NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

GREEN MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Project Location:
Osoyoos Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada
Latitude 49° 23’ North, Longitude 119° 50’ West
NAD 83, Zone 11N, 294402E, 547562N
NTS Map Sheet 082E/05

Prepared for:

Level 14 Ventures Ltd.
1400, 400 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3A6

Prepared by:

Darwin Green, M.Sc, P.Geo

Effective Date: May 24, 2023


Cu-Au bearing skarn mineralization

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

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Prepared for:

Level 14 Ventures Ltd.
1400, 400 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3A6

/s/ “*Darwin Green*” Signed at North Vancouver, B.C., May 24, 2023

Darwin Green, M.Sc., P.Geo. (EGBC no. 27345)
(signed and sealed original on file)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Darwin Green, am a professional geologist residing at 307 – 4390 Gallant Ave, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7G 1L2, and do hereby certify that:

1. I am the lead author of the report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Green Mountain Property*", dated May 24, 2023;
2. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.), Practising, with Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (licence # 27345).
3. I obtained a B.Sc. degree in geological sciences (1995) from the University of British Columbia, and a M.Sc. degree in geological sciences (2001) from Carleton University;
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation, concentrating in early through advanced stage precious and base metal exploration throughout the Americas;
5. I visited the Green Mountain property on June 21, 2020;
6. I have had no previous involvement with the Property until contracted to write this Technical Report;
7. I am responsible for all sections of this Report entitled "*NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Green Mountain Property*", dated May 24, 2023;
8. I am independent of each of Level 14 Ventures Ltd., as independence is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent), in the property described herein or in Level 14 Ventures Ltd. for the services rendered in the preparation of this Report;
9. I was retained by Level 14 Ventures Ltd. to prepare an exploration and technical summary and provide recommendations on the Green Mountain Property, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. This Technical Report is based on my review of Project files and information provided by Level 14 Ventures Ltd. personnel;
10. 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 NI 43-101. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed in order to make this Technical Report not misleading;
12. I, the undersigned, prepared this Report entitled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Green Mountain Property",* dated May 24, 2023, in support of the public disclosure of the exploration potential of the Green Mountain property by Level 14 Ventures Ltd.

Effective Date: May 24, 2023

Signed this 24th day of May, 2023 in North Vancouver, British Columbia:

/s/ "*Darwin Green*"

Darwin Green, M.Sc., P.Geo. (EGBC no. 27345)
(signed and sealed original on file)

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Green Mountain Property (the "Property") covers potential Au-Ag-Cu-Mo mineralization located in the Hedley District, a historic mining camp in south-central British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1.1). The Property is underlain by Paleozoic and Mesozoic stratified and intrusive rocks that host many known mineral deposits and occurrences in the region. These include past-producing replacement skarn deposits such as the nearby Nickel Plate mine in the Hedley Camp (nearly 2.5 million ounces Au), the Phoenix mine near Greenwood (>800,000 ounces Au, >5 million ounces Ag, >250,000 tonnes Cu), and Kinross Gold Corporation's recently mined-out Buckhorn Au-Ag deposit in the Republic District of northern Washington State (Figure 1.1).

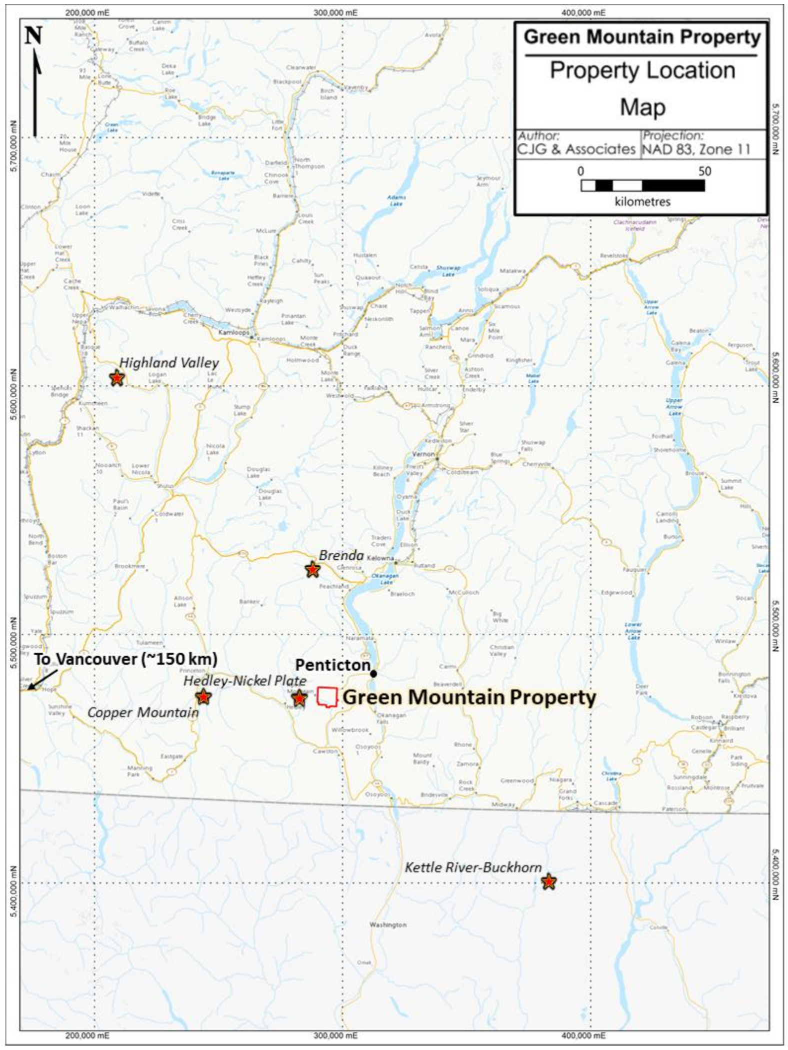


Figure 1.1 Green Mountain Property location map

At the request of Level 14 Ventures Ltd. ("Level 14 Ventures" or the "Company"), the author carried out an independent review of the Property, which included an on-site examination on June 21, 2020, a review of available historical documentation and recent exploration results, and preparation of this report in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties.*

It is the author's understanding that the Company intends to list its Common Shares (the "Listing") on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). It is the author's opinion that the Green Mountain Property is a property of merit and that the use of this Technical Report in support of the Company's planned Listing is appropriate.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Green Mountain Property consists of 3 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) digitally registered mineral tenures totalling 5,593.5 hectares. The mineral tenures (effective May 17, 2020) are listed in Table 1.1 and are shown in Figure 4.2.

Table 1.1 Green Mountain Property information

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
1075773	VERDE	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	1,661.9228
1075772	VERT	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	2,081.276
1075771	GREEN	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	1,850.3266
				Total:	**5,593.5254**

The tenures comprising the Project were staked for 1246931 B.C. Ltd. (now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) on April 17, 2020 in the name of James Mitchell Aubie and then transferred to 1246931 B.C. Ltd. on September 24, 2020.

The author has determined, by viewing British Columbia Mineral Titles Online records, that the mineral tenures are in good standing as of the writing of this report, with expiration dates shown in Table 1.1.

1.2.1 Description of the Transaction

The Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares (the 1246931 Shares") of 1246931 B.C. Ltd., the registered holder of the Green Mountain Property, on October 14, 2020 pursuant to a share purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between the Company and David De Witt. As consideration for the 1246931 Shares, the Company paid $28,000 in cash and issued 4,000,000 common shares of the Company to Mr. De Witt, as well as granted a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty to Mr. De Witt with respect to the Green Mountain Property.

1.3 Accessibility and Physiography

The Green Mountain Property is in the Osoyoos Mining Division of south-central British Columbia, approximately 20 km southwest of the city of Penticton and 250 km east of the city of Vancouver. Access to the Property is provided via the paved Green Mountain and Apex Mountain roads, which respectively traverse the central and northern parts of the Property. Networks of variably maintained unpaved roads provide good access to the remainder of the Property.

A 230kV powerline crosses the easternmost part of the Property in a north-south direction and could provide a potential future supply of readily accessible power (Figure 5.4).

Terrain in the area of the Green Mountain Property is diverse, ranging from moderately steep rolling mountainsides to steep rocky bluffs and the eastern part of the Project area is transected by a prominent north-south, deeply incised valley. Elevations range from 800 metres at the valley bottom to over 2109 metres above sea level at the top of Green Mountain. Vegetation on the Property is characterized by open forests populated by fir, pine, balsam fir, and spruce, although open grassy clearings are common on south-facing slopes. Sufficient water for camp and drilling purposes can be collected from lakes and ponds, and from creeks draining the Property.

Further details of Property accessibility and physiography can be found in Section 5.0.

1.4 History

The earliest known recorded exploration on the Property took place in 1901 at the Lookout and Dividend mineral showings, on the west and southwest parts of the Property, where several small shafts were sunk to explore skarn style copper-gold mineralization, similar to mineralization in the nearby Nickel Plate and Mascot deposits.

The earliest documented work was done by Cominco Limited in 1966, consisting of magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over the Dividend Showing, as well as reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. Old hand trenches and shafts dating back to the 1900's were identified within an area covering approximately 300 m by 600 m. Lenses of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite were detected in the historical trenches; however, a geophysical survey failed to indicate with any certainty the continuity of sulphide lenses over more than 10 metres of length (EMPR Report 00803).

In 1968, Apex Exploration Ltd. flew 47.25 line-kilometres of airborne magnetometer surveys, over the west-central part of the current Green Mountain Property. The survey identified a prominent ellipsoidal magnetic high, measuring approximately 700 m by 365 m (EMPR Report 01803).

In 1972, Lantern Gas and Oil Ltd. carried out soil and ground-based magnetometer surveys over the central part of the Property, with a grid of 341 samples. A single, strongly anomalous zone of Cu-in-soil (> 200 ppm) measuring about 300 m x 100 m in size, was located along what magnetic data suggest is a contact between quartz monzonite, and a chert and greenstone sequence (EMPR Report 03918).

In 1984, Grand National Resources Inc. collected a total of 179 soil samples and completed 10.3 line-kilometres of VLF-EM surveys over the central part of the Property. A 600 m long, north striking, anomalous Au trend associated with a subparallel VLF-EM anomaly was identified (EMPR Report 12699).

In 1984, Placer Development Ltd. conducted a soil sampling program consisting of 69 samples along an elevation contour, located in the south-central part of the Green Mountain Property. Sporadic gold highs (>100 ppb) with some associated anomalous arsenic, copper and molybdenum were identified (EMPR Report 13199).

In 1985, Grand National Resources Inc. conducted additional geological mapping, soil sampling, prospecting and VLF-EM surveying to overlap and extend coverage to the north of their 1984 grid. A total of 319 soil samples and 26 rock samples were collected. The soil sampling outlined a broad gold-in-soil anomaly, oriented approximately north-south, with a strike length of 1050 m and a maximum width of 250 m. (EMPR Report 13906).

In 1985, Siemont Resources Ltd. conducted reconnaissance geological, geochemical, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, and trenching over the northwestern part of the Green Mountain Property. A total of 599 soil and 61 rock samples were analyzed, showing sporadic gold anomalies, some with elevated arsenic. A rock sample taken from an outcrop returned 4.1 g/t Au.

Siemont concluded that gold is somewhat correlative with the presence of magnetic pyrrhotite based on high magnetic and conductivity responses (EMPR Report 14743).

In 1987, QPX Minerals Inc. collected 164 rock samples and 496 soil samples from the southeastern part of the current Property. Gold anomalies from soil sampling were sporadic, and high gold values showed a strong correlation with arsenic. Rock sampling confirmed the presence of gold hosted in arsenopyrite stringer veins found in cliff faces located above the soil sampling area. It was also reported that a historical adit (about 10 m long) and bulldozer trenches were excavated “some years ago”, and casing from an inclined diamond drill hole indicated previous drilling (no published records of this work) (EMPR Report 16674).

In 1988, QPX Minerals Inc. conducted additional geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. A large grid to the east of the 1987 work provided 3,005 soil samples. Gold-in-soil anomalies were sporadic, but generally conformed to northwest-southeast narrow linear trends, commonly paralleling faults in the region. Three diamond drill holes totalling 524 m were collared in Tertiary sedimentary units and targeted the underlying Shoemaker Formation contact, which hosts gold mineralization in the region. Although only sub-economic gold values were encountered in the three holes, drilling confirmed an episode of Tertiary mineralization, where some of the best grades were returned from the highly altered tuff above the Shoemaker Formation basement contact (EMPR Report 18251).

Between 1987 and 1996, Grand National Resources Inc. collected a total of 1395 soil samples and completed 80.5 line-kilometres of VLF-EM and 8.5 line-kilometres of IP surveys in the south and central parts of the current Property (EMPR Reports 18327, 19643, 20747, 22661, 23223, 24206 and 24749). Soil sample grids outlined several copper and zinc anomalies with sporadic accompanying silver, lead and gold highs. The analytical techniques used between 1993 and 1996 had a detection limit for gold of >2 ppm - too high for this area to determine if significant gold was associated with the copper and zinc anomalies. During the course of the 1995 field program, an old adit was located and a sample comprising massive pyrite returned 644 ppm Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag and 0.12% W (EMPR Report 24206). North-northwest directed conductive zones were identified and generally coincided with the broad zinc and copper geochemical anomalies. A number of anomalous areas were also identified by the IP survey (EMPR Report 18327).

1.5 Geological Setting

The Green Mountain Property is dominantly underlain by upper Paleozoic to Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, assigned to basement units of the Quesnel Terrane. Common to most areas within the Quesnel terrane, rocks generally young in an east to west direction. From east to west, stratigraphic units on the Property have been assigned to Permian to Triassic Shoemaker Formation, Triassic Apex Mountain Complex/Old Tom Formation, Triassic Independence Formation, and Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Quesnel Terrane rocks are overlain in the southeast part of the Property by Eocene Penticton Group siltstone, conglomerate, and volcanic rocks. Two granodiorite stocks intruding the Paleozoic rocks have been mapped on the south-central part of the property by the BC Geological Survey, while several dykes and sills of diorite were historically noted in the north-central part of the Property.

Structurally, in the northwest, a prominent northeast trending fault juxtaposes Nicola Group rocks northwest of the fault against older Independence Formation rocks to the southeast. In the east part of the Property, north-south trending faults juxtapose Eocene Penticton Group rocks to the east, against Permian-Triassic Shoemaker Formation rocks to the west.

Further details of regional and property geology can be found in Sections 7.1 and 7.2.

1.6 Mineralization

Previous workers and, recently, crews from C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. have identified the potential for different styles of precious and base metals mineralization. Three types of mineralization occur at the Green Mountain Road Project: 1) gold-bearing quartz veins; 2) replacement style skarn with potential to host base and precious metals mineralization; and 3) fracture hosted, gold-bearing pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringer veinlets.

Two British Columbia Minfile occurrences are documented on the Green Mountain Property – the Lookout and Dividend showings.

The Lookout Showing (MINFILE No. 082ESW053), located on the southwest flank of Green Mountain, was first explored in 1901. Reports detailing the precise nature of the geology and style of mineralization are limited. Between 1901 and 1926, development work consisted of a series of open cuts, and a shaft over 12 vertical metres deep with 61 metres of drift along strike on the zone. In 1931, a 33-metre tunnel was driven, 13 metres below the shaft collar. In 1964, trenches were excavated along the vein structure. In 1986 four samples of mildly to moderately silicified diorite from the Lookout Showing were assayed. Two samples returned negligible values of gold (50 ppb and 100 ppb Au) and two samples returned elevated gold grades (2.19 g/t and 2.16 g/t Au). To the knowledge of the authors, no additional follow up work has been conducted on this showing.

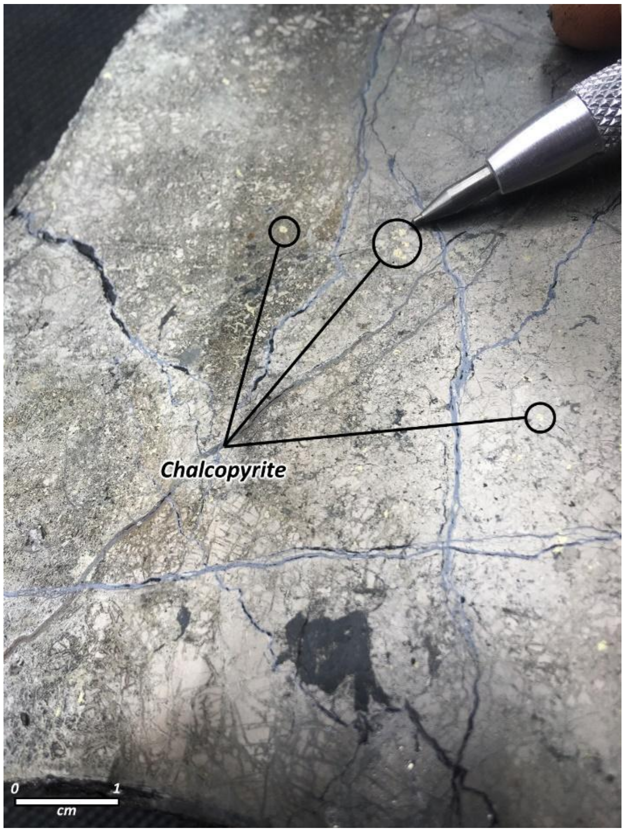
The Dividend Showing (MINFILE No. 082ESW124) is located at about 1900 metres elevation on the western slopes of Dividend Mountain, near the southwest corner of the Property. The Dividend occurrence was staked in 1900 and has seen work intermittently up until 1991 consisting primarily of several shafts, open cuts and pits developed over a 457 m long pyrrhotite oxidation cap. Mineralization at the Dividend Showing consists of massive pyrrhotite lenses with disseminations of chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite, scheelite and wolframite. Pyrrhotite lenses vary from a few centimetres to 3 metres wide and 15 metres long, occurring as en-echelon lenses over 30 to 50 metres. The strikes of the lenses range from 300° to 030° with a vertical dip. Historically, mineralization has been traced intermittently over a total strike length of 2400 metres and reported to occur within a stratigraphic interval possibly 500 metres thick.

The southeastern part of the Green Mountain Property hosts gold-bearing arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite stringer veins within Shoemaker Formation cherts. Research of historical work shows that a rock sample collected during a 1987 field program by QPX Minerals Ltd. returned 31.3 g/t Au (EMPR Assessment Report 16674). The authors of the 1987 report concluded that the zone was too narrow to be of economic significance, but suggest that given the broad extent of similar, albeit lower grade mineralization in the area, coupled with a robust soil geochemical anomaly, that a significant gold mineralized system may be present. As well, a north-striking and shallowly dipping mineralized skarn horizon approximately 5-10m thick hosted by Shoemaker Formation was located in an open cut in the vicinity of the auriferous arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz veins. The exposure is strongly manganese stained (dark brown-purple), and covered with a conspicuous white mineral precipitate. The skarn is dark green and comprises fine grained pyroxene +/- garnet (purple/pink) hosting semi-massive, fine to medium grained pyrite and pyrrhotite, with lesser chalcopyrite. The mineralized skarn horizon is covered along trend by soil and talus to the north-northeast and by a grassy west-facing slope to the southwest.

Three diamond drill holes totalling 524 m in 1988 by QPX minerals were collared in Tertiary rocks and targeted the underlying Shoemaker Formation contact. Although only sub-economic gold values were encountered in the three holes, drilling confirmed the presence of Tertiary mineralization, where some of the better grades were returned from the highly altered tuff (Springbrook Formation) above the Shoemaker Formation basement contact, suggesting that fluids may have travelled up major faults and fractures in the basement rocks, and moved out along porous units and contacts (EMPR Report 18251).

Further details of Property mineralization can be found in Section 7.2.1.

1.7 Recent Exploration



Since acquiring the Property in 2020, Level 14 Ventures' now wholly-owned subsidiary, 1246931 B.C. Ltd., has spent over $75,000 conducting the following exploration activities:

In April, 2020 a total of 5,593.5 hectares of claims overlying the Dividend and Lookout mineral occurrences, in addition to historically prospective areas farther to the east, were acquired by 1246931 and historical datasets were compiled, digitized and evaluated. This was followed in the same year by a field program consisting of geological reconnaissance, prospecting, grid and elevation contour soil and rock geochemical sampling, along with data modelling and interpretation, focused on areas with historically strong rock and soil geochemistry. A total of 62 rock and 522 soil samples were collected during the exploration campaign covering and expanding outward from areas of known mineralization.

In 2021, a total of total of 14 rock and 443 soil samples were collected, and sent to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysis. Samples comprising blank material was inserted every 20th sample to check for laboratory discrepancies. Furthermore, 595-line kilometers of airborne magnetics were completed by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd.

Additionally, 18 soil and 16 rock samples were collected in 2022, however, only the 18 soil samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C, while the remaining 16 rock samples are being stored at the offices of C.J. Greig and Associates in Penticton, BC, for future inspection and/or analysis. Further details on these exploration programs can be found in Section 9.0.

1.8 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing have been completed on mineralization from the Property by previous operators or by Level 14 Ventures.

1.9 Mineral Resources

No estimates of mineral resources or reserves have been undertaken for the Green Mountain Property.

1.10 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Green Mountain Property has been shown to host broad areas of alteration and precious and base metals-enriched mineralization characteristic of intrusion related systems; including fracture hosted gold-bearing pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringer veinlets, skarn replacement styles and potential for Cu-Mo±Ag±Au porphyry-style mineralization. These targets are as follows:

- **Target A**, which includes a northwest-southeast trending copper-molybdenum-silver soil geochemical anomaly of strong tenor. The anomaly is associated with mapped diorite to granodiorite stocks and dykes in the southern part of the property.

- **Target B**, located immediately east-southeast of Target A consists of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringers within heavily argillic altered cherts with minor interbedded lenses of copper-gold pyroxene-garnet-pyrrhotite skarn.

- **Target C**, situated approximately 1 km north of Target A comprises a strong silver, arsenic, zinc geochemical anomaly with weak to moderate copper, gold and molybdenum support.

1.10.1 Target A

At Target A, soil sampling conducted over mapped diorite to granodiorite intrusions outlined a 1200 by 200 m wide northwest-southeast trending strong copper-molybdenum-silver geochemical anomaly. Molybdenum extends beyond the copper-silver core, covering an approximately 1500 by 700 m ellipsoidal area. Zinc geochemistry appears to form a halo around the centre of the anomaly. Elevated gold is spotty.

Only cursory prospecting was done during soil sampling traverses; however, rock samples of limonitic/goethitic chert and argillite returned elevated values for copper, molybdenum and zinc. No intrusive rocks were collected along the traverses.

1.10.2 Target B

The Target B area covers a >2.5 km long trend of strong gold, arsenic, silver, copper, zinc and molybdenum soil anomalies. The northern part of the target area returned lower molybdenum values compared to those in the south. Soil samples were collected along elevation contours downslope from and crossing strongly argillic altered chert of the Shoemaker Formation.

Mineralization is associated with pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringers filling fractures, as well as lenses of copper-gold bearing pyroxene-garnet-pyrrhotite skarn. The observed mineralization and alteration suggest that Target B is relatively close to a large hydrothermal system, which may be sourced in Target A area or at depth.

1.10.3 Target C

Target C is characterized by a 1500 by 800 m strong silver, copper, molybdenum and zinc soil anomaly containing sporadically elevated gold. This strong multi-element anomaly is located in an area commonly underlain by argillite, which may have higher background levels for these particular elements. That being said, elevated gold-in-soil may be related to a nearby mineralized hydrothermal system.

1.11 Recommendations and Proposed Exploration Budget

The authors are of the opinion that the Green Mountain Property has considerable merit, offers strong discovery potential in the target areas, and warrants further work. The next phase of work should focus primarily on delineating Targets A, B and C in preparation for drilling. Work should include airborne magnetic and LiDAR surveys over the entire property, coupled with additional soil geochemical sampling and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, along with expansion of reconnaissance exploration elsewhere on the Property. Property-scale and target specific recommendations for exploration are described in more detail in Section 18.0.

1.12 Proposed Exploration Budget

The following proposed budget shows Phase II surveys designed to provide additional soil sample coverage and initial induced polarization surveys over soil anomalies and hydrothermal alteration on the east and west sides of Green Mountain Road.

Table 1.2 Proposed exploration budget, Phase II Programs

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
IP survey	21 Line Km of IP, Soil Sampling, Drill & IP Permits	$91,800.00
Field Crews-Soil Samples		$10,000.00
Assaying		$17,500.00
Drill and IP Permits		$57,500.00
Shipping and transport		$250.00

Grand Total		**$177,050.00**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase III would be contingent upon the success of Phase II and expand upon results achieved. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling and encompass 1,500 metres of drilling.

Table 1.3 Proposed exploration budget, Phase III program

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
Drill services		$450,000.00
Drill Core Sampling		$55,000.00
Core cutting, logging		$42,000.00
Aircraft rental		$120,000.00
Fuel		$40,000.00
Shipping and transport		$5,000.00
Camp		$50,000.00
LiDAR Survey		$40,000.00
Grand Total		**$802,000.00**

2 2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Level 14 Ventures Ltd. (“Level 14 Ventures” or the “Company”), the author, Darwin Green, P.Geo, carried out an independent review of the Green Mountain Property (the “Property”), located in the Osoyoos Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia, Canada. The author also reviewed available historical and recent exploration results, studied reports of nearby mineral occurrences, carried out a site visit to the Property on June 21, 2020, and prepared this independent Technical Report (the “Report”). The Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of *National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties* to be a comprehensive review of the results of exploration activities on the Property to date and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work. This Report is intended to be read in its entirety.

2.2 Site Visit

The author (D. Green) is an independent Qualified Person as such term is defined by NI 43-101, and visited the Green Mountain property on June 21, 2020. The Property’s key target area – the GMR prospect – encompassing an area of approximately 7.75 X 7.0 km (5,593.5 hectares) was examined briefly by the author. The author reviewed all aspects of exploration work within the Project area with C.J. Greig & Associates personnel, including results from historical trenching, drilling, local lithological and structural features, sampling and shipping procedures, geophysical surveying methods and data, and available project documentation. The Property is considered an early-to-middle-stage exploration project based on the geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration work completed and approximately 524 m of recorded historical drilling. Results and photographs from the site visit are provided in Section 12 with data verification.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author has reviewed previous exploration activities on the Property, including assessment reports on file through the BC Government's Ministry of Mines, Energy & Petroleum Resources ARIS database, with work undertaken in the period from the early 1900's to 1996. This Report refers to the past work undertaken by other qualified geologists and professional field personnel. Other non-project specific reports by qualified personnel have been referenced whenever possible. The information, conclusions, opinions and recommendations in this Report are based upon:

- information available to the authors at the time of the preparation of this Report;
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this Report;
- data, reports and other information provided by other third-party sources; and
- published reports from the operating mines in the region, plus other published government reports and scientific papers.

During the site work and while preparing this Report, the authors reviewed all of the readily available historical exploration and technical reports pertaining to the Property. The historical exploration information is of good quality, and there is no reason to believe that any of the information is inaccurate.

Information concerning the purchase of mineral tenures that comprise the Property was provided by C.J, Greig & Associates Ltd. and has not been independently verified by the author. Statistics, weather and local information for the Project area were obtained from various government sources, historical assessment reports and personal knowledge of the Property area. A detailed list of references and sources of information is provided in the References section (19.0) of this Report.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Metric units are used throughout this Report and currencies are in Canadian Dollars (C$) unless otherwise stated. Market gold or silver metal prices are reported in US$ per troy ounce. A list of abbreviations that may be used in this Report is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Abbreviations used in this report

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviatio n	Description
AA	atomic absorption	li	limonite

Ag	silver	m	metre
ASL	above sea level	m^2	square metre
As, aspy	Arsenic, arsenopyrite	m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold	Ma	million years ago
AuEQ	gold equivalent grade	mg	magnetite
AgEQ	silver equivalent grade	mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth	mm^2	square millimetre
Bi	bismuth	M oz	million troy ounces
b.y.	billion years	ser	sericite
C$ or $	Canadian dollar	Mt	million tonnes
Ca	calcite	mu	muscovite
Cl	chlorite	m.y.	million years
Cm	centimetre	NI43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cm^2	square centimetre	opt	ounces per short ton
Cp	chalcopyrite	oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	copper	Pb	lead
Cy	clay	pf	plagioclase feldspar
°C	degree Celsius	po	pyrrhotite
°F	degree Fahrenheit	ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole	ppm	parts per million
Ep	epidote	py	pyrite
Ft	feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft^2	square feet	QC	Quality Control
ft^3	cubic feet	qz	quartz
G	gram	RQD	rock quality designation
Gl	galena	Sb	antimony
Go	goethite	SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
GPS	Global Positioning System	SG	specific gravity

gpt, g/t	grams per tonne	sph	sphalerite
Ha	hectare	t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
Hg	mercury	Te	Tellurium
Hm	hematite	to	tourmaline
ICP	inductively coupled plasma	ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
Kf	potassium feldspar	um	micron
Kg	kilogram	US$	United States dollar
Km	kilometre	VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
km^2	square kilometre	Zn	zinc
L	litre	%	percent

2.5 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the officers and personnel of C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd. for providing the technical materials and assistance required to prepare this Report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

On July 15th, 2020, the author confirmed the status and registration of the subject mineral tenures with information available through the web page of the Mineral Titles Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Government of British Columbia at: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline. This British Columbia government agency records tenure information for all mineral claims in the province.

The British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources geological library was accessed for geological maps and reports found at: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/MINING/GEOSCIENCE/PUBLICATIONSCATALOGUE/Pages/default.aspx, and

https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/geology.

Except as set out above, the author has not performed an independent verification of land titles and tenures, nor did he verify the legality of any underlying agreements, including the Purchase Agreement and the net smelter returns royalty on the Green Mountain Property. The author relied on information provided by the issuer for the Purchase Agreement and the net smelter returns royalty on the Green Mountain Property. While title documents were reviewed for the report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Green Mountain Property is located in the southern interior region of British Columba, approximately 250 km east of Vancouver, and 20 km southwest of the city of Penticton (Figure 4.1). The property lies at the eastern end of the historic Hedley mining camp, which hosts past producing gold mines, including the Mascot, Nickel Plate and French mines. Access to the property is provided via the paved Green Mountain and Apex Mountain roads, which respectively traverse the central and northern parts of the property. Networks of variably maintained unpaved roads provide good access to the remainder of the property. The claims are approximately centered at latitude 49°23'47" N, longitude 119°50'10" W or, in the local North American Datum 83 (NAD 83) coordinate system, Zone 11N, at 294402E, 5475621N, on National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheet 082E/05.

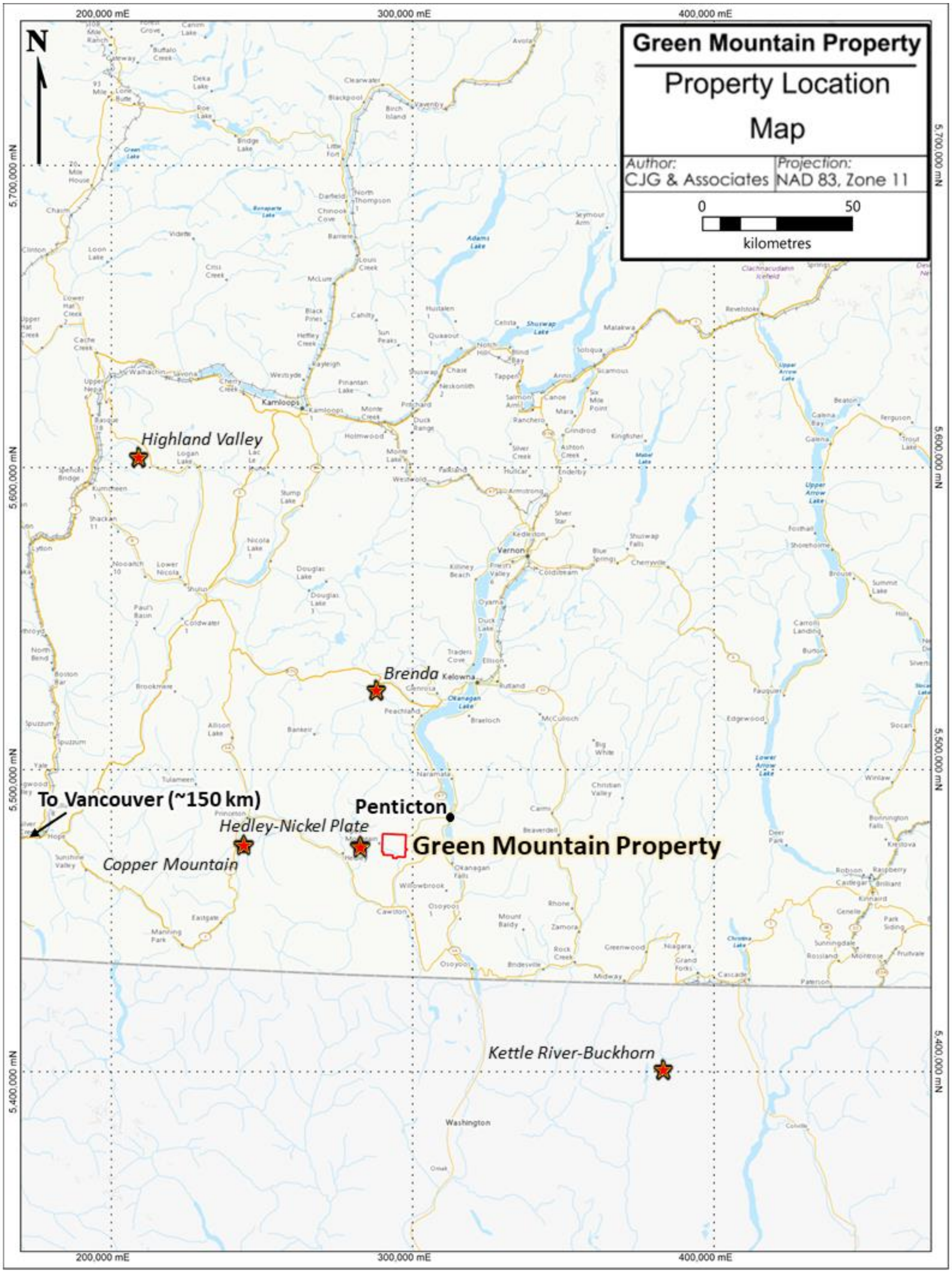


Figure 4.1 Location of the Green Mountain Property with significant mines

4.2 Property Description

The Green Mountain Property consists of 3 contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) digitally registered mineral tenures totaling 5,593.5 hectares. The mineral tenures are listed in Table 4.1 and are shown on Figure 4.1.

Table 4.1 Green Mountain Property mineral tenures

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
1075773	VERDE	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	1,661.9228
1075772	VERT	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	2,081.276
1075771	GREEN	1246931 B.C. LTD.	2020-04-17	2024-11-24	1,850.3266
				Total:	**5,593.5254**

The tenures that comprise the Green Mountain Property were staked under the name of James Mitchell Aubie and transferred to 1246931 B.C. LTD. on September 24, 2020. The tenures are currently registered with Mineral Titles Online as 100% ownership by 1246931 B.C. LTD, a wholly owned subsidiary of Level 14 Ventures Ltd.

The author has determined, by viewing British Columbia Mineral Titles Online records, that the mineral tenures are in good standing as of the writing of this Report, with expiration dates shown in the above table. Applications for an exploration permit for 2023 has not been submitted to the BC Ministry of Mines; however, in the opinion of the author, the granting of such a permit is considered probable.

4.3 Green Mountain Property Agreement

Level 14 Ventures Ltd. purchased a 100% interest in the claims comprising the Green Mountain Property by purchasing 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of 1246931 B.C. Ltd (the "1246931 Shares") the beneficial holder of the Green Mountain Property, on or about October 14, 2020, pursuant to a share purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between the Company and David De Witt, the owner of 1246931 B.C. Ltd. As consideration for the 1246931 Shares, the Company paid $28,000 in cash, issued 4,000,000 common shares of the Company and granted a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty to Mr. De Witt, as more particularly described above.

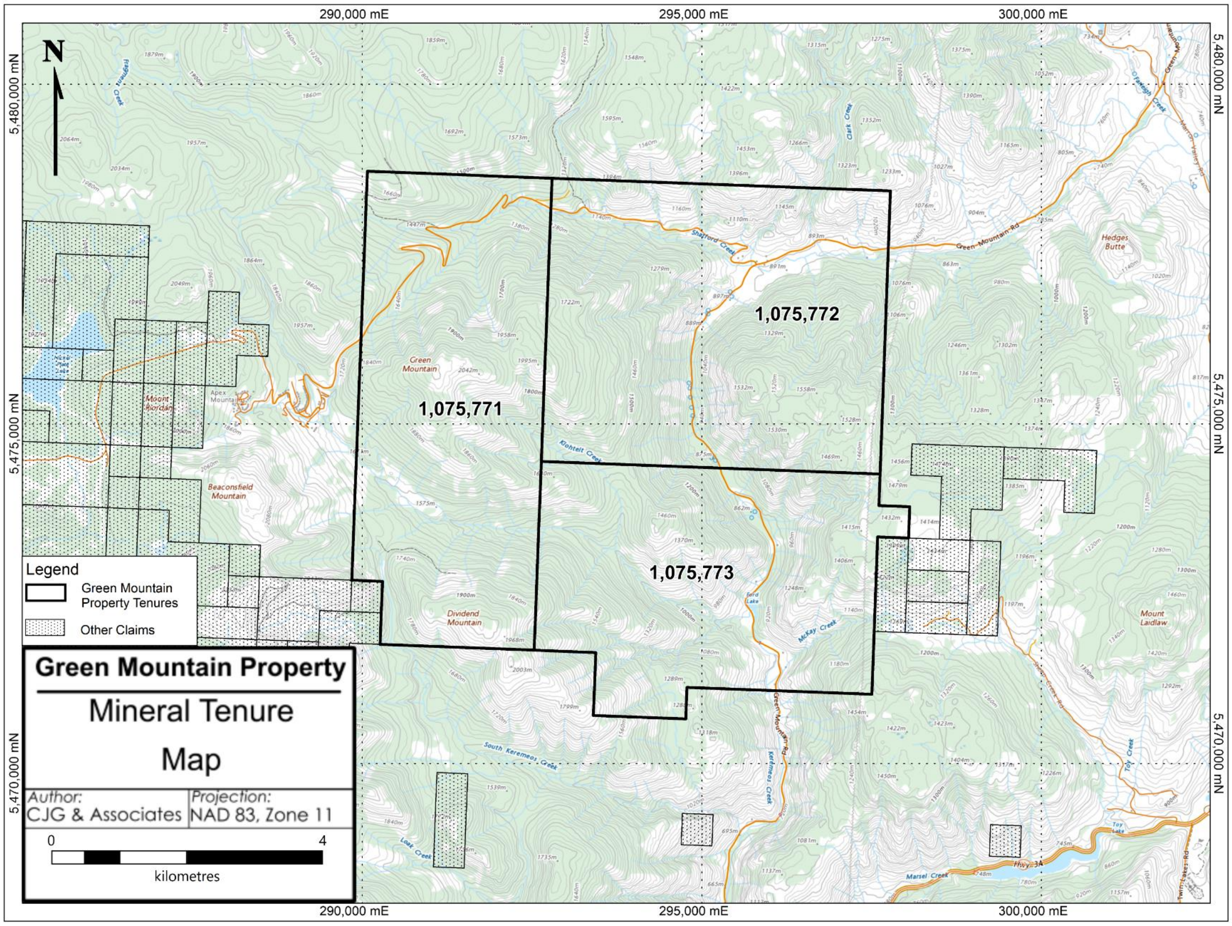


Figure 4.2 Tenure map of the Green Mountain Property claims

4.4 Mineral Tenure Ownership in British Columbia

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim is granted 100% ownership of all sub-surface minerals. A valid Free Miner Certificate ("FMC") is required to record a claim or acquire a recorded claim or interest in a recorded claim by transfer, and to conduct exploration for minerals on mineral claims within British Columbia. A company FMC is available to any registered corporation in good standing for a fee of $500, and to individuals for $25, renewable annually.

Mineral titles in British Columbia are acquired and maintained through Mineral Titles Online, a computerized system that provides map-based staking. Acquisition costs for claims are $1.75 per hectare. This confers ownership of the claim for one year beyond the date of staking. To continue to hold the claims beyond the first year, the owner must complete assessment work, either physical or technical, on the property. A report must be filed detailing the work performed and the results of the work. These assessment reports remain confidential for one year and then become available for public access. If assessment work or cash in lieu is not filed by the required date the claims will automatically forfeit. For years 1 and 2 of claim existence the work requirement is $5 per hectare per year, for years 3 and 4 it is $10 per year, years 5 and 6 it is $15 per year, and thereafter $20 per year. Rather than work on the property, cash in lieu may be paid to hold the claims, at a rate twice that of exploration work. The Green Mountain Property tenures are all in their 1st year, thereby requiring $5 per hectare in exploration costs for each of the next two years applied for assessment or $10 per hectare cash in lieu for each year.

Crown Land occupies 92.8% of the Property, where the province of British Columbia owns all surface rights. There are approximately 777 ha of privately held surface rights within the area of the Property, accounting for 7.2 % of the property area (Figure 4.3).

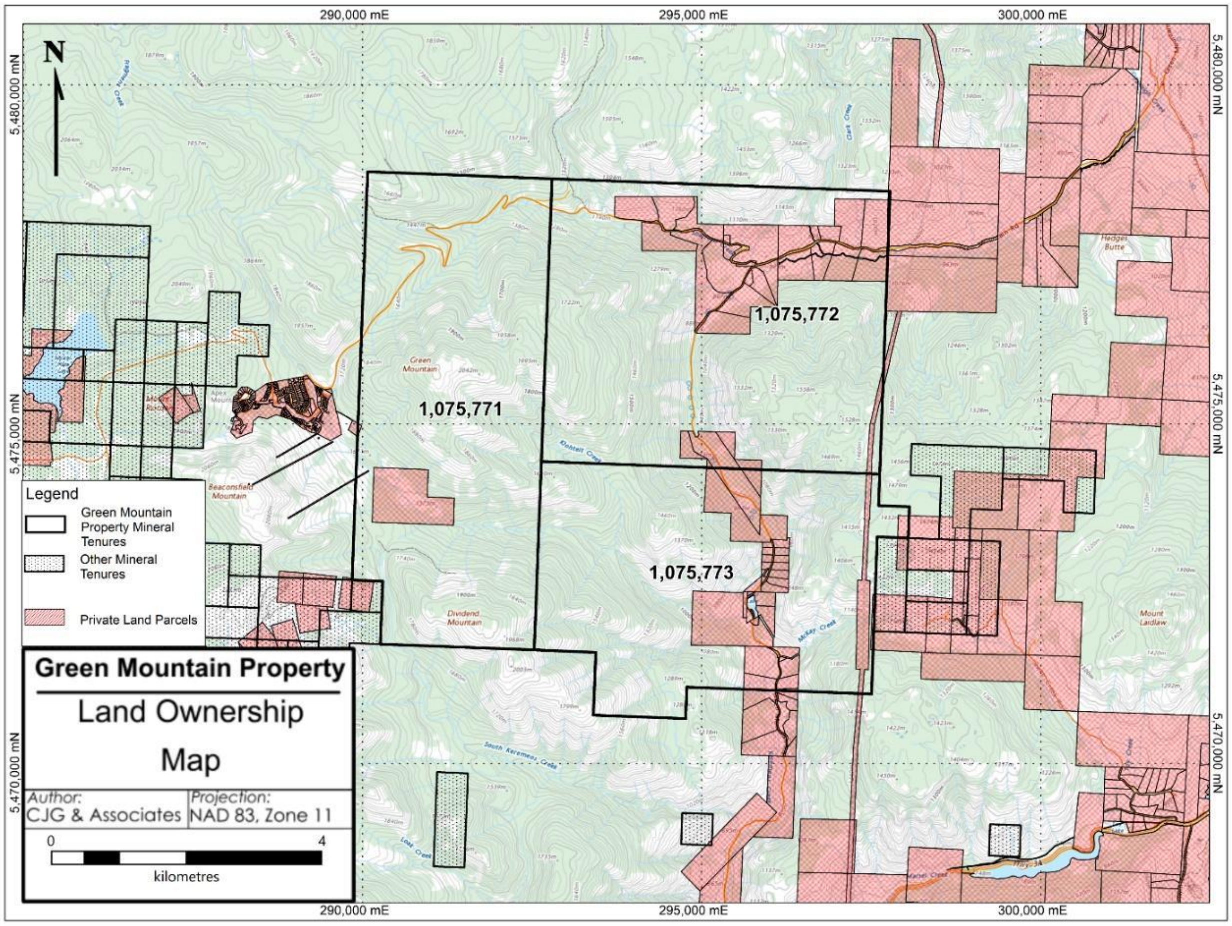


Figure 4.3 Land Ownership map underlying the Green Mountain Property claims

4.5 Environmental Regulations and Exploration Permits

A reclamation bond or security is required to be posted with the government of British Columbia as part of the exploration permitting process to pay for the cost of reclamation of surface disturbance in the case that a company defaults on its obligation to perform any required remediation. Permits and reclamation security are required for any type of exploration work that may cause disturbance or possible environmental damage to the land. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- construction of drill sites and helicopter pads
- camp construction

- construction of roads or trails
- cutting of geophysical cut-lines
- drilling and blasting
- trenching
- use of wheeled or other mobile equipment
- fuel storage

The bond, or security, can be recovered by the company upon remediation of any environmental disturbance on the Property caused by exploration activities.

A Multi-Year (5 year) Area-Based (“MYAB”) permit can be obtained from the BC Ministry of Mines which provides flexibility for a range of property exploration activities, including specified levels of diamond drilling, geophysical surveys, camp site, fuel storage, road building and other disturbances, by making application to the Ministry of Mines office in Osoyoos, BC. The permit process generally takes from 3 to 5 months to complete. The permitting process also may require that baseline archaeological and environmental studies (water quality, flora, fauna) be carried out over the areas proposed for exploration, the development of flight plans to minimize disturbance to wildlife, and consultation with affected First Nations.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

To the best of the author’s knowledge, there are no environmental considerations or other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Accessibility

The Green Mountain Property is easily accessed by Green and Apex Mountain Roads. These roads are paved and maintained year-round (Figure 5.1 toFigure 5.4). The property is most easily accessed from the community of Penticton, where Green Mountain Road Intersects B.C. Highway 97 (Figure 5.1). Access to the Property is gained by travelling west along Green Mountain Road for approximately 20 km. Apex Mountain Road spurs off of Green Mountain Road in the Northeast part of the property and provides access to the northern and western parts of the property. Alternatively, the property can be accessed from the south, by travelling north for approximated 20 km from the community of Keremeos, initially along B.C. Hwy 3, then exiting onto the south end of the Green Mountain Road. Numerous unpaved logging and recreational roads provide good access to much of the Property.

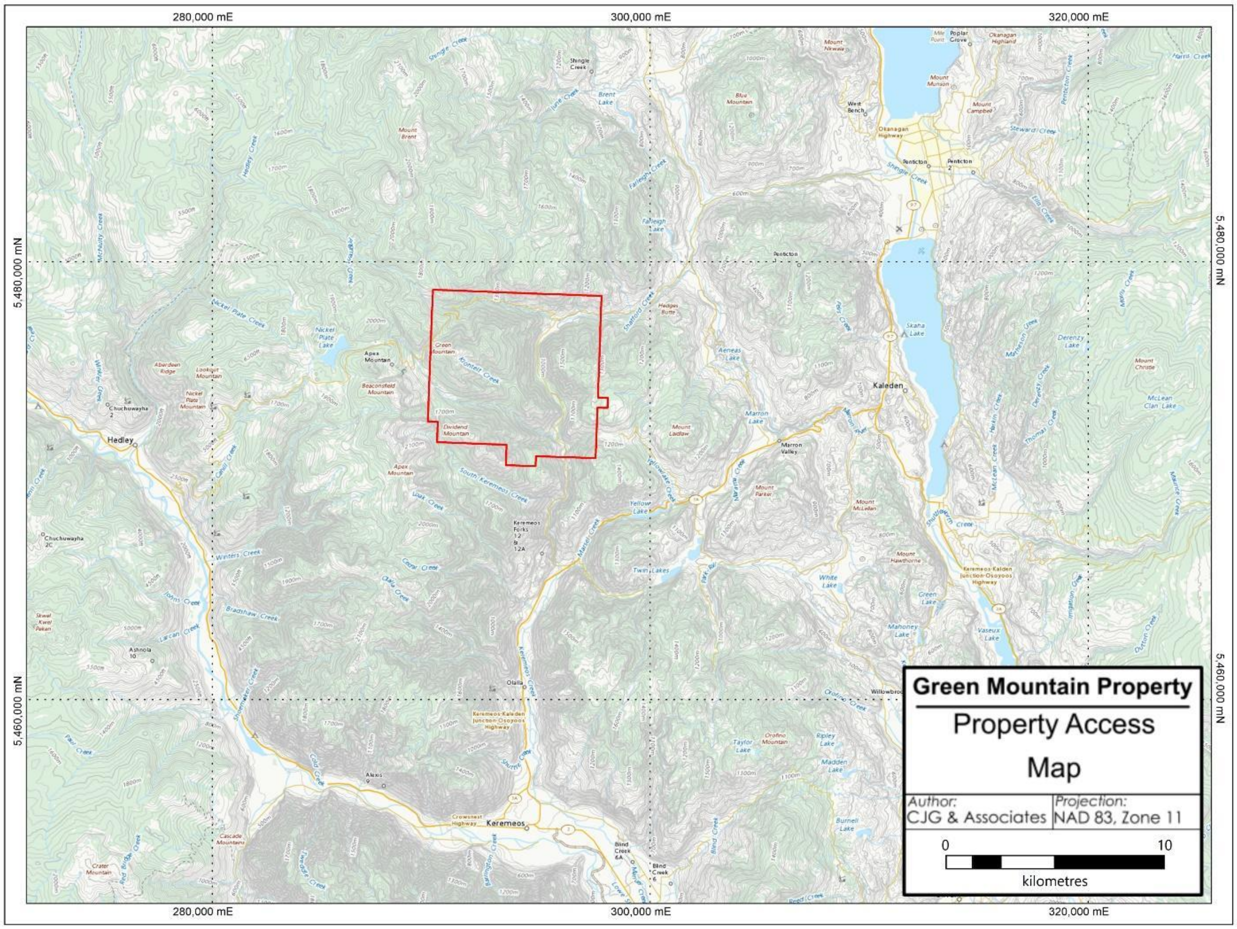


Figure 5.1 Property Access map showing paved roads and nearby communities

Figure 5.2 Green Mountain Road looking south

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The Green Mountain Property has a semi-arid climate, typical of the South Okanagan and Similkameen River Valley. Average climate data from the nearby community of Keremeos indicates that spring and summer months receive the lowest levels of precipitation, with moderately higher levels in summer and winter months. Average precipitation for the year is 325 mm (Environment Canada). Higher elevations on the Property receive significant amounts of snowfall during the winter months. Data from the nearby Apex Mountain ski resort indicates that an average of 600 cm of snow falls during the winter months, with snowpack reaching up to 300 cm. Personal knowledge of the area confirms that snowpack at elevations over 1500 m can remain until early June in some years, particularly in areas sheltered by tree cover. Vegetation on the property is characterized by open forests populated by fir, pine, balsam fir, and spruce, although open, grassy clearings are common on south-facing slopes.

5.3 Physiography

The Green Mountain Property is characterized by moderately rugged, mountainous terrain (Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.4). Elevations range from 2106 m ASL at the summit of Green Mountain, to 800 m, at the southern border of the Property. Green Mountain, which occupies the west-central part of the Property, has a broad, gently sloping, partially forested summit, with steep southern slopes leading down to the east-west trending Keremeos Creek Valley, which intersects the north-south trending Green Mountain Road valley. Steep rocky cliffs and bluffs are present along both the east and west sides of Green Mountain Road, which give way at higher elevations to broad, gently undulating slopes and local plateaus. Drainage on the property is largely seasonal, with many streams only active during the spring melt; although several creeks are active year-round, with sufficient volume to supply water for drilling.

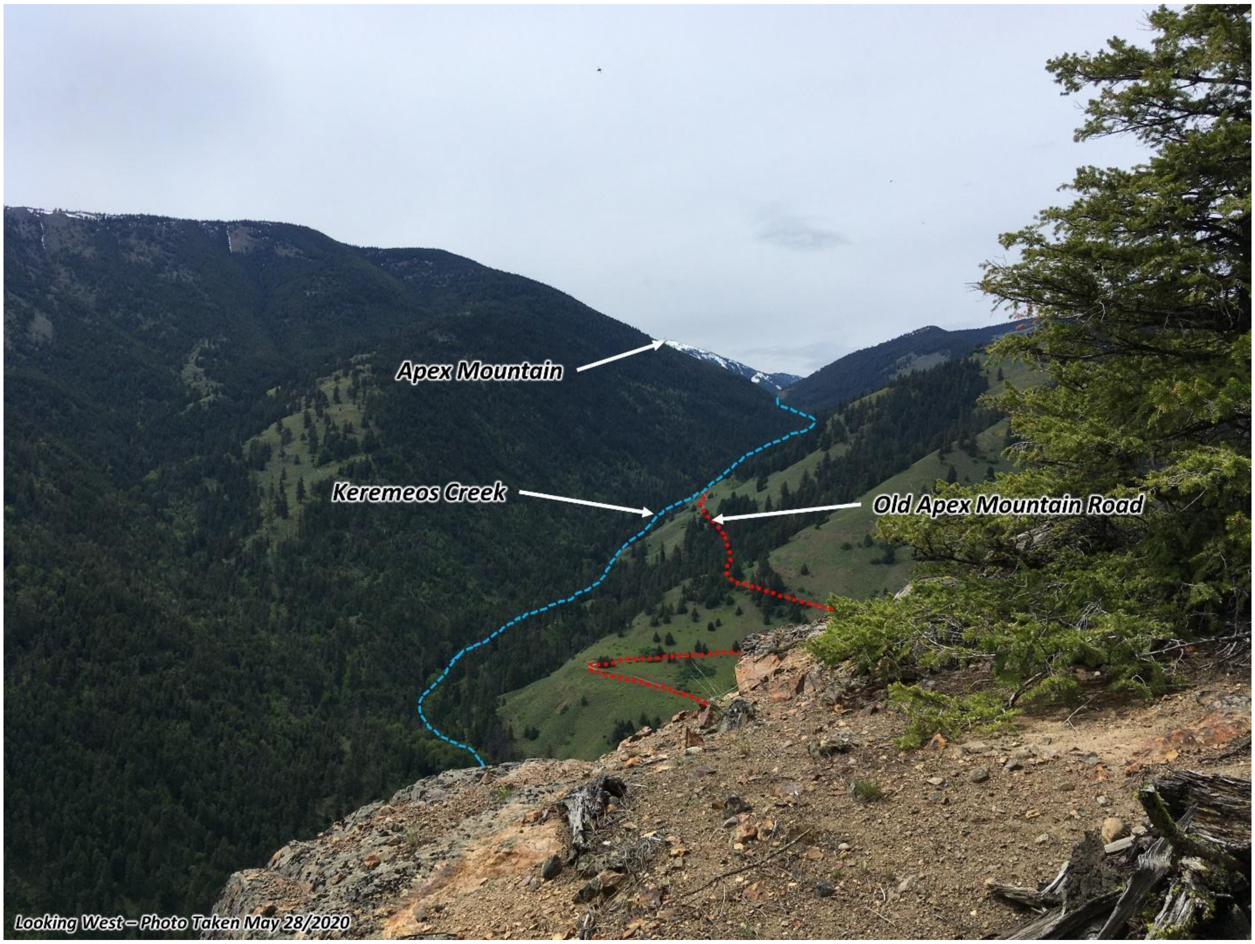


Figure 5.3 Apex Mountain and Old Apex Mountain Road

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The city of Penticton, with a population of approximately 35,000, is located 20 km east-northeast of the Property. Paved roads and high voltage electrical transmission lines are located near key targets on the Property (Figure 5.4), which is approximately 10 km from BC's Highway 3, and 300 km to the east of the nearest deep-water port at Vancouver BC. Penticton and Keremeos, 25, and 20 km away by road, respectively, are the nearest full-service communities where food, exploration supplies, skilled exploration and mining personnel, drilling and construction contractors, and accommodations can be found.

Water for exploration and drilling can be drawn from numerous ponds and creeks on the Property. Later advanced exploration and mining would require a water use permit from the BC Government.

Figure 5.4 High Voltage Powerlines and Green Mountain Road - looking south

6 HISTORY

6.1 Property Exploration History

The earliest known recorded exploration on the Property took place in 1901 at the Lookout and Dividend mineral showings, on the west and southwest parts of the Property, where several small shafts were sunk to explore skarn style copper-gold mineralization, similar to mineralization in the nearby Nickel Plate and Mascot deposits. Since then, numerous operators have conducted a series of geochemical, geophysical, and geological surveys within the area of the Property.

The earliest recorded work was performed by Cominco Limited in 1966, consisting of magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over the Dividend Showing (southwest corner of the Property), as well as reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. Old hand trenches and shafts dating back to the 1900's were re-located within an area covering approximately 300 m by 600 m, mapped as cherty argillite and limestone of the Shoemaker Formation. Lenses of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite were identified in the historical trenches; however, a geophysical survey failed to indicate with any certainty the continuity of sulphide lenses over more than 10 metres of length (EMPR Report 00803).

In 1968, Apex Exploration Ltd. flew 47.25 line-kilometres of airborne magnetometer surveys, over the west-central part of the current Green Mountain Property. The survey outlined a northeast trending magnetic fabric which was thought to follow the strike of major lithological units and identified a prominent ellipsoidal magnetic high, measuring approximately 700 m by 365 m (EMPR Report 01803).

In 1972, Lantern Gas and Oil Ltd. carried out soil and ground-based magnetometer surveys over the central part of the present-day Property, with a grid of 341 samples laid out over the eastern flank of Green Mountain. A single, strongly anomalous zone of Cu-in-soil (> 200 ppm) measuring about 300 m x 100 m in size, was located along what magnetic data suggest was a contact between quartz monzonite and a chert and greenstone sequence (EMPR Report 03918).

In 1984, Grand National Resources Inc. collected a total of 179 soil samples and completed 10.3 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys over the central part of the Property, on the west side of Green Mountain Road. A 600 m long, north striking, anomalous Au trend associated with a subparallel VLF-EM anomaly was identified along the eastern part of the survey grid (EMPR Report 12699).

In 1984, Placer Development Ltd. conducted a soil sampling program located within the south-central part of the Green Mountain Property. This program consisted of 69 samples collected along an elevation contour, on the east side of Green Mountain Road. Sporadic gold highs (> 100 ppb) with some associated anomalous arsenic, copper and molybdenum were identified in the central portion of the soil line (EMPR Report 13199).

In 1985, Grand National Resources Inc. conducted additional geological mapping, soil sampling, prospecting and VLF-EM surveying to overlap and extend coverage to the north of their 1984 grid. A total of 319 soil samples and 26 rock samples were collected. The soil sampling outlined a broad gold-in-soil anomaly, oriented approximately north-south, with a strike length of 1050 m and a maximum width of 250 m. It was concluded that the metasedimentary rocks in contact with diorite intrusions are anomalous in gold, however the areas of diorite did not return anomalous values (EMPR Report 13906).

In 1985, Siemont Resources Ltd. conducted reconnaissance geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys, and trenching over the northwestern part of the Green Mountain Property. A total of 1400 soil (only 599 were assayed) and 61 rock samples were collected, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were conducted. Soil analyses returned sporadic gold anomalies, some with elevated arsenic. A rock sample taken from an outcrop returned 4.1 g/t Au. Siemont concluded that gold is somewhat correlative with the presence of magnetic pyrrhotite (high magnetic and conductivity responses), and that in soil, arsenic and gold values were moderately to strongly correlative (EMPR Report 14743).

In 1987, QPX Minerals Inc. collected a total of 164 rock samples and 496 soil samples from the southeastern part of the current Property. Gold anomalies from soil sampling were sporadic, and high gold values showed a strong correlation with arsenic. Rock sampling confirmed the presence of gold hosted in arsenopyrite stringer veins found in cliff faces located above the soil sampling area. It was interpreted in the report that anomalous soil samples in this area were the result of downslope dispersion of Au-As mineralization from the overlying cliffs. It was also reported that a historical adit (about 10 m) and bulldozer trenches were excavated “some years ago”, and casing from an inclined diamond drill hole indicated previous drilling (no published records of this work) (EMPR Report 16674).

In 1988, QPX Minerals Inc. followed up their 1987 program with additional geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying, and diamond drilling. A large, tightly spaced soil grid (10 m sample intervals taken along lines spaced 100 m apart) was sampled to the east of the 1987 work, as were several north-south oriented sample lines, yielding 3,005 soil samples. Gold-in-soil anomalies were sporadic, but generally conformed to northwest-southeast narrow linear trends, commonly paralleling faults in the region. Three diamond drill holes totalling 524 m were collared in Tertiary sedimentary units and targeted the underlying Shoemaker Formation, which hosts gold mineralization in the region. Drilling was reported to be very slow, and difficult due to cobbly, inhomogeneous composition of the overlying Tertiary conglomerate. Although only sub-economic gold values were encountered in the three holes, drilling confirmed an episode of Tertiary mineralization, where some of the best grades were returned from the highly altered tuff (Springbrook Formation) above the Shoemaker Formation basement contact, suggesting that fluids travelled up major faults and fractures in the basement rocks, moving out along porous units and contacts (EMPR Report 18251).

In 1987, Grand National Resources Inc. conducted 8.5 kilometres of induced polarization (IP) surveying in the south-central part of the current Property. A number of anomalous zones were identified, with recommendations for trenching to test for the source of one of the chargeability highs (EMPR Report 18327).

In 1988, Grand National Resources Inc. completed two soil grids to extend a previous soil survey area to the north and south, as well as 6.45 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys in the southeastern part of the current Property. A total of 140 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 100 m apart. A copper-zinc geochemical anomaly was outlined on the north grid. Spotty gold highs were identified in both the north and south grids (EMPR Report 18327).

In 1989, Grand National Resources Inc. collected 176 soil samples and performed 8.7 line kilometres of VLF-EM surveys over the central part of the Green Mountain Property. Large areas of anomalous values for copper, gold, arsenic, silver, zinc and lead were identified in the north and south grids. Anomalous gold-in-soil results were mostly sporadic, generally correlated well with arsenic, and included a single spot high of 400 ppb Au (EMPR Report 19643).

In 1990, Grand National Resources Inc. conducted a soil geochemical survey totalling 279 samples over two grids in the central part of the Green Mountain Property, to the northwest of the 1989 sampling. A large anomalous trend of zinc was discovered in the south grid, with sparse spotty anomalous gold values. A VLF-EM survey was completed and identified three weak northeast-trending conductors thought to represent mineralized veins or water filled open fractures, which should be followed up for potential mineralization (EMPR Report 20747). In 1992 Grand National Resources Inc. performed additional soil sampling, collecting 117 samples to the west of the 1990 south grid. No significant values for gold were returned. Two samples returned >100 ppm for copper, but this was considered weakly anomalous given the 50 ppm average background for copper. A 5.0 line-kilometre VLF-EM survey was completed over the soil grid and no conductors were identified (EMPR Report 22661).

In 1993, Grand National Resources Inc. collected 260 soil geochemical samples, largely to the immediate south of the 1989 grid, in the central part of the Green Mountain Property. A moderately strong, approximately 500 m by 400 m (open to the east), north-south trending copper anomaly (including values over 400 ppm) was outlined in the eastern part of the grid. The analytical techniques used for the program had a detection limit of >2 ppm Au, which was too high to identify any gold-in-soil anomalies that typically fall within the range from 0.05 to 2 ppm Au. A 12.3 line-kilometre VLF-EM survey was carried out over the same soil grid lines, and identified a number of strong crossovers, indicating conductive rocks trending in a north-northwest direction (EMPR Report 23223).

In 1995, Grand National Resources Inc. conducted soil geochemical (196 samples) and VLF-EM (19.5 line-kilometres) surveys to the west and south of the 1993 grid, located centrally within the

Green Mountain Property. A broad copper-zinc anomaly was outlined; however, the detection limit for gold was >2 ppm, too high to determine if anomalous gold was associated with the copper and zinc. The VLF-EM survey mapped two strong conductors, extending anomalies from past surveys by 200 and 500 m, and these appear to be associated with areas of copper, or copper and zinc soil geochemical anomalies. During the course of the field program an old adit was located, and a sample from the adit dump comprising massive pyrite returned 644 ppm Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag, 0.12% W and 36.42% Fe (EMPR Report 24206).

In 1996, Grand National Resources Inc. undertook soil sampling and VLF-EM surveying on two grids. One grid was centered to the southeast of the 1995 work, and the other grid was approximately 1.5 km to the north, overlapping work done in 1984 and 1985. A total of 227 soil samples were collected, outlining a broad Cu- and Zn-in-soil anomaly with spotty silver support within the northern grid, and a broad Zn-in-soil anomaly with sporadic copper and silver spot highs within the southern grid. The detection limit for the gold analysis was >2 ppm, likely too high to identify any potential gold anomalies (EMPR Report 24749).

Digitized historical soil samples, rock samples, drill hole collars, and geological mapping are presented in Figure 6.1 toFigure 6.6.

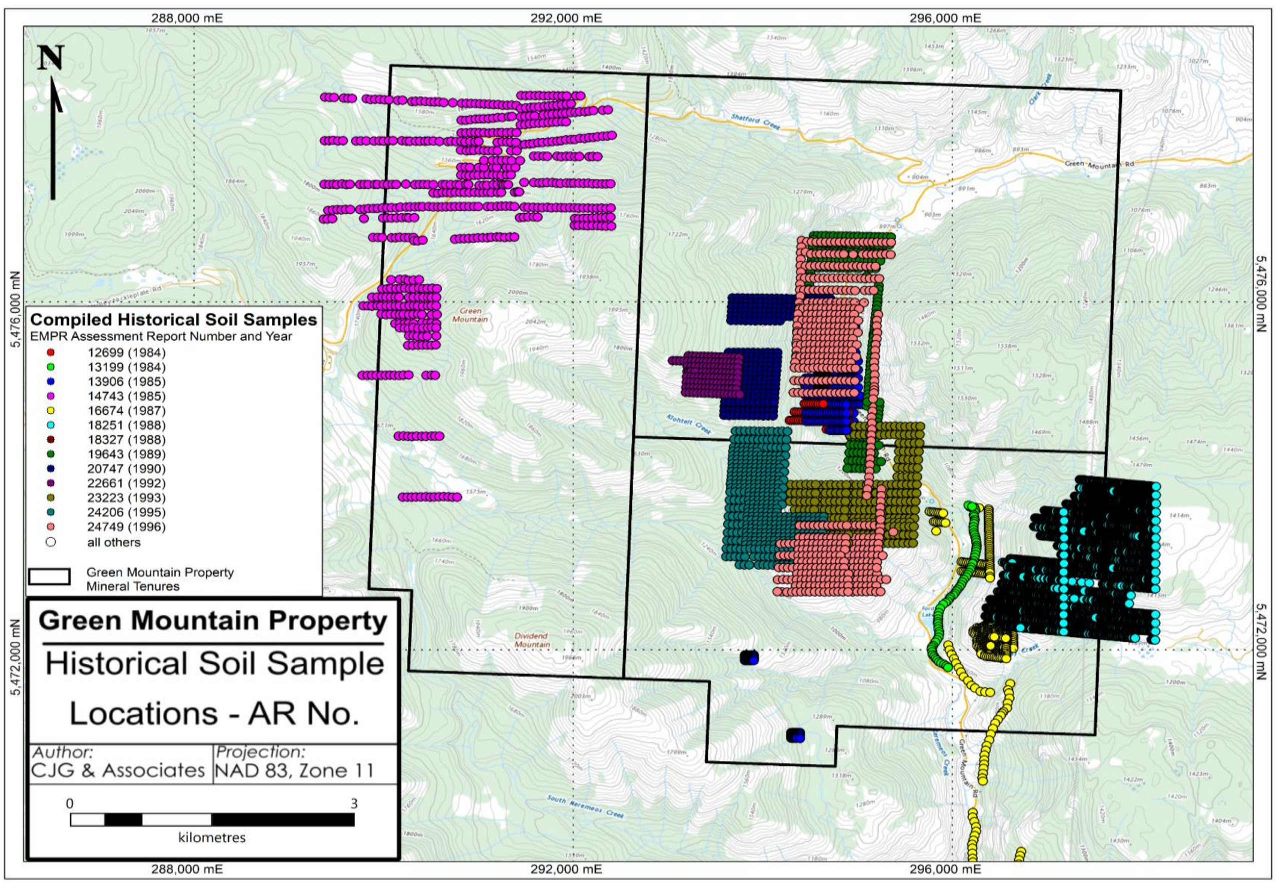


Figure 6.1 Historical soil sample locations by BC Assessment Report

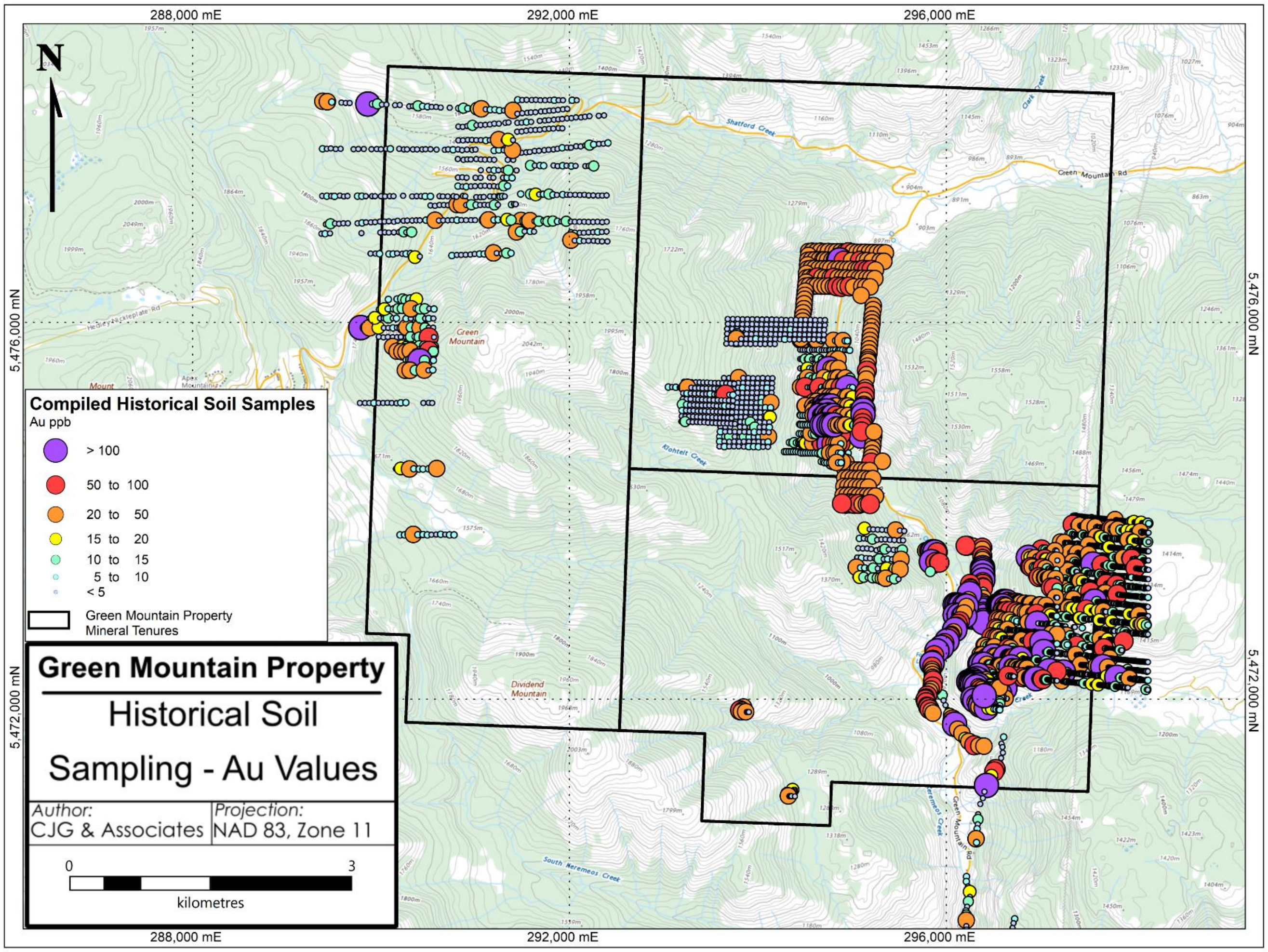


Figure 6.2 Historical gold-in-soil sample results. Central grid appears anomalous due to a lower detection limit of 20 ppb

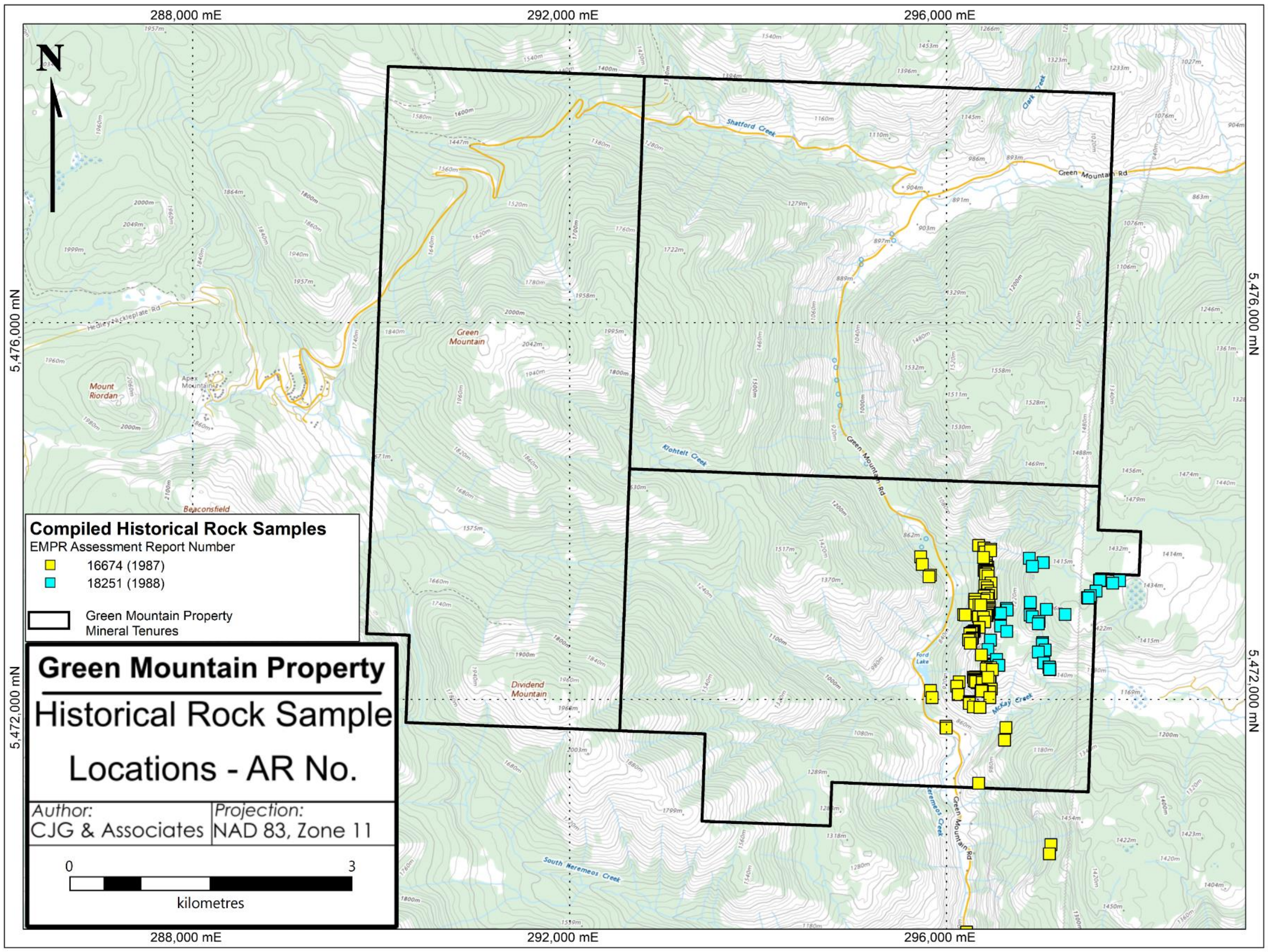


Figure 6.3 Historical rock sample locations

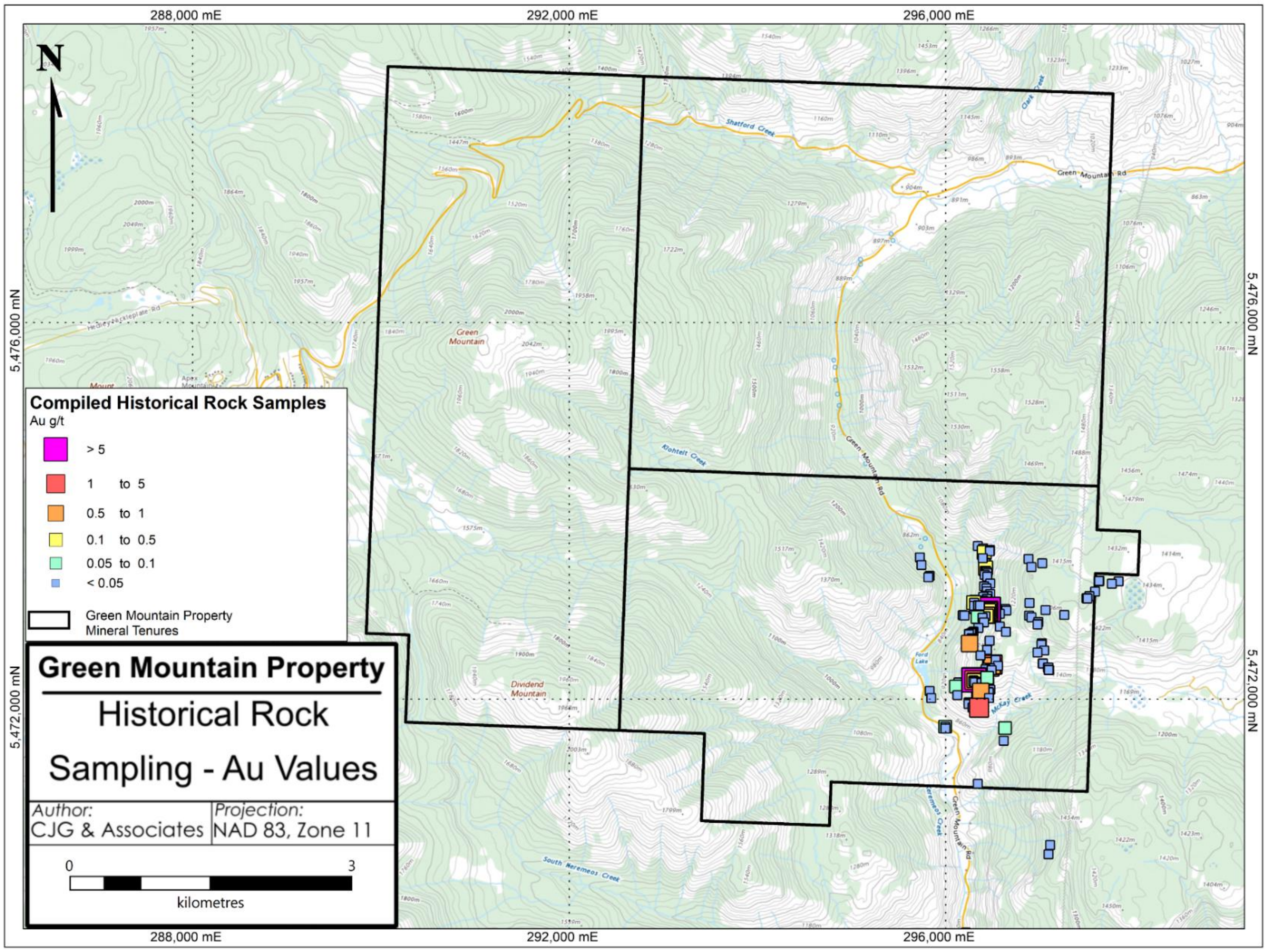


Figure 6.4 Historical rock samples with gold assay values

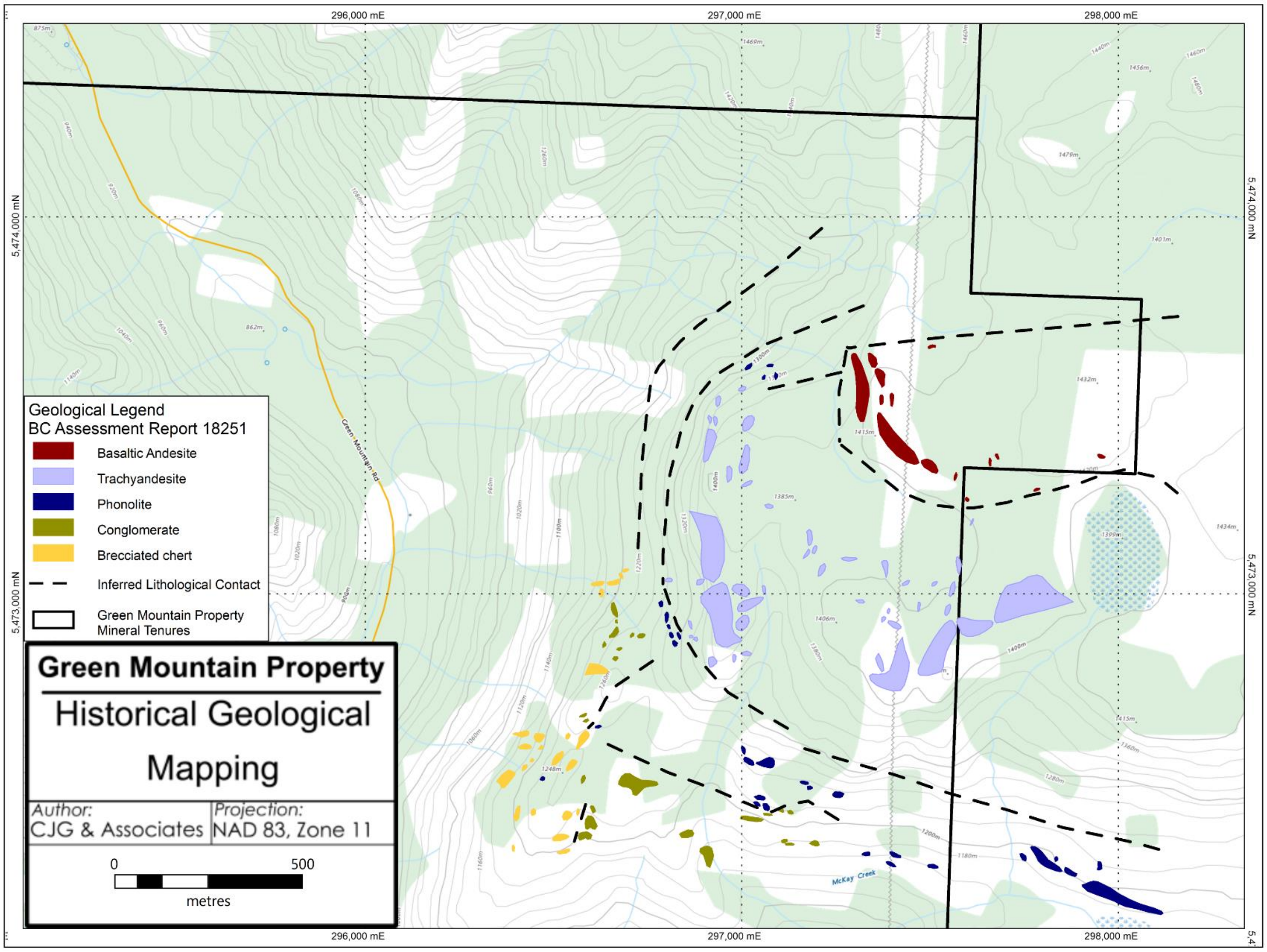


Figure 6.5 Historical Property Geology (BC Assessment Report No. 18251)

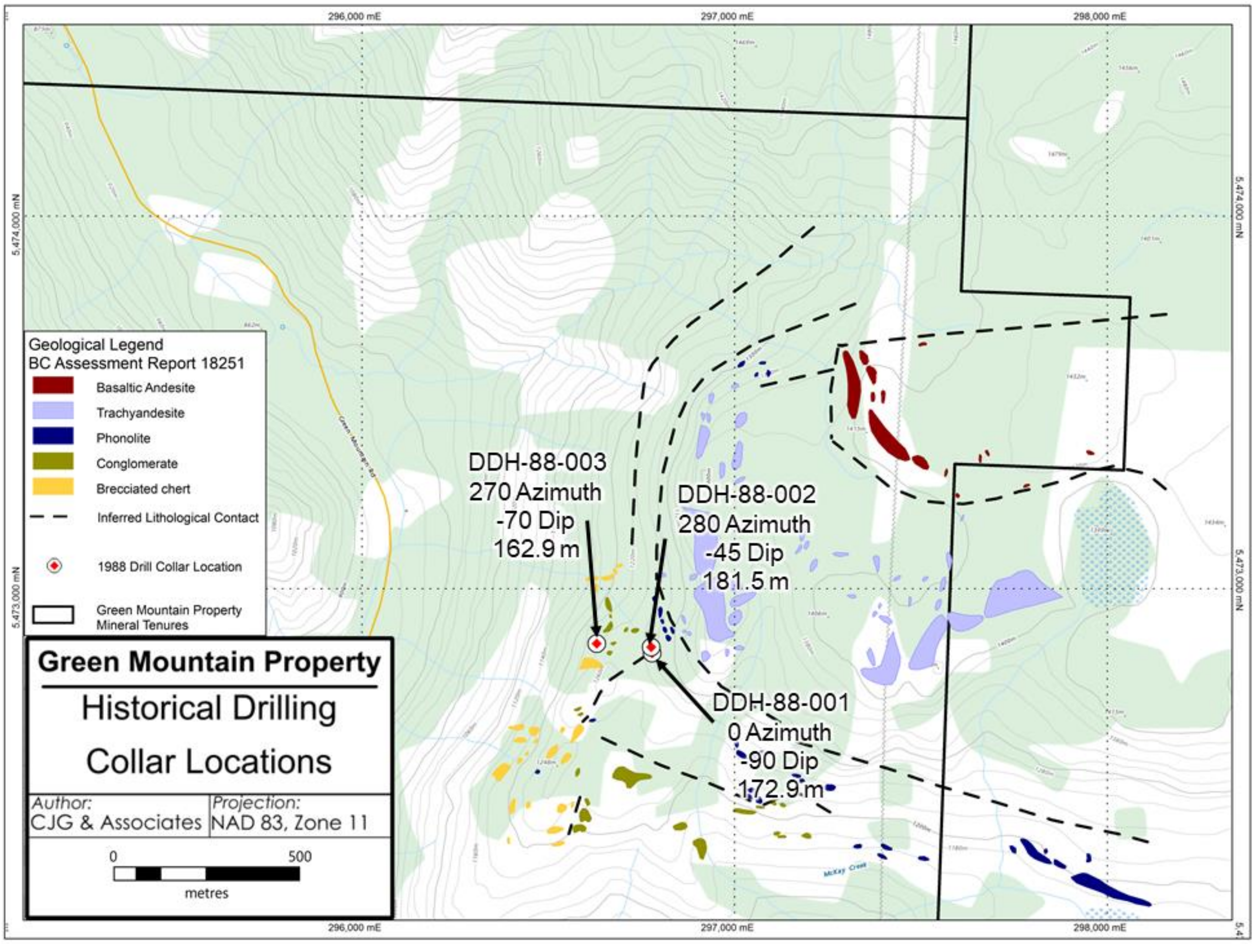


Figure 6.6 Historical Drill collar locations.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The geologic setting of the Green Mountain Property area, as described by Mountjoy (1997), mainly consist of Quesnel terrane rocks, which are some of the oldest stratified rocks underlying much of southern British Columbia, extending from west of Princeton to as far east as the West Kootenays. The older lithologies of Quesnellia were deposited in oceanic settings and are largely Paleozoic in age, ranging to as old as Ordovician. In the immediate area of the Property, they are known variously as the Old Tom, Shoemaker, and Independence Formations and not far to the east have been assigned to the Kobau and Anarchist groups. All consist of marine sedimentary and volcanic arc-related rocks, which are typically overlain by similar marine arc-related rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, which best characterize the Quesnel terrane. The Paleozoic stratified rocks form a broadly folded, east-dipping sequence that, in general, are older in age structurally upwards toward the east. This structural configuration in part has led to the general consensus that these rocks formed as part of an ancient subduction complex, with progressive eastward-directed under-thrusting and accretion of successively younger slices of oceanic sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Mountjoy 1997).

The area in the immediate vicinity of the Green Mountain Property was first mapped by Bostock (1940, 1941a, 1941b) (Figure 7.1). Bostock referred massive and ribboned chert to the Shoemaker Formation and meta-andesite (greenstone) to the Old Tom Formation. Later, Rice's (1946) mapping in the Princeton area to the west concluded that the Shoemaker and Old Tom Formations, along with Bostock's Bradshaw and Independence formations, could not be readily distinguished as distinct, regionally-mappable, lithologic units. Still later, Milford (1984) defined the informal Apex Mountain Group (or Apex Mountain Complex), in which he included the Old Tom, Shoemaker, Bradshaw and Independence formations of Bostock. Milford (1984) subdivided the Apex Mountain Complex into five major lithofacies: massive and bedded chert; greenstone; chert breccia; argillite; and limestone, which he interpreted as being deposited in a deep marine setting and amalgamated in a subduction complex environment. Microfaunal ages from chert of the Shoemaker Formation provide unambiguous mid-Carboniferous ages, but much older, Upper Devonian (Famennian) ages have been obtained from radiolarian and conodont fauna collected and extracted from chert, and Ordovician and Triassic (Middle to Upper Triassic, Ladinian-Carnian) conodonts have been extracted from limestone collected near Olalla. Together with the interpreted depositional environment, this wide range in ages (as much, or more than 200 Ma) suggests that the Apex Mountain Complex may represent the remnants of a broad ocean basin, and the conspicuous absence of Permian and Lower Triassic microfossils has been suggested to indicate a period when rocks of that basin were fully subducted. The youngest Apex Mountain Group and oldest Nicola Group rocks are interpreted to represent a transitional succession between the Apex Mountain Complex ocean basin environment and the Nicola Group (Quesnellian) arc environment, based on their marked similarity in lithologies and spatial distribution and orientation. However, Ray and Dawson (1994) note that the relationship between the Apex Mountain Complex and Nicola Group remains uncertain. Ray and Dawson (1994) suggest that the oldest part of the Nicola Group, in the area of the Nickel Plate mine, which consists of mafic tuff and minor flows, limestone, and chert pebble conglomerate, and which they termed the "Oregon Claims Formation," may represent the equivalent to the Apex Mountain Complex. However, they also note that the Triassic stratified rocks that are immediate hosts to most of the mineralization in the Hedley District are separated from rocks of the Apex Mountain Complex by intrusive rocks (Cahill Creek and Lookout Ridge plutons, and/or the Mt. Riordan stock) (Figure 7.1), or by faults (possible northeastward extensions of the Cahill Creek fault system of Ray and Dawson 1994).

The Paleozoic and lower Mesozoic stratified rocks of Quesnellia in this part of southern British Columbia have been intruded by a significant number of intrusive rocks, many of which, such as the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Hedley intrusions at the Nickel Plate mine, are spatially as well as genetically related to mineralization. Most of the larger-scale intrusive bodies appear to be Late Triassic to Middle or perhaps Late Jurassic in age and are composite intrusions, the internal phases of which remain incompletely defined or accurately dated. This is certainly the case for at least parts of the Okanagan and Similkameen batholiths, which lie ten to fifteen kilometres to the north and south, respectively, of the Hedley-Olalla area. More locally, the distributions of intrusive rocks, if not their absolute ages, are better defined, in large part because of their exploration interest. For example, the Hedley intrusions, which contact relations suggest are the oldest intrusions in the Hedley camp, include stocks of up to 1.5 kilometres in diameter, as well as numerous thin sills and rare dykes of up to 100 metres thickness and one kilometre strike-length

(Ray and Dawson 1994). The Hedley intrusions are calc-alkalic and consist mainly of quartz diorite to gabbro, with common porphyritic plagioclase feldspar, hornblende, or rarely, pyroxene.

The Hedley intrusions and their host Nicola Group rocks, together with the Paleozoic rocks of the Apex Mountain Complex, have been intruded by a number of plutons yielding Early to Middle Jurassic radiometric ages. These include the Bromley batholith, which mainly underlies the area northwest of Hedley, and from which several Early Jurassic U-Pb and K-Ar dates have been obtained (Ray and Dawson 1994), as well as the Mt. Riordan stock, which hosts the Crystal Peak garnet deposit a short distance north of Apex Mountain. Rocks of the Bromley batholith are mainly of granodiorite composition, but Ray and Dawson (1994) note that marginal phases are typically more mafic and that they may be difficult to distinguish from the Hedley intrusions. Intrusive rocks of probable Middle Jurassic age include the Cahill Creek pluton, which in part marks the boundary between the Apex Mountain Complex and Nicola Group east of the Nickel Plate mine, and the Olalla alkalic complex, which underlies the area immediately south of the village of Olalla, on either side of Keremeos Creek. The Cahill Creek pluton, approximately 3 km southwest of the Property, consists of calc-alkaline quartz monzodiorite and granodiorite grading to local diorite at the pluton margins. The pluton has yielded a middle Jurassic age (168.8 Ma; U-Pb zircon; Ray and Dawson 1994), and its contact aureole within the Apex Mountain Complex is as much as one kilometre wide and includes biotite, cordierite, and local pyroxene. Middle Jurassic granodiorite is also mapped along the western margin of the Green Mountain Property. The Olalla alkalic complex, 10 km south of the Property, consists of magnetite-bearing pyroxenite in a peripheral zone, with a gabbro, gabbro-diorite, gabbro-syenite, and syenite core (Mountjoy 1997, B.C. Minfile). The pyroxenite is composed primarily of augite, while the syenite is fine grained, and a light grey to buff or pink colour. Coarse grained syenite dykes apparently occur at the contact between the syenite and pyroxenite.

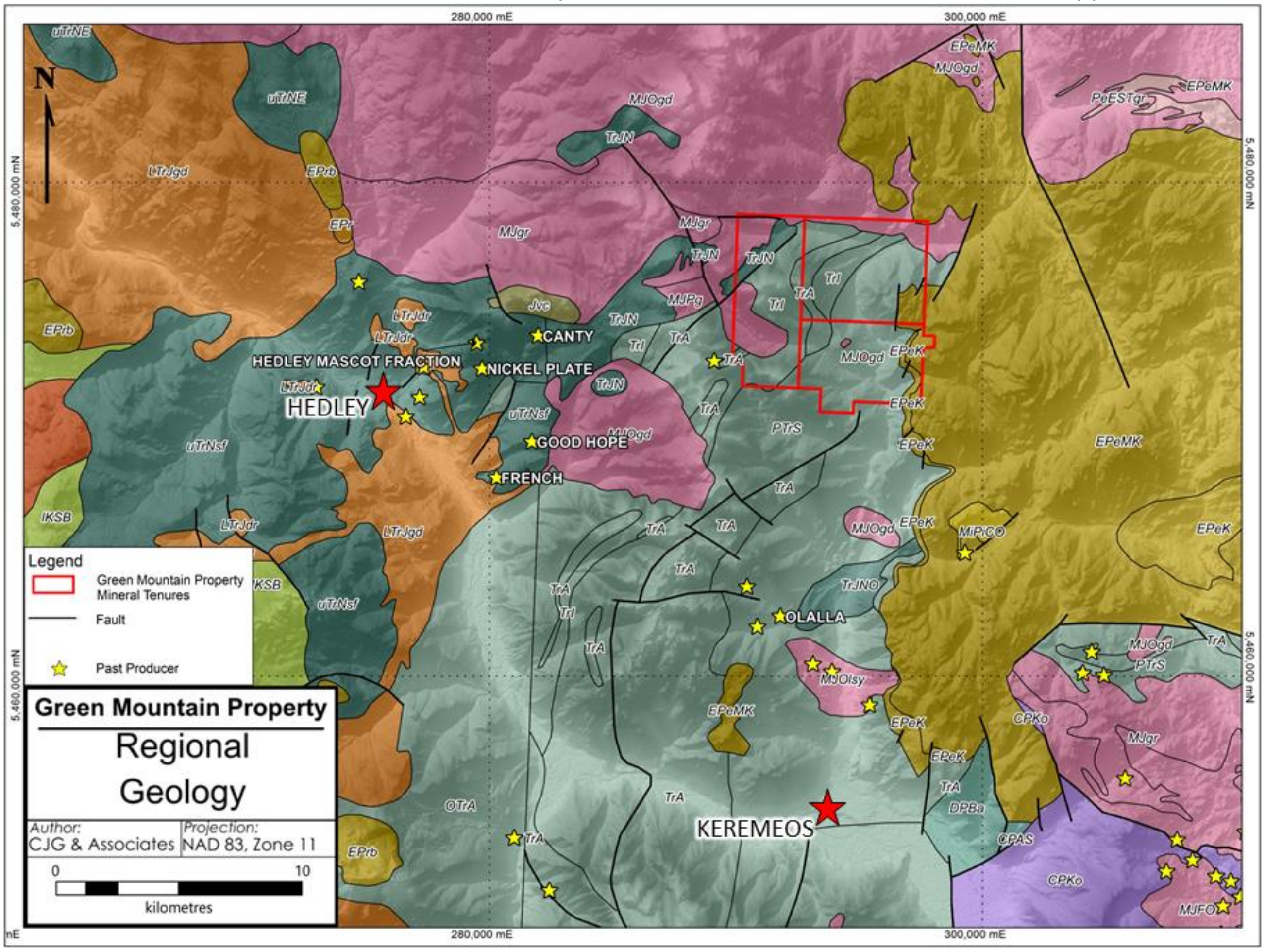


Figure 7.1 Regional Geology (Massey et al. 2005)

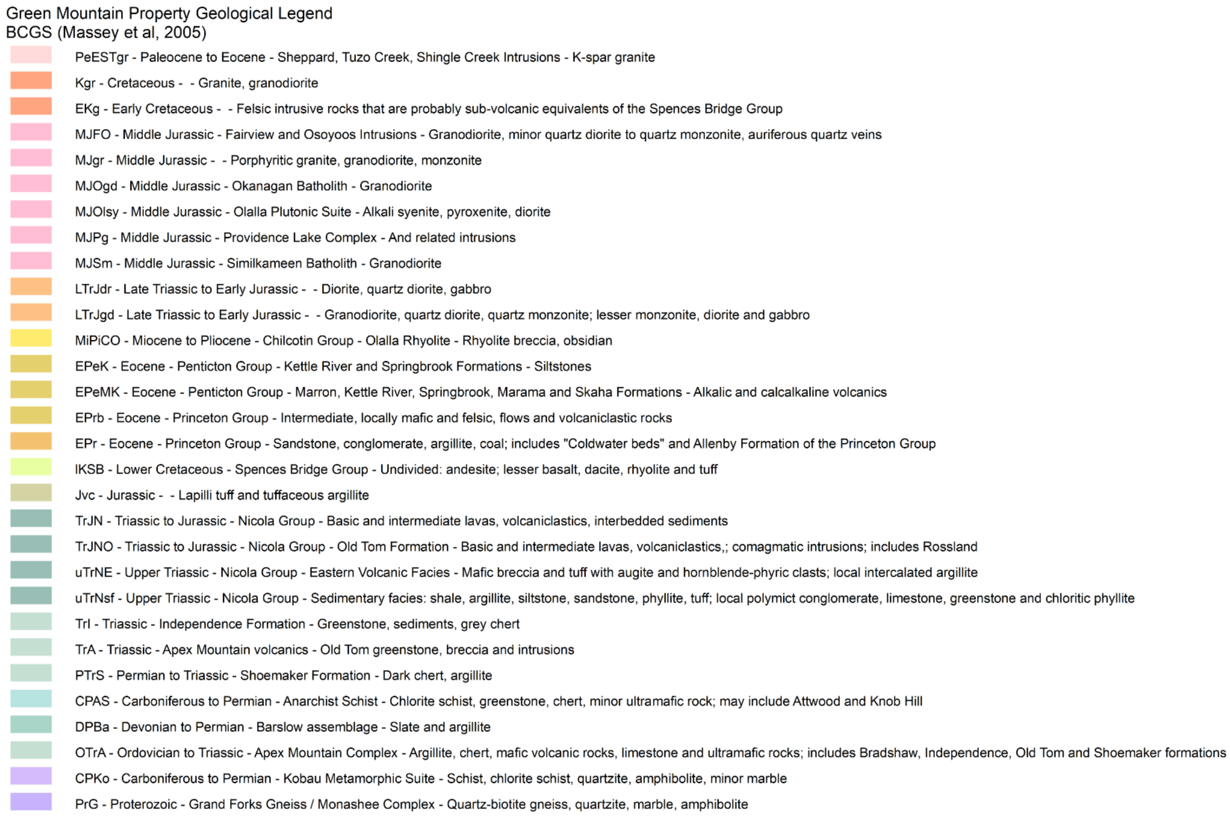


Figure 7.2 Regional Geology legend (Massey et al. 2005)

7.2 Property Geology

The claims have been mapped at a regional scale by several provincial mapping campaigns, and compiled by Massey et al, 2005, as part of the British Columbia Geological Survey's province wide digital geological map (Figure 7.3). Mapping efforts by previous operations over small fractions of the present-day claims have been compiled and are described in the following paragraphs as well as illustrated in Figure 6.5.

The Green Mountain Property is dominantly underlain by upper Paleozoic to Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks assigned to the Paleozoic to Mesozoic basement units of the Quesnel Terrane. Common to most areas within the Quesnel terrane, rocks generally young in an east to west direction. From east to west, Stratigraphic units on the Property have been assigned to Permian to Triassic Shoemaker Formation, Triassic Apex Mountain Complex/Old Tom Formation, Triassic Independence Formation, and the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Quesnel Terrane rocks are overlain in the southeast part of the Property by Eocene Penticton Group siltstone, conglomerate, and volcanic rocks.

The Shoemaker Formation rocks on the Property dominantly consist of pale grey to green, ribboned, variably rusty, chert units, with varying thicknesses of calcareous fine-grained sedimentary rocks. Old Tom Formation rocks primarily consist of fine-grained greenstone with minor intervals of mafic intrusive rocks (sills) and chert. Mortensen et al. (2017), reviewed the geology specific to this area and noted that contacts between Shoemaker and Old Tom formation rocks are often poorly defined or gradational, and may simply represent specific facies within the same oceanic basin assemblage. Previous operators in the Property area have assigned chert units to the Shoemaker Formation, and greenstone units to the Old Tom Formation, and this is the convention the author has used in this report.

The Independence Formation, as described by Mortensen et al. (2017), was updated to include rocks of the Bradshaw Formation since, in the field, these rocks proved indistinguishable. The Independence Formation within the Property area consists of dark grey to black rusty-weathering cherts and weakly metamorphosed clastic units, commonly interlayered with mafic flows and tuffaceous intervals.

Located in the northwest corner of the Property are undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the upper Triassic Nicola Group. This unit has been mapped by the BCGS as consisting of basaltic to intermediate flows and tuffs, interlayered with clastic sedimentary units. Based on these descriptions, this unit could be analogous to the informally defined Whistle Creek Formation, host to the nearby Nickel Plate and Mascot skarn deposits (Massey et al. 2005; Dawson 1994)

Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie Paleozoic Quesnel terrane basement rocks in the south east part of the Property. These rocks belong to the Penticton Group, and consist of calc-alkaline intermediate volcanic rocks, with interlayered siltstone and conglomerate horizons. Eocene conglomerates have been described by previous operators as matrix supported, containing chert cobbles within a poorly consolidated siltstone-sandstone matrix (EMPR Report 18251, 1988).

Intrusive bodies mapped on the Property by the BC Geological survey consist of Middle Jurassic granodiorites, which are southern extensions of the Okanagan Batholith. These intrusions underlie areas in the northwest and western parts of the Property, as well as two small (< 200 m diameter) plugs that intrude Shoemaker Formation cherts in the south-central part of the Property. Mineralogically, Okanagan Batholith granodiorite is typically composed of 50% plagioclase, 20% quartz, 15% hornblende, 15% biotite and 5% potassium feldspar with minor magnetite. It is generally medium grained, equigranular and euhedral, with grain size fining towards contacts with host rocks (EMPR Report 14743).

In 1985 Grand National Resources undertook a small mapping program over the east-central part of the Property, west of Green Mountain Road. Kregosky (1985) mapped grey to purple-black cherts intercalated with magnetic-amygdaloidal basalts that typically trend in a northwesterly or northeasterly direction. Kregosky noted that the intercalated amygdaloidal basalts have undergone appreciable degrees of propylitization with the development of secondary epidote, chlorite and calcite. Kregosky also noted that the volcanic rocks contain remnant inclusions of limestone, which may represent a sub-aqueous environment for deposition. These rocks have been intruded by irregularly shaped, thin, sill-like, fine to coarse grained dioritic rocks that trend sub-parallel to the bedding of the sedimentary rocks and are typically mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite along fractures. The contacts between the sub-parallel diorite sills and the sedimentary rocks are sharp with a thin chilled border (Kregosky, 1985). Kregosky concluded, from the geological and geochemical survey over this part of the property, that there is a close relationship between the diorite sills and gold trace elements in soils.

In 1988 QPX Minerals conducted a geological mapping program over the south-eastern part of the property, where Paleozoic rocks were mapped in contact with rocks of the Lower Eocene Springbrook Formation to the east (Lee, 1988). The Springbrook Formation consists mainly of polymictic pebble to boulder conglomerate with clasts composed primarily of Paleozoic cherts and greenstones in a sandy, locally tuffaceous matrix. Lee reported that diamond drilling information revealed that the Springbrook Formation exceeds 100m in thickness over this part of the property. A number of narrow, medium to coarse grained quartz diorite, diorite and porphyritic latite dykes cut the Triassic or older cherts and greenstones and that clasts resembling these intrusive rocks are contained in the Springbrook Formation conglomerate (Lee 1988). Lee reported that it was unclear whether the dykes represented a single intrusive episode that was coeval with the deposition of the Springbrook Formation, or if there were two separate intrusive episodes. Overlying the Paleozoic and Springbrook Formation rocks to the east is a series of phonolitic, basaltic and andesitic flows of the Eocene Marron Formation (Lee 1988). Alteration within Tertiary rocks is very restricted, with local hematite or bleaching (Lee 1988). Lee reported that alteration with the Paleozoic rocks consists of recrystallization and brecciation of cherts of the Shoemaker Formation.

7.2.1 Structural Geology

Detailed structural studies on the Property have not been carried out by previous operators, however sparse information relating to bedding and faulting in various parts of the Property has been documented in historical assessment reports.

Bedding on the Property is commonly contorted, but generally strikes northeast, and dips steeply to the southeast. This was noted within Shoemaker Formation cherts in the central part of the Property (EMPR Report 24749), as well as in the northeast part of the Property within Independence Formation clastic sedimentary rocks (EMPR Report 14743).

Faulting on the Property varies is orientation. In the northwest, a prominent northeast trending fault juxtaposes Nicola Group rocks northwest of the fault against Paleozoic-Mesozoic Quesnel terrane basement rocks (Independence Formation) to the southeast. In the east part of the Property, north-south trending faults juxtapose Eocene Penticton Group rocks to the east, against Permian-Triassic Shoemaker Formation rocks to the west.

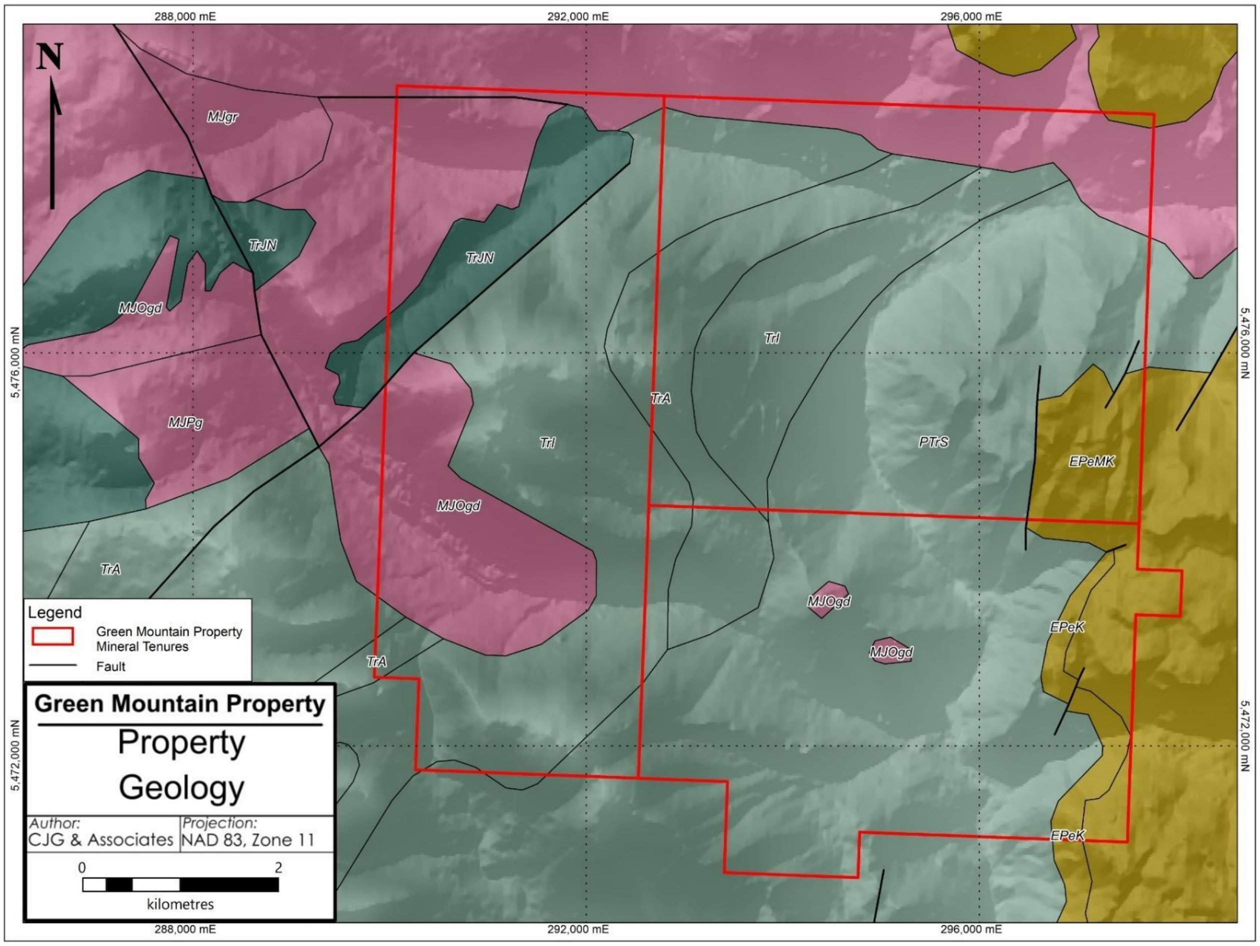


Figure 7.3 Green Mountain property geology (Massey et al. 2005)

7.2.2 Mineralization and Alteration

Previous workers and C.J. Greig & Associates Ltd.'s crews have identified the potential for different styles of precious and base metals mineralization. Three types of mineralization occur at the Green Mountain Road Project: 1) gold-rich quartz veins; 2) replacement style skarn with potential to host base and precious metals mineralization; and 3) gold-bearing fracture and stringer vein hosted pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite.

Two British Columbia Minfile occurrences are documented on the Green Mountain Property – The Lookout and Dividend showings (Figure 7.4).

The **Lookout Showing** (MINFILE No 082ESW053), located on the southwest flank of Green Mountain, was first explored in 1901. Reports detailing the nature of the geology and style of mineralization are limited. Early development work consisted of a series of open cuts, a shallow shaft and a short drift along a vein structure. The next recorded follow up work on the showing was in 1986, summarized from EMPR Assessment report 14687 as follows: The old workings at the Lookout Showing are situated just east of the ridge crest at an elevation of about 5900 feet. The portal is caved and the collapsed shaft is filled with rubble. It appears that the gold-bearing quartz vein was mined and may have been shipped offsite for processing since little quartz was observed on the dump or in the workings. The orientation of the workings suggest that the quartz vein was northwest trending and steeply dipping to the southwest. The wall rocks consist of fractured and altered argillite and grey limestone of the Independence Formation. Alteration consists of oxidation associated with quartz veinlets and secondary carbonate minerals. Down slope from the workings another caved adit(?) exposed coarse, sheared limestone/marble with disseminated blebs of pyrite and streaks of graphite. The limestone shear zone is immediately adjacent to a diorite dyke.

Four samples from the Lookout Showing of mildly to moderately silicified diorite was assayed during the 1986 program. Two samples returned negligible values of gold (50 and 100 ppb Au) and two samples returned elevated gold grades (2.19 and 2.16 g/t Au). To the knowledge of the authors, no additional follow up work has been conducted on this showing.

The **Dividend Showing** (MINFILE No 082ESW124) is located at about 1900 metres elevation on the western slopes of Dividend Mountain, near the southwest corner of the Property. The occurrence description is summarized in minfile.gov.bc.ca as follows: The Dividend occurrence was staked in 1900 and has seen work intermittently up until 1991, including several shafts, open cuts and pits developed over a 457 m-long pyrrhotite oxidation cap. The Showing is underlain by diorite, andesite, chert, greenstone and hornfelsed rocks of the Old Tom Formation. Alteration predominantly consists of garnet-actinolite and pyroxene skarn adjacent to crystalline marble.

Mineralization at the Dividend showing consists of massive pyrrhotite lenses with disseminations of chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite, scheelite and wolframite. Pyrrhotite lenses vary from a few centimetres to 3 metres wide, and up to 15 metres long, that occur as en-echelon lenses over 30 to 50 metres. The strikes of the lenses range from 300 to 030 degrees with vertical dips. Mineralization has been traced intermittently over a total strike length of 2400 metres and reported to occur within a stratigraphic interval possibly 500 metres thick.

In 1991, several samples from dump material at the old workings were analysed. Sample 91-DIV-110R consisted of garnet-actinolite skarn with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and yielded 6.8 g/t Ag and 0.46% Cu (Assessment Report 22008). Sample 91-DIV-111R, consisting of garnet-actinolite skarn with trace chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, and yielded 6.0 g/t Ag and 0.26% Cu (Assessment Report 22008). In 1981 Dividend Mountain reported a chip sample over 2.5 metres that averaged 0.44% Cu, 1.71 g/t Ag and 0.01% W; however, the location is not recorded (Assessment Report 10092). One of two samples (that fluoresced under ultraviolet light was analysed and assayed 0.33% W, 0.32% Cu, 3.43 g/t Ag and 0.82 g/t Au (Assessment Report 10092).

The southeastern part of the Green Mountain Property hosts gold-bearing arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite stringer veins within Shoemaker Formation cherts. Research by 1246931 B.C. Ltd. revealed that a rock sample from a 1987 field program by QPX Minerals Ltd. returned 31.3 g/t Au (EMPR Assessment Report 16674). The authors of the 1987 work concluded that the zone was too narrow to be of economic significance, but suggest that given the broad extent of similar, albeit lower grade mineralization in the area, coupled with anomalous gold in soil, that a significant gold-mineralized system may be present beneath overburden cover. Three diamond drill holes totalling 524 m in 1988 by QPX minerals were collared on Tertiary rocks and targeted the underlying Shoemaker Formation contact to test this hypothesis. Although only sub-economic gold values were encountered in the three holes, drilling confirmed the presence of Tertiary mineralization. Some of the best grades were returned from the highly altered tuff (Springbrook Formation) above the Shoemaker Formation basement contact, suggesting that fluids may have travelled up major faults and fractures in the basement rocks, moving out along porous units and contacts (EMPR Report 18251).

In 2020, a north striking and shallowly dipping sulphide-mineralized skarn horizon approximately 5-10m thick was in an open cut on the east side of the property. The outcrop surface is strongly manganese stained (dark purple and brown) and hosts a conspicuous white crystal precipitate. The skarn is dark green and comprises fine grained pyroxene +/- garnet (purple/pink) hosting semi-massive fine to medium grained pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser chalcopyrite (Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5). The mineralized skarn horizon is covered along trend by soil and talus to the northeast and by a grassy west facing slope to the southeast.

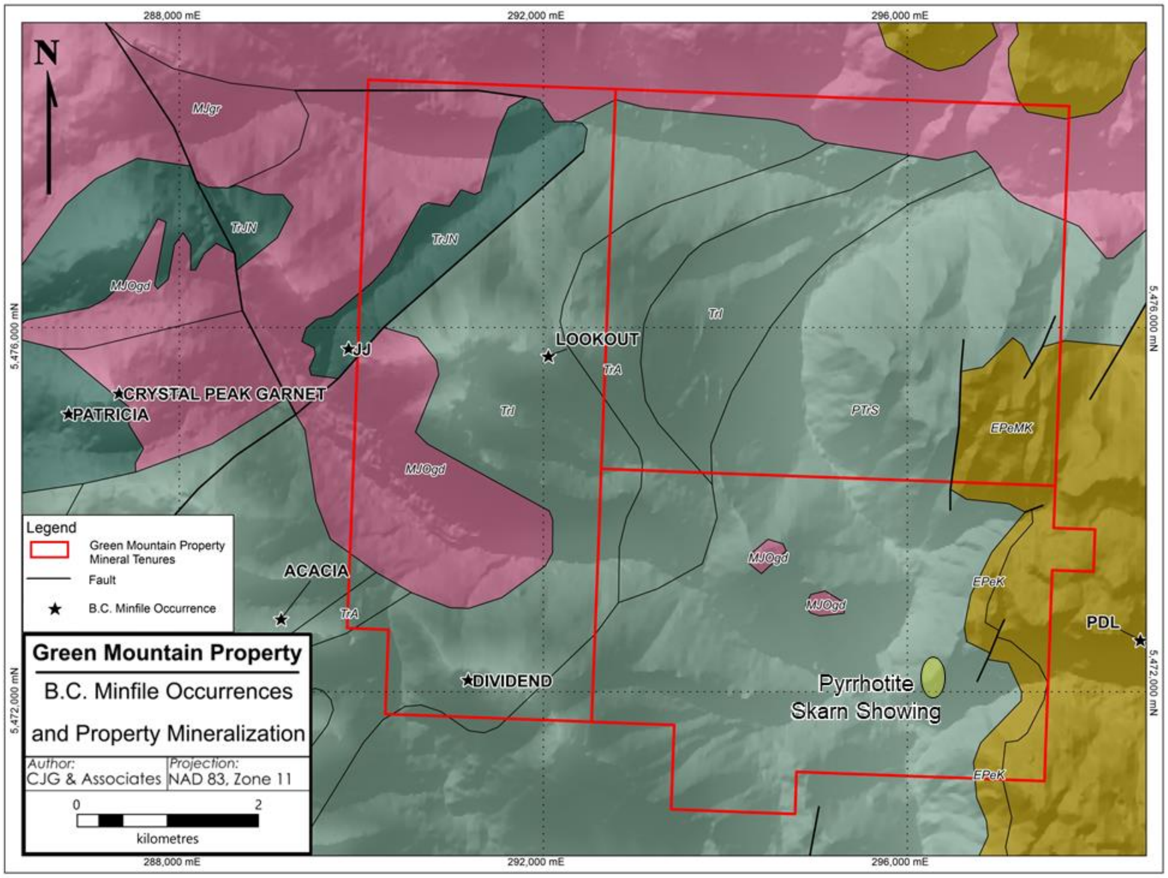


Figure 7.4 Property geology and mineralized showings

Figure 7.5 Outcropping of skarn-style mineralization

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Previous and current exploration on the Green Mountain Property has focused on three deposit types with the potential to host economic base and precious metals deposits, including Au-Cu skarn, fracture hosted Au-Ag, Au-rich quartz veining and Cu-Mo +/- Au-Ag porphyry-style mineralization. The Property covers a favourable geological setting, and mineralization and alteration consistent with these deposit types. Mineralization in the Green Mountain Property area and the broader Hedley Gold Camp is commonly associated with Triassic to Middle Jurassic granodiorite-diorite intrusions, but there are also indications of Eocene gold systems, that may resemble mineralization found at the Dusty Mac gold deposit located approximately 20 km to the east-southeast. Field work on the Green Mountain Property in 2020 by A. Mitchell and A. Albano confirmed the presence of fracture hosted sulphide stringer veins as well as massive sulphide consisting of pyrrhotite +/- chalcopyrite in skarn.

Historically, the most economically important deposit type in the area is gold bearing skarn mineralization. Nearby past producing deposits, including the Mascot, Nickel Plate, French and Canty mines (See Section 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES) consist of limestone horizons, intruded by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic diorite dykes of the Hedley Intrusive suite, with high-grade Au mineralization hosted proximal to intrusive contacts. In the southeast area of the Green Mountain Road project, a 20 x 10 m area of semi-massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite skarn is exposed. Two historical samples from this exposure returned 6.1 g/t Au, along with two other samples that returned 1.1% and 1.2% Cu. Sampling in 2020 by 1246931 B.C. Ltd. returned 1.15 g/t Au (Figure 8.1) over a 30 m chip sample.

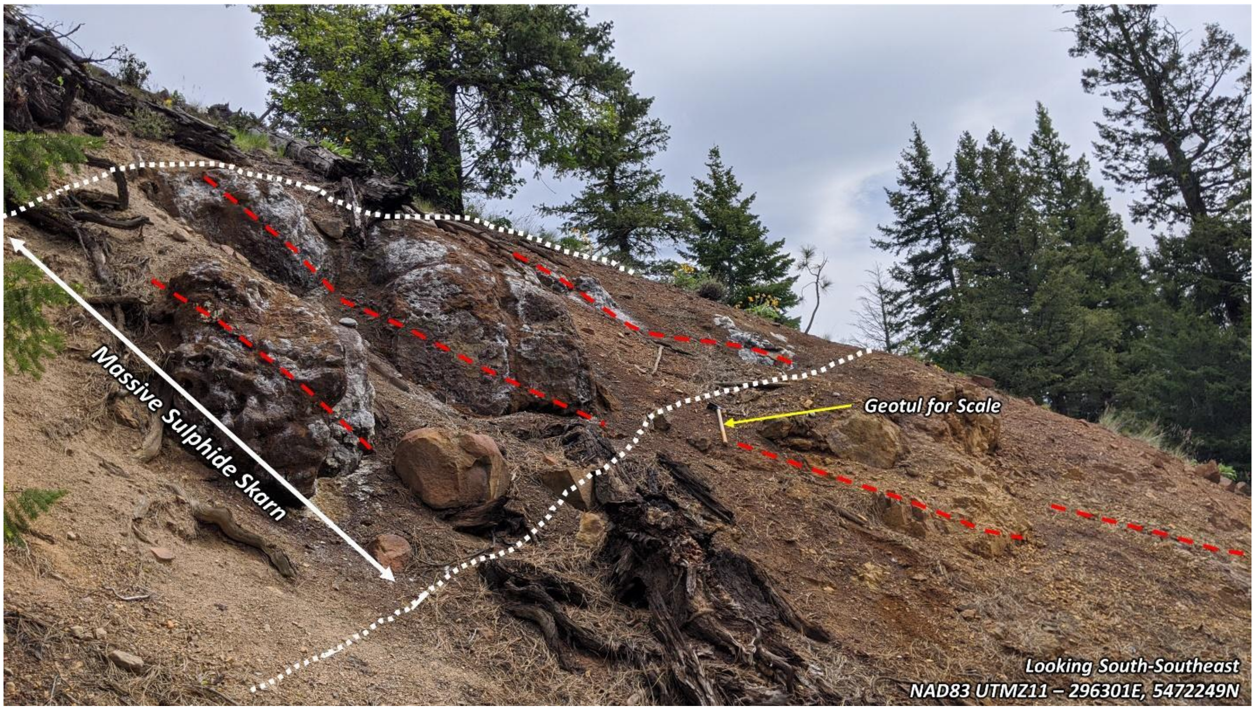


Figure 8.1 Annotated photo of massive sulfide (Pyrrhotite) bearing skarn

There is also evidence of high-grade Au mineralization within narrow stringer veins, hosted within hydrothermally brecciated zones on the Property. A historical sample consisting of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringer veins from outcrop in the southeast part of the Property returned 31.9 g/t Au. Known stringer mineralization is sparse in nature and relatively discontinuous, however, potential exists for discovery of broader zones, which may be amenable to bulk extraction techniques. Where exposed on surface, mineralization is associated with strong and extensive hydrothermal alteration (Figure 8.2).

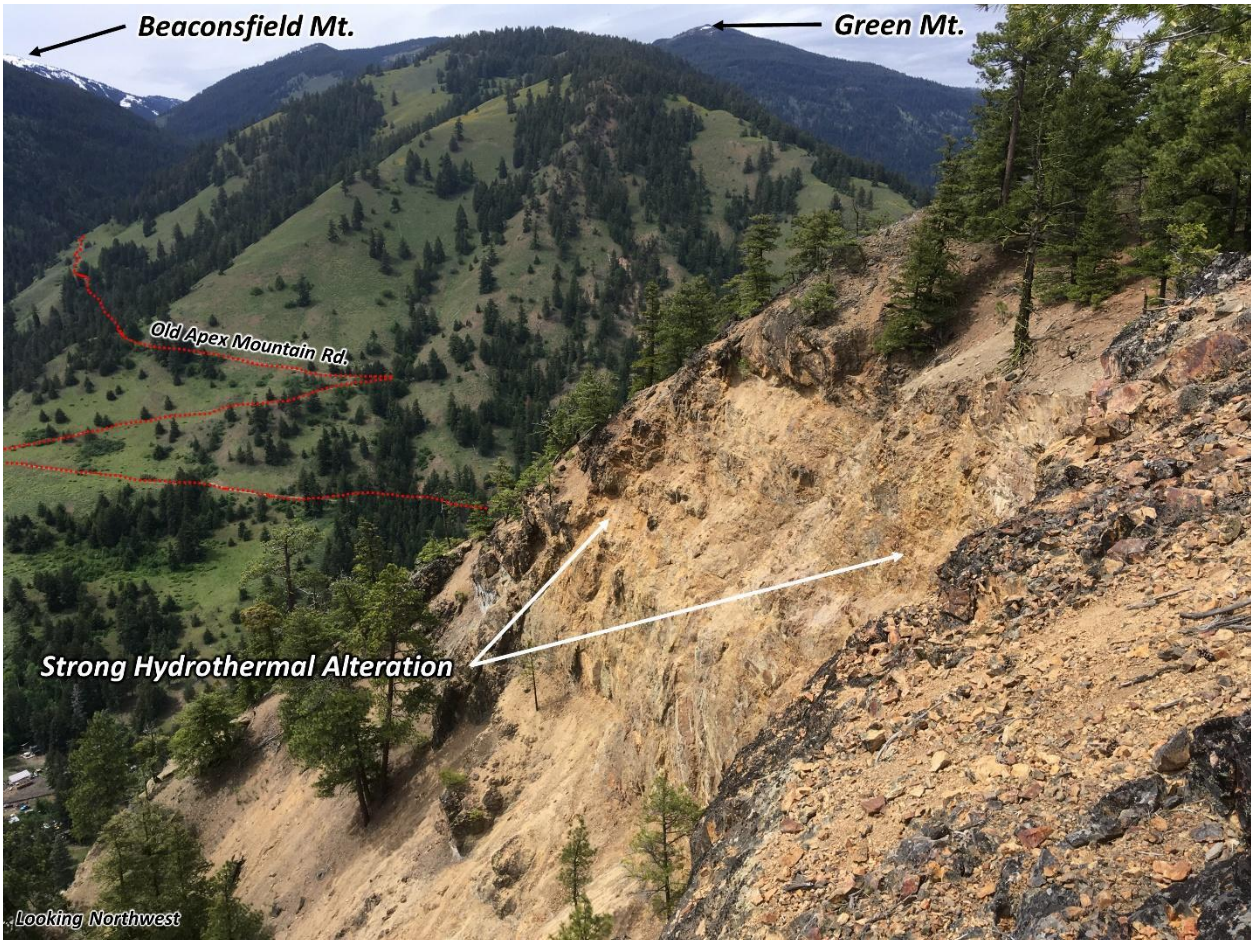


Figure 8.2 View looking northwest towards green mountain from altered outcropping in the southeast

Areas of wide-spread hydrothermal alteration accompanied by coincident gold mineralization may indicate the presence of porphyry-style mineralization at depth. Mapped granodiorite stocks and diorite dykes are present in the south-central, and east-central parts of the Property, respectively, and appear to be associated with gold mineralization near the contacts. Soil sampling in 2020 revealed a strong Cu- and Mo-in-soil anomaly associated with the granodioritic stocks, along with distal anomalous Zn-in-soil geochemistry (See Section 9.0 EXPLORATION BY THE COMPANY).

The widespread association of mineralization with diorite-granodiorite dykes and stocks in the Hedley Gold Camp, along with local skarn and widespread, fracture hosted, Au-bearing sulphide mineralization, coupled with strong, and extensive hydrothermal alteration, provide compelling evidence that a mineralized hydrothermal system may exist at depth on the Green Mountain Property.

9 EXPLORATION BY THE COMPANY

1246931 B.C. Ltd., now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired the rights to the 5,593.5-hectare Green Mountain Property in April 2020. A field exploration program was conducted between May 11th and 28th, 2020. It consisted of soil and rock sampling along with reconnaissance geological mapping, which primarily covered prospective, lower elevation areas due to remaining thick snowpack at higher elevations. Additionally, the Company undertook further soil and rock sampling in 2021 and 2022, and it flew an airborne magnetic survey in 2021.

Preliminary work completed by 1246931 B.C. Ltd.to date has involved compilation, review and digitization of historical results, including geology maps, soil and rock geochemistry, and diamond drilling.

Exploration by 1246931 B.C. Ltd. has primarily focussed on historical geochemical anomalies, to gain a better understanding of the styles and controls of mineralization. Systematic rock chip sampling over strongly mineralized and altered zones has confirmed anomalous metal values and will aid in future drill targeting. A total of 62 rock samples and 522 soil samples were collected from the Property in 2020. Soil samples were first analyzed by a hand-held X-Ray Fluorescent Unit (XRF), prior to laboratory analysis, to quickly identify areas on which to focus exploration efforts.

In 2021, a total of total of 14 rock and 443 soil samples were collected, and sent to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysis. Samples comprising blank material was inserted every 20th sample to check for laboratory discrepancies. Furthermore, a 595-line kilometer airborne magnetic survey was completed by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. In addition, 18 soil and 16 rock samples were collected in 2022; however, only the 18 soil samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C, with the remaining 16 rock samples stored at the offices of C.J. Greig and Associates in Penticton, BC, for future inspection and/or analysis.

The historical exploration programs carried out by previous operators within the current Property boundary are documented in Section 6.0 (History) of this report.

A site visit to the Property was carried out by the author on June 21, 2020, and amounted to a brief examination of the property, with a focus on the southeastern skarn showing.

9.1 2020 Exploration

1246931 B.C. Ltd.'s field activities in 2020 consisted of reconnaissance geologic mapping and prospecting, soil sampling, and systematic chip sampling over a mineralized skarn exposure. The 2020 exploration campaign was designed to confirm the presence, controls and styles of mineralization at historical workings as well as confirm and expand upon historical soil geochemical anomalies.

9.1.1 2020 Prospecting, and Rock and Chip Sampling

Rock samples, which consisted of either continuous chips from outcrop or selected chips from float or outcrop typically contained limonitic material, sulphide-bearing seams/fracture coatings, or semi-massive to massive replacement sulphide mineralization. Host rocks included chert breccias, cherty argillites and skarnified limestone. Detailed descriptions and results for the priority targets are provided below, with results for copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, arsenic and zinc displayed thematically in Figure 9.8 to Figure 9.19.

9.1.2 Rock Sampling in Target A Area - 2020

Detailed prospecting was conducted in the Target A area (Figure 9.1) covering approximately 1 km by 2 km. Two of the rock samples returned weakly anomalous metal values; sample A0866159 had 0.039% Cu and sample A0866158 had 75.7 ppm Mo. Sample A0866159 was collected from an approximate 2 x 2 metre area of gossanous and hematite-stained chert and argillite (chert dominant) containing abundant stock-worked, fine grained, pyrite seams up to 8 mm wide (Figure 9.2). Sample A0866158 was collected from chert and argillite exhibiting moderate weathering and patches and fracture surfaces of rusty oxidized sulphide minerals. Both samples were collected near a mapped granodiorite intrusion.

Figure 9.1 Looking west toward Target A area

Figure 9.2 Stockwork pyrite veins within gossanous, silicified host rock

9.1.3 Rock Sampling in Target B Area

Rock sampling undertaken in the Target B area covered approximately 2.4 km by 0.8 km, in which broad zones of strongly oxidized, hydrothermal alteration (argillic) predominates. Localized massive sulphide skarn mineralization exposed in an open cut on the south part of the Property returned the strongest gold and copper values in Target B (Figure 9.3). The skarn lens is approximately 5 to 10 m thick and is exposed for 20m in a historical open cut, with an apparent trend of 015° and shallow dip to the east. The skarn lens has been cut by shears that trend 295°, 085° and 140° and dip near vertically. Mineralization primarily consists of massive pyrrhotite with lesser arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite (Figure 9.5). A total of 3 chip samples were collected from the massive sulphide skarn, while 2 chip samples were taken from the footwall host rocks, consisting of cherty argillite (Figure 9.4). Four of the 5 samples returned anomalous values for gold and 3 returned anomalous values for copper. One of the better grade chip samples (A0866131) returned 0.43 g/t Au, 0.17 % Cu and 1.32 g/t Ag over 3 m (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.3 Geologist Arron Albano at Target B area

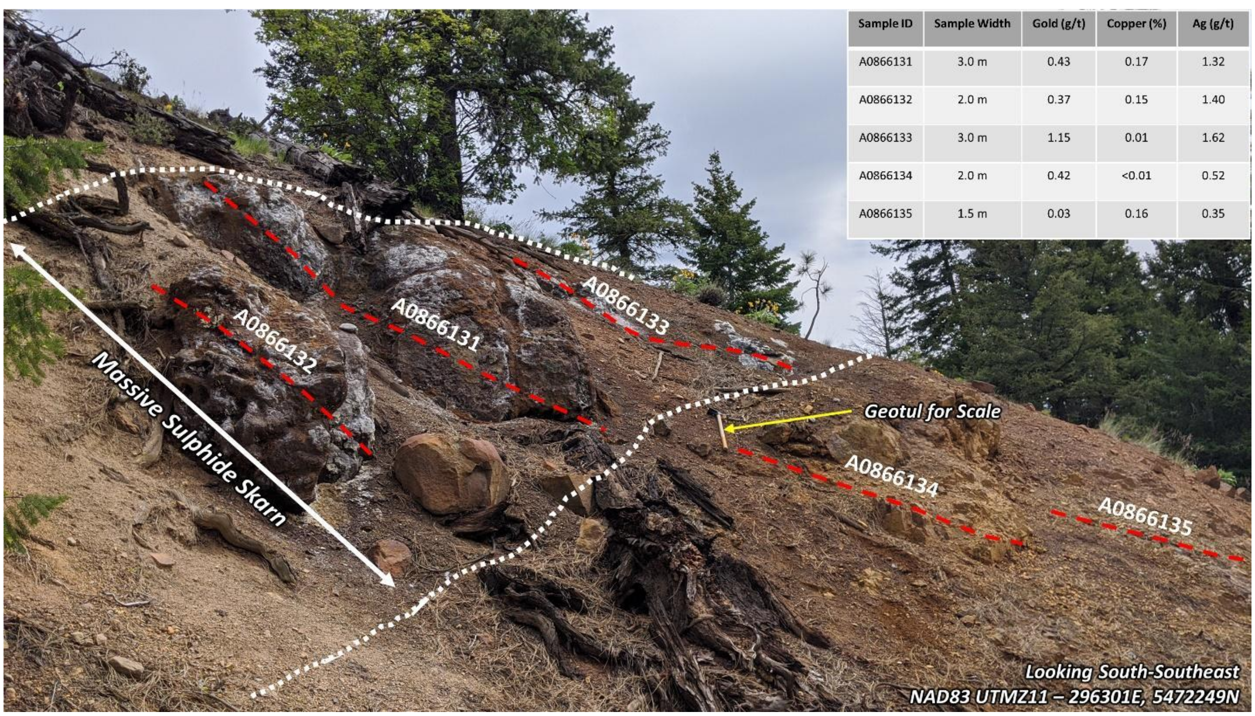


Figure 9.4 Massive Sulphide Skarn with chip sample locations and assay results

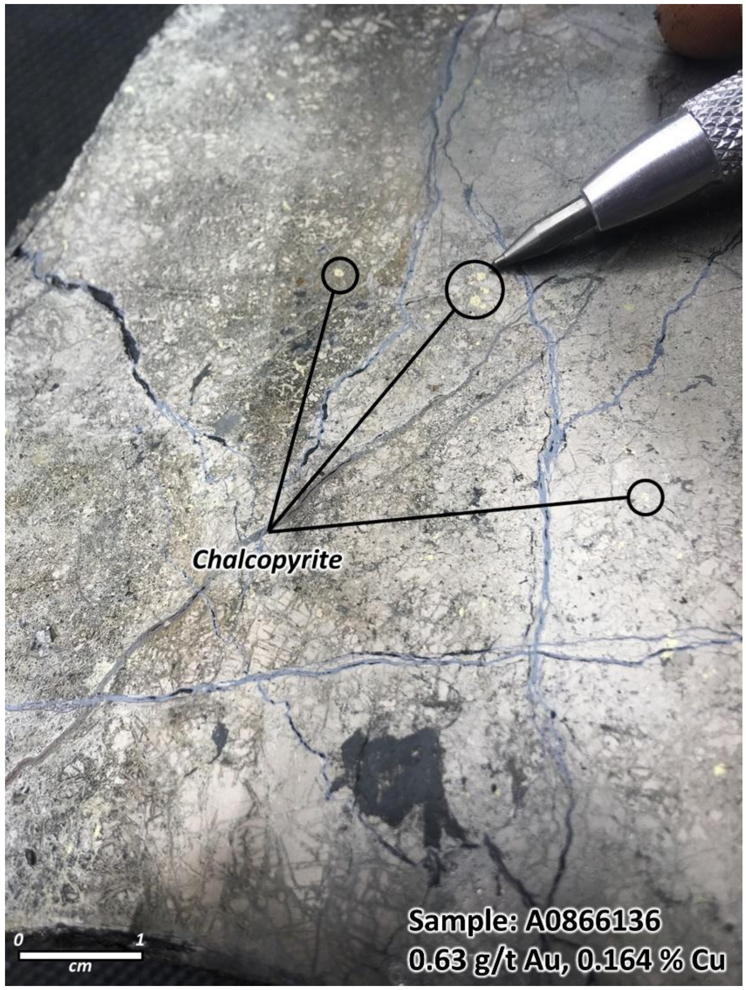


Figure 9.5 Cut and polished sample A0866136 showing disseminated chalcopyrite within massive pyrrhotite

9.1.4 Rock Sampling in Target C Area

Seven rock samples were collected from Target C within an area measuring approximately 1.3 km by 2.0 km. The samples generally returned weakly anomalous to background values for base and precious metals.

9.2 2020 Soil Sampling

The 2020 soil sampling program was designed to overlap and extend areas of known historical gold, copper, silver, arsenic and zinc soil geochemical anomalies, as well as to re-sample areas which historically did not test the gold potential because the analytical technique used had too high a detection limit for gold (>2 ppm). The 2020 soil samples were initially analyzed by a hand-held XRF device prior to sending for laboratory analyses to confirm the tenor of historical base metal anomalies and to get quick turn-around of results, thereby guiding the sampling to the most prospective areas. Thematic maps for copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, arsenic and zinc are shown in Figure 9.8 to Figure 9.19.

The program was successful in outlining distinct anomalous multi-element trends, as well as extending historical gold-in-soil anomalies on the Property.

9.2.1 Soil Sampling in Target A Area

Soil samples from Target A (Figure 9.6) were collected over a 2.0 km by 0.75 km grid with samples spaced at 50 m x 100 m. Soil samples returned strong copper and molybdenum values over a 1200 m long by up to 200 m wide northwest-southeast trending anomaly, situated close to, and overlying a mapped granodioritic intrusion. Soil sample results ranged from 150 to 606 ppm Cu and 5 to 33 ppm Mo. The copper and molybdenum anomaly are flanked by moderately anomalous values for zinc and hosts spot anomalies for silver and gold (i.e. 92, 41 & 40 ppb Au) with local weak to moderate values for arsenic.

Figure 9.6 Open to sparsely forested terrain at Target A Area

9.2.2 Soil Sampling over Target B Area

Soil samples taken from Target B were collected along elevation contours (Figure 9.7) east of Green Mountain Road over a 2.4 by 0.8 km area and returned the highest values for gold, silver and arsenic on the Property. Three contour lines on the southern part of Target B returned continuous strings of strongly anomalous gold, silver and arsenic over lengths of over 2 km with locally coincident anomalous copper, molybdenum, and zinc. Strongly anomalous gold values range from 100 to 917 ppb, and these have a high correlation with arsenic and silver. The southern gold-silver anomaly is open in all directions and at it's core measures approximately 250 m wide. Contour samples collected through the northern half of Target B area also returned strongly anomalous values for gold, ranging between 100 and 333 ppb, coincident with highly anomalous arsenic and spotty anomalies for silver, molybdenum, copper and zinc.

Figure 9.7 Geologist Denise Baker, demonstrating soil sampling technique

9.2.3 Soil Sampling in Target C Area

Two soil grids were established at Target C on the west side of Green Mountain Road and a single contour line was run across the slope on the east side of the road. The southern grid on Target C returned spotty but moderately to strongly anomalous values for gold (41, 84 and 86 ppb), copper (580 and 318 ppm) and arsenic (176 and 206 ppm) that may define a north-south trend. Zinc values are moderately to strongly anomalous over a large part of the southern grid.

On the northern grid, most of the 400 m x 500 m sampled area returned moderately to strongly anomalous Cu, Ag, As and Zn. The gold values were primarily background to weakly anomalous. The moderately to strongly anomalous Zn and As values that characterize the majority of the samples from both the north and south grids may be caused by high background values of these metals in argillite, which underlies much of Target C. In this area the gold and copper values may be more reliable indicators of sub-surface mineralization.

The southern part of the contour soil sample line, east of the road, returned moderately anomalous gold, ranging from 44 to 84 ppb, with coincident anomalous Cu, As, Zn and spotty Ag over a length of about 400 metres. The source of this anomaly may lie upslope to the east of the sample line, and it is also open to the south of the line.

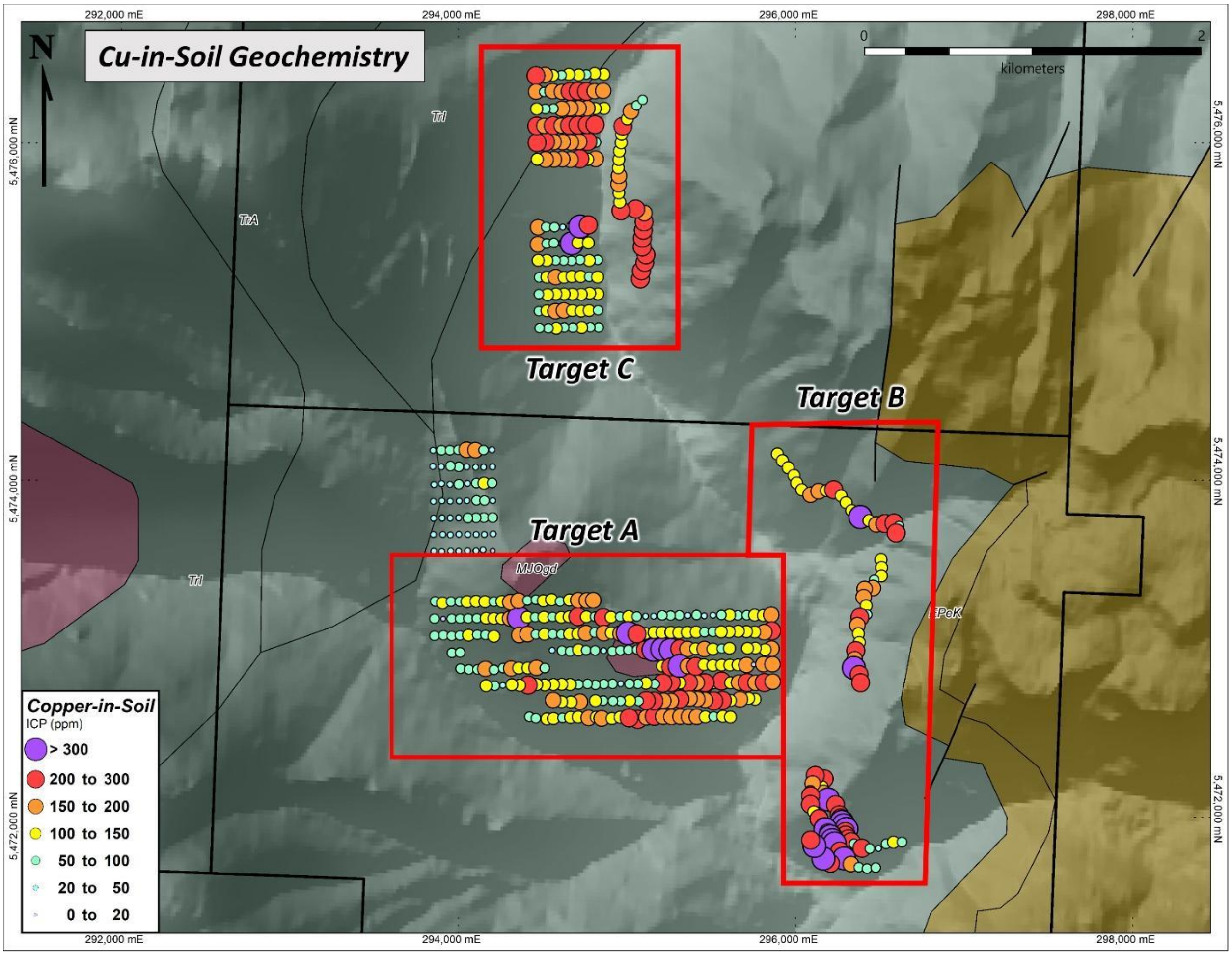


Figure 9.8 Cu-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

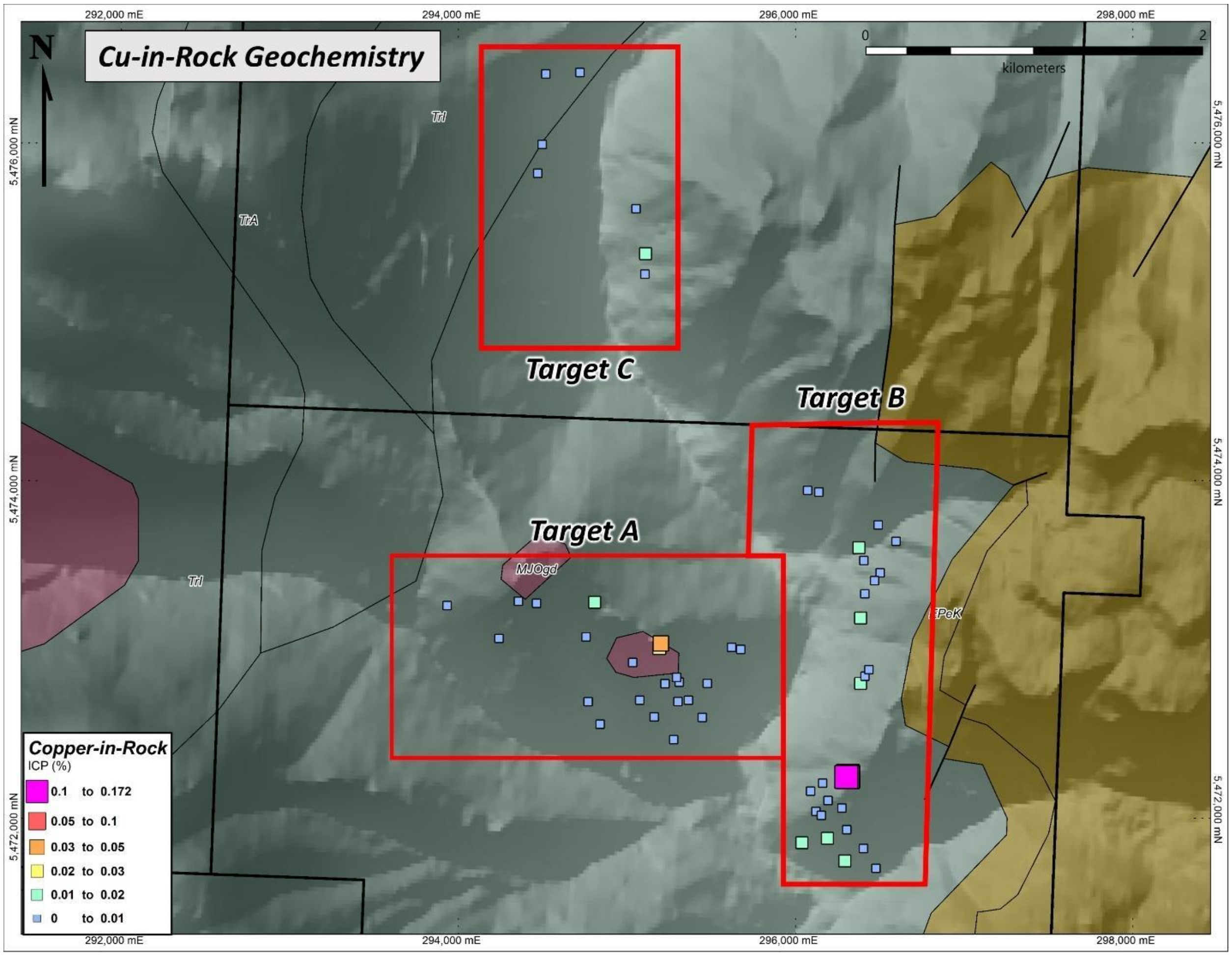


Figure 9.9 Cu-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

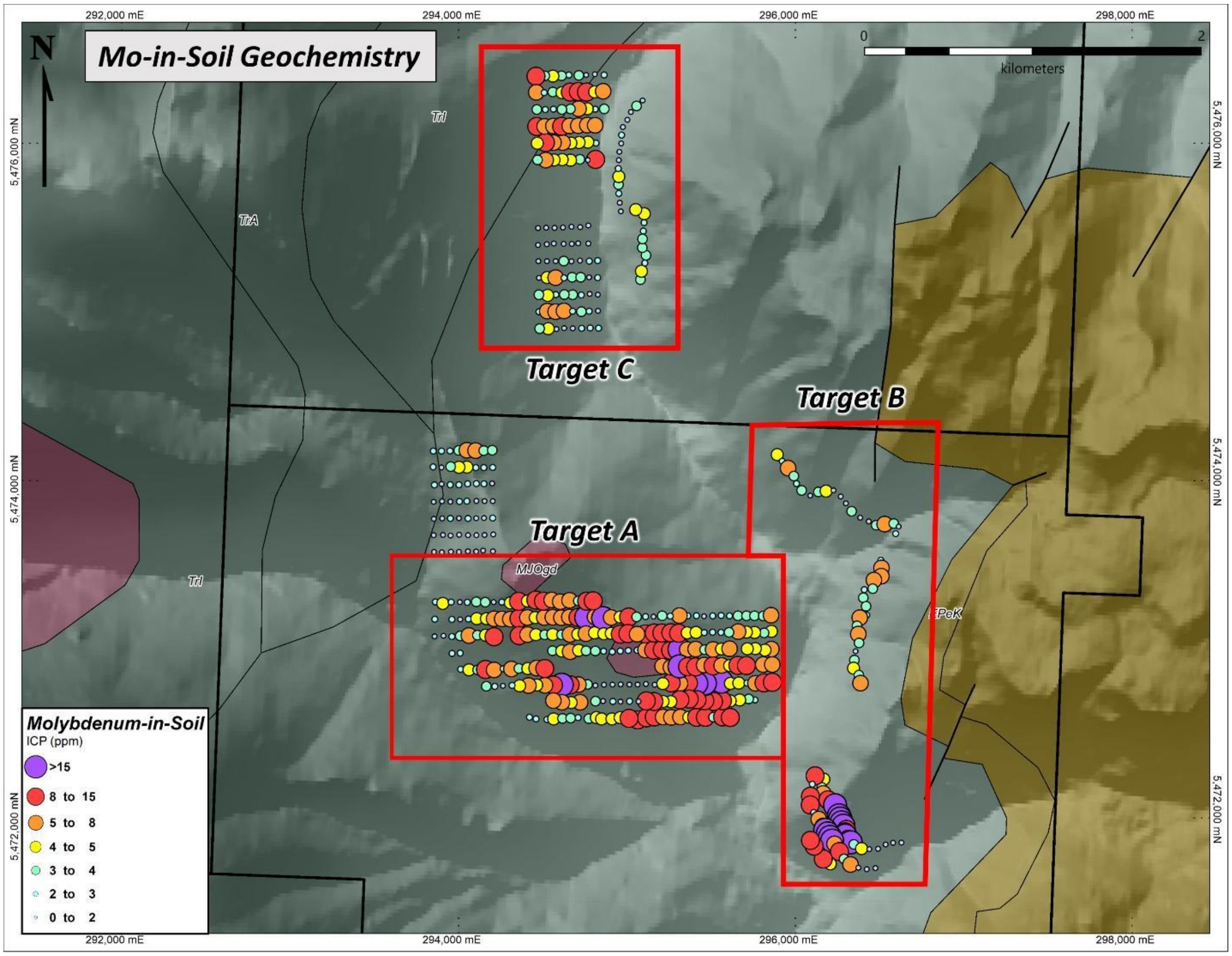


Figure 9.10 Mo-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

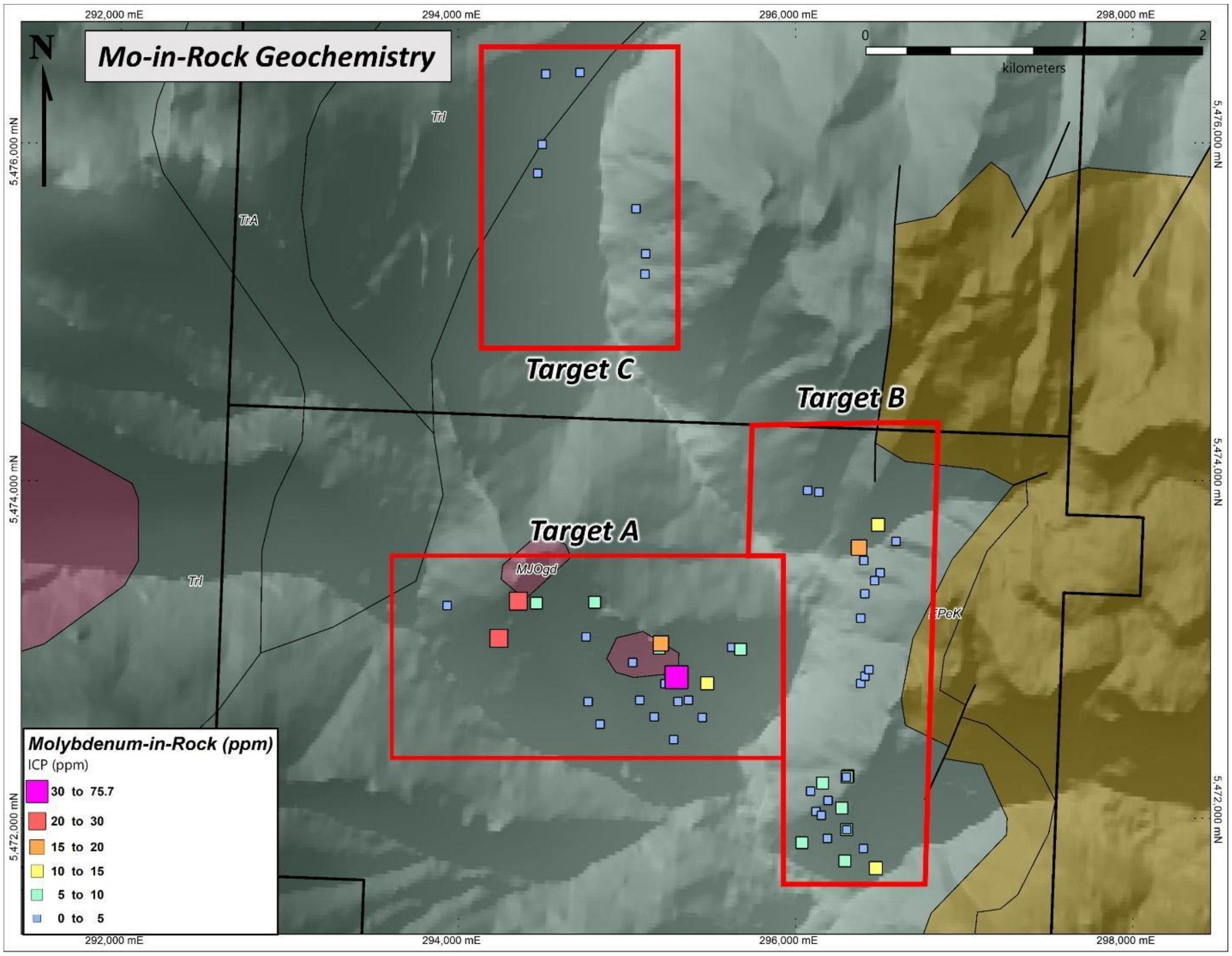


Figure 9.11 Mo-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

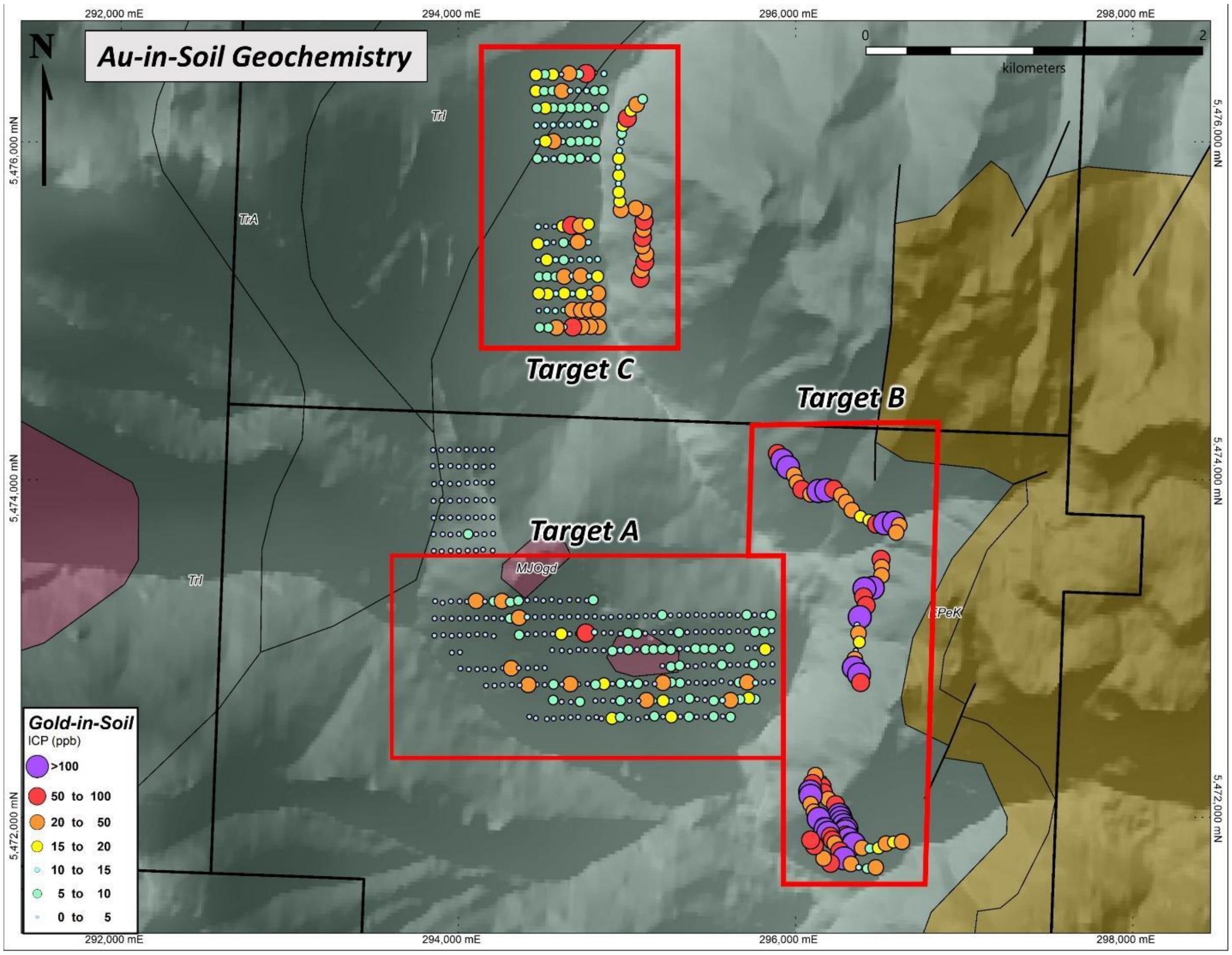


Figure 9.12 Au-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

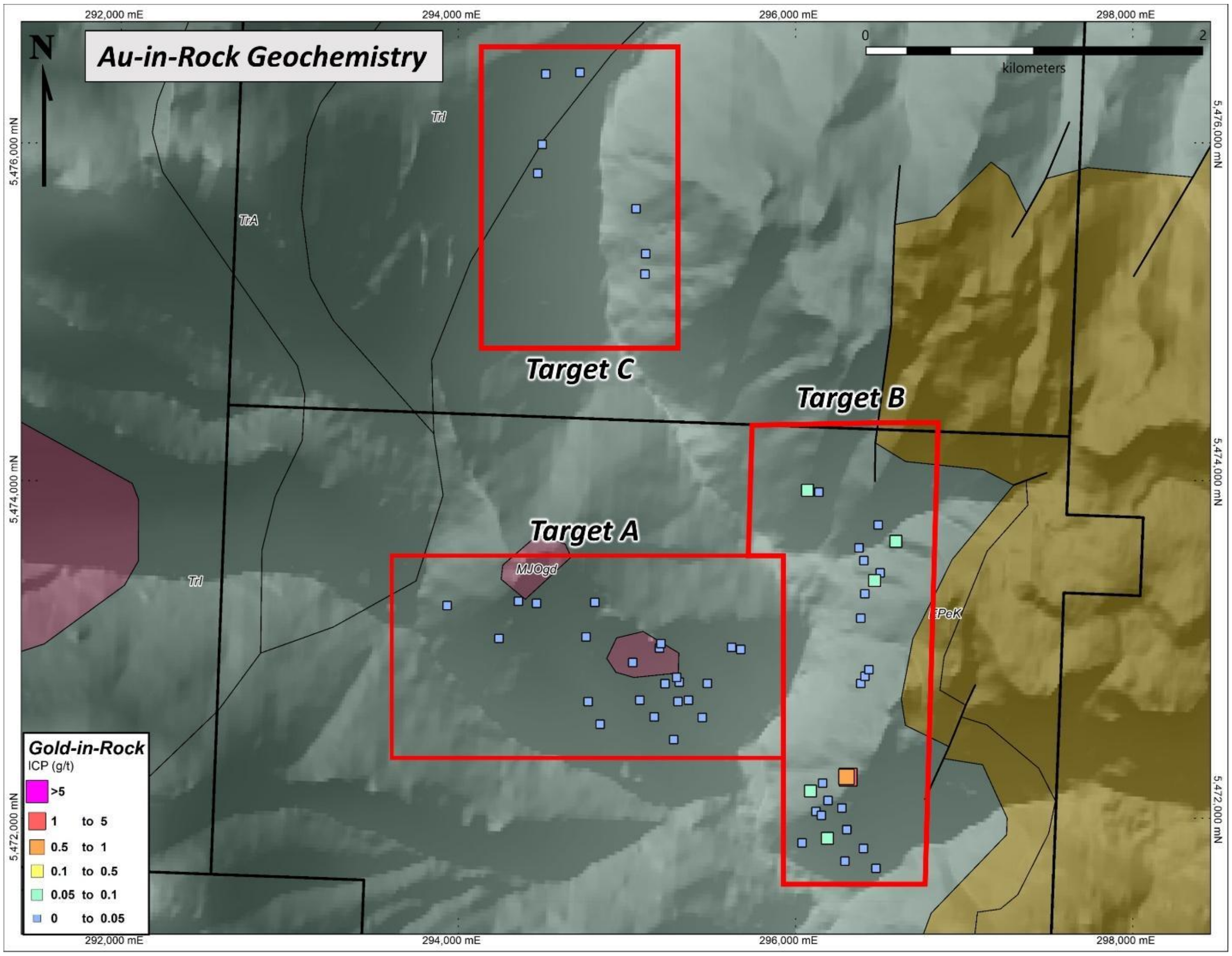


Figure 9.13 Au-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

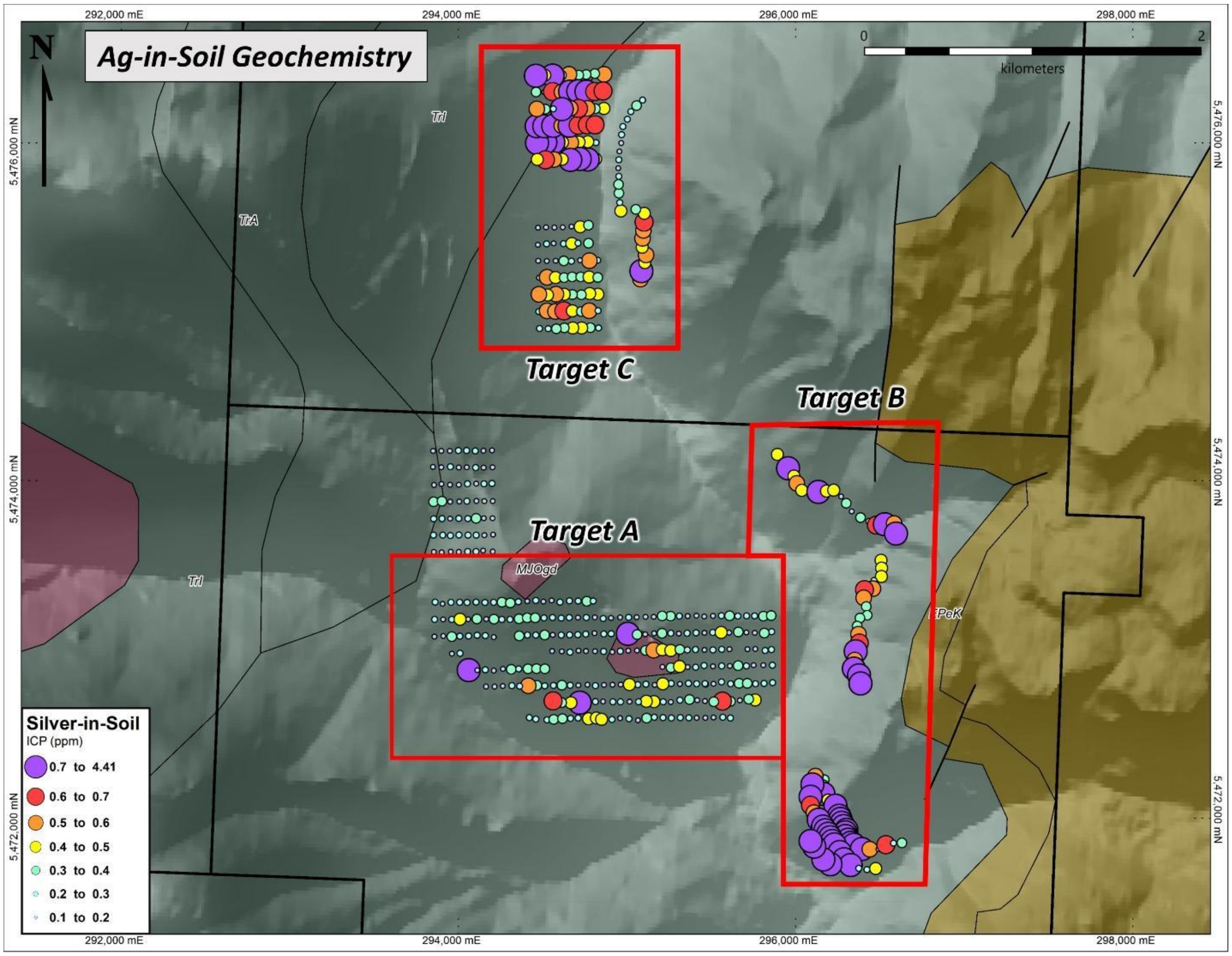


Figure 9.14 Ag-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

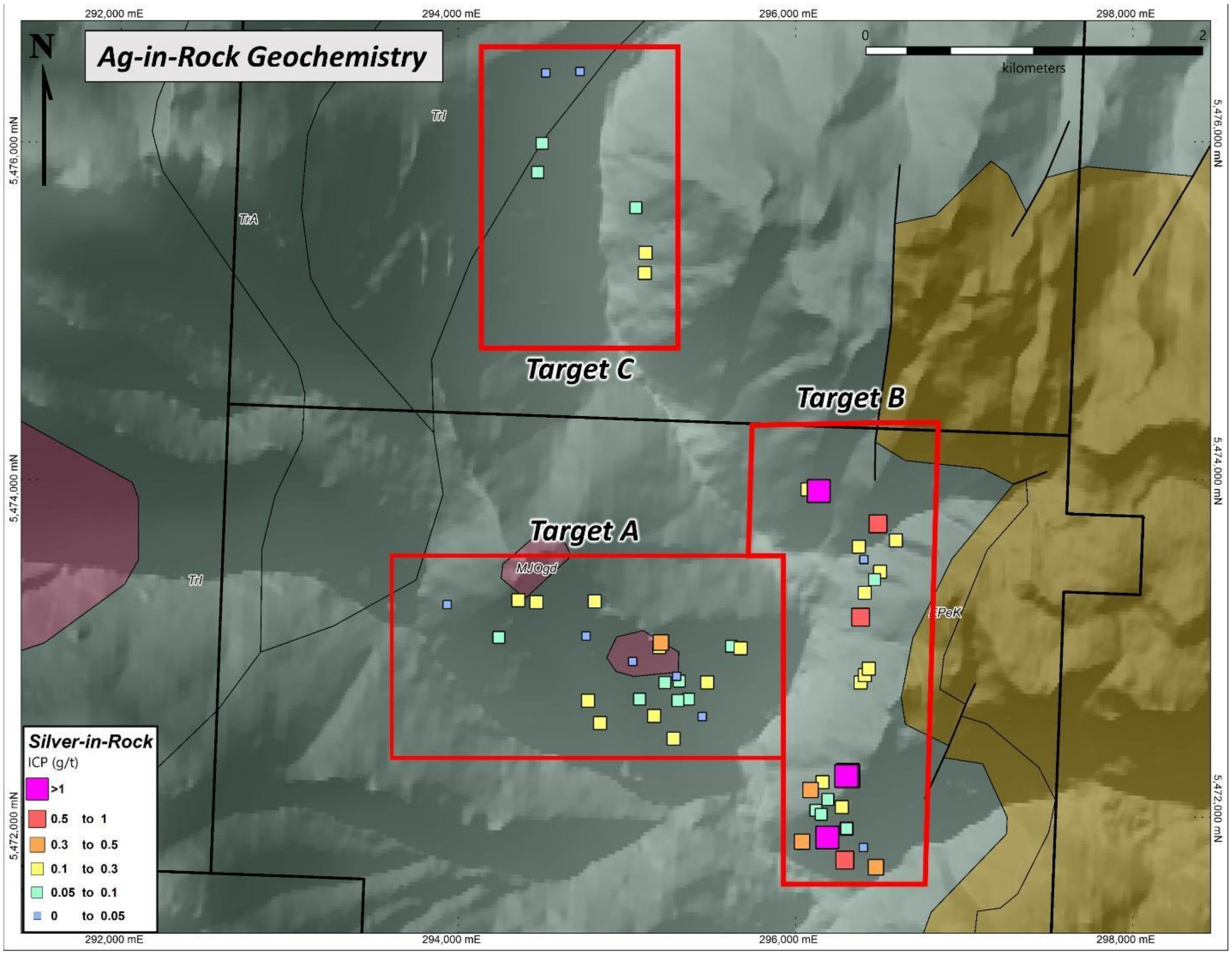


Figure 9.15 Ag-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

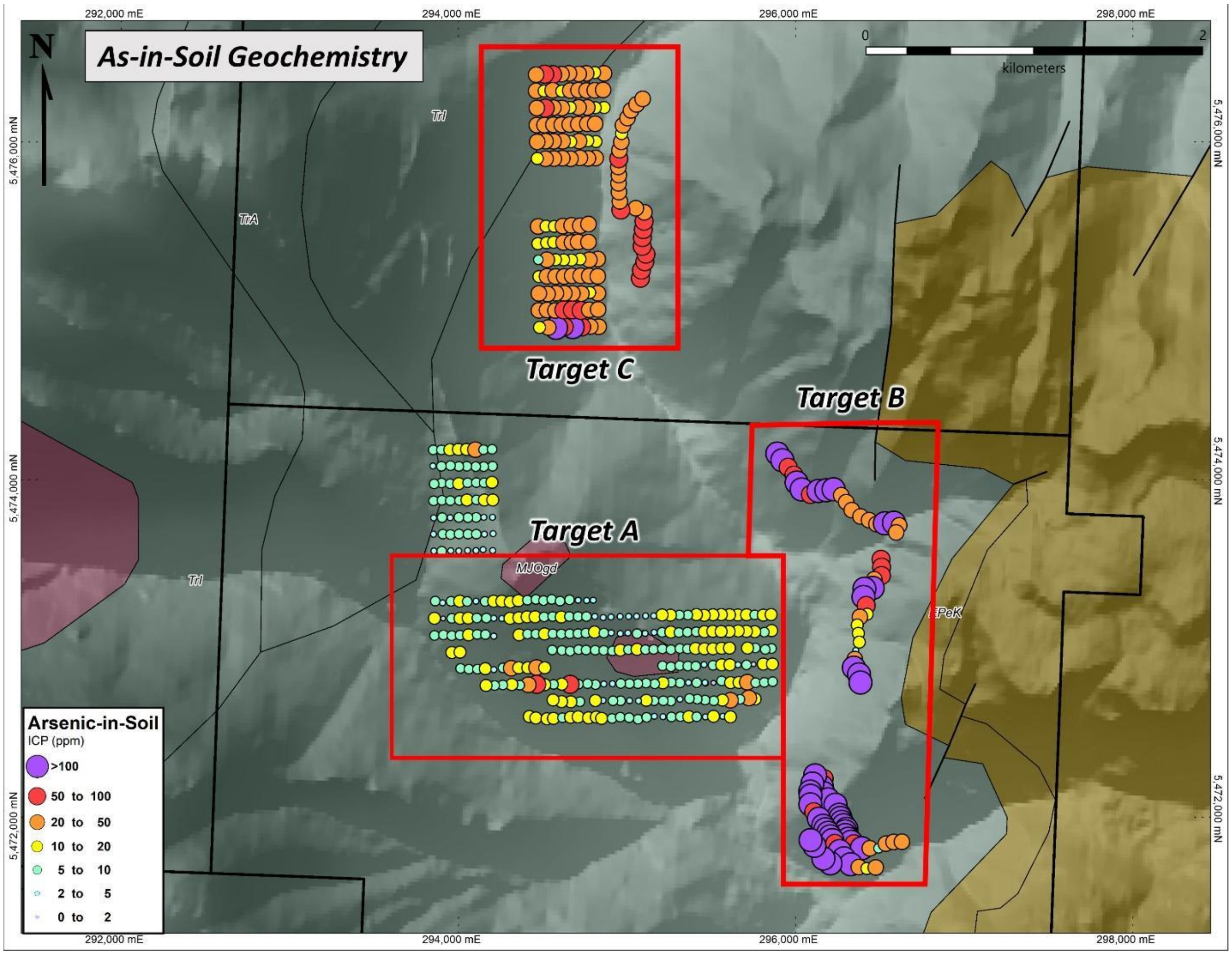


Figure 9.16 As-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

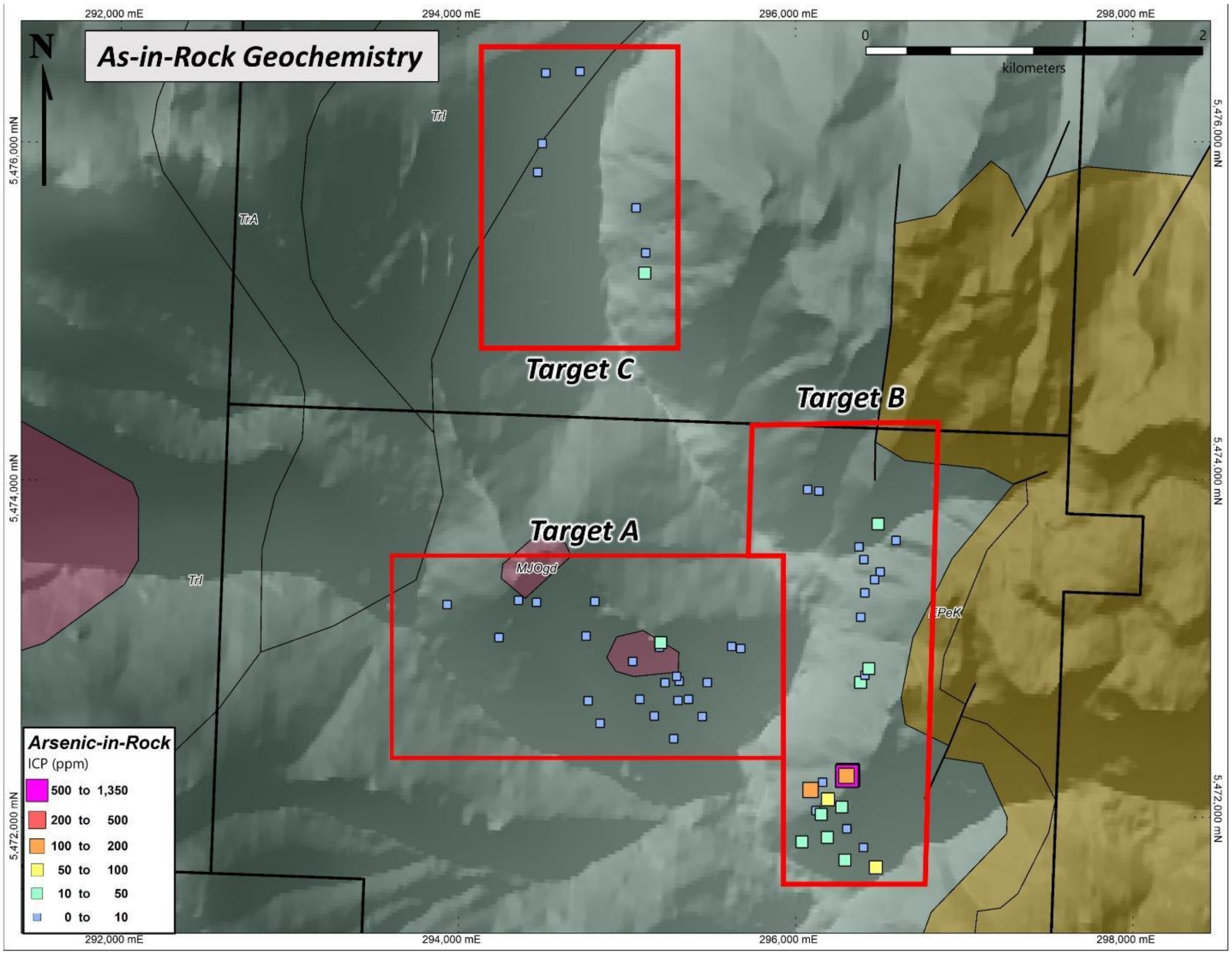


Figure 9.17 As-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

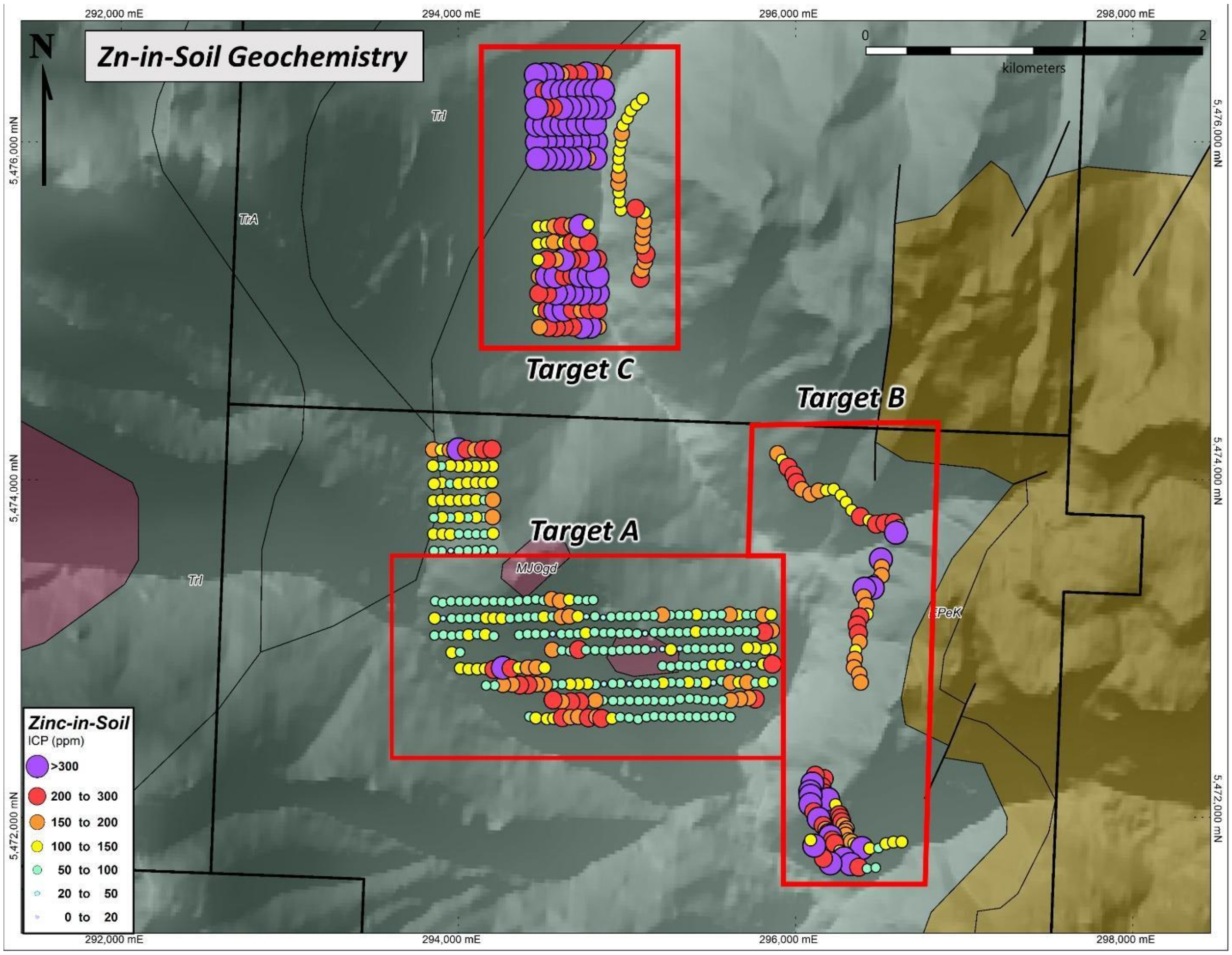


Figure 9.18 Zn-in-Soil Assay results for 2020 sampling program

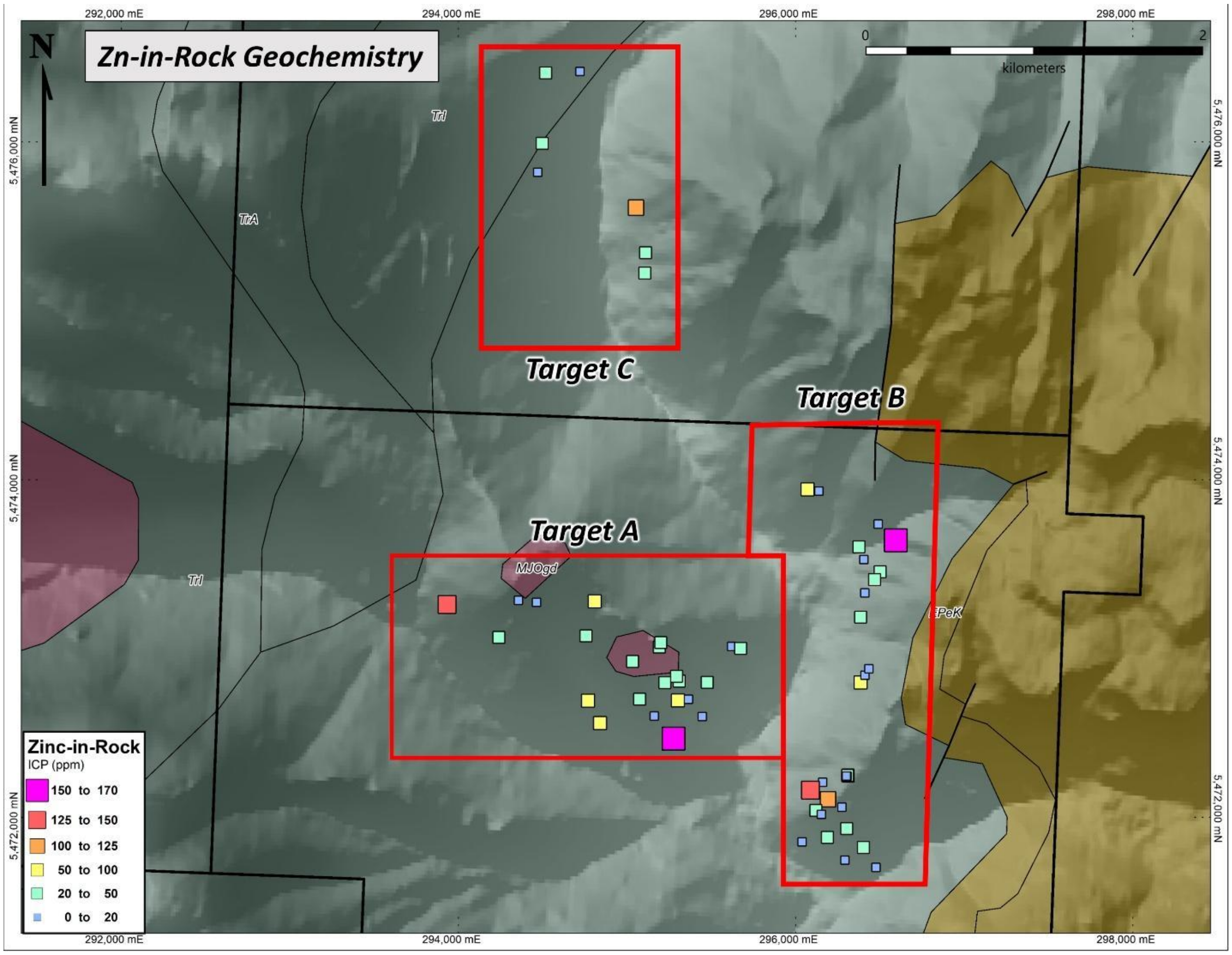


Figure 9.19 Zn-in-Rock Assay results for 2020 sampling program

10 2021 and 2022 Exploration

In 2021, the Company conducted a field exploration program on the Property with a total of 14 rock and 443 soil samples collected. The soil and rock samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Additionally, 595-line kilometers of airborne magnetics were completed by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd.

In 2022, 18 soil and 16 rock samples were collected from Target B area around the Skarn Showing. The 18 soil samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis.

10.1.1 Rock Sampling 2021

Rock samples, which consisted of either continuous chips from outcrop or selected chips from float or outcrop typically contained limonitic material, sulphide-bearing seams/fracture coatings, or semi-massive to massive replacement sulphide mineralization. Host rocks included chert breccia, cherty argillite and skarnified limestone. Descriptions and results for the priority targets are provided below, with results for copper, gold, silver, arsenic, lead, and zinc displayed thematically on Figure 10.2 to Figure 10.6, while a sample location map is shown in Figure 10.1.

Float sample (GM21MF006R) was collected in the Target A area. The sample returned 0.84g/t Ag – the highest Ag result among 2021 rock samples. All other samples returned low base metal values.

Rock sampling undertaken in the Target B area was conducted along the soil sample lines. A total of 9 rock samples were collected in Target B area. Samples were typically taken from a red-coloured gossanous material with few visible grains of pyrrhotite and pyrite. Silver values returned 0.06 to 0.48g/t, 1 to 105.5ppm arsenic, <10 to 50ppb gold, 1.2 to 7.5ppm lead, 8.2 to 95.3ppm copper and 13 to 131ppm zinc.

Four rock samples were collected from Target C. The samples were collected from a gossanous outcrop with disseminated pyrite; however, samples did not return values of economic interest for base or precious metals.

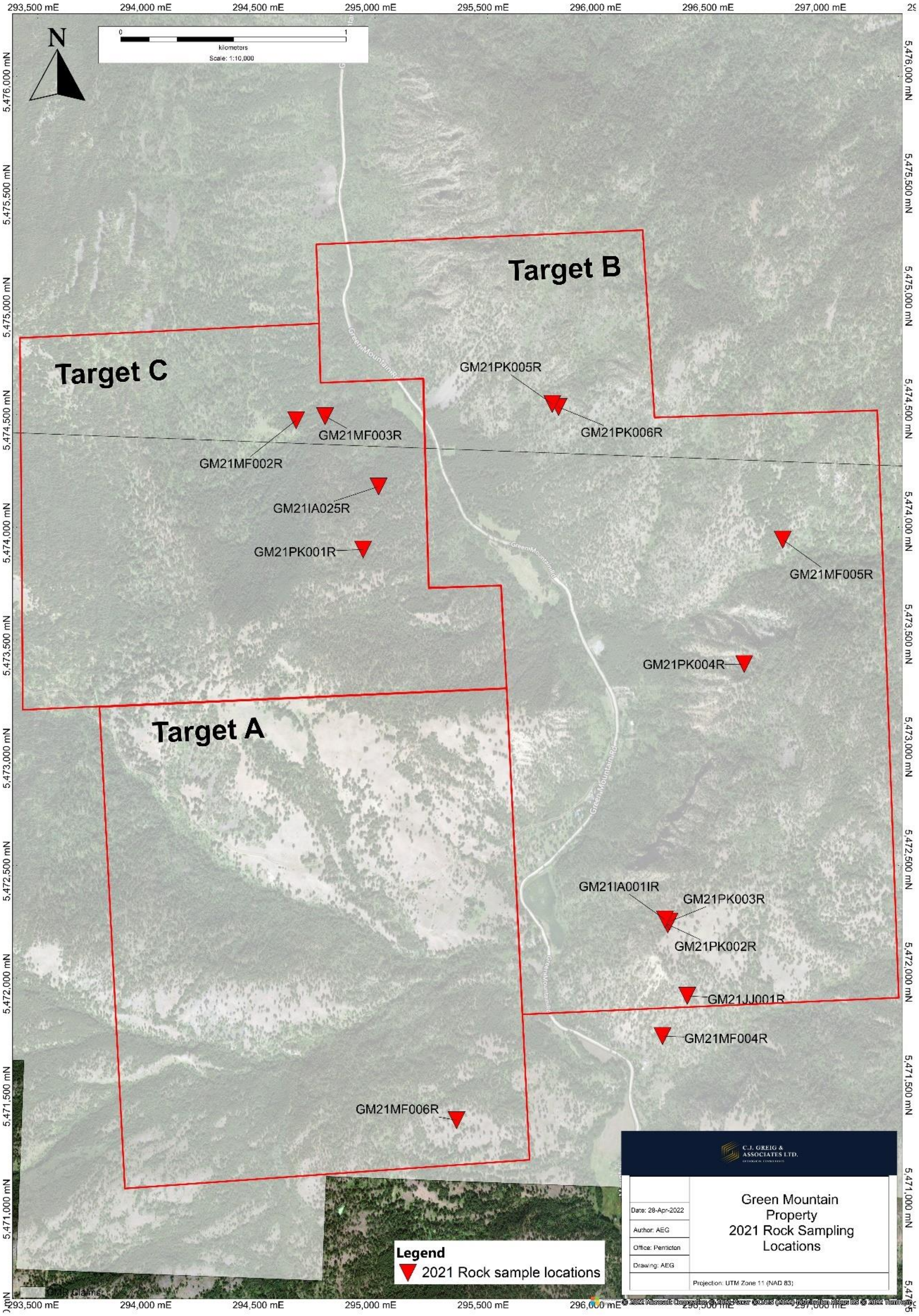


Figure 10.1 Rock samples collected in 2021 from the GMR Property

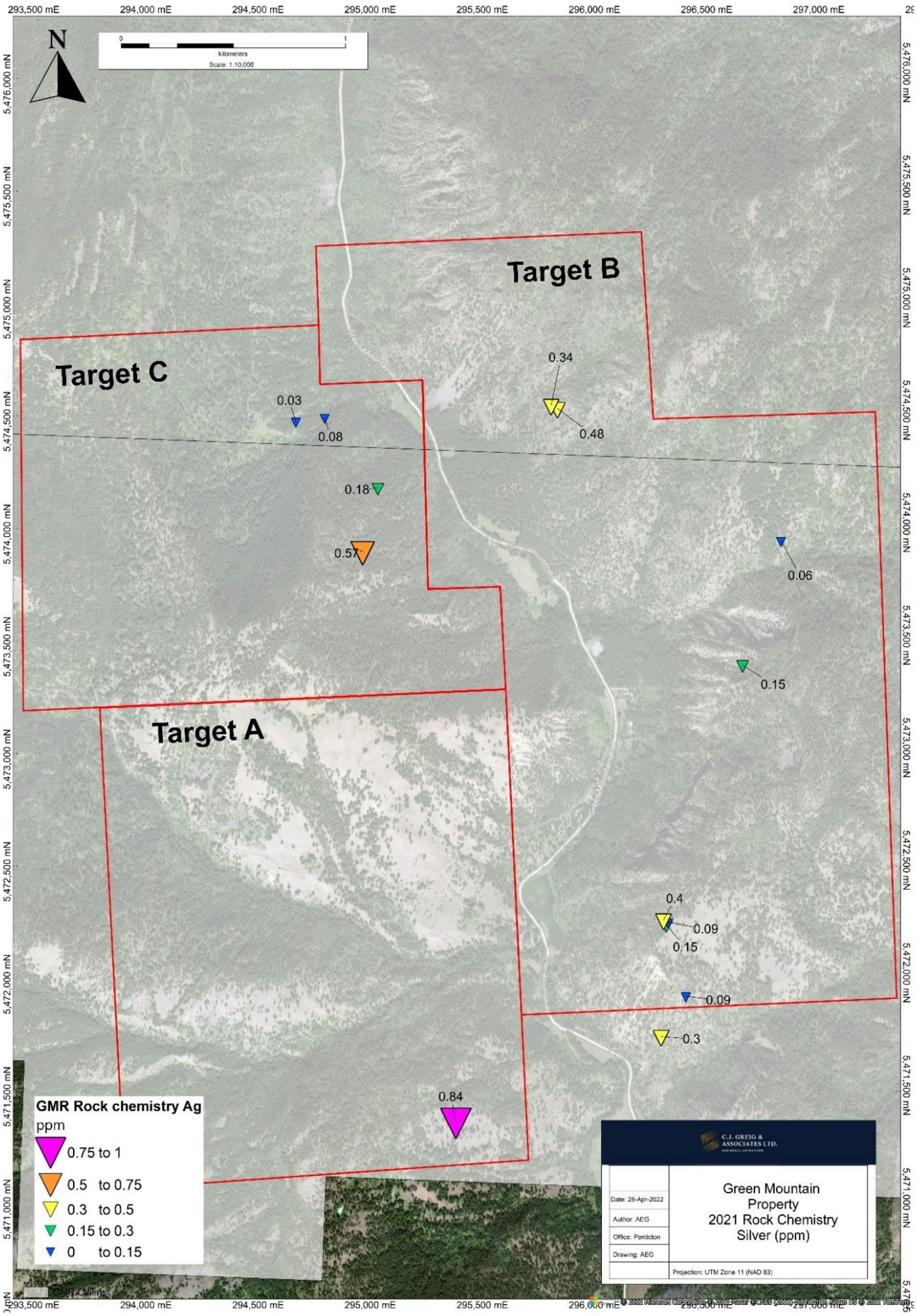


Figure 10.2 Rock sample analytical results for silver from the 2021 program

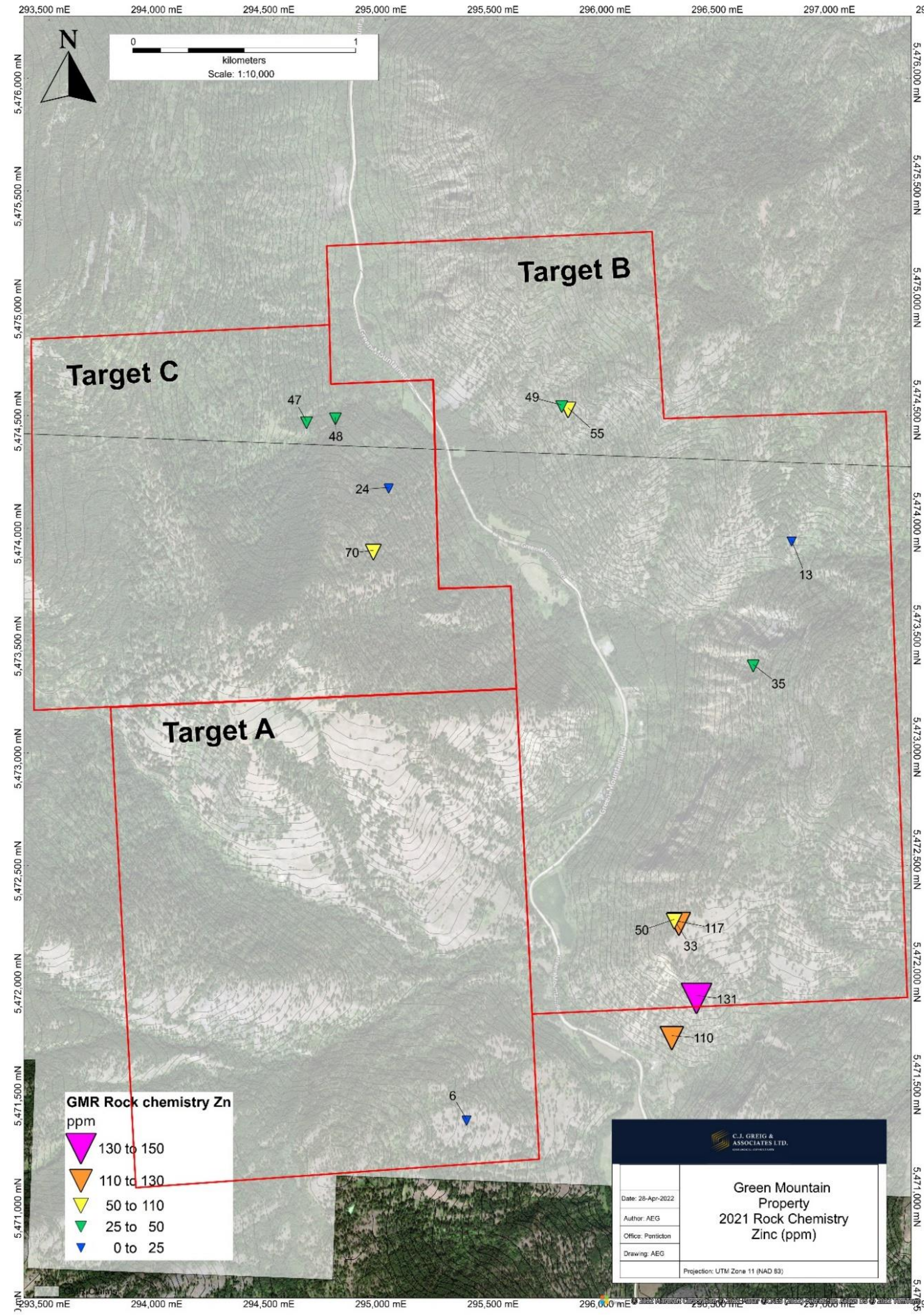


Figure 10.3 Rock sample analytical results for zinc from the 2021 program

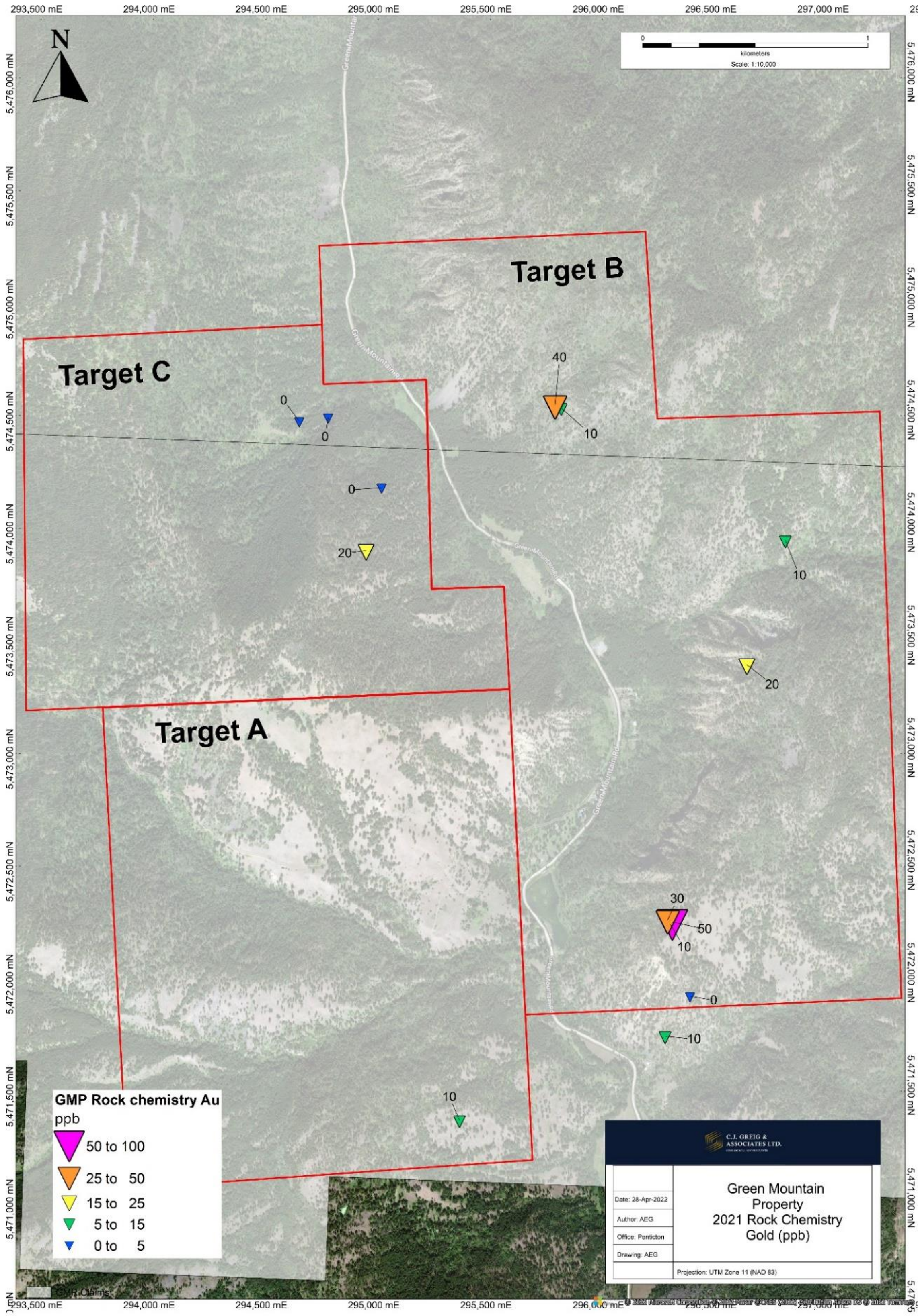


Figure 10.4 Rock sample analytical results for gold from the 2021 program

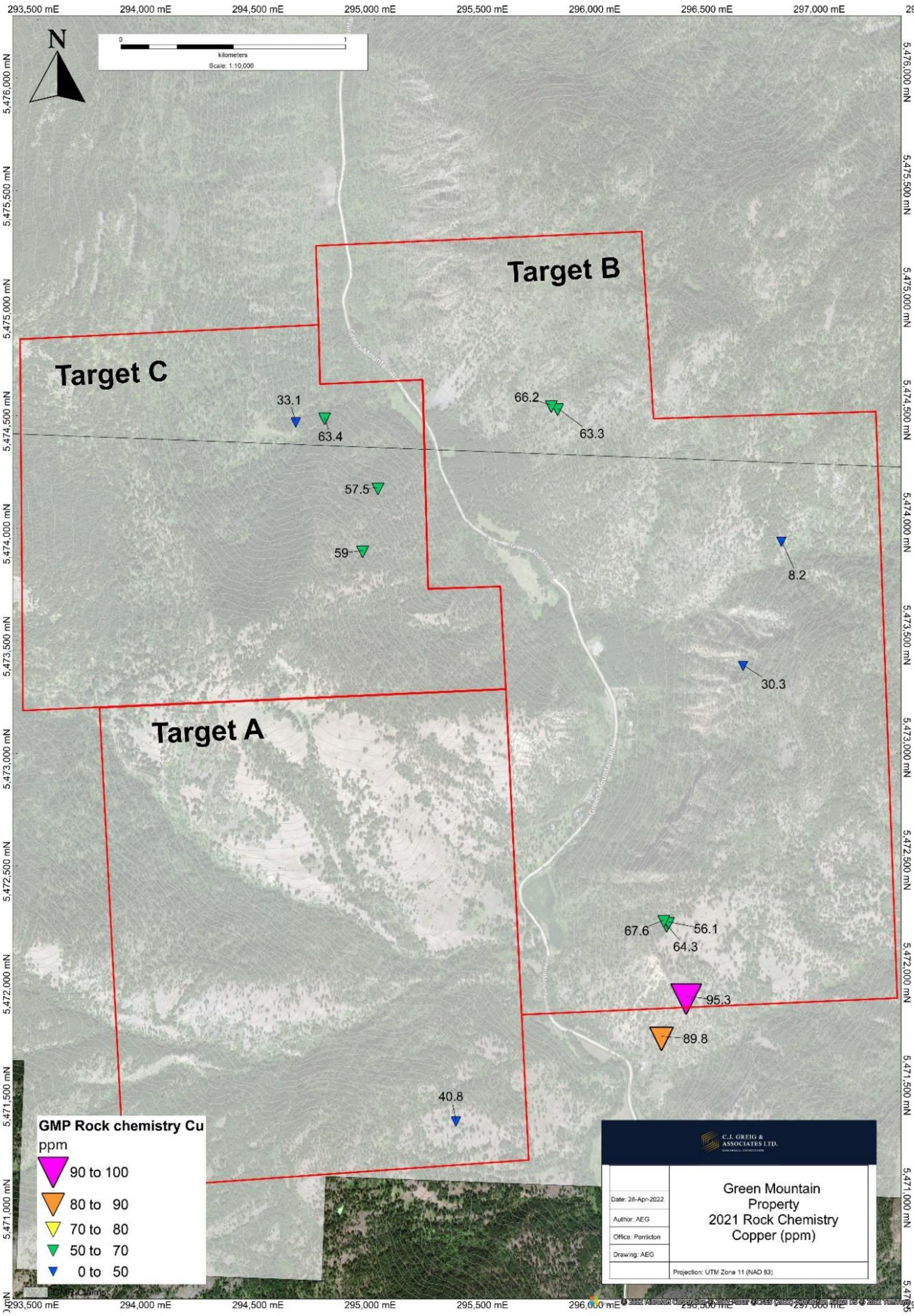


Figure 10.5 Rock sample analytical results for copper from the 2021 program

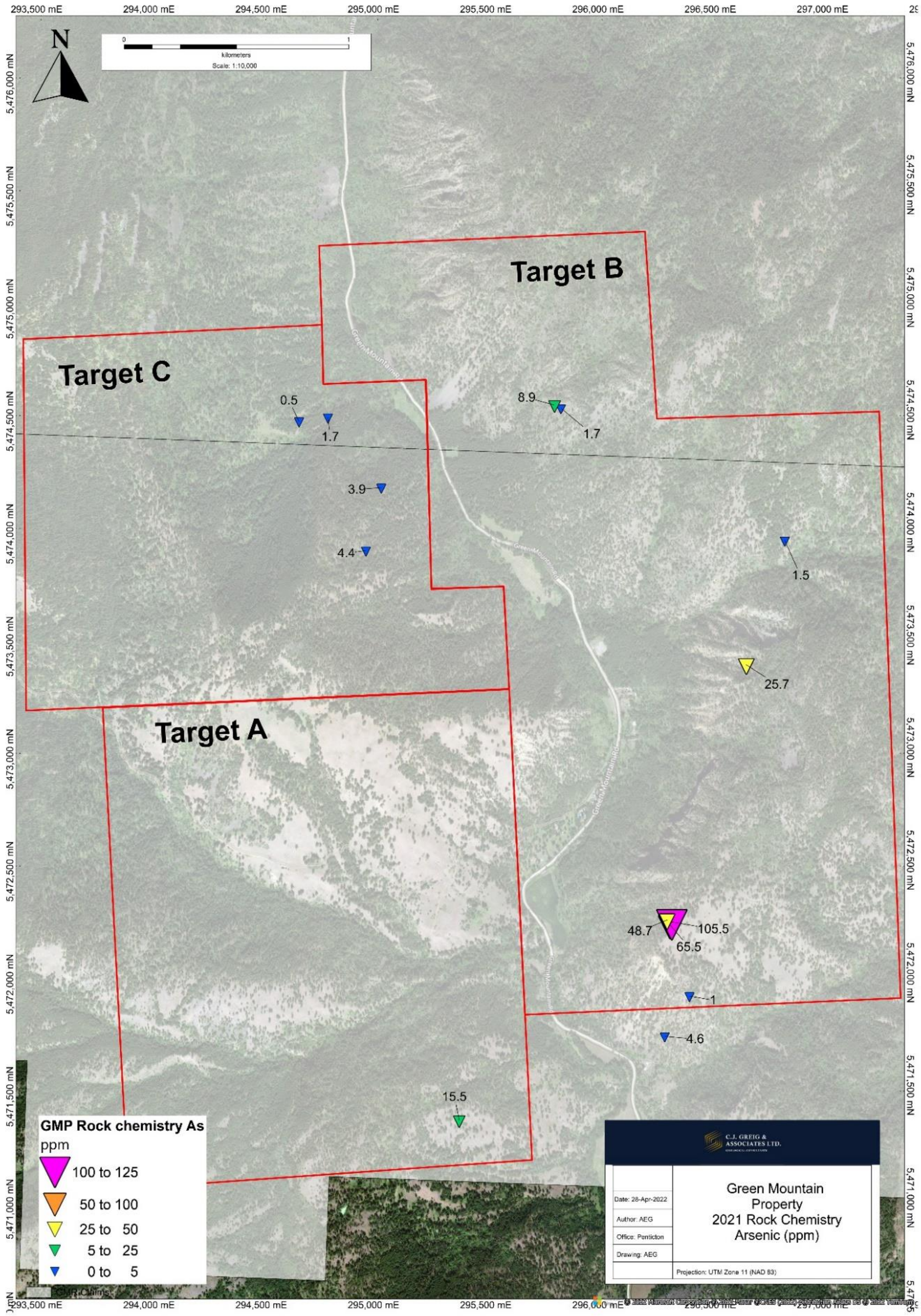


Figure 10.6 Rock sample analytical results for arsenic from the 2021 program

10.1.2 Soil Sampling 2021

The 2021 soil sampling program was designed to overlap and extend areas of known historical gold, copper, silver, arsenic, and zinc soil geochemical anomalies. Analytical work undertaken by previous operators employed too high a detection limit for gold (>2 ppm), and as a result, part of the 2021 sampling program included resampling those sample areas.

Figure 10.7 and Figure 10.14 show the location and sample numbers for the soil samples collected over Targets A, B, and C. Thematic maps for copper, gold, silver, arsenic, lead, and zinc are shown in Figure 10.8 to Figure 10.20. The program was successful in outlining distinctly anomalous multi-element trends, as well as extending historical gold-in-soil anomalies on the Property.

Soil samples from Target A were collected along an elevation contour west of Green Mountain Road. The sample line is over 2km long and runs along the side of the valley, with samples spaced at 50 meters. An approximately 750m long zinc-in-soil anomaly was returned from the north part of the line and consists of values ranging from 251 to 564ppm.

Soil samples from Target B were collected along elevation contours east of Green Mountain Road. The sample lines are discontinuous with a combined length of 4.5 kilometers. Target B returned the most anomalous results for silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc on the Property. Strongly anomalous gold values range from 335 ppb to 518 ppb, but also have values as low as 0.5ppb. Average gold values in soil from the 2021 program returned 68ppb. Areas returning anomalous gold values correlated well with anomalous copper and silver values. The strongest anomalies are in the far north and south-central sections of the contour sampling lines.

In Target C, a soil grid extending 2 km by 1.5 km was established on the west side of Green Mountain Road. The northmost section of the grid returned moderately to strongly anomalous values for gold (193 ppb), arsenic (198 ppm), lead (33 ppm) and zinc (764 ppm). The remainder of the grid returned sparsely populated results of high Cu (398 ppm), As (160 ppm), and Zn (538 ppm). The highest results from this part of sampling program were from the northeastern corner of the this northern block, however there is no truly obvious trend defined on the grid.

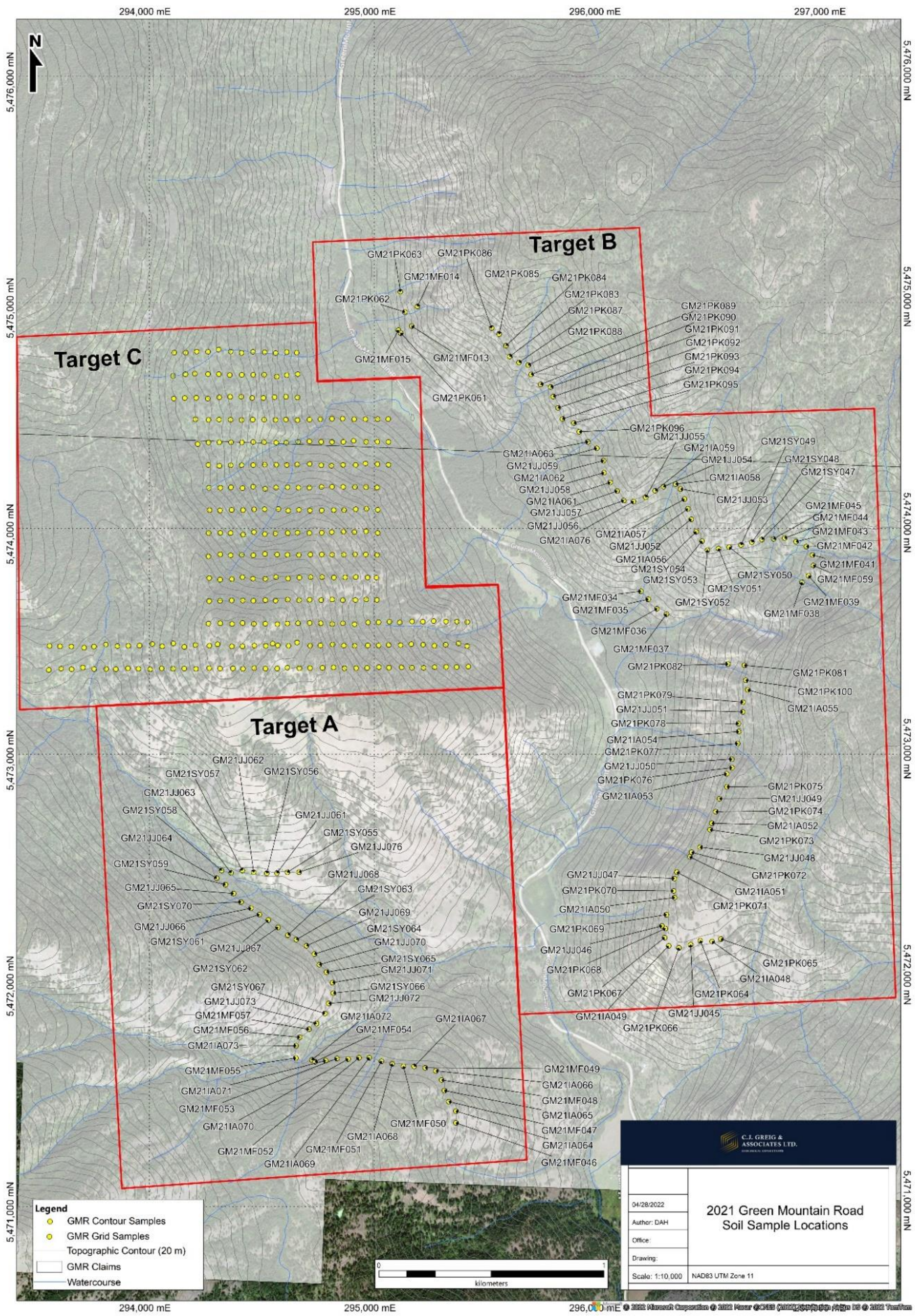


Figure 10.7 Soil sample stations from the 2021 field program

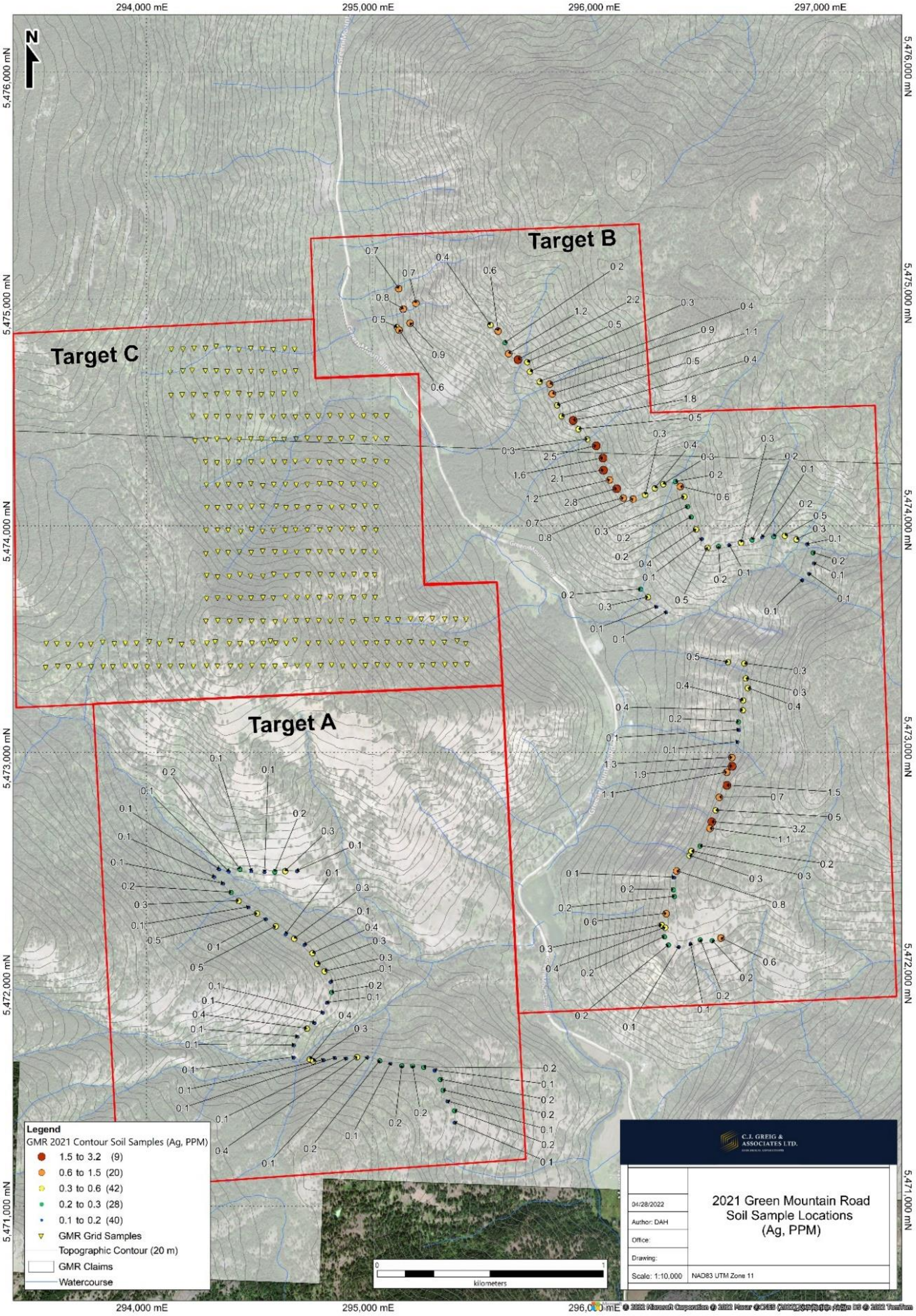


Figure 10.8. Soil sample results for silver from the 2021 field program

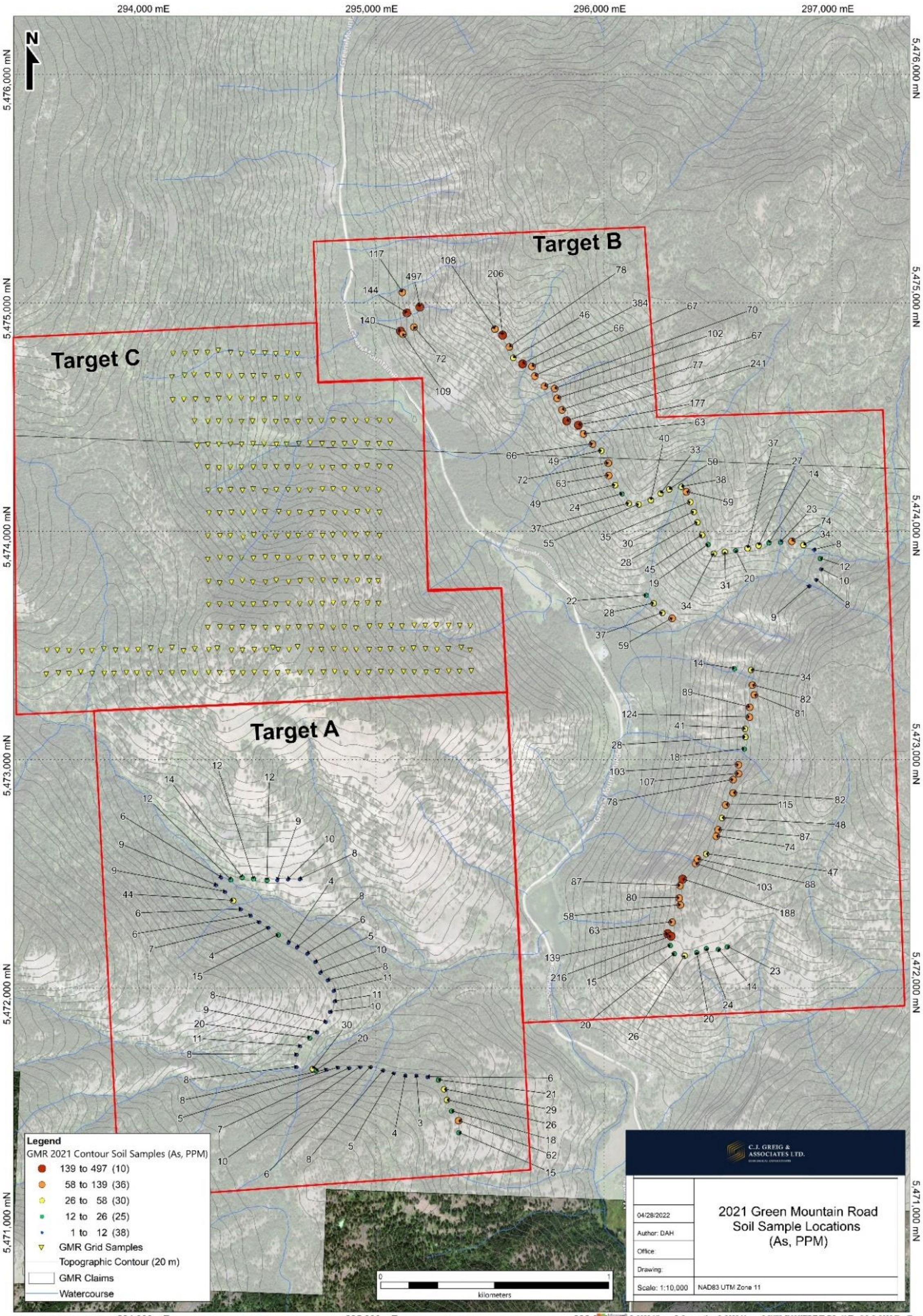


Figure 10.9 Soil sample results for arsenic from the 2021 field program

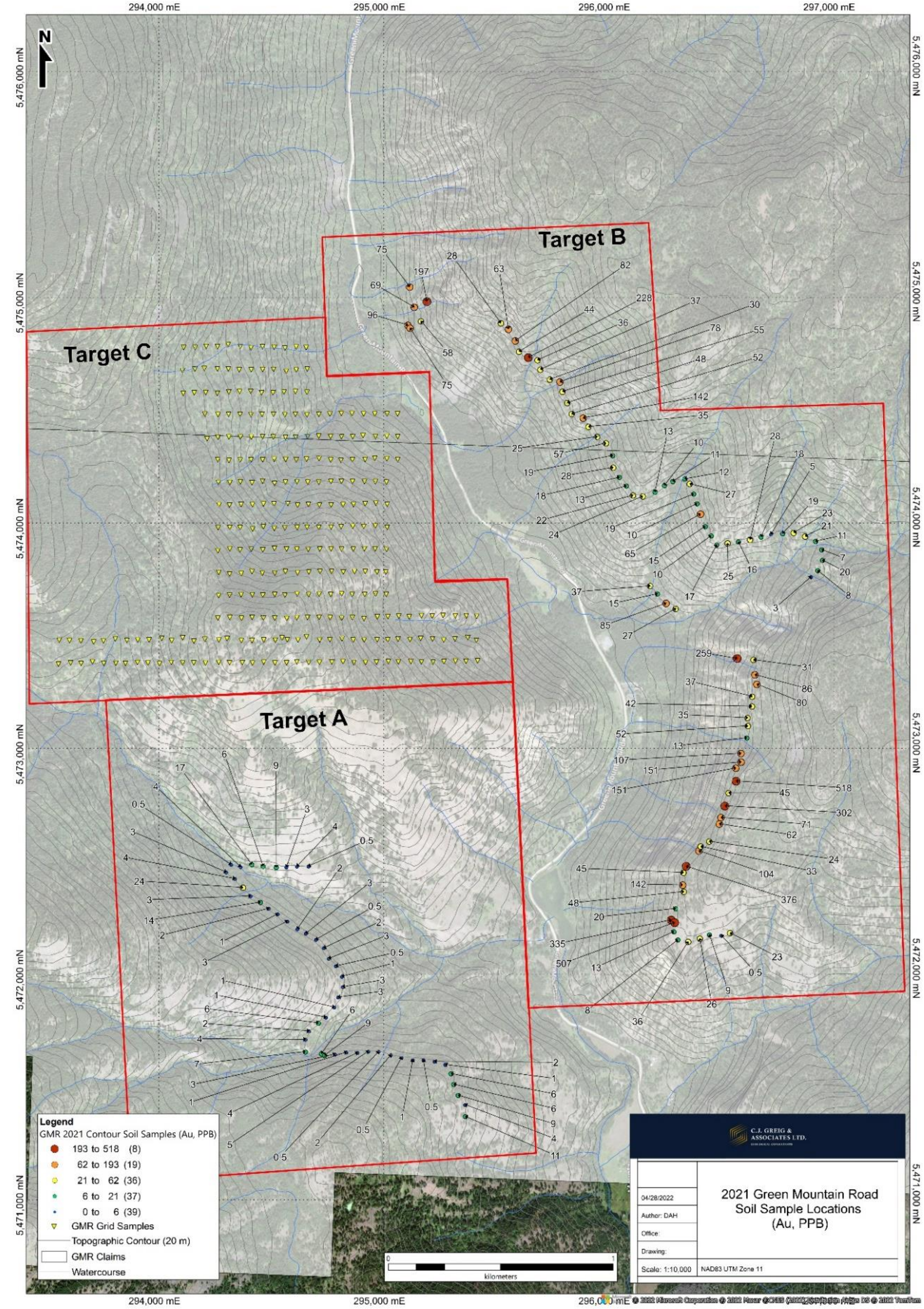


Figure 10.10 Soil sample results for gold from the 2021 field program

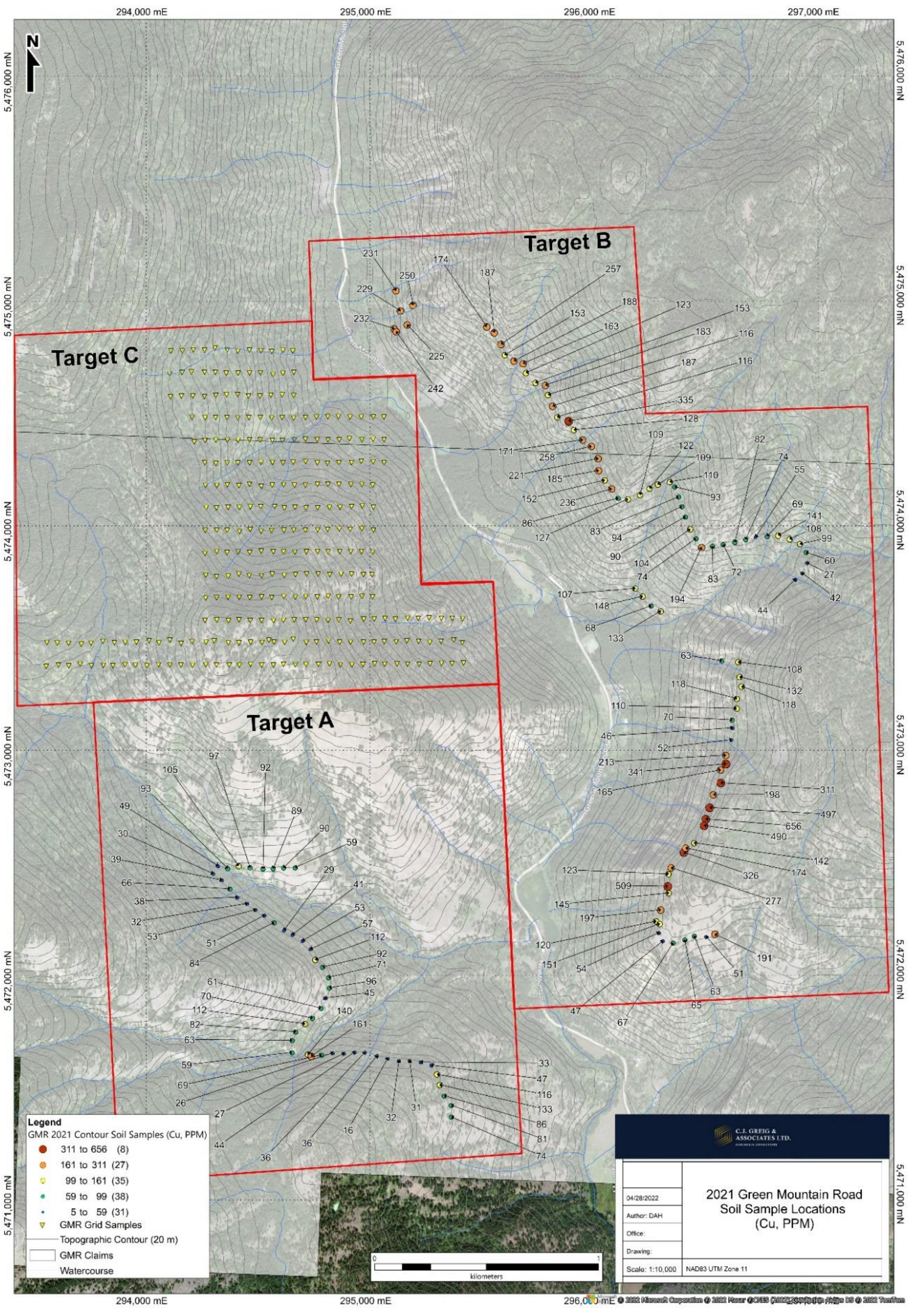


Figure 10.11 Soil sample results for copper from the 2021 field program

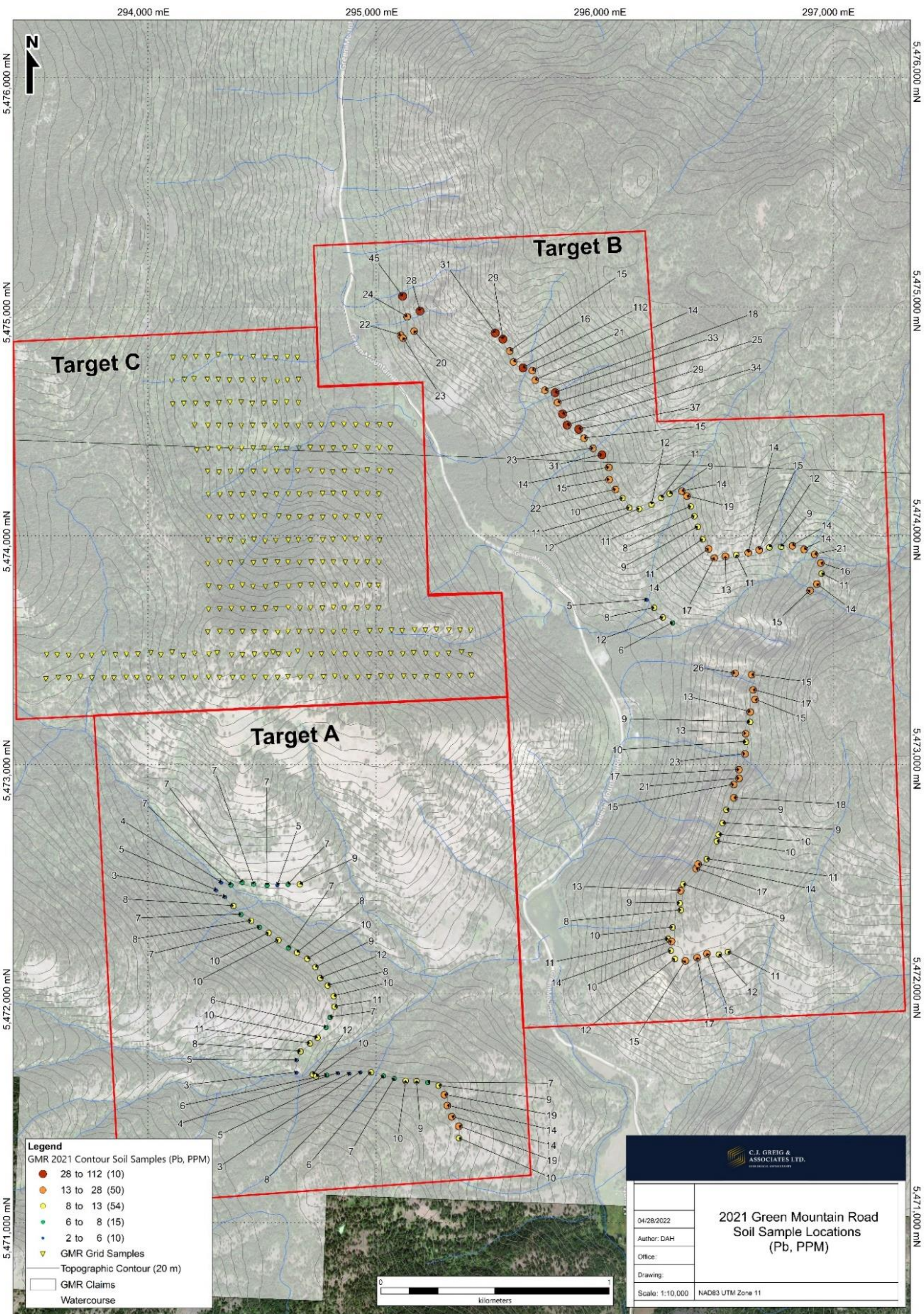


Figure 10.12 Soil sample results for lead from the 2021 field program

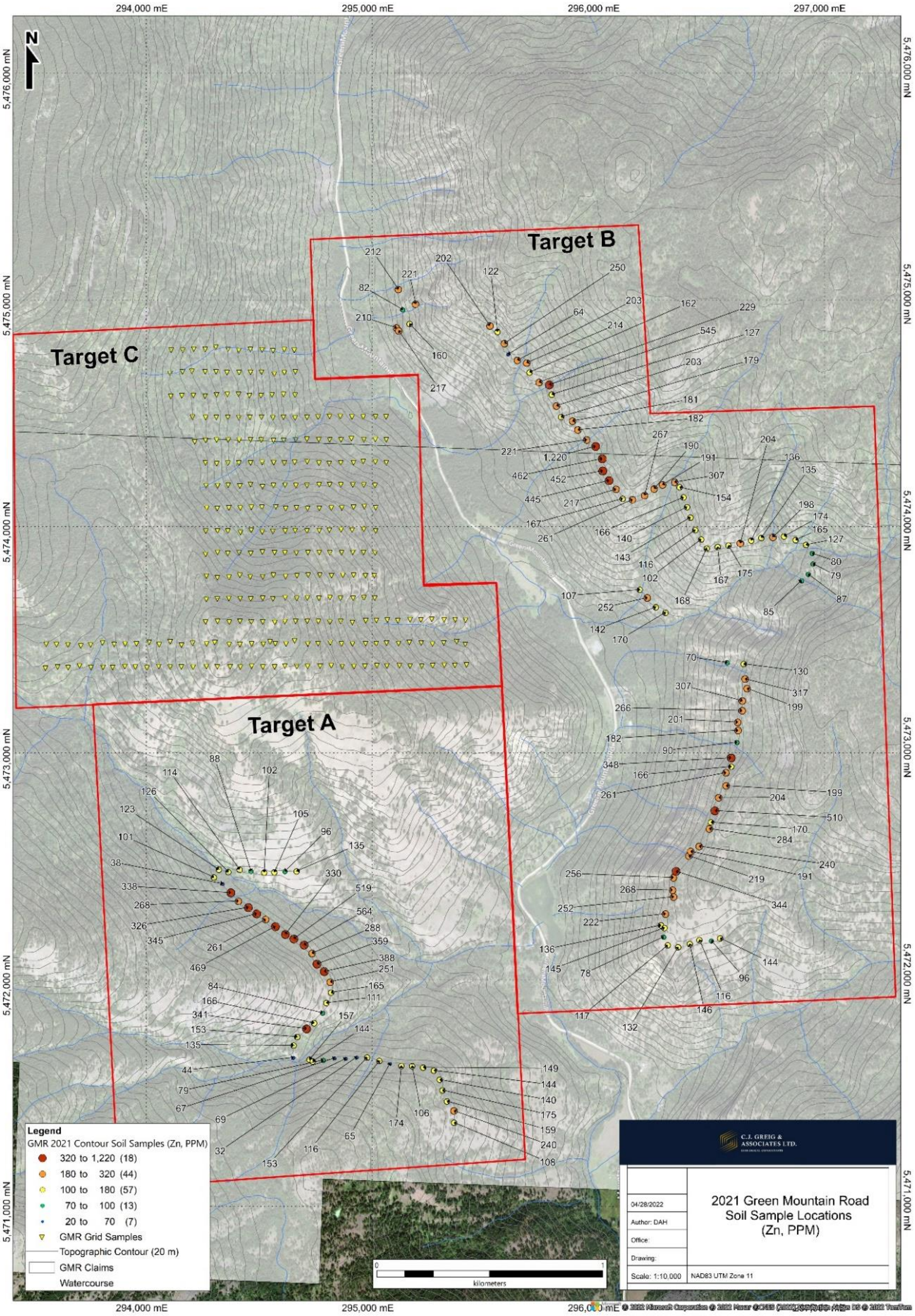


Figure 10.13 Soil sample results for zinc from the 2021 field program

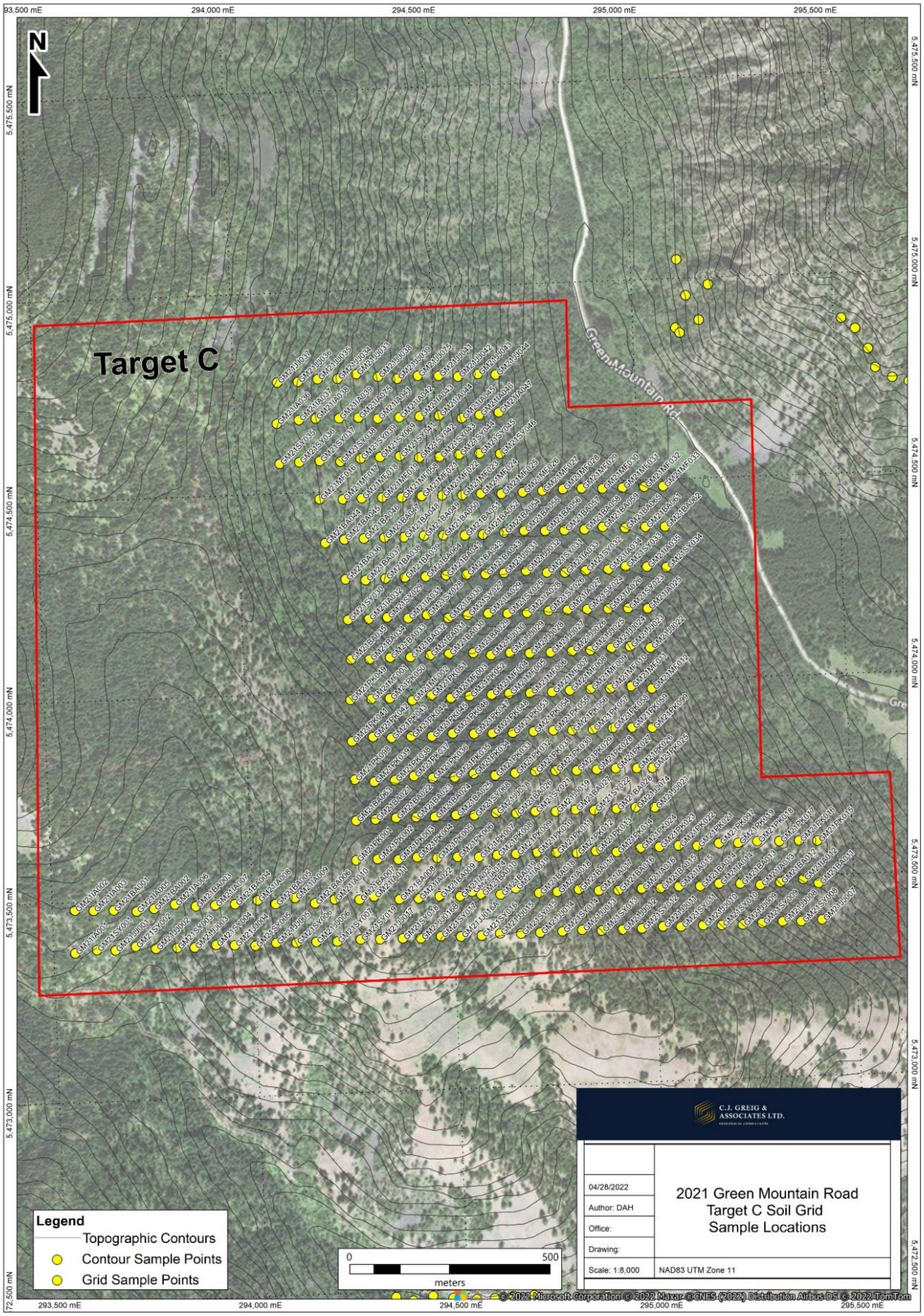


Figure 10.14 Soil sample location map for Target C area

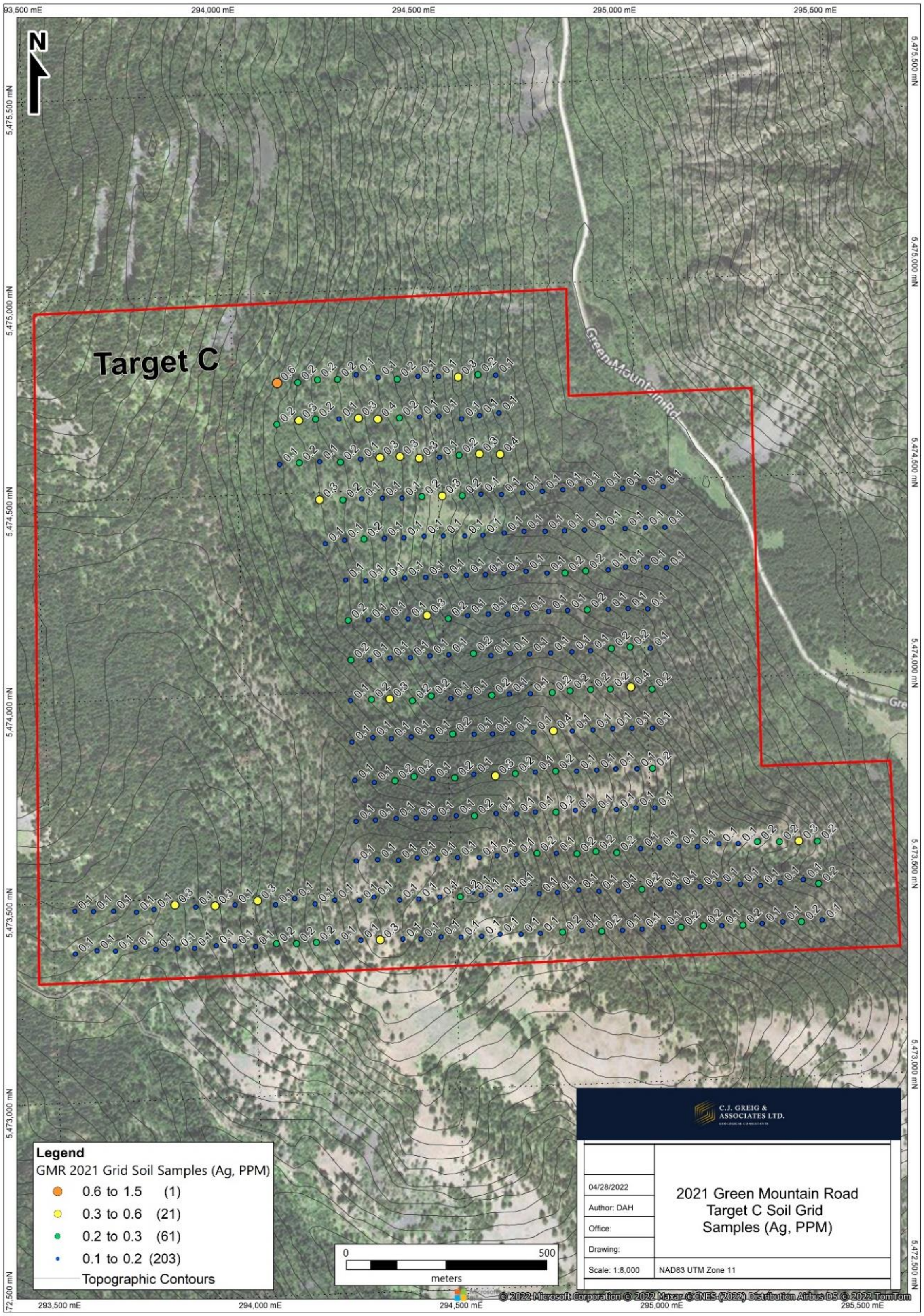


Figure 10.15 Soil sample results for silver, Target C soil grid

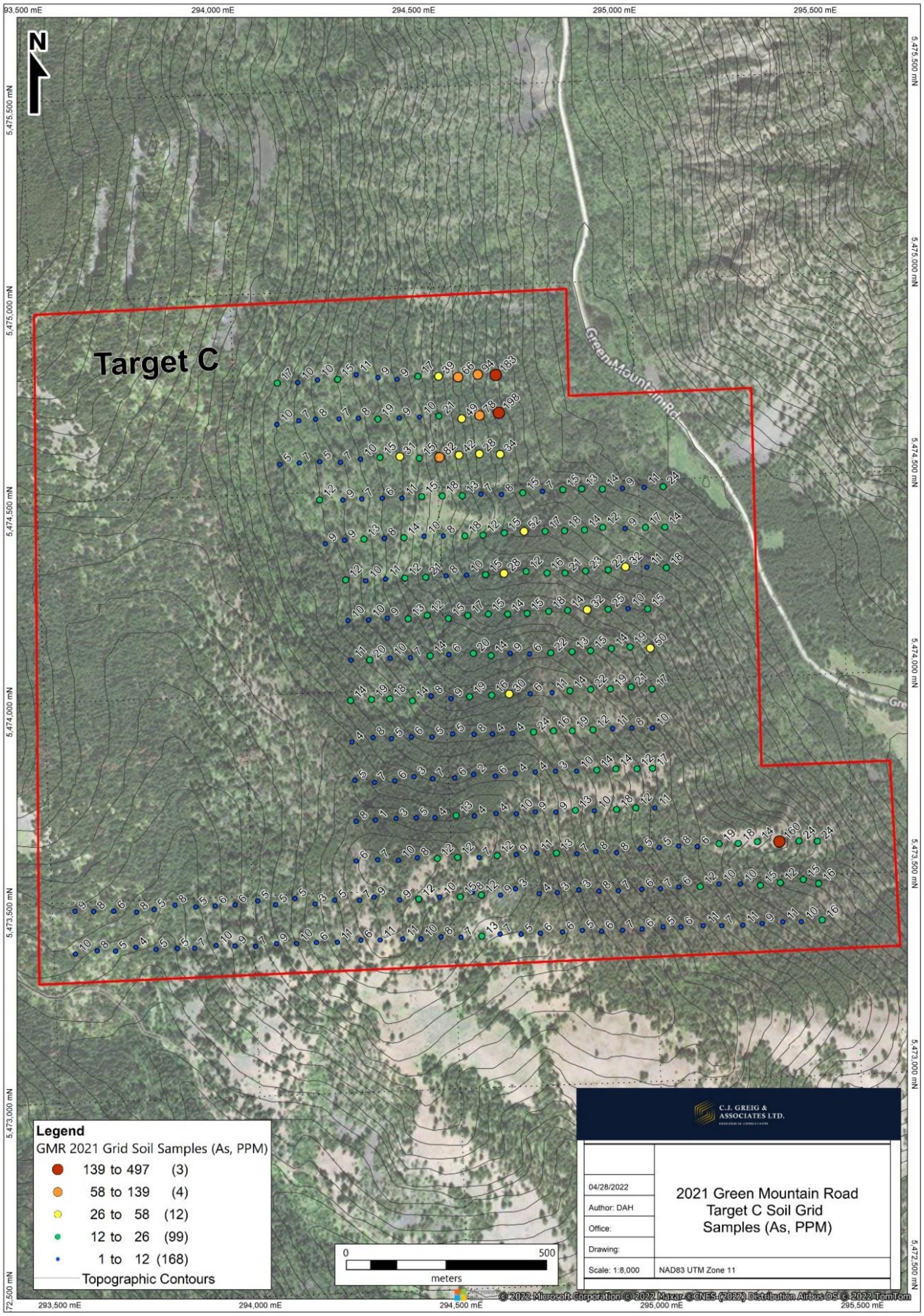


Figure 10.16 Soil sample results for arsenic, Target C soil grid

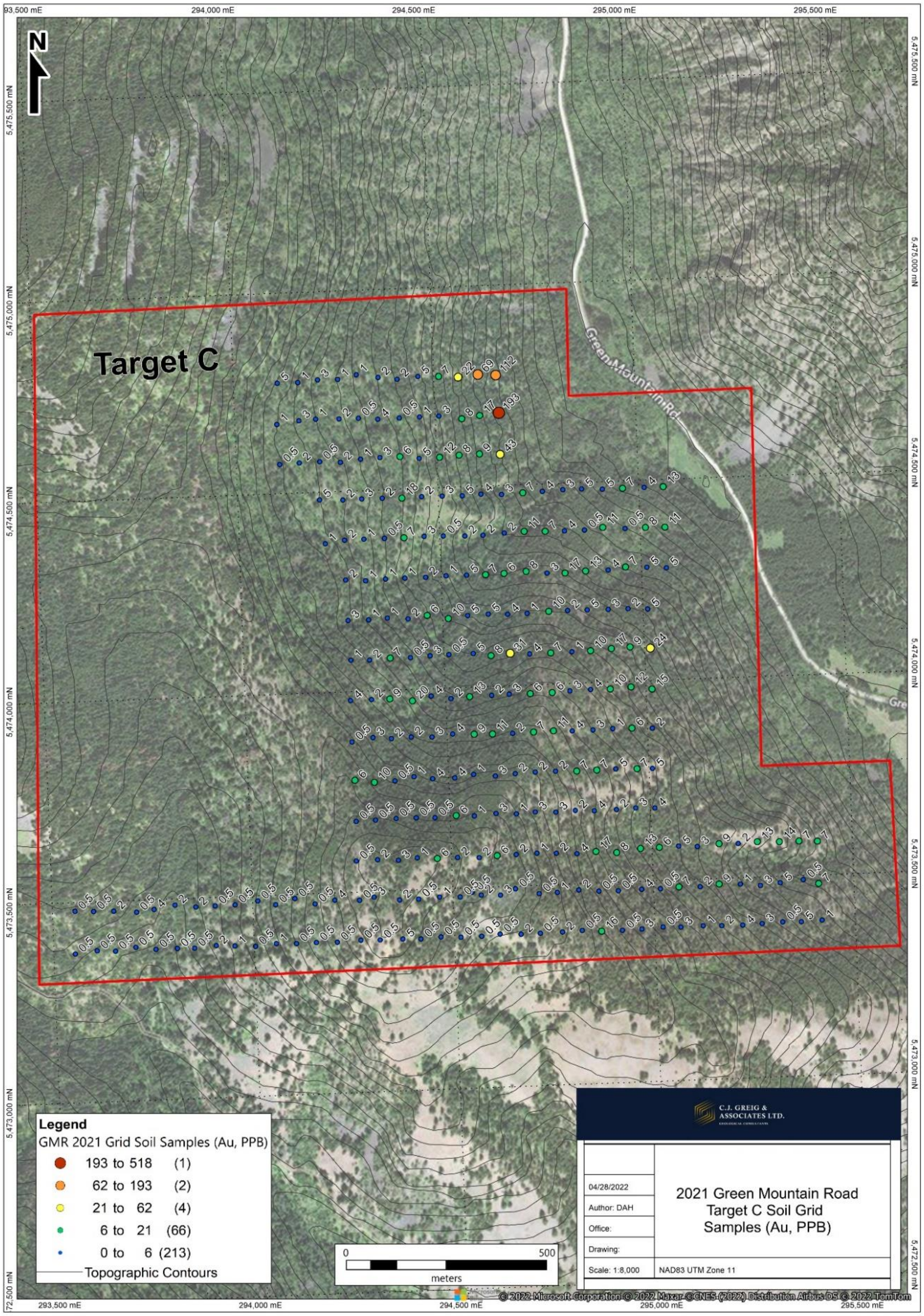


Figure 10.17 Soil sample results for gold, Target C soil grid

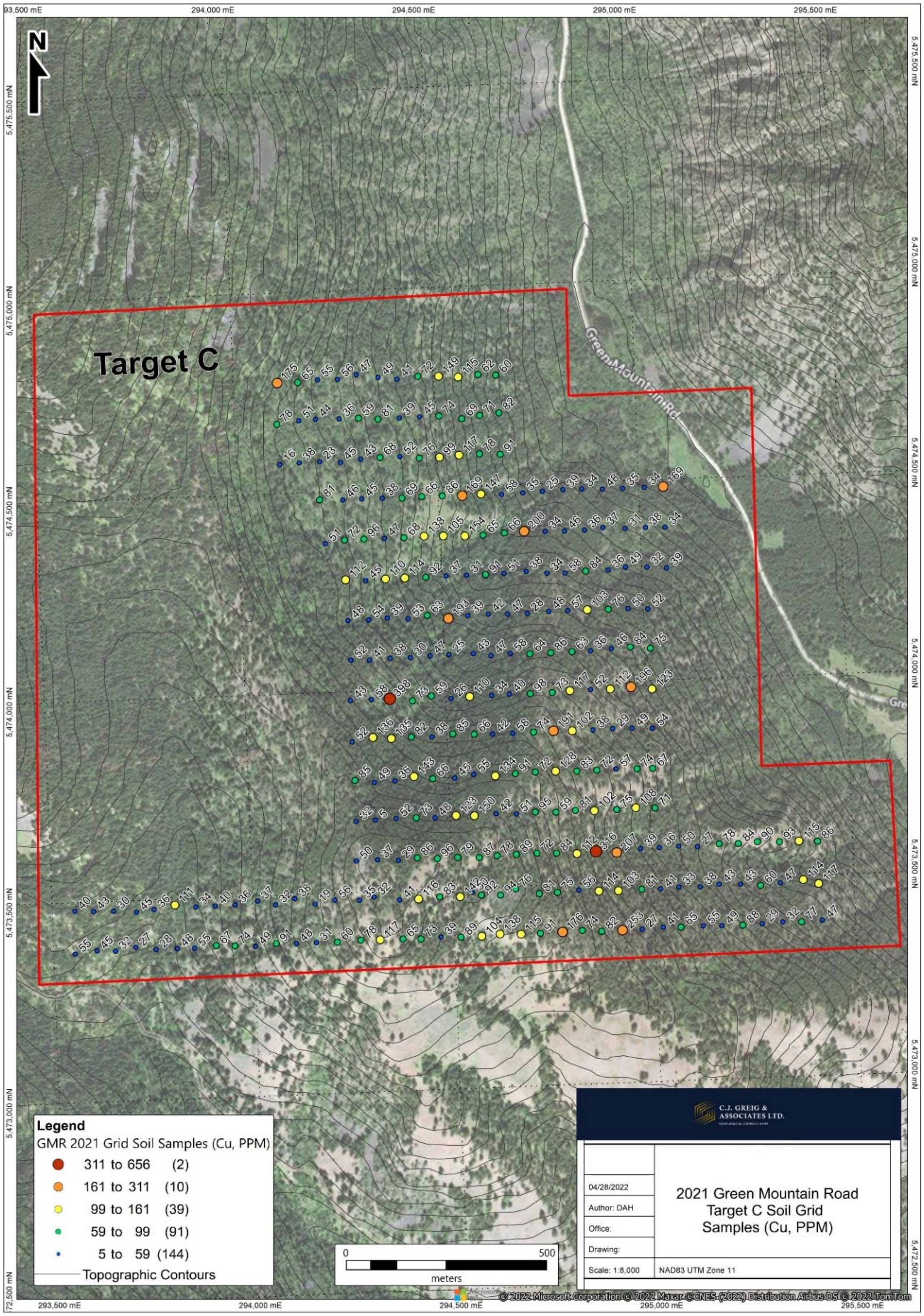


Figure 10.18 Soil sample results for copper, Target C soil grid

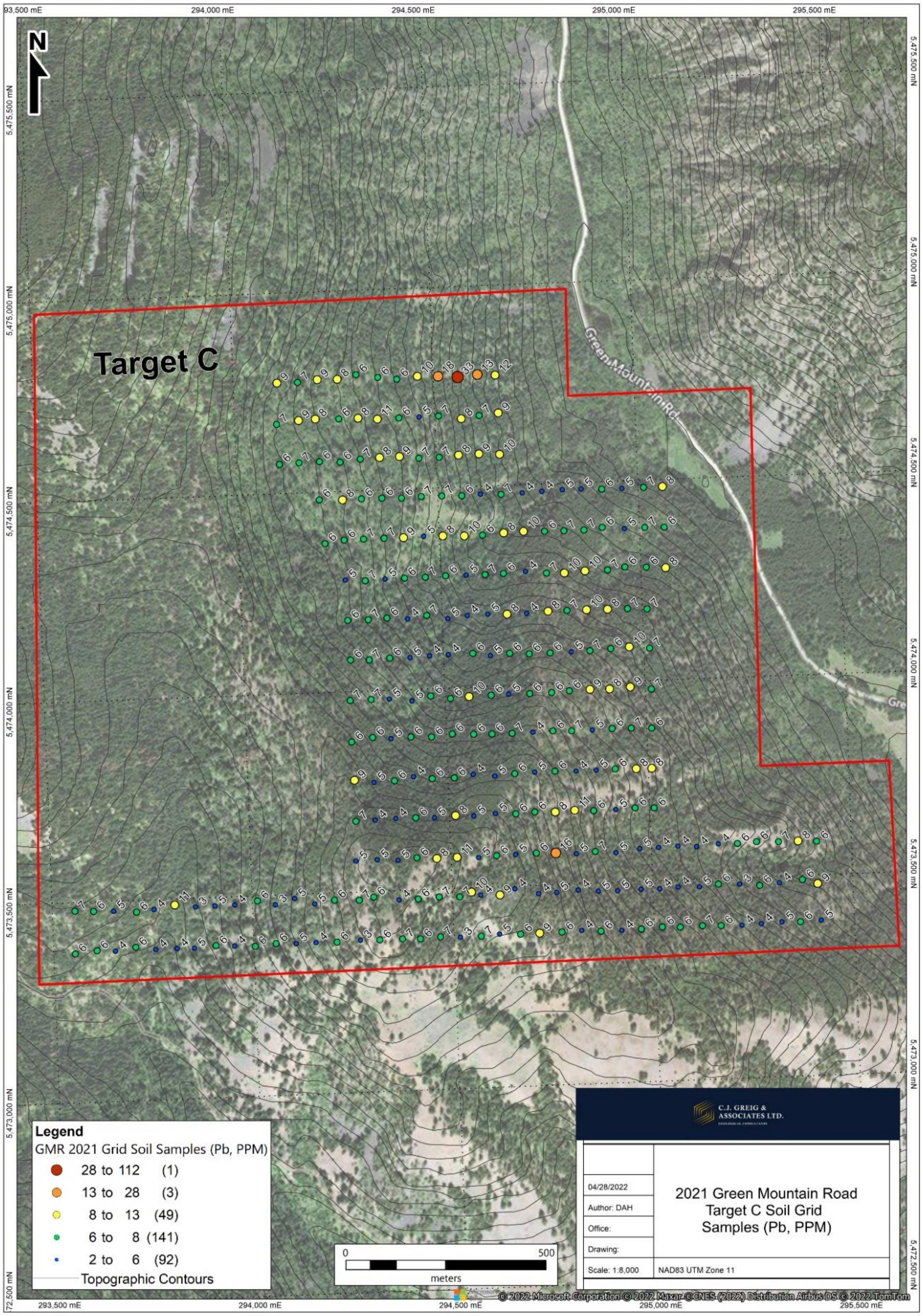


Figure 10.19 Soil sample results for lead, Target C soil grid

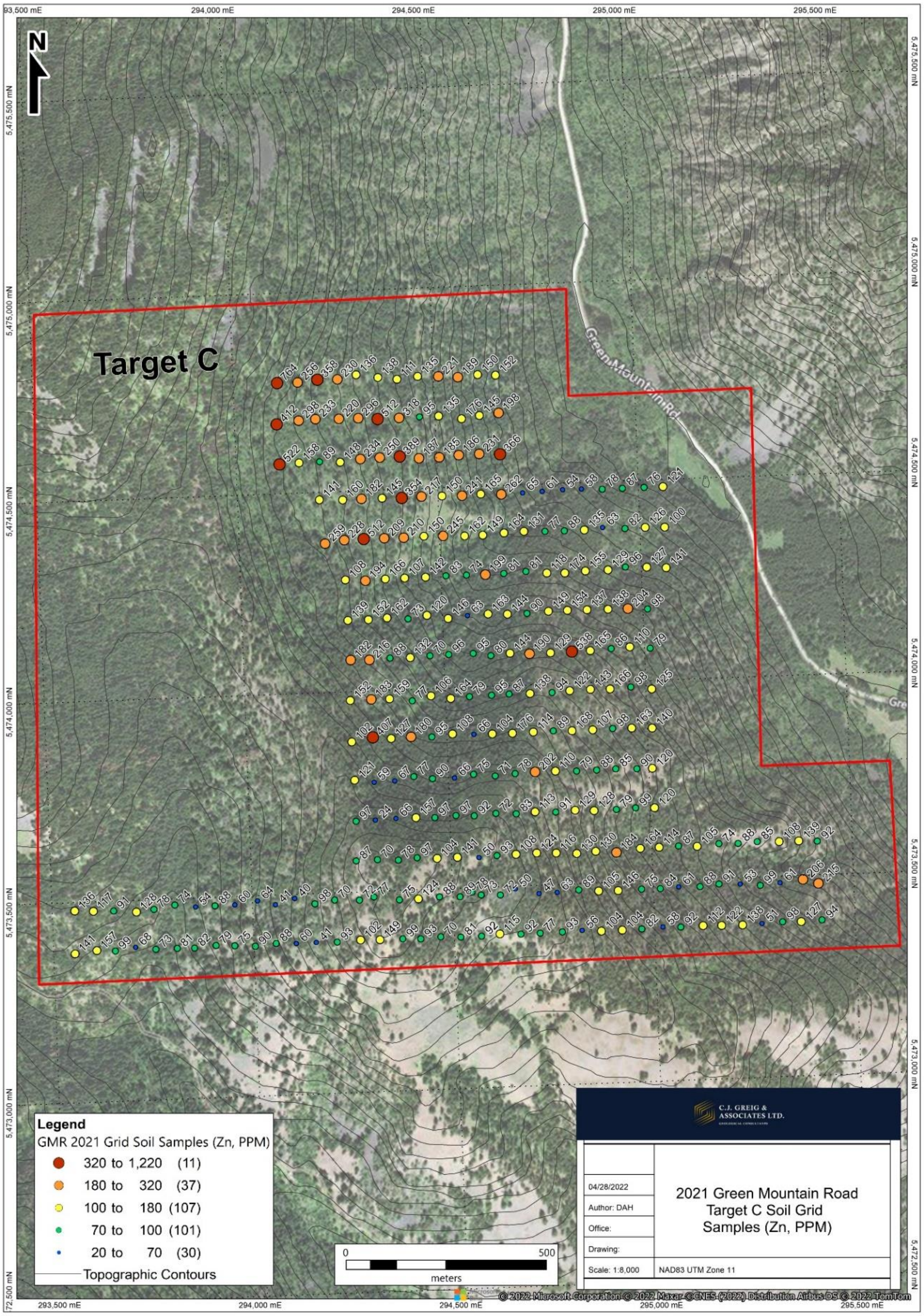


Figure 10.20 Soil sample results for zinc, Target C soil grid

10.1.3 Airborne Magnetic Survey 2021

Between February 28th and March 3rd, 2021, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook a heli-borne magnetic surveying for the Company over the Green Mountain property.

The survey consisted of some 595-line kilometers of airborne magnetic surveying on east-west oriented lines, with a nominal spacing of 100 m and orthogonal tie lines spaced every 500m.

The data was first exported from MagLogPro, where the various sensor inputs were merged into Geosoft compatible ascii files. This merged dataset was then loaded into Geosoft Oasis Montaj for data reduction and processing.

The data was first corrected for diurnal magnetic drift, utilizing the magnetic base stations. The data was then lag corrected to account for positioning errors due to instrument delay and other positional errors. Tie line levelling was then undertaken prior to gridding. Gridding was then undertaken on the levelled line data utilizing Geosoft's Bigrid algorithm using a 12.5-meter cell size.

The reduced and leveled data set was then subject to several filtering techniques using the Geosoft MagMap module for evaluation and presentation. The magnetic data for each of the respective blocks presented in this report is Contours of Total Magnetic Intensity, and Contours Calculated First Vertical Derivative.

Contoured maps showing total magnetic intensity and calculated 1st vertical derivative of total magnetic intensity is shown on Figure 10.21and Figure 10.22.

The strongest gold-in-soil results from the 2020, 2021 and 2022 sampling programs correlate with a magnetic low on the east side of the valley (Target B). The magnetic low could represent magnetite destructive alteration and mineralization (Figure 10.23).

Anomalies for copper and molybdenum are strongest on the west side of the valley and situated on a northwest-southeast oriented magnetic high and regionally mapped granitic rocks (Targets A and C) (Figure 10.24 to Figure 10.25).

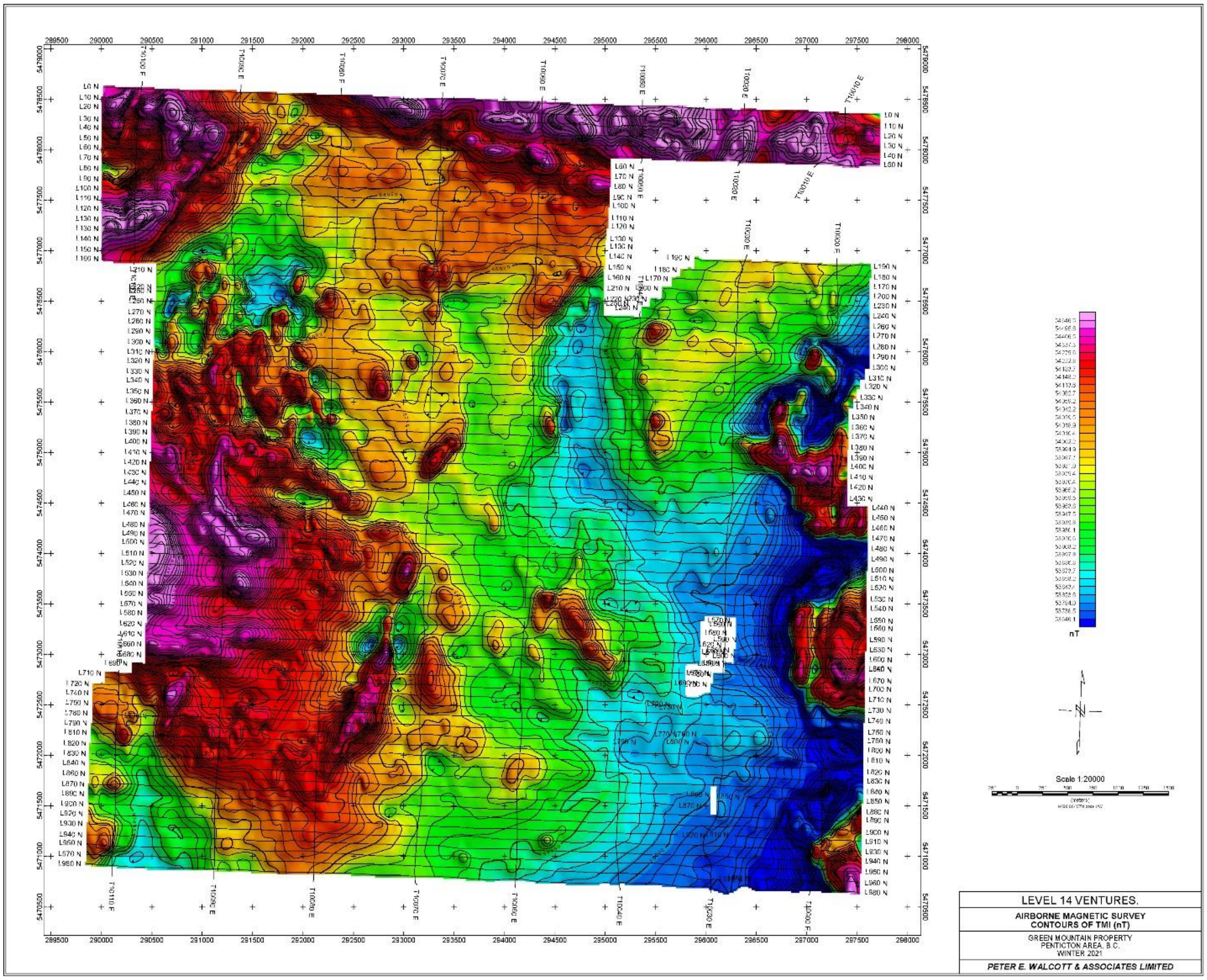


Figure 10.21 Airborne magnetic survey showing contours of total magnetic intensity (TMI)

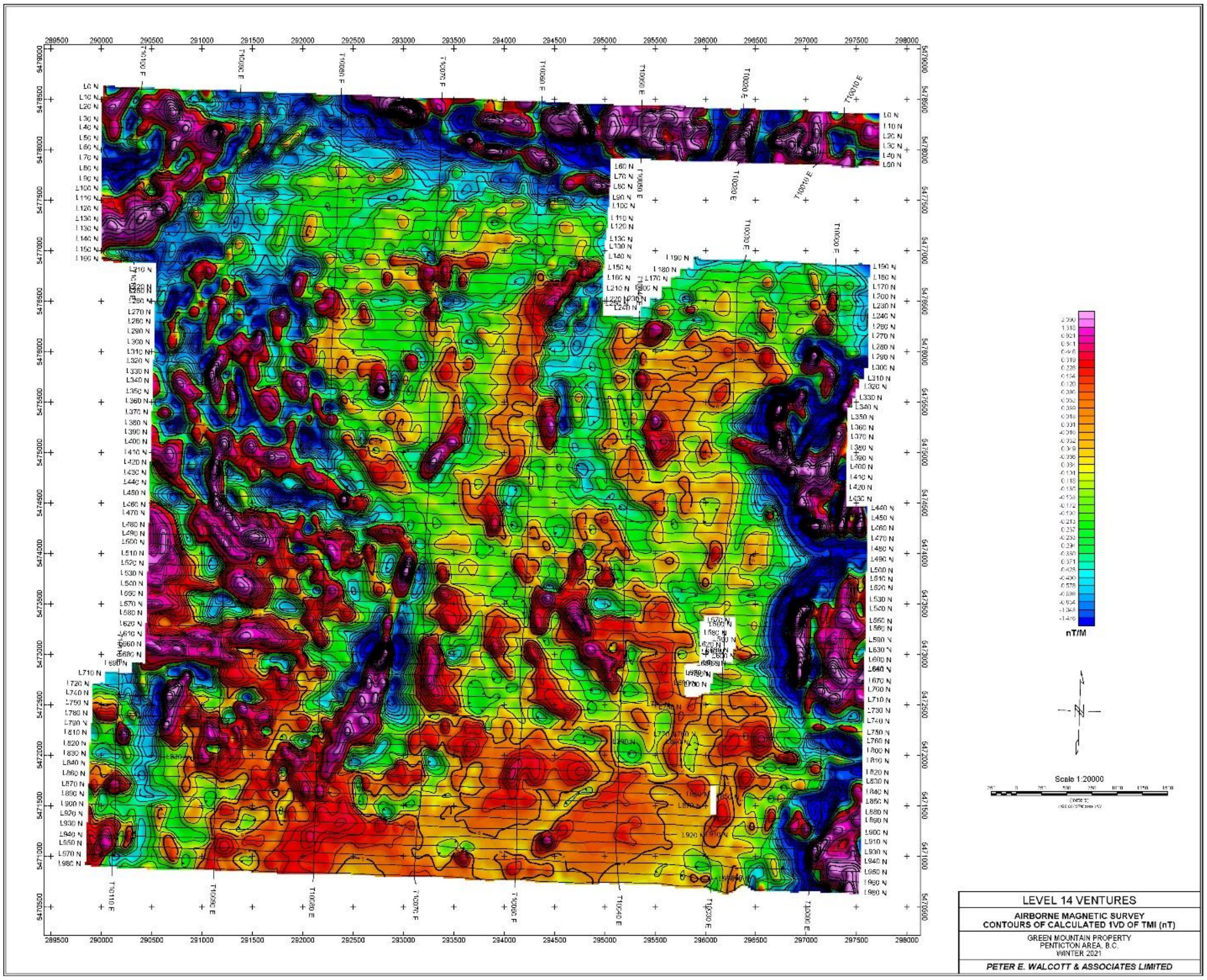


Figure 10.22 Airborne magnetic survey showing contours of calculated 1st veritical derivative of TMI (nT)

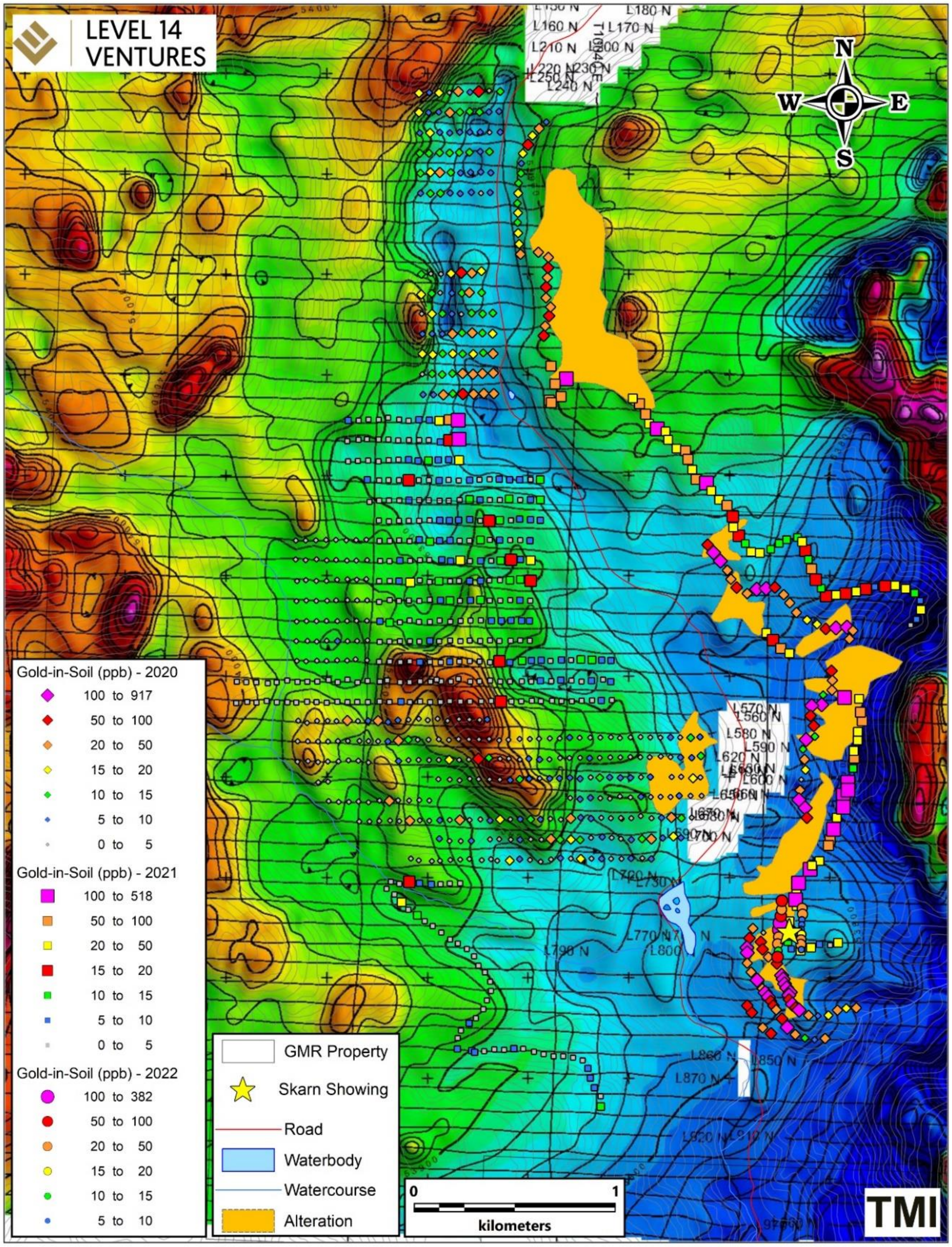


Figure 10.23 Gold-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI and alteration polygons.

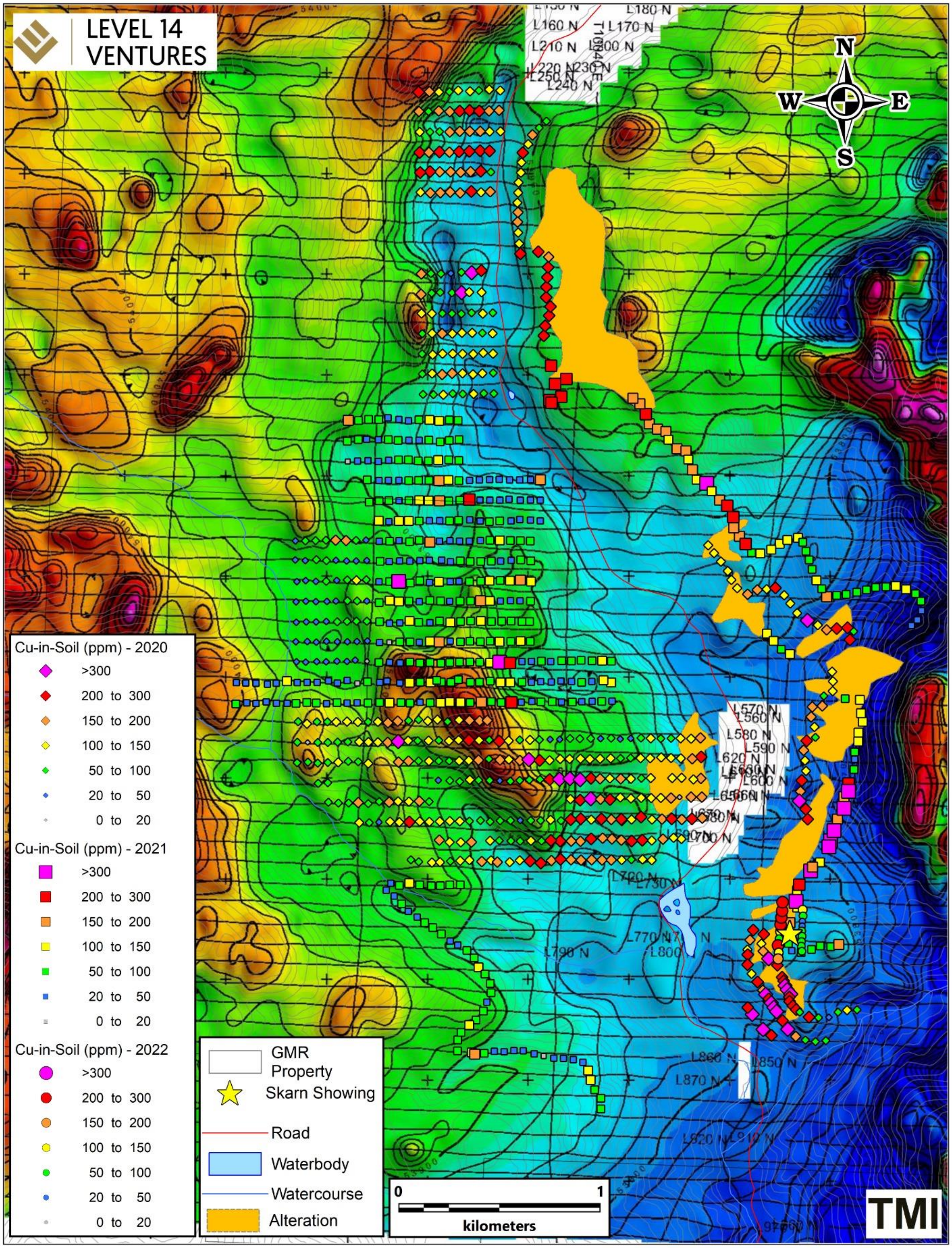


Figure 10.24 Copper-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI and alteration polygons.

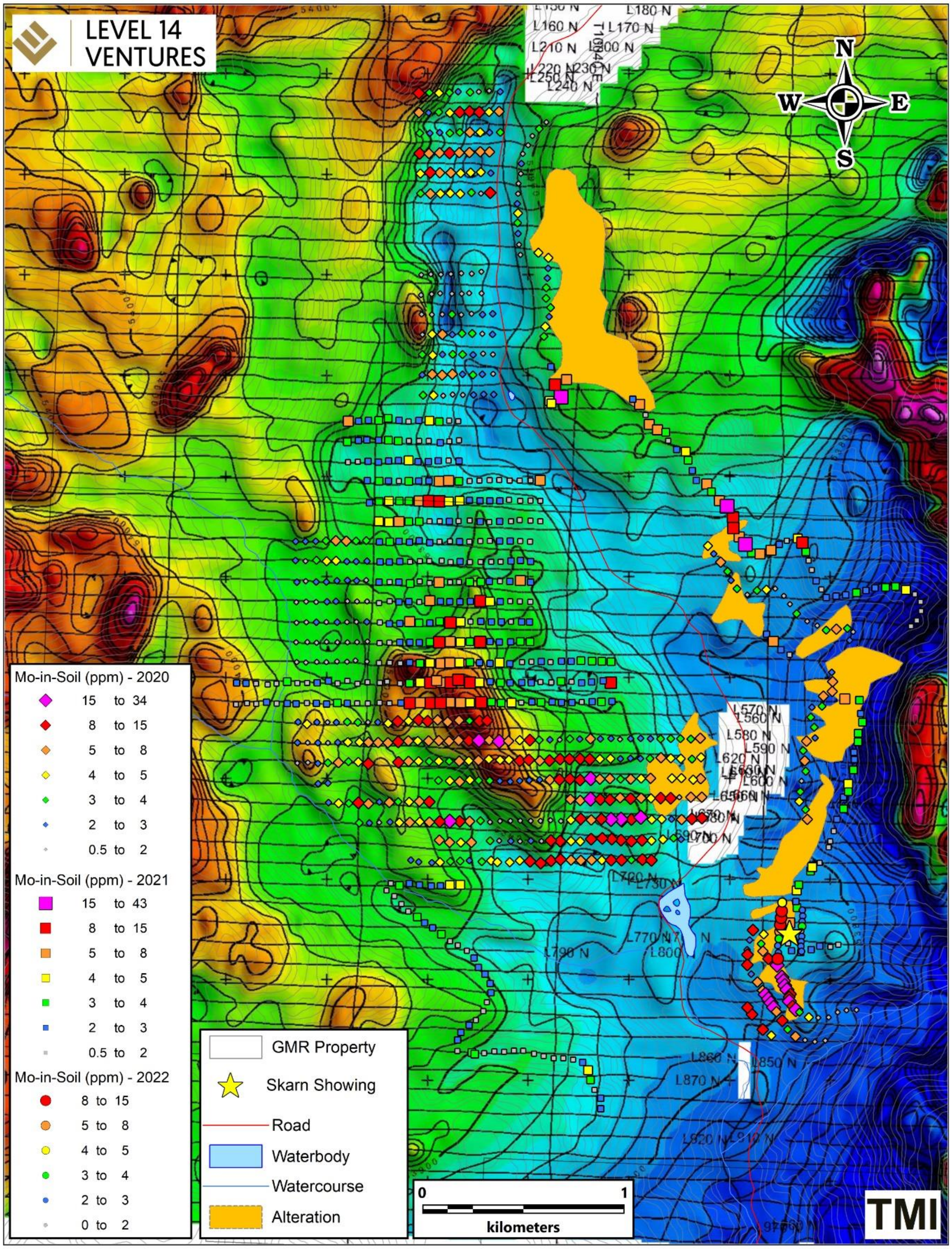


Figure 10.25 Molybdenum-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI and alteration polygons.

10.1.4 Rock Sampling 2022

From October 26th to October 28th, employees of CJ Greig and Associates conducted a field program comprising geological observations and rock samples on the Property on behalf of the Company. The objective of the program was to investigate the sites of soil geochemical anomalies, and upslope from them, from the previous 2020 and 2021 exploration programs and find bedrock sources for the soil anomalies.

Rock samples were collected from 16 of 22 geological stations (Figure 10.26). Samples were taken daily to the CJG office in Penticton, where they were analyzed with a portable X-Ray Fluorescence (“XRF”) device for an initial geochemical analysis and were set aside for later possible petrographic study or analysis at ALS Global.

Samples consisted of single pieces of outcrop or float (“grab” samples), or of chips collected along a vein or structure.

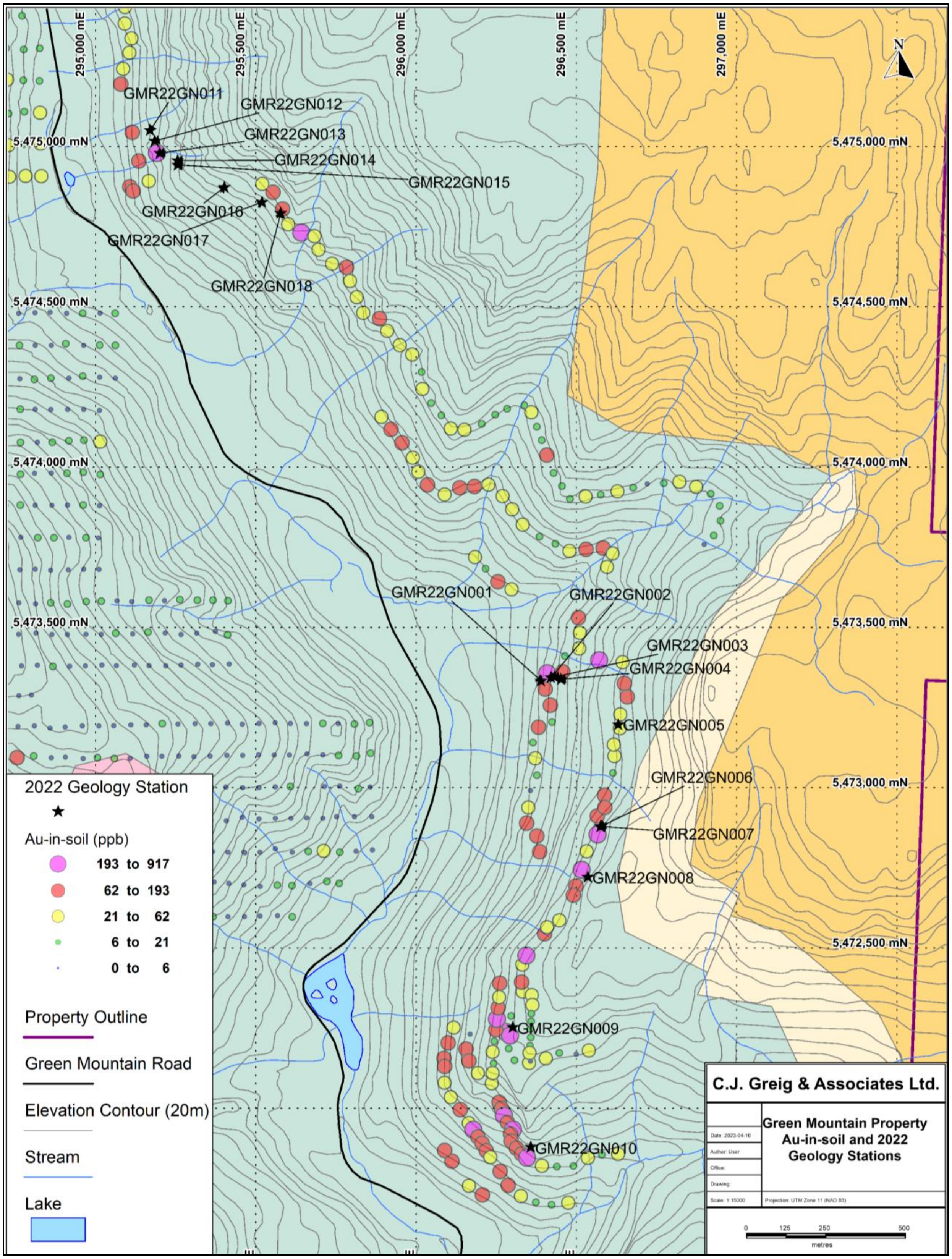


Figure 10.26 Rock sample collection sites from the 2022 field program

10.1.5 Soil Sampling 2022

Two north-south lines of nine 25m-spaced soil samples were collected to the east and west of the 2020 skarn showing (Figure 10.27) to search for an extension of the mineralized zone. Samples were taken to the offices of CJ Greig & Associates in Penticton British Columbia, where they were analyzed with a portable XRF device for an initial geochemical analysis and then packed and shipped to ALS Global in North Vancouver, BC for analysis.

Samples were crushed and screened by ALS method PREP-41 and analyzed by Au-ICP21 (30g fire assay with an ICP-AES finish) and ME-ICP41 (35 elements, aqua regia digest and ICP-AES finish). A blank sample was added to the soil sample shipment to ALS and analyses of the blank showed it to contain below the lower limit of detection for all elements of interest (Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn) (Newton, 2023).

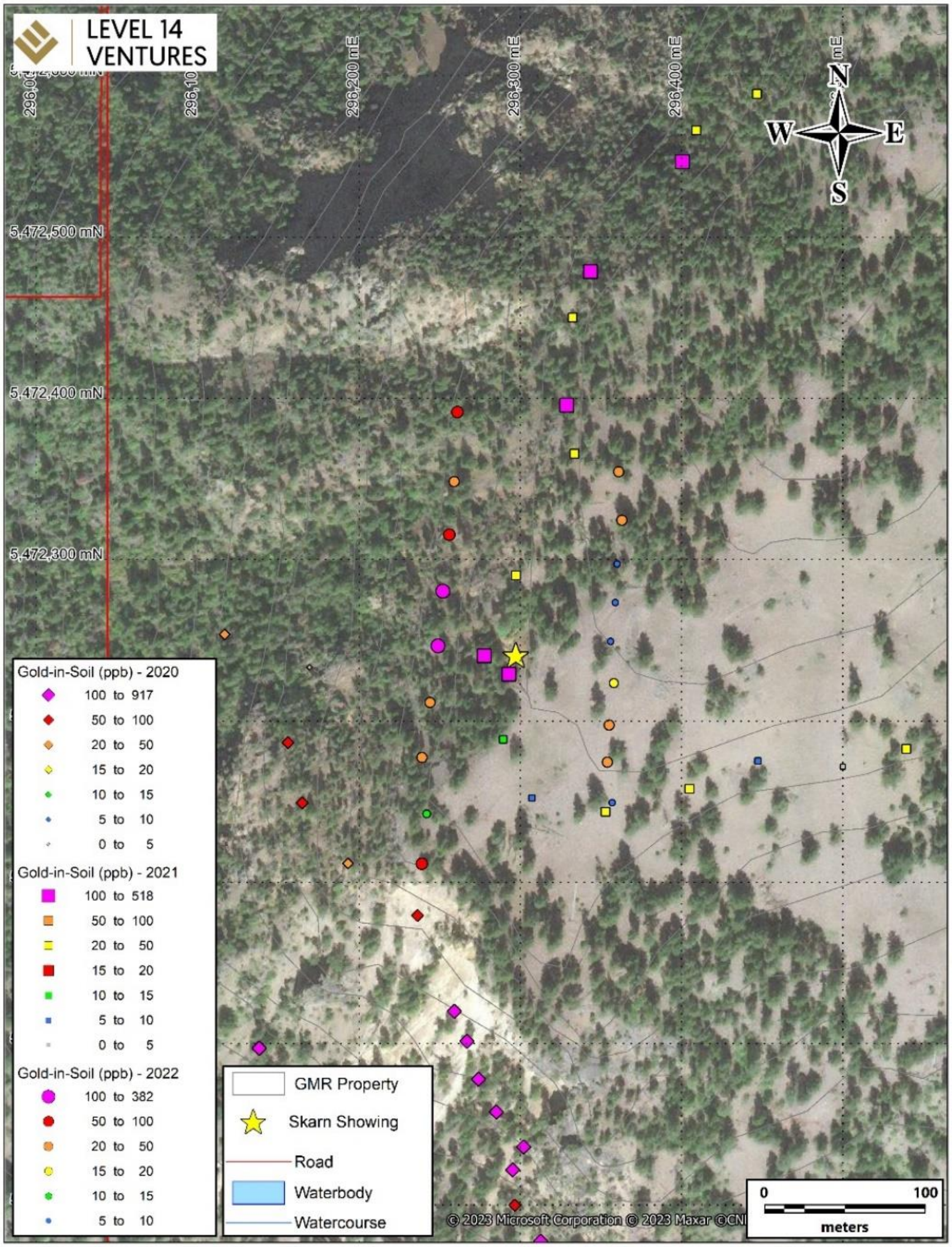


Figure 10.27 Soil sample sites from the 2022 exploration program

11 Drilling

The Company has not conducted any drilling to date on the Property. Nearby drilling, undertaken in 1988 by previous operators, is discussed in Section 6.0.

12 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

12.1 Sampling Protocol

Soil samples were collected in 2020, 2021 and 2022 from grids and contour lines. Grids were oriented in an east-west direction and samples were collected from 50m sample stations on lines spaced 100m apart. Soil samples were also collected at 50m stations along elevation contours on the east and west side of the Property. UTM co-ordinates were recorded for each station using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. A Geotul was used to extract the soil at depths ranging from 10 cm to 30 cm. Most of the soil samples comprised B-horizon material, with moderately common talus fines representative of C-horizon.

Soil samples, which generally comprised greater than 500 grams of material, were placed in Kraft paper bags marked with identifying numbers, which were then enclosed in thick plastic bags, packed into rice sacks and transported by freight truck to the offices of ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis.

Rock samples consisted primarily of selected chips from mineralized or altered bedrock or float. UTM co-ordinates were recorded for each rock sample site using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit. Data was recorded regarding type, strength and extent of mineralization, as well as host rock characteristics, including alteration and possible controlling structures. Rock samples were secured in thick plastic bags marked with identifying numbers, packed in sacks and transported by freight truck to the offices of ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC for preparation and analysis. Samples were stored in a secure location in the camp facility until shipment to the laboratory.

12.2 Sample Analysis and Security

Sample analyses were carried out by ALS Global Laboratories in North Vancouver, BC. Neither 1246931 B.C. Ltd. nor the Company has a relationship with ALS other than the procurement of analytical services.

At the laboratory, soil samples were dried and sieved to -180-micron size material and analysed for base and precious metals. For gold analysis, thirty grams of sieved material was homogenised, mixed with a flux and heated to greater than 1000 degrees Celsius. The resulting gold content was then determined by ICP-AES (ALS Laboratory Code: Au-ICP21) with a detection range between 0.001 and 10 ppm. In addition, a 0.5 gram sample of -180 micron material was analysed for 35 elements by aqua regia digestion with an ICP-AES finish (ALS Laboratory Code: ME-ICP41). Blank samples were submitted at approximately one for every fifteen field samples to provide an accuracy check for analytical results. The laboratory also conducts its own internal

QA/QC testing to ensure that their equipment is properly calibrated and providing accurate results. The analytical results for the soil samples collected in 2020 may be viewed in Appendix B of this report.

Rock samples were weighed and crushed to 70% less than 2 mm diameter, from which 250 grams were split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Fifty grams of -75-micron size pulp was fire assayed and finished by ICP/AES to measure Au contents between 0.01 and 100 ppm (ALS Laboratory Code: Au-AA26). In addition, a 0.25-gram sample was cut from the pulp of each rock sample and was dissolved by 4-acid digestion and then analyzed by ICP-MS for a suite of 48 elements, which includes all common base metals and alteration elements (ALS Laboratory Code: ME-MS61). Four-acid digestion is, in most sample types, capable of near-total extraction for the elements analyzed. Samples that return elemental values greater than detection limit were re-analyzed using 4-acid digestion followed by a higher limit ICP-AES finish to provide accuracy of up to 1500 ppm Ag, 50% Cu, 20% Pb and 30% Zn (Lab code OG62). Blank samples were submitted with the field samples to ensure accuracy of laboratory results. The laboratory conducts its own internal QA/QC testing to ensure that the equipment is properly calibrated and providing accurate results. The analytical results for the rock samples collected in 2020 may be viewed in Appendices B and C of this Report.

12.3 QA/QC Results

The ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada, which analyzed 1246931 B.C. Ltd.'s in 2020, operates to ISO 17025 standards and is accredited by the local regulatory authority.

Quality Managers at the lab maintain the quality system, conduct internal audits, and assist in training and compliance. Staff are supported by a Quality Management System (QMS) framework which is designed to highlight data inconsistencies sufficiently early in the process to enable corrective action to be taken in time to meet reporting deadlines. The QMS framework follows the most appropriate ISO Standard for the service at hand i.e. ISO 17025:2005 UKAS ref 4028 for laboratory analysis.

Blank samples were submitted with both rock and soil samples in 2020 to ensure that the laboratory equipment was properly calibrated and returning consistent values.

12.4 Duplicate Analyses

Field duplicates were not inserted into the rock sample lots because the rock chip samples were not homogeneous enough to split into equal duplicates. However, duplicate cuts from original sample pulps prepared at the lab were selected for some of the rock samples that had returned greater than detection limits for certain metals. These pulps were re-analyzed using a process capable of measuring higher concentrations of metal. The initial analytical method typically provided upper detection limits for the primary metals of interest as follows: 1.00 ppm Au, 100 ppm Ag, 10,000 ppm Cu, 10,000 ppm Pb, 10,000 ppm Zn and 10,000 ppm As.

12.5 Discussion

No outside laboratory checks were performed on the rock samples. However, previous operators sampled some of the same mineral showings and reported similar results to those determined by 1246931 B.C. Ltd. The authors recommend selecting some of the coarse rejects and pulps from the 2020, 2021 and 2022 samples and submitting them to another laboratory for verification of the high metal values.

The sampling, security and analyses protocols employed by 1246931 B.C. Ltd. appear to be consistent with industry standard best practices. One soil blank inserted by 1246931 B.C. Ltd.failed QA/QC thresholds and triggered a resampling of the sample batch. Results between the re-sampled batch and the original assays remained consistent.

13 DATA VERIFICATION

The author (D. Green) visited the Green Mountain Property and area on June 21, 2020. Before, during and after the site visit the author preformed the following activities to verify the data presented by 1246931 B.C. Ltd.:

- Reviewed and assessed the historical literature for quality, and participated in the digitization and interpretation of several thousand historical soil and rock samples
- Examined all geological units, alteration styles and historically known showings on the Green Mountain Property.

During the preparation of this Report, the following data verifications were performed:

- Verification of the mineral titles that comprise the Property, as listed on the British Columbia Government MTO website;
- Review of technical reports documenting previous work on the Property and other properties in the vicinity.

The verifications performed by the author, both through on-site observation and sampling on the Property, along with review of the historical documentary record, confirm that the Green Mountain Property has strong mineral discovery potential and merits further exploration work. The tenor of recently collected soil and rock samples, both individually and collectively, agree closely with the results of historical work on the Project area.

The author is of the opinion that the historical and recent data presented herein is reliable, and adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

14 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on mineralization from the Green Mountain Property.

15 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimate has been undertaken for the Green Mountain Property mineralization as there is insufficient data to perform such an estimate.

16 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Green Mountain Property lies within the eastern part of the prolific Hedley Gold Camp, which, from 1901 to 1955, produced 1.64 million ounces of gold from numerous high-grade gold bearing skarn deposits. A renewed interest in the region beginning in the 1980's saw the further development of the Nickel Plate Mine as an open pit operation. The Nickel Plate Mine ceased operations in 1996, and over its mine life, produced a total of 2.127 million ounces of gold, and 512,000 ounces of silver (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

Note: The author has been unable to verify the information concerning the mineral occurrences shown on Figure 16.1 *and discussed below. Readers should be aware that these occurrences are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Green Mountain Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.*

Past producing gold mines in the area include the larger Nickel Plate and Mascot Mines, as well as numerous smaller high-grade gold-silver deposits, including the French, Acacia, Good Hope, Iota, Canty and Olalla Mines (Figure 16.1). The voluminous limestone units in the area have also hosted several producing rock quarries (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Nickel Plate** and **Mascot Mines,** approximately 12 km to the west of the Property**,** are hosted in skarnified limestone horizons within the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Skarn mineralization is genetically related to the Early Jurassic, calc-alkaline dioritic Hedley Intrusions. The Nickel Plate and Mascot Mines were developed on a single, very large, westerly dipping skarn-hosted gold deposit. The gold-bearing sulphide zones normally form semi-conformable, tabular bodies situated less than 100 metres from the outer and lower skarn margins. They are both lithologically and structurally controlled along northwesterly plunging minor folds, fractures and intersections of Hedley diorite sills/dykes and Hedley Formation limestones. It was first discovered in 1898 and mined in several underground operations until 1955. During the process of development the Nickel Plate Mine was connected underground at several points to the nearby Hedley Mascot Mine. Two old mill tailings piles from the Nickel Plate and Mascot Mines were reprocessed by heap leach methods during the 1990's. In 1988, open pit operations commenced on the Nickel Plate and Mascot Fractions, and continued to operate until 1996. Over its entire mine life, the Nickel Plate Mine produced a total of 2.127 million ounces of gold, and 512,000 ounces of silver (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **French Mine,** approximately 10.5 km to the southwest of the Property**,** similarly is a gold bearing skarn-type deposit hosted within the Upper Triassic French Mine Formation of the Nicola Group, characterized by cherty sedimentary units and limestones. Diorite dykes of the Hedley Intrusions are associated with mineralization. Mining occurred in two phases, first from 1950 to 1961, and later from 1982 to 1983. In total, the French Mine produced 52,399 ounces of gold, at an average grade of 20.66 g/t Au (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Good Hope Mine,** approximately 9 km to the southwest of the Property**,** occurs in the same French Mine Formation limestone as the nearby French Mine deposit. The main mineralized body is a flat lying and approximately 1.2 m thick skarn zone at the base of the limestone unit, with a 20 x 50 m wide footprint. A second mineralized zone was discovered approximately 70 m south of the main zone, and is approximately 60 m in strike length, and dips variably to the northwest. The deposit was mined in two phases. The main zone was extracted by open pit operations between 1945 and 1948. A second, underground mining operation was undertaken in 1982, on the secondary mineralized zone. In total, 5,365 ounces of gold were produced from the Good Hope Mine (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Canty Mine,** approximately 8 km to the west of the Property is hosted in the same geological environment as the nearby Nickel Plate and Mascot deposits. Mineralization consists of arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and native bismuth. Gold is apparently associated with arsenopyrite. Underground work in 1939 exposed several mineralized shoots, 6 to 21 metres long and 1.5 to 6 metres wide, developed in local fracture zones along a fold. Mining consisted of two phases; underground workings were mined between 1939 and 1941, and a small open pit operation was active between 1990 and 1992. A total of 74,945 ounces of gold was produced from the cumulative mining operations (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Acacia Mine** is located on the north slopes of a prominent east-west ridge between Apex Mountain and Beaconsfield Mountain, approximately 700 m from the southwest corner of the Green Mountain Property. The Acacia occurrence consists of gold-bearing, pyrrhotite-rich stratabound skarn-type mineralization, dominantly within cherty horizons of the Permian-Triassic Shoemaker Formation. Within the skarn, mineralization consists of up to 15 percent disseminated pyrrhotite, 2 percent chalcopyrite and minor scheelite. The skarn appears to be best developed near the contact between marble-felsic tuff and chert, up to 6 metres in thickness. In 1945, 99 tons of mineralized skarn were taken from the Acacia Occurrence, from which 184 ounces of gold were recovered (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Iota Occurrence,** approximately 15 km to the west of the Property, is a small hydrothermal breccia zone within Stemwinder Formation sedimentary rocks, located approximately 4.5 km west of the community of Hedley. The Iota Occurrence comprises a steeply dipping, 0.8 – 1.2 m wide zone of brecciation, with a strike length of 146 m, with a vertical extent of 24 m. It is characterized by abundant pyrite, argentite, sphalerite, and galena mineralization, within chalcedonic, epithermal textured quartz veins. A small amount of strongly mineralized material was removed between 1950 and 1951 and was shipped to the Trail smelter. In total, 2,032 ounces of silver, 4.4 ounces of gold, 3.8 tonnes of lead, and 0.73 tonnes of zinc were produced (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

The **Olalla Occurrence**, approximately 8 km to the south of the Property, is reported to be underlain by cherty limestone rocks of the Permian-Triassic Shoemaker Formation. Little information is available about details of the occurrence but the annual report on mining from 1935 indicates that 45 tonnes of mineralized rock were removed, producing a total of 45 ounces of silver and 16 ounces of gold. Because of sparse information, the mapped location is approximated (Minfile.gov.bc.ca).

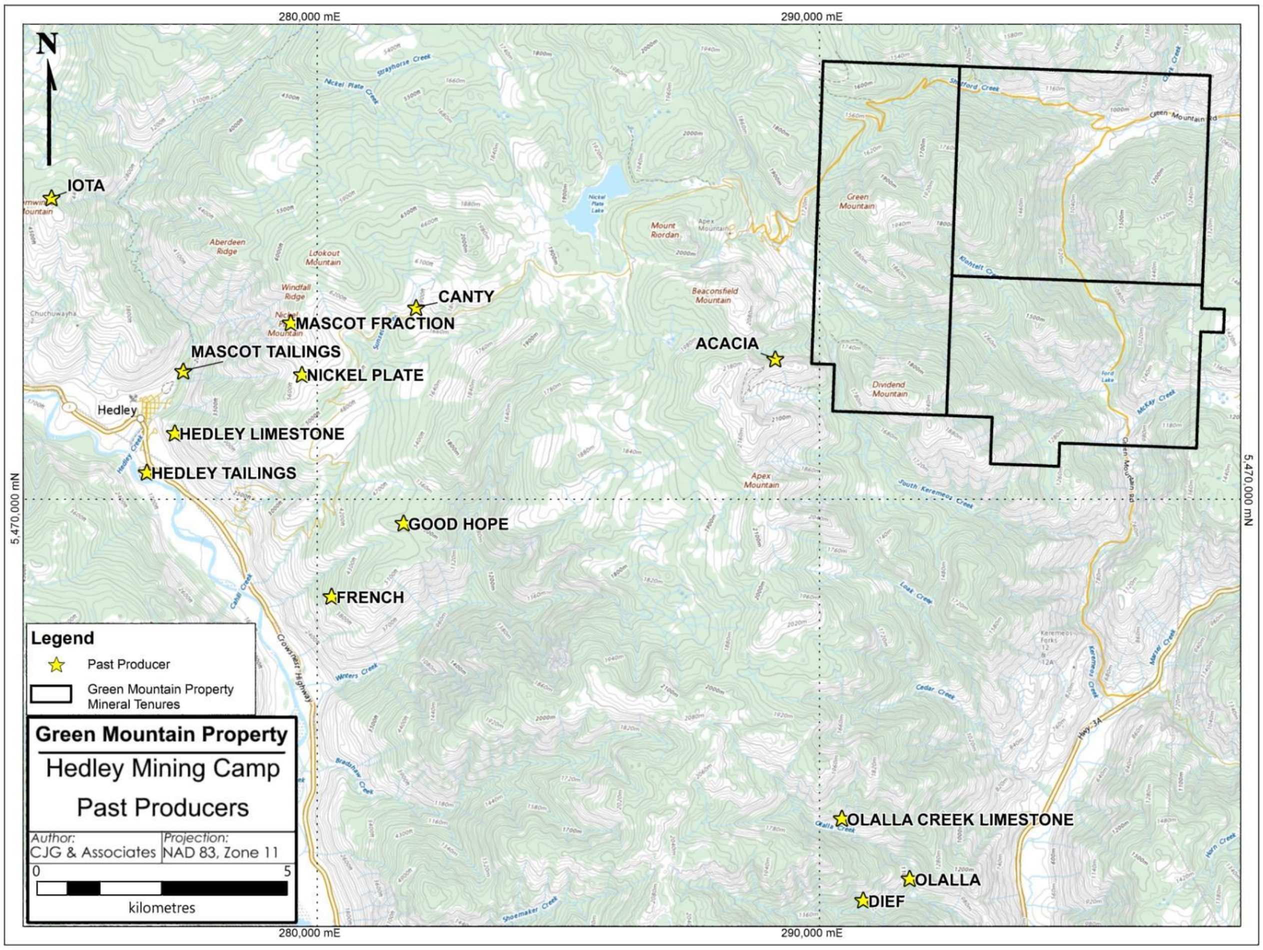


Figure 16.1 Past producing mines and quarries in the Hedley Gold Camp

17 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the authors' best knowledge, there is no other relevant data and information on the Property.

18 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Green Mountain Property hosts broad areas of alteration with occurrences of precious and base metals-enriched mineralization characteristic of intrusion related systems. Mineralization styles include fracture hosted gold-bearing pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringer veinlets, gold-rich sulphide replacement in carbonate rocks (i.e., skarn) and potential for Cu-Mo±Ag±Au porphyry-style mineralization. These targets are as follows:

- **Target A**: Comprises a northwest-southeast trending copper-molybdenum-silver soil geochemical anomaly of strong tenor and measuring 1500 x 400m. The anomaly is associated with mapped diorite to granodiorite stocks and dykes that intrude Permian to Triassic greenstone and sedimentary units. Magnetic surveys conducted in 2021 outline a northwest-southeast oriented magnetic high feature that underlies the soil sample anomalies and the mapped diorite to granodiorite stocks and dykes.

- **Target B**: Located immediately east-southeast of Target A consists of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringers within strongly argillically altered chert and argillite with minor interbedded lenses of copper-gold bearing pyroxene-garnet-pyrrhotite skarn.

- **Target C**: Situated approximately 1 km north of Target A comprises a strong silver, arsenic, zinc geochemical anomaly with associated weak to moderate copper, gold and molybdenum values.

18.1 Target A

At Target A, soil sampling conducted in 2020 and 2021 over mapped diorite to granodiorite intrusions outlined a 1400 long by 200 m wide northwest-southeast trending copper, molybdenum and silver geochemical anomaly. Molybdenum extends beyond the copper-silver core, covering an approximately 1500 by 700 m ellipsoidal area. Anomalous zinc geochemistry appears to form a halo around the core of the anomaly. Elevated gold is spotty.

Only cursory prospecting was done during soil sampling traverses; however, rock chips collected from either limonitic/goethitic chert or argillite returned elevated values for copper, molybdenum and zinc. No intrusive rocks were collected along the traverses.

18.2 Target B

The Target B area covers a >2.5 km long trend of strong gold, arsenic, silver, copper, zinc and molybdenum-in-soils from the 2020, 2021 and 2022 field programs. The northern part of the sampled area returned lower molybdenum values compared to the south. Soil samples were largely collected along elevation contours downslope from and across strongly argillic altered chert and argillite of the Shoemaker Formation.

Mineralization is associated with pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite stringers filling fractures, and lenses of copper-gold bearing pyroxene-garnet-pyrrhotite skarn. The observed mineralization suggests that Target B is relatively close to a large hydrothermal system, which may have an intrusive source at depth or associated with intrusions in the Target A area.

18.3 Target C

Target C is characterized by a 1500 m x 800 m strong silver, copper, molybdenum and zinc soil anomaly with spotty elevated gold. Although the soil geochemistry shows a strong multi-element anomaly based on statistics for rock types in the region, argillite is more common in Target C area, and it may be responsible for higher background levels for the elements listed above. That being said, elevated gold-in-soil is less likely to be caused by higher background levels, therefore the Au anomalies are potentially related to a nearby mineralized hydrothermal system.

19 RECOMMENDATIONS

The authors are of the opinion that the Green Mountain Property has considerable merit, offers strong discovery potential in the target areas and warrants further work. The next phase of work should focus primarily on better defining Targets A and C in preparation for drilling. Work should include LiDAR surveys over the entire property, coupled with additional soil geochemical sampling and Induced Polarization geophysical surveys, and should also include expansion of reconnaissance exploration elsewhere on the property. The following are general property-scale and target specific recommendations for exploration. They are accompanied by, and refer to, the figures that follow (Figure 19.1 to Figure 19.4).

19.1 Not Target Specific

- An airborne magnetic survey completed in 2021 outlined magnetic features underlying soil and rock geochemistry anomalies returned from field programs in 2020, 2021 and 2022. Additional magnetic anomalies were returned from the 2021 airborne magnetic survey and warrant field investigations including prospecting and geological mapping.

- Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey: A program of ground-based IP is recommended to explore for chargeability highs that may indicate areas prospective for bulk tonnage mineralized style mineralization beneath Targets A and B (Figure 19.3 and Figure 19.4). Lines should initially be spaced 400 m apart, with infill lines spaced as close as 100 m over areas showing strong chargeability and high resistivity responses.

- LiDAR survey: A drone, or fixed-wing supported, high resolution LiDAR survey over the entire project area could add significant baseline data to aid the exploration efforts on the Property. A centimetre-scale digital elevation model will assist in geological and structural mapping by allowing geologists to accurately see the surface expression of bedding, faults and mineralized structures.

- Geochemical sampling: A soil grid should be established over the entire Target B area, including magnetic low features outlined by the 2021 airborne magnetic survey (Figure 19.1 and Figure 19.2).

- Diamond drilling: Approximately 1500m of diamond drilling should be completed at Targets A and B should the IP and soil geochemistry surveys yield results which continue to show exploration potential.

19.2 Targets A and B

- Undertake detailed geological mapping, focusing on porphyry-style mineralization and alteration in the vicinity of diorite to granodiorite intrusions and multi-element geochemical responses within the Target A area. Detailed mapping at Target B should focus on structural controls of gold-bearing veins, as well as tracing the extent of limestone and skarnified horizons.

- More tightly spaced soil grids (50 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart) should be extended over Target B to build on the 2020, 2021 and 2022 soil sampling programs (Figure 19.1 and Figure 19.2).

- Broadly spaced IP lines should be established over the best mineralization and soil geochemical anomalies identified at Targets A and B. If favourable results are achieved, more tightly spaced lines should be established to better delineate the prospective anomalies (Figure 19.3 and Figure 19.4).

- Drilling should be undertaken to test the most prospective coincident chargeability and/or resistivity and soil geochemistry anomalies for potential bulk-tonnage mineralization.

19.3 Target C

Prospecting should be done to follow up the elevated gold geochemistry outlined at Target C. Due to the mostly homogeneous strong values of the multi-element anomaly at Target C, it may be related to argillite horizons, which can contain elevated background levels of silver, copper, lead and zinc. If argillite units are confirmed by mapping to underlie the soil geochemical anomaly, representative rock samples of this material should be collected to determine if, in fact, this anomaly is a result of the underlying unit.

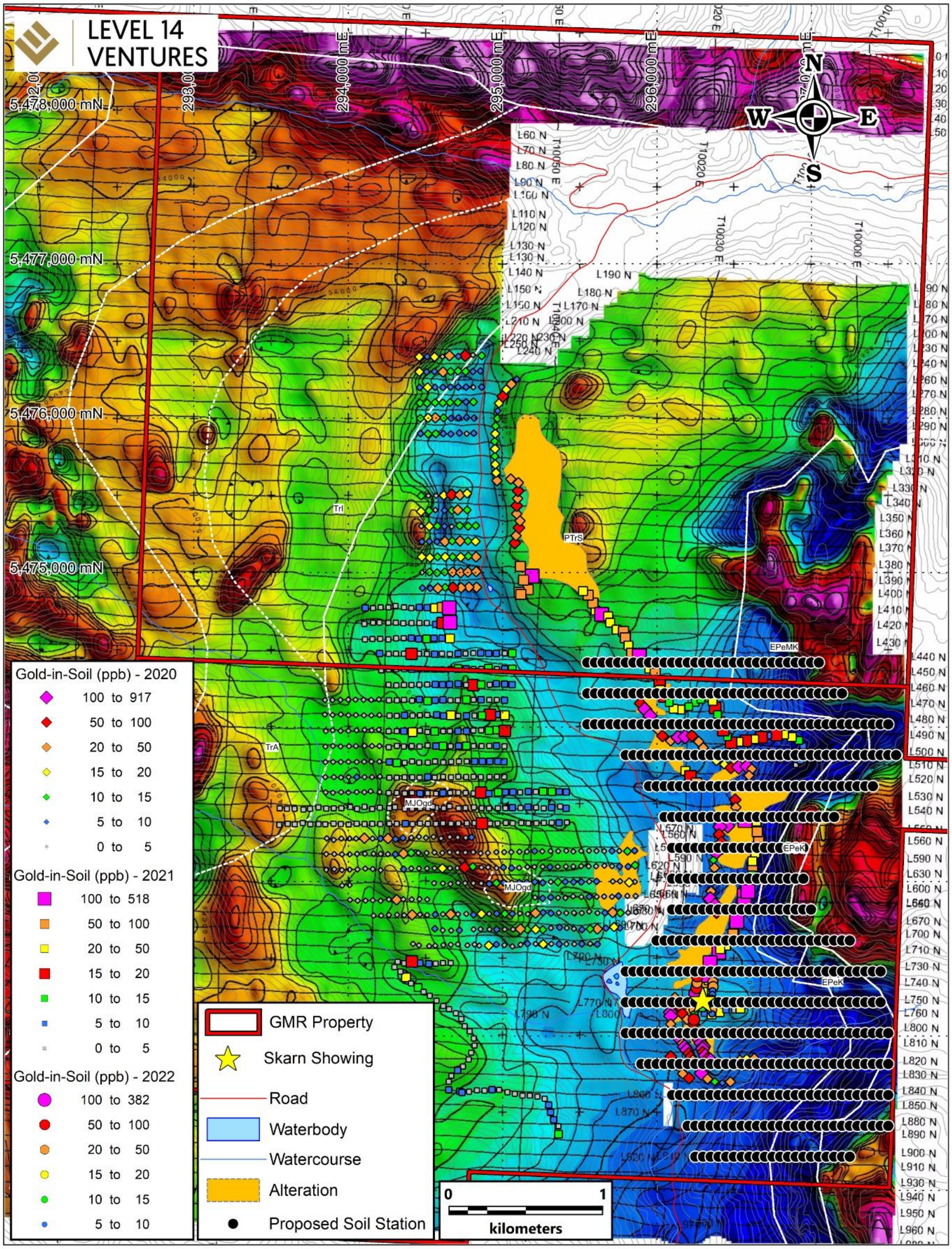


Figure 19.1 Gold-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI, alteration polygons and white outlines for regional geology. Black circles are recommended sample sites.

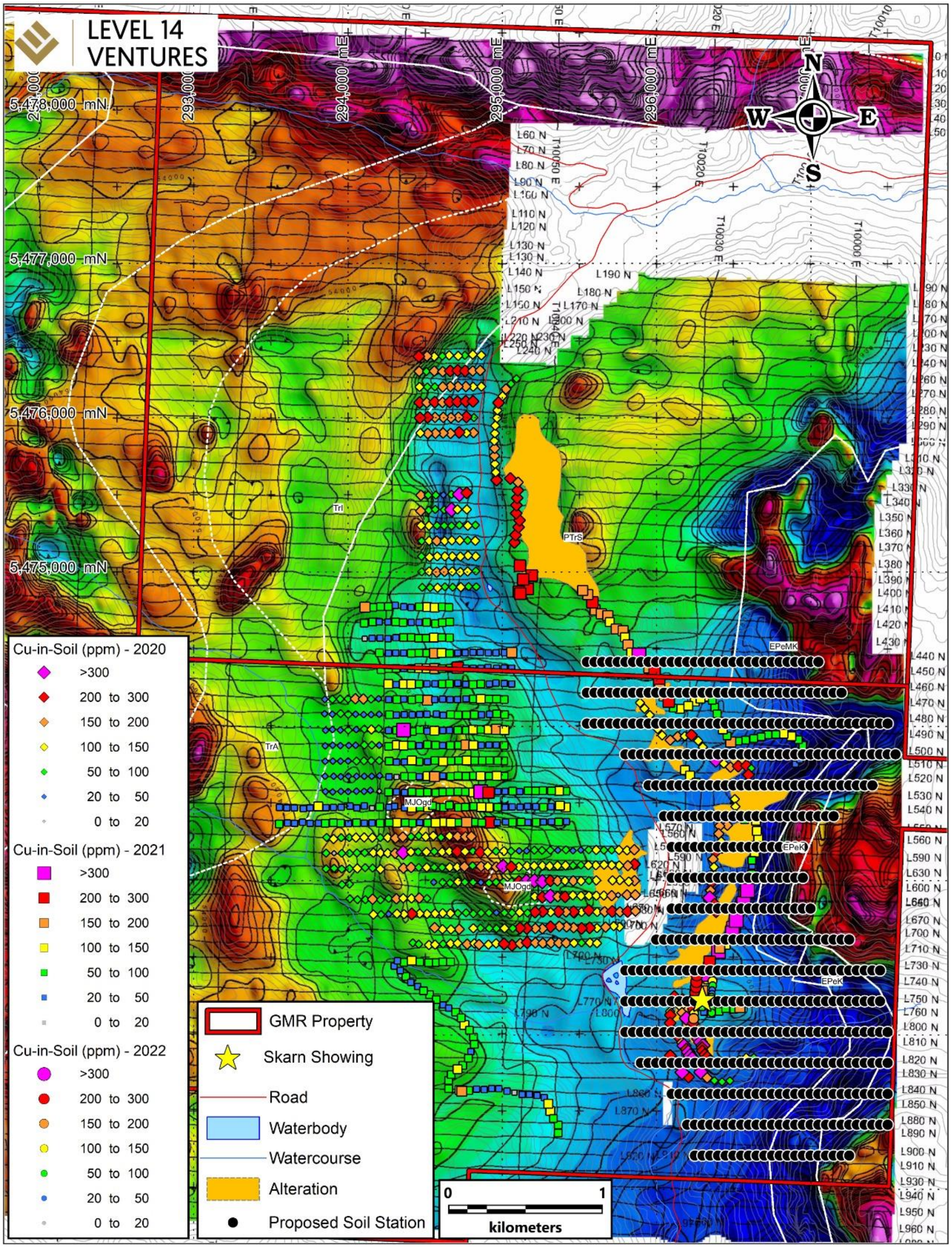


Figure 19.2 Copper-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI, alteration polygons and white outlines for regional geology. Black circles are recommended sample sites.

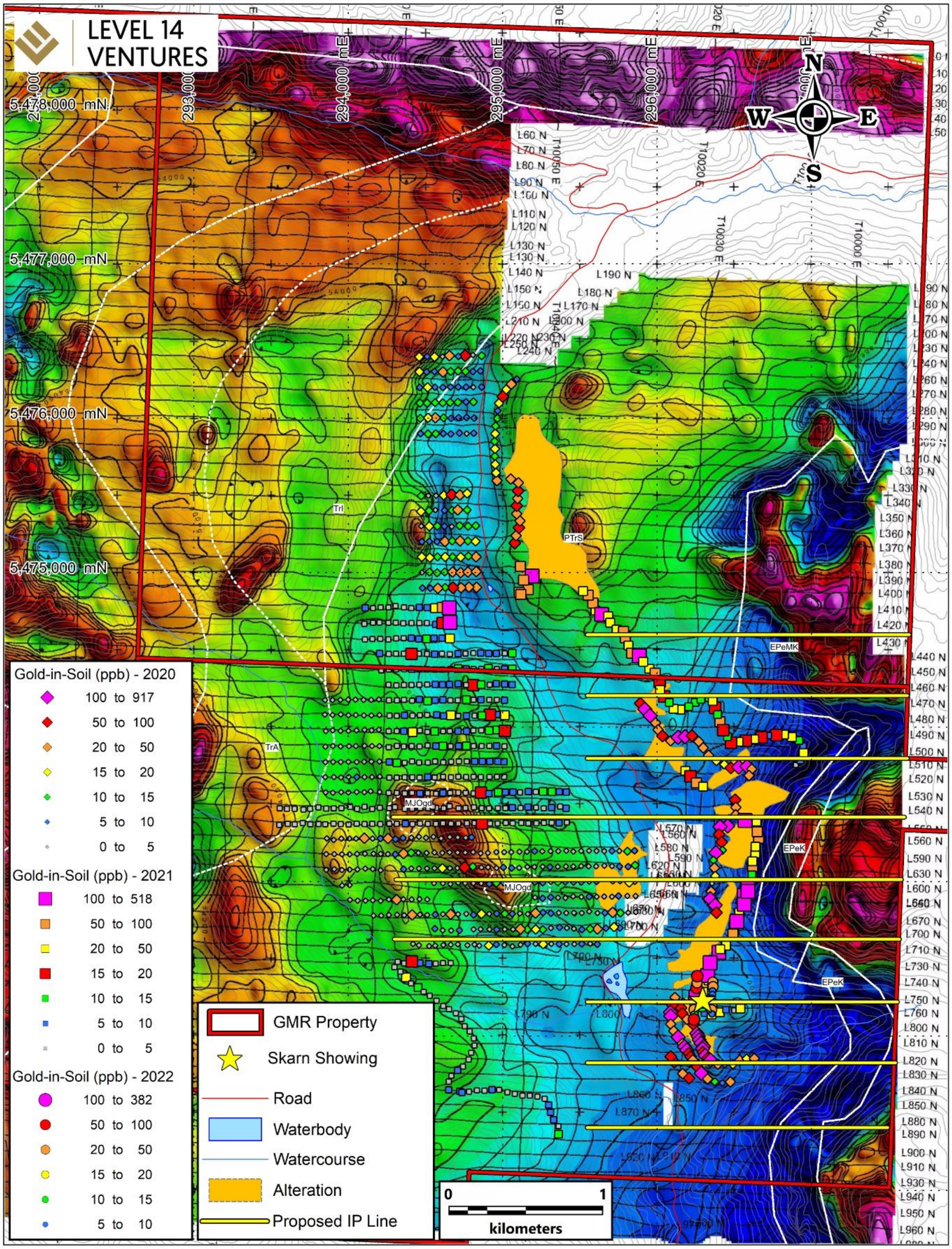


Figure 19.3 Gold-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI, alteration polygons and white outlines for regional geology. Proposed IP lines are shown as yellow lines.

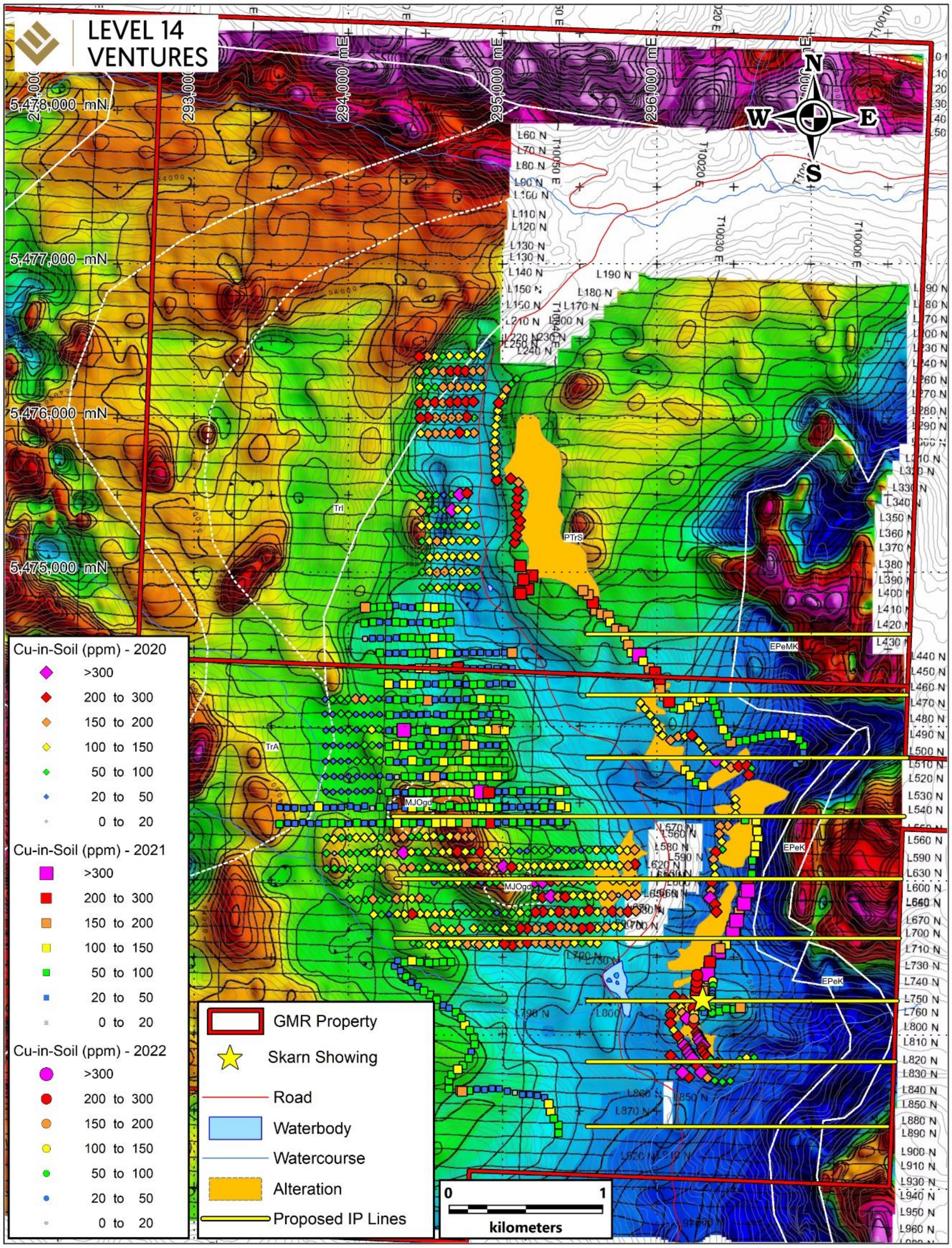


Figure 19.4 Copper-in-soil geochemistry underlain by TMI, alteration polygons and white outlines for regional geology. Proposed IP lines are shown as yellow lines.

19.4 Proposed Exploration Budget

The following proposed budget shows Phase II surveys designed to provide additional soil sample coverage and initial induced polarization surveys over soil anomalies and hydrothermal alteration on the east and west sides of Green Mountain Road.

Table 19.1 Proposed exploration budget, Phase II Programs

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
IP survey	21 Line Km of IP, Soil Sampling, Drill & IP Permits	$91,800.00
Field Crews-Soil Samples		$10,000.00
Assaying		$17,500.00
Drill and IP Permits		$57,500.00
Shipping and transport		$250.00
Grand Total		**$177,050.00**

The total budget excludes any provision for corporate support services and activities.

Phase III would be contingent upon the success of Phase II and expand upon results achieved. It would also be predominantly oriented to drilling and encompass 1,500 metres of drilling.

Table 19.2 Proposed exploration budget, Phase III program

Activity	Scope	Cost ($CDN)
Drill services		$450,000.00
Drill Core Sampling		$55,000.00
Core cutting, logging		$42,000.00
Aircraft rental		$120,000.00
Fuel		$40,000.00
Shipping and transport		$5,000.00
Camp		$50,000.00
LiDAR Survey		$40,000.00
Grand Total		**$802,000.00**

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