NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

KOSTER DAM PROJECT

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

NTS: 92O048/92O049
Latitude 51º25'54" N, Longitude 122º26'40" W
UTM 538993E, 5698408N
NAD 83 Zone 10
(centre)

On Behalf of

ISM Resources Corp.
Suite 306, 1110 Hamilton Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6B 2S2

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.
Suite 110, 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

by

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.
Global Geological Services Inc,
101 – 1001 W. Broadway
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

May 6th, 2022
amended 27August, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 SUMMARY

The Koster Dam project consists of nine mineral claims covering 4,535 hectares in the south central Chilcotin region of British Columbia. The property is located approximately 80 kilometres south of the city of Williams Lake and 90 kilometres north of the town of Lillooet, west of the Fraser River. The Koster Dam project lies approximately seven kilometres north of, and contiguous with, the former producing Blackdome gold-silver mine. The initial claims at Koster Dam were staked in 2012 to cover prospective geology in an area predominantly underlain by Eocene and Miocene volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Unpublished and published records indicate that heavy mineral sampling completed in drainages within the claims area in the late 1980's returned highly anomalous gold responses from many sites.

Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. ("Cariboo Rose") acquired the Koster Dam property through the MTO mineral tenure website in 2012. Over the ensuing nine years, Cariboo Rose and its partners have undertaken progressive exploration programs each year to further the understanding of the historic gold values identified in the region. Successive programs of stream sediment sampling, rock sampling, prospecting, soil geochemical sampling and magnetometer geophysical surveys have enhanced the prospect and identified zones of anomalous gold concentrations. Prospecting in Borin Creek identified an angular piece of andesite float material containing quartz, chlorite and limonite that returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold. This style of mineralization and alteration is similar to that seen at the nearby Blackdome mine.

In 2021, Cariboo Rose and Ameriwest Lithium Inc. completed an airborne triaxial magnetic survey and Lidar Terrain mapping survey over the Koster Dam project area, flying a total of 748 line-kilometres at a line spacing of 100 metres. Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) areas identified from the survey appear co-incident locally with concentrations of gold in soil and silt samples as well as near the angular, high gold rock sample identified in 2018. Areas of low RMI features possibly represent magnetite depletion due to hydrothermal alteration whereas linear high RMI features are extrapolated to represent magnetite bearing dykes (Morton, 2022).

Further work is recommended for the Koster Dam property to identify the source of anomalous gold values returned from stream sediment samples, soil samples and a single highly anomalous gold in rock sample collected from the property.

A comprehensive program of detailed grid work over the coincident anomalous areas of the property to support soil sampling, prospecting and induced polarization surveys is recommended for the Koster Dam project. It is estimated that this work would cost $280,000. Contingent on favourable results of this detailed work, drill testing of targets would be warranted. A budget of $260,000 should be allocated for this exploration work.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The author, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., has been requested by ISM Resources Corp., to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Koster Dam property located in south central British Columbia. ISM Resources has acquired a 45% interest in the Koster Dam from Cariboo Rose. The author is a "Qualified Person", as defined by the definitions of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The author, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., is independent of both Cariboo Rose and ISM Resources. Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo. is a member in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of BC #108969.

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo. has conducted and managed gold, copper, PGE, lithium and diamond mineral exploration programs in Canada, United States, Central and South America, South Pacific and eastern Europe since 1981. He conducted a field site visit to the Koster Dam property on March 4, 2022.

The preparation of this technical report has drawn information from public and private sources including those written by Cariboo Rose, assessment work reports filed with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, geological survey reports and public disclosures such as news releases and SEDAR filings.

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo. is responsible for all sections of this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON EXPERTS

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report except those that are referenced herein.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND PERMITS

4.1 Location

The Koster Dam claims are located in south-central British Columbia west of the Fraser River approximately 14 kilometres southwest of the Gang Ranch and 9 kilometres northwest of the Empire Valley Ranch (Figure 1). The City of Williams Lake, located 80 kilometres north of the property, is the nearest regional commercial center. Williams Lake has a full spectrum of commercial and retail enterprises, a hospital, the regional headquarters for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the regional headquarters for the BC Forest Service and a commercial airport with daily flights to Vancouver. A large work force skilled in resource extraction is based in Williams Lake.

4.2 Description

The Koster Dam property is comprised of nine Mineral Title Online mineral claims covering an area of 4,535 hectares located on mapsheets 092O_038 and 092O_048 (Figure 2) in the Clinton Mining Division. The claims are registered in the name of Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. as operator of the joint venture.

ISM Resources has earned a 45% interest in the Koster Dam Property by meeting the exploration requirements of the Option Agreement. A joint venture to explore the Koster Dam project was formed in December, 2021 with Cariboo Rose having a 55% interest and ISM Resources a 45% interest. Each party contributes pro rata to exploration expenditures.

Figure 1: Location Map

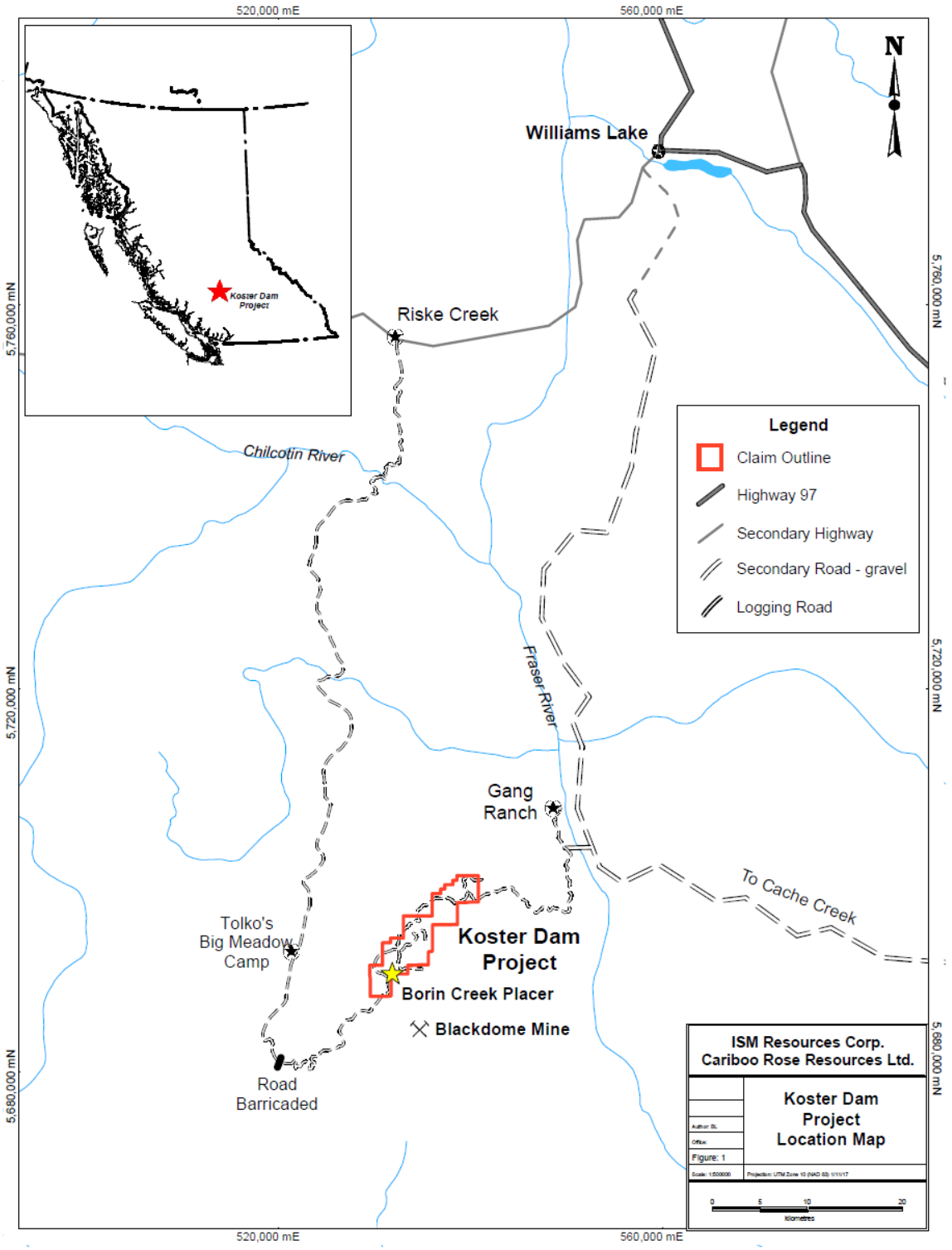


Table 1: Claim Status

Claim Name	Record #	Area (ha)	Expiry
North Kost	1088616	1209	Jan 13, 2023
Camelfoot	1020584	403	Sept 14, 2022
Churnover	1021806	706	Sept 14, 2022
632	1030221	484	Sept 14, 2022
Dam	1030270	484	Sept 14, 2022
Oakley 1	1055078	343	Sept 14, 2022
	1055079	482	Sept 14, 2022
Oakley 2	1055080	303	Sept 14, 2022
Oakley 4	1055165	121	Sept 14, 2022

4.3 Permits

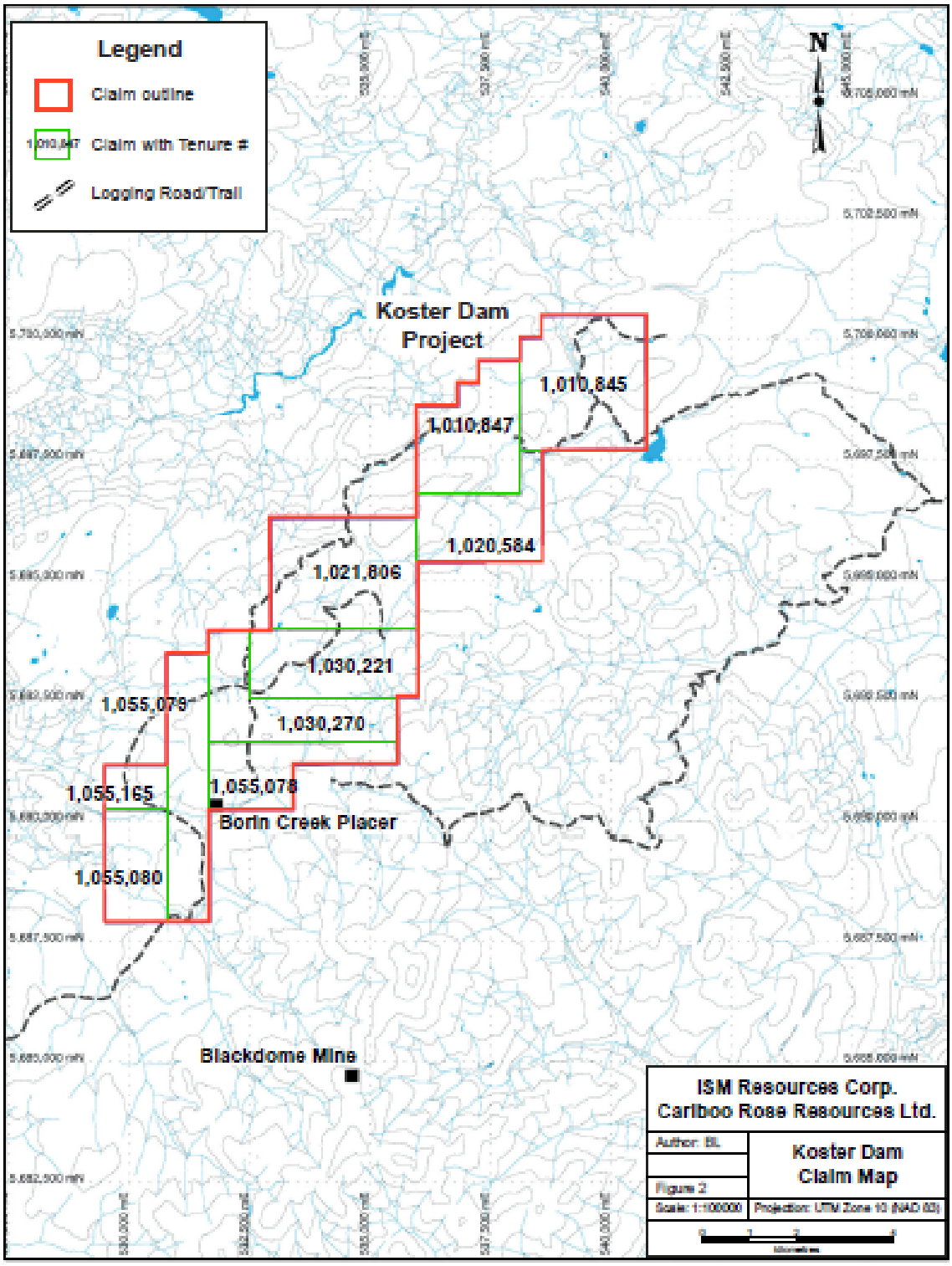
In British Colombia, Notice of Work authorizations (exploration permits) are required when surface disturbance is conducted for exploration activity. Activities that have occurred to date on the Koster Dam project have not involved surface. In anticipation of undertaking physical exploration work on the property, an exploration permit was applied for in 2020. Exploration Permit MX-4-747 was granted in October, 2020 and is valid through October 21, 2023. The permit authorizes construction of access roads, line cutting and IP geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling.

First Nations land claims are unresolved in the Chilcotin area. There is no documentation of current or historic settlements or archaeologically significant sites located on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located on provincially administered Crown Land.

Mineral title in British Columbia is maintained by performing exploration activities on the property or through cash payments. The Koster Dam claims have been maintained in good standing by filing previous exploration programs for assessment purposes. An airborne magnetic survey was completed in 2021 as acceptable assessment work credit to extend the expiry dates of the claims to September 14, 2022 and January 13, 2023 as shown in Table 1. A report detailing this exploration activity was filed with the BC Geological Survey January 14, 2022.

The Koster Dam property is adjacent to the Churn Creek Protected Area, figure 2. Mineral exploration, mining and other resource extraction are permitted activities outside the protected area. There has been extensive logging activity within the claims between 2014 and 2018. The author is unaware of any reason future exploration activities at Koster Dam would not be authorized.

Figure 2: Claim Map



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Road access into the Koster Dam claims is from the east via the Gang Ranch Bridge and then the Empire Valley Ranch, Blackdome Mine roads and East Churn forest service road that bisects the claims. Access needs to be coordinated with the Ministry of the Environment who gates the road during the spring and fall migrations of Big Horn Sheep (exemptions are available but need to be requested in advance of these closures). Recent logging within the property boundary has greatly increased access.

5.2 Climate and Topography

The Koster Dam claims occupy a temperate semiarid (predominantly forested) landscape with elevations varying between 1,060 metres (3,500 feet) and 1,280 metres (4,200 feet). Vegetation consists of Douglas Fir and pine forest interspersed with pockets of open grassland. Summer weather is typically hot and dry while winter conditions can be very cold for short periods of time. Range cattle belonging to the Empire Valley ranch graze the area.

5.3 Local Resources

A small general store and gas bar is located at Dog Creek which is approximately a half hour drive from the property. Otherwise most supplies are sourced in Williams Lake, approximately one hour drive away. Williams Lake is an industrial centre servicing the forestry and mining sectors. There is no power readily available in the Koster Dam area. Water for exploration may be sourced from year round active streams such as Borin Creek.

5.4 First Nation Land Claims and Environmental Issues

First Nations land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located entirely on provincially owned land.

6.0 HISTORY

There are three placer occurrences recorded in the mineral occurrence database (MinFile) in the area of the Koster Dam project; The Borin Creek placer showing (Minfile 092O_031), located in the south-central area of the property had a trommel in operation in 1968 with unknown production of gold. The Churn Creek placer occurrence (MinFile 092O_074) is located five kilometres north of the property with unrecorded production volume. The Fairless Creek placer occurrence (MinFile 092O_032) is located 1.3 kilometres southwest from Borin Creek placer. From 1931 to 1940 it had a recorded production of 1,770 kilograms of gold.

The first assessment work filed on the Koster Dam property was in 1985. Records indicate that Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. (White, 1985) completed 199 km of airborne VLF and magnetometer survey in this area. The airborne surveys detected a number of poorly defined magnetic features which predominantly correspond to ridge tops.

In 1986 a significant stream sediment geochemical gold anomaly was located approximately 12 kilometres north of the Blackdome Mine at a time when the mine was still operational. The anomaly contained several samples exceeding 5 grams per tonne gold (maximum 20 grams per tonne) (Longe, 1986).

In 1986 and 1987 Minquest Exploration Associates Ltd. (with assistance from Welcome North Mines Ltd.) completed exploration to the south and southwest of the Koster Dam claims on behalf of Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. This work entailed project level mapping, a remote sensing analysis and the collection and analysis of 40 rocks, 28 panned concentrates and 150 soil samples. Gold values were generally weak excepting a few panned concentrates from the southern region of the claims. Four of the 1986 rock samples collected retuned gold values ranging between 75 ppb and 920 ppb (McAllister, 1987). Rocks that did return anomalous gold values (some were rubble samples) were described as fine-grained buff colored altered volcanic rocks cut by fine quartz veins.

In 1988 Nexus Resource Corporation conducted two exploration surveys in the vicinity of the 1986 anomaly, a reconnaissance-scale stream sediment survey with the collection of 180 samples on 50 metre intervals on two larger and several smaller streams. Mineral grains with specific gravities greater than 2.96 were separated from the samples and analyzed using 30 element multi-element ICP techniques with an additional gold determination by atomic absorption methods (in some areas of the property more distant from access roads samples were taken at 200 metre intervals). A small soil sample grid (126 samples) was established over an airborne magnetometer anomaly. Seven rock samples were collected and analyzed. The highest anomalous gold value from heavy mineral sampling was 22,370 ppb gold (Walker 1988).

In 2012 Cariboo Rose Resources began an assessment of the area of the geochemical gold anomaly and completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling (45 samples). One rock sample (float) returned 160 ppm gold, 21.6 ppm silver (Morton, 2013). Claims were located over the area of anomalous mineralization.

In 2013 two separate excursions into the claims resulted in the collection and analysis of 33 rocks and 134 samples consisting of silt samples, “sluiced” silt samples and soil samples. The methodology of this sampling was to collect a large sample and then prepare three splits with one being submitted directly as a silt sample, one being processed into a sluiced concentrate and one being concentrated by hand panning (Morton, 2014).

In 2014 this work was continued with a further 57 samples collected from 19 sites using the same methodology. A robust and cohesive anomaly with a sluiced silt sample value of 1452 ppb gold was located in a small subsidiary drainage (Morton, 2015).

In 2015 a grid was established and 258 soil samples were collected in addition to three rock samples. While there were no significant results, the soil grid only covered a portion of the anomalous drainage and hence the anomaly remains open for further evaluation (Morton, 2015).

In 2017, Oakley Resources conducted a limited sampling program was conducted on newly acquired claims with 31 rack samples and 11 stream sediment samples collected and analyzed. This area was selected because of an historical sluiced silt sample returning 256ppb gold (Morton2105). Results from this brief program in the southwest portion of the property were insignificant (Van Den Bussche, 2017).

A followup program in 2018 by Oakley Resources comprised collection of 82 soil samples, 44 stream sediment samples and 19 rock samples. Two clay altered rock samples returned 0.208ppm gold and 0.415ppm gold respectively. Seven stream sediment samples in the Borin Creek and Central areas of the property returned anomalous (>0.3ppm Au) gold values. Two small magnetometer surveys, totalling 7.6 line kilometres were also emplaced (Kikauka, 2018).

Exploration expenditures completed on the Koster Dam Project since Cariboo Rose acquired the property in 2012 amount to $228,306.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

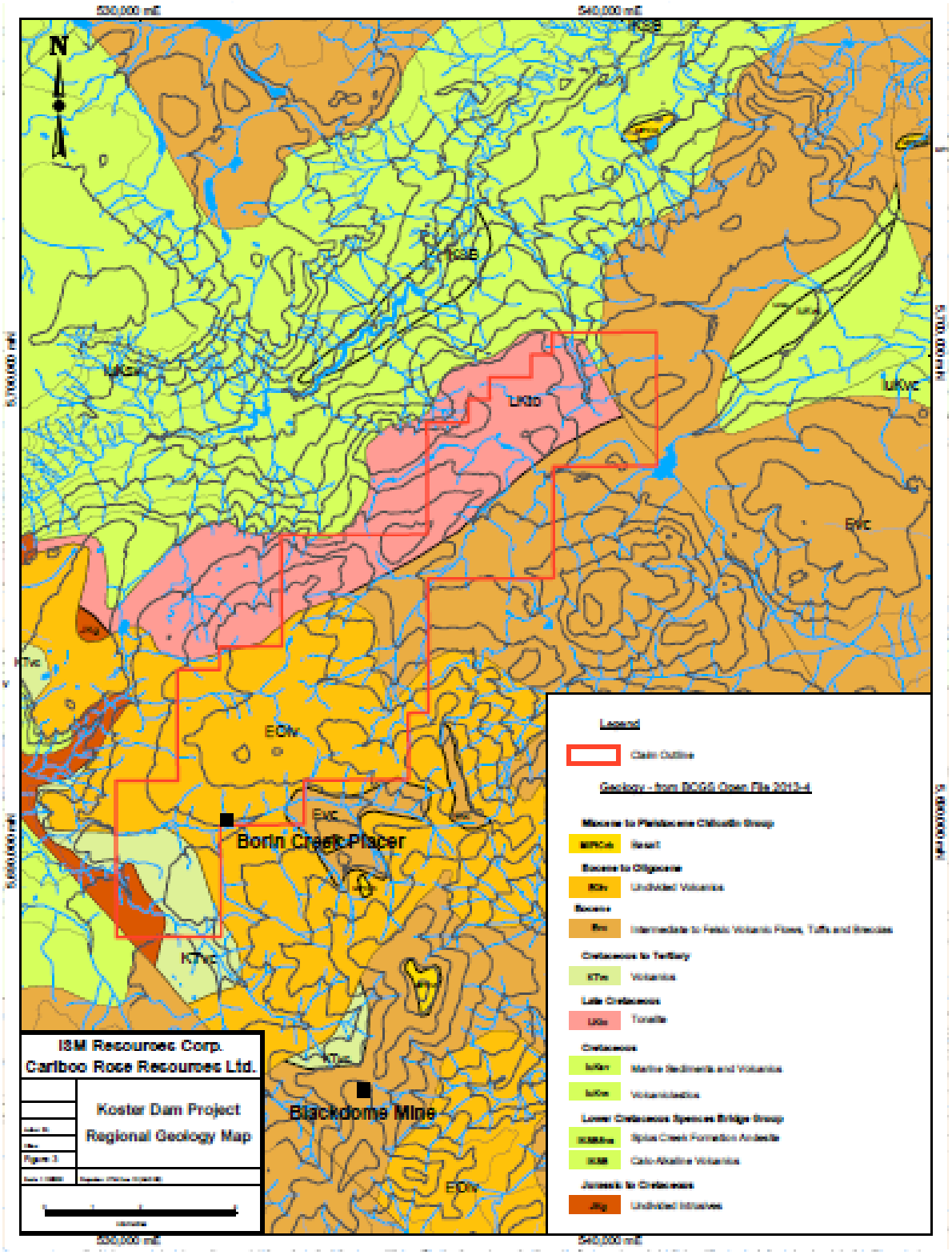
In 1978, H. W. Tipper of the Geological Survey of Canada published an open file regional map at a 1:250,000 scale which includes the Koster Dam claims and surrounding regions. Tipper's map shows the property to be underlain primarily by Eocene aged rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic rocks including flows, breccias and tuff. Minor porphyritic or amygdaloidal andesite or basalt is also present.

The northern portion of the property is mapped as being predominantly underlain by Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale group rocks which are primarily siltstone, greywacke and conglomerate.

In most areas of the property, bedrock is covered by a thick layer of till and glacial outwash making outcrop scarce except on isolated ridge tops and deeply incised gullies. During the 2012 to 2019 reconnaissance programs widely dispersed outcrops of predominantly volcanic affinity were documented. These exposures were tentatively described as dacite, andesite and tuff and also included silicified varieties of the same volcanic rocks as well as silicified shale and conglomerate sedimentary units. These rock types are consistent with Tupper's mapping of the region being dominated by Eocene volcanics along with some Cretaceous sediments. Amygdaloidal basalt believed to be part of the Miocene Chilcotin group has been noted on the road extending into the claims from the west side.

A mineralized, silicified volcanic boulder was found in the creek bed of West Churn Creek in 2012. The boulder returned an assay value of 160 ppm gold, 21.6 ppm silver and was anomalous in copper and lead (Morton, 2013). Rock sampling in 2018 by Oakley Resources (Kikauka, 2018) located two anomalous samples of andesitic float (sample 1815 – 208 ppb Au and sample 1816 – 415 ppb Au) in the Borin Creek area. One rock sample collected from Borin Creek in 2019 (sample 19BOR-2) was described as an angular piece of andesite float (Eocene age?) andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite. This sample returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold. A bedrock source of this mineralization has not been located.

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map



8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

Exploration efforts at the Koster Dam project have targeted gold mineralization associated with Cretaceous to Eocene age volcanic and sediment rocks similar to the mineralization found at the nearby past producing Blackdome Mine. Gold mineralization at Blackdome is related to quartz veins within structures related to doming. Pervasive potassic alteration occurs adjacent to quartz veins within a broader propylitic alteration halo. The size and quantity of mineralization found at Blackdome is not indicative of that found to date at the Koster Dam project.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Since Cariboo Rose Resources located the initial mineral claims at Koster dam in 2012, exploration programs of prospecting, mapping, soil and rock geochemical sampling and limited geophysical surveys have been carried out. Results of these programs were sufficiently encouraging for Cariboo Rose to attract a joint venture partner that funded successive exploration programs.

In 2017, Oakley Resources Ltd. conducted a limited sampling program on newly acquired claims with 31 rock samples and 11 stream sediment samples collected and analyzed. This area was selected because of an historical sluiced silt sample returning 256 ppb gold (Morton, 2105). Results from this brief program in the southwest portion of the property were of limited significance (Van Den Bussche, 2017).

Fieldwork in 2018 undertaken by Oakley Resources included collection of a total of 82 soil, 44 stream sediment, and 19 rock chip samples in the Central and Southwest (Borin Creek) area of the property. Four lines, 7.6 line-kilometers total, of ground magnetometer survey was also completed in the central and southwest (Borin Creek) portion of the Koster Dam property. Soil samples were collected along four grid lines 2.75 line kilometres long, at 50 metre intervals with lines spaced 100 metres apart. An additional 1.25 kilometre line followed a stream in the central portion of the property.

Results of the rock sampling in 2018 by Oakley Resources located two anomalous samples of andesitic float (sample 1815 – 208 ppb Au and sample 1816 – 415 ppb Au) in the Borin Creek area (Kikauka, 2018). Nine rock samples collected along the access road in 2018 and analyzed in 2019 did not return any significant results (Morton 2019).

The 2018 stream sediment sampling program returned elevated gold values (>0.15 ppm Au) from 5 samples in the Borin Creek area, two samples from the Central Zone, one sample from the West Central Zone (Kikauka, 2018).

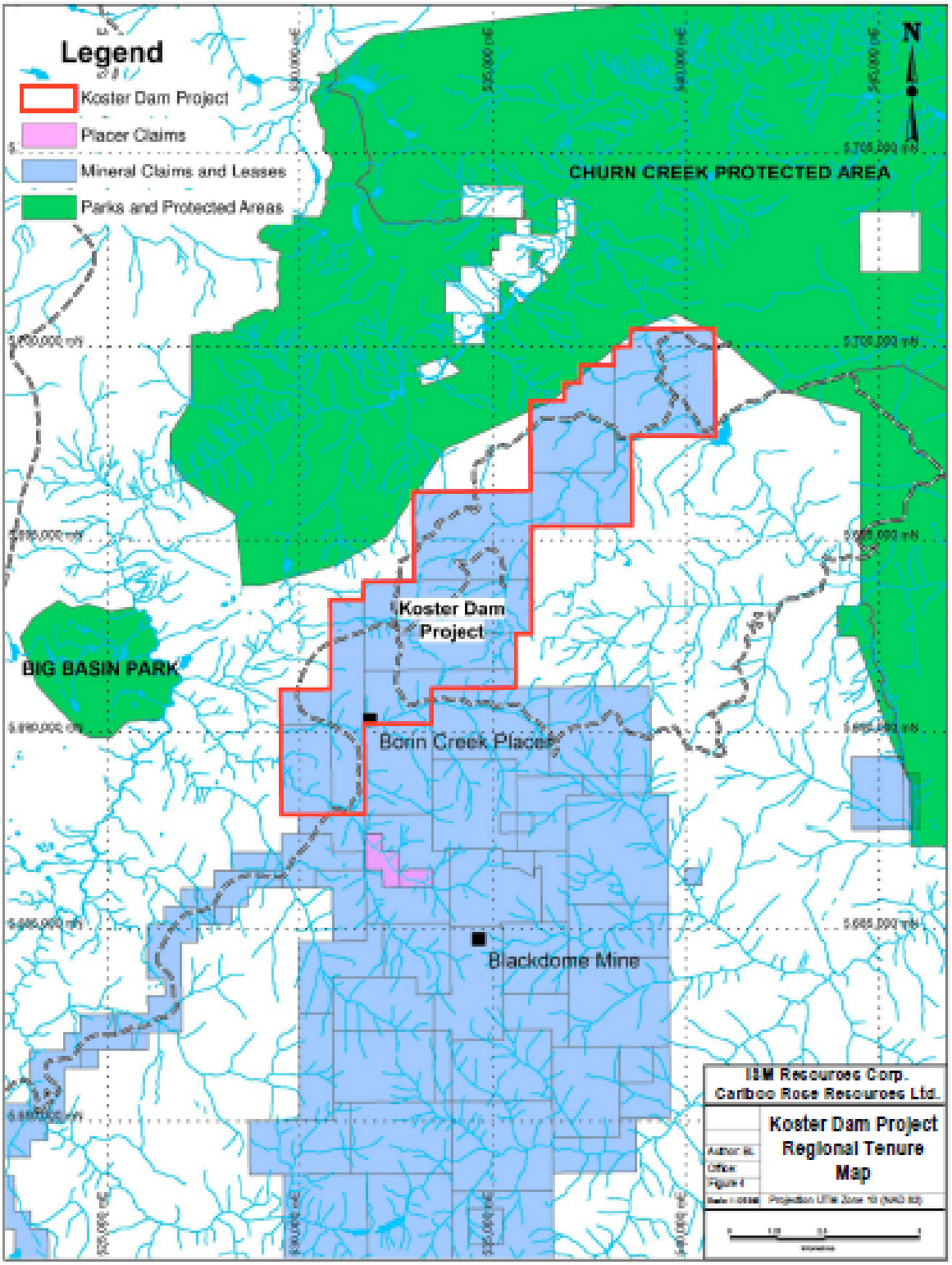
Significant stream sediment results are tabulated in Table 2 and are shown on Error! Reference source not found..

Soil samples taken in 2018 over the Borin Creek and Central Zone areas did not identify any precious or base metal anomalies or groupings of elevated values (Kikauka, 2018).

Table 2: Summary of Silt, Sluiced Silt and Panned Silt Results (>15ppb Au)

Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Sluiced Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	Panned Silt Sample	Gold (ppb)	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Year
M172167	**752.9**					539489	5697993	2013
M172171	**22.5**					538825	5697639	2013
M172511	**25.7**					534129	5694677	2013
1150036	**418**	1150136	0.25	1150236	0.25	539052	5697813	2013
1632739	**581.4**	1632839	-0.5	1632939	0.5	534995	5693904	2014
1632740	**113.1**	1632840	0.7	1632940	0.5	534809	5693839	2014
1632741	1.7	1632841	**122.6**	1632941	0.5	534631	5693751	2014
1632743	**632.1**	1632843	**1451.7**	1632943	0.5	534294	5693599	2014
1632746	**49.3**	1632846	1.6	1632946	0.5	538493	5697438	2014
1632747	-0.5	1632847	**109.2**	1632947	0.5	538435	5697415	2014
1632749	**262.6**	1632849	**468.3**	1632949	0.5	529600	5692879	2014
1632752	-0.5	1632852	**17.8**	1632952	0.5	530721	5690253	2014
1632754	5.3	1632854	**22.6**	1632954	0.5	530309	5690084	2014
1632755	-0.5	1632855	**256**	1632955	2.2	530113	5690098	2014
2624001-LAB	-0.5	2624001-S	-0.5	2624001-P	**330.6**	533859	5693735	2015
4800	**18**					529989	5690064	2017
4801	**18**					530103	5690104	2017
4803	**15**					529861	5690040	2017
4807	**39**					529742	5690074	2017
4820	**18**					531717	5690156	2017
18SS 14	**305**					534200	5693254	2018
18SS 22	**855**					531200	5692847	2018
18SS 25	**2110**					530942	5690235	2018
18SS 26	**3750**					530940	5690223	2018
18SS 29	**258**					530537	5690207	2018
18SS 30	**530**					530335	5690152	2018
18SS 32	**882**					530148	5690088	2018
18SS 102	**733**					535309	5693561	2018

Figure 4: Regional Tenure Map



Magnetometer survey work in 2018 (Kikauka, 2018) consisted of 4 line-km on Borin Creek Zone (4 east west grid lines, 1,000 metres in length), and 3.6 line-km on the Central Zone (7 north south grid lines, 600-750 metres in length). Data was collected at 12.5 metre intervals along the lines. The objective was to obtain detailed total field gradients to compare with existing data and interpret in relation to geochemical anomalies, and orientation of grid was based on regional airborne magnetometer trends (grid lines intended to cross magnetic gradients perpendicular). Readings were taken at 12.5 m spacing and the quality of survey data was excellent (noise free readings). Data was corrected by looping, and GEM GSM-19T sensor is oriented to receive vertical component of total field. The grouping of magnetometer lows in the SE corner of the Borin Creek grid, and SW corner of the Central grid are both in close proximity to stream sediment anomalies. Magnetometer lows may be related to alteration and/or deep weathering of underlying bedrock. The Magnetometer highs in the west portion of the Borin Creek grid may reflect intrusive rocks underlying this area (regional airborne data, and BCGS mapping of Jurassic-Cretaceous age intrusive located NW of Borin Creek).

Geochemical fieldwork carried out in 2019 on the Borin Creek area (Kikauka, 2019) focused on following up the upstream (east extension) of gold bearing mineralization found in 2018 (rock chip sample 1815 with 0.208 ppm Au and sample 1816 with 0.415 ppm Au). Geochemical fieldwork in 2019 consisted of four stream sediment samples, and three rock chip samples taken from the Borin Creek drainage. One of the samples from Borin Creek, described as an angular piece of float (Eocene age andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite) returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold.

Fieldwork on behalf of Oakley Resources, in January, 2020, consisted of 3.6 line kilometres of ground magnetometer geophysics located in the southwest portion of the property on Borin Creek (Kikauka, 2020). Six east-west oriented grid lines (600 metre length) were surveyed (using Garmin GPSmap 64st) and a GEM GSMT-19T (v 7.0) proton precession magnetometer was used to measure vertical component of total field magnetics. Data collected was corrected for diurnal variation by looping and correlating data with Natural Resources Canada magnetic observatory data. Magnetometer data indicates two general areas of north oriented 50-300 nT positive and negative anomalies.

In 2021, Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. of Saskatoon completed an airborne Triaxial Magnetic Survey and a LiDar Terrain Mapping survey at the Koster Dam project. The triaxial magnetic survey consisted of 748 line kilometers of high precision helicopter borne survey. It was designed to identify magnetic gradients that could reflect linear structures which could host gold bearing veins and silicified faults such as exist at the former producing Blackdome gold silver mine located seven kilometers to the south(Morton, 2022).

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed on the Koster Dam claims.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYTICAL RESULTS AND SECURITY

11.1 Security

All samples collected between 2012 and 2015 were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory, (subsequently taken over by Bureau Veritas Minerals) of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 2017 samples were analyzed by Loring Laboratories Ltd an ISO 9001:2008 Certified laboratory located in Calgary, Alberta.

The 2018 samples were prepared at ALS Canada in Kamloops, British Columbia and analyzed at ALS Canada's facility in North Vancouver, BC. The 2019 samples were shipped directly to ALS Canada's North Vancouver facility for analysis. ALS Canada is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

Other than the noted panning or sieving of stream sediment samples, no sample preparation work was performed outside of accredited laboratories. All laboratories used are independent of Cariboo Rose and ISM. All labs insert standard and blank samples within the sample stream for quality control and quality assurance. The Author recommends that commercially available standard reference material be inserted into the sample stream when exploration advances to the drill stage. It is the author's opinion that all sample preparation, security and analysis are adequate and conform to industry standards.

11.2 Analytical Results

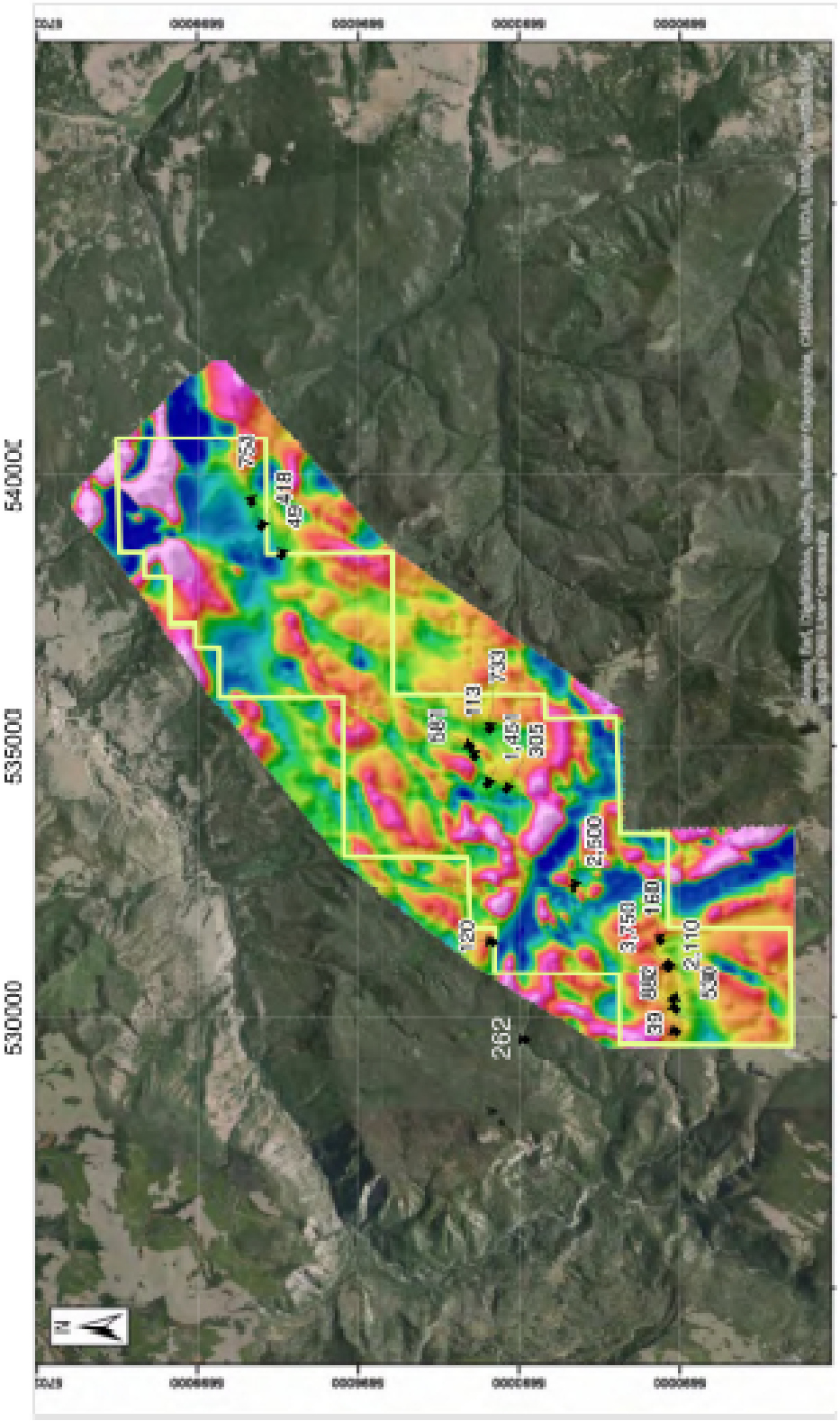
11.2a Stream Sediment Samples

Conventional stream silt samples taken in 2012 and 2013 were augmented in 2014 and 2015 with a more exhaustive process. At each site samples were processed by sieving the sample through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into four samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample. The third subsample was hand panned in a conventional gold pan and the fourth subsample was stored for reference. Samples were sieved to produce a -80 mesh subsample which was digested in an aqua regia solution and then assayed using multi-element ICP-MS techniques.

For 2017, stream sediment samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total digestion only). Fire assay for Gold, Platinum and Palladium were analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for Platinum and palladium.

In 2018 and 2019, stream sediment samples were collected from the active stream channel and sieved to -20 mesh fraction in the field. The resulting field sieved sample was shipped to ALS Canada, where samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

Figure 5: Airborne Magnetic Map with significant Au (ppb) in Soil Samples



11.2b Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected in individually numbered kraft bags from B or C horizons. In 2015, samples were sent to Acme Labs in Vancouver BC (now Bureau Veritas) were sieved to produce a -80 mesh subsample which was digested in an aqua regia solution and then assayed using multi-element ICP-MS techniques.

The 2018 and 2019 samples were sent to ALS Canada where samples were dried at 60°C and sieved to obtain 75-100g of -80 mesh material. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

11.2c Rock Samples

Rock samples collected between 2012 and 2015, generally float and rubble, were selected so as to be representative of the bulk of rubble or outcrop proximal to them. The samples were broken with one half placed in a plastic sample bag along with a sample number written on a piece of ribbon with a felt marker or in some cases a sample tag provided by the lab. The other half of the sample was forwarded to the project geologist to describe. A location was determined using a hand held GPS unit.

At the lab rock samples were crushed to produce a sub sample and then pulverized until 70% passed a -10 mesh screen. Samples were analyzed using an Aqua Regia digestion on a 15 gram sub sample using multi-element ICP-MS procedures.

2017 rock samples were dried, crushed to 10 mesh, homogenized and split a 250 gram portion off, pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total digestion only). Fire assay for Gold, Platinum and Palladium were analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for Platinum and palladium.

The 2018 and 2019 rock samples placed in a marked plastic sample bag along with a sample number written on a tyvex tag with a felt marker and marked with flagging & ID number. A location was determined using a handheld GPS receiver with easting and northing co-ordinates recorded.

Samples were sent to ALS Canada where they were crushed to produce a sub sample and then pulverized until 70% passed a -10 mesh screen. Samples were all subjected to 31 Element ICP, where 0.5 grams of sample digested with Agua Regia at 95°C for 1 hour, bulked to 10 ml with distilled water (near total digestion only). Fire assay for gold was analyzed by 30 gram fire assay, with an AA finish for gold and ICP finish for multi-element geochemical analysis.

11.3 Security

Samples collected between 2012 through 2015 and 2018, 2019 were kept in a chain of command and shipped to the lab using bonded transportation contractors.

All 2017 samples were transported from the field directly to Loring Laboratories in Calgary by the project geologist where they were delivered with full instructions and Chain of Custody Forms.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author, Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo., has examined analytical certificates produced by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. (later Bureau Veritas Minerals), Loring Laboratories Ltd, and ALS Canada. The author has reviewed the analytical data and comparison of internal standards inserted into the sample stream by the accredited laboratories. The author is satisfied that the internal standards and blanks have repeatable results and the data are reliable. The author has randomly cross-checked recorded assay data with that used in reports and satisfied that it has been correctly transcribed.

13.0 – 22.0 NOT APPLICABLE

These sections are not applicable to the Koster Dam project at this stage of exploration.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The former producing Blackdome gold silver mine is located approximately seven kilometres south of the Koster Dam Property. During its eight year life the mine produced approximately 225,000 ounces of gold and 547,000 ounces of silver (Gruenwald, 2002) from 305,614 tonnes of ore. Current indicated reserves (Sona Resources, 2010) at Blackdome mine are 144,500 tonnes at 11.29 g/t gold, 50.01 g/t silver.

The Blackdome deposit consisted of a number of veins occupying faults believed to be related to a regional dextral strike slip event propagated as a series of splay faults from the Fraser River Fault. Mineralization occurs in veins which outcrop near the top of Blackdome Mountain in an Eocene volcanic sequence that includes a lower andesite, a middle rhyolite and an upper andesite member. Unmineralized Miocene basalt unconformably overlies this sequence. Mineralization at Blackdome is not indicative of mineralization at the Koster Dam project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data or information that should be included in this report.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance exploration completed since 2012 on the Koster Dam project has identified a significant gold anomaly in the Borin Creek and adjacent watershed. A cohesive geochemical gold anomaly (silt, sluiced silt and panned silt anomaly) was identified in 2013 in a small internal drainage to the larger drainage and was further delimited in 2014. In 2015, a soil grid was established on a portion of the prospective target area but failed to yield comparable results suggesting that further soil sampling, rock sampling and possibly geophysics will be required to find the source area of the highly anomalous silt, sluiced silt and panned silt samples. A small southerly flowing drainage was sampled in 2015 and returned a value of 330.6 ppb gold in a panned silt concentrate suggesting the source could also be further to the north than the bulk of the 2015 work.

The brief 2017 program did not identify the source of the anomalous gold (265ppb gold) in a drainage on the west side of the claims. The area requires further follow up. An anomalous sample site is located immediately to the west of the claim group (sluiced silt samples with 468 ppb gold with silt sample with 263 ppb gold). The upstream portion of this drainage is within the Koster Dam property and should be followed up.

The 2018 exploration program confirmed and enhanced previously located stream sediment anomalies in the Borin Creek and Central areas of the property. Two anomalous rock samples (sample 1815 - 208 ppb gold and sample 1816 - 415 ppb gold) from the Borin Creek area increase the interest in this area.

One of the 2019 samples from Borin Creek (sample 19BOR-2), described as an angular piece of float (Eocene age andesite containing quartz, chlorite and limonite) returned an analysis of 1.23 g/t gold. Two limited magnetometer surveys have also identified magnetic highs and lows in the Borin Creek area. The source of this anomalous rock sample has not been identified.

The recent airborne magnetic geophysical survey over the Koster Dam project has highlighted several zones of interest that are locally coincident with geochemical anomalies as well as additional magnetic features that may represent structural targets. The magnetic low features are extrapolated to indicate hydrothermally altered and magnetite depleted zones. Lineal magnetic high features are believed to represent magnetite rich mafic dykes or similar structural features.

It is the Author's opinion that the successive exploration programs undertaken at Koster Dam have continued to enhance the exploration potential of the property within this covered target area. A source for the consistent gold values returned from stream sediment samples, rock samples nor the historic placer showings has not been identified and remains a primary target.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A very strong and consistent silt and sluiced silt anomaly is open for expansion to the southwestern quadrant of the claim group on a small, south flowing drainage. Another significant silt and sluiced silt anomaly exists immediately west of the current claim boundary on a drainage flowing west from the property. The area between these diverging drainages is the highest priority target. In order to narrow the target area, it is recommended that further sampling be completed in the region of these two drainages on a more detailed spacing of 100 metres. Additional, comprehensive grid work should be completed throughout the anomalous region of the property. This grid should cover each of the drainages that returned anomalous gold values as well as the area with significant gold in rock samples. A 50 line kilometer grid with lines spaced 100 metres apart and soil samples collected at 25 metre intervals along the lines should provide sufficient sample density to identify a covered target. Approximately 30 line kilometres of induced polarization surveying should be completed along the grid in the most promising area of the silt and soil surveying.

A budget of $280,000 is recommended to support the Phase One exploration programs at Koster Dam project as detailed below. Contingent upon favourable results from these surface programs a Phase Two drill program of 1,000 metres would be recommended to test suitable targets.

PHASE ONE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

GRID PREPARATION and LINE CUTTING

Field assistants, 3 for 25 days @ $500	$37,500
Room and board @ $120 per man per day	$9,000
Vehicle cost, 25 days @ $120 day	$3,000
ATV costs, 3 @ $80 day	$6,000
Miscellaneous equipment rental and supplies	$2,500
Total	**$58,000**

GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

Geologist, 30 days @$800,	$24,000
Field assistants, 2 for 30 days @ $500,	$30,000
Room and board @ $120 per man per day,	$10,800
Analytical costs, silts & sluiced silts 100 @ $50 per sample	$5,000
Analytical costs, soils 1,000 @ $35 per sample	$35,000
Vehicle cost, 30 days @ $120 day	$3,600
ATV costs, 3 @ $80 day	$7,200
Miscellaneous equipment rental	$2,400
Supervision	$3,000
Reporting	$3,000
Total	**$124,000**

GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM (IP)

Geophysical Contractor (6-man crew), 20 days @$3,500 day	$70,000
Room and board @ $120 per man per day	$14,400
Vehicle rental, 2 @ $120 day	$4,800
ATV rental, 3 @ $80 day	$4,800
Supervision	$2,000
Reporting	$2,000
Total	**$98,000**
Total Phase One Program	**$280,000**

PHASE TWO DRILL PROGRAM

DRILL PROGRAM (1,000 metres NQ, 3 holes)

Drilling Contractor $175 per metre	$175,000
Geologist, 25 days @ $800	$20,000
Field Assistant, 25 days @ $500	$12,500
Room and Board @ $120 per man per day	$6,000
Analytical Costs, 800 samples @ $35 per sample	$28,000
Vehicle rental, 25 days @ $120 per day	$3,000
ATV rental, 2 - 14 days @ $80 per day	$4,000
Miscellaneous equipment rental	$5,000
Supervision	$3,000
Reporting	$3,500
Total	**$260,000**

"Geoffrey Goodall"

_____

Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo.
Global Geological Services Inc.

27.0 REFERENCES

Actlabs, 2019, 3D – SGH, “A SPATIOTEMPORAL GEOCHEMICAL HYDROCARBON INTERPRETATION” GEOFACTS CONSULTING, KOSTER BORIN CK SGH PROJECT, Report for Oakley Ventures.

Cui, y. et al, 2017, BC Geological Survey Open File 2017-18, BC Digital Geology

Diakow, Larry J., et al, editors, 1997, BC Geological Survey Paper 1997-2, Interior Plateau Geoscience Project: Summary of Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Studies

Godard M. et al, Mincon International Ltd, June 10, 2010, TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE ELIZABETH BLACKDOME PROJECT BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, includes Dorota El Rassi, SRK Consulting (Canada) 43-101 Resource Estimate for the Blackdome Property, March 22, 2010

Gruenwald, W, Geoquest Consulting Ltd., May 16, 2002, MINE TAILINGS SAMPLING PROGRAM ON THE BLACKDOME PROJECT for J-Pacific Gold Inc.

Kikauka, A, Sept 1, 2018, Geochemical & Geophysical Report On Koster Mineral Claims, Exploration for Precious Metals North of Blackdome Mountain, South and East of Churn Creek, BCGS Assessment Report

Kikauka, A, 2019, Geochemical Report on Koster Mineral Claims Borin Creek, BCGS Assessment Report 38,553 (confidential)

Kikauka, A, 2020, Geophysical Report on Koster Mineral Claims Borin Creek, BCGS Assessment Report (confidential)

Laird, B. L., 2020, NI43-101 Technical Report on the Koster Dam Project, Clinton Mining Division, BC

Longe, R.V.,1986, MINT, MINK, PEARL CLAIMS, PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY, by Minquest Exploration Associates ltd. on behalf of the Goldquest 1 Partnership, BCGS Assessment Report #15,646

MacAllister, S.G. and McPherson, M, 1987, ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE MINK 1-4 and KING 3-4 CLAIMS for Chevron Canada Resources Ltd., BCGS Assessment Report #16,065

Morton, J. W. (Bill), 2013, 2012 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROJECT, for Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and Badger Minerals Ltd. BCGS Assessment Report #34,113

Morton, J. W. (Bill), 2014, 2014 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROJECT, for Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and Badger Minerals Ltd. BCGS Assessment Report #34,674

Morton, J. W. (Bill), 2015, 2015 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROJECT, for Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. BCGS Assessment Report #35,601

Morton, J. W. (Bill), 2019, Koster Dam Assessment Report October, 2019, for Oakley Ventures and Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. BCGS Assessment Report #38,534 (confidential)

Morton, J. W. (Bill), 2022, 2021 Assessment Report on the Koster Dam Project, January 14, 2022, for Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and AmeriWest Lithium Inc.,

Skeena Resources Ltd, June 29, 2016, NR: 16-14, Skeena to Acquire Sona Resources

Sona Resources Corporation, Undated Investor Relations Package acquired in 2014, BLACKDOME-ELEZABETH GOLD PROJECT

Sona Resources Corporation, May 4, 2010, News Release No. 7, 2010, Sona Releases New Blackdome Mine Resource Estimate

Tipper, H. W. 1978, Geological Survey of Canada Open File map 534

Tipper, H. W. 1969, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1202A, Anahim Lake, BC

Walker, J.E., 1988, ASSESSMENT REPORT ON RECONNAISANCE GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICXAL SURVEY ON THE GEOWEST PROPERTY, for Nexus Resource Corp., BCGS Assessment Report #17,208

Van Den Bussche, B. 2017, 2017 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROJECT, for Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and ISM Resources Corp. BCGS Assessment Report #36,806

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The “NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE KOSTER DAM PROJECT, CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C., WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION” was prepared for ISM Resources Corp. and Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. by Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6th day of May, 2022.

"Geoffrey Goodall"

_____

Geoffrey Goodall, P.Geo.
Global Geological Services Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Geoffrey Goodall, do hereby certify that;

I am currently employed as a Geologist with Global Geological Services Inc. with a business address at Unit 154, 100 – 1001 W. Broadway, Vancouver, BC. Canada, V6H 4E4

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology in 1984.

I am a member of Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 108969.

I have continually practiced my profession since graduation in 1984 having worked in Canada, western USA, Mexico, Central and South America, South Pacific and eastern Europe.

I conducted a site visit of the Koster Dam property on March 4, 2022.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in NI 43-101 and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a "qualified person".

I have authored the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Koster Dam Project, Clinton Mining Division, B.C. with Recommendations for Continuing Exploration, dated March 14th, 2022 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Koster Dam property.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report, I am independent of the joint venture partners Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., and ISM Resources Corp., as defined under NI 43-101 regulations and section 1.5 of those regulations.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which makes the Technical Report misleading.

To the best of my knowledge and information this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading. I take responsibility for all sections of this Technical Report.

Dated this 6th day of May, 2022, as amended 27th of August, 2022

"Geoffrey Goodall"

Geoffrey Goodall, P. Geo.