcium carbonate, Fe-oxide and locally increased silicification and alteration. They are predominantly fine-to medium-grained with an obvious porphyritic texture defined by variable sericite and epidote altered fine to medium-grained plagioclase, fine-grained biotite or amphibole phenocrysts within an aphyric greyish brown to green groundmass. Within the Cathedral Area, particularly proximal to major structures, they are deformed and highly chloritized. The latite porphyry occur as late crosscutting predominantly north-south to northeast-southwest trending sub-vertical to moderately west to southwest dipping dykes <5 metres in width.

Contacts with earlier intrusive phases range from sharp to diffuse, locally propylitic altered to faulted.

Nicola Group (formerly Takla Group)

Previous mapping by BCGS divided these rocks into the Plughat Mountain (Late Triassic) and Vega Creek successions (Late Triassic-Early Jurassic). According to Ootes *et al* (2020a) the Plughat Mountain succession was the only one in their study area which encompassed the Property. This unit consists of grey and green augite and augite-plagioclase phyric mafic tuffs and volcanic breccias with lesser volcanic flows, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, argillites, and limestones. This is consistent with historical lithological descriptions of these rocks in the Mat Area, as in Weishaupt (1985, 1991, 1998).

7.2.2 Mineralization

Alteration and mineralization observed throughout the Property ranges from alkalic Cu-Au porphyry-related (Cathedral Area) to potential calc-alkaline porphyry (Cirque, Gail, Lake Areas) and vein hosted mineralization (Mat Area). Ternary plots (Cu-Mo-Au) of rock samples from the different areas of the Property suggests the mineralization lies within the spectrum of a copper-gold porphyry systems (Naas and Gordon, 2020, Figure 7-3).

The principal areas of copper mineralization on the Property are the Cathedral (consisting of the Cathedral, Cathedral South, Pinnacle and Gully Showings), Cirque, Gail, CJL, and Lake areas. Copper mineralization consists predominantly of chalcopyrite with rare occurrences of bornite and chalcocite. In the Cathedral Area, areas of massive mineralization have been identified including pyrite, chalcopyrite, specularite and magnetite. Throughout the Property malachite+/-azurite+/-chrysocolla staining is also common on exposed rock faces. Molybdenite, galena and sphalerite occur as minor accessory sulphides.

Arsenopyrite is noted at the Pinnacle showing of the Cathedral Area and appears to be an indicator for gold mineralization. At the CJL showing, chalcopyrite is associated with magnetite +/- specular hematite breccias. At the Mat showing, argentite and galena occurs within milky white quartz veins ranging from 0.15 to 0.61 metres in thickness. Another separate vein structure is mineralized with chalcopyrite and magnetite.

Controls on mineralization are not yet well-defined. General observations thus far indicate that mineralization in the southern portion of the Property (i.e., Cathedral Area, Pinnacle Showing) is principally structurally controlled. The northern portions (i.e., Lake Area) show a more disseminated character of mineralization.

Field relations and petrographic work indicate that the sulphide mineralization is related to the lithologically complex Hogem batholith. A rare earth element (REE) geochemistry study done on several samples taken from the Property indicates that most of the intrusive phases have a common parent magma (Naas, 2011).

Mineralization observed at the Property is similar to other well-studied alkalic porphyry copper systems in British Columbia. Similarities include the variability and chemistry of the host intrusive complex and the style and grade of mineralization. Similar deposits include the deposits of the Iron Mask camp (Afton, Rainbow, DM), Galore Creek, and Lorraine (Naas, 2011).

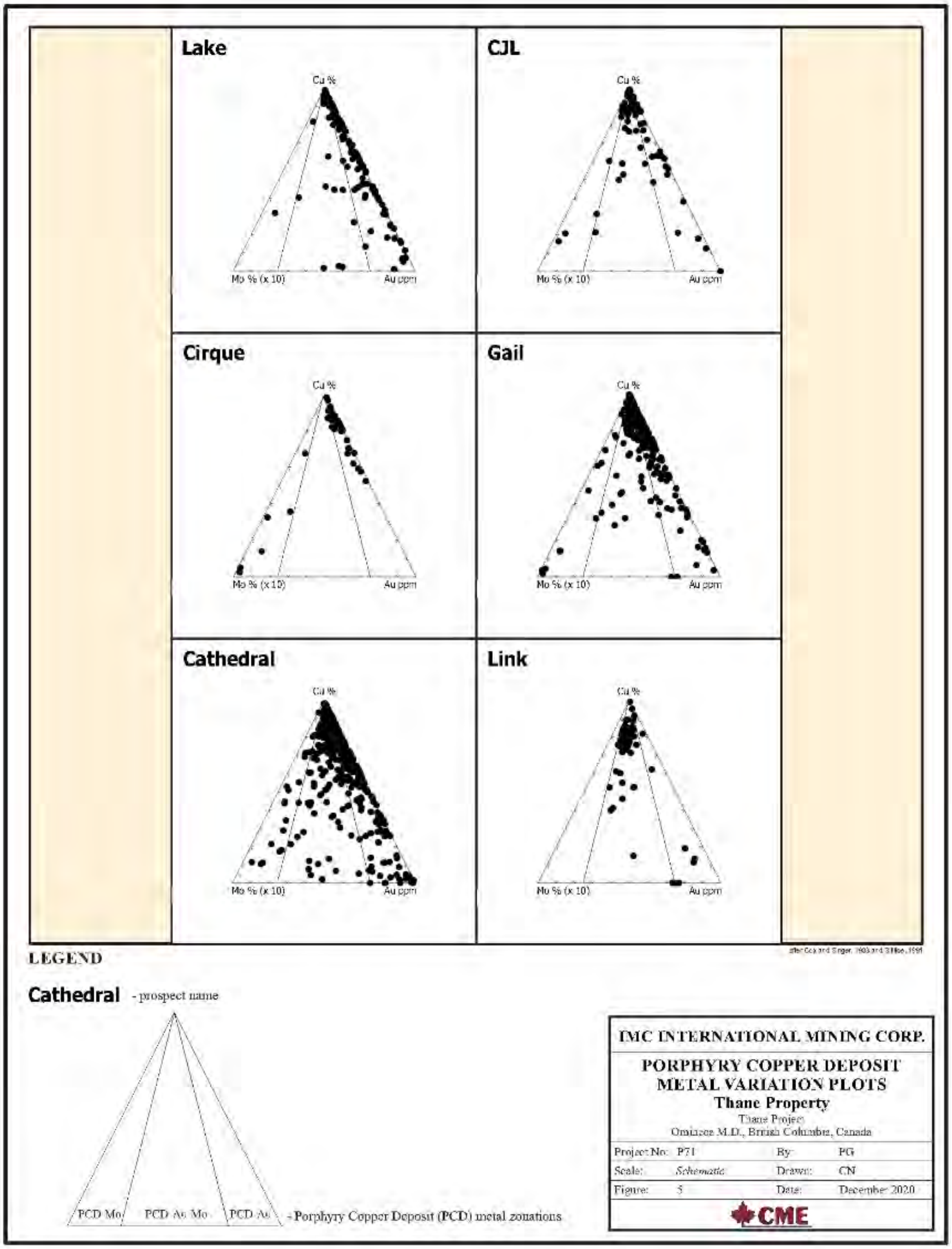

Figure 7-3 Porphyry Copper Deposit, Metal Variation Plots
(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020)

7.2.3 Structure

Studies on the structural setting within the Cathedral Area in 2017 found the structural features of the Property to be interpreted as a local expression of province-scale, dextral strike-slip faulting in the Eocene. The Property lies within a step-over domain from the north-northwest striking Ingenika fault to the Pinchi fault (Figure 7-5). The anticipated structure within such a setting would be northwest-verging reverse faults in the northern extent of the domain and southeast-verging in the southern domain. The moderate west-dipping dextral-reverse faults of the Property are considered to be a second order structure that is oblique and synthetic to the first order Pinchi fault. As the geometry of these faults coincides with the geometry of the speculated sinistral-normal Jurassic faults, many may reflect Eocene reactivations (Gordon *et al*, 2018).

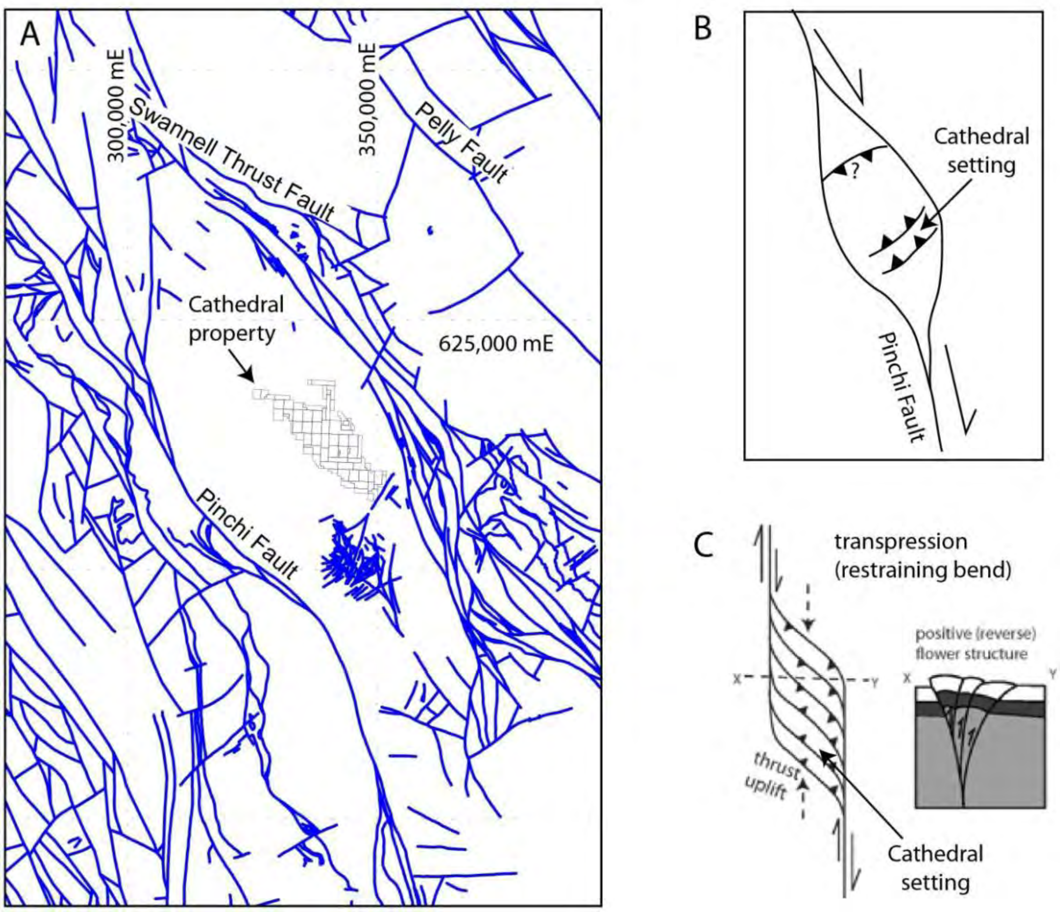

Figure 7-4 Structural Setting and Model

A) Regional structural setting of the Thane property adjacent to fault jog from Ingenika to the Pinchi fault. (Cui *et al*, 2017) **B)** Conceptual model for geometry of anticipated faults within the step-over; paired reverse faults would have north to north-easterly strikes and dip toward the core of the step-over (Cui *et al*, 2017). **C)** Generalized model ofa dextral step-over resulting in positive flower structure. (Sorkhabi, R., 2012). *(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020).* **NOTE: Property shown in 'A' is not current property extent. Refer to Figure 4-2 for current extent.**

A brief overview of the structure of the Cathedral, Cirque and Lake areas are presented below.

Cathedral Area

The Cathedral Area contains a strong element of structural control. Several thrust and reverse faults trending south to southwest with moderate to steep westerly dips are noted to occur at approximately 300 to 325 metre intervals through the area (Figure 7-5). Analogous to the southwest-trending structures, the reverse faults are characterized by cataclastic deformation zones with strong to intense chlorite alteration proximal to these structures. Localized, granular fine-to course-grained pods of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization are noted within the structures. Current interpretations indicate they contain a predominant reverse dextral strike-slip component, (Gordon *et al*, 2018). Additionally, several southeast trending dextral reverse, moderate to steeply south-southwest dipping and numerous sub-vertical, east-west trending faults, characterized by brittle and shear deformation zones are inferred to be dextral strike-slip structures. It is unclear at this stage whether the east-west trending faults are younger than the reverse and thrust faults or if they are contemporaneous. Faults appear to cut all porphyry related alteration and mineralization.

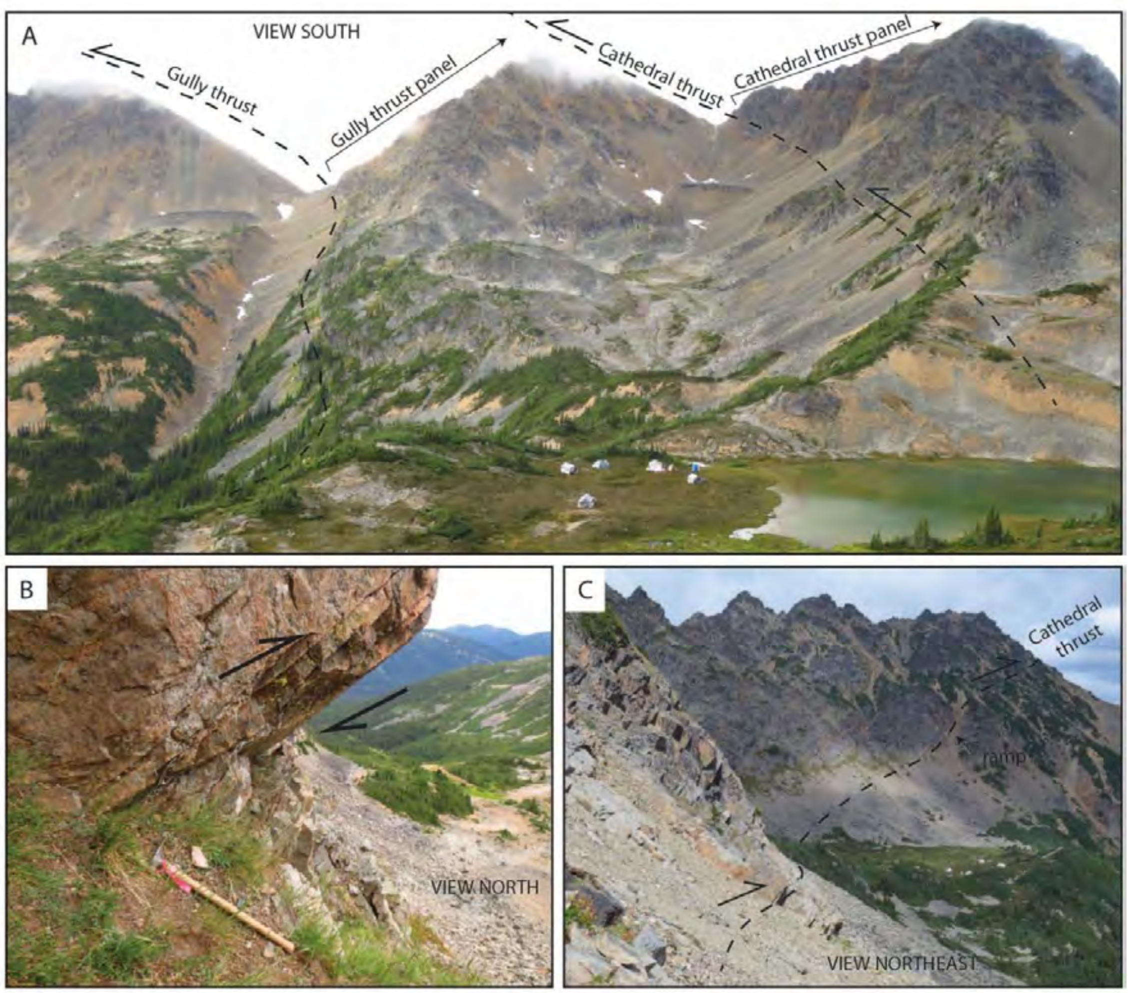

Figure 7-5 Field photographs of thrust faults of the Thane property.

A) Approximate location of the sub-parallel Cathedral and Gully thrusts, view south. **B)** An outcrop of the Cathedral thrust at its northern extent, view north. **C)** Approximate location of the Cathedral thrust, view northeast (*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*).

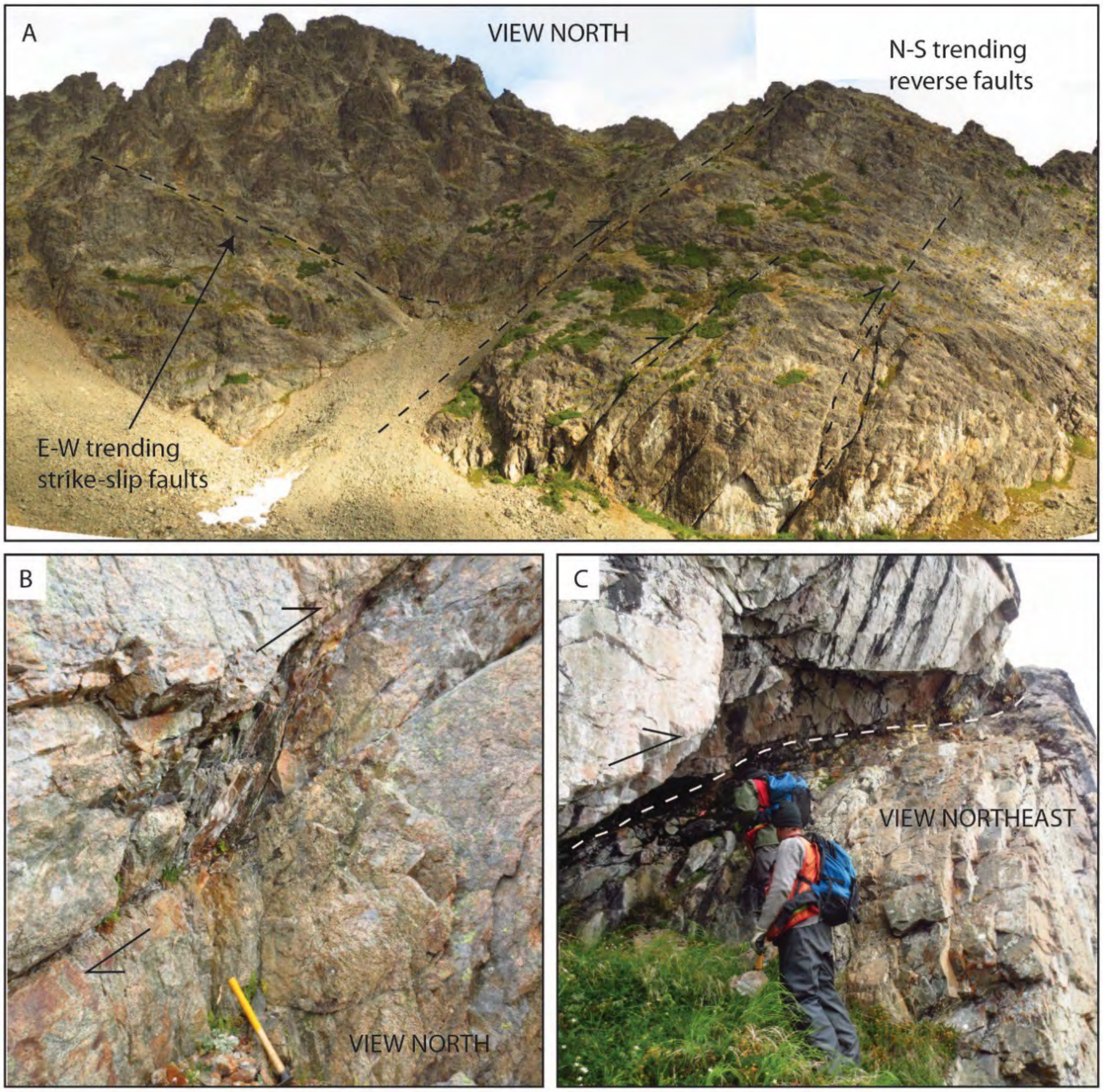

Figure 7-6 Field photographs of reverse and strike-slip faults in the Cathedral area.
A) Several reverse faults outcrop on the cliff walls in the hang wall of the Cathedral thrust panel; to the west of these reverse faults is a sub-vertical, strike-slip fault, view north. **B)** Photograph of fault with a compressional jog that indicates top-up kinematics; (346820E,6218695N), view north. **C)** Trace of reverse fault is curvi-planar and fault rock is ~30 cm wide; (346820E,6218695N), view is northeast (*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*).

Cirque Area

Chloritic shear-related structures are observed throughout the Cirque Area. Thin section analysis supports the hypothesis of the area being subject to localized pervasive structural stress. A sample collected within an interpreted west-trending structure in the vicinity of Croissant Lake contained extensively crushed/granulated and essentially now rounded-off clasts of fragments within a matrix of the same, infilled by very fine-grained chlorite-sericite and carbonate (Naas and Gordon, 2020).

Thrust and reverse fault structures are in this area are likely contemporaneous to the structures in the Cathedral area. The thrusts trend south to southwest dipping 50-60° northwest and cut all porphyry related alteration and mineralization. The reverse structures are seen along the east-side of Croissant Lake. Additional west-trending sub-vertical structures are also noted near Croissant Lake, likely related to the brittle deformation zones in the Cathedral Area. Lastly, north-trending vertical structures are interpreted to post-date other structures and mineralization.

Lake Area

The structural component at the Lake prospect is only marginally understood and mapped. Four significant structural trends have been identified, two of which appear to be major shear structures, and two that appear as late brittle structures.

One major shear structure is oriented northwest-southeast trend at the head of the valley that separates the diorite on the south side of the valley from the north side monzodiorite where they converge. A similar trend is noted within the Cathedral Area as post mineralization southeast trending southwest dipping chlorite-sericite and silica infilled shears. The second major shear structure is south-southwest trending and low-moderate west-dipping chlorite-hematite-carbonate shears. This trend is also noted within both the Cathedral and Cirque Areas. At Cathedral, this trend includes the thrust faults that form post mineralization structural domains from east to west throughout the area. At the Lake Area, this trend is only noted on the south side of the valley within the diorite.

Brittle structures here include southwest-trending moderately west and east dipping (50-60°) brittle structures that appear to post-date the above noted shear structures as well as northwest-trending moderate east dipping brittle structure observed on the north side of the valley parallel to the trend of the monzonite intrusive phase.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Property covers an area that is highly prospective for alkalic copper-gold porphyry style deposits. Known deposits of this type occur nearby such as Lorraine located 18 km south of the Cathedral Area and is also hosted within the Ducking Creek phase of the Hogem batholith. To the north and south, within the same Quesnel Terrane environment are other known alkalic porphyry deposits such as Kliyul, the past producing Kemess and proposed Kemess Underground mine, and the producing Mt Milligan mine.

The most detailed work completed by Interra to date has been in the Cathedral Area. Detailed mapping, sampling and petrographic work strongly suggests the presence of an alkalic porphyry deposit (Figure 7-5). Naas and Gordon (2020) present the characteristics that are consistent for the descriptions of alkalic porphyry systems (as outlined by Bissig *et al*, 2014) which include:

- chalcopyrite:pyrite ratios typically greater than 1,
- alkaline syenite to monzonite progenitor pluton to the system,
- economically significant gold values,
- moderate to low silica in the porphyry-related veins

- actinolite-albite based mineralized stockwork and
- volumetrically significant inner and outer calc-potassic alteration including pre-mineral and syn-mineral.

At the Cathedral Area, all these characteristics are present. Based on field and thin section observations and studies, the alteration and mineralizing system is best classified as a silica-undersaturated alkalic porphyry. In addition to being located within the Quesnel Terrane with relative proximity to other alkalic deposits, the alkalic multiphase intrusives consisting of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex are similar to those noted at the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit and are considered to be the alkaline progenerate to the system.

The lack of silica observed in porphyry-related veins within the porphyry systems in addition to the lack alteration types (e.g., argillic or phyllic) commonly observed within calc-alkalic porphyry systems indicate the system plots in the alkalic end member of the alkalic-calc-alkalic spectrum. The potential epithermal system within the Pinnacle Area and the late silica-epidote-sulphide veins with K-feldspar alteration selvages related to late granitic intrusions from the Mesilinka suite are the only part of the porphyry that contains quartz (e.g., calc-silicate assemblage). Furthermore, elevated copper-gold values are correlated with inner, higher temperature Main Stage inner propylitic and potential sodic-calcic assemblages observed elongated frequently around and cutting localized areas of Main Stage potassic. Actinolite-albite based mineralized stockwork and localized directed stress during emplacement sheeted veins are common throughout the Cathedral Area. Volumetric significant potassic alteration is interpreted to potentially lie at depth and off-set proximal to the syenite within the diorite and quartz monzonite/quartz monzodiorite host, down dip to the east and west of the Cathedral Area.

The Property also includes Pinnacle Showing in the Cathedral area comprised of a series of parallel fault-hosted gold-bearing veins returning grades of up to 13.00 g/t Au. The Property also includes the Mat Showing, with silver and base metal veins hosted in the older volcanics of the Nicola Group rocks. Historical sampling of the No. 1 Vein has returned grades ranging from 91 g/t Ag up to 2852 g/t Ag over a strike length of approximately 70 with an overall exposed strike length of approximately 225 metres. Historical sampling of another vein, topographically lower, demonstrates strongly anomalous gold and copper values of up to 9.8 g/t Au (Weishaupt, 1991).

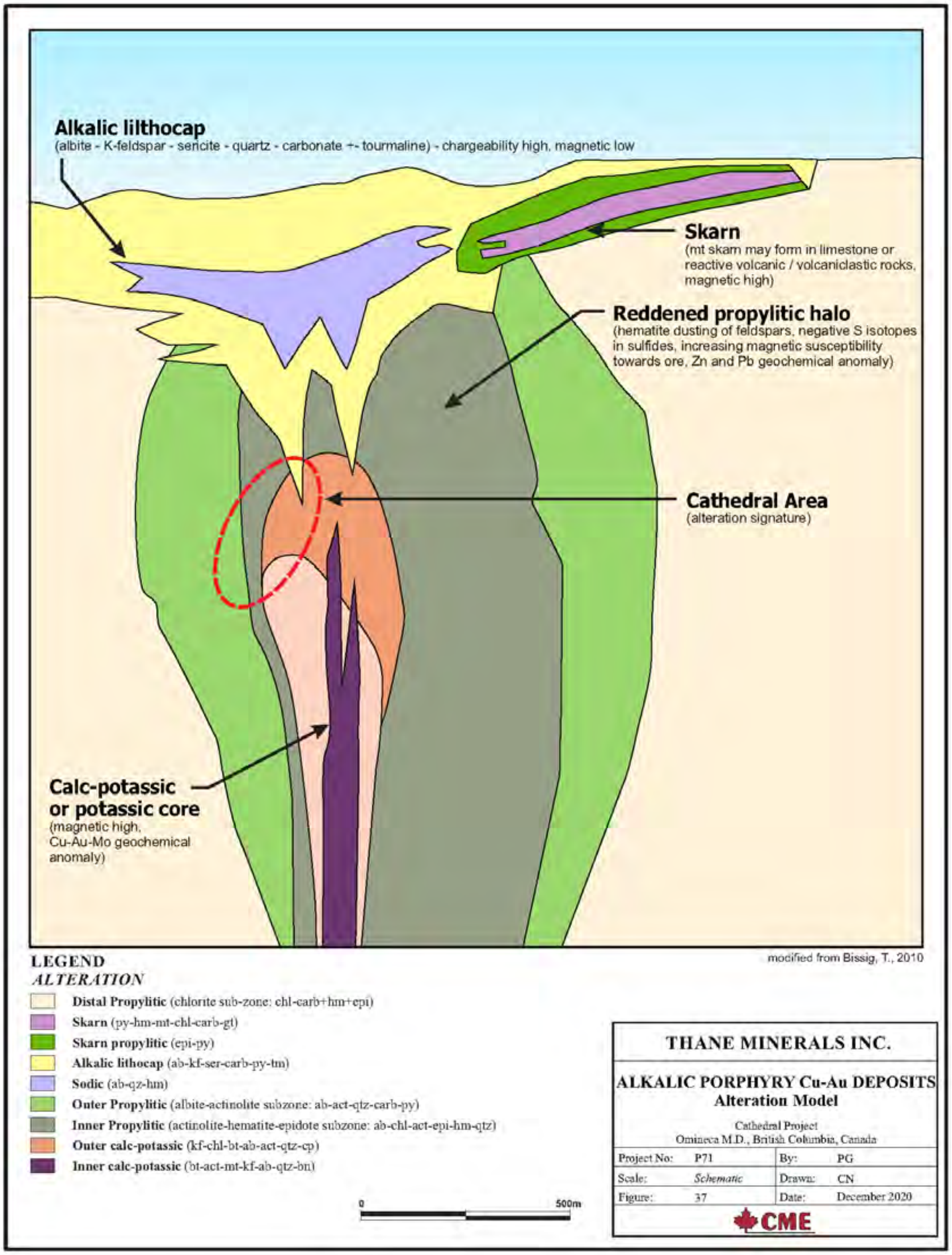

Figure 8-1 Alkalic Porphyry Cu-Au Deposits, Alteration Model
(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020, modified from Bissig, 2010)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration undertaken by Interra thus far has included geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and silt), petrographic studies, geophysical surveys, and geological mapping. Exploration completed during 2020 has been broken down into two phases of work, the first comprising a review, analysis, and verification of historical geochemical samples, as well as petrographic studies of selected historical rock samples collected by Thane Minerals, and the second phase comprising field work of geochemical sampling, geophysical survey, and geological mapping. Additional petrographic studies were also carried out on samples obtained from this program.

Both phases of work were managed by Mr. Christopher Naas, *P.Geo.* of CME Consultants Inc. (CME) of Surrey, BC. Other than the IP surveying which was contracted to Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited, all other work was carried out by CME personnel.

9.1 2020 PHASE 1 PROGRAM

9.1.1 Sample Verification

An initial study to obtain quantitative laboratory analyses of rock and soil samples collected by Thane Minerals during the period of 2012 to 2018 was undertaken to determine the quality of the results for purposes of public disclosure. The study involved the submission of 452 rock sample and 223 soil samples. Rock sample pulps were originally collected in 2012 by Thane Minerals and came various locations throughout the Property. Contour soil samples, also collected by Thane Minerals in 2012 were all from the Cathedral Area and selected to augment the induced polarization survey undertaken previously. Based on quality control measures and check analyses as part of this work, results were determined to be acceptable for public disclosure (Naas, 2020b). Table 9-1 presents results of the results of the check sample analyses (Act Labs versus ALS Minerals) for rock samples collected in various areas of the Property.

Table 9-1 Check Sample Results, Act Labs vs. ALS Minerals

Area	Sample	Original Cu (%) *Act Labs*	Check Cu (%) *ALS Minerals*	Variance (%)	Original Au(ppm) *Act Labs*	Check Au (ppm) *ALS Minerals*	Variance (%)
Cathedral	1318	1.380	1.385	0.4%	0.092	0.162	43.2%
Cathedral	1347	0.400	0.393	-1.8%	0.021	0.033	36.4%
Cathedral	1368	3.130	3.050	-2.6%	0.180	0.241	25.3%
Cathedral	1390	3.510	3.530	0.6%	0.524	0.601	12.8%
Cathedral	1391	3.700	3.580	-3.4%	1.710	2.060	17.0%
Gail	1450	2.040	2.010	-1.5%	0.075	0.091	17.6%
Cirque	1463	0.179	0.181	1.1%	0.017	0.014	-21.4%
Gail	1474	4.270	4.190	-1.9%	1.340	1.460	8.2%
Gail	1560	0.739	0.813	9.1%	0.016	0.012	-33.3%
Gail	1651	2.290	2.460	6.9%	0.675	0.658	-2.6%
Gail	1668	6.780	6.880	1.5%	2.840	3.680	22.8%
Lake	1786	0.920	0.936	1.7%	0.066	0.087	24.1%
Lake	1788	0.382	0.379	-0.8%	0.051	0.052	1.9%
Lake	1796	0.615	0.656	6.3%	0.119	0.150	20.7%
Lake	1856	3.820	3.930	2.8%	0.076	0.067	-13.4%
Lake	1898	3.020	3.150	4.1%	0.880	0.762	-15.5%

(Source: Naas, 2020b)

9.1.2 Petrographic Studies

Prior to field work, reference rock samples from the 2012 Thane Minerals work program, held in storage at CME's field office in Vavenby BC, were reviewed, from which a representative suite of samples were submitted for petrographic description. The purpose of the study was to create a reference library to aid in geological mapping. A total of 24 samples from locations throughout the Property were selected and submitted for petrographic descriptions. Samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics with descriptions completed by Dr. Craig Leitch (Leitch, 2020a).

9.2 2020 PHASE 2 PROGRAM

Between July 3 to August 27, 2020, an exploration program was undertaken on the Property by Interra. A helicopter-supported base camp was setup at the Cathedral Area. Full details of the program are reported in Naas and Gordon (2020) and are summarized here. The objectives of the work program were to:

- identify areas within the Cathedral and Cirque areas that warrant testing by diamond drilling; and,
- investigate some of the known areas of copper and gold mineralization to:
    - obtain a better understanding on the controls on mineralization; and
    - expand the mineralization footprint.

To fulfill these objectives, the following work was completed:

- stream sediment sampling (3 samples);
- grid establishment (18.05 line-km) and soil sampling (610 samples);
- rock sampling (203 samples);
- petrographic studies (17 samples);
- induced polarization (IP) surveying (12.5 line-km);
- geological mapping; and,
- development of a geological model.

9.2.1 Silt Geochemistry

Three (3) silt samples were collected from three drainages along the south facing slope of the Osilinka River, with two samples bracketing the Cirque Area. No significant results were returned from two of the three silt samples. One sample returned elevated copper and molybdenum values (213 ppm Cu and 3.57 ppm Mo). (Figure 9-1).

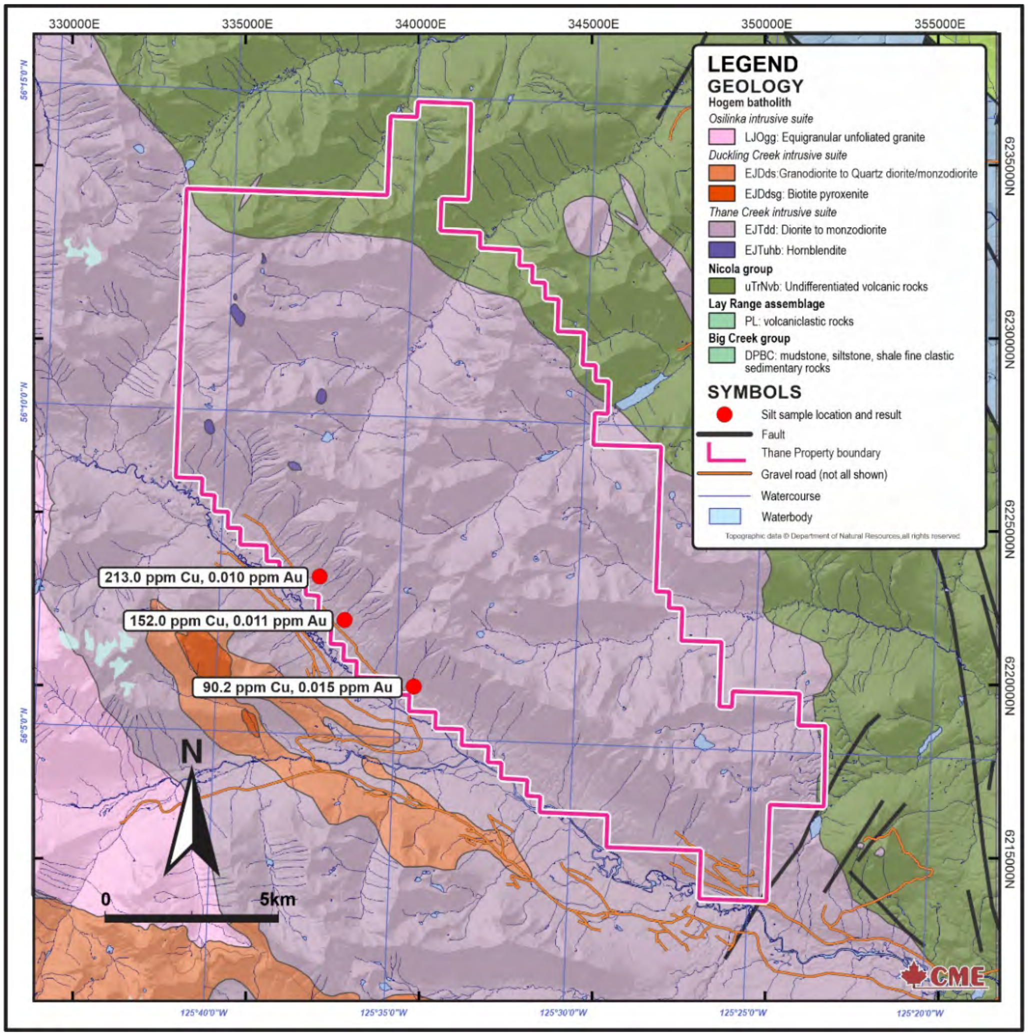

Figure 9-1 Silt Sample Locations
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

9.2.2 Soil Geochemistry

A total of 18.05 line-km of grid was established at Property, with 14.6 km in 8 lines at the Cathedral Area (Figures 9-2 to 9-3), a single line of 1.5 km at the Cirque Area (Figure 9-4), and two lines totaling 1.95 km at the Mat Area (Figure 9-5).

Table 9-2 Summary of grid and soil sampling

Area	Line	Station Start	Station End	Distance (m)	Station Spacing (m)	No. Stations	No. Soil Samples
Cathedral	4600N	6500E	7400E	900	25	37	35
	4700N	6500E	7400E	900	25	37	34
	5000N	6550E	7300E	750	25	31	28
	5200N	5800E	8400E	2600	25	105	92
	5300N	6000E	8400E	2400	25	97	96
	5400N	6000E	8400E	2400	25	97	91
	5500N	6100E	8400E	2300	25	93	91
	6350E	4900N	5800N	900	50	20	18
	6650E	4400N	5850N	1450	50	27	22
Cirque	17400N	4500E	6000E	1500	50	31	29
Mat	23900N	4500E	5250E	750	25	31	29
	24000N	4800E	6000E	1200	25	49	45

(*Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

Cathedral Area

At Cathedral, east-west trending lines were oriented at 080° Az (Lines 46N – 55N) with two north-south trending cross lines oriented at 040° Az. (L6350E) and 170° Az (L6650E). Stations were established at 25 metres intervals for the east-west trending lines and at 50 metres for the north-south trending lines.

Results of soil sampling in Cathedral Area were found to delineate six anomalous zones, termed Areas A through F. Soil sample results are presented in Figures 9-2 (Copper) and 9-3 (Gold). A summary of results for each anomalous area is presented below:

- Area A is located to the far west of the most northerly lines (L52N to L55N, 6350E to end of lines in the west). The highest copper value of 2230 ppm Cu is returned from L53N 6325E and is bracketed on both sides with 551 ppm and 591 ppm Cu. Nearby rock sampling has returned up to 2.0% Cu and 0.265 ppm Au (sample 1286). The highest gold value from the soil sampling program was returned from L52N 6075E of 5.99 ppm Au. This is located proximal to a gold-copper stockwork which has returned up to 2.52% Cu and 1.355 ppm Au (sample 2027). At L55N, along the base of the cliff where a series of north-south trending sheeted fractures and veins of chalcopyrite occur, a continuous copper soil anomaly occurs for 150 metres with values ranging from 640 ppm to 1990 ppm Cu (6150E to 6300E).
- Area B occurs at the western end of the lower valley, at the base of the ridge that separates the upper terrace from the valley floor. This zone is narrow and extends approximately 550 metres from L55N (6625E - 6800E) to L50N (6550E) with copper and gold values up to 1915 ppm Cu (L50N 6550E) and 0.566 ppm Au (L55N 6700E). This anomaly closely matches the mineralized potassic altered quartz monzonite body that have been mapped at the Cathedral Area.
- Area C is located at the base of the main south facing valley wall on L55. This zone is well defined by an arsenic anomaly from L55N 6875E to 7100E, with up to 65.8 ppm As. The Pinnacle Showing, located approximately 700 metres to the north on the other

side of the hill, returned numerous samples with over limits in arsenic accompanied by high grade gold values (sample 1255: >10,000 ppm As, 13.0 g/t Au).

- Area D is the largest anomalous zone and occurs at the eastern end of all the valley lines (L52N - L55N) from 7600E to 8200E and is approximately 600 metres by 500 metres in size. A significant arsenic anomaly, returning up to 65.8 ppm As (L55N 6950E), is defined along L55N and extends southward across all lines. Although the copper anomaly is not as extensive as arsenic, it is traceable from L55N to L53N with up to 645 ppm Cu (L53N 7875E). As copper decreases to the south, gold increases, with values up to 0.954 ppm Au (L53N 7625E).
- Area E occur in the most southerly lines associated with the Gully Showing, up to 1,865 ppm Cu and 0.173 ppm Au was returned from L46N 6600E. This is a narrow zone covering both L46N and L47N.
- Area F is a 100-metre-long zone located at the eastern end of L47N that returned up to 351 ppm Cu (L47N 7100E) and 1.26 ppm Au (L47N 7275E).

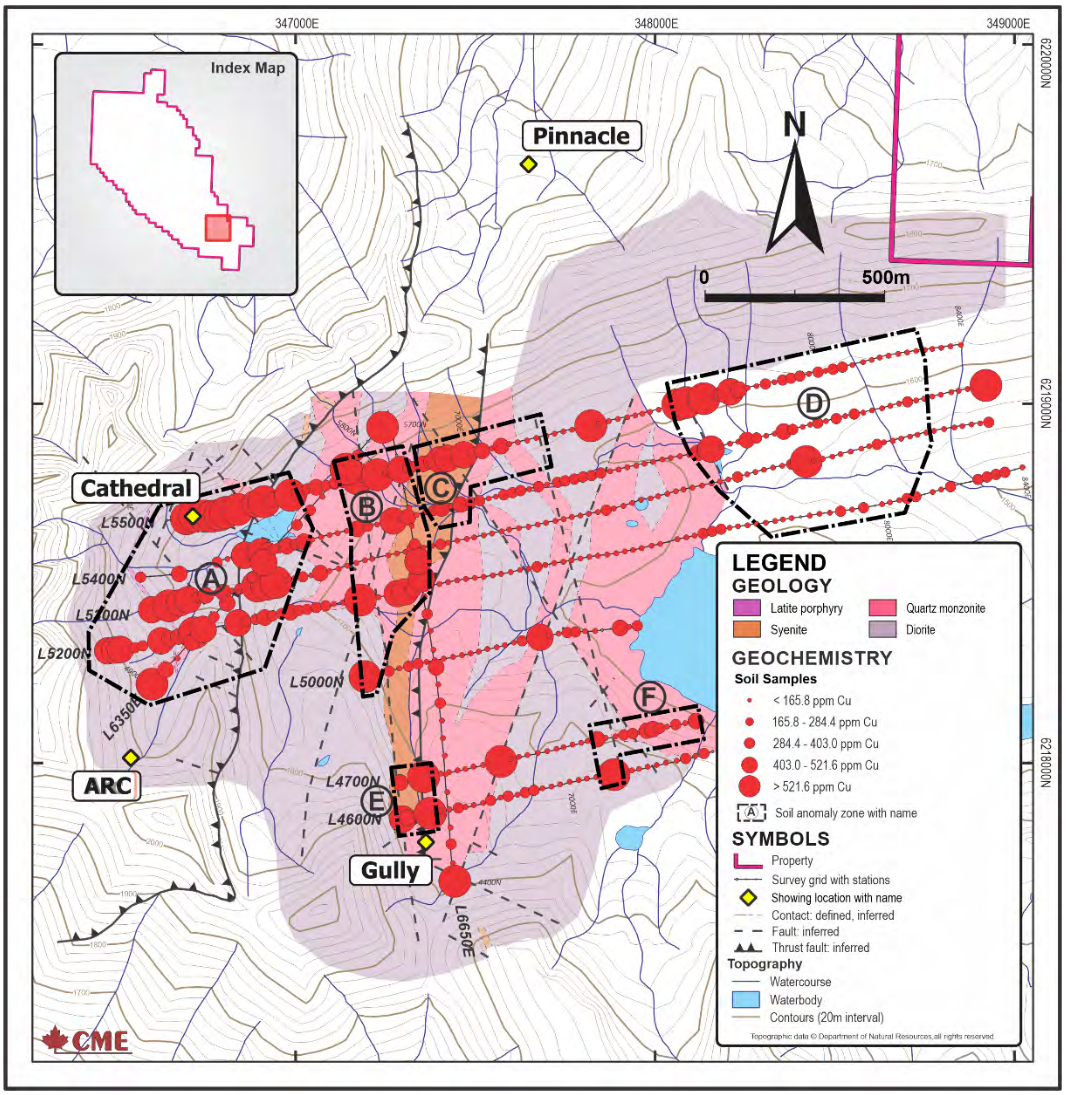

Figure 9-2 Geochemical Sampling Results, Copper, Cathedral Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

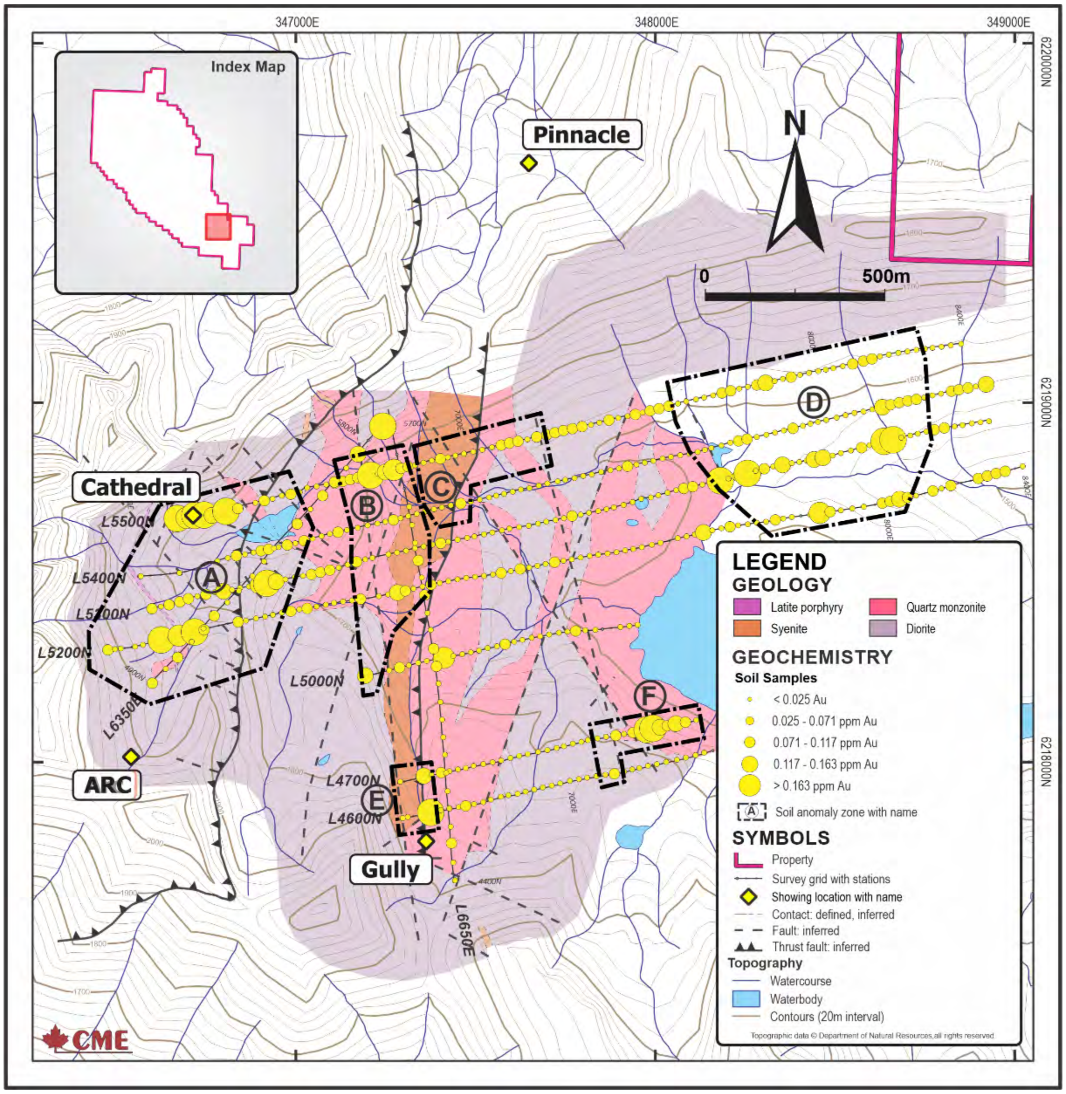

Figure 9-3 Geochemical Sampling Results, Gold, Cathedral Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Cirque Area

At Cirque, a single line was established at 065° Az with stations set every 50 metres (Figure 9-4).

Anomalous levels of copper were returned from both ends of the survey line. In the north, station 5900E returned the highest copper value of 623 ppm Cu. At the southern end, the most southerly two stations returned 376 ppm and 469 ppm Cu (4550E and 4500E respectively). Approximately 100 metres and 170 metres up slope from station 4500E, rock samples returned 0.11% Cu and 0.013 g/t Au (sample 2314) and 1.5% Cu and 1.07 g/t Au (sample 2355), respectively. No arsenic or gold anomalies were identified along the single grid line.

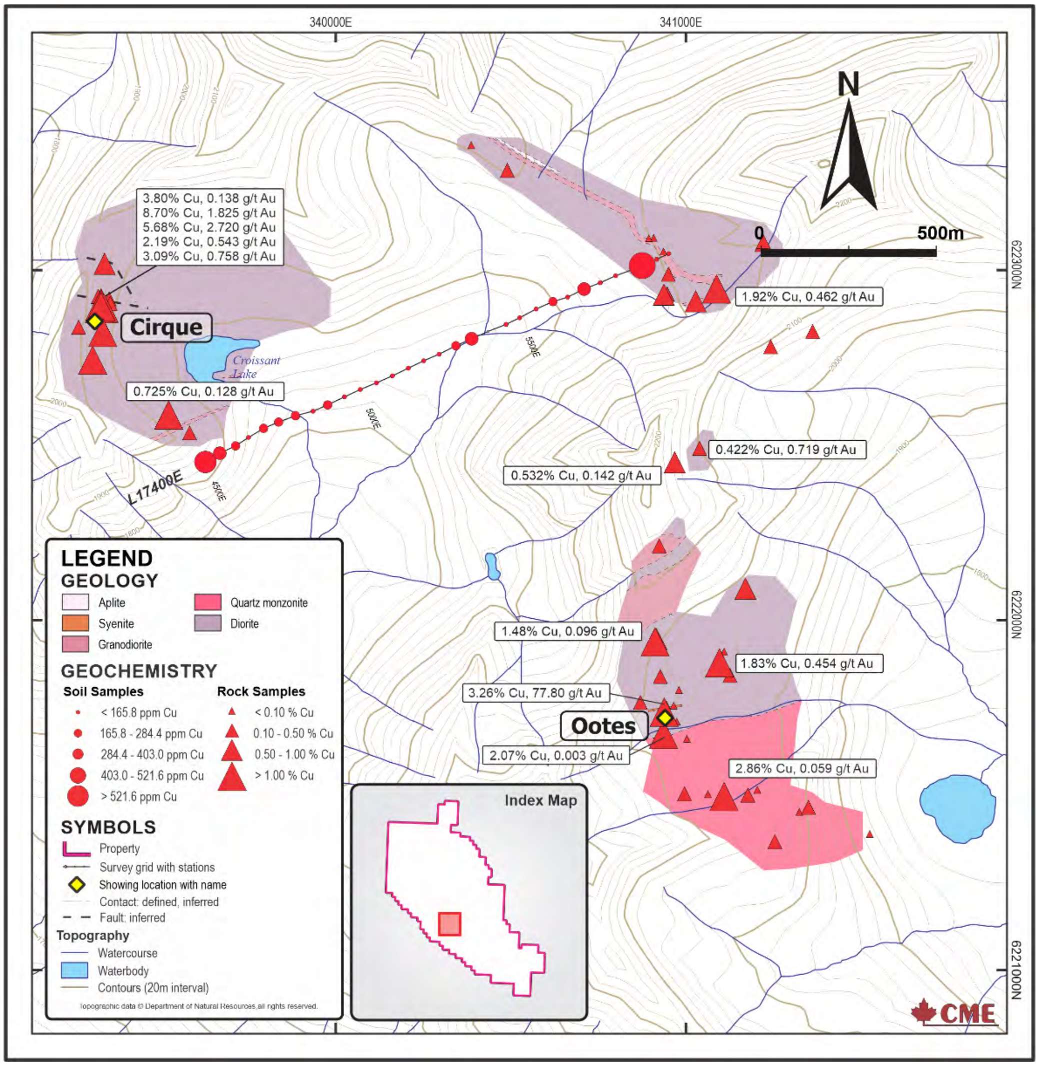

Figure 9-4 Geology, Rock and Soil Sampling Results, Cirque Area
With selected copper/gold rock results *(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)*

Mat Area

At the Mat Area, lines were established at 060° Az with stations set at 25 metres. Due to extreme topographic relief, one line was changed mid distance to 030° Az, allowing the line to follow the crest of the ridge (Figure 9-5).

A single station high for of 397 ppm Cu was returned from L240N 5250N. Although no anomalous gold results were returned from this area, a significant arsenic anomaly was returned in the eastern part of the L240N. The second line (L239N) did not extend up to this area, so the boundaries to this anomaly are not known. Two distinct arsenic anomalies are defined from L240N from stations 5525E to 5650E (up to 58.7 ppm As) and from station 5925E to end of line 6000E (up to 70.7 ppm As). These two arsenic anomalies straddle a magnetic high that was returned from the airborne geophysical surveys by both Geotech and Geoscience BC (Figure 9-6). It is unclear what relationship this anomaly may have with the silver bearing quartz veins of the Mat Showing, which are located approximately 750 metres to the northwest. No anomalous silver values were returned.

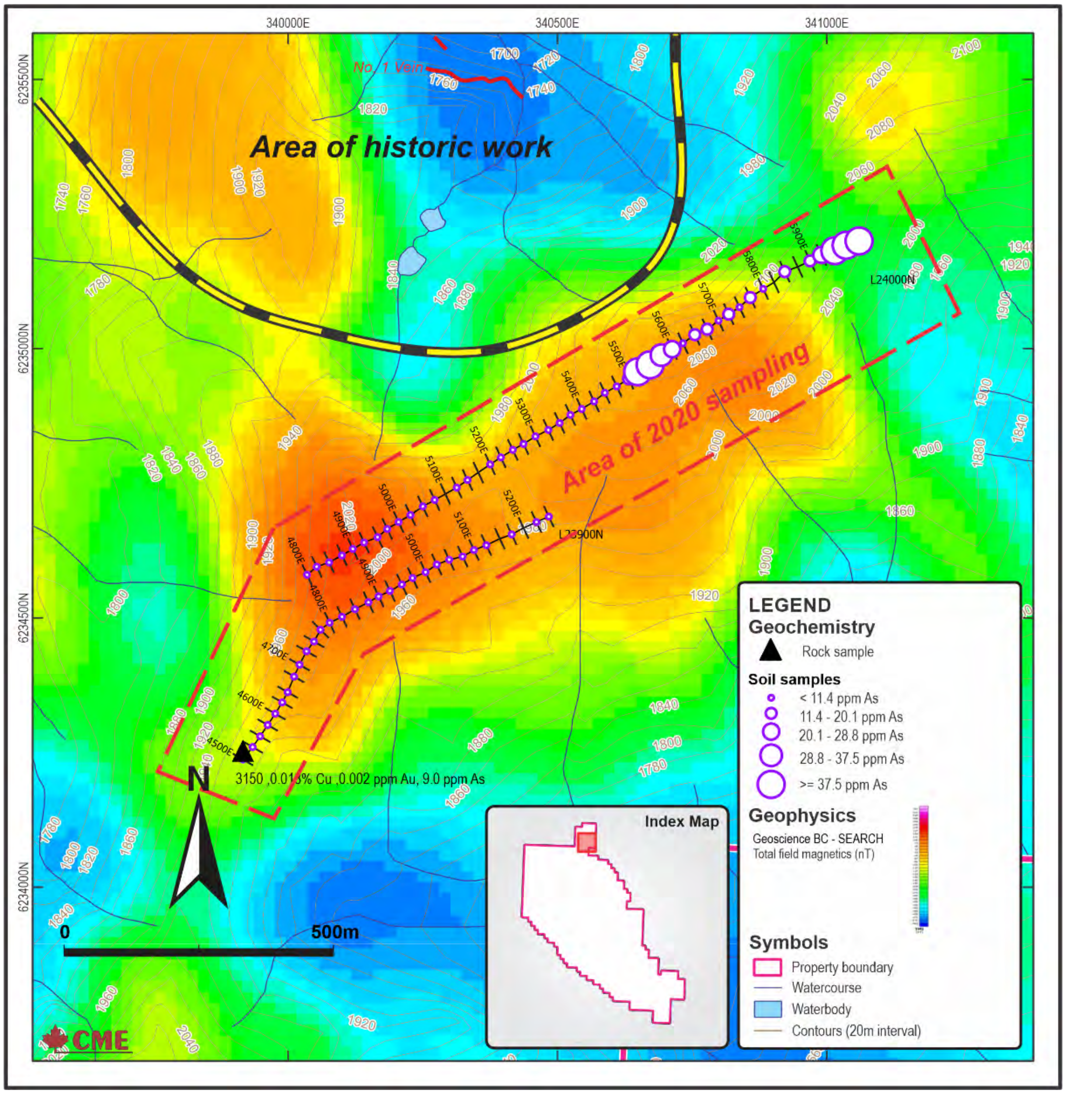

Figure 9-5 Soil and Rock Sampling Results, Arsenic, Mat Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

9.2.3 Rock Geochemistry

A total of 203 rock samples were collected from the Property during the 2020 field season Samples were collected from the various areas of the property as part of the mapping program. A breakdown of the sample source locations is presented in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 Rock sampling summary

Study Area	Float	Grab-Outcrop	Chip-Outcrop	Total Samples
Cathedral (Main)	9	70	13	92
Cathedral (M4O)	2	14	0	16
Cirque	8	65	1	74
Lake	3	17	0	20
Mat	0	1	0	1
Total	**22**	**167**	**14**	**203**

(*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

The Cathedral (M4O) study area represents an area north of the main Cathedral Area that was the site of preliminary mapping and prospecting.

Cathedral Area

Rock sampling in the main part of the Cathedral area has returned anomalous copper and/or gold results. Rock sample results (>0.3% Cu) from Naas and Gordon (2020) are presented in Table 9-4 (float and grab). Rock samples that returned >0.3 % Cu represent 12% of all samples Interra collected. A further 22 samples returned copper grades between 0.1% and 0.3%. A complete list of chip samples is presented in Table 9-5. Sample locations in the main Cathedral Area are shown in Figures 9-6.

Table 9-4 Rock samples results >0.3% Cu, Cathedral Area

Sample No.	Area	UTM Zone 10 North		Results			
		Northing	Easting	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
2298	Cathedral	6218976	347300	2.320	0.722	24.1	36.4
2258	Cathedral South	6218308	346879	5.930	2.490	11.9	6.2
2275	Cathedral South	6218351	346629	0.462	0.015	1.7	7.5
2288	Cathedral South	6218177	346489	0.334	0.188	1.8	1.2
2291	Cathedral South	6218332	346603	0.429	0.294	3.7	16.9
2351	Cathedral South	6218393	346749	0.597	0.010	1.4	4.7
2276	Gully	6217503	347506	4.510	0.115	13.6	2.3
2305	East of Gully	6218060	347947	0.377	0.876	1.9	55.6
3119	East of Gully	6218038	348024	3.020	5.090	6.6	45.0
2267	Ridgeline northeast of Cathedral	6219481	348485	0.422	0.026	0.5	3.4
2417	M40 mapsheet	6219921	344534	0.500	0.014	7.2	27.0
3145	M40 mapsheet	6219927	345166	0.997	0.018	7.7	1.5
3148	M40 mapsheet	6219675	345186	0.647	0.054	23.8	5.6

(*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

Table 9-5 Chip sample results, Cathedral Area

Sample No.	Area	UTM Zone 10 North		Width	Results			
		Northing	Easting		Cu	Au	Ag	Mo
				(m)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
2254				0.30	0.032	0.006	0.2	5.1
2255	Arc	6218012	346540	0.43	3.600	0.555	7.1	183.5
2256				0.90	0.165	0.037	0.2	4.1
2263				0.40	0.033	0.024	0.1	2.6
2264	Cathedral	6218780	346720	1.50	0.093	0.223	0.7	71.5
2265				0.35	0.036	0.008	0.0	1.7
2269	Gully	6218216	347821	1.25	0.107	0.588	1.5	19.2
2278	Cathedral	6218974	347092	0.45	0.014	0.005	0.3	22.0
2280				1.30	0.313	0.070	1.5	46.5
2281	Cathedral	6218933	347141	0.80	0.119	0.014	0.3	1.8
2282				0.80	0.692	0.181	3.5	5.7
2286	Cathedral	6218502	346493	0.60	0.067	0.269	1.1	310.0
2306	Gully	6218068	347978	1.50	0.052	3.930	3.8	51.0

(*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

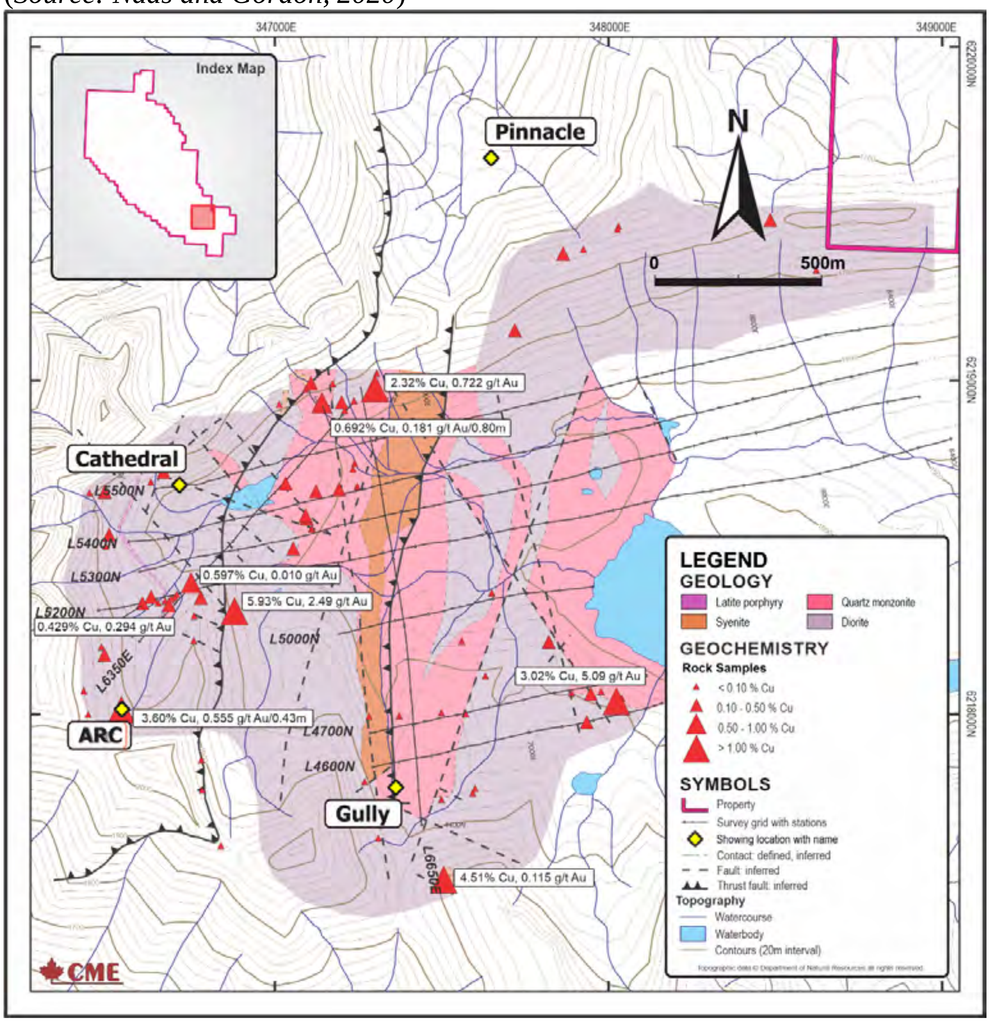

Figure 9-6 Geology and Rock Sampling Results, Cathedral Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Cirque Area

Rock sampling in the Cirque area also returned anomalous copper and/or gold results. Rock sample results (>0.3% Cu) from Naas and Gordon (2020) are presented in Table 9-6. These samples represent 39% of the Interra samples collected (29 of 74). Sample locations are shown in Figure 9-4.

Table 9-6 Selected rock sample results, Cirque Area

Sample No.	UTM Zone 10 North		Results			
	Northing	Easting	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
2313	6222586	339523	0.725	0.128	3.7	1.8
2314	6222586	339523	1.500	1.070	6.6	41.4
2317	6222743	339306	5.410	0.690	18.5	228.0
2318	6222891	339338	3.800	0.138	22.0	3.4
2319	6222892	339338	8.700	1.825	29.8	10.4
2320	6222894	339330	0.355	0.047	0.9	2.4
2321	6222890	339325	5.680	2.720	26.0	6.3
2324	6223018	339340	0.957	0.379	22.6	26.7
2326	6221839	340927	0.411	0.041	2.3	1.9
2361	6223082	341221	0.341	0.062	2.5	3.9
2362	6222946	341088	1.920	0.462	8.7	1.5
2363	6222911	341028	0.770	0.063	3.3	8.7
2365	6222491	341039	0.422	0.719	6.0	341.0
2366	6222451	340968	0.532	0.142	14.7	454.0
3103	6221878	341096	1.830	0.454	7.4	201.0
3109	6221674	340936	2.070	0.003	0.7	1.4
3116	6222930	340937	0.565	0.097	2.2	1.4
3133	6221504	340996	0.385	0.094	2.4	24.9
3135	6221496	341109	2.860	0.059	12.3	24.2
3140	6221465	341350	0.403	0.162	2.7	9.2
3302	6222896	339326	2.190	0.543	11.3	6.6
3303	6222895	339330	3.090	0.758	27.5	8.6
3304	6222822	339335	1.125	0.156	20.3	29.8
3305	6222770*	339314	3.460	1.495	13.1	35.9
3307	6221929	340908	0.910	0.024	5.5	2.9
3308	6221938	340912	1.480	0.096	12.0	0.9
3309	6221946	340916	0.517	0.297	4.8	159.0
3310	6222090	341170	0.635	0.093	1.5	1.3
3312	6222825	341362	0.367	0.105	3.2	5320.0

* Sample 3305's Northing coordinate is missing a digit in the source report (*Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020*); the present Northing value was obtained from the geological database, which was supplied to the author by Interra.

Lake Area

Rock sampling in the Lake area returned five anomalous copper (>0.1% Cu) and gold (>0.1 g/t ppm) results from 20 total samples. Rock sample results from Naas and Gordon (2020) are presented in Table 9-7. Sample locations in the Lake Area are shown in Figures 9-7.

Table 9-7 Anomalous rock sample results, Lake Area

Sample No.	UTM Zone 10 North		Results			
	Northing	Easting	Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
2327	6231410	335319	0.117	0.026	0.66	1.88
2369	6232164	336108	0.227	0.209	1.55	1.61
2370	6232155	336152	0.126	0.019	10.95	0.46
2374	6230376	336172	0.021	0.263	0.22	5.74
2407	6231730	335184	0.132	0.016	0.27	0.56

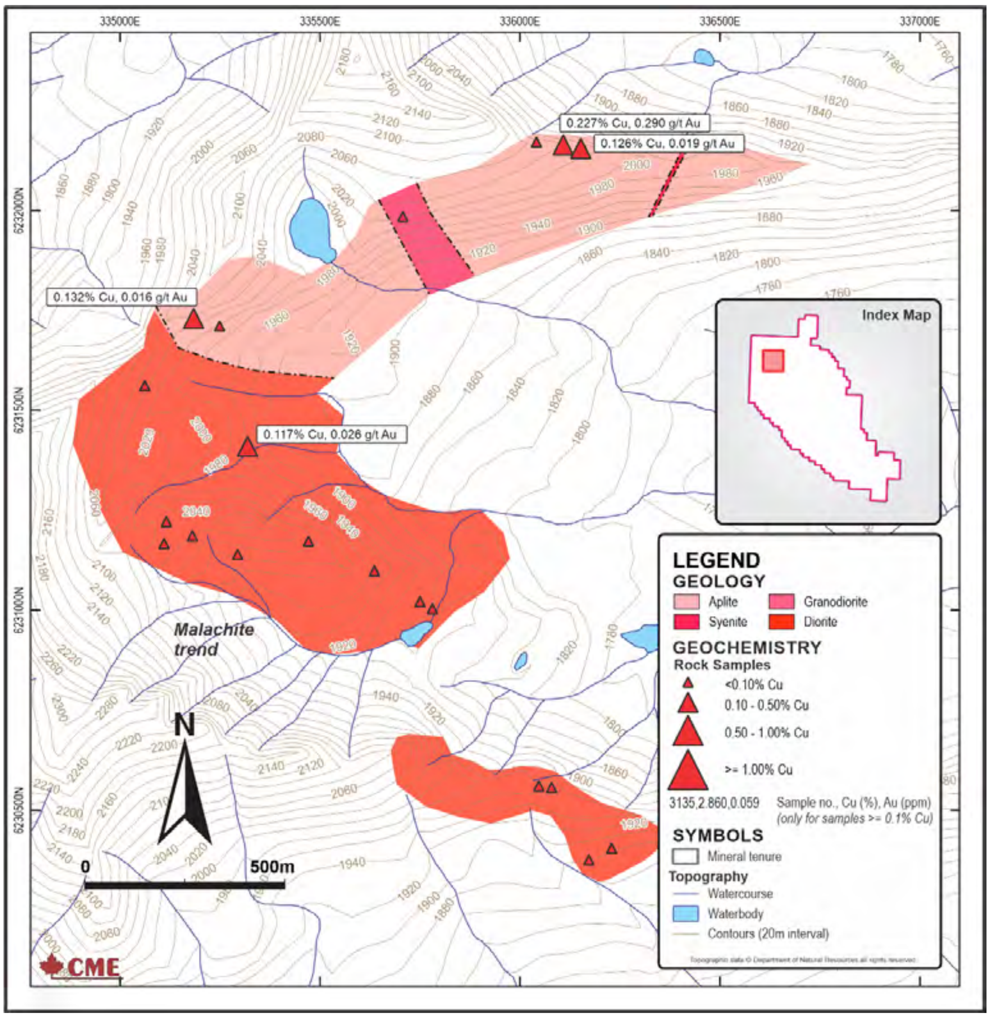

Figure 9-7 Geology and Rock Sampling Results, Lake Area
(*Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

Mat Area

A single rock sample was collected in the Mat area at the western end of soil line L23900N (see Figure 9-5). No significant base or precious metals were returned from this sample.

9.2.4 Petrographic Studies

Upon the conclusion of field work, 17 rock samples were selected for petrographic studies. All petrographic description were carried out by Dr. Craig Leitch of Vancouver Petrographics (Leitch, 2020b). Petrographic reports were done in support of the development of the geological model and library.

9.2.5 Induced Polarization Survey

A total of 12.5 km of induced polarization (IP) surveying was undertaken on the Property: Eleven (11) line-km at the Cathedral Area (Figure 9-8) and 1.5 line-km at the Cirque Area (see Figure 9-4). The 2020 survey of the Cathedral Area was intended to expand on 2019 IP surveying to the north and south. The survey was contracted to and carried out by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited of Coquitlam, BC.

Cathedral

At Cathedral, 3.3 km of surveying utilizing 25-meter *a*-spacing (electrode spacing) was undertaken on lines L47N, L53N and L55N. These lines had been surveyed previously by Thane Minerals in 2019 utilizing a 100-meter *a*-spacing. The tighter *a*-spacing was selected to obtain greater definition of the narrow structures identified in the 2019 survey (Naas, 2020b). All new lines were surveyed using a 100 *a*-spacing, which included L50N, L52N, L6350E and L6650E. Due to the steep walls that bound the western ends of the survey lines, two cross lines were established. L6350E is located at the western ends of L52N-L55N and is oriented 040° Az. The second cross line (L6650E) was established at the western ends of L46N-L47N and is oriented at 355° Az.

Anomaly cHA (Figure 9-9) is situated in the southern portion of the survey grid. This feature was initially identified in 2019. In 2020, the southern extent of line 6650E which was orthogonal to the historic lines also partially resolved this chargeability feature associated with a moderate resistivity. The feature however remains open to the southwest.

Anomaly cHB is in the northwest corner of the main survey grid. This feature was also identified with the 2019 survey. The combined results of the 2019/2012, shows a plug like feature potentially elongated in a north-westerly orientation. The chargeability feature is associated with a discrete resistivity plug, and likely of interest.

Anomaly cHC is in the north-central portion of the survey area. This north-south trending feature has a strike of some 500 meters and remains open in the south. The anomaly appears to diminish going north. The feature is also associated with broad zone of elevated resistivity and is proximal to known mineralization. The axis illustrated below represents the most intense and continuous feature in what is a likely a series of discrete north south features going to the east.

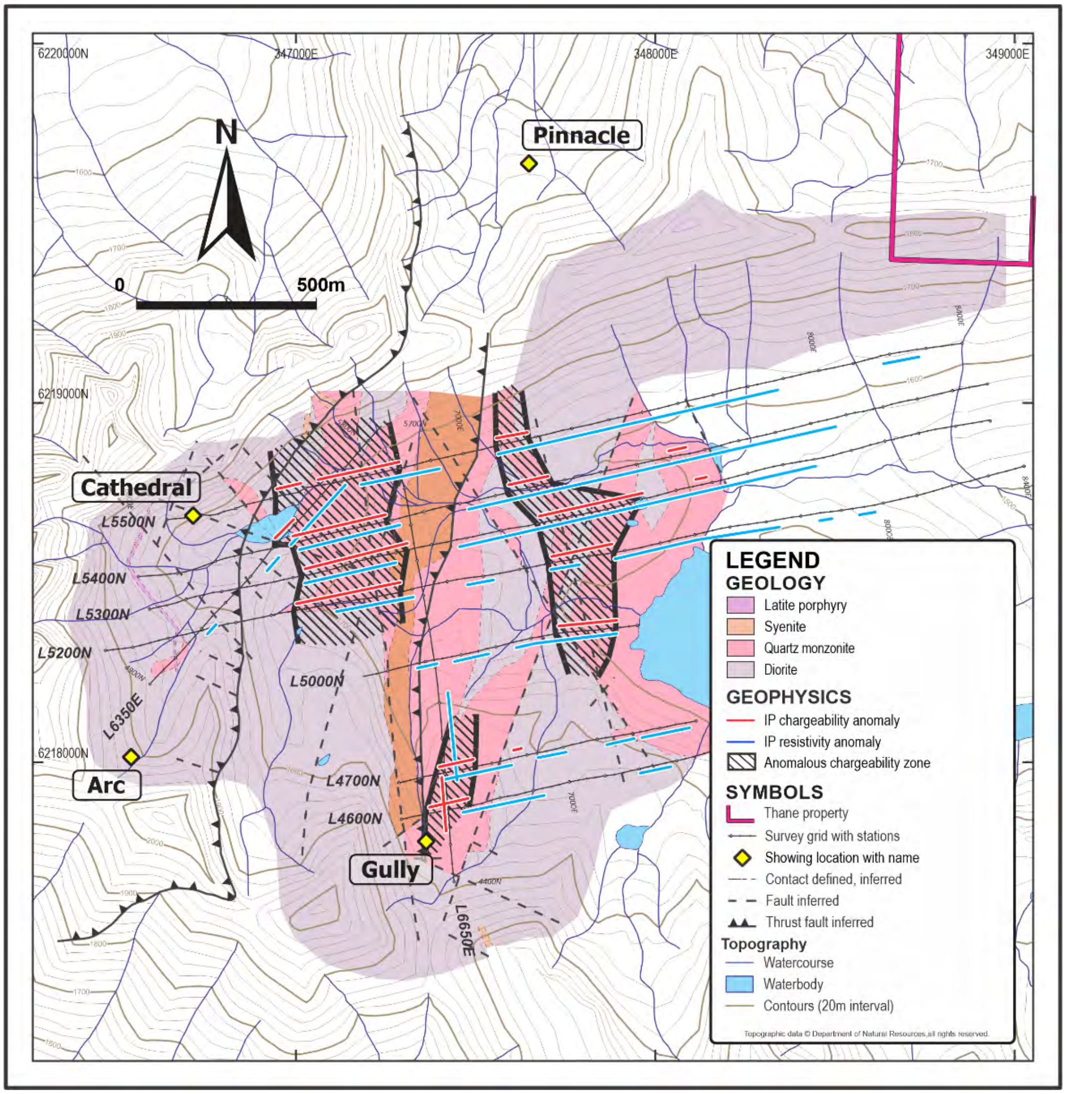

Figure 9-8 IP Survey, Chargeability and Resistivity, Cathedral Area
(*Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020*)

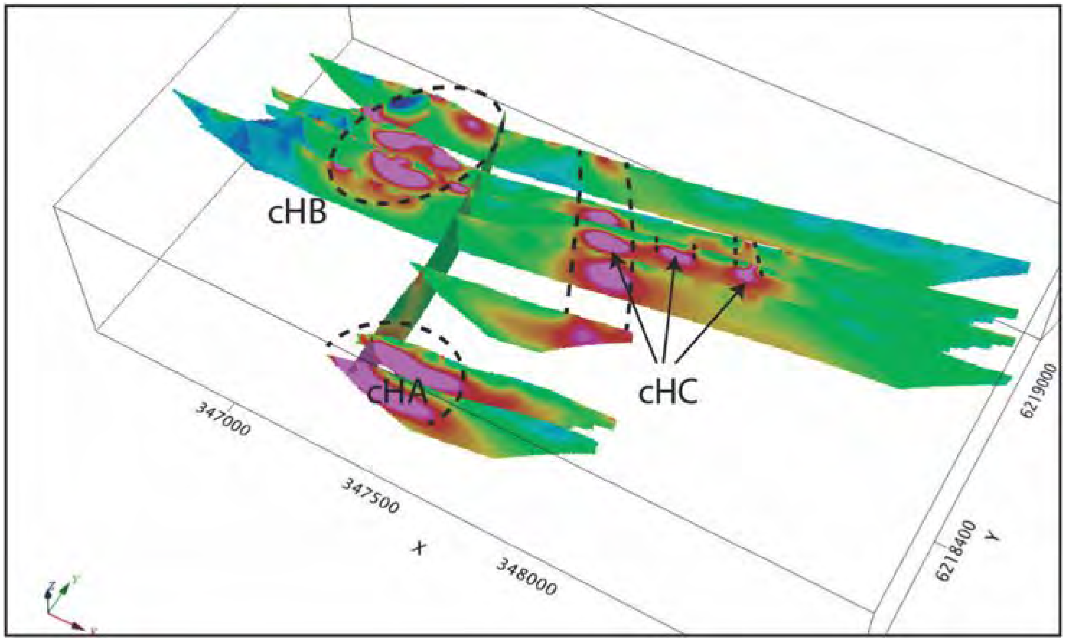

Figure 9-9 3D view of the modelled chargeability
(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020)

<u>Cirque</u>

A single reconnaissance line was conducted at the Cirque Area along the established survey line for soil sampling. No significant features of interest were reported.

9.2.6 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping was undertaken at the Cathedral, Cirque, and Lake Areas at a scale of 1:2,000. A brief summary of each area mapped is included below. Much of the current geological knowledge based on the mapping program has been previously summarized in Section 7.0.

<u>Cathedral Area</u>

The Cathedral area is wholly located within the Hogem batholith. Mapping identified lithological units that are correlative to recent regional-scale mapping completed by Ootes *et al* (2019, 2020) to the north and west of the Property and include lithological units (from oldest to youngest) within the Thane Creek, Duckling Creek, Mesilinka and Osilinka plutonic suites of rocks.

Mapping continued to confirm the potential for significant alteration and mineralization related to an alkalic Cu-Au porphyry and emplacement of the syenite intrusive phase, interpreted to be of the Duckling Creek suite of rocks. Late phase K-feldspar granitic lithologies from the Mesilinka and Osilinka in addition to latite porphyry occur throughout the Cathedral Area as localized plugs and dykes that cross-cut earlier Cu-Au alkali-porphyry related alteration and associated mineralization (Naas and Gordon, 2020).

Current mapped lithology of the Cathedral Area is presented in Figures 9-2, 9-3, 9-6 and 9-8. Mapped alteration of the Cathedral Area is presented in Figure 9-10 below.

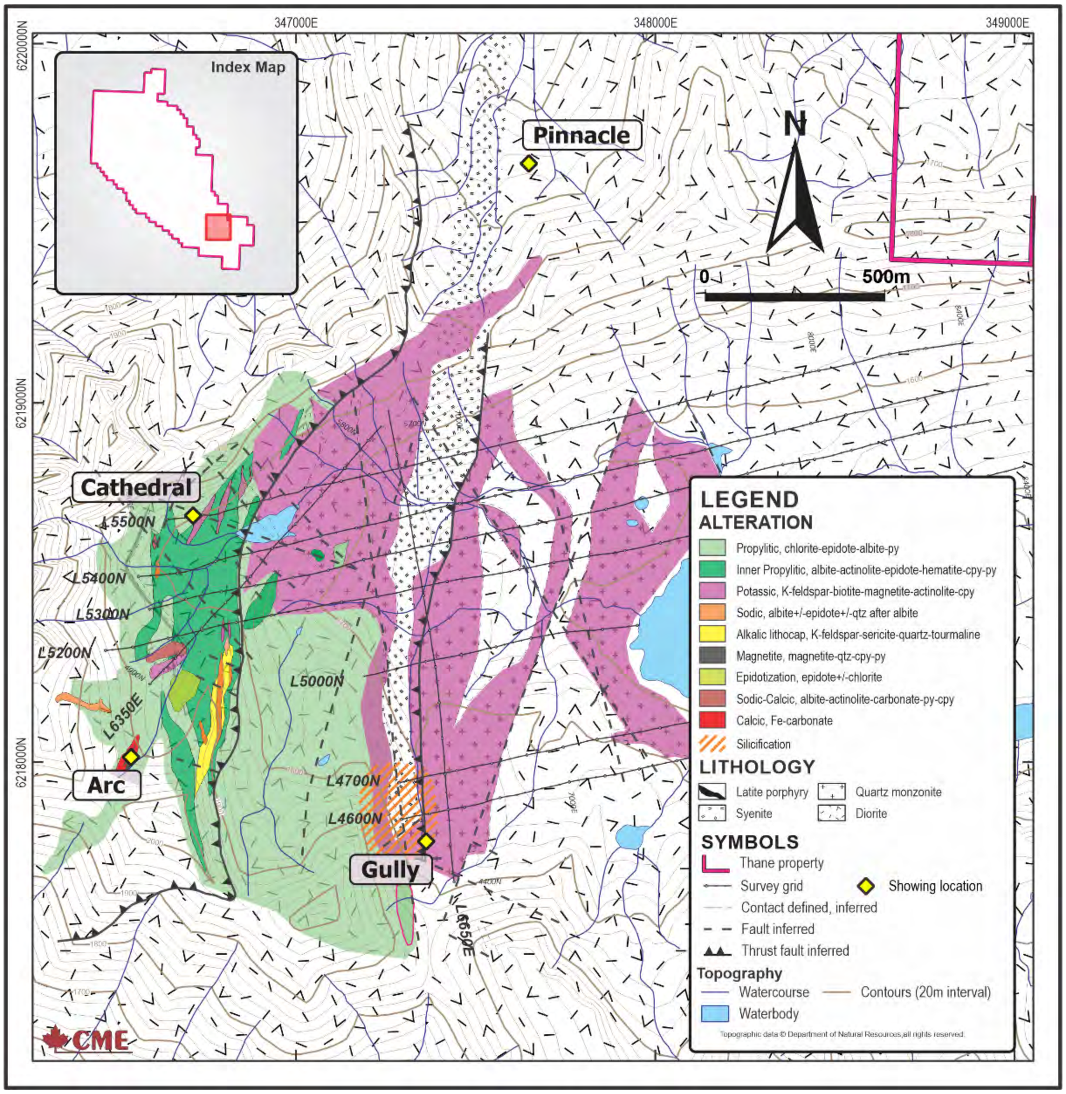

Figure 9-10 Mapped Alteration, Cathedral Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Cirque Area

Surface mapping was completed in the Cirque Area and at the western margin of the Gail Area. Moderately foliated and often xenolithic diorite to monzodiorite lithological units within the Thane Creek suite are intruded locally by granodiorite and pegmatitic K-feldspar-quartz-hornblende dykes and veins within the Mesilinka suite. Current mapped geology of the Cirque Area can be found in Figure 9-4.

Lake Area

Like the Cathedral Area, the Lake Area is wholly located within the Hogem batholith and includes the Thane Creek, Duckling Creek and Mesilinka plutonic suites of rocks as well as latite porphyry from the late porphyry sheets.

Surface mapping in the Lake Area encountered hornblendite, diorite and monzodiorite lithological units intruded locally by monzodiorite, alkali granitic aplites and late plagioclase porphyritic dykes. The area is separated by an east-west trending valley that contains monzodiorite on the north side and diorite on the south. Hornblendite occurs at the head of the valley intermingled and proximal to northwest-southeast trending shears that seemingly separate the diorite and monzodiorite at the head of the valley. Current mapped geology of the Lake Area can be found in Figure 9-7.

10.0 DRILLING

As of the effective date of this report, no drilling has been undertaken by Interra on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION

11.1.1 2020 Phase I

Rock Samples

The rock samples selected for sample verification program of historical (2012-2018) rock sampling had been originally prepared by ALS using standard rock samples preparation techniques. These prepared pulp samples had since been stored at CME's field office in Vavenby, BC. Due to the length of time in storage, the selected rock sample pulps were homogenized at ALS prior to check analysis. Homogenization involves pouring the pulp sample into a small plastic vial, which are placed into holders and then into a mechanical rolling machine. The samples are blended until they are completely homogenized.

A total of 16 samples were selected from the 310 samples originally submitted to Activation Laboratories s in 2012, which represents approximately 5% of the sample population. These check samples were submitted to ALS for multi-element (ICP-MS) and gold analysis.

Soil Samples

Historical soil samples were prepared for analysis by ALS using the soil or sediment preparation method (ALS code PREP-41). The entire sample is dried at <60°C and then dry-sieved using a 180-micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen.

11.1.2 2020 Phase 2

Field

Rock samples collected in the field were placed in polyethylene sample bags and secured with flagging tape. Samples were described in the field prior to dispatch. All rock, soil, and silt samples were transported by CME personnel from the field to CME's field office in Vavenby, BC. Rock samples were cut by rock saw with one half delivered to ALS Minerals (ALS) of North Vancouver, BC for sample preparation and analysis while the other half of the sample was retained for future reference.

Sample numbers used to identify silt, soil and rock samples included a barcode that allowed for each sample to be scanned and documented prior to shipping to ALS.

Analytical Laboratory

Rock Samples

At the laboratory, rock sample were logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70% passing a 2 mm screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing 75 microns. Rock sample pulps (certified reference materials) were homogenized as previously described above.

Soil and Silt Samples

Soil and silt samples were dried and then dry-sieved using a 180-micron screen. The plus fraction is retained unless disposal is requested.

11.2 SAMPLE ANALYSES

Multi-element and gold analyses were performed on all samples from both phases of work. Samples returning over-limits in precious and base metals were subsequently assayed for those elements. To complement the petrographic study, selected samples were also subject to whole rock analysis.

Multi-element ICP Analyses (ALS Method Code: ME-MS41)

A prepared sample (0.50 g) is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten 25 and diluted accordingly. Samples are then analyzed by ICP-MS for the remaining suite of elements. The analytical results are corrected for inter element spectral interferences.

Gold Analyses (ALS Method Code: Au-ICP21)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven after which 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with demineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

Copper Assay (ALS Method Code: ME-OG46)

A prepared sample (0.4 g) is digested with concentrated nitric acid for 90 minutes in a graphite heating block. The resulting solution is diluted with concentrated hydrochloric acid before cooling to room temperature. The samples are diluted in a volumetric flask (100 or 250) mL with demineralized water and analyzed using atomic absorption spectrometry.

ICP-AES is the default finish technique for ME-OG46. However, under some conditions and at the discretion of the laboratory an AA finish may be substituted.

Precious Metals Assay (ALS Method Code: ME-GRA21 & ME-GRA22)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents in order to produce a lead button. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled to remove the lead. The remaining gold and silver bead is parted in dilute nitric acid, annealed and weighed a gold/ Silver, if requested, is then determined by the difference in weights.

Whole Rock Analysis (ALS Method Code: ME-ICP06)

A prepared sample (0.100 g) is added to lithium metaborate/lithium tetraborate flux, mixed well and fused in a furnace at 1000°C. The resulting melt is then cooled and dissolved in 100 mL of 4% nitric acid/2% hydrochloric acid. This solution is then analyzed by ICP-AES and the results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences. Oxide concentration is calculated from the determined elemental concentration and the result is reported in that format.

11.3 QA/QC

11.3.1 2020 Phase 1

A quality control protocol was implemented by for historical rock and soil geochemical samples submitted for analytical work. This consisted of one standard reference inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of approximately one certified reference for every 35 rock samples and one certified reference for every 100 soil samples.

Certified reference materials (CRM) were obtained from CDN Resource Labs of Delta, BC as prepackaged in 60-gram samples. The CRM's, CDN-CM-27 and CDN-CM-25 are both certified for copper and gold with the former used for rock samples and the latter for soils samples.

Analytical results of both CRM's demonstrated acceptable copper and gold values (Naas, 2020).

11.3.2 2020 Phase 2

A quality control protocol was implemented for soil and rock samples collected during this phase of work. No quality control protocol is reported for the silt sampling other than routine control samples inserted by the analytical laboratory.

Soil Samples

Prior to submission of soil samples to the analytical laboratory, a certified reference material (CRM) was inserted into the sample sequence approximately once every 100 samples. The CRM was obtained from CDN Resource Labs of Delta, BC as prepackaged 60-gram samples. The CRM, CDN-CGS-12 is certified for copper and gold. Results of analysis demonstrated acceptable results for both copper and gold (Naas and Gordon, 2020).

Rock Samples

Prior to submission of rock samples to the analytical laboratory, a certified reference material (CRM) was inserted into the sample sequence approximately once every 50 samples. The CRM was also obtained from CDN Resource Labs of Delta, BC as prepackaged 60-gram samples. The CRM, CDN-CM-1 is certified for copper, gold, and molybdenum. Results of analysis demonstrated acceptable results for all three elements (Naas and Gordon, 2020).

11.4 SECURITY

While in the field, all samples were under the direct control of CME personnel. CME personnel also transported and delivered all samples to the CME field office in Vavenby, BC. At the field office, rock samples were split by rock saw with a portion retained for future reference. From the field office, all samples were delivered by CME personnel to ALS Minerals. All sample pulps have been returned from ALS and are stored at the CME field office (*writ comm*, C. Naas, 2021).

11.5 CONCLUSION

The author is of the opinion that sample preparation, analysis and security measures for the work undertaken by Interra were done in a proper manner and are adequate for the purposes of this report.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 PERSONAL INSPECTION

The author made a personal site inspection of the Property on July 7, 2021. Access was by helicopter from Smithers, BC. At the time of the visit, Interra was preparing for its 2021 exploration program with camp and drill pad construction. No other field exploration or diamond drilling was presently underway at the time of the visit.

After arriving at camp, the author was accompanied by Mr. Phil Gordon of CME Consultants Inc. to the selected prospects and showings of the Property. As the author has previously worked on the Property, mainly the Cathedral and Lake areas, other prospects were prioritized for the site visit.

Areas visited included: Mat Showing (No. 1 Vein), Lake Area (Saddle Showing), Aten Area (CJL Showing), Gail Area, Cirque Area (Ootes Showing), Cathedral Area (Pinnacle, Cathedral and Arc showings). Due to time constraints, the Cirque showing could not be visited. Also in the Cathedral area, the Gully prospect was also not visited however the author worked extensively in that area during the 2020 mapping program and is familiar with the mineralization and geology of the area.

The author collected ten (10) rock samples from the key mineralized showings from the Property (Figure 12-1). Sample sources and results are presented in Table 12-1. Samples were submitted to MS Analytical Laboratories of Langley, BC for multi-element ICP analysis, gold analysis by fire assay, and base metal and silver assays for any samples returning overlimit values in the ICP analysis. Certificates of analysis are available in Appendix II.

<u>Observations and Results</u>

The field observations of the prospects and showings visited were consistent with descriptions as reported in various historical reports.

<u>Cathedral Area (Cathedral, Arc, Pinnacle Showings)</u>

As previously mentioned, the author has worked in the Cathedral Area during the 2020 field season. Rock samples were collected from mineralized outcrop and subcrop at the Cathedral and Arc showings as an independent check of previous results. Results of these samples were consistent with previous sampling in their respective areas. The Pinnacle showing is also grouped as part of the Cathedral area. A rock sample was collected from one of the rusty mineralized joints or faults that host precious metals. This sample did not return significant gold concentration (0.07 ppm Au) but did contain anomalous arsenic (134.3 ppm As) which is characteristic in other samples in Pinnacle structures.

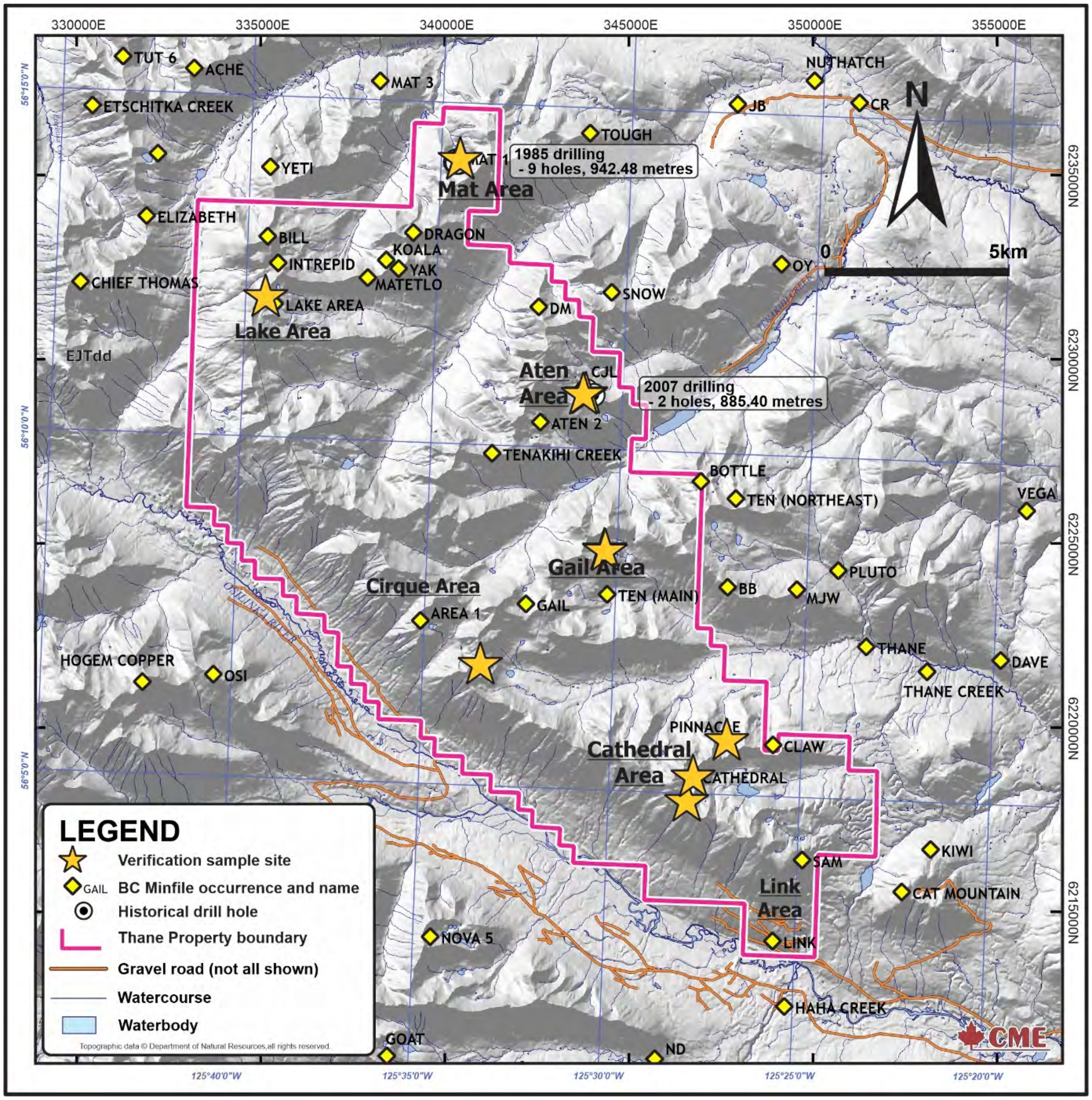

Figure 12-1 Verification Sample Location Map

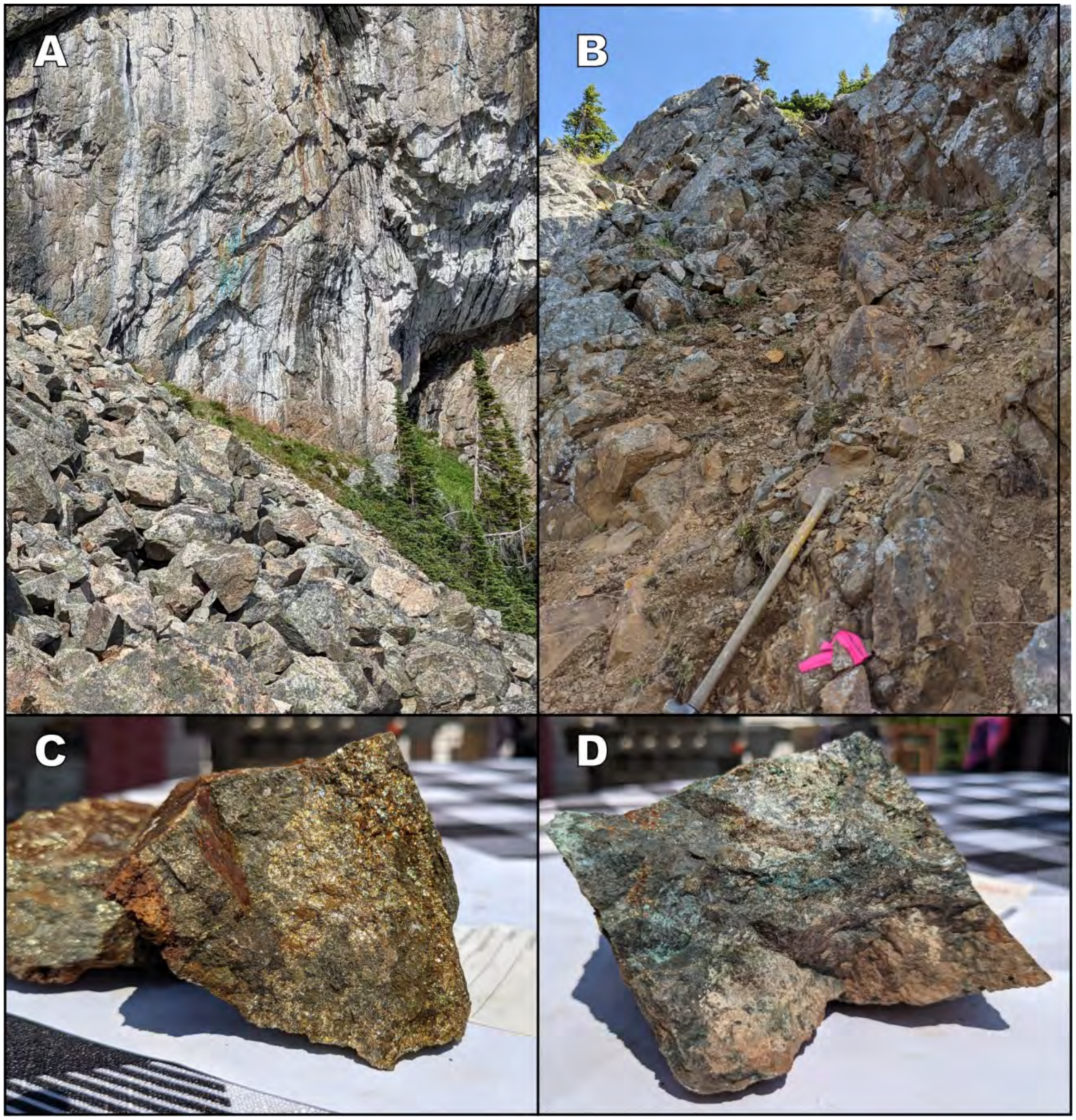

Photo 1: Cathedral Area: (A) Malachite staining on cliff face, Cathedral Showing; (B) One of several rusty fault zones that host mineralization at the Pinnacle Showing, flagging marks sample 35933; (C) closeup of massive sulphide mineralization from Cathedral Showing, sample 35934 (3.394% Cu, 2.32 ppm Au); (D) closeup of mineralized material from the Arc Showing, sample 35935 (2.021% Cu, 1.09 ppm Au)

<u>*Lake Area (Saddle Showing)*</u>

At the Lake Area, a rock sample was collected from the malachite-stained mineralized hornblendite located in a saddle, sometimes referred to as the Saddle Showing. This area is noted to be strongly sheared with well-foliated host diorites. The rock sample returned 1.00% Cu which is consistent with historical samples in this area. Analysis also showed phosphorus content above detection limit (>10,000 ppm). It is unclear what significance this may have, if any.

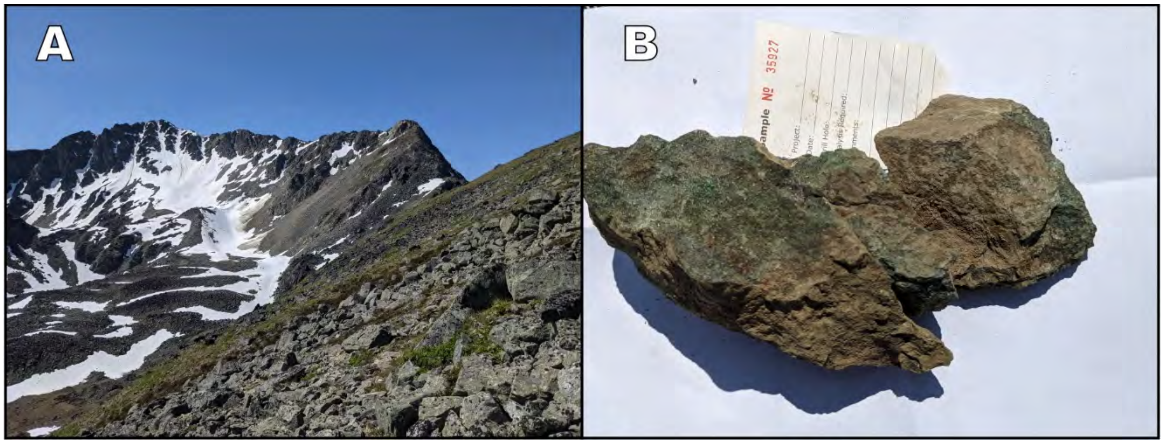

Photo 2: (A) Lake Area, looking west; sample 35927 collected in saddle at right; (B) closeup of sample 35927 with some malachite staining (1.00% Cu)

Aten Area, CJL Showing

At the CJL Showing in the Aten Area, mineralized outcrop was located and sampled. The outcrop consisted of a massive specularite-magnetite-chalcopyrite vein within a 3- to 4-metre-wide iron-oxide structure. The mineralization observed was consistent with previous descriptions. Examples of malachite and azurite alteration were also noted in the talus. Sample analysis of the two samples collected here returned 3.952% Cu and 0.25% Cu, consistent with historical sampling in this area.

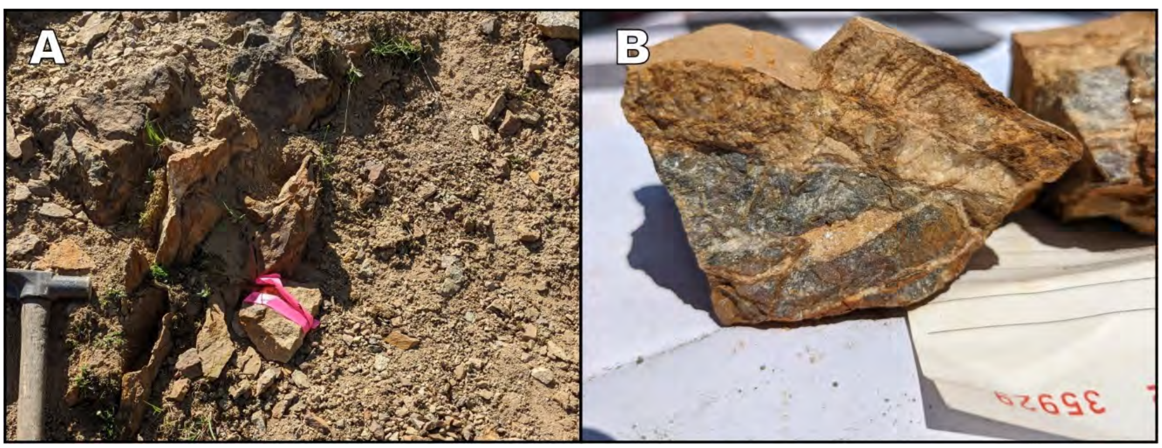

Photo 3: Aten Area, CJL Showing (A) Outcrop of specularite-magnetite-chalcopyrite vein within rusty iron-oxide altered rock, sample 35929; (B) closeup of mineralization of sample 35929 (0.25% Cu)

Cirque Area, Ootes Showing

Within the Cirque Area, the Ootes Vein was located and sampled. This vein is up to 20 cm thick and traceable over a minimum of 5 metres. The sample contained about 5% sulphides of chalcopyrite and pyrite with possible specularite and chalcocite. Sample analysis yielded 2.24% Cu and 6.42 ppm Au. Sampling by Interra returned a comparable copper grade (3.26% Cu) but the gold grade was significantly higher (77.79 ppm Au). The discovery sample by BCGS geologists in 2018 returned 0.90% Cu and 3,330 ppb Au. Additional sampling along the vein is recommended to assess the nature and variability of gold concentration.

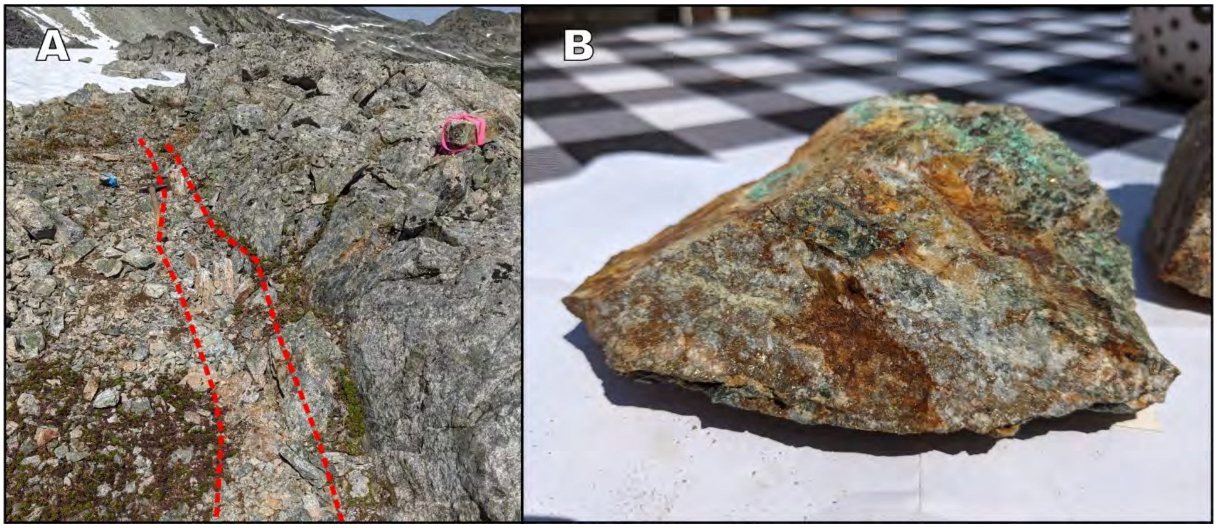

Photo 4: Ootes Vein in Cirque Area(A) Ootes vein; (B) closeup of Ootes vein material, sample 35932 (2.24% Cu, 6.42 ppm Au)

Gail Area (Ten)

At the Gail area, two samples were collected from outcrop, one from a rusty joint contained quartz-carbonate veinlets and minor specularite, and the second from a steeply dipping quartz vein cutting brecciated quartz-carbonate stringers and veinlets. No significant sulphides were noted in either of these samples and time constraints limited the amount of opportunity to further explore the area. Results were predictably low in copper (123.6 and 113.3 ppm Cu).

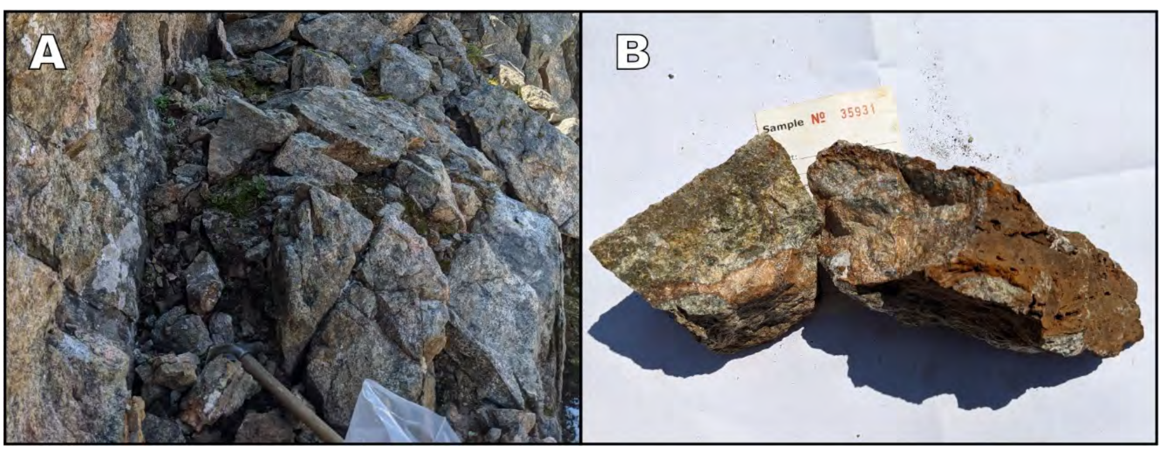

Photo 5: Gail area (A) Steeply dipping quartz vein; (B) closeup of sample 35931 (113.3 ppm Cu)

Mat Area, No. 1 Vein

At the Mat Prospect, the No. 1 Vein was clearly observed outcropping in the cliff face. The other veins were not visited. A sample was collected from the No. 1 Vein, consisting of quartz-carbonate gangue with approximately 5% galena, chalcopyrite and probable tetrahedrite. Analysis returned >100 ppm silver (above detection limit) and as well as 0.26% lead and zinc, consistent with historical results.

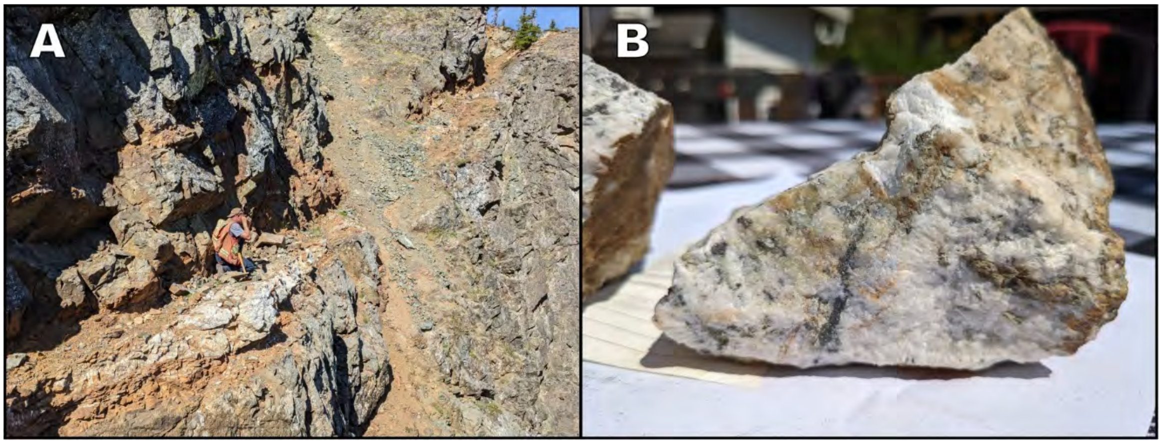

Photo 6: (A) No.1 Vein, Mat Showing; (B) closeup of sample 35931 from No. 1 Vein (>100 ppm Ag, 0.26% Pb, 0.37% Zn)

Table 12-1 Verification Rock Sample Results

Sample ID	Area	Showing	Location (UTM Zone 10 North)			Sample Type	Results			
			Easting	Northing	Elevation		Cu (ppm)*	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Other Results
35926	Mat	No. 1 Vein	340393	6235447	1770	Grab	1,726.5	0.04	>100	2,613 ppm Pb 3,663 ppm Zn
35927	Lake	Saddle Showing	335104	6231720	2025	Grab	9,987.9	0.02	2.74	>10,000 pm P
35928	Aten	CJL Showing	343803	6229079	1786	Float	**3.952%**	0.13	18.37	114.2 ppm Mo
35929	Aten	CJL Showing	343736	6229064	1827	Grab	2,479.8	0.02	14.67	
35930	Gail	Ten North	344314	6224837	1805	Grab	123.6	<0.01	0.40	1,039 ppm Ba
35931	Gail	Ten North	344332	6224814	1808	Grab	113.3	<0.01	0.17	3,019 ppm Ba
35932	Cirque	Ootes Showing	340937	6221735	1880	Grab	**2.240%**	6.42	17.31	
35933	Cathedral	Pinnacle	347630	6219667	1670	Grab	243.5	0.07	0.23	
35934	Cathedral	Cathedral	346718	6218678	1795	Float	**3.394%**	2.32	13.93	309.3 ppm Mo
35935	Cathedral	Arc	346542	6218014	1917	Grab	**2.021%**	1.09	3.70	421.3 ppm Mo

* ppm except where noted in percent (bolded)

12.2 GEOCHEMICAL DATABASE

The geochemical database made available to the author is extensive and contains very good levels of descriptive detail. While utilizing the data, several small errors such as duplicate sample numbers were noted although these were easily sorted out. Sections of the database were missing some of the ICP suite element data. That said, all key prospective elements had been included. Issues appeared to be limited to the pre-Interra data. A review and validation of the database is warranted to ensure inclusion of all multi-element data and fully code the descriptive columns.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing have been undertaken by Interra.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been undertaken by Interra.

NOTE: Items 15 to 22 of Form 43-101F1 are not applicable to this report and the remaining sections of this report have been re-numbered accordingly.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

15.1 TOP CAT

The Top Cat property of Northwest Copper Corp. bounds the Property along the south and southwest. Within the property the Cat Mountain prospect is the closest to the Property, located approximately 6 km southeast of the Cathedral area. Cat Mountain has had significant exploration conducted on it, including over 10,000 metres of drilling in 69 drill holes completed between 1977 and 2007. Most holes are located within the Bet (western) and Hoffman (eastern) zones which are characterized by quartz-magnetite ± chalcopyrite-gold veins and as copper replacements in volcanic rocks. Historical drill hole intersections here have included 84 metres of 0.47% Cu and 0.30 g/t Au and 118 metres of 0.10% Cu and 0.51 g/t Au including narrow high-grade gold intersections of 63.10 g/t Au over 1.4 metres (with 0.6% Cu) (Serengeti News Release, January 19, 2020).

Other alkalic Cu-Au prospects include Slide and Nova located further south. At Slide an IP survey revealed a 1.5 km-long chargeability anomaly, open to the northwest. Copper-gold-silver mineralization was intersected in two drill holes spaced 1,000 metres apart testing the extents of surface mineralization and IP chargeability anomalies. Hole JTM06-07 intersected 0.72% Cu over a core width of 55.5 metres and hole JTM06-10 intersected 0.64% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, 30g/t Ag over a core width of 22.9 metres. Recent work at Nova has identified a number of Cu-Au-Ag-Pd-Pt±Mo target areas associated with geophysical responses. A rock sample from 2019 returned 1.39% copper, 0.69 g/t Au, 6.45 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Pt and 1.38 g/t Pd. (https://northwestcopper.ca/projects/lorraine-top-cat/top-cat/, accessed April 19, 2021).

15.2 LORRAINE

Northwest Copper also recently entered into an option agreement with Teck Resources Ltd. To acquire the Lorraine Property. The property hosts several an alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposits known as the Lorraine and Bishop, along with prospects such as Tam and Misty.

The Lorraine (Upper and Lower Zones) and the Bishop Zone comprise the primary orebodies. In 2015 a resource estimate was completed for these zones with an Indicated Resource (at 0.20% Cu cut-off) of 6.419 Mt at 0.61% Cu and 0.23 g/t Au and an Inferred Resource of 28.823 Mt at 0.45% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au (Giroux and Lindinger, 2015).

15.3 VEGA

The Vega Property is located on the eastern side of the Thane Property, with the main Vega occurrence located approximately 11.5 km northeast of the Cathedral area. The property lies on a north-northwest trending fault structure in Nicola Group volcanic. This volcanic sequence has been intruded by syenite, monzonite and diorite dykes and sills related to the Hogem Batholith. Intrusive volcano-sedimentary contacts typically parallel the regional northwest structural trend. Mineralization on the Vega property occurs in brecciated and altered andesite/basalt, altered syenite and altered brecciated syenite. Concentration of sulphides, consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and minor bornite, occur along shear and fracture zones. Exploration to date has identified two areas of interest for further exploration within the overall project area, the Vega East and Vega West corridors. Correlation of surface copper-gold geochemical anomalies and showings with airborne magnetic response indicate the potential for multiple copper-gold porphyry targets.

In the Vega East area, early prospecting by Cominco in the 1930's reported exposed mineralization with copper and gold mineralization on the south bank of Vega Creek. Cominco completed approximately 200 metres of underground workings to investigate the mineralization, identifying a 10.5 metre zone with average 1.46% copper and 4.82 g/t gold. In subsequent years various companies explored the area outlining copper anomalies and in the mid 1970's BP Minerals undertook geochemical and geophysical surveys and over 2,000 metres of diamond drilling, however there is no data available from these programs. In the 1980's, Canmine Development Corp., a predecessor of Canasil, acquired the claims over the original Cominco showings and carried out geochemical sampling, outlining several large zones with anomalous values in copper, gold and arsenic. This work resulted in an option agreement with Cyprus Gold (Canada). In 1988 Cyprus completed 1,088 metres of diamond drilling in 8 drill holes. The highest gold value intersected was 2.03 g/t (0.059 opt) over 1.45 metres (4.76 ft.) in V-88-01, and the best weighted average intercept was 0.51 g/t (0.015 opt) over 5.96 metres (19.55 ft.) in V-88-08. Canasil has maintained and expanded the claims area to cover potential copper-gold showings in the surrounding area (Canasil Resource Inc. website, https://www.canasil.com/properties/bc_properties/vega/).

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

During June 2020, an airborne geophysical survey was being conducted by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited on neighbouring claims for another exploration company. Interra requested to have the Cathedral Area surveyed at 75-metre line-spacings. As of the effective date of the report, no results of this survey, if completed, are known (*pers comm* C. Naas)

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property overlies a large portion of the Hogem Batholith, a large composite intrusion along the western margin of the Quesnel Terrane as well as straddles the contact with the Nicola Group (formerly Takla Group) volcanics. This area is very prospective for alkali copper-gold porphyry deposits, as noted by the nearby Lorraine Cu-Au deposits, the Cat Mountain Cu-Au prospect and Kliyul Cu-Au prospect.

The results of the exploration of the Property carried out by Interra as well as previous operators, demonstrates favourable geological setting and widespread copper-gold mineralization. Numerous prospects have returned significant copper, copper-gold grades from surface samples. Compilation maps of the key areas are presented in Figures 17-1 to 17-6.

The Cathedral Area has been the main area of detailed study by Interra. Detailed mapping, sampling and petrographic work in this area strongly suggests the presence of an alkalic porphyry deposit. Characteristics which are consistent for the description of alkalic porphyry systems include: chalcopyrite:pyrite ratios typically greater than 1; alkaline syenite to monzonite progenitor pluton to the system; economically significant gold values; moderate to low silica in the porphyry-related veins; actinolite-albite based mineralized stockwork; and, volumetrically significant inner and outer calc-potassic alteration including pre-mineral and syn-mineral. Based on field and thin section observations and studies, the alteration and mineralizing system is best classified as a silica-undersaturated alkalic porphyry. In addition to being located within the Quesnel Terrane with relative proximity to other alkalic deposits, the alkalic multiphase intrusives, consisting of the Duckling Creek Syenite Complex, are similar to those noted at the Lorraine Cu-Au deposit and are considered to be the alkaline progenerate to the system.

Sampling by Interra has returned numerous anomalous (>0.1% Cu) to high-grade copper (>1% Cu) with attendant gold results from various areas within the Cathedral Area and are consistent with results by previous operators. A best of 5.93% Cu, 2.49 g/t Au was returned from the Cathedral South area. Several high-grade samples were located outside of the main showings such as approximately 600 metres east of the Gully showing where a sample with 3.02% Cu and 5.09 g/Au was returned. Within the same area a chip sample returned strongly anomalous gold of 3.93 g/t Au over 1.50 metres, but with little copper. Another sample from the ridgetop 400 metres south of the Gully showing which contained 4.51% Cu and 0.115 g/t Au. Chip sampling of a mineralized outcrop in the Cathedral showing returned 0.36% Cu over 2.90 metres.

Confirmation sampling by the author during the site visit returned 3.394% Cu and 2.32 ppm Au from massive sulphides at the Cathedral showing, 2.021% Cu and 1.09 ppm Au from the Arc showing, and 243.5 ppm Cu and 0.07 ppm Au from the Pinnacle showing. These results are consistent with previously reported results.

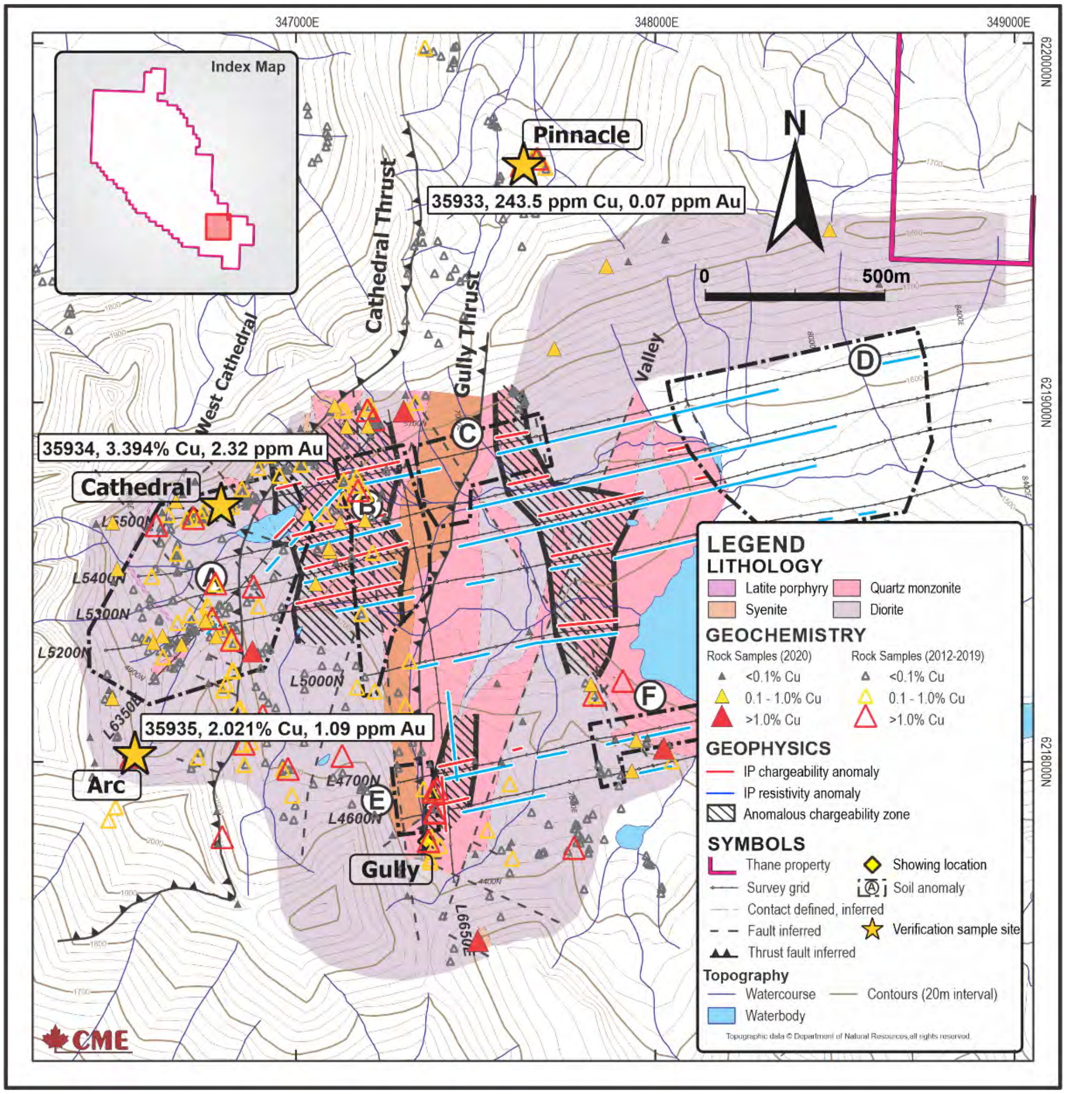

Figure 17-1 Compilation Map, Cathedral Area
(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Additional prospects of the Property hosted within the Hogem batholith have yet to be more fully investigated as to their potential and specific mineralization styles but do appear consistent with alkalic copper-gold deposit model.

Cirque Area

The Cirque Area (Figure 17-2) has still been only partially explored and represents a positive target for ongoing exploration efforts. Strong copper mineralization is present in both the Cirque and Ootes showings. Sporadic, but strong molybdenum (up to 342 ppm Mo) concentrations associated with copper are also present within this area. Soil sampling and IP surveying did not yield any significant anomalies but as only one line across the bottom of the cirque valley additional geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying will be required. It is noted that the soil sampling yields the best results from respective ends of the line (469 ppm Cu at west, and 623 ppm Cu at east), in the areas of more bedrock exposure. The till in the cirque bottom may be masking any geochemical response. Verification sampling of the Ootes vein by the author returned 2.24% Cu and 6.42 ppm Au. Sampling by Interra returned a comparable copper grade (3.26% Cu) but the gold grade was significantly higher (77.79 ppm Au). The discovery sample by BCGS geologists in 2018 returned 0.90% Cu and 3330 ppb Au. Additional sampling along the vein is recommended to assess the variability of gold concentration.

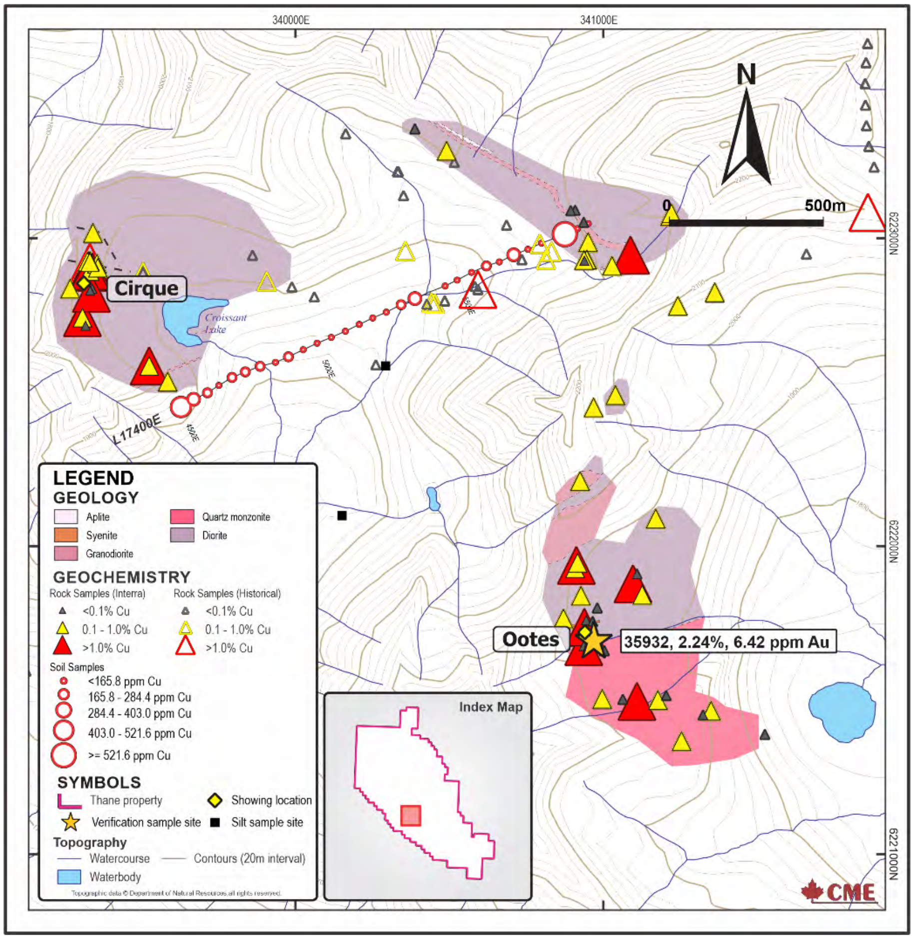

Figure 17-2 Compilation Map, Cirque Area
(Source: modified after Interra News Release, 2021)

Lake Area

Exploration in the Lake Area (Figure 17-3) has covered much of the east-facing slope of the valley head. Historical sampling identified many strongly anomalous copper grades in float samples along the extensive colluvial aprons along the base of the ridges. The best *in-situ* mineralization occurs at the Saddle showing, a notch in the headwall ridge which demonstrates strong shearing and associated chlorite alteration marking the contact of granodiorite and diorite intrusive phases. The diorite exhibits foliation in the immediate area of the contact and shear zone. Copper mineralization occurs in a hornblendite outcrop with grades of up 1.50% Cu. A float sample collected nearby returned 4.56% Cu and 3.81 g/t Au, Verification sampling by the author returned 1.00% Cu from a hornblendite which is consistent with previous sample results.

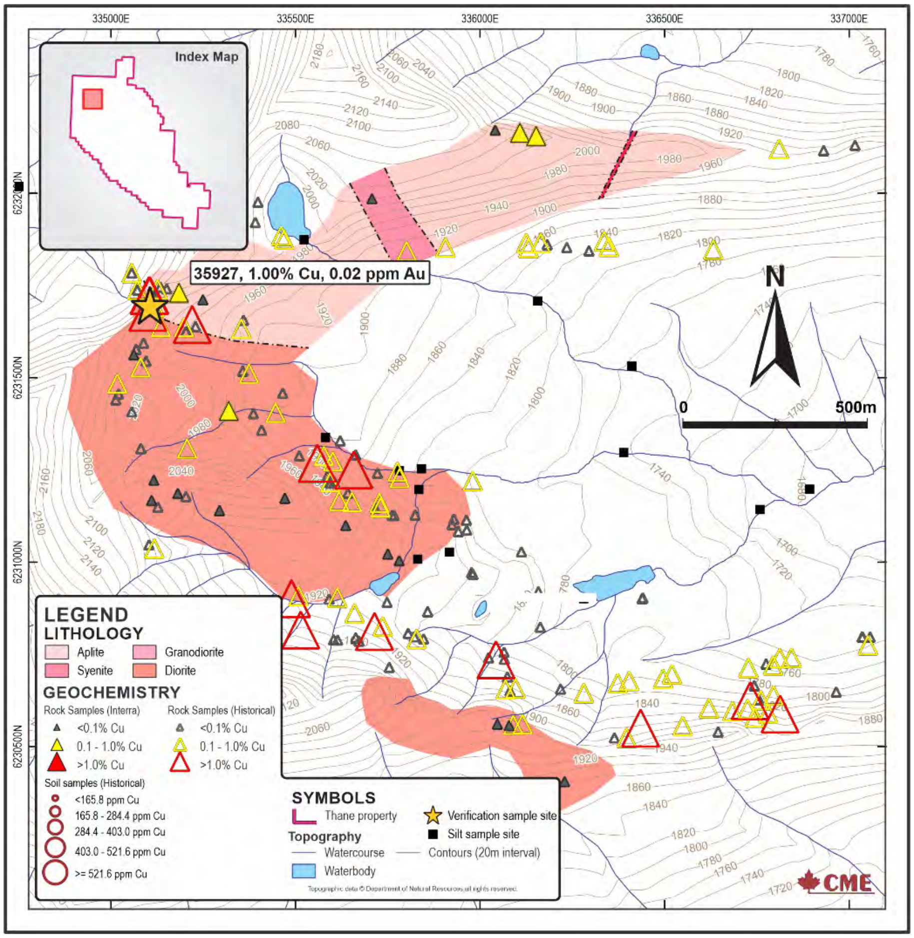

Figure 17-3 Compilation Map, Lake Area
(Source: Naas and Gordon, 2020)

<u>Gail Area</u>

The Gail Area represents a significant prospect within the Property. Field mapping and sampling in this area has not yet been undertaken by Interra. Extensive historical geochemistry has been carried out as shown on Figure 17-4 with many strongly anomalous (>1% Cu) copper and copper-gold rock samples collected over the years. Recent petrographic analyses suggest a dominant diorite intrusive phase surrounding a monzonite intrusive. Alkali-feldspar dykes are noted crosscutting the diorite phase in the western portion of the area.

Although confirmation sampling by the author did not identify significant copper or gold mineralization, Interra's check sampling program (refer to section 9.1, Table 9-1) did confirm historical grades for samples collected in this area.

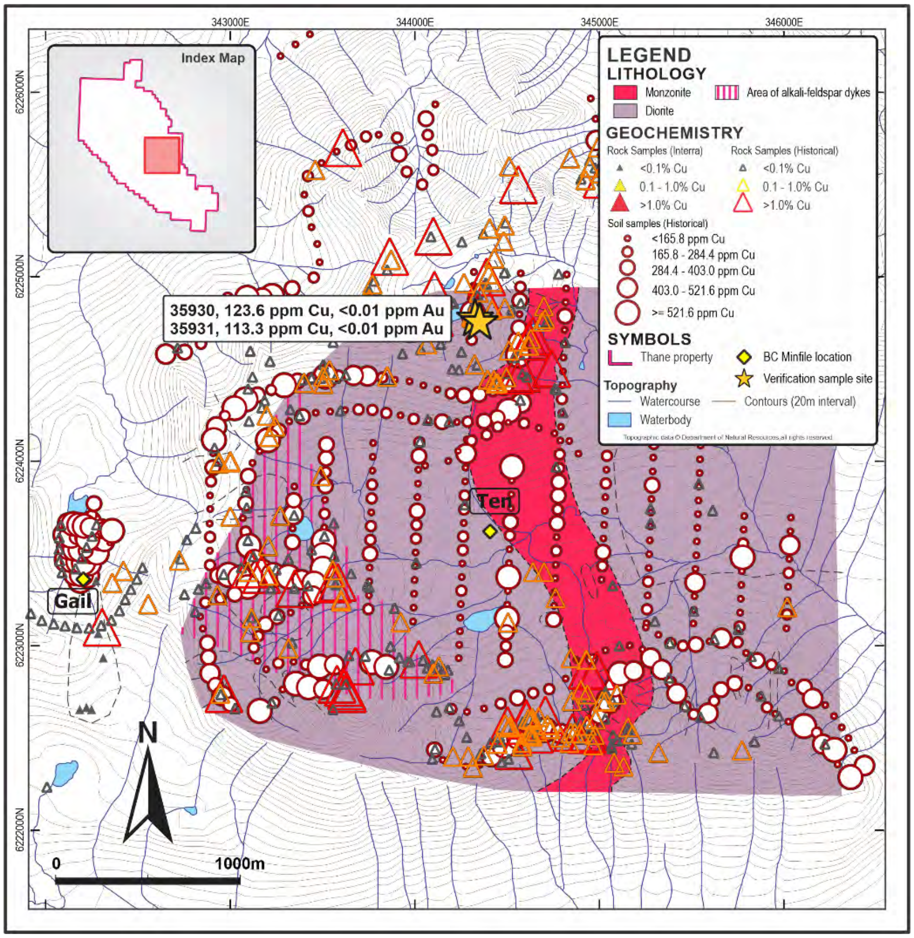

Figure 17-4 Compilation Map, Gail Area
(Source: modified from Interra News Release 2021)

Aten Area

Exploration in the Aten Area (Figure 17-5) has been primarily carried out around the CJL Showing. This area is located within the Hogem intrusive and lies close to the contact of the Nicola volcanics. Previous work by Thane Minerals and other operators at the CJL Showing identified strong copper mineralization associated with magnetite breccias. Copper grades from outcrop returned up to 8.82% Cu and 0.529 ppm Au and 9.51 % Cu and 0.138 ppm Au from a float sample. Two verification samples collected by the author returned 3.952% Cu and 0.13 ppm Au and 0.25% Cu and 0.02 ppm Au, generally consistent with historical rock sample results from this area.

Historical drilling in 2007 by previous operators did not reveal any significant mineralization although the drilling was intended used to test the hypothesis of a system at depth that ‘leaked’ the copper mineralization found in the prominent north-south fracture zone (Mair and Bidwell, 2008) but did not specifically target the exposed mineralization. The holes intersected medium to coarse grained monzodiorite with lesser fine-grained syenite and rare porphyry of monzodiorite composition. Hematitic staining was common throughout, with fracture-controlled magnetite, hematite, chlorite, and epidote alteration with localized areas of albite-actinolite alteration. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite was intersected in one hole, and rare chalcopyrite-bearing veins and fractures were also identified.

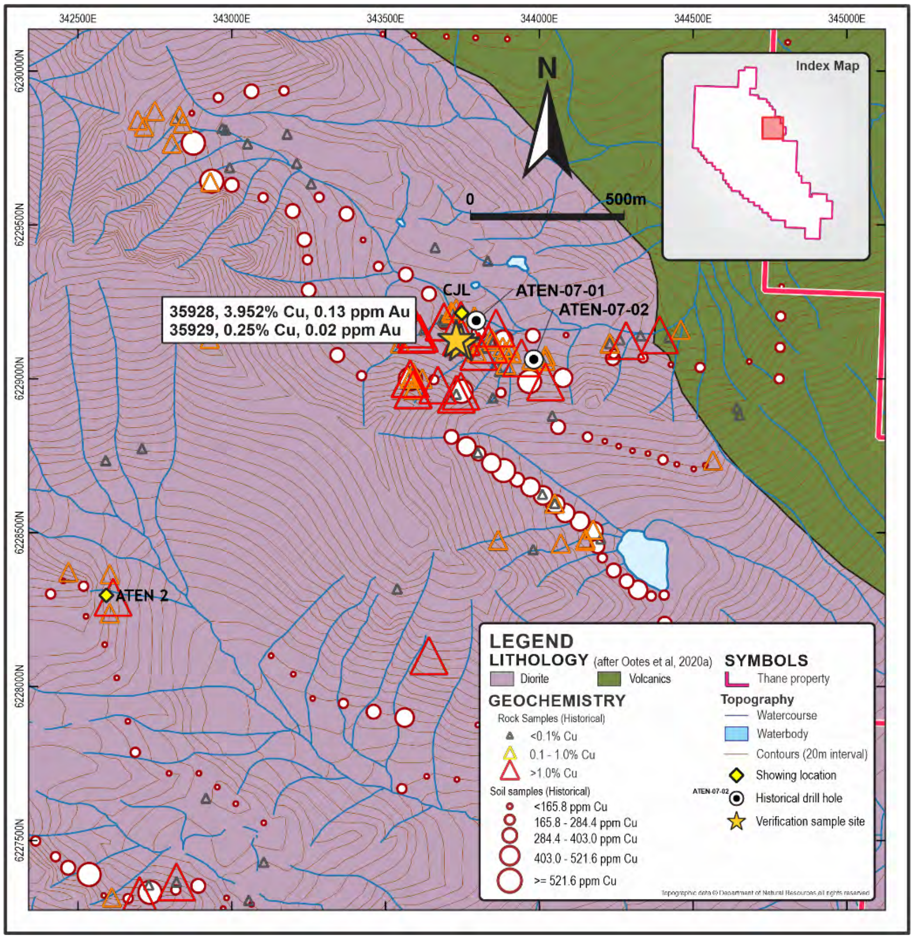

Figure 17-5 Compilation Map, Aten Area

Mat Area

The Mat Area (Figure 17-6) represents a different style of mineralization than the rest of the Property. A series of quartz veins mineralized with galena, argentite and chalcopyrite, cut augite andesite volcanics of the Nicola Group. The main vein, or No. 1 Vein, ranges from 0.15 to 0.61 metres thick significant silver and base metal grades continuously along its strike length of approximately 200 metres. Five consecutive chip samples over approximately 30 metres of strike returned greater than 1,000 ppm Ag, with a high of 2,852 ppm Ag (Weishaupt, 1991; chip sample widths are not reported). A verification sample of the No. 1 Vein by the author returned greater than 100 ppm Ag (above detection limit), along with 0.26% Pb and 0.37% Zn which is consistent with historical sampling of the vein, Historical drilling of the vein appears to have not intersected the No. 1 Vein but rather the topographically higher No. 3 Vein (Figure 17-6, inset map). This is supported by 3D visualization of the vein structure orientation, the narrow vein cored in the drill hole, and the lower silver grades being comparable to those taken at surface. While a notable prospect on the Property which has returned strong silver mineralization (along with base metals and lesser gold), at present this area represents a lower priority target.

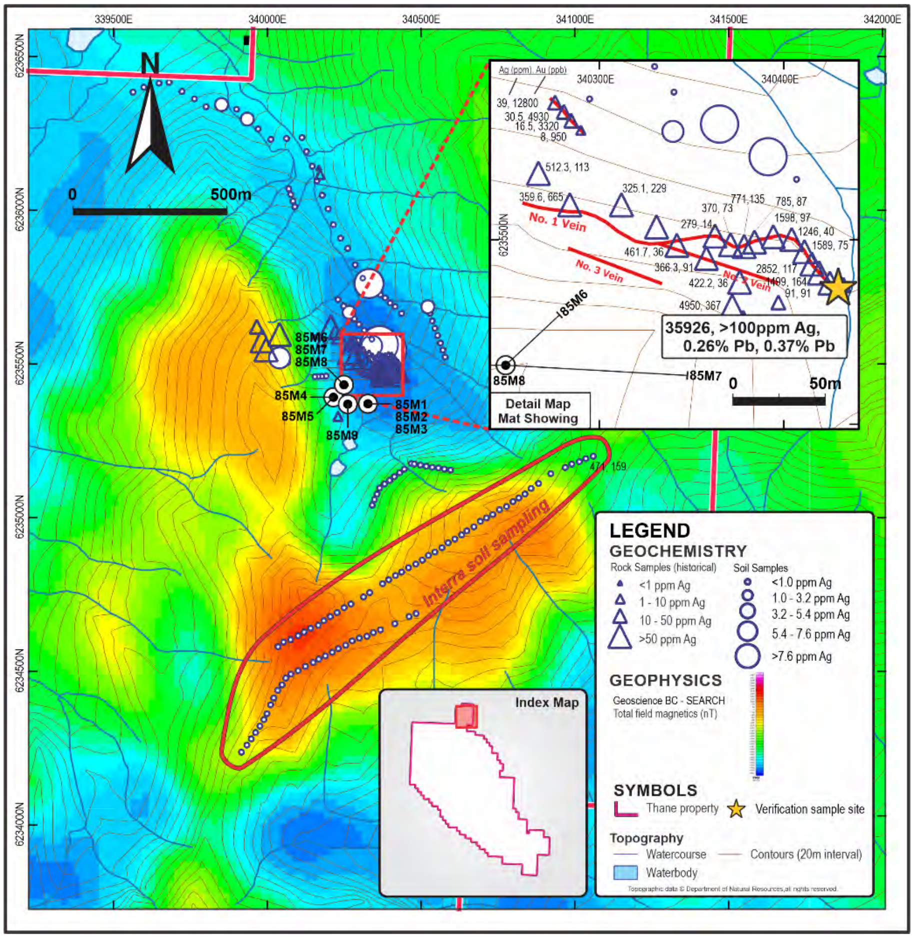

Figure 17-6 Compilation Map, Mat Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Overall, results of exploration by both Interra (and previous operators) are strongly encouraging. The author believes the exploration surveys conducted on the Property to date are scientifically valid. Adequately evaluating its potential to host economic zones of mineralization will require diamond drilling. Interpretation of results to date suggests the Property has inherent discovery potential and work to further explore it is warranted. Extensive, strongly anomalous surface geochemical results from rock and soil samples, coupled with favourable lithology and alteration and geophysical anomalies in the Cathedral area suggests that the area may host an alkalic copper-gold porphyry hydrothermal system.

There are no serious risks the author is aware of that would negatively impact continued exploration and development of the Property. As with most early-stage pre-drilled projects, the mineralization so far discovered has come from extensive surface sampling by rock, soil or talus coupled with geological mapping of lithology and alteration and geophysical surveys. As most rock samples collected are mainly grab samples of mineralized outcrop these will tend to bias toward the better examples of mineralization and may not adequately represent continuity of mineralization between sample locations. Drilling will be the necessary tool to properly evaluate the continuity of mineralization.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Naas and Gordon (2020) laid out extensive recommendations for the Property based on the results and conclusions of the 2020 exploration program. The author finds these recommendations and their associated costs to be appropriate. A brief summary of these recommendations is presented for each area below. Recommendations for the Aten and Mat areas are based on the author's review of the historical exploration of these prospects as part of this report.

Cathedral Area

A news release by Interra, dated June 29, 2021, states that the 2021 drilling program will consist of completing a minimum of 2,400 metres in eight drill holes from seven drill pads in the Cathedral area. Any recommendations of further work, in particular additional diamond drilling would be contingent upon the results of this first round of diamond drilling.

Based on a review of the selected drill targets as identified in the report by Naas and Gordon (2020), the author agrees with the target selection based on the geological knowledge to date. A map of the proposed drilling from Naas and Gordon (2020) is presented in Figure 18-1. **The reader is cautioned that not all drill holes shown may be drilled and that proposed drill holes on this map may be relocated in the field as conditions warrant. Proposed drill hole numbers are not necessarily indicative of drilling order.** At the time of the author's visit, the drill pad for proposed drill holes PTH-01 and PTH-02 was being constructed.

Cirque Area

This area has also been recommended for initial testing by two 425-metre-long diamond drill holes by Naas and Gordon (2020). Targets are the N-S trending sub-vertical quartz-sulphide veins and foliation parallel mineralization in the host diorite.

Grid establishment to perform additional soil sampling and IP surveying is recommended to expand on the single line completed in 2020. Geological mapping at 1:2000 scale is also required to further infill the knowledge gaps of the area.

Lake Area

This area will require additional mapping to infill gaps in the geological knowledge. Continued mapping at 1:2,000 scale along with supporting rock sampling is recommended to be undertaken in this area to improve the understanding. An IP survey would also be possible to carry out in the lower, flatter portion of the area which may be able to test the major NW-SE trending structural feature.

Gail Area

This area is highly recommended for a mapping program to synthesize the geology, alteration and structure within the geological nomenclature and framework as developed in the 2020 exploration program. The area has been well covered by soil and rock sampling programs over the years. Any new samples should be collected in support of the geological understanding of the area and develop targets for diamond drilling.

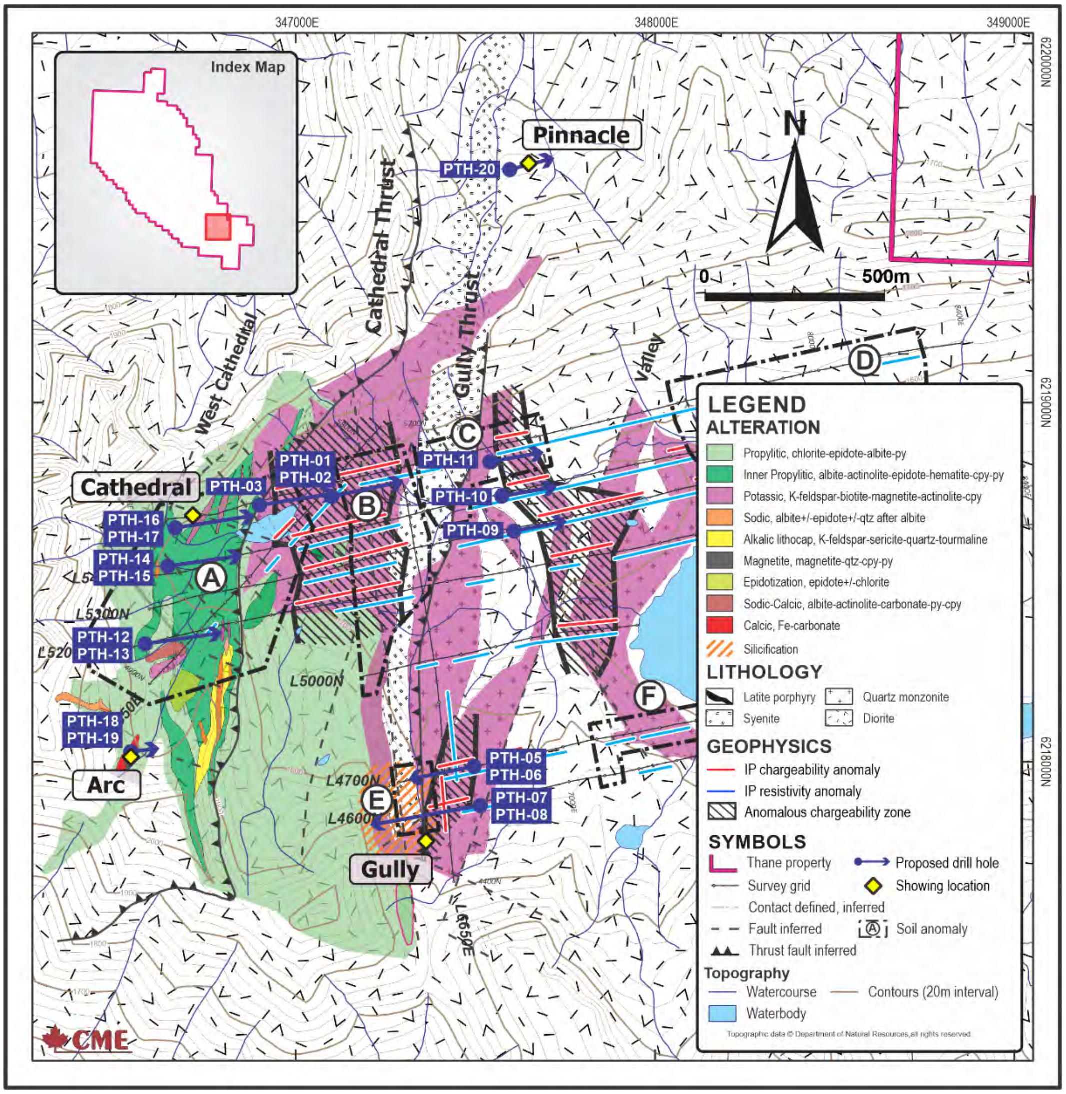

Figure 18-1 Proposed Diamond Drilling, Cathedral Area
(Source: modified from Naas and Gordon, 2020)

Aten Area

Strong copper mineralization has been identified in this area, specifically at the CJL Showing. The best copper grades are associated with magnetite breccias which appears to be unique from the areas examined so far on the Property. Excellent copper grades of up to 9.51% Cu from surface grab samples have been returned from these breccias, in addition to many more typical anomalous copper grades (>0.1% Cu). Gold concentrations are generally lower in this area than elsewhere.

As with the Gail Area, this area is also recommended for a mapping program to identify and then synthesize the geology, alteration and structure within the framework developed by Naas and Gordon (2020).

As the best mineralization is associated with the magnetite breccias a detailed ground magnetics survey would be useful, but the high relief of this area would make grid establishment and surveying daunting. Investigation into the potential use of drone technology coupled with a magnetometer may be an option for increasing magnetic resolution over this area.

Additional soil and/or talus fine sampling is also warranted. An additional contour line could be placed above the historical line located in the SE-facing valley south of the CJL showing.

Mat Area

Recommendations for future work include:

- Structural characterization of all the veins will be important prior to any future drilling.
- Drill logs from 1985 should be digitized to account for the various structural elements recorded, in particular any veins and veinlets.
- The drilling report for the 1985 work indicates that drill core was stored at the field camp located near the confluence of the creek draining the Mat showing and the tributary of Matetlo Creek. This area should be investigated to determine if any of the core is still present and salvageable.
- Prospecting is recommended to reacquire the location of reported showings west of the main vein area.

Other

During research of the history of the Property, several reports and maps were located with exploration results that have not yet been included into Interra exploration database. Although the reports are older, it may be worth the time to digitize the data as it may reveal additional targets for follow-up work. Work by the LUC Syndicate in the 1970's covered significant portions of the property with detailed silt sampling as well as follow-up rock and soil sampling.

As structure appears to be a key component in the deposit model, an expanded LiDAR survey over the Cirque, Gail, Aten, and Lake prospects is recommended. The detailed topography is also of great use for ongoing surface mapping programs.

Only a cursory review of the regional airborne magnetics and radiometrics obtained by Thane Minerals in 2015 appears to have been undertaken. A more thorough review, interpretation, and additional processing of this dataset, coupled with the geochemical database and geological mapping is recommended to further evaluate areas outside of the main prospects and focus prospecting efforts.

The surface sample geochemical database should be reviewed and validated to ensure completeness of the geochemical data and correct several minor errors.

18.1 BUDGET

As of the effective date of this report, Interra is initiating their 2021 exploration program which includes diamond drilling. It is premature to prepare a budget for additional drilling and related exploration activities until the results are complete for this exploration program. The table below is reproduced from the Naas and Gordon (2020) report.

Table 18-1 Proposed exploration budget *(reproduced from Naas and Gordon, 2020)*

Item	Cost ($CDN)
Project Prep (including historical review)	60,000
Mob/Demob	145,000
Camp Operations (including project support)	590,000
Aerial Photography, LiDAR & Orthophotos	120,000
Grid Establishment and Soil Sampling	115,000
Prospecting	15,000
Geological Mapping and Rock Sampling	195,000
Ground Geophysics	135,000
Diamond Drilling (including pad construction, core logging & analysis)	3,545,000
Reporting	70,000
Total	**4,990,000**

Additional recommended items of the airborne geophysical data interpretation and reprocessing, as well as the geochemical database review and validation are shown in Table 18-2. These items are not contingent upon results of recommended exploration described above.

Table 18-2 Proposed exploration budget: additional items

Item	Cost ($CDN)
Airborne Magnetics and Radiometrics interpretation and additional processing	5,000
Geochemical database review and validation	2,500
Data compilation	5,000
Total	**12,500**

19.0 REFERENCES

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094C 132 Sam
094C 123 Link
094C 099 Mat 1
094C 071 Oy
094C 113 Yak,
094C 114 Koala
094C 115 Intrepid
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094C 118 Dragon

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20.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Theodore W. F. Vander Wart, am a professional geologist residing at 4369 Reiseter Avenue, Smithers, British Columbia, Canada, and do hereby certify that:

- I authored and am responsible for all sections this Report entitled, "*Technical Report on the Thane Copper Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada*", with an effective date of July 12, 2021.
- I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.), Practicing, with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Registration Number 41115).
- I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geological Sciences (1994) and have more than 25 years mineral exploration experience. My experience includes relevant exploration in the Yukon Territory and central and northwestern British Columbia.
- I am independent of Interra Copper Corp. as independence is described in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Interra Copper Corp., nor any affiliated company, to be or become an insider, associate, or employee. I do not own securities in Interra Copper Corp. nor any affiliated companies, my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.
- I was retained by Interra Copper Corp. to prepare an exploration and technical summary on the Thane Copper-Gold Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. This Technical Report is based on my review of project files, reports, and information provided by Interra Copper Corp., it's consultants and contractors, and public sources.
- I conducted a site visit and inspection of the Thane Property on July 7, 2021, including verification sampling from various locations. I have had prior involvement on the Thane Property during July and August 2020, as part of CME Consultants Inc.'s exploration team.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
- As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

(signed) *"Theodore W.F. Vander Wart"*

Theodore W.F. Vander Wart, P.Geo.
Vanderwart Consulting Inc.
Dated: August 30, 2021

APPENDIX I

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Abbreviations

Elements		**Abbreviations**	
Ag	Silver	Az	azimuth
As	Arsenic	CDN$	Canadian dollars
Au	Gold	ppm	parts per million
Ba	Barium	ppb	parts per billion
Cd	Cadmium	g/t	grams per metric tonne
Cu	Copper	oz/T	troy ounces per ton
Mo	Molybdenum	tpd	metric tonnes per day
Pb	Lead	Eq. Au	Gold equivalent
Pt	Platinum	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Sb	Antimony	NAD83	North American Datum 1983
Zn	Zinc	°/ ' / "	degree/minute/second of arc

Conversion Factors

Length			
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inches (in)	1 inch (in)	25.40 millimetre (mm)
1 centimetre (cm)	0.394 inches(in)	1 inch (in)	2.540 centimetres (cm)
1 metre (m)	3.281 feet (ft)	1 foot (ft)	0.3048 metres (m)
1 kilometre (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)	1 mile (mi)	1.609 kilometres (km)
Area			
1 sq. centimeter (cm^2)	0.1550 sq. inches (in^2)	1 sq inch (in^2)	6.452 sq. centimetres (cm^2)
1 sq. metre (m^2)	10.76 feet (ft^2)	1 foot (ft)	0.0929 sq. metres (m^2)
1 hectare (ha) (10,000 m^2)	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectare (ha)
1 hectare (ha)	0.003861 sq. miles (m^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	640 acres
1 hectare (ha)	0.01 sq. kilometre (km^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	259.0 hectare (ha)
1 sq. kilometre (km^2)	0.3861 sq. miles (mi^2)	1 sq. mile (m^2)	2.590 sq. kilometres (km^2)
Weights			
1 gram (g)	0.03527 oz avoirdupois	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 kilogram (g)	2.205 lb avoirdupois	1 troy ounce (oz)	31.1034 grams (g)
1 tonne (t) (metric)	1.102 tons (T) (short ton)	1 oz avoirdupois	28.35 grams (g)
1 tonne (t)	0.9842 long ton	1 lb avoirdupois	0.4535 kilograms (kg)
		1 ton (T) (short ton) (2000 lb)	0.9072 tonnes (t)
		1 long ton (2240 lb)	1.016 tonnes (t)
Concentrations			
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)		
1 troy ounce/short ton (oz/T)	34.2857 grams/tonne (g/t)		
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.029216 troy ounce/ short ton (oz/T)		
1 g/t	0.0001 %		
1 g/t	1 part per million (ppm)		
1 %	10,000 parts per million (ppm)		
1 part per million (ppm)	1,000 parts per billion (ppb)		
1 part per billion (ppb)	0.001 parts per million (ppm)		

APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Verification Samples

MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Vanderwart Consulting Inc**
P.O. Box 3914
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0
Canada

TEST REPORT:	**YVR2110671**

Project Name: Thane
Job Received Date: 2021-07-12
Job Report Date: 2021-08-26
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 10

COMMENTS:

ICA-6xx / xx = Cu

Test results reported relate to the tested samples only on an "as received" basis. Unless otherwise stated above, sufficient sample was received for the methods requested and all samples were received in acceptable condition. Analytical results in unsigned reports marked "provisional" are subject to change, pending final QC review and approval. The customer has not provided any information than can affect the validity of the test results. Please refer to MSALABS' Schedule of Services and Fees for our complete Terms and Conditions. Preliminary results are applicable when a portion of samples in a job is 100% completed and reported or 1 of a number of methods on the same job have been completed 100%. Results cannot change, but additional results or results for additional methods can be added

SAMPLE PREPARATION

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
ADM-100	Batch charge for less than 20 samples
PRP-910	Dry, crush 1kg to 2mm, split 250g & pulverize to 85% -75µm

ANALYTICAL METHODS

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
DIS-600	Environmental levy for safe disposal of spent fire assay material
FAS-211	30g fire assay, AA finish, ore grade
ICA-6xx	ICP-140 individual element, xx denotes element code
IMS-127	0.5g true aqua regia, ICP-MS finish (trace)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

METHOD CODE	DESCRIPTION
DIS-100	Dispose or return handling of reject /per sample
DIS-200	Dispose or return handling of pulp /per sample

Signature:

Yvette Hsi, BSc.
Laboratory Manager
MSALABS

MSALABS
MSALABS
Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Vanderwart Consulting Inc**
P.O. Box 3914
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2110671

Project Name: Thane
Job Received Date: 2021-07-12
Job Report Date: 2021-08-26
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 10

	Sample	PWE-100	Method	FAS-211	ICA-6Cu	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127
	Type	Rec. Wt.	Analyte	Au	Cu	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba
		kg	Units	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID		0.01	LOR	0.01	0.001	0.05	0.01	0.2	0.001	10	10
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.01		0.23	3.24	1.0	<0.001	<10	126
Granite Blank	QC-P-BK	--		<0.01		0.29	3.36	1.5	<0.001	12	143
35926	Rock	1.21		0.04		>100	0.10	71.2	0.048	<10	251
35927	Rock	1.18		0.02		2.74	1.15	6.6	0.013	21	43
35928	Rock	0.48		0.13	3.952	18.37	4.84	162.3	0.126	32	24
35929	Rock	1.20		0.02		14.67	0.24	112.0	0.022	21	54
35929PD	QC-PD	--		0.02		16.02	0.25	120.3	0.022	25	55
35930	Rock	1.41		<0.01		0.40	0.33	1.2	<0.001	<10	1039
35931	Rock	1.86		<0.01		0.17	0.40	4.5	0.012	<10	3019
35932	Rock	1.35		6.42	2.240	17.31	0.42	0.7	7.285	<10	71
35933	Rock	1.17		0.07		0.23	0.83	134.3	0.088	12	158
35934	Rock	1.65		2.32	3.394	13.93	3.46	179.0	2.178	31	14
35935	Rock	1.60		1.09	2.021	3.70	2.94	12.5	0.596	20	49
DUP 35930				<0.01							
DUP 35931						0.16	0.40	4.5	0.002	<10	3013
STD BLANK				<0.01							
STD BLANK						<0.05	<0.01	<0.2	<0.001	<10	<10
STD BLANK					<0.001						
STD OxK160				3.74							
STD OREAS 20a						0.06	2.55	18.1	<0.001	16	482
STD MP-1b					3.116						

***Please refer to the cover page for comments regarding this test report. ***

MSALABS
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Unit 1, 20120 102nd Avenue
Langley, BC V1M 4B4
Phone: +1-604-888-0875

To: **Vanderwart Consulting Inc**
P.O. Box 3914
Smithers, BC, V0J 2N0
Canada

TEST REPORT: YVR2110671

Project Name:	Thane
Job Received Date:	2021-07-12
Job Report Date:	2021-08-26
Report Version:	Final
Total Samples:	10

Sample ID	IMS-127 Bi ppm 0.05	IMS-127 Ca % 0.01	IMS-127 Cd ppm 0.05	IMS-127 Co ppm 0.1	IMS-127 Cr ppm 1	IMS-127 Cu ppm 0.2	IMS-127 Fe % 0.01	IMS-127 Ga ppm 0.1	IMS-127 Hg ppm 0.01	IMS-127 K % 0.01	IMS-127 La ppm 0.5
Granite Blank	<0.05	1.43	<0.05	13.6	52	7.7	4.36	10.2	0.01	0.22	6.0
Granite Blank	<0.05	1.51	<0.05	14.4	54	8.9	4.51	10.6	0.02	0.23	6.2
35926	0.06	0.56	47.58	3.7	29	1726.5	0.64	0.3	6.45	0.06	<0.5
35927	0.13	4.26	0.91	29.4	161	9987.9	13.06	7.9	0.28	0.04	30.3
35928	4.73	0.13	0.62	170.9	8	>10000	24.17	24.7	0.05	0.04	6.0
35929	0.28	8.45	0.79	67.6	16	2479.8	16.42	0.9	0.15	0.16	4.6
35929PD	0.29	8.59	0.87	66.2	16	2536.1	16.60	0.9	0.15	0.16	4.6
35930	<0.05	2.73	<0.05	5.5	24	123.6	2.53	0.9	0.01	0.21	9.2
35931	<0.05	5.00	0.28	6.8	29	113.3	2.35	0.6	0.01	0.17	4.2
35932	0.18	0.15	0.26	2.8	31	>10000	3.63	1.0	0.02	0.12	1.4
35933	0.51	0.09	0.26	17.5	30	243.5	6.57	2.8	0.02	0.16	6.1
35934	2.55	0.16	0.82	151.2	16	>10000	26.78	6.8	0.14	0.08	3.0
35935	1.61	2.95	0.24	54.2	12	>10000	15.49	10.5	0.01	0.04	36.6
DUP 35930											
DUP 35931	<0.05	5.03	0.29	7.2	30	107.2	2.39	0.6	0.02	0.17	4.3
STD BLANK											
STD BLANK	<0.05	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1	<1	<0.2	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.5
STD BLANK											
STD OxK160											
STD OREAS 20a	0.14	0.91	<0.05	12.1	66	47.3	3.41	8.9	<0.01	1.38	36.3
STD MP-1b											

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TEST REPORT: YVR2110671

Project Name: Thane
Job Received Date: 2021-07-12
Job Report Date: 2021-08-26
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 10

	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127	IMS-127
	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Re	S	Sb	Sc
	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	10	0.2	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.1
Granite Blank	1.35	495	3.44	0.30	17.8	787	6.9	<0.005	0.07	<0.05	11.6
Granite Blank	1.41	517	4.22	0.30	18.7	795	8.8	<0.005	0.08	<0.05	11.7
35926	0.20	340	8.62	<0.01	3.8	<10	2613.8	<0.005	0.38	966.13	1.5
35927	1.62	589	1.54	0.06	66.5	>10000	3.6	<0.005	0.32	0.42	8.2
35928	3.27	2522	114.20	<0.01	65.0	1060	8.8	<0.005	4.00	0.52	11.4
35929	2.81	1500	5.06	0.01	26.0	487	17.0	0.052	1.61	0.97	5.9
35929PD	2.83	1527	5.35	0.01	25.9	496	17.0	0.053	1.65	0.93	5.8
35930	0.17	760	5.34	0.02	2.4	667	3.5	<0.005	0.03	0.06	5.4
35931	0.53	1240	5.28	<0.01	2.8	311	3.6	<0.005	0.09	0.10	1.8
35932	0.20	139	5.05	0.01	2.2	222	2.2	<0.005	2.15	0.13	0.7
35933	0.17	653	15.10	<0.01	3.3	502	11.1	<0.005	0.69	0.27	3.5
35934	0.62	383	309.30	<0.01	24.9	948	30.3	0.119	>10	0.61	3.5
35935	1.93	1502	421.30	0.02	9.5	920	3.6	0.020	2.64	0.15	6.9
DUP 35930											
DUP 35931	0.54	1257	5.50	<0.01	2.9	320	3.6	<0.005	0.09	0.13	1.9
STD BLANK											
STD BLANK	<0.01	<5	<0.05	<0.01	<0.1	<10	<0.2	<0.005	<0.01	<0.05	<0.1
STD BLANK											
STD OxK160											
STD OREAS 20a	1.19	369	3.01	0.27	36.6	949	5.7	<0.005	0.07	0.13	7.6
STD MP-1b											

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TEST REPORT: YVR2110671

Project Name: Thane
Job Received Date: 2021-07-12
Job Report Date: 2021-08-26
Report Version: Final
Total Samples: 10

Sample ID	IMS-127 Se ppm 0.2	IMS-127 Sr ppm 0.5	IMS-127 Te ppm 0.05	IMS-127 Th ppm 0.2	IMS-127 Ti % 0.005	IMS-127 Tl ppm 0.05	IMS-127 U ppm 0.05	IMS-127 V ppm 1	IMS-127 W ppm 0.05	IMS-127 Y ppm 0.5	IMS-127 Zn ppm 2
Granite Blank	<0.2	63.3	<0.05	1.0	0.197	<0.05	0.17	107	0.08	10.5	37
Granite Blank	<0.2	68.1	<0.05	1.0	0.196	<0.05	0.18	109	0.09	10.8	39
35926	0.5	264.3	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	5	0.36	<0.5	3663
35927	0.6	122.8	<0.05	2.4	0.192	<0.05	1.24	315	1.10	29.0	35
35928	5.6	7.8	0.40	3.4	0.028	<0.05	6.60	124	27.83	6.4	161
35929	1.2	194.0	0.05	0.7	<0.005	<0.05	1.19	53	0.20	9.1	120
35929PD	1.2	198.5	<0.05	0.7	<0.005	<0.05	1.21	54	0.20	9.2	122
35930	<0.2	30.6	<0.05	4.5	<0.005	<0.05	2.00	36	0.05	9.9	31
35931	<0.2	206.7	<0.05	1.9	<0.005	<0.05	0.73	20	0.15	7.5	33
35932	3.6	21.7	0.46	0.7	0.018	<0.05	0.26	9	0.21	1.5	11
35933	<0.2	4.1	<0.05	1.6	<0.005	<0.05	0.80	34	0.42	6.6	63
35934	4.0	2.2	2.14	0.7	<0.005	<0.05	0.56	150	0.09	2.7	116
35935	0.8	59.0	0.88	1.9	0.007	<0.05	2.24	162	0.26	6.7	106
DUP 35930											
DUP 35931	<0.2	209.9	<0.05	2.4	<0.005	<0.05	0.79	21	0.15	7.9	33
STD BLANK											
STD BLANK	<0.2	<0.5	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	<0.05	<0.05	<1	<0.05	<0.5	<2
STD BLANK											
STD OxK160											
STD OREAS 20a	<0.2	59.4	<0.05	20.5	0.384	0.87	5.76	107	2.15	19.2	60
STD MP-1b											

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