ARCHER EXPLORATION CORP.

2020 NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CASTER PROPERTY

Lac Paul Region, Québec
NTS 22E10 & 15
Centered 382500mE, 5511250mN Zone 19

-prepared for-

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1. Summary

This National Instrument 43-101 technical report is reporting on the Caster Property, located in the Lac Paul region, 150km north of the city of Saguenay, on map sheets NTS 022E/10 and 022E15, in the province of Quebec, Canada and was prepared by Rory Kutluoglu, P.Geo for Archer Exploration Corp.

The property covers a 2,559.51 hectares portion of an anorthosite body called Lac St-Jean massif, with 46 map designated claims. Archer Exploration Corp. ("Archer" or "the Company") has an option to retain 100% ownership of these mineral claims under the purchase agreement with Geomap Exploration Inc. ("Geomap" or "the vendor").

The Property is in central Grenville Province, which is a largely Proterozoic aged geologic province. The rocks have been poly-deformed with high-grade amphibolite to granulite metamorphism. There have been multiple magmatic events took place within this portion of the Grenville Province from 1510 to 985 MY before today, of which four events generated these observed anorthositic suites. Titanium, iron, and vanadium mineralization occurs within all Grenville anorthosite suites, mainly associated with ilmenite and magnetite mineralization. Magnetite and ilmenite are found in the labradorite-type, while hema-ilmenite and magnetite are associated with the andesine-type anorthosite.

The Lac St-Jean Anorthosite Suite (SALSJ) is divided in two major facies. The first is represented by the mafic to ultramafic facies and constitutes bulk of the SALSJ. The second, much less important, corresponds to facies of intermediary and felsic composition. Mafic and Ultramafic Facies are mainly comprised of anorthosite, leuconorite, norite, troctolite, gabbronorite, olivine gabbro, gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunnite, magnetite and nelsonite. The Property is underlain by mainly gabbronorite, a lithology frequently associated with anorthosite masses. Gabbronorite is a homogeneous rock, medium grained, brown to greenish on weathered surface, and alternating brownish grey or black on the fresh surface. It is in the unit mPlsj3 that ultramafic lithologies are most frequently encountered, as well as the mineralization of magnetite and nelsonite. These rocks frequently contain concentrations of iron oxides, titanium, vanadium, and apatite. A major regional fault runs in NE-SW direction and enters the Property at its northeastern corner.

Geological work in the region commenced in the early 1960s when the Bersimis 1 and 2 dams were constructed and the Pipmuacan reservoir was established, which is located approximately 20km to the east of the Property. In the mid-1960s, the entire region was studied on a scale of 1/250,000 by Laurin and Sharma (1975). From that time to present there have been sporadic exploration initiatives in the area, but not on the property, with discoveries of wollastonite mineralization in 1989, discoveries in 1995 and 1997 of apatite, copper and nickel also in the are, not on the property, but ~20km to the ENE (Cote, et al, 2013).

The most recent campaign of exploration was conducted in the autumn of 2018 by Geomap Exploration Inc. and included, prospecting, geological mapping, and airborne geophysics and limited, initial high-level metallurgical testing. Outcrop of disseminated and massive ilmenite and magnetite was traced for approximately 150 m with a width of 25 m was identified. This outcrop and additional mineralization previously noted in surrounding outcrop were visited by the author.

The culmination of previous work has identified a northeast trending structural corridor with a few WNW cross cutting features. Of interest is a complex structural zone indicate a 2500 m long and over 500 m wide NNE-SSW trending magnetic corridor, which the geophysical signature is comparable to observed massive ilmenite mineralization identified on the property currently. A similar but smaller target has also been identified approximately one kilometre to the southwest of the main target. There are several smaller magnetic bodies which are in the northeastern part of the claim block which needs further prospecting, mapping and sampling to follow up. During the site visit, the author took a cursory pass at these secondary targets, but limited exposure and time did not yield an obvious surface exposure to sample.

Caster Property contains an appropriate geologic setting with identified exposure of Fe-Ti-V+/-P mineralization which merits further exploration and consideration. The limited work conducted on the property to date exploration work has been done on other areas of the property. The massive ilmenite and magnetite

outcrop discovered in 2018 exploration needs detailed trenching, sampling and geological mapping to see possibilities of its extension along strike and dip.

The author believes the Caster property has sufficient merit to justify further exploration. Based on the effectiveness of the geophysics in delineating the magnetic signatures of known mineralization on the property to characterize prospective additional targets and a lack of consistent outcrop on the property, further processing and target identification followed by trenching is the author's recommended coarse of action. The Northeast trending magnetic anomalies are the trenching targets and access at the NE end of the claim group is favourable for easy access and what be areas of limited overburden. The trenching work should involve stripping perpendicularly across these targets and channel sampled to characterize size and nature of mineralization where identified in trench. The estimated budget for work is $110,000.

2. Introduction

This report has been prepared for Archer Exploration Corp. ("Archer") to satisfy its disclosure requirements to describe the geologic exploration potential at the Caster Property. The author of this report was engaged to visit the property and has review historic information with the purpose of recommendation for further exploration, if warranted. This report has been prepared on the basis of personal observations, on assessment reports filed with the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ("MERN"), on data and reports supplied by Archer and on regional geological publications by various government branches. A complete list of references is provided in section 19.

The Author, an independent Qualified Person as defined in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), examined the property on September 15th, 2020. The property visit focused on the main showing on the property and assessing access to other parts of the claim block for further exploration access. During the visit, 6 samples were collected and subsequently submitted for analysis to test against previous reported results of the mineralization found on the property.

The author is not a director, officer, or significant shareholder of Archer and has no interest in the property or any nearby properties. The author is registered member in good standing as a professional geologist (P.Geo) in the province of British Columbia with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the project that is not presented in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

Units and abbreviations used in this report are as follows:

Units:

cm	centimetre
%	Percent
˚	Degrees
˚C	Degrees Celsius
C$	Canadian dollar
g/t	grams/tonne
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
Km^2	Square Kilometres
kg	kilogram
m	metre
mm	millimetre
mV/V	millivolt per volt
nT	nanotesla
oz/ton	troy ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
µm	microns

Abbreviations:

AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Ag	silver
AR	assessment report
Au	gold
Ca	calcium
CSE	Canadian

Cu	copper
DBA	Doing business as
DDH	diamond drill hole
EM	electromagnetic
FA	fire assay
Fe	Iron
Fe_2O_3	Magnetite
GESTIM	Gestion des titres miniers (Management of mining titles)
GPS	global positioning system
HLEM	horizontal loop EM
IP	induced polarization
IPL	International Plasma Laboratories
ISO	International Standards Organization
K	potassium
Ltd	Limited
M+I	measured and indicated
Ma	million years ago
MERN	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Mo	molybdenum
MoS_2	molybdenum di-sulphide
MRNFQ	Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune du Québec
Mya	Million years ago
MTO	Mineral Titles Online
N	north
NI	National Instruments
Ni	Nickel
NAD-83	North American Datum (1983)
NE	northeast
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NNE	north-northeast
NSR	net smelter return
Pb	lead
P. Geo	Professional Geologist
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QSP	quartz-sericite-pyrite
RQD	Rock-quality designation
SCC	sericite-clay-chlorite
TSX-V	Toronto Stock Exchange – Ventures
TiO_2	Titanium Oxide
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VLF-EM	very low frequency EM
V_2O_5	Vanadium Oxide
W	west
Zn	zinc

3. Reliance on Other Experts

In Section 4.0, the author has relied entirely upon information provided by Archer concerning the terms of their option agreement with Geomap, the terms of the underlying option agreement and the extent of any underlying interests and royalties. In Section 4.0, the author has relied entirely on the MERN website, GESTIM for tenure data (location of claims, ownership and claim status). The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

There has been no additional reliance on other experts to produce this report or the information contained herein.

4. Property Description and Location

The Caster property is in the mountainous Monts Valin area, 150 kilometres north of Saguenay, Quebec. The Property consists of 46 contiguous map designated claims that cover a surface area of 2,559.51 hectares. The property is contained within coordinates 365500 E to 371500 E and 5509700 N to 5516100 N covering NTS map sheets 022E10 and 22E15.

Claim data is summarized in Table 1. All claims were acquired through GESTIM and cover cells whose boundaries are defined by latitudes and longitudes; the cells form a seamless grid without overlap throughout the province (Figure 2). The work is being conducted with the appropriate exploration permits provided by the MERN. The holder is required to carry out assessment work prior to the 60th day preceding the second annual anniversary of the registration (Table 1). Caster property claims were staked using the above-mentioned procedure outlined by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The project lies in an active logging area with surface rights held by one of the companies which operate in the area. The author did not investigate the specific company holding the surface rights, but the portions of the property have been active for forestry within the past 5 years.

The Pessamit territory, more specifically within the Nitassinan of Betsiamites which includes the project area. The Pessamit territory covers an area of 135,000 km^2 and includes 4,000 members of the Innu Nation. The author is not aware of any exploration agreements between Archer and the Innu community.

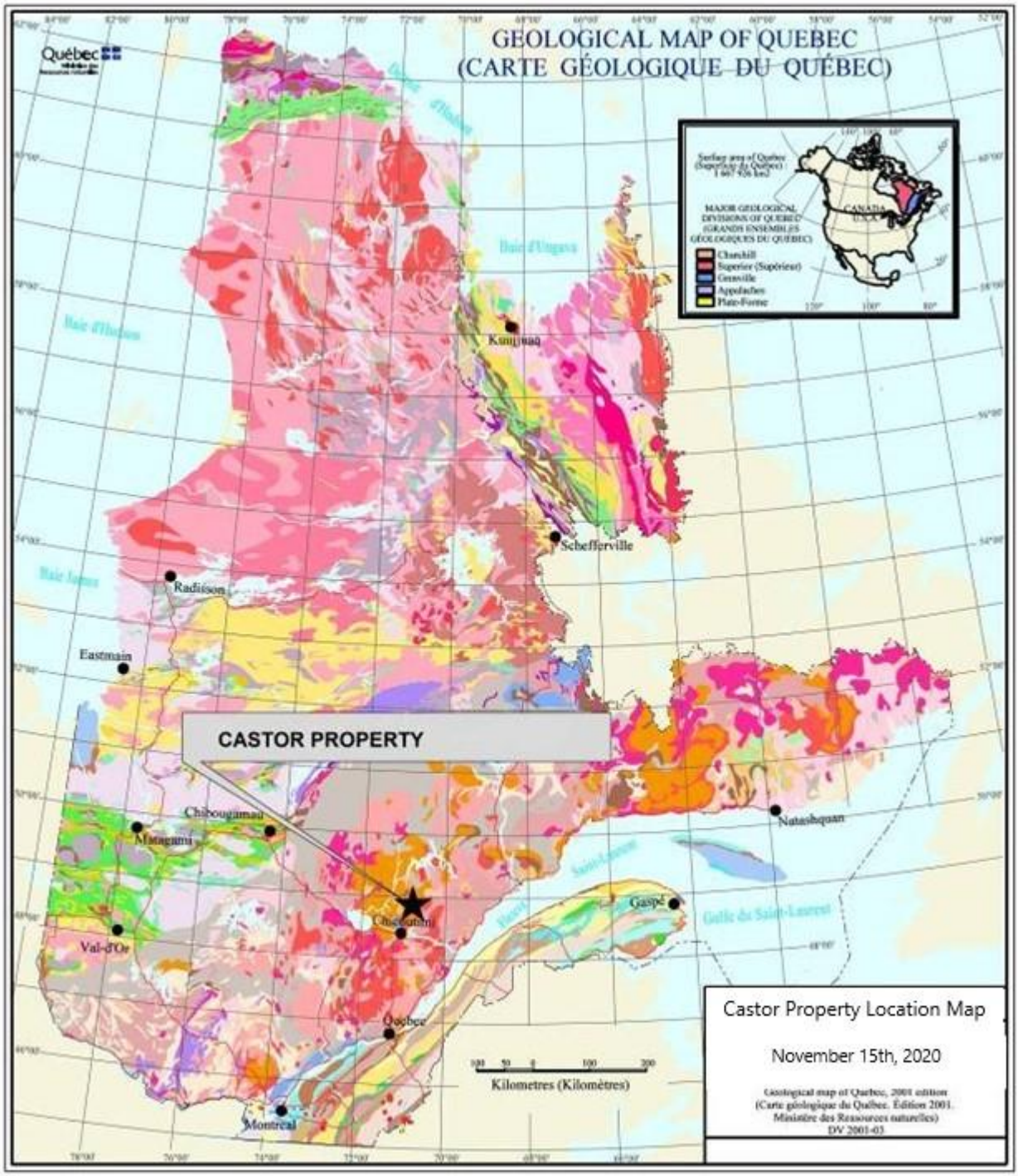

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Regional Location Map

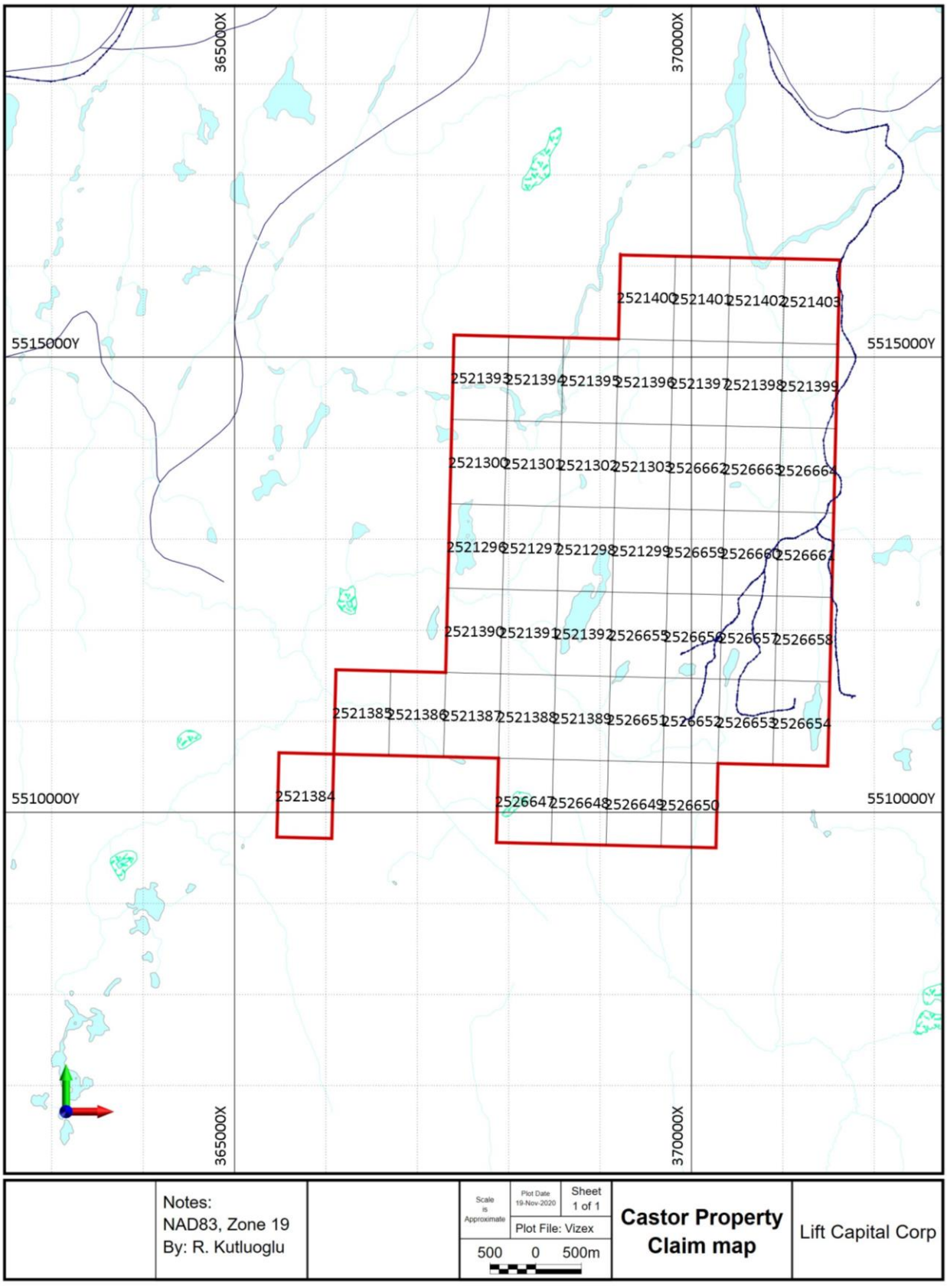

Figure 3: Claim Map

Table 1: Property claims details

Title No	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Titleholder
CDC-2521296	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521297	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521298	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521299	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521300	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521301	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521302	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521303	Active	2018/08/06	2021/08/05	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521384	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.67	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521385	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521386	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521387	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521388	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521389	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521390	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521391	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521392	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521393	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521394	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521395	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521396	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521397	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521398	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521399	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.62	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521400	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.61	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521401	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.61	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521402	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.61	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2521403	Active	2018/08/07	2021/08/06	55.61	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526647	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.67	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526648	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.67	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526649	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.67	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526650	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.67	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526651	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526652	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526653	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526654	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.66	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526655	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada

Title No	Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Titleholder
CDC-2526656	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526657	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526658	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.65	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526659	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526660	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526661	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.64	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526662	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526663	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
CDC-2526664	Active	2018/11/05	2021/11/04	55.63	Afzaal Pirzada
		TOTALS	**46 Claims**	**2559.51 Ha**	

Archer Exploration Corp. (“The Optionee”) entered into an option agreement dated August 1st, 2020 with Geomap Exploration Inc. (“The Optionor”) to acquire a 100% interest on the Property through making cash payments, work commitments and issuing shares of Archer according to the following schedule:

a. Making aggregate payments of $165,000 to the Optionor:
    i. $37,500 within 90 days of the Effective date of the option agreement
    ii. An additional $50,000 on or before the 12 month anniversary of the listing date; and
    iii. An additional $75,000 on or before the 24 moth anniversary of the listing date;
b. Issue and aggregate of 750,000 shares as follows:
    i. 250,000 shares issued on or before the 12 month anniversary of the listing date and
    ii. An additional 500,000 shares on or before the 24 month anniversary of the listing date;
c. Incurring expenditures on the property not less than $420,000 as follows:
    i. $110,000 on or before the 12 month anniversary of the listing date; and
    ii. An additional $300,000 on or before the 24 month anniversary

In addition to these terms, there will be 3% NSR (Net Smelter Returns Royalty) payable to the Optionor. The optionee can repurchase 1% NSR at any time for $1,000,000. Information provided by Archer indicated that Afzaal Pirzada represents Geomap Exploration.

The writer is not aware of any existing environmental liabilities related to the Caster Vanadium Property area. No obvious environmental liabilities were observed during the property visit. As of the date of this report the author is unaware of any valid permits currently in place on the property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1. Accessibility

The Property is part of Lac Paul region and is located ~150 km north of the Town of Saguenay (Figures 1-3). The area immediately surrounding the property is uninhabited, with some cabins located along the routes to the property, but no communities/full time inhabited areas noted past the villages referred to as reference points to access the property. It is possible to access the property with a 4x4 vehicle, or better, by two gravel roads. The existing roads on the property can accommodate flatbed semi-trucks to mobilize heavy equipment. The first route, called "Chemin des passes", begins from the village of Saint-Ludger-de-Milot north of Alma and is ~120km SSW of the property. There are several forestry roads provide access to the Property. An additional access road to the region begins from the village of Falardeau, north of Chicoutimi and 125km south of the property. This road makes the Junction with "path-des-passes" at the SW corner of

NTS 22E/15, with less of the route paved and extending travel times by as much as 45 minutes. There are several lakes on the Property which can be sources of water for future exploration work.

5.2. Physiography and Climate

Comparing data from Bonnard, ~100km north of the property, with the Saguenay River lowlands ~150km South there is not a substantial difference, so one can anticipate conditions to be comparable to either, likely favouring Bonnard due to proximity to the Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers. Winter occurs from the beginning of November to the end of April. Snow precipitation can commence one month earlier in higher elevations of the area. Mean precipitation is 975mm and approximately 300cm of snowfall can be anticipated annually. The maximum elevation on the property is 580m at the north end of the property and the lowest point is 380m located on the western edge of the property. The area is boreal forest, dominated by coniferous trees; the most common are white and black spruces, and pines. Parts of the property are in the regenerating phase after commercial logging. Such regenerating areas have more abundant deciduous trees such as poplar and birch. Large mammals include moose and black bear, with rare forest caribou. Small fur bearing animals include wolf, fox, lynx, mink, marten and beaver among others. The numerous lakes have abundant trout populations.

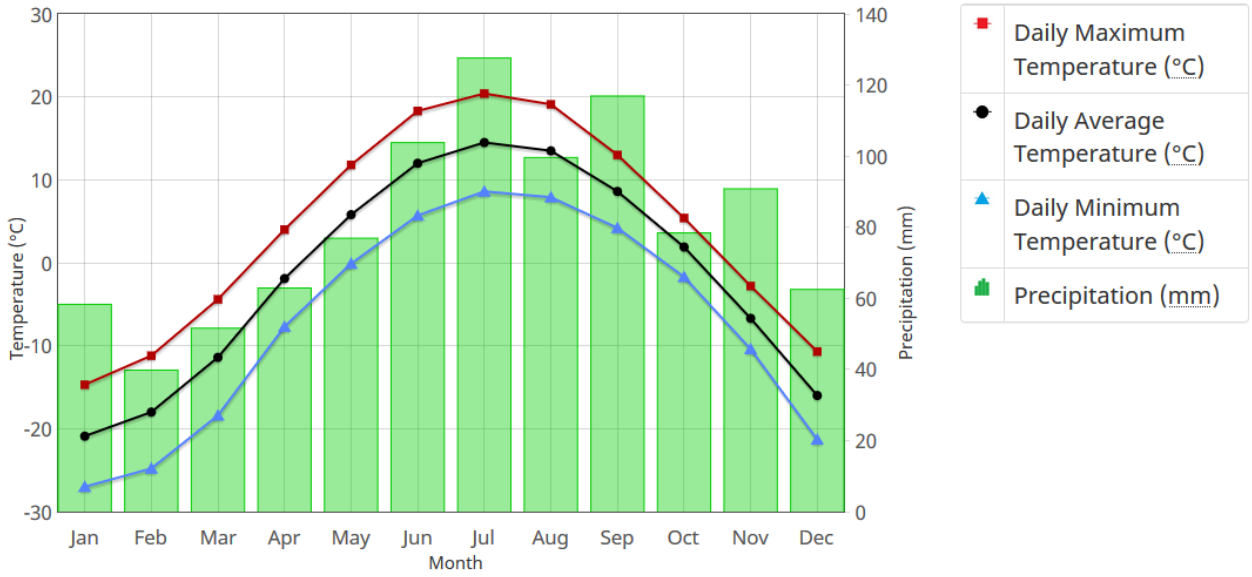

Figure 4: Termperature and Precipitation Graph – Bonnard QC (1981 to 2010)

(https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnProx&txtRadius=200&selCity=&selPark=&txtCentralLatDeg=&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongDeg=&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&optProxType=decimal&txtLatDecDeg=49.7522&txtLongDecDeg=-70.7929&stnID=5893&dispBack=0)

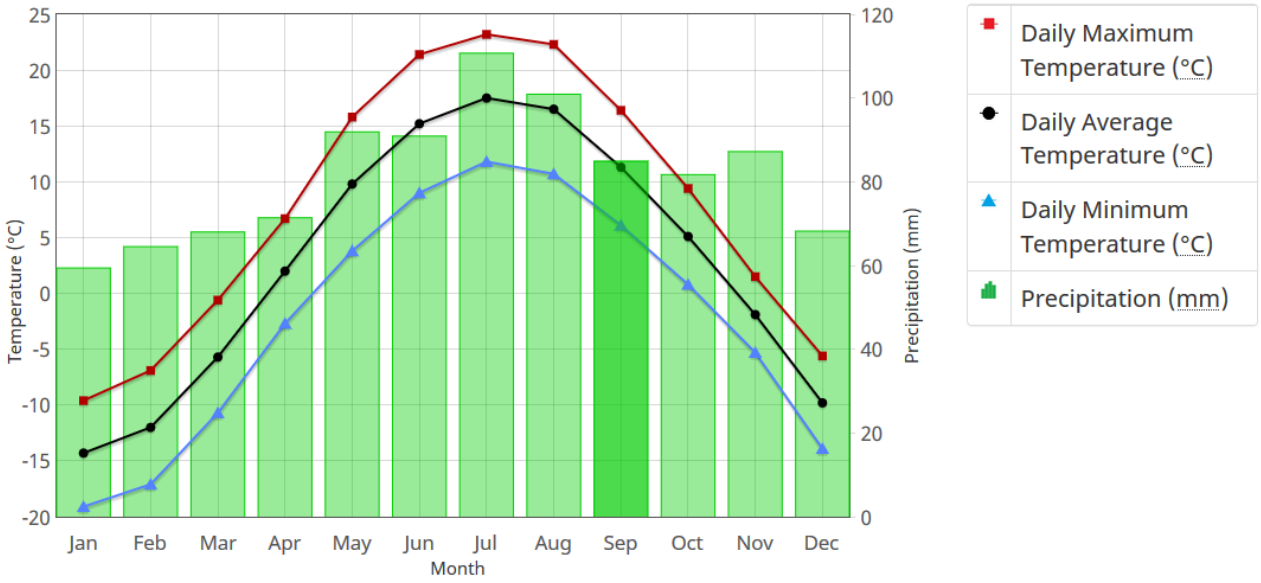

Figure 5: Termperature and Precipitation Graph – Saguenay, QC (1981 to 2010)
(https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnProx&txtRadius=200&selCity=&selPark=&txtCentralLatDeg=&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongDeg=&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&optProxType=decimal&txtLatDecDeg=49.7522&txtLongDecDeg=-70.7929&stnID=5720&dispBack=0)

5.3. Local Resources, Infrastructure

Saguenay is the main city in the region, 150km south of the property. Saguenay is a city with a population of over 140,000 and is 200 kilometres north of Quebec City. This region of Saguenay-Lac Saint Jean has two major waterways – Lac St. Jean and the Saguenay River, as well as many other watercourses and connects to the St. Lawrence seaway. It is bordered by forests and mountainous massifs; the region is a fertile enclave on the Canadian Shield. Saguenay is a resource-based economy, mining and forestry as well as paper and aluminum processing. The city also has several hydro-electric power plants. This is an international seaport which is part of the essential infrastructure of the municipality as it generates several hundred jobs. Rio Tinto, a global leader in aluminum mining and smelting, has operations in the community and at the Saguenay port. Mining, drilling, geological and other exploration services are available in Saguenay; and other specialized services like airborne geophysical surveys can generally be sourced from within Quebec. Several lakes located on the property are good source of water for exploration and mining work, a power line crosses the property in the eastern side.

Rio Tinto also operates the Chutes-des-Passes run-of-river hydroelectric operation 25km to the west of the property, which was installed as a 750MW capacity. Additionally nearby infrastructure includes a dirt airstrip an additional 5km WNW from the dam facility and a Seaplane-aerodrome at Lac Margane, 30km NW of the property and also accessible by road.

The Caster claim group is within other claims to the north and south, there remains limited space open to the east and is currently unstaked to the west. Consideration would need to be given to the forestry company holding surface rights, but there should be ample room to support the necessary infrastructure if the property shows merit to be developed in the future.

6. History

6.1. Early Exploration

Although the area was historically prospected and explored for diversified commodities, including nickel, copper, iron, titanium, vanadium, ornamental stone plus gravel and sand, historic mapping covering this property in greater detail than the government regional maps does not currently exist. Early exploration for iron in this region began in the 1950's-1960's

In 1952 an airborne-magnetometer survey on part of the Lac St-Jean anorthosite massif conducted in 1952 by the Geological Survey of Canada indicated an extensive positive anomaly between the Shipshaw River and its tributary, the La Hache River. This survey expanded interest in exploration for iron and titanium north of the Saguenay River. In the spring of 1953 Crane Co. of Chicago, Illinois undertook 23.25 miles of ground magnetometer survey of part of the Lake St. John Anorthosite Massif in the sector of the La Hache East mineralization. No assays were given (Moyd, 1953).

In 1968, Terra Nova Explorations Ltd. works on the La Hache West prospect, which is located approximately 20km to the northeast. The company undertook 7.5 miles of line cutting and 7 miles of magnetometer surveying (Sultan, 2020). This poorly documented historic work appears to have predominantly been in the area, but not necessarily on the property itself. The government regional sedimentary geochemical surveys does include samples over the property, with geochemical results above background.

6.2. 2018 Exploration

2018 Geomap Exploration Inc. carried out prospecting, geological mapping, sampling and assaying work on the Property. A massive ilmenite outcrop was discovered at coordinates 370000E and 5511800N which was mapped and sampled, surface exposure was traced for approximately 150 m along strike.

The majority of the property area is covered by forest and alluvial deposits of overburden. The outcrops are discontinuous, limited in extent, poorly exposed and permits only a limited understanding of the geology. Two main types of intrusive rocks were identified through previous mapping and observed by the author.

1. Anorthosite/Gabbroic Anorthosite which are slightly to highly weathered with abundant magnetite
2. Gabbro which are slightly weathered and weakly magnetic

6.2.1. Initial Metallurgical Studies

The initial, high-level metallurgical testing which included Davis Tube Testing (DTT) and Specific Gravity (SG) was conducted on three samples. The results are not presented in this report due to a lack of documentation.

6.2.2. 2018 Airborne Geophysical Survey

In December 2018 Géo Solutions Données GDS/Geo Data Solutions GDS Inc. (GDS) conducted a helicopter-borne magnetic survey consisting of 652 line-km over the Property. The survey was conducted with 50m line spacing oriented at 91.4 degrees, with 500m spaced perpendicular tie-lines (for processing and data leveling purposes). The survey results indicate a 2500 m long and over 500 m wide NNE-SSW trending magnetic high in the southeastern portion of the property. (Figure 4). This magnetic anomaly was sampled in detail during 2018 exploration work. A similar but smaller target is located approximately one kilometre to the southwest of this identified target. There are several smaller magnetic bodies which are within the northeastern and southwestern parts of the claim block and the products generated from this survey should be used to further refine the targets and modeling of the property.

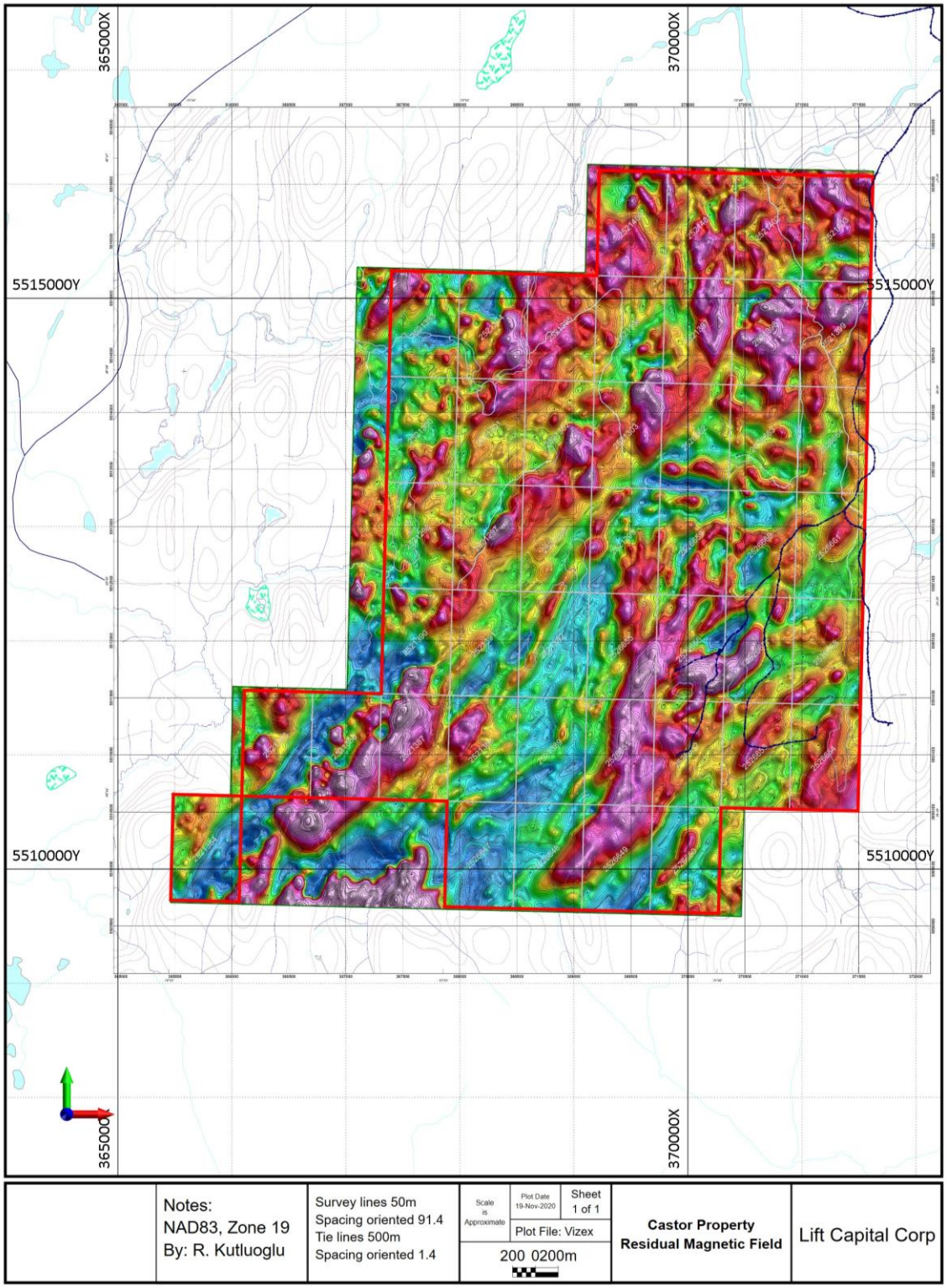

Figure 6: Residual Magnetic Field Intensity

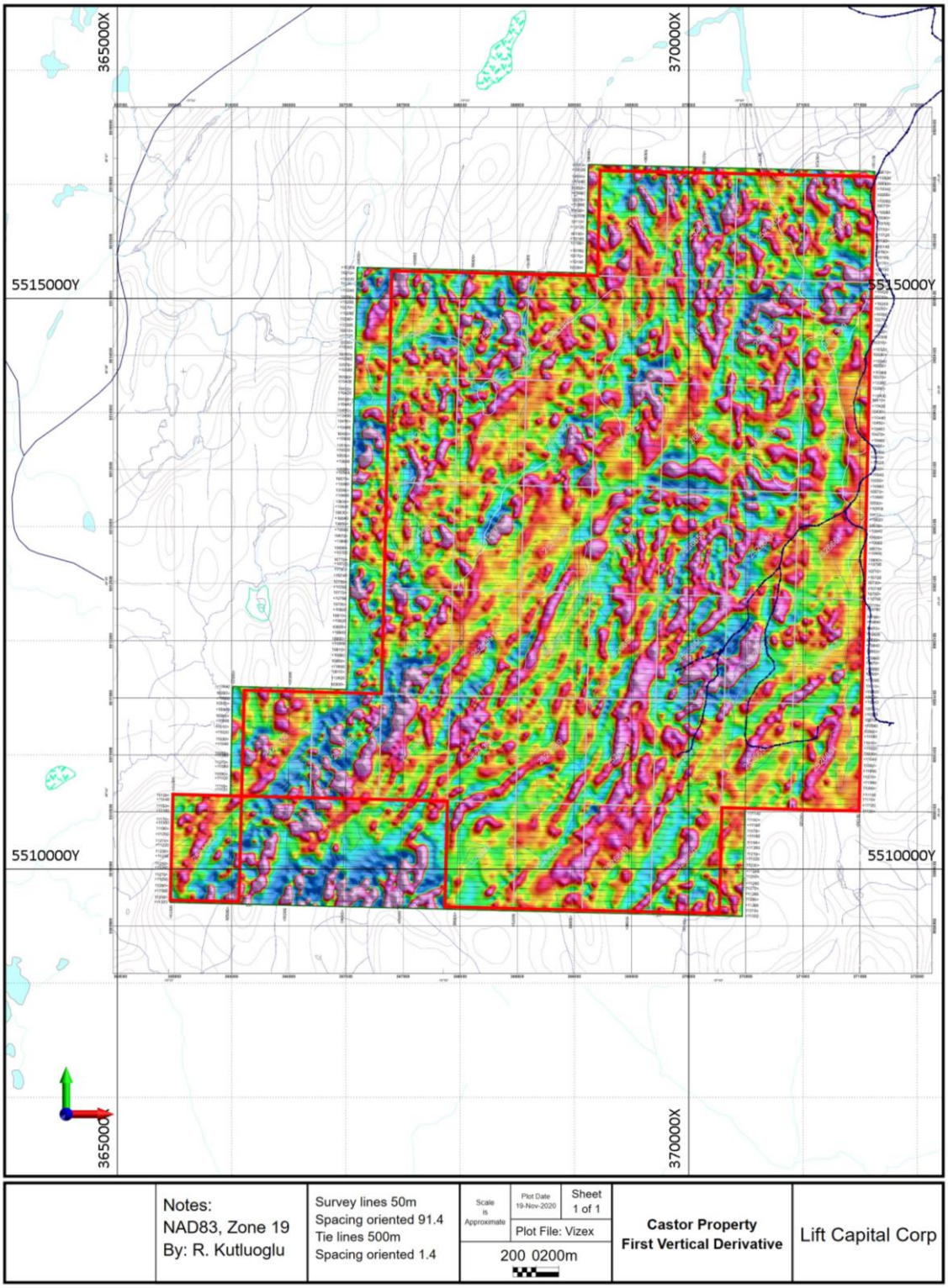

Figure 7: First Vertical Derivative

7. Geological Setting

7.1. Regional Geology

The Property is located in the central part of the Grenville Province, a largely Proterozoic aged geologic province, and occupies a significant portion of northeastern North America (Figures 8 and 9). It is

the result of a Himalayan-type collisional orogen with associated plutonism in crustal rocks. The rocks have been poly-deformed with high grade amphibolite to granulite metamorphism and has undergone deep-level thrust stacking.

Many magmatic events took place within the central Grenville Province from 1510 to 985 Mya (Hébert et al., 2003), of which four events generated anorthositic suites. Approximately at 1330 Mya the labradorite-type at La Blache, the oldest plutonic suite intruded the basement assemblages in the central Grenville. This was followed by a multi-phase labradorite and andesine-type Lac Saint-Jean anorthosite suite (SALSJ) (about 20,000 km2) occurring from 1160-1140 Mya. Later, the andesine-type 1080-1060 MY the Saint-Urbain anorthosite suite was emplaced. The fourth anorthosite event is represented by the 1010-1008 MY andesine-type Labrieville anorthosite suite.

7.1.1.1. Gneiss

Quartzofelspathic Gneiss (Unit M5) has a migmatitic ribbon texture and is marked by alternating layers of quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende. In thin bands, the rock is grainy and its texture is granoblastic, polygonal or interlobed. Quartz (25%) sometimes forms ribbons, plagioclase (15%) is weakly albitized, microcline (35%) is cryptoperthitic. A corrosion effect of plagioclase is often observed with formation of myrmekite. Horrnblende (5-8%) is interstitial, and biotite (15%) is slightly altered to chlorite.

Granulitic Gneiss (Unit M7) is composed of granodioritic or tonalitic to even monzonitic. These are beige to red and pink coloured rocks with coatings of brown colour on surface due to alteration. They are sometimes accompanied by amphibolite. Quartz, feldspars, biotite and hornblende are the main components. The magnetite is present everywhere orthopyroxene is in low quantity, and garnet are rare mainly restricted to shear zones. There is often pegmatitic texture and consists of feldspar and quartz with minor amounts of biotite and magnetite. These gneisses often contain relics of phenocrystals of feldspar, which suggested an igneous origin. Plagioclase (An < 20) is always antiperthitic and generally sericitized while microcline is perthitic. Green hornblende and biotite are variable in quantity and together are less than 20% of the rock. Orthopyroxene (Hypersthene) is sometimes altered in biotite-hornblende and in opaque minerals (magnetite) (RG9905).

Ribbon Grey and Pink Gneiss (M1A (RU)) is mainly exposed in its northeastern part of the Lac Paul region. This gneiss is a migmatitic rock that contains up to 20% Leucosomes of white colour, composed mainly of quartz and plagioclase. The grey part is composed of quartz, plagioclase, biotite and hornblende. Garnet and orthopyroxene are present but less common. The levels of ribbon gneiss alternate with centimetric levels of white or pink pegmatite, granite and pink gneiss, and grey-black amphibolite. The pegmatite usually has big crystals of quartz and feldspar, most often distorted. Granitic gneiss is fine grained and shape usually of thinner levels (> 10 cm) than the other lithologies. The Amphibolite have also a fine grain size and their resistance to erosion makes them come out on the altered surface. The geochemistry of the ribbon gneiss and the amphibolite suggested that these rocks might have a supracrustal origin (RG9905).

Gabbroic Gneiss (M1 (13A)), outcrop north of the rocks of the Anorthositic Suite. It usually is a Leucogabbro with salt and pepper texture, grey on a fresh surface and brownish to greenish on the altered surface. The rock is medium grained. Gabbroic rocks associated with an anorthositic Suite of Lac-Saint-Jean preserved tectonic fabric along regional faults.

7.1.1.2. Anorthosite Suites

The Lac St-Jean Anorthosite Suite (SALSJ) covers an area of over 20,000 km2 and has been emplaced into migmatitic gneisses of the central granulite terrain of the Grenville Province (Figures 6, 7 and 8). The SALSJ is the main intrusive mass in the region and covers more than 40% of the total area. On the basis of new geochronological data, two new anorthositic suites have been discovered within SALSJ: the Anorthositic Suite of Pipmuacan (1082 to 1045 Ma) and the Anorthositic Suite of Valin (1016 to 1008 Ma) defined by Hebert and van Breemen (2005).

The SALSJ is divided in two major facies. The first is represented by the mafic facies to ultramafics and constitutes the bulk of the SALSJ. The second, much less important, corresponds to facies of

intermediary and felsic composition. Mafic and Ultramafic Facies are mainly comprised of anorthosite, leuconorite, norite, troctolite, gabbronorite, olivine gabbro, gabbro, pyroxenite, peridotite, dunnite, magnetite and nelsonite. These lithologies were grouped into eight informal units (mPlsj 1 to 8) where mPlsj 2 and 3 units constitute, by far, the most of SALSJ (Figures 7 and 8).

The mPlsj 1 unit consists mainly of gabbro norite, which may contain thin beds of coronitic leuconorite. Gabbronorite is a lithology frequently associated with anorthositic masses. Gabbronorite is a homogeneous rock, medium grained, brown to greenish and black surface alternating and brownish grey or black on the fresh surface. It contains less than 50% coronitic orthopyroxene. Large pyroxene crystals often form parallel to foliation. The mPlsj1 unit covers majority of the Caster Property and is found mainly in its central, eastern and southern part (Figure 8).

The mPlsj 2 unit is the largest of the SALSJ. It consists of anorthosite and leuconorite, a plagioclase of labradorite, light purple, light grey or bluish type, consists mainly of orthopyroxene (10-35%), with hornblende and biotite. There are also rare occurrences of norite, gabbro, gabbronorite, pyroxenite. Anorthosite is the most common rock and is composed of more than 90% plagioclase, whose crystal size varies from a few centimeters to tens of centimeters, and less than 10% orthopyroxene. Primary bedding is easily recognized in anorthosites and leuconorite. Individual beds have a thickness ranging from a few dozen centimetres to 2 - 3 meters. This unit is exposed to the southwest side of the Property.

The mPlsj 3 unit differs from the previous unit by a much higher proportion of leuconorite (70%) and subordinate anorthosite (30%). In addition, these rocks are composed of andesine-type plagioclase in contrast to the unit mPlsj2 (labradorite). The mPlsj3 unit also has leucotroctolites which are, in fact, leuconorite to olivine. They form very thin beds in leuconorite and norites. It is in the unit mPlsj3 that ultramafic lithologies are most frequently encountered, as well as the mineralization of magnetite and nelsonite. These rocks frequently contain concentrations of iron oxides, vanadium, titanium and apatite.

Magnetite in the mPlsj 3 unit occurs in the form of massive beds or breccias consisting of titaniferous magnetite, ilmenite and apatite. In massive form, these minerals are medium to fine grained. In breccias, on the other hand, they are often coarse grained and form coatings on fragments of anorthosite, leuconorite and norite as well as crystals or fragments of plagioclase and pyroxene. Nelsonite is a rock composed mainly of ilmenite and apatite and a little magnetite. Ilmenite is grey-black and dark while apatite can be white, yellowish or greenish in colour.

The mPlsj 4 unit is mainly found in the southwestern part of the Lac Paul region outside the Property area. It consists mainly of leuconorite with or without gabbro, accompanied by norite and a little diorite. There are sometimes enclaves of anorthosite.

The mPlsj 5 unit is found in the eastern part of the region, outside the Property area and forms a small mass of olivine gabbro. This gabbro contains up to 35% olivine with a little orthopyroxene and amphibole of ferromagnesian composition. Thin beds of dunnite and peridotite with iron oxides, titanium and apatite are also observed.

The mPlsj 6 unit, forms a large mass northwest of the Pipmuacan reservoir. This is mainly comprised of gabbro and is late facies of the SALSJ. It is massive, medium grained, salt and pepper texture, and composes mainly of clinopyroxene type augite a ferro-augite and a little orthopyroxene. At some places, enclaves of anorthosite, leuconorite, gabbro, pyroxenite and oxide-enriched rocks are observed.

The mPlsj 7 unit corresponds to a breccia zone of magmatic origin that emerges a few kilometers west of the northern part of Lake Pamouscachiou outside to the south of the Caster Property. This breccia is made up of angular fragments of anorthosite, leuconorite, gabbronorite and melanorite in a leuconorite matrix. Following the specific study of this breccia, Michaud (2002) proposes that the origin of this breccia is due to the presence of a magma chamber formed inside levels of leuconorite already consolidated.

The mPlsj 8 unit corresponds to a gabbroic enclave of calcsilicate rocks and marble transcribed by Gervais (1993) near Lac de Aigles in the southwestern part of the region. These enclaves can reach a length of 10 meters and come from the supracrustal Sequence of Saint-Onge which is nearby (RG200901).

7.1.1.3. Granites

There are several granites in the region out of which the Granite de La Carpe (mPcar) is located in the north-central part of the Lac Paul region (Figure 7), to the west of the Caster Property. Van Breemen (2009) obtained an age of 1028 Ma from a granite piece from an exhumed chip along the Lake Paul's Rift. This intrusion is made up of granite and monzonite more or less quartzitic with some metric levels of gabbroic diorite. The presence of hypersthene, partially or entirely transform in hornblende and biotite, suggests that these rocks were originally charnokitic. Granite is medium grained, pink beige on alteration surface and pink on a fresh surface. Monzonite is homogeneous, medium grained, buff brown on alternating surface and brown beige with greenish on a fresh surface. Gabbroic diorite is black, fine grained and contains, here and there, phenocrysts of potassium feldspar. These crystals are however more abundant near contact with granite or a monzonite, which suggests a comagmatic affinity. The Granite de La Carpe also has anorthosite enclaves belonging to the SALSJ (RG200901).

7.2. Structure

The Pipmuacan reservoir region consists of rocks that have been affected by pre-Grenville, syn-Grenville and post-Grenville structures. The pre-Grenvillian structures are found within the region's ancient gneissic complexes as well as in supracrustal sequences. They are represented by ribboning of varying nature, and by a well-developed gneissosity which was subsequently affected by overlapping of younger structures. The main Grenvillian structural phenomena are marked by large NE-SW deformation corridors, the NNE-SSW regional faults and the folding. The NNE-SSW trending regional faults usually show a sinistral movement. They intersect NE-SW trending structural corridors and cause highly importing echelons. Some NNE-SSW faults have favoured creation of NE-SW structural zones and emplacement of various plutons. At regional scale, significant variations in the intensity of folding occurs between the west and east domains. In the western domain, no Grenville folding is observed while in the eastern area, the folds are numerous. In this area, there are large antiform structures and synforms of N-S and NE-SW direction. The folding of primary bedding in the anorthositic suites of the region is rarely observable due to the competence of these rocks. In gneissic complexes, one recognizes the ancient E-W gneissosity which was strongly folded during the Grenville orogeny.

At the local scale, two major NE-SW and NNE-SSW oriented fault systems (Figure 7) are considered to have facilitated the emplacement of anorthositic rocks and numerous intermediate felsic plutons. Areas with NE-SW deformation are located on the southeastern and northwestern edges of the SALSJ and the associated Zone of Pipmuacan which lies between two structures. The NNE-SSW faults move in echelon NE-SW deformation zones with a generally sinistral movement (Figure 7).

7.3. Local and Property Geology

The Lac St-Jean and Saguenay geology was first documented and described by Laurin and Sharma under 1965-1967 Grenville Project (Laurin & Sharma, 1972 and 1975) at the scale 1:250,000 that was later compiled by Avramtchem and Piché (1980). In 2000, Quebec Geological Survey published geological report on Lac Paul region covering NTS map 22E15 (MERN publication RG9905). In 2009, Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MERN) published another geological report at 1:250,000 Scale on map sheet 22E which synthesized geology of Pipmuacan Region (Hebert, Breemen, and Claudieux 2009, RG2009-01). This publication describes major types of gneisses and anorthosite suites of the property and surrounding areas (Figures 7 and 8).

The Anorthosite/Gabbroic and Anorthosite appears as weathered in various shades of brown (light brown, reddish brown, dark brown). The fresh colors include medium to dark gray, brownish gray and light brown. Magnetite commonly in disseminated form and occasionally as small lenses is most common in this rock type. Plagioclase feldspar, ilmenite, apatite and pyroxene were noted in places.

The Gabbros are generally light to rusty brown on weathered surfaces, light to dark gray and brownish gray on fresh surfaces. The rock is generally weakly magnetic. Medium to coarse grained Plagioclase feldspar, and pyroxene are principal minerals.

7.4. Mineralization

As observed in the Property outcrops the main mineralized horizons occur as massive oxide constituted visually of magnetite (37-70%), ilmenite (20-44%) and hercynite (5-12%). The ilmenite is coarsely granoblastic with no exsolution lamellae. The hercynite and vanadium oxide appear to be constrained to the magnetite. Detailed petrographic studies are needed for a better characterization. Field observations indicate magnetite occurs in the form of massive beds or breccias consisting of titaniferous magnetite, ilmenite and apatite. In massive form, these minerals are medium to fine grained. In breccias, they are described as coarse grained and form coatings on fragments of anorthosite, leuconorite and norite as well as crystals or fragments of plagioclase and pyroxene. Only minor small crackle breccia were observed in outcrop (cm scale) during the site visit.

Regionally, there are several showings of nickel-copper, iron, titanium and apatite. There is also a wollastonite deposit associated with the supracrustal Sequence of Saint-Onge. Some granite intrusions and anorthosite rocks are also favourable for architectural stone.

Iron and titanium oxide mineralization occurs within all Grenville anorthosite suites. Magnetite and ilmenite are found in the labradorite-type, while hema-ilmenite and magnetite are associated with the andesine-type. Other Fe-Ti mineralization are associated to the Labradorite anorthosite suite (Corriveau et al. 2007, Hébert et al. 2005), the Lac St. Jean anorthosite suite (SALSJ) and the Rivière au Tonnerre anorthosite (Gobeil et al., 2003). Caster Property is a part of SALSJ where phosphate mineralization (specifically apatite) is also associated with the Fe-Ti oxides.

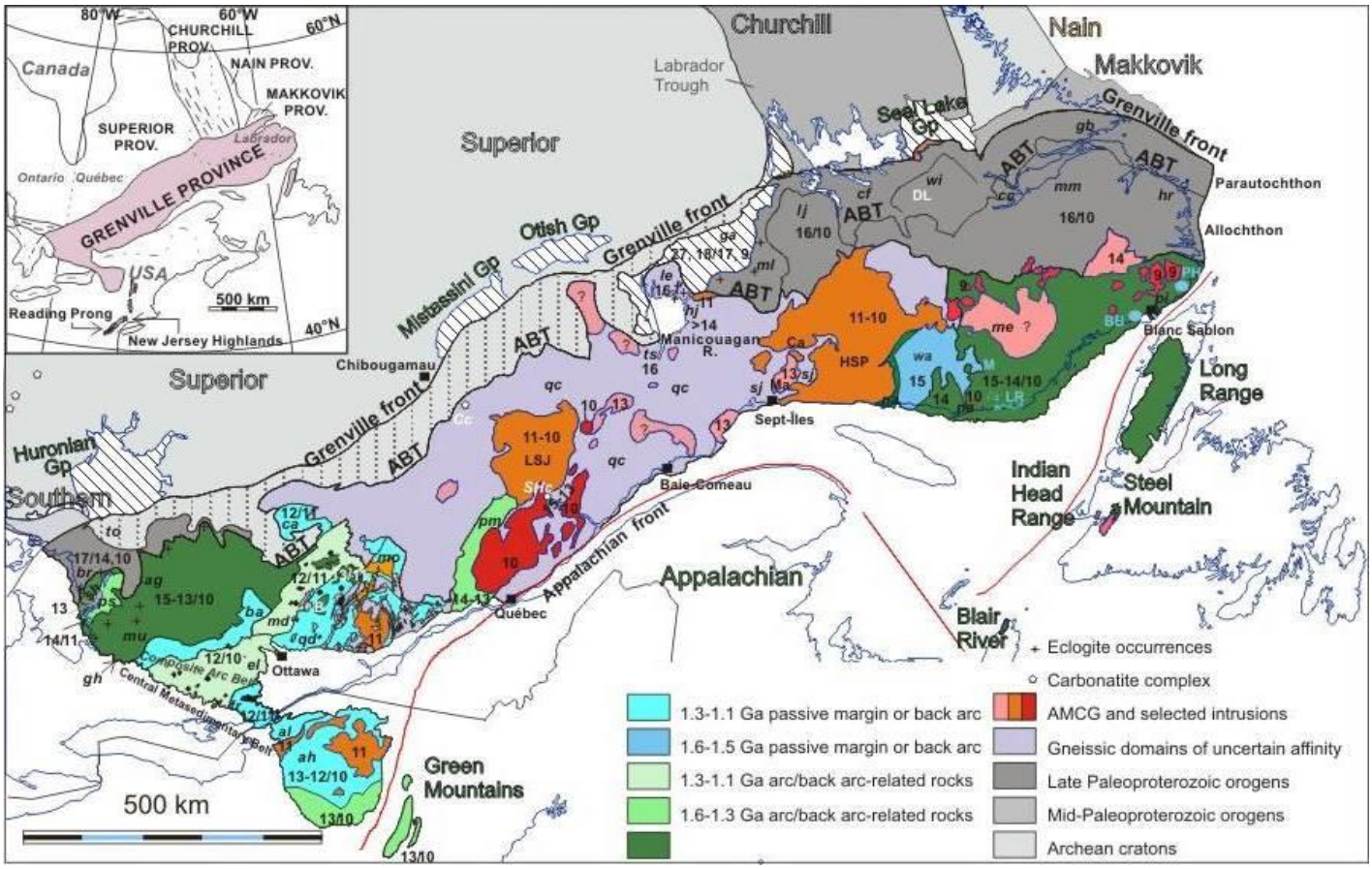

Figure 8: Geological Map of the Grenville Province (Corriveau, L., et al., 2007)

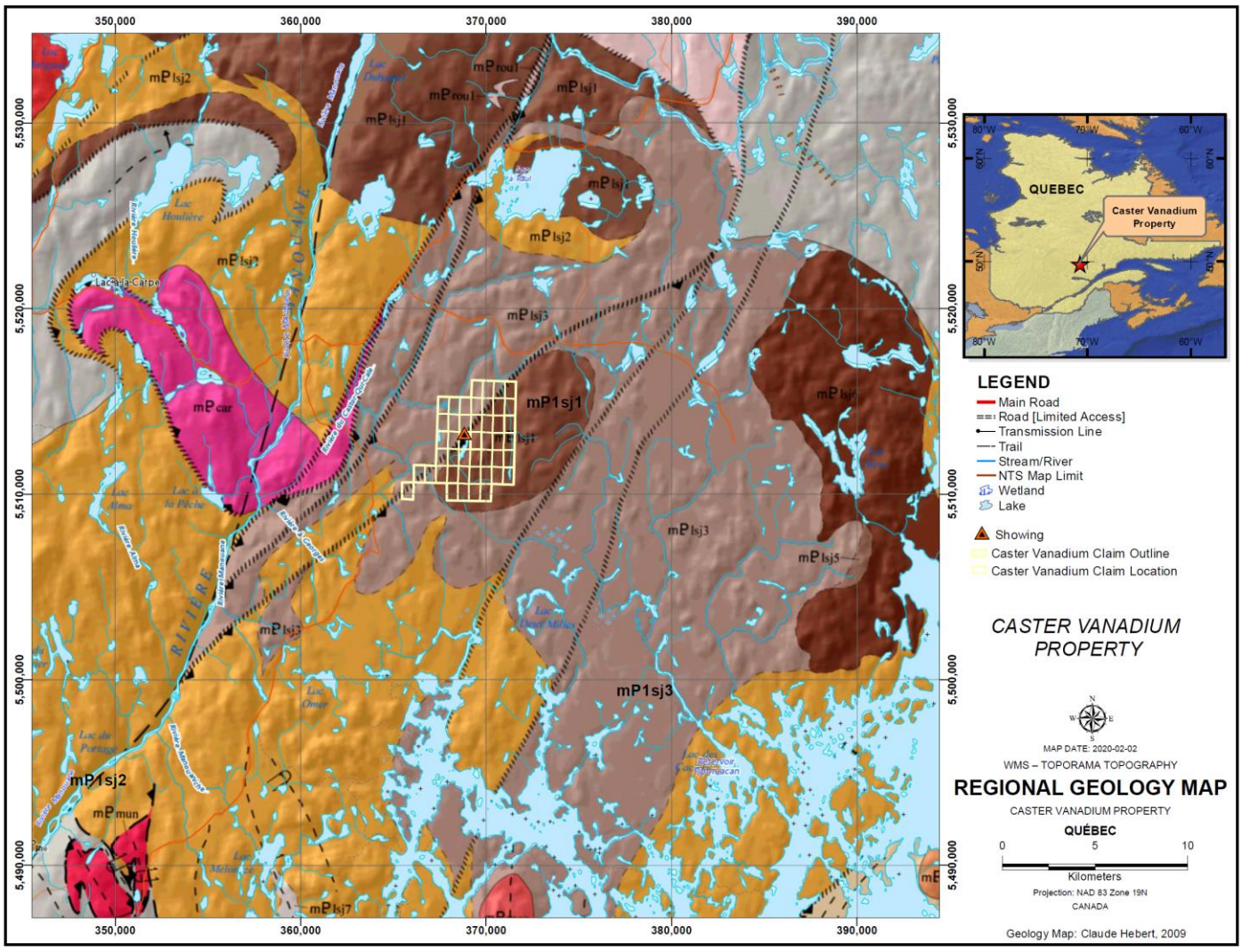

Figure 9: Regional Geological Map

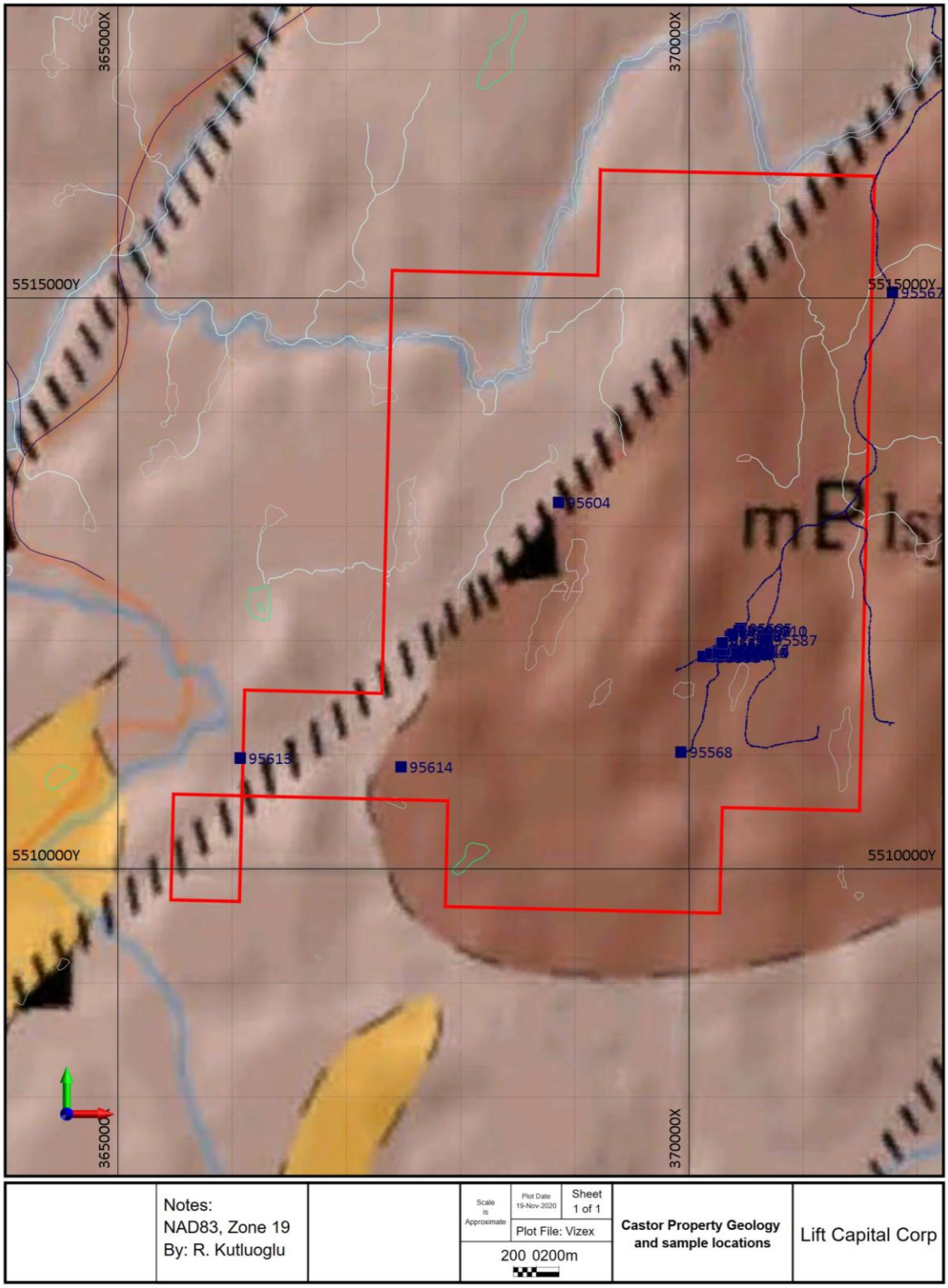

Figure 10: Property Geology with Sample Locations

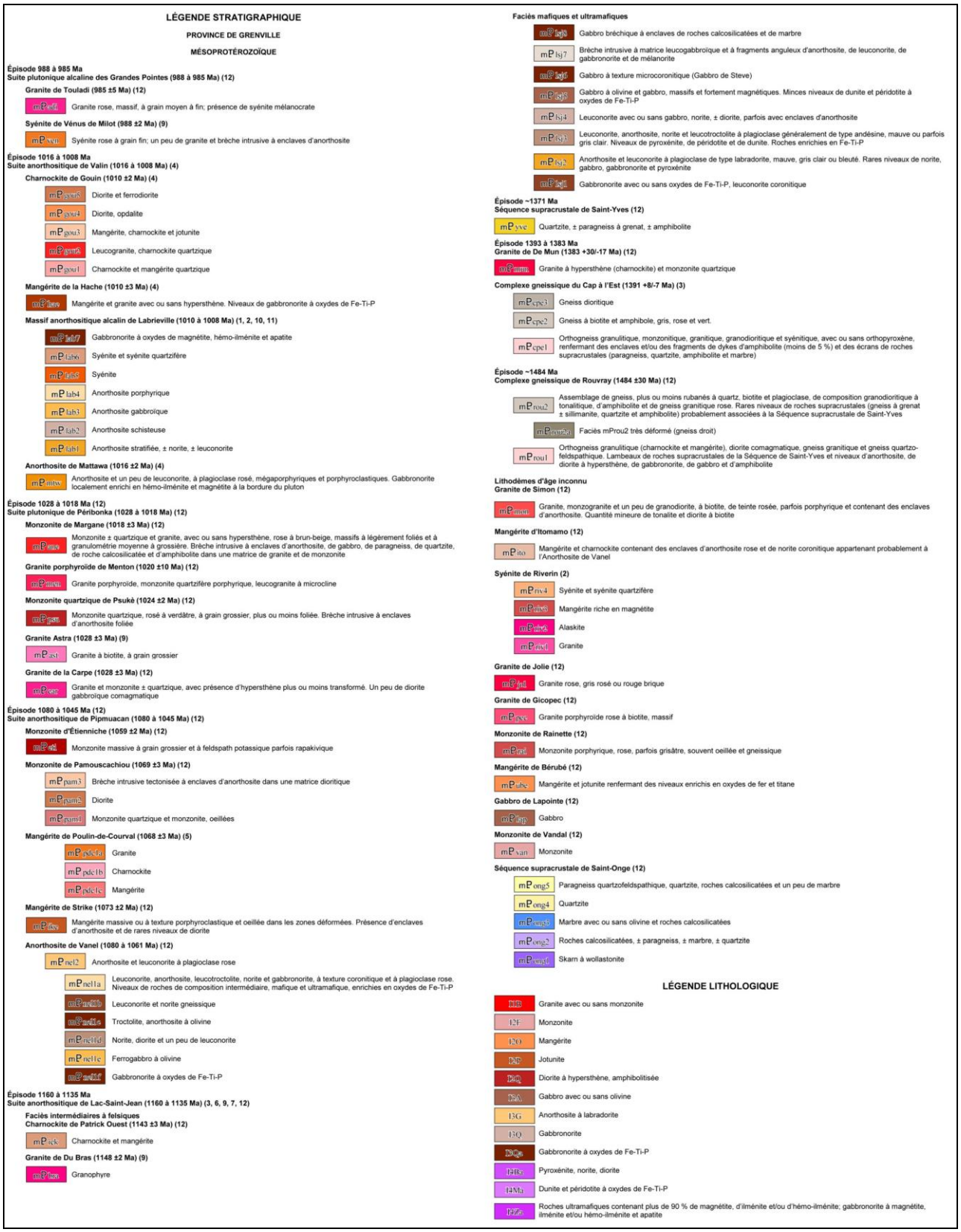

Figure 11: Geologic Legend Grenville Province.

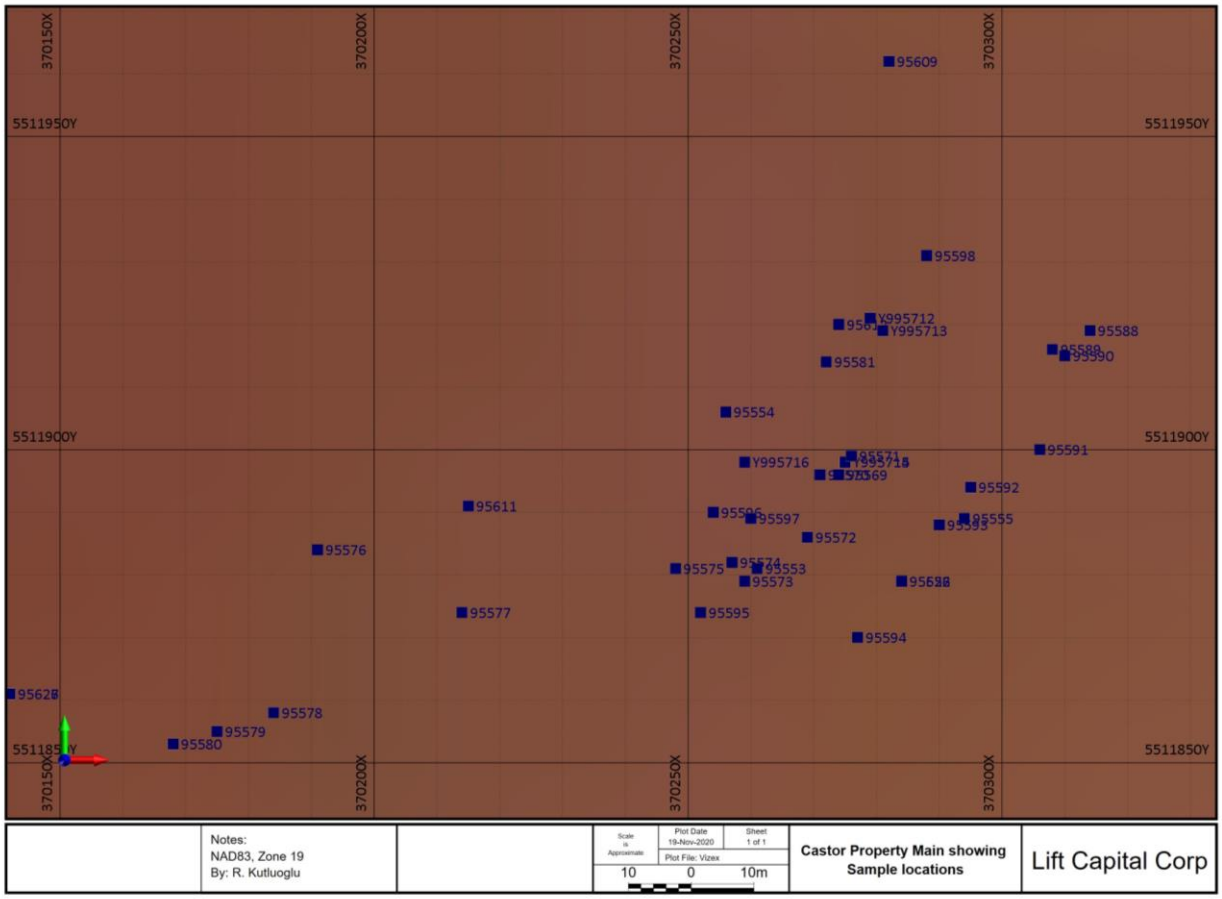

Figure 12: Main showing sample locations

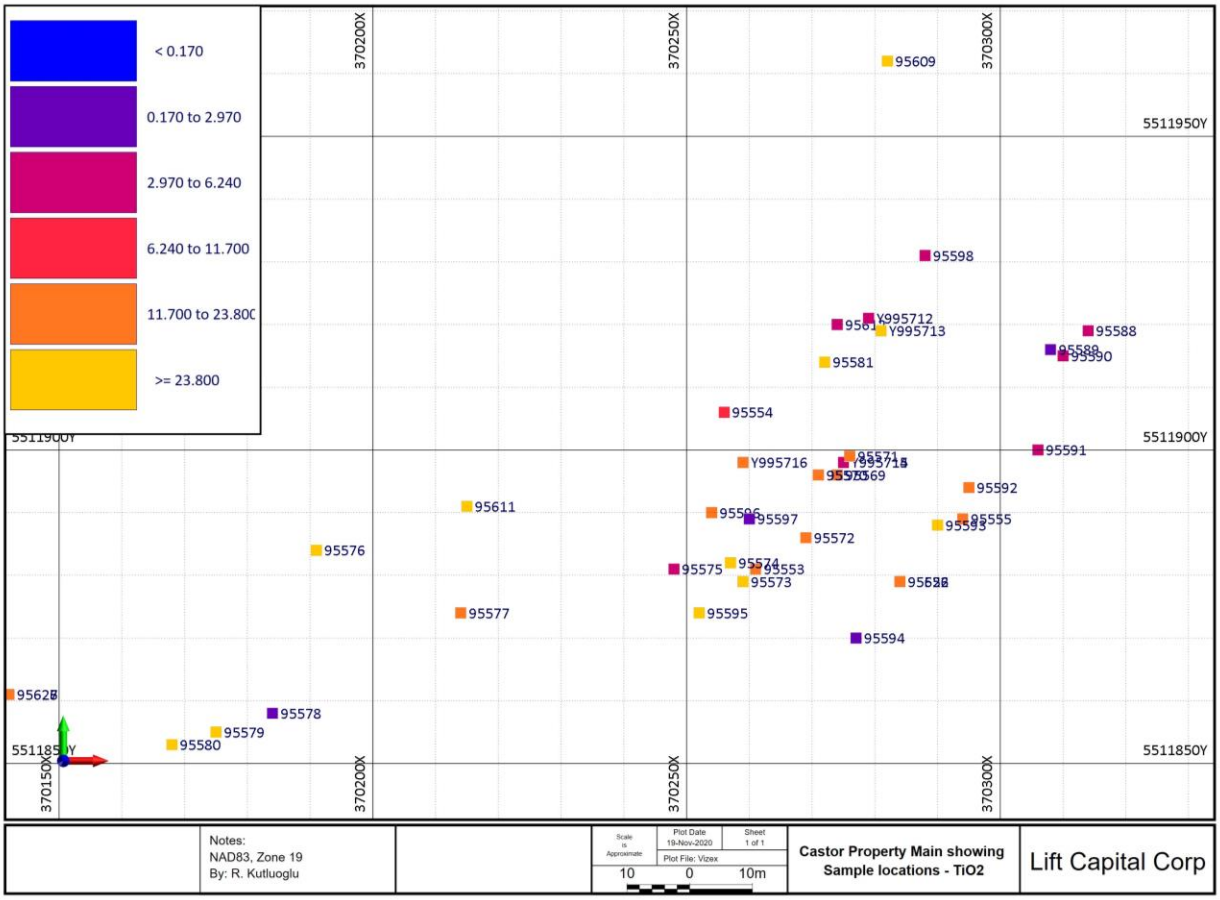

Figure 13: Main showing sample locations and TiO_2 Results

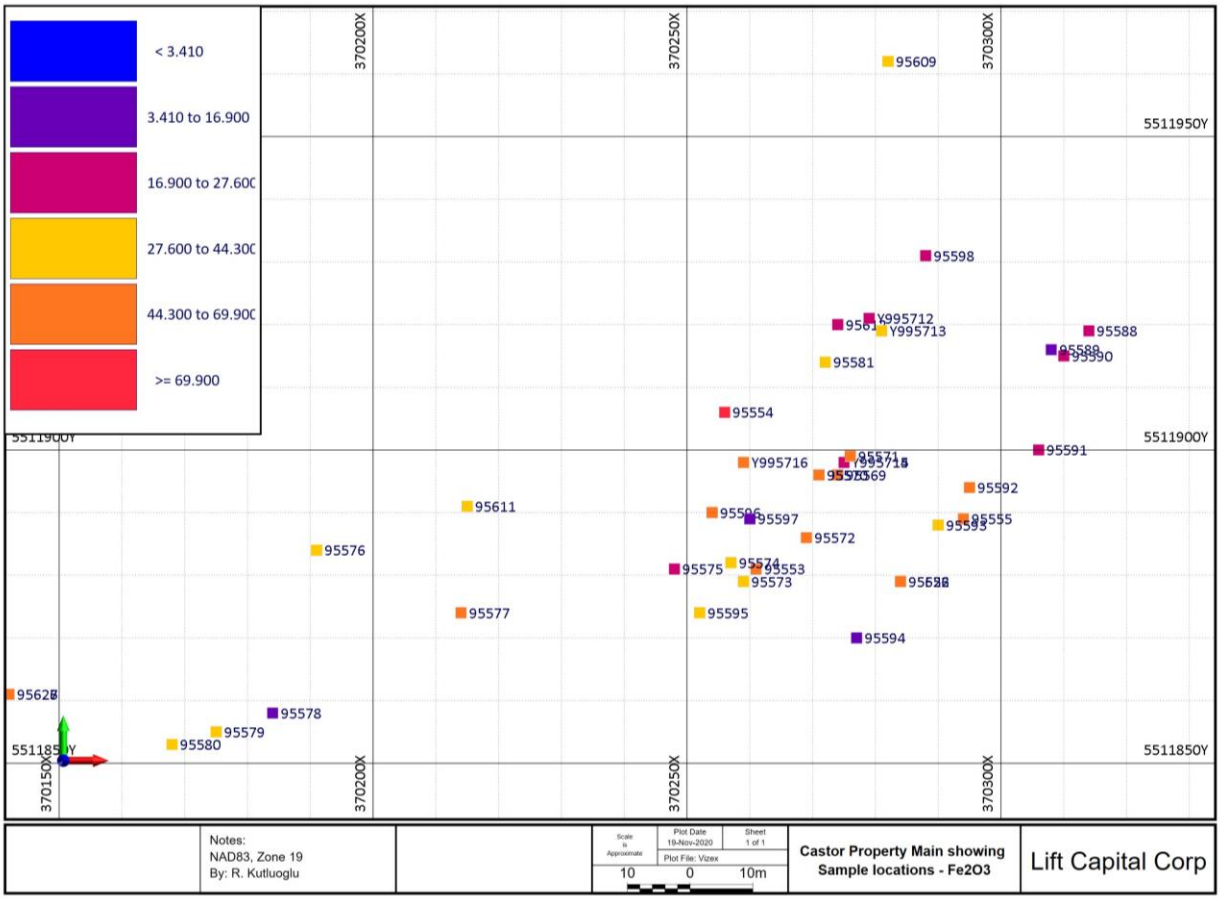

Figure 14: Main showing sample locations and Fe_2O_3 Results

8. Deposit Types

Magnetite ilmenite mineralization for vanadium-titanium-iron (V-Ti-Fe) is related to anorthosite-ferrodiorite type of deposition. These bodies are partly generated by igneous processes and partly by tectonic or diapiric processes. The anorthosite massifs are accompanied by ferrodiorites, ferrogabbros, and charnockites.

The anorthosite plagioclase varies in composition from andesine to labradorite. Ti-Fe-V bearing oxide minerals include ilmenite, magnetite, hematite, ulvospinel and minor rutile. The presence or absence of ilmenite as separate single crystals relatively free of intergrowths is the key feature determining the economic value of a deposit. In general, TiO2 present in magnetite solid solution or as fine intergrowths in magnetite is considered valueless, whereas V2O5 is associated with magnetite.

The Lac St. Jean anorthosite complex is a labradorite-type to locally andesine-type anorthosite massif having a narrow age ranges of 1,700 to 900 MY (Force 1991). These massifs are generally accompanied by ferrodiorites, ferrogabbros and charnockites. Studies of the Ti-Fe-V-P mineral occurrences in the Grenville Province has shown that (I) apatite-bearing rocks are related to andesine-type anorthosites, (II) titaniferous magnetite is restricted to labradorite-type anorthosites, and (III) hema-ilmenite occurs only in andesine-type anorthosite and associated oxide-apatite-rich gabbronorites and nelsonites (Hébert et al., 2005).

Known mineralized occurrences in the Caster property are titaniferous magnetite associated to labradorite-anorthosite. Nelsonite with oxides and apatite is known in the La Hache monzonite, and possible hema-ilmenite associated to andesine-anorthosite needs also to be considered.

Deposits related to anorthosite-ferrodiorite massifs are of two types. In the first type, the deposits are true igneous rocks formed from titanium-rich liquids. In the second type, high-temperature metasomatism between igneous rocks and titanium-bearing wall rocks formed the deposits. The geological setting of the two types of deposit is similar, and sometimes, as at the Roseland occurrences in Virginia, the two types are present in the same district but did not form at the same time (Force, 1991).

Involved genetic processes for various ilmenite deposits have been compared with those of another ilmenite district in the Grenville province, the Lac Tio deposit north of Havre-Saint-Pierre, on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is a massive, coarse grained, sub-horizontal igneous sheet more than 60 m thick hosted in andesine-anorthosite. The Lac Tio is the largest massive ilmenite deposit, in the world.

Most of the ilmenite deposits have been discovered by field exploration, but hidden extensions of magmatic ilmenite deposits are commonly found using aeromagnetic surveys. However, it must be considered that deposits contain ilmenite that is of a stoichiometric composition or is intergrown with hematite. Magnetite may be present only in the less attractive bodies, often in ferrodiorites. Therefore, within an area of magmatic ilmenite occurrence, all anomalies should be checked regardless of amplitude.

9. Exploration

The last meaningful exploration program conducted on the property was in 2018. The author did not notice any disturbances or exposures not mentioned in previous reports. The author took 6 check-samples in and around historic sampling, these samples are described in the table below. The one day site visit did give added perspective to the mineralization style at the property. In particular it was noted that the magnetite and illmentite appeared more as lenses or more massive along quartz vein contacts. Channel sampling will help present a less biased assessment of mineralization on the property, but visually there is clearly zonation between massive ilmenite-magnetite and anorthosite.

Table 2: Sample Description & Analyses

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Fe2O3 %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	V2O5 %	V ppm	Sample Type	Description
Y995711	370435	5512085	483	23.3	2.15	0.26	0.0515	289	subcrop	same area as Y995710, large insitu angular but not outcrop, qtz vn frags and lots of angular similar compositional fragments. rusty atz, apatite w/mag rich vn salvages, bi and px
Y995712	370279	5511921	491	24.9	4.05	0.61	0.0894	501	subcrop	select sample of magnetite-qtz vein, essentially Y995711 material from different spot in the subcrop
Y995713	370281	5511919	488	33.8	3.09	0.43	0.0610	342	Subcrop	f.grain, green, massive, wk gossans, weak locally moderately magnetic, blk mag disseminated, rather than the veins in previous samples
Y995714	370275	5511898	482	62.3	17.4	0.18	0.4391	2460	outcrop	magnetite-qtz vein material m.grain in gossanous anorthosite, 320/60 sampled very near 95569
Y995715	370275	5511898	482	20.9	5.98	0.33	0.1483	831	outcrop	O/c surrounding lens/vein of magnetite material
Y995716	370259	5511898	482	61.6	17.15	0.07	0.4820	2700	outcrop	massive magnetite lenses in o/c gossans (Jar, Lim) on fracture planes

Sampling conducted produced results in line with previous sampling at the same location with variation within expected variation due to different parts of the outcrop where sample could be attained. The results seem reasonable but the author was not provide assay certificates from an accredited lab and all results prior to 2020 were only provided to the author as an ArcGIS format file and therefore the reader is cautioned that these samples provide an indication of the mineral potential, in line with sampling conducted by the author but are of a lower confidence level and therefore have only been presented in a thematic map

format. Samples presented in Table 3 were taken by the author and are representative samples of the observed mineralization on the property.

Figure 15: Massive ilmenite-magneite, piece is 5cm across

10. Drilling

There has been no known drilling carried out on the property to date.

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

6 samples were taken by the author and sent to ALS Global's Val D'Or Geochemistry Laboratory. These samples were also pulverized, to 75µm and then analyzed using MC-ICP61 for ICP-MS results and MC-ICP06 to get whole rock characterization of the material. The samples placed in plastic sample bags with identifying Tyvek tags provided by the lab to identify each sample. The sample bags were then individually sealed and then sealed with work order in a "rice sack" and shipped via Canada Post to the lab. Upon receipt there was no indication that any of the samples had been tampered with.

The analytical protocols used at ALS Chemex were the ME-ICP61 for Trace Elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn); ME-ICP06 for Major Elements as Oxides Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, V_2O_5 (Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, MnO, Na_2O, SiO_2 and SrO); Loss on Ignition (LOI's) at 1,000°C; TOT-ICP06 for Total Calculations of Major Elements.

All samples received at ALS Minerals were digitally inventoried using a bar-code and then weighed. Samples having excess humidity were dried. Sample material was crushed in a jaw and/or roll crusher to 70% passing 9 mesh. The crushed material was split with a rifle splitter to obtain a 250 g sub-sample which was then pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh using a single component (flying disk) or a two component (ring and puck) ring mill.

It is the author's opinion that sampling procedures, sample security and laboratory's handling of material used was sufficient and reliable and the results are representative of the material found on the property.

12. Data Verification

The author has been provided an historic draft report (with analysis of previous authors). The author reviewed this document and associated ArcGIS file containing sample results. The geochemical values as presented appear a reasonable representation of the material based on the returned values from the author's sampling and therefore can be utilized as a representative characterizing dataset for the mineralization on the property to direct further exploration.

The program and nature of the work was too small to undertake a fulsome QAQC program in the field/sampling each showing to meet a valid statistical rigour. This may be an item of consideration in future programs but the author will defer to the future crews to determine their best path forward. The 6 samples are representative of the mineralization described and was as anticipated prior to arrival to investigate the outcrops they were taken from. Additional sampling, even in the main area is encouraged and greater care be taken with documentation of results and corroborating documentation from a certified lab. Attention to detail and complete data integrity is strongly encouraged as this project receives more attention and the dataset grows.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

An internal draft document provided to the author by Archer indicates that the vendor conducted Davis Tube Testing and specific gravity testing. These were of an initial high-level nature appropriate to an early-stage exploration program, but no corroborating documentation was provided from the lab in the form of a lab authored and signed memo, nor assay certificates. Work should be continued on studying the characteristics of these rocks and possible processes for extraction.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates on the Caster Property

15. Adjacent Properties

Arianne Phosphate Inc. hold the claims to the immediate north, south and to the east of the Caster property, known as the "Lac a Paul" project. Their project contains mineral resources and reserves contained in a feasibility study, titled "Feasibility Study to Produce 3Mtpy of High Purity Apatite Concentrate at the La a Paul Project, Quebec, Canada NI 43-101 Technical Report", which has an effective date of October 24th, 2013. Using a P_2O_5 cut-off grade of 3.5%, the report defines proven and probable reserves of 472.09Mt of 6.88% P_2O_5. The author has not verified the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

16. Other Relevant Data and Information

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

17. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Caster property has prospective geology for additional Ti-Fe-V and possibly phosphate mineralization. The underlying anorthosite gabbroic rocks of Grenville Geological Province have many other examples throughout the geologic province and previous endeavours have identified ilmenite showings in the rocks on the property. The field program in 2018 discovered an outcrop containing massive ilmenite which has been traced for approximately 150 m along strike.

The mineralization identified thus far appears to potentially be a result of some internal geometry, be it structurally controlled or remobilization concentrating the minerals in local sweats. The project needs additional geological mapping and sampling (trenching/channel sampling and likely drilling). Metallurgical

testing to commercially separate iron, titanium and vanadium is another factor which may potentially impact the project.

18. Recommendations

18.1. Program

The author believes the Caster property has sufficient merit to justify further exploration. Based on the effectiveness of the geophysics in delineating the magnetic signatures of known mineralization on the property to characterize prospective additional targets and a lack of consistent outcrop on the property, further processing and target identification followed by trenching is the author's recommended coarse of action. The Northeast trending magnetic anomalies are the trenching targets and access at the NE end of the claim group is favourable for easy access and what be areas of limited overburden. The trenching work should involve stripping perpendicularly across these targets and channel sampled to characterize size and nature of mineralization where identified in trench.

18.2. Budget

The program would consist of further processing of the geophysical data, potentially some inversion modeling can help estimate depth to mineralization within the corridor and increase the chance of success in finding mineralized outcrop in the trenching targets. With several prospective trenching locations identified from the geophysics, a 3 person crew, consisting of a geologist, a geotechnical assistant and an excavator operator should conduct a program to systematically trench, map and channel sample and therefore characterize the magnetic corridor. This program would seek to expose 500m x 1m bedrock in trench and has an estimated budget of $110,000.

Table 3: Proposed budget for next Program

Description	Est. Price $ CAD
Geophysical Processing and modeling	$18,000
Surface follow-up program	
Crew	$11,550
Accommodation	$3,330
Truck	$1,295
Excavotor	$22,280
Travel	$6,000
Assays	$26,100
Reporting	$12,000
10% Contingency	$10,056
Total	$110,611

19. References

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20. QUALIFIED PERSON'S CERTIFICATE

I, Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo., do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Professional Geologists with offices at 902-1438 Richards Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

THAT I am the author of the Technical Report entitled “2020 NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CASTER PROPERTY” and with an effective date of November 22nd, 2020, relating to the Caster property (the “Technical Report”). I am responsible for all items within it.

THAT I am a member in good standing (#36147) of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists.

THAT I graduated from Lakehead University with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 2004, and I have practiced my profession continuously since 2004.

THAT since 2004, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, Platinum group elements, iron, titanium, aluminium, uranium, diamonds, emeralds, vanadium, lithium, REEs, and tin in Canada, USA, Mexico, Bulgaria, Nicaragua, and Colombia.

THAT I am a Consulting Geologist and have been so since September 2015.

THAT I have read the definition of “independence” set out in Part 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that I am independent of Archer Exploration Corp.

THAT I have examined the property which is the subject of the Technical Report in the field on September 15th, 2020 and that I have had no prior involvement with the property.

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

THAT as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

THAT I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form. I am responsible for the entire content of this report.

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

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, with effective date of November 22nd, 2020:

“signed and sealed”

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Rory Kutluoglu, P. Geo.