2020 TECHNICAL REPORT

EAGLE GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA B.C.
Omineca Mining Division
Mapsheet NTS 93N 02W
Latitude: 55º 11' 03" N Longitude 124º 51' 46" W
UTM 10 (NAD 83) Northing 6116869 Easting 381395

prepared for:

WEDGEMOUNT RESOURCES CORP.

5025 Angus Drive, Vancouver BC, V6M 3M6

And:

ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.

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Effective Date: January 7, 2021

TECHNICAL REPORT
EAGLE GOLD-SILVER PROPERTY
Tchentlo Lake Area B.C., Omineca Mining Division
WEDGEMOUNT RESOURCES CORP.

SUMMARY

The authors have been retained by **Wedgemount Resources Corp., ("Wedgemount")** to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Eagle porphyry copper property situated on the south-central shore of Tchentlo Lake approximately 110 kilometres north of Fort St. James BC., to guide the company in future exploration.

Initially, a property inspection and report were completed in 2010 for Eagle Peak Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Peak") who owned the property at that time, (Price and Mitchell 2010). Later, the report was amended for Seven Devils Exploration Ltd., a private mineral exploration company, and dated November 30, 2017. In 2018, Sojourn entered into a non-binding letter of intent dated January 31, 2018 with Seven Devils for the proposed acquisition by Sojourn of Seven Devils' Oxide Peak, Eagle, Rip and Teeta Creek properties (the "Seven Devils Properties") in consideration for the issuance to Seven Devils of 9,623,417 Sojourn common shares.

The co-author Price completed an inspection trip to the Eagle property on June 17, 2010, accompanied by consulting geologist Ken MacDonald by helicopter from Prince George BC. A number of old exploration roads and trails were documented, and the core storage was examined, and comparative sample taken. A NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report was prepared with Co-Author Marvin Mitchell, P.Eng. for Eagle Peak Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Peak") who owned the property in 2010, (Price and Mitchell 2010).

In 2017, geologist Dr. Peter Fox Ph.D., P.Eng provided Assessment Reports written for the property (2009-to 2015) and John Bradford, P.Geo. provided the most up to date assessment report (2017) which was a brief property visit during which access was reviewed and 14 rock samples were taken. While these reports are relevant, the author has not relied upon them for his conclusions and recommendations.

In 2017 a current property inspection was not completed because of a wildfire evacuation alert covering the entire Tchentlo Lake area.

In 2019, ArcWest VP Exploration Jeff Kyba, P.Geo. completed a two-day work program to assess access to the property and to review the alteration and mineralization. A total of 25 rock samples were collected (Kyba 2019).

On Oct. 20th and 21st, 2020, Kory Dumas of Tripoint Geological Ltd. and Scott McBride of ArcWest completed a site visit to the property. The Vector zone and the historic core storage site were visited. An attempt was made to visit the Nighthawk zone; however, this was not possible due to inclement weather.

The property is situated in the Omineca area of northern British Columbia and is underlain by diorite and granodiorite of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Hogem Batholith and sediments of the Takla Group. The Hogem batholith is the locus for several significant porphyry copper deposits (Mt Milligan, Kwanika, Lorraine)

The property as of October 30, 2020 consists of 12 claims comprising 2,350 hectares. A number of alien claims within or adjacent to the Eagle property have been staked or acquire by junior exploration companies Serengeti Resources Inc., Canex Metals Inc. and Altius Resources Inc.

The property has been explored intermittently from 1966 to the present and has been the object of numerous geophysical surveys, soil geochemical surveys and two phases of diamond drilling prior to 2010. Three areas of copper mineralization have been identified along a northwest-trending zone within the Hogem Batholith, known as the **Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones**. Mineralization here consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite and minor azurite along fractures and shear zones.

This report describes historical work done during various programs on the Eagle property by Noranda Exploration and others. The historical work programs outlined several showings:

- the Nighthawk Zone porphyry style copper/gold mineralization
- the Vector Zone " "
- Mid Zone (Stewart 1990). " "
- Tchentlo Minfile showing copper occurrences
- Phil Minfile showing copper anomalies and gold-silver showings

These are the zones which have received most of the exploration work and drilling to date.

The Main zone includes the Vector Zone, Mid Zone and Nighthawk zone comprising the porphyry copper/gold targets. Mineralization with copper and gold values was found at surface in outcrop and in trenches. Drill intercepts, among others of lower values from 1991 are:

Historical Drill Intercepts, Nighthawk and Vector zones (1991)

HOLE	ZONE	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	CU %	AU G/T	AG G/T
		m.	m.	m.			
EA-91-06	Nighthawk	5.07	32.35	27.28	0.87	0.32	3.85
EA-91-07	Nighthawk	48.16	60.66	15.74	0.69	0.2	2.19
EA-91-12	Vector	18.5	36.4	17.9	0.82	0.47	4.11
EA-91-13	Vector	22	42.2	20.2	0.56	0.29	2.84

True widths and orientation cannot be determined from the limited historical work.

These drilling and trenching programs were completed over 20 years ago and are historical in nature. While the trench and drill intercepts are of interesting but as yet sub-economic widths and grades, they must be re-examined and remapped. The widths are not true widths and orientation of the mineralized zones are not known and can only be determined by additional geological mapping and technical work such as additional trenching and drilling. For these (copper-gold) zones, new geological mapping is suggested for all three subzones, to be followed by deep IP surveys, and deeper drilling with the goal of defining broader open-pit mineable copper-gold deposits.

No significant physical work such as drilling, or trenching has been done by the issuer or any other person or company on the Eagle property since that time. This has been verified by the author as best possible from review of Mineral Titles Online, claim records, work filing records and discussion with the Issuer. Any such work, if done by Sojourn or its agents would have to be done under a Notice of Work and Mine permit, neither of which are on record. Any work done by others on the claims would be illegal and is not documented.

There are no historical or current Mineral Resources or Reserves for the Eagle Property and there has been no mineral production from the property.

A phase 1 programme estimated at $200,000 is proposed to explore the Eagle property. This phase would involve:

- Investigating the construction of a temporary camp or shelter at the old Noranda Campsite on the lakeshore
- Clearing access trails and safe helipads at all the zones, using an excavator or small bulldozer
- Using ATV's for access
- Mapping all showings
- Relogging the well-preserved drill core and re-sampling where required.
- Finding past grids and using them to relocate past geochemical anomalies
- Extending the zone north-westward using trenching and geochemistry (auger soil samples)
- Investigating the showings (Phil and Tch) on the newly acquired claims
- Using a deep IP (Titan 24) or 3-D Induced Polarization (IP) method on all the showings to define drill targets
- Drill on the best targets, suggested 5 or more holes or 1500 meters.

Any additional work in a second phase would be contingent on results from Phase 1. Phase II is estimated in a preliminary manner at 1,500 metres of HQ diamond drilling at $200/m all inclusive with a contingency of $50,000 at $350,000. The likelihood that this program would be completed can not be quantified at this time.

The total for Phase I and Phase II costs are estimated to be in aggregate $550,000. The budgets should be revised and refined by the author following the subsequent mandated property inspection and, if required, by the supervising field geologist or contractor prior to commencement of the program.

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INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors have been retained by Wedgemount Resources Corp. ("Wedgemount") to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Eagle porphyry copper property situated on the south-central shore of Tchentlo Lake approximately 110 kilometres north of Fort St. James BC. The purpose of the report is in support of an Initial Public Offering (IPO) for the Canadian Securities Exchange, or CSE.

The Eagle property, situated 110 km north of Fort St James, on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake, has received considerable exploration work since its discovery in 1966, which has included extensive geochemical, geophysical and drilling programs conducted by Noranda Exploration in 1989-1991 and Birch Mountain Resources in 1996. The property was most recently explored by Rich Rock Resources Inc. (to 2016), with limited exploration completed by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd, Sojour Exploration Inc., and ArcWest Exploration Inc. since then.

Initially a Technical Report was completed for **Seven Devils Exploration Ltd**., ("Seven Devils") a private mineral exploration company and dated November 30, 2017. In January 2018, **Sojourn Exploration Inc.** entered into a non-binding letter of intent dated January 31, 2018 with Seven Devils for the proposed amalgamation of Seven Devils and Sojourn and the acquisition by Sojourn of Seven Devils' Eagle property and other properties, (the "Seven Devils Properties"). A number of the Seven Devils board joined the Board of Directors of Sojourn.

Sojourn Exploration Inc. changed its name to **ArcWest Exploration Inc**. ("ArcWest") effective February 28, 2019.

The senior author (Price) completed an inspection trip to the Eagle property on June 17, 2010, for then owner **Eagle Peak Resources Ltd.** ("Eagle Peak") accompanied by consulting geologist Ken MacDonald P.Geo., by helicopter from Prince George BC. A number of old exploration roads and trails were documented, and the core storage was examined, and comparative sample takes. A compliant Technical report was prepared by Price and co-author Marvin Mitchell, P.Eng. for Eagle Peak.

In 2017, the property lapsed and was staked by Seven Devils. Geologist **Dr. Peter Fox Ph.D., P.Eng.** provided Assessment Reports written for the property (2009-to 2015) and **John Bradford, P.Geo.** provided the 2017 assessment report (2017). In 2018, the Technical Report for the Eagle property was updated by the senior co-author for Sojourn.

In 2019 ArcWest Exploration Inc. completed a work program mainly to determine levels of access and to re-examine previously documented alteration and mineralized zones, a total of 25 rock samples were collected.

On Oct. 20th and 21st, 2020, Kory Dumas of Tripoint Geological and Scott McBride of ArcWest completed a current site visit to the property. The Vector zone and the historic core storage site were visited. An attempt was made to visit the Nighthawk zone; however, this was not possible due to inclement weather.

No significant physical work such as drilling, or trenching has been done by the issuer or any other person or company on the Eagle property since that time. This has been verified by the author as best possible from review of Mineral Titles Online, claim records, work filing records and discussion with the Issuer. Any such work, if done by Sojourn or its agents would have to be done under a Notice of Work and Mine permit, neither of which are on record.

RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors have not relied on any external reports and is responsible for all parts of this report. For mineral titles, the authors relied on the Government of BC website: Mineral Titles online (accessed October 14, 2020).

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Description

The property consists of 12 claims comprising 2530 hectares as set out in Table 1. A claim map is given in Figure 2. Owner 282819 is Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. Incorporation Number BC1041207 Address 24510-106B Ave Maple Ridge BC, Postal Code V2W 2G2 and FMC Certificate Number 110243247.

A number of mineralized zones have been found on the Eagle property to date referred to as the Nighthawk Zone, the Vector Zone and the Mid Zone (Stewart 1990). These three comprise the Main zone, which has received most of the exploration work and drilling to date. The new claims cover two more showings to the south called Tchentlo and Phil. An internal claim covering the Gibson gold-silver showings, is held by Altius Resources Inc. who also have an external claim on the southwest boundary. A large claim block to the east is held by Serengeti Resources Inc.

The claims are "Cell" type claims staked by computer and have no reference points or claim posts in the field. However, the claim corners can be referenced to UTM coordinated which can be precisely measured in the field. There is adequate area in the claims for exploration and development.

Mineral Titles:

The Eagle Property consists of 12 contiguous claims which total 2,530 hectares, as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 2. They are registered in the name of ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC. (Owner # 285428) 100.0%., Vancouver, BC., and will be held in trust for Wedgemount and transferred to the company according to the terms of the option.

ARCWEST EXPLORATION INC.

Eagle claims, Omineca MD, Tchentlo Lake BC

Title Number	Claim Name	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1057946		093N	2018/JAN/26	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	36.9325
1057951		093N	2018/JAN/26	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	18.4625
1066861	EAGLE NE	093N	2019/FEB/27	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	443.0791
1068861	1049454-490	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	332.6238
1068862	1049457-492	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	406.4349
1068863	1049453-479	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	424.7802
1068864	1049969-491	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	184.6158
1068865	1049466-468-474	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	129.2337
1068866	1049473-483-484	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	110.792
1068867	1049455-485-7	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	92.3068
1068868	1049461-469-489	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	147.6602
1068869	1049470-78-81-88	093N	2019/JUN/03	2021/NOV/20	PROTECTED	203.0831

12 titles	2530.005

An Order by the Chief Gold Commissioner has extended the expiry date of the claims to December 31, 2021 due to the current Covid 19 pandemic.

The author is not aware of any potential environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. The claims do not include surface rights beyond the use for exploration, but there is no known conflict as the area is unpopulated.

The claims have not been surveyed, but cell corners have UTM Coordinates that can be located in the field. The property has adequate land area for exploration and development. An Order by the Chief Gold Commissioner has extended the expiry date of the claims to December 31, 2021due to the current Covid 19 pandemic.

Location

The Eagle property is situated covering a low mountain south of Tchentlo Lake approximately 95 kilometers north west of the town of Fort St. James. The center of the property is located on Mapsheet NTS 93N 02W at 55º 11' 03" N Longitude 124º 51' 46" W and using UTM 10 (NAD 83) Northing 6116869 Easting 381395 The campsite on the lakeshore from the authors notes in 2010 is at 6119755.16 North and 382167.98 East (WGS 84)

First Nations

Mineral Titles Branch, Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources notes that that the tenure overlaps with five First Nation Interests. Legal access is subject now to consultation with local First Nations, which is believed to be the Takla Band. Consultation with the appropriate First Nations groups will be required. The Tchentlo lake area lies within the domain of the Nak'azdli Whut'en, part of the Takla First Nation, a non-treaty First Nation located adjacent to Fort St. James, BC. It has eighteen reserves in total in and around Fort St. James. Most people live on Indian Reserve (IR) #1 near Fort St. James. The current population of Nak'azdli is close to 2000 members though only about 700 live "on-reserve." Most of those living "off-reserve" live in Fort St. James or Prince George. There is also a significant population in Vancouver but Band Members are scattered throughout BC and beyond.

The Band address is:
PO Box 1329, 101 Kwah Road East Fort St. James, BC V0J 1P0.
Executive Assistant/Office Manager: Candace Erickson
(executiveassistant@nakazdli.ca)

1-250-996-7171

Permits

Prior to carrying out physical work on the Property (e.g., trenching, drilling) a work permit must be obtained from the B.C. Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and an appropriate reclamation bond posted. A notice of Work (NOW) may take several months to approve, and consultation with the appropriate First Nations groups should begin immediately. Wedgemount has initiated application for the necessary exploration permits.

Risks:

The risks of exploration in BC at present are, aside from the normal risks of exploration (sampling and drilling results, metal prices, markets:

- Long periods for approval of Notices of Work and Permits
- Potential conflicts with the numerous First Nation land claims, some of which may overlap
- Extended periods for approvals, Provincial and or Federal for any major project
- At present, the risk of closure of exploration areas for wildfires and pandemics

Option Agreement

Wedgemount Resources Corp. can acquire up to 80% equity in the property by completing a two-part option. The first option is for 60% interest subject to making cash payments, share allocations and work commitments as follows:

DATE	CASH	SHARES	EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES
Signing	$15,000	150,000	
Trading on Exchange	$10,000	250,000	NOT LESS THAN $50,000 before Dec 31,2020
On or before Dec 31, 2021	$25,000	250,000	Additional $250,000 before Dec 31,2021, with at least 1000 m NQ core Drilling
On or before Dec 31, 2022	$30,000	300,000	Additional $750,000 with 2000 m drilling
On or before Dec 31, 2023	$30,000	400,000	Additional $1 Million with at least 3000 m drilling
TOTALS	**$110,000**	**1,350,000**	**$2,050,000 total work, Incl. 7,000 m drilling**

The option agreement is described in more detail in Appendix 1.

Figure 1. Location Map (Fox 2017)

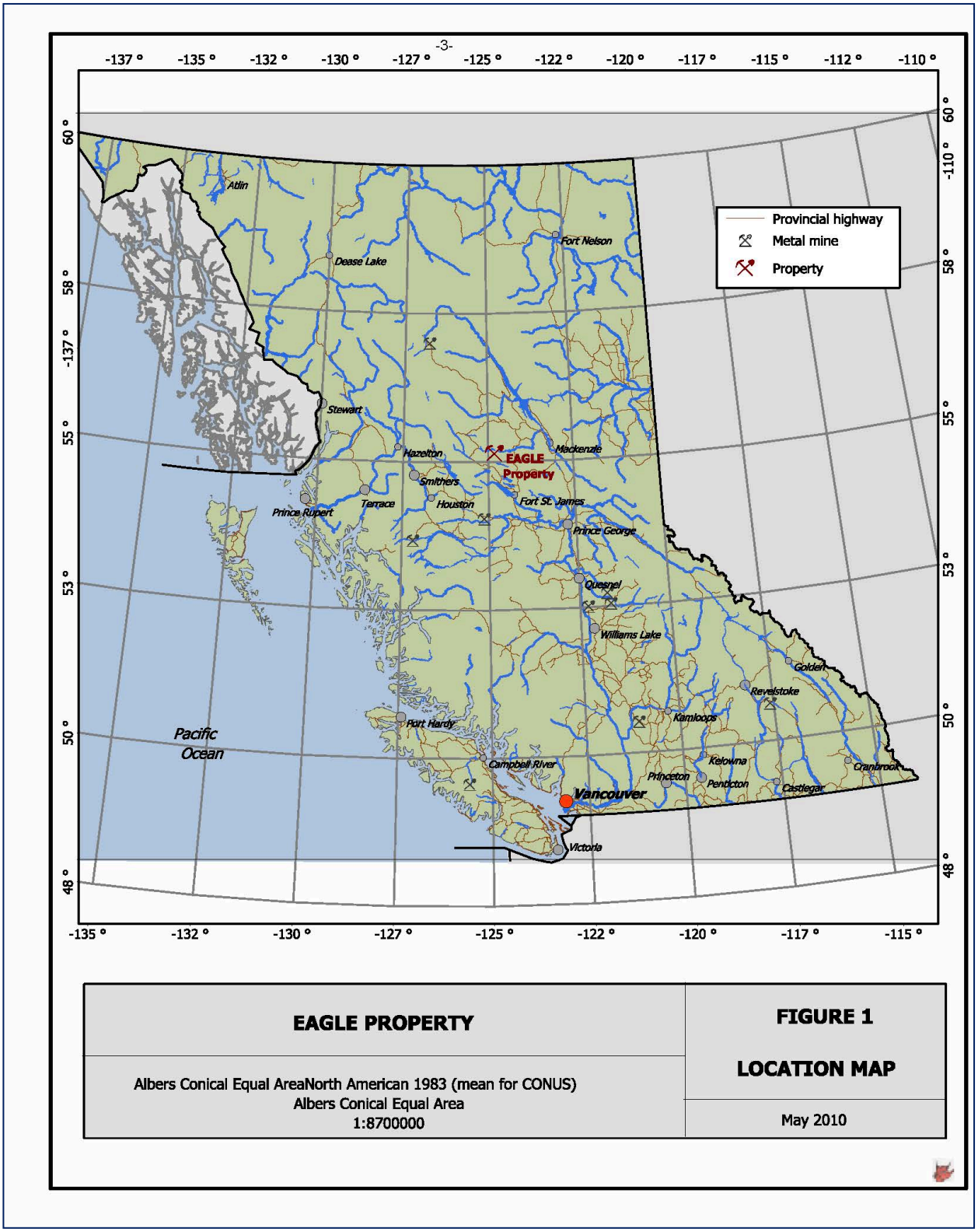
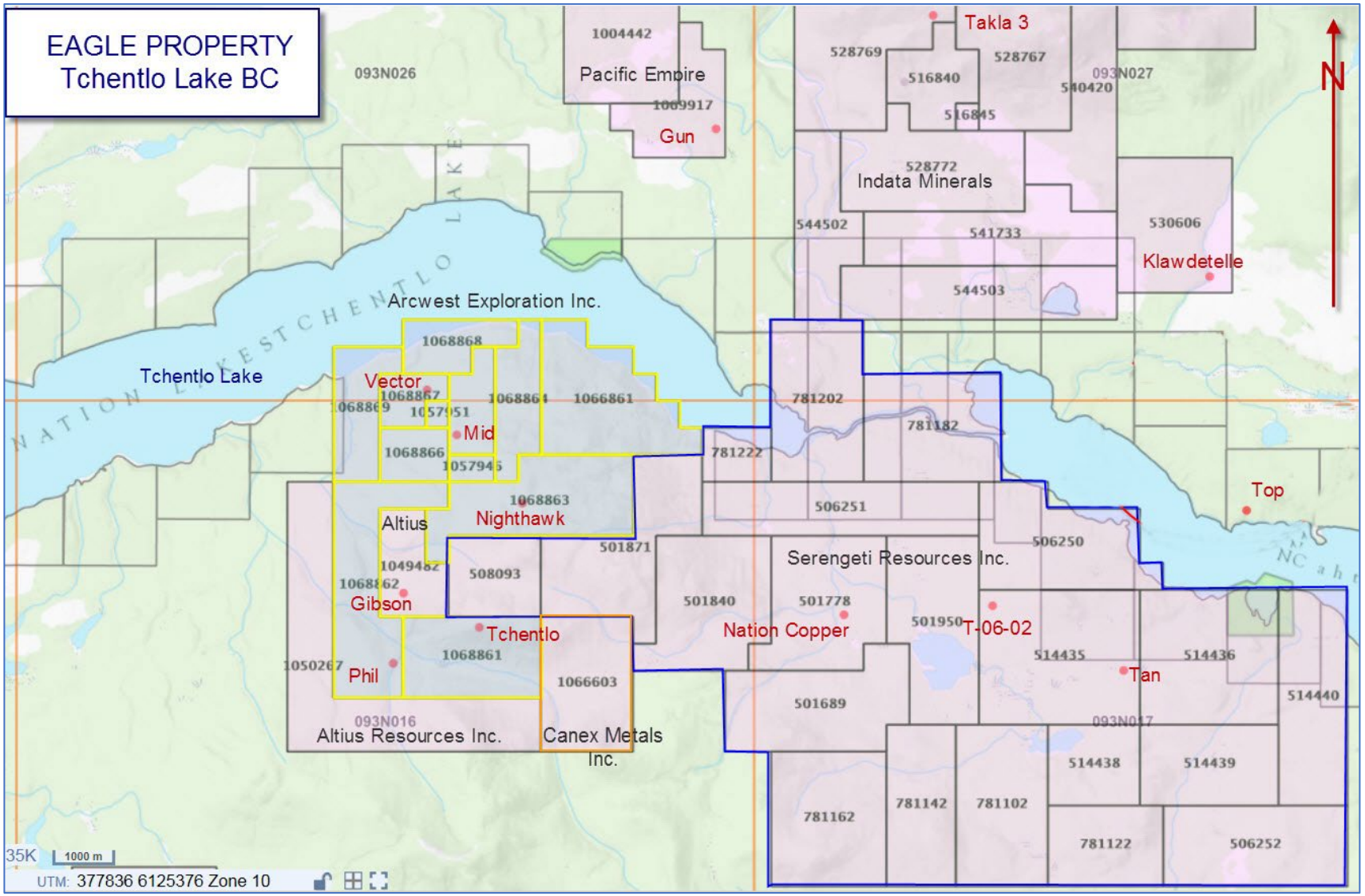


Figure 2. Claim Map (October 2020)



ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access

Access to the property 95 km. northwest of Fort St. James is by road from Fort St. James to Tchentlo Lodge at the west end of Tchentlo Lake, a distance of 110 kilometers. From here, the property is reached by a one-hour boat trip east along Tchentlo Lake for 23 km. Local tote roads and trails, now overgrown, lead to various points on the property. A new Forest Access Road allows access to within the claim block but not to the exploration roads. Alternatively, helicopter or float plane access from Prince George or Fort St. James is possible.

Access to the area from Fort St. James is via the Tachie Highway for about 40 kilometers to the Leo Creek FSR turnoff, then via the Leo Creek to the Driftwood FSR at kilometer 68. About 2.5 kilometers along the Driftwood road, the Driftwood Airline road turns right and follows the south side of Tchentlo Lake for about 18 kilometers to the western part of the property.

The northern part of the property can be accessed by boat from **Rogers Paradise Lodge**, on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake, 7.2 kilometers along the Driftwood Airline road, or from Tchentlo Lake Lodge, at the western end of the lake. From Rogers Paradise Lodge, the property is about 12 kilometers by boat.

A new logging road accesses the property on its west side and may allow access to the various showings. Some of the original roads and cat tracks which were used for historical exploration activities, are now overgrown by a dense growth of alder and willow. As this makes access extremely difficult, these roads and trails will need to be cleared for use by walking and/or 4-wheel vehicles or ATV's.

Physiography, Climate, and vegetation:

The Eagle property is located near the boundary between the Omineca Mountains and the Nechako Plateau to the south. At this physiographic boundary, south-southeastward directed Pleistocene valley glaciation, moving parallel to the upper Nation River valley, converged with the main body of the eastward advancing Cordilleran icesheet which covered all of the Nechako Plateau.

Elevations range from 870 metres at Tchentlo Lake to 1472 metres in the central part of the property. The vegetation is dominantly mature spruce, pine and balsam in the lower areas, while higher up the hill, spruce and pine along with slide alder tend to dominate. There are also numerous swampy areas which consist of willow and devils club.

The nearest location with annual climate statistics is Germansen Landing B.C. located some 70 kilometres north of the property. Average Temperature and precipitation for that weather station are shown below.

Table 2 Temperature and Preciptiation

GERMANSEN LANDING BRITISH COLUMBIA

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Average (°C)	-15.1	-9.7	-3.5	2.7	7.7	11.8	14.1	13.1	8.5	2.2	-6.8	-13.2	1
Daily Maximum (°C)	-10.4	-4.2	3	9.2	14.7	18.5	21	20.3	14.8	6.3	-3.2	-8.9	6.8
Daily Minimum (°C)	-19.8	-15.2	-10.1	-3.9	0.7	5.1	7.1	5.9	2	-2.1	-10.4	-17.4	-4.8
Precipitation:													
Rainfall (mm)	1.9	1.5	3.3	15.1	41.8	63.1	59.5	47.9	45.6	33.2	6.7	1.5	321.1
Snowfall (cm)	49.7	34.4	25.3	9.6	1.5	0.3	0	0	2.5	14.8	50.4	54.6	243.1
Average Snow Depth (cm)	54	63	60	25	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	36	

The property con be explored from the months of June through October.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is sufficient area on the property for exploration and mining. There are sources of water on the property for drilling. There is no power in the area, but power may be available at transmission line to the Mt. Milligan Mine which is located 20 km to the south east of the property. Otherwise power will have to be generated on the property. Mining and exploration personnel are available from Prince George or Fort St. James. Rail access is available at Vanderhoof BC or Fort St. James. There are potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas and potential processing plant sites located on the property. Tchentlo Lake Lodge, situated at the west end of the lake is now closed. A closer lodge, Rogers Paradise Lodge (P.O. Box 1357, Ft. St. James, V0J1P0, BC Canada, phone +1 778 373 62 75 info@rogersparadiselodge.ch) Some of the core is stored on the lakeshore campsite.

HISTORY:

The following brief summary of exploration history was provided by Peter Fox, 2010.

1966: ***West Coast Mining and Exploration Company*** completed an I.P. survey over the Nighthawk (Eagle) copper showings in 1966. The survey was made to delineate and substantiate a copper sulphide zone which had been partially mapped by surface geological and geochemical methods. A second I.P. survey was carried out in 1967 to cover an expanded grid surrounding the Nighthawk showings.

1971 ***Boronda Exploration*** optioned the property in 1971 and conducted EM, magnetometer, I.P. and geochemical surveys. Some 915m of diamond drilling were completed in 1971 and 1974 (no information reported).

1989 ***A.D. (Derry) Halleran*** staked the property in July 1988. Subsequently Noranda optioned the prospect and conducted an exploration program in 1989, including 57 km of line cutting, 35 km of magnetometer and 13 km of I.P. surveying. Noranda also collected 1362 soil samples.

1990-91 ***Noranda Exploration*** again resumed exploration with detailed geological, geochemical and I.P. surveys. The surveys were carried out at 400m line spacing and 50m sample spacing over most of the claims. The 1990 geochemical survey outlined the Gibson zone to the west of the Hogem Batholith. As much of the Noranda work was concentrated on the Gibson vein polymetallic zone, and as this zone is now held by Altius, it is not further described here. The 1991 Noranda diamond drill program included a total of 1,483.3 m in 17 holes. These drill holes tested a variety of coincident magnetic, induced polarization and geochemical anomalies associated with known mineralization on both the Main Grids and Gibson Grids. (**Note that the Gibson grid is now on claims held by others).**

2007. ***Geoinfomatics Exploration*** optioned the property in 2007 and compiled much of the prior data from Aris reports for the Nighthawk and other copper occurrences on the property. No work was done on the Gibson zone.

2008. ***Eagle Peak Resources*** acquired the property in 2008 and it was explored by **Rich Rock Resources Inc.** a private company controlled by Lloyd Tattersall.

2009-2016 Assessment work was done by Eagle Peak and **Rich Rock Resources Inc**., a private company.

2010: A Technical Report compliant with National Instrument 43-101 was prepared by the author for Rich Rock in 2010. Subsequently, assessment work was completed by Rich Rock under the supervision of Dr. Peter Fox, P. Eng., Ph.D. Total expenditures in 2009, including the property inspection by Dr. Fox, was $13,440

2011: A report in 2011 by Dr. Fox details an airborne magnetic gradiometer, VLF/EM and radiometric survey completed on June 16, 2010. The work comprised 100 km of surveying by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Expenditures are $33,025.

2012: Additional airborne magnetic gradiometer and radiometric survey work was completed on August 28, 2012. The work comprised 146 km of surveying by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Expenditures are $50,700.

2015: A report by Peter Fox, Ph.D. details a ground magnetic survey completed on April 7th and 8th, 2015. The work comprised 17.5 km of surveying by Meridian Mapping Ltd. Expenditures were $15,927. The purpose of the program was to identify the trace of Hogem batholith contact in this part of the property, an area largely devoid of outcrop. In addition, soil sampling work comprised of 150 soil samples from an area, that has been logged this and in the previous year. A report was filed by Dr. Matthew Westphal in 2016; costs applied were $17111.39

2017: In 2017, the property lapsed and was staked by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. ("Seven Devils"), a private company. A small work program and filing and report to advance the claims was done by Seven Devils following a property inspection and brief exploration program by John **Bradford, P.Geo. and Tyler Ruks, Ph.D., P.Geo**. All work including report writing was completed at a cost of $13,884.38.

2018: Initially author Price completed a Technical Report for Seven Devils dated November 30, 2017. However, as of January 2018, **Sojourn Exploration Inc**. ("Sojourn') a public company, entered into an amalgamation agreement with Seven Devils. Sojourn acquired the Eagle property and other properties, (the "Seven Devils Properties") in consideration for the issuance to Seven Devils of 9,623,417 Sojourn common shares. A number of the Seven Devils board have joined the Board of Directors of Sojourn.

2019: Sojourn Exploration Inc. changed its name to **ArcWest Exploration Inc.** ("ArcWest") effective February 28, 2019. A number of small claims held by others within the Eagle property area lapsed and were absorbed and amalgamated into the present claim group. The Gibson property remains under the ownership of **Altius Resources Inc.** and another claim nearby is owned by **Canex Metals Inc.** Canex Metals can earn a 100% interest in the Gibson prospect from Altius Resources Inc. by issuing shares, spending $500,000 on exploration ($400,000 already spent) and taking over the obligations of an underlying option agreement. Altius will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the property less any royalty obligation in the underlying agreement.

To the authors knowledge, no further physical work (trenching or drilling) has been done since the property inspection in 2020. No significant physical work such as drilling, or trenching has been done by the issuer or any other person or company on the Eagle property since that time. This has been verified by the author as best possible from review of Mineral Titles Online, claim records, work filing records and discussion with the Issuer. Any such work, if done by Sojourn or its agents would have to be done under a Notice of Work and Mine permit, neither of which are on record. Any work done by others on the claims would be illegal and is not documented.

There are no historical or current Mineral Resources or Reserves for the Eagle Property and there has been no mineral production from the property.

Description of the Historical Work

The historical work discussed below omits any work done on the (alien) Gibson zone.

1966 Geophysics

The initial geophysical (Induced Polarization or IP) survey conducted in 1966 showed a chargeability anomaly about 1,500 ft. (450 November 30, 2017s) in length along a trend of copper mineralization in the central part of SK 2 and 4 claims corresponding with the Nighthawk zone. This anomaly is illustrated below from AR # 851, 1966. The 1967 survey was partially on strike from this zone and showed a resistivity low. Additional broad scale reconnaissance lines of IP were run in 1970 by **Boronda mines** but these were distant from the previous anomalies and are difficult to interpret and to position accurately (AR # 3338). Some drilling was apparently done but there are no records of the results.

1967 Geochemistry

The initial soil sample survey in 1967 exhibited a broad copper soil anomaly over approximately 2000 feet (600 November 30, 2017s corresponding roughly to the 1966 and 1967 geophysical (IP) anomalies in the Nighthawk zone, as shown below. Red circles indicate soils with copper 100 ppm or greater.

Following the 1967 and 1970 work, the next and more comprehensive program was done by Noranda in 1989 as reported in AR # 19239. Six men spent 3 days (June 5-7, 1989) gridding and soil sampling the claims, using a helicopter for access. 308 B-horizon soil samples were collected.

The Noranda work reported: “Gold values on the grid range from 5 - 4700 ppb. Values greater than 10 ppb are considered to be anomalous. Twenty-three stations were anomalous. Eleven of them are associated with an anomaly along the northeast side of the baseline which is associated with a copper anomaly. The rest are scattered throughout the grid; some are associated with other copper anomalies.

Copper values on the grid range from 8 to 7000 ppm. Values greater than or equal to 100 ppm are considered to be anomalous. One hundred forty-one stations were anomalous. A series of seven anomalies are seen over the grid. The largest one is centered around the baseline and has gold anomalies associated with it (see accompanying figure below). The 1989 work provided encouraging Cu and Au anomalies, but the sampling covered only part of one claim; Additional sampling was recommended.

Figure 3. Initial Induced Polarization Anomaly, Nighthawk Prospect (1966)

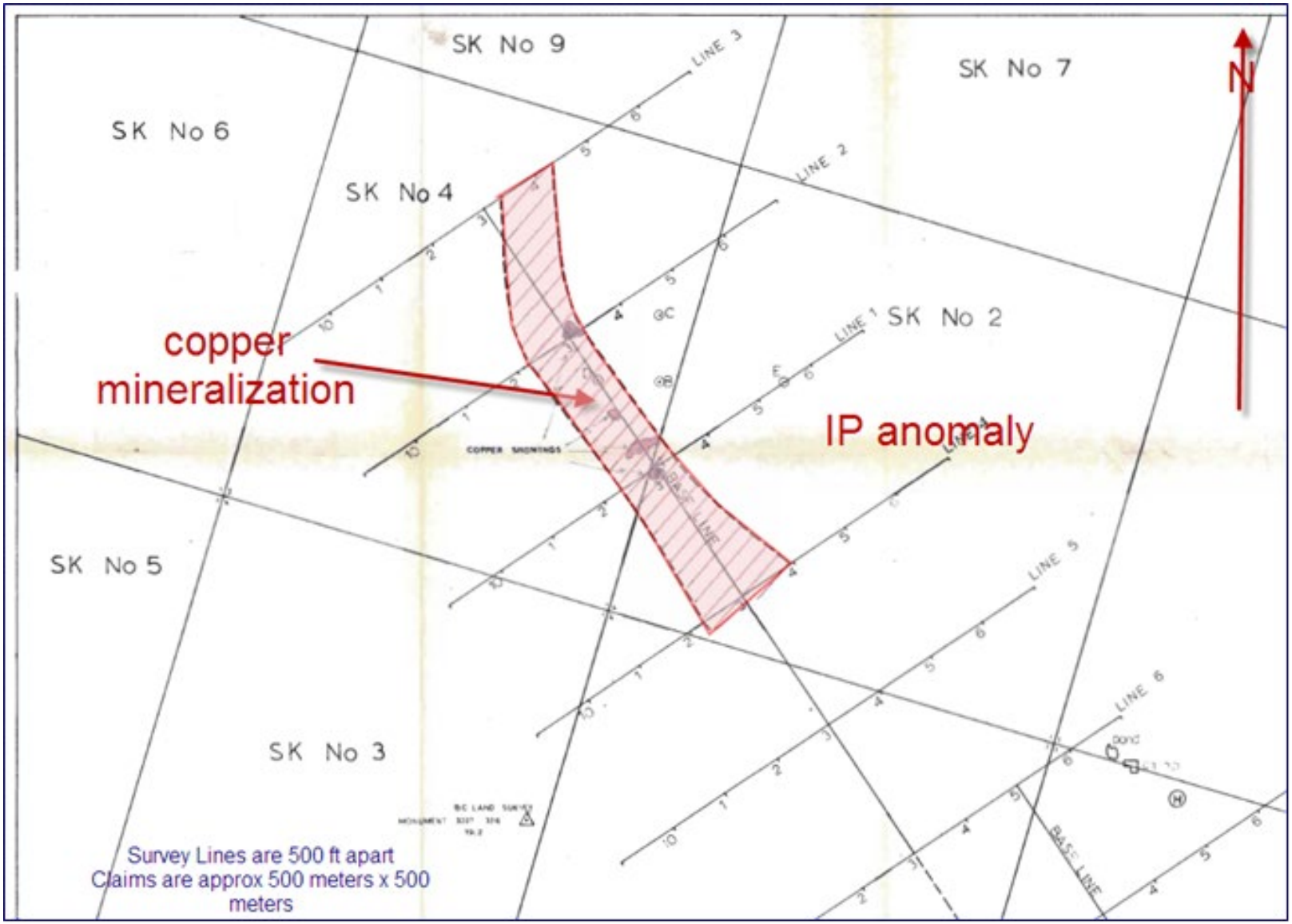


Figure 4. Initial Geochemical Anomaly, Nighthawk Prospect (1967)

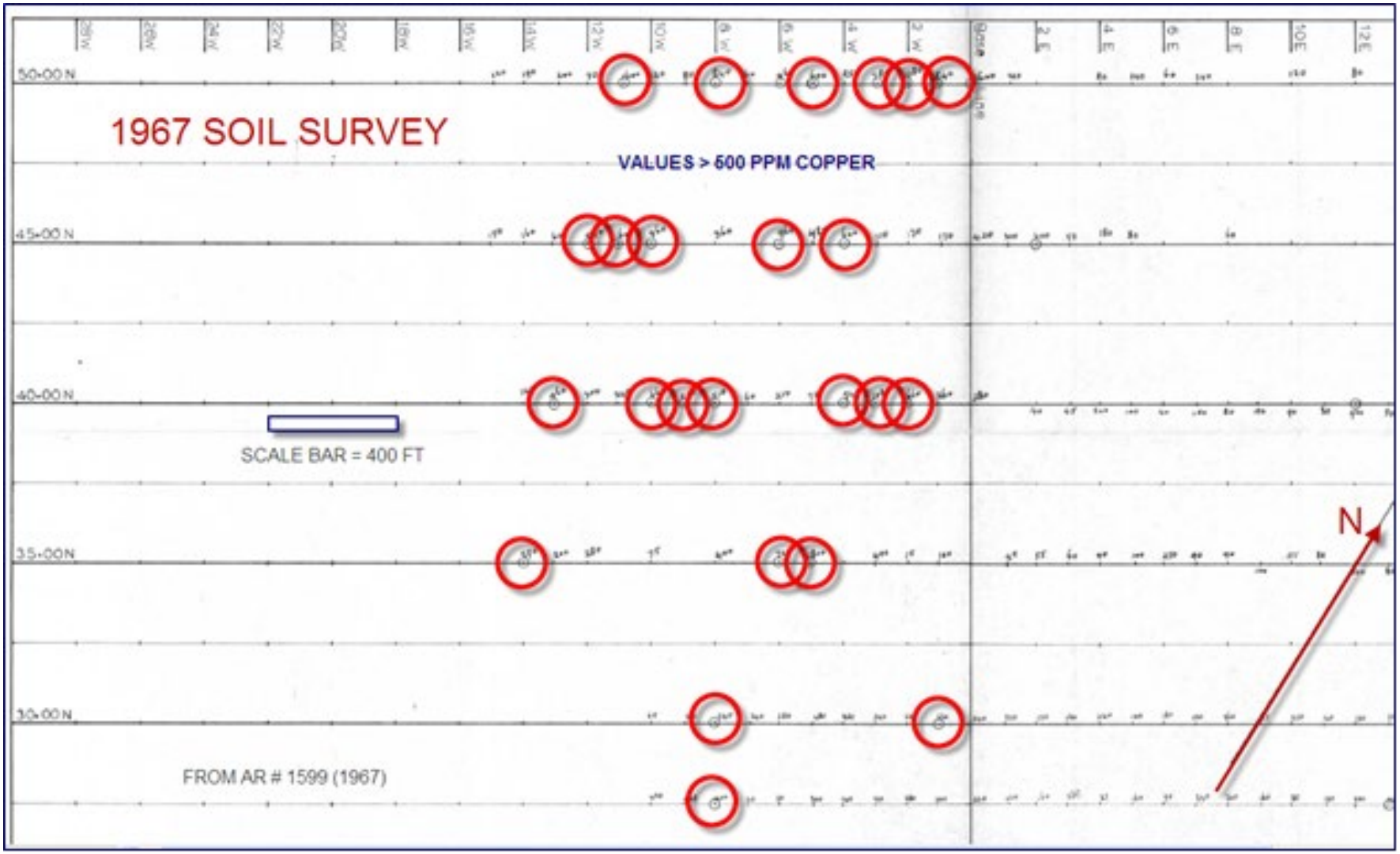
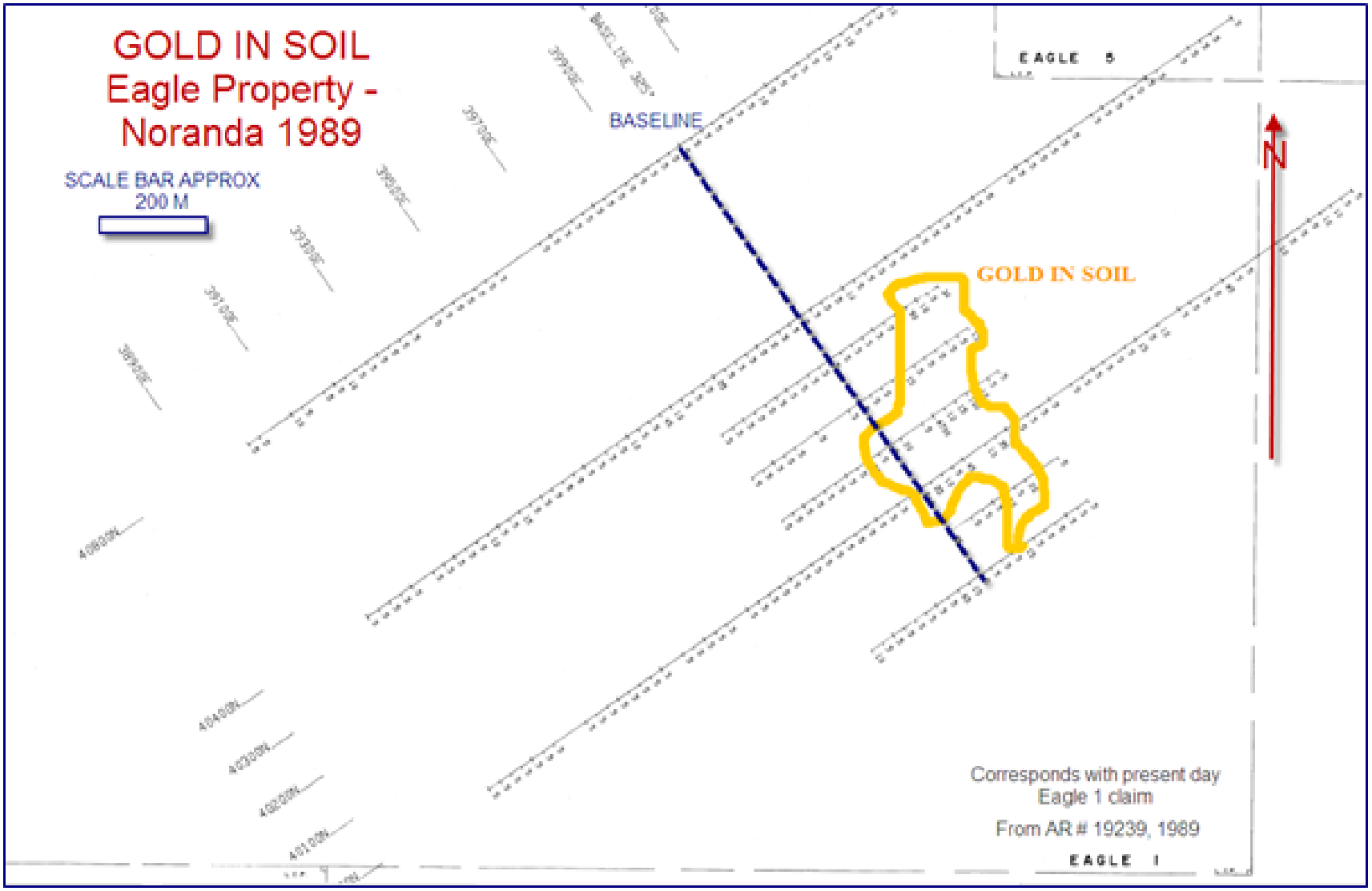


Figure 5. Sketch of Gold Anomaly on Eagle Property (1989)



Historical Drilling

The 1991 diamond drill program commenced on June 5 and was completed by June 23. A total of 1,483.3 m in 17 holes was drilled during this period. These drill holes tested a variety of coincident magnetic, induced polarization and geochemical anomalies associated with known mineralization on both the Main Grids and Gibson Grids. (Note that the Gibson grid is now on claims held by others).

A review of the original 1991 assessment report authored by Fraser Stewart and Terry Walker established that there was some discrepancy between the original map coordinates of the drill holes and the plan of the holes. This was corrected by Geoinfomatics Exploration in 2007 (personal communication Peter Fox). Eight of the holes (826.0 m) tested the Nighthawk and Vector Showings plus the large moderate to strong chargeability anomaly located on lines 40000M, 40400N and 40800N.

The other eight holes (91-6 to 91-13) were drilled on the Main Zone to test large, moderate to strong chargeability anomalies on the Nighthawk and Vector Zones (Stewart, 1991 b). Four holes drilled on the Nighthawk and Vector Zones intersected significant copper-gold porphyry-style mineralization over moderate widths with visible chalcopyrite and bornite in sulphide stringers and disseminations. The other four holes drilled in the area near the Nighthawk Zone intersected intense magnetite-biotite-altered diorite with trace chalcopyrite, bornite and 1% pyrite, indicating that a strong component of the I.P. response was caused by the pervasive magnetite flooding.

Four of the eight holes drilled in the Nighthawk and Vector zones intersected significant Cu-Au porphyry style mineralization over moderate widths with visible chalcopyrite and bornite in sulphide stringers and dissemination ranges from 2-10. Significant assays from these holes amongst others of lower value, are as follows:

Table 3. Drill Intercepts, Nighthawk and Vector zones

HOLE	ZONE	FROM m.	TO m.	INTERVAL m.	CU %	AU G/T	AG G/T
EA-91-06	Nighthawk	5.07	32.35	27.28	0.87	0.32	3.85
EA-91-07	Nighthawk	48.16	60.66	15.74	0.69	0.2	2.19
EA-91-08	near Nighthawk				no significant intercepts		
EA 91-09	near Nighthawk				no significant intercepts		
EA 91-10	near Nighthawk				no significant intercepts		
EA 91-11	near Nighthawk				no significant intercepts		
EA-91-12	Vector	18.5	36.4	17.9	0.82	0.47	4.11
EA-91-13	Vector	22	42.2	20.2	0.56	0.29	2.84

True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts cannot be determined from the limited drilling done.

The holes are described below: (from the AR # 21762)

EA-91-06: This hole is located at 40120N 40045E and was drilled at a dip of -45' and bearing of 211'. This hole was drilled to test the continuity and width of the Nighthawk Cu-Au Showing. It intersected 2.10 m of overburden 98.18 m of diorite containing a zone from 5.07-22.45 m that is strongly fractured and pervasively chlorite-carbonate + quartz altered with 3-4% chalcopyrite, 2-3% pyrite and traces of bornite. The zone from 5.07-32.35 m (27.28 m) averaged 0.87% Cu, 0.32 gpt Au and 3.85 gpt Ag

EA-91-7: This hole is located at 40135N 40110E and was drilled at a dip of -45' and bearing of 210'. This hole was drilled to test the down dip continuity and width of the mineralization encountered in hole 6. It intersected 2.80 m of overburden and 103.57 m of diorite containing a zone from 48.16- 63.25 m that is strongly fractured and strongly chlorite-carbonate + clay altered with 2-3% chalcopyrite and 2-3% pyrite. The zone from 48.16-63.90 m (15.74 m) averaged 0.69% Cu, 0.20 gpt Au and 2.19 gpt

EA-91-08: This hole is located at 40000N 39850E and was drilled at a dip of -60' and bearing of 041'. This hole was drilled to test a moderate to strong chargeability anomaly on the edge of a strong copper geochemical anomaly. It intersected 4.9 m of overburden and 117.02 m of magnetite bearing diorite with a zone from 25.30-43.00 m being 30-40% magnetite. This is interpreted to be the cause of the IP anomaly. There were no significant

EA-91-09: This hole is located at 40400N 40125E and was drilled at a dip of -60' and bearing of 221'. This hole was drilled to test a strong chargeability anomaly within a Cu geochem anomaly. It intersected 1.70 m of overburden and 120.22 m of magnetite bearing diorite with a zone from 34.65-87.80 m being pervasively magnetite flooded averaging 15-20% magnetite. This is interpreted to be the cause of the chargeability anomaly. There are several 5-10 m zones near the top of the hole containing trace to 1% chalcopyrite and bornite averaging 0.05% Cu but there were no other significant intercepts.

EA-91-10: This hole is located at 40400N 39950 E and was drilled at a dip of -60' and bearing of 221'. This hole was drilled to test a strong IP chargeability anomaly coincident with a Cu geochemical anomaly. It intersected 1.25 m of overburden and 104.21 m of diorite containing a zone from 32.60-53.40 m that is pervasively magnetite flooded that averages 20-30% magnetite. This is interpreted to be the cause of the IP anomaly. There is an average of 0.06% Cu over 20 meters at the top of the hole but other than this there are no significant assays

EA-91 11: This hole is located at 40800N 39450E and was drilled at a dip of -45 Q And bearing of 221'. This hole was drilled to test a moderate to strong IP chargeability anomaly on the edge of a large Cu geochemical anomaly. It intersected 2.20 m of overburden and 94.73 m of diorite. This hole was weakly fractured with common epidote-chlorite-magnetite-biotite alteration and trace chalcopyrite. There were no significant

EA-91-12: This hole is located at 42675N 40392E and was drilled at a dip of -45O and bearing of 221'. This hole was drilled to test the continuity and width of the Vector Zone mineralization associated with the IP chargeability anomaly on line 42600N. It intersected 15.00 m of badly broken diorite (fault zone) and 76.44 m of diorite containing a zone from 17.20- 36.40 m that is strongly fractured and strongly chlorite *2* quartz and carbonate altered with 2-3% pyrite and 3-8% chalcopyrite. The zone from 18.50-36.40 m (17.90 m) averaged 0.82% Cu, 0.47 gpt Au and 4.11 gpt Ag

EA-91-13: This hole is located at 42500N 40350E about 150 m along the strike of the Vector zone from hole 12 and was drilled at a dip of -45' and bearing of 221'. This hole was drilled to test the continuity and width of the Vector Zone mineralization associated with the IP chargeability anomaly located on line 42425N. It intersected 14.75 m of very badly broken diorite (felsenmeer/fault?) and 66.88 m of diorite containing a zone from 22.00-48.40 m that is strongly fractured and strongly chlorite *2* quartz and carbonate altered with 3-10% chalcopyrite and 1-2% pyrite. The zone from 22.00-42.20 m (20.20 m) averaged 0.56% Cu and 0.29 gpt Au and 2.84 gpt Ag.

True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts cannot be determined from the limited drilling done.

1996 Trenching and Drilling Program (Birch Mountain Resources Ltd.)

Birch Mountain carried out an exploration program of line cutting, geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling from July to October 1996. The 1996 field crew consisted of five geologists and assistants, D.A. Beauchamp, S.X. Fan, B.C. Johnson, E. Washburn, and S. Reimond, as well as a cook and a camp manager. The geophysical survey was done by Associated Mining Consultants Ltd. and Connors Drilling Ltd. was contracted to carry out the diamond drilling in early Fall.

Rock chip sampling in two sections for each of the Nighthawk Zone and the Vector Zone shows that copper mineralization is highly anomalous but variable both along and across sheared and altered zones. The gold values usually correlate well with the copper but are much more variable.

Results from two trenched areas at the Nighthawk zone and one at the Vector zone are shown below:

Table 4. Trench 1 assays, Nighthawk Zone (1996)

TRENCH NO	ZONE	SAMPLE NO	WIDTH M	CU PPM	AU PPB
1	Nighthawk	C4001	1	1770	220
1		C4002	1	1760	100
1		C4003	1	3850	470
1		C4004	1	1820	190
1		C4005	1	1770	1870
1		C4006	1	2188	120
1		C4007	1	3120	470
1		C4008	1	3130	200
1		C4009	1	2750	470
1		C4010	1	2500	340
1		C4011	1	1925	40
1		C4012	1	318.2	8
1		C4013	1	536.3	28
Total width and averages			**11**	**2417**	**408**

Table 5. Trench 2, Nighthawk Zone

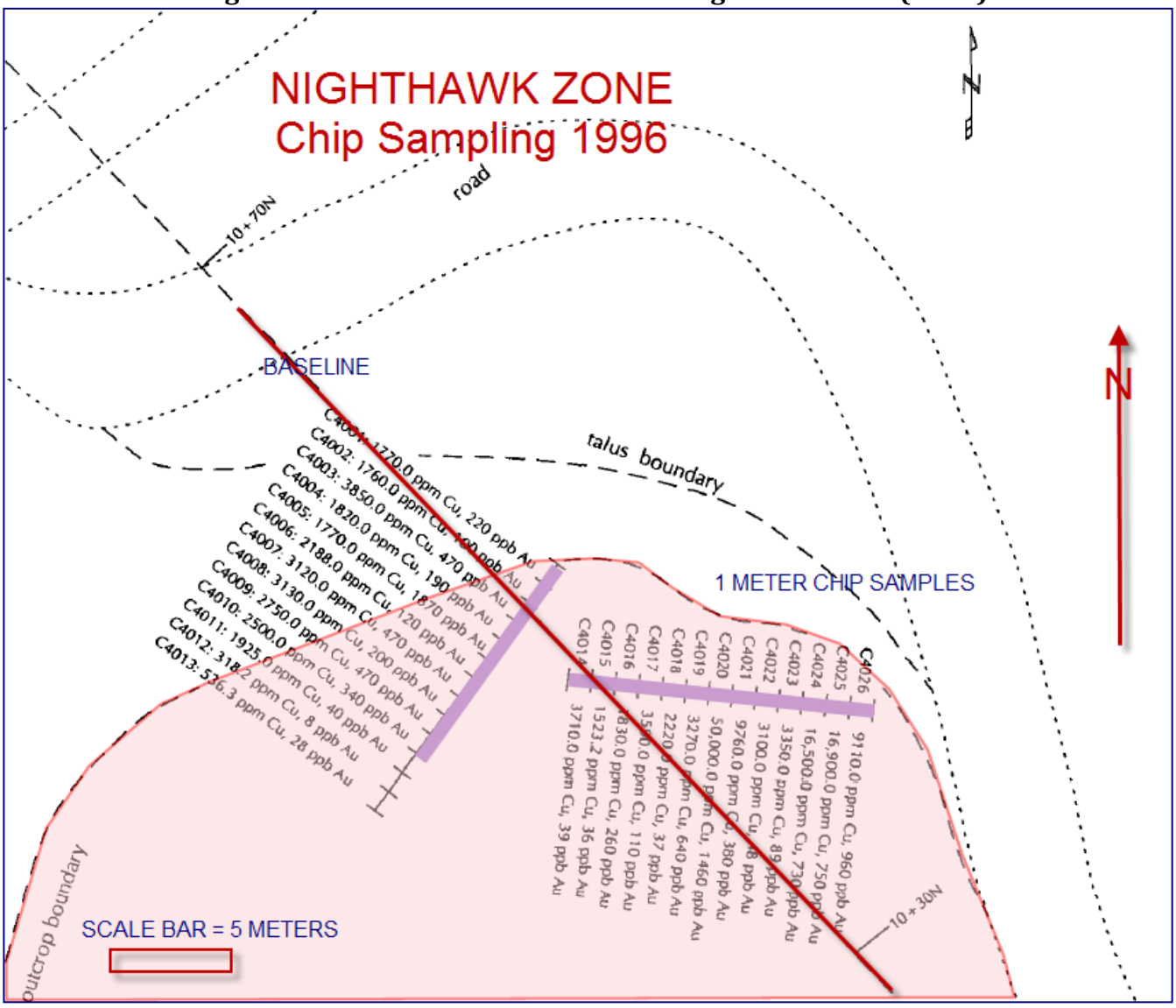
TRENCH	ZONE	SAMPLE	WIDTH	CU	AU
NO		NO	M	PPM	PPB
2	Nighthawk	C4014	1	3710	39
2		C4015	1	1523	36
2		C4016	1	1830	260
2		C4017	1	3590	110
2		C4018	1	2220	37
2		C4019	1	3270	640
2		C4020	1	50000	1460
2		C4021	1	9760	380
2		C4022	1	3100	48
2		C4023	1	3350	89
2		C4024	1	16500	730
2		C4025	1	16900	750
2		C4026	1	9110	960
	Total width and average		**13**	**9605**	**426**
	Including		**7**	**15531**	**631**

Samples from the Vector zone are shown below:

Table 6. Trench Assays at Vector Zone (1996)

TRENCH	ZONE	SAMPLE	WIDTH	CU	AU
NO		**NO**	**M**	**PPM**	**PPB**
3	Vector	C4027:	unknown	1050.9	2
3		C4028:		511.7	4
3		C4029:		950.2	31
3		C4030:		1730	144
3		C4031:		5670	103
3		C4032:		7140	837
3		C4033:		7320	487
3		C4034:		10	246
3		C4035:		8320	62
3		C4036:		4300	20
3		C4037:		4330	114
3		C4038:		6560	73
3		C4039:		6560	75
3		C4040:		2080	173
3		C4041:		6730	242
3		C4042:		17	707
16	samples		Averages	3955	208

Figure 6. Sketch Of 1996 Trenches at Nighthawk Zone (1996)



True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts can not be determined from the limited trenching done.

Additional rock sampling was done but from the results, it appears many of the samples were selected, and these samples are not shown in this report. True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts can not be determined from the limited drilling done.

Birch Mountain drilled two fences of two holes each were drilled in the Nighthawk Zone and one fence in the Vector Zone with azimuths of 042' and dips of -45O and -65O. Most of the holes intersected faults or shear zones dipping 75-88'W where geophysical conductors were expected. Clay-sericite and potassic hydrothermal alteration were identified along many of these fault zones. The potassic alteration appears to be more prevalent at depth, and the clay-sericite alteration zones are more common near surface. Thin zones of gold and copper mineralization are associated with the weak sulphide enrichment identified mostly near shear zones. Below the 700m elevation level,

the drill holes at the Vector Zone intersected wider zones of sulphide enrichment and sections containing up to about 1.1 g/t. Au over 1.0 m, 4.4 g/t Au over 0.8m, and 0.18% Cu over 1.0 m. Because they were drilled at a higher elevation, the holes at the Nighthawk Zone may not have reached this area of increased sulphides. The zones of potassic alteration contain more than four times
the copper and nearly twice the gold than the sections with chlorite or chlorite-epidote alteration.

The work conducted at the EAGLE property has shown that the diorite has been hydrothermally altered over a length of at least 2.5 km along a shear system striking northwest and this alteration zone may extend further to the southeast. The drilling program has revealed that the gold and copper mineralization appear to increase with depth. The mineralization has been remobilized along secondary fractures during subsequent structural events and may have been concentrated at surface as a result of the evaporation of the carbonate-rich hydrothermal fluids. This could account for the presence of malachite and azurite.

Table 7. 1996 Drill Holes

Fence	Drill Hole No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Az.	Dip	Total Depth
1	EA-96-1	36+00N	41 + 35E	976m	042 0	-450	294.74m
1	EA-96-2	36+00N	41 + 35E	976m	042 0	-65 0	398.37m
2	EA-96-3	12+00N	39+00E	1392m	0420	-450	300.84m
2	EA-96-4	12+00N	39+00E	1392m	0420	-65 0	349.61m
3	EA-96-5	11+00 N	39+25E	1414m	0420	-45 0	197.21m
3	EA-96-6	11+00 N	39+25E	1414m	042 0	-650	297.79m
	6 HOLES						**1838.56 M**

Unfortunately, it is not possible, from the 1996 data, to correlate intervals with assays, and although some of the core is mineralized, no intercepts are available for these holes. If the core remains, then this could be re-logged and sampled. True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts can not be determined from the limited drilling done.

2009 work program:

During the period May 1 through June 29, 2009 the Dr. Peter Fox reviewed the content of previous geochemical reports and visited the property to confirm the results as well as to establish geological mapping and continuing exploration targets for the 2009 season. Fox conducted a personal visit on June 30, 2009.

While the emphasis of the 2009 work was the Gibson epithermal gold-silver vein, which now lies within claims held by others, a most valuable component of the report is the geochemical database compiled from past reports on the Eagle Property. The inclusion of this database is beyond the scope of this brief report, it can be found in the Fox Assessment Report for 2009, AR# 31227. Cost of the work was $13,440.

2012 Work program

The 2012 work program consisted of an airborne magnetic gradiometer and radiometric survey completed on August 28, 2012. The work comprised 146 km of surveying by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. Expenditures are

$50,700. Cost of the 2012 work program was $50,700. Location of the survey grid is on the following page, but the reader is cautioned that the present claims do not match the outlines in 2012. Results from the airborne survey are used in the accompanying maps prepared by Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Figure 7. 2012 Airborne Survey grid

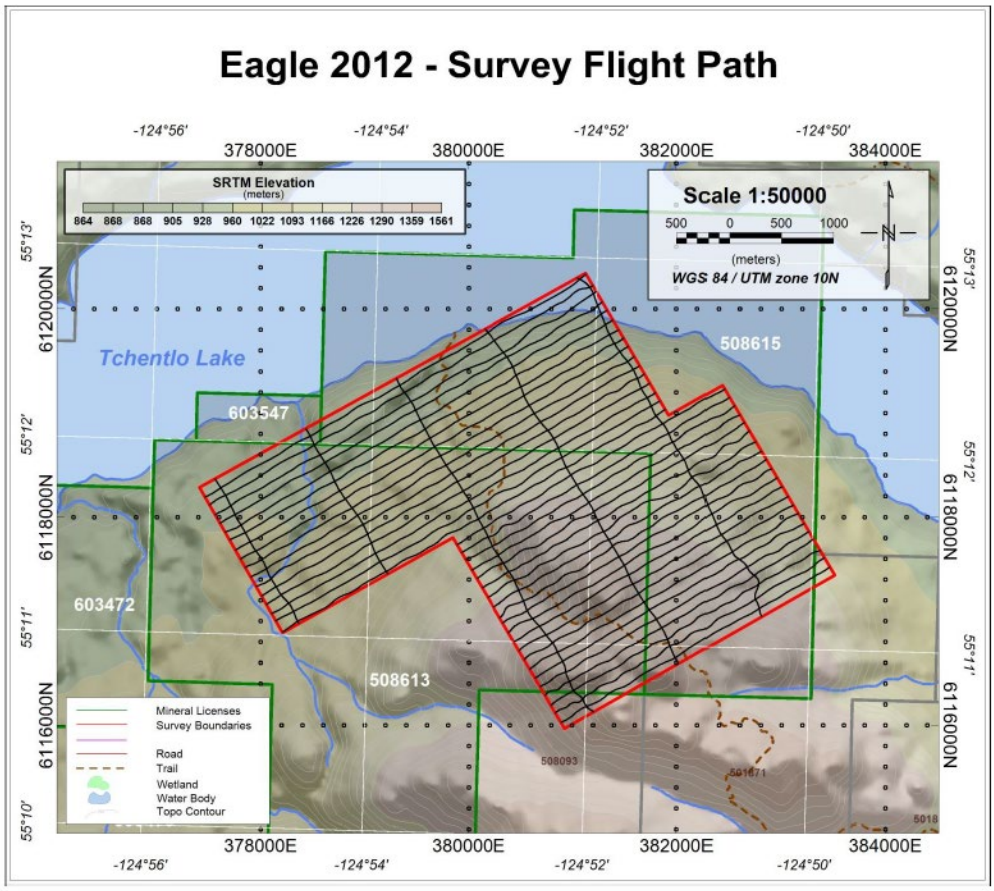


Figure 5 - The CMG tri-axial magnetic gradiometer.

2015 Exploration Program:

The small exploration program in 2015 details a ground magnetic survey completed on April 7th and 8th, 2015. The work comprised 17.5 km of surveying by Meridian Mapping Ltd. Expenditures are $15,927. The purpose of the program was to identify the trace of Hogem batholith contact in this part of the property, an area along the western access road but largely devoid of outcrop.

The magnetometer survey comprised a total of 17.5 kilometers surveyed over two field days. The magnetic survey was conducted by two operators using two GPS equipped GSM Ver 7.0 19W Overhauser magnetometers.

> Dr. Peter Fox. PhD., P.Eng. reports: "*The Hogem contact determined from regional mapping and the current survey indicates that the contact trends northwest through the 508613 claim, as shown. In addition, the intense TMI anomalies at the east end of the survey coincide with magnetic patterns associated with porphyry copper mineralization at the Vector zone (Fox 2010, 2012). The work Confirmed the Hogem batholith contact with the enclosing Takla Group sediments and extended the magnetic pattern of the Vector porphyry zone to the west".*

In the present authors opinion, the magnetometer survey and sampling work, done in 2015 and 2017 to maintain the claims, did not affect the interpretation of the property geology materially.
Geophysical and geochemical compilation maps produced for Seven Devils by Dr. Peter Fox are shown in Figures 8 to 10

2017 Exploration Program

In 2017, Seven Devils completed a brief examination and sampling program (Bradford, 2017) which served to advance the claims to a practical date for Seven Devils. These samples (limited by time and access constraints of overgrown roadways) were samples taken form existing showings. They are grab or selected samples and my not be indicative of average tenor of the zones.

Prospecting Results 2017

John Bradford P.Geo. (2017) reports on the 2017 exploration: (Bradford 2017)

> *A preliminary reconnaissance of the Eagle property was conducted in 2017 over the course of three days, in order to prospect the area for mineralization, evaluate the style and potential of the mineralization within the Vector - Nighthawk trend, and to assess the state of access on the property.*
>
> *Because past work on the property had left a network of roads accessing the main mineralized zones, trenches and drill sites, it was hoped that a significant portion of the mineralized trend could be examined. Unfortunately, a dense second growth of alders, willows and other deciduous trees and shrubs, and a plethora of deadfall across the roads made use of the roads problematic, and severely constrained their use. Despite this, for the most part the road beds are in good condition, and the roads could be readily cleared.*
>
> ***Examination of exposures of the Vector Zone*** *on August 3, 2017 suggests that mineralization is not dissimilar to that found in many B.C. alkalic porphyry systems. Mineralization typically consists of rusty*

weathering black semi-massive magnetite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Magnetite locally occurs as pods and irregular masses, and when weathered are often malachite stained.

***Mid Zone**: Due to the difficult access and time constraints, only a few outcrops in the Mid Zone were examined, about 850 meters southeast of the Vector Zone, and no strongly mineralized outcrops were located on August 4. The outcrops in this area are predominantly coarse grained, green-grey to pinkish, strongly magnetic diorite. Alteration is variable chlorite-epidote-carbonate, but rare squiggly magnetite stringers and calcite veinlets, as well as chalcopyrite specks were noted.*

About 400 meters east of the Vector zone, a subdued outcrop area of coarse grained strongly magnetic hornblende diorite was examined just off the main road (EA17JB544). The diorite here has been variably to locally intensely epidotized and contains zones of massive magnetite-epidote-albite(?)/K-feldspar(?)with only trace sulfides.

***Western Part of the Property:** The western part of the property is easily accessed by recently constructed logging roads. An initial examination of the cut blocks (August 5 traverse) failed to reveal any outcrop, as the area is covered by a widespread veneer of boulder till.*

2017 Sample Results*:*

Three mineralized (V395101-102, V395110) and one un-mineralized (V395109) grab samples were taken from the Vector Zone by Bradford and Ruks, both of whom are principals of Seven Devils. Rock samples were collected from variably mineralized and altered rock in order to help characterize the tenor of different styles of mineralization. The samples are said by Bradford comprise representative grabs from outcrops and in one location, till. The present author has no concerns about the sampling methods or results.

The three samples were taken by Bradford approximately perpendicular to the strike of the Vector zone. The mineralized samples confirm the significant copper mineralization observed in outcrop and indicate that mineralization contains significant precious metals. The three samples average 0.643% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag. The "un-mineralized" sample is weakly anomalous in Cu (161 ppm). These samples may be selected to convey the style of mineralization present and may not be indicative of average grades

Two other samples from outside the Vector Zone contain negligible sulfides (0.01% S) and correspondingly low Cu and precious metal values, despite having moderate to strong epidote and magnetite alteration. The strongly magnetite-epidote-albite(?) altered sample (V395103) returned a high K value (0.94%) and low Na (0.01%), indicating that the white feldspar alteration presumed to be albite is actually potassium feldspar.

A highly (silica-fuchsite-pyrite) altered and quartz veined till boulder from the western part of the property was sampled (V395112), returning anomalous values in As (510 ppm), Cr (435 ppm) and Ni (1450 ppm). This geochemical signature is suggestive of an altered Cache Creek Terrane ultramafic rock, indicating that typical till boulders in this area can be far travelled.

In addition to the above work, Dr. Peter Fox has prepared a number of map compilations for the 2017 claim outlines. (Figures 8-10). Note that the internal claim boundaries have changed since 2017.

FIGURE 8. Compilation of airborne Magnetics (Fox 2017)

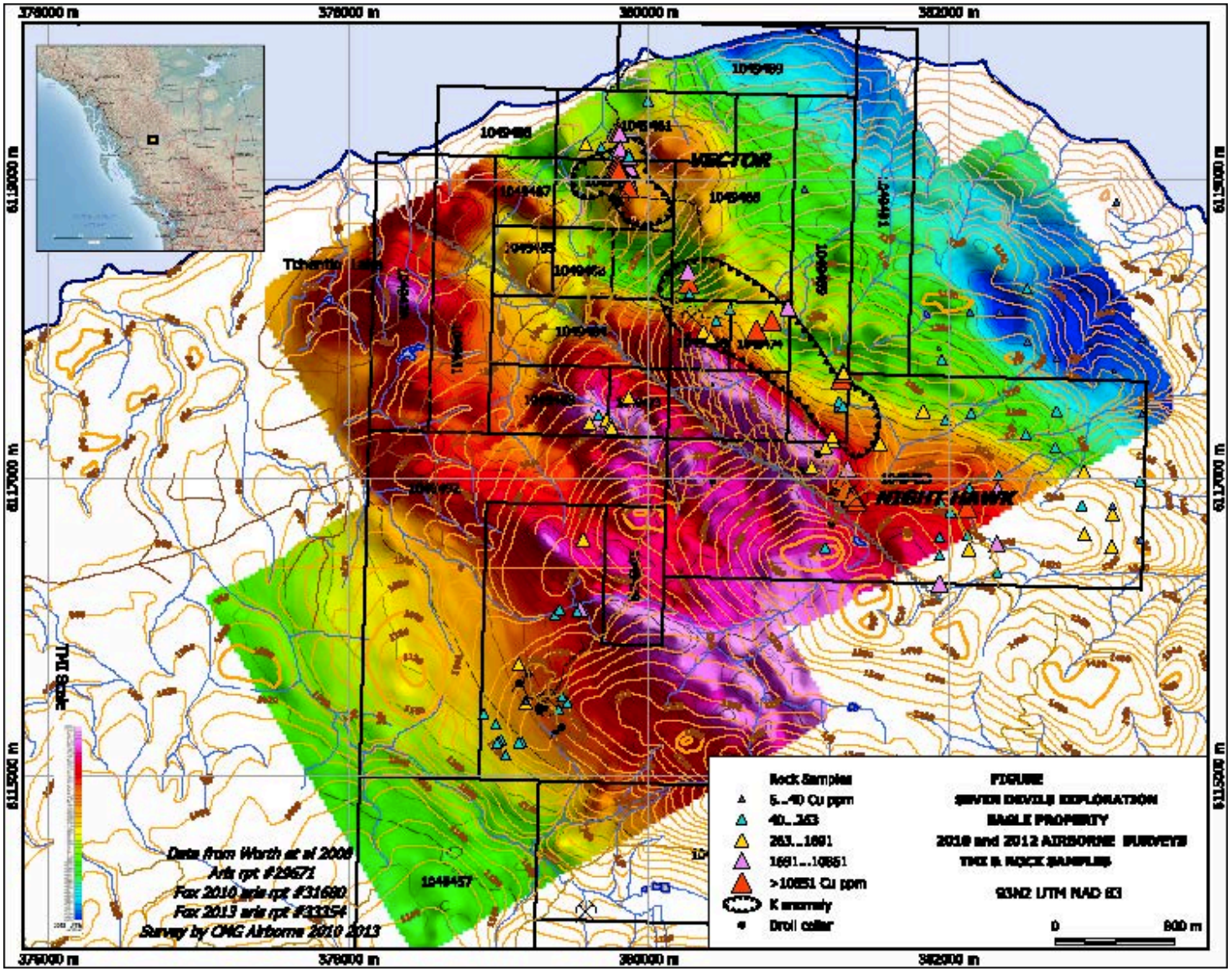


Figure 9. Copper anomalies in Soil over magnetics (Fox 2017)

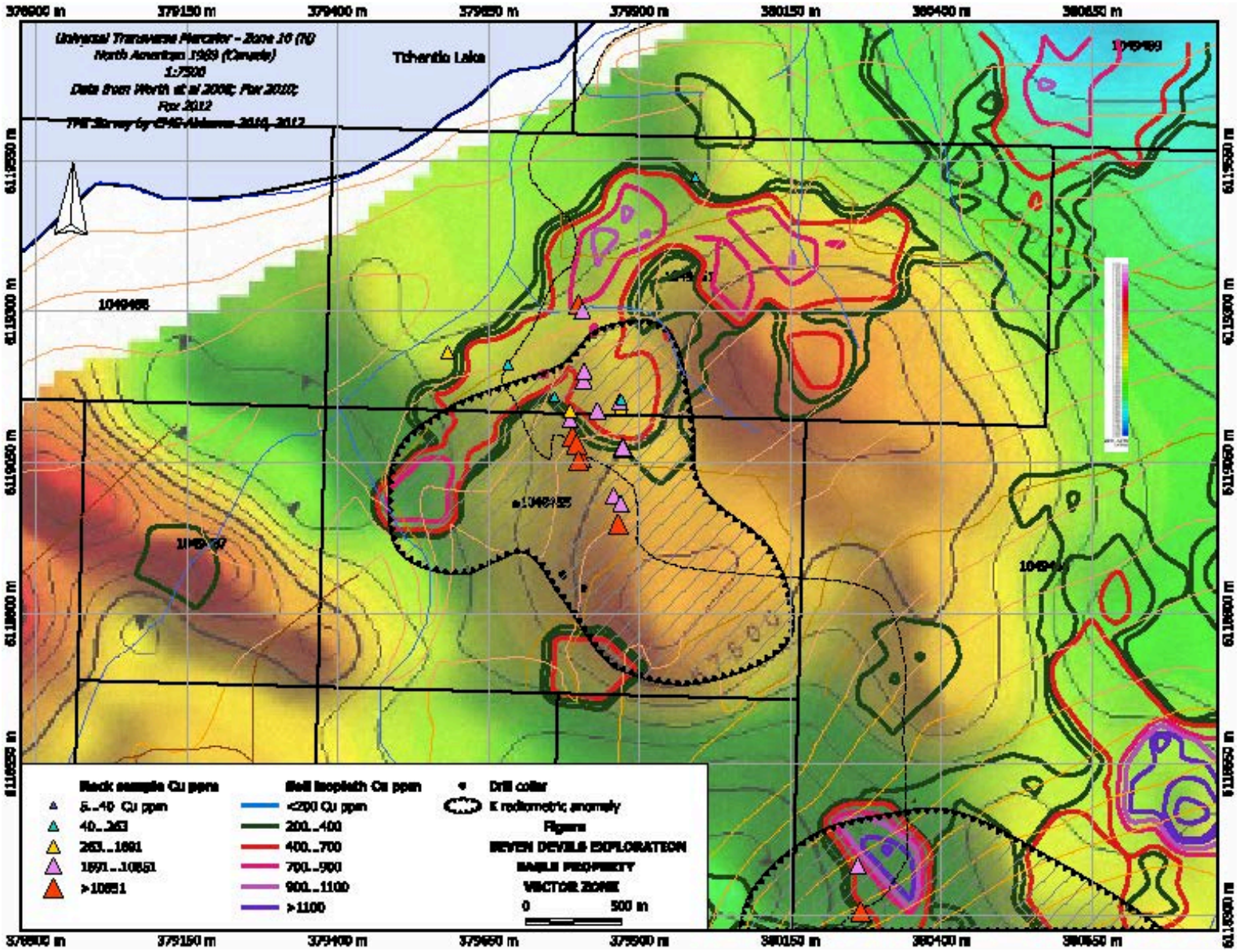
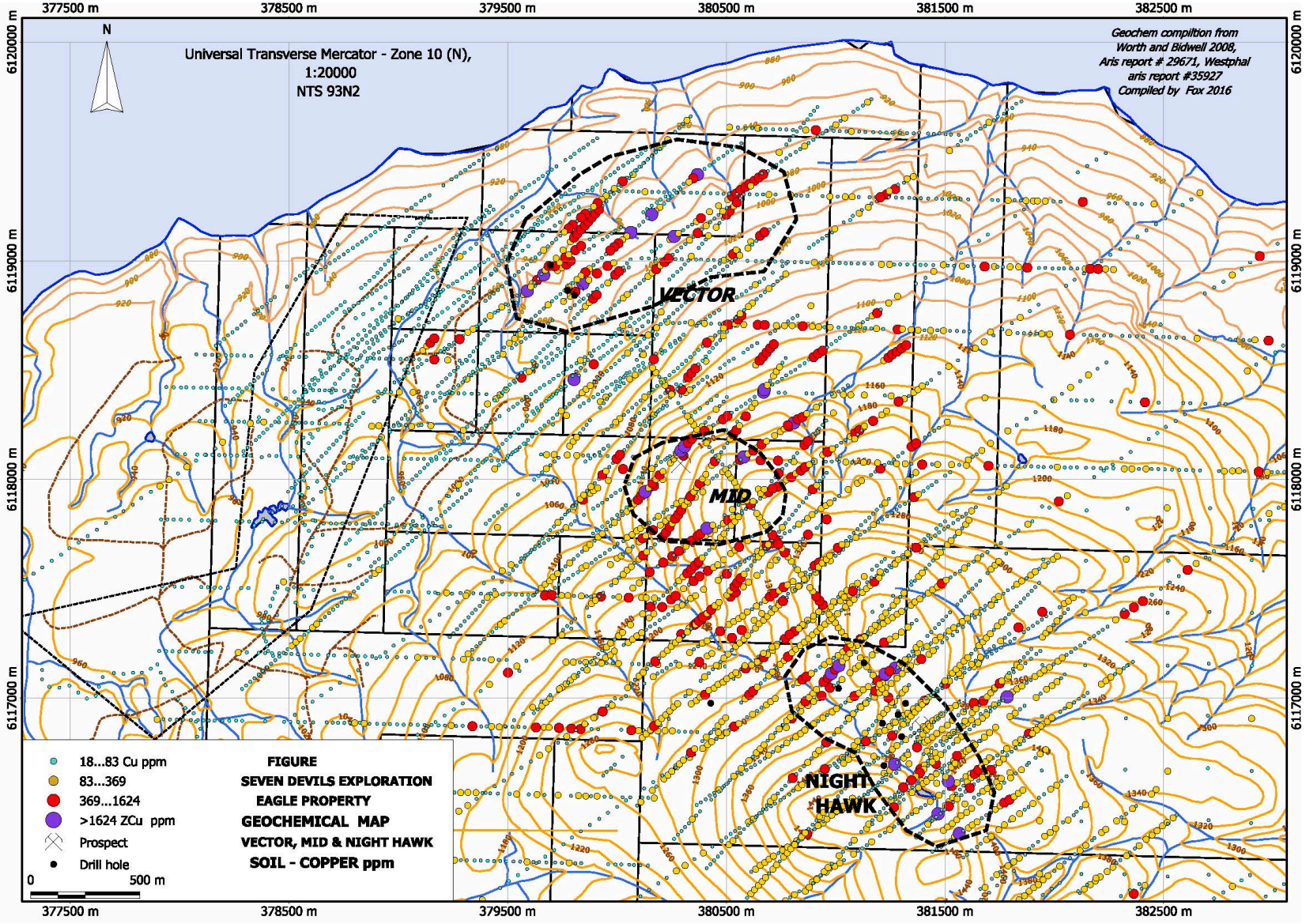


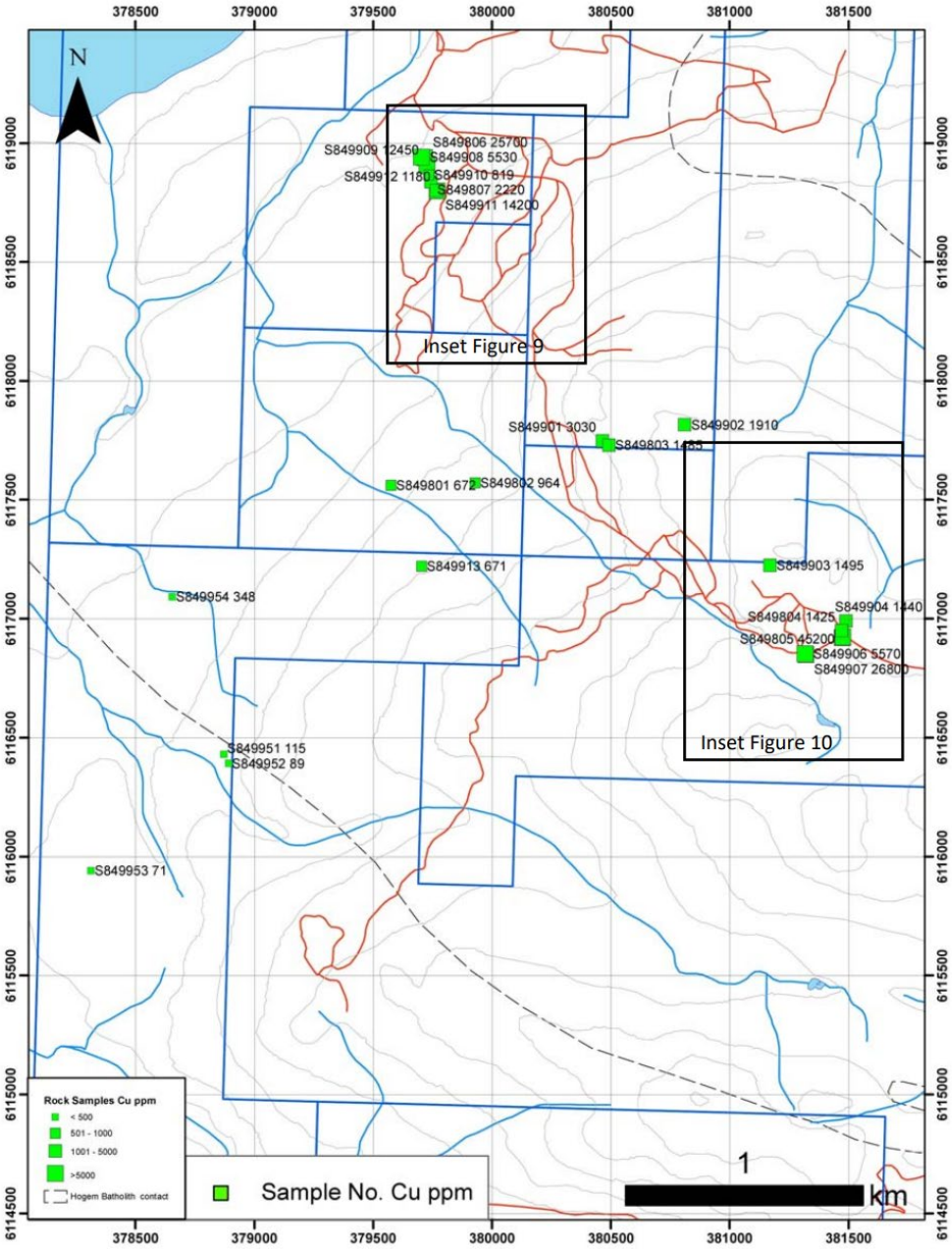
Figure 10. Copper in Soils (Fox 2017)



2019 Exploration Program

In 2019, ArcWest Exploration Inc. completed a two-day property examination and sampling program (Kyba, 2019) between June 7 -8th, 2019. The primary focus of the program was to assess the current level of access, to re-examine previously documented alteration and mineralized zones, and to determine the area's prospectivity for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits. Representative rock sample were collected in the known mineralized zones and sent for assay, locations can be seen in Figure 11, below.

Figure 11. Rock Sample Locations with Cu_ppm (2019)



GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology and Tectonics

The Eagle property is located within a north westerly trending belt of largely volcanic strata comprising Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments that have been intruded by a series of felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths of alkalic affinity. These intrusions, which are associated with a number of copper-gold deposits, generally lie in a northwest belt from Inzana Lake in the south to Chuchi Lake (and beyond). The Takla Group rocks form part of a large Upper Triassic volcanic arc (the Quesnellia Terrane) lying offshore of the North American continental plate. Rocks at the Eagle property include greywacke, shale, and argillite of the Inzana Lake Formation cut by the regionally extensive Hogem batholith. A regional geological map is given in Figure 3.

The following is excerpted from paper 1991-1 by JoAnne Nelson, Kim Bellefontaine, Kim Green and Mary MacLean, entitled: *Regional Geological Mapping Near the Mount Milligan Copper-Gold Deposit*

Stratigraphy of the Takla Group

Mapping in the Nation Lakes area in 1990 resulted in a provisional subdivision of the Takla Group into four informal formations, the Rainbow Creek, Inzana Lake, Witch Lake and Chuchi Lake formations. A nearly complete stratigraphic succession can be seen in the broad anticline that outcrops from south of Chuchi Lake to the southern limit of mapping near Dem Lake. Epiclastic sediments of the Inzana Lake formation are overlain by augite and other porphyritic volcanics and pyroclastics of the Witch Lake formation. These in turn pass upward into polymictic lahars and subaerial flows of the Chuchi Lake formation. Elsewhere, Takla units occur in incomplete fault-bounded panels.

Rainbow Creek Formation (Utrrc)

The Rainbow Creek formation is a basinal package of dark grey slate with lesser siltstone and, in some exposures. epiclastic interbeds. It occurs in three fault-bounded structural blocks in the Nation Lakes map area - one north of Rainbow Creek, one near Dern Lake in the far southwest comer of the map area, and one intersected in a drill hole southeast of the Mount Milligan deposit.

The exposures north of Rainbow Creek are divided into two sub-blocks based on different trending schistosity and distinctive lithologic suites. The northern block consists mostly of monotonous grey slate with sparse, thin siltstone interbeds and minor quartz sand stones. The southern block, next to Rainbow Creek, is also dominated by slate, but contains some volcanic and volcaniclastic components. Near Dem Lake, the grey slate contains very common siltstone interbeds and also sedimentary breccias composed of slate interclasts. The black slate intersected in drill hole DDH-274. southeast of the Mount Milligan deposit, is limy, graphitic and soot-black.

All of these exposures are completely fault-bounded. Their original relationships to the rest of the Takla Group are not known. Regionally, the lowest unit of the Takla Group is a package of dark grey to black slates or phyllites with interbedded quartz-rich siltstones and sandstones and inorganic limy beds and limestones. Near Quesnel this unit is termed the "Triassic black phyllite" (Struik, 1988, Bloodgood, 1987, 1988). More locally, Ferri and Melville (in preparation) recognize dark grey slates, limy slates, siliciclastics and limestones of Late Triassic age in the Manson Creek area, which they propose to include in the lower part of the Slate Creek formation. The Rainbow Creek formation is correlated to these on lithologic grounds.

Inzana Lake Formation (Utril)

Extensive sedimentary, epiclastic and lesser pyroclastic rocks outcrop in the map area from north of Inzana Lake to the southern map border. Due to the lithologic monotony shown by (his package over large areas, and to the tight folding within it, no subdivisions were made. It consists of abundant grey, green and black siliceous argillite with lesser green to grey volcanic sandstones and siltstones. green, augite bearing crystal and lapilli tuffs, sedimentary breccia, siliceous water lain dust tuffs, heterolithic volcanic agglomerates and rare, small limestone pods. The argillite is siliceous and poorly cleaved; it contrasts strongly with the alumina-rich grey slates of the Rainbow Creek formation. Although the sandstones tend to be thick bedded and relatively featureless, graded bedding and load casts are common within the thin-bedded siltstones. They provide extensive control on sedimentary tops. Two separate sets of flame structures and imbricated volcanic agglomerates. indicate arc-parallel northwesterly transport into the basin, suggesting a volcanic center to the south. Crystal and lapilli tuffs occur mostly along the western margin of the map area. Fragments in the lapilli tuffs are characteristically sparse, less than 10 per cent in a sandy matrix. These units may represent an upward transition to the overlying augite porphyry flows and coarse pyroclastic deposits. They contain fragments of augite and lesser hornblende (plagioclase) porphyry. Fresh olivine crystals are rare but notable.

The sedimentary breccias contain mostly intrabasinal clasts of argillite, sandstone and fine-grained, green siliceous tuff. Volcanic and high-level plutonic clasts are also present, including plagioclase and pyroxene porphyry. At one exposure 300 meters east of the Fort St. James Germansen road and 200 meters north of the Germansen Cripple subsidiary road, a broad channel in the sedimentary breccia is filled with a slump of rounded augite porphyry clasts. These breccias attest to high-energy conditions within the basin, possibly induced by synsedimentary faulting. The Inzana Lake formation is transitionally overlain by augite porphyry agglomerates of the Witch Lake formation on the low ridge north of Mudzenchoot Lake. Its low stratigraphic position in the Takla Group and its character as facies equivalent of distant volcanic centers suggests that the Inzana Lake formation correlates with Unit 7 of the Takla Group near Quesnel (Bloodgood, 1988) and with the upper part of the Slate Creek formation of the Takla Group near Germansen Lake (Ferri and Melville, in preparation)." The author, Mitchell, believes that the Hogem Batholith intrudes rocks of the Inzana Formation on the Eagle Property.

Witch Lake Formation (uTrWL)

The best-known lithologies of the Takla Group are augite porphyry flows and pyroclastics. In the Nation Lakes area, they are included in the Witch Lake formation, named for the thick, well-exposed sequences around Witch Lake. The Witch Lake formation has two main areas of exposure, one between Mudzenchoot and Chuchi lakes, where it is in stratigraphic continuity with the underlying Inzana Lake and overlying Chuchi Lake formations; and a fault-bounded structural panel on the eastern side of the Wittsichica Creek map sheet, which hosts the Mount Milligan deposit. In addition to augite porphyry, a thick section dominated by plagioclase-porphyritic latites occurs in the Witch Lake formation south of Witch Lake. Acicular hornblende plagioclase porphyries are locally abundant, particularly south of Rainbow Creek and extending southward into the northeastern corner of the Tezzeron Creek map sheet. Here hornblende porphyries are the dominant lithology in agglomerates and in heterolithic aggregates that also contain the more common augite porphyries. At one locality south of Rainbow Creek, hornblendite and amphibolite clasts occur within the hornblende porphyries. One clast consists of clinopyroxenite in contact with amphibolite, reminiscent of

Polaris-type ultramafic bodies (Nixon et al., 1990) Trachyte breccia occurs near the top of the western Witch Lake formation in the headwaters of the south fork of Wittsichica Creek. In the Mount Milligan panel, two thin trachyte units can be traced over several kilometers. They are composite units that include pale-coloured flows with large ovoid amygdules, flow breccias, and lapilli tuffs that contain deformed glass shards. The augite porphyry suite that dominates the Witch Lake formation is typical of explosive intermediate volcanism. It includes all gradations from flows and probable hypabyssal intrusions to coarse volcanic breccias and agglomerates, lapilli and crystal-rich tuffs and thinly bedded, subaqueous epiclastic sandstones and siltstones. Both small-augite porphyry and large-augite porphyry variations are present. Plagioclase and hornblende phenocrysts are subordinate. In terms of composition, the augite porphyries contain between 20 and SO per cent matrix and phenocrystic plagioclase and in rare examples, primary potassium feldspar as a matrix phase. They are classified as andesites and basaltic andesites. The abundance of potassium feldspar in the volcanic rocks at and near the Mount Milligan deposit, has led past authors (Rebagliati, 1990) to classify them as augite-porphyritic latites and banded trachytes. However, microscopic examination of andesites and derived sediments up to 4 kilometers from the MBX and Southern Star stocks shows the invasion of secondary potassium feldspar occurring as veinlets, as clumps with pyrite and epidote. As seams in plagioclase phenocrysts. and as fine-grained aggregates along bedding planes in the sediments. Such replacement distal to the deposit suggests that the highly potassic nature of the rocks within the deposit is due to wholesale replacement, converting andesites to "latites" and bedded andesitic sediments to "trachytes".

Chuchi Lake Formation (uTrCL)

The intermediate to felsic Chuchi Lake formation transitionally overlies the Witch Lake formation along a northwest-trending contact that can be traced for 25 kilometers south of Chuchi Lake. The best exposures are seen north of Chuchi Lake; however, in this area the basal contact with the Witch Lake formation lies north of the Wittsichica Creek map sheet. In contrast with the marine Witch Lake formation, the Chuchi Lake formation shows evidence of deposition in a partly subaerial environment. It is dominated by polymictic plagioclase porphyry agglomerates and breccias. They are typically matrix supported and grey-green to pale maroon in colour. One of these lahars is in contact with a thin volcanic sandstone bed containing abundant wood fragments on bedding planes. Wood fragments caught up in the hot lahar are evidenced by black cores of remnant carbonaceous material with reaction rims.

The plagioclase(±augite±homblende) porphyries contain from 70 to 80 per cent plagioclase and from zero to 15 per cent matrix potassium feldspar. They are andesites and latitic-andesites. Another characteristic lithology of the Chuchi Lake formation is dark maroon, felsic latite to trachyte flows with large, irregular, partly filled amygdules. Microscopically, the flows consist of potassium feldspar and plagioclase in varying proportions. Some are plagioclase phyric. The amygdules are filled with calcite and albite. A single large plagioclase intrusion and flow unit. with individual phenocrysts averaging several centimeters long, is exposed north of Chuchi Lake. Although megacrystic intrusions are fairly common, this is the only documented volcanic occurrence of megacrystic feldspar porphyry in the map area. Farther north and down-section, a partly welded trachyte tuff breccia is cut by the Hogem batholith's Hornblende porphyry with acicular phenocrysts occurs as clasts in polymictic breccias at the base of the Chuchi Lake formation between Witch and Chuchi lakes, and also up-section north of Chuchi Lake. This textural variant is also seen in dikes. In some exposures the acicular hornblende porphyries contain small inclusions of hornblendite and amphibolite. The basal contact of the Chuchi Lake formation is gradational; it lies within a zone where mainly augite porphyry agglomerates of the Witch Lake formation pass upwards into polymictic agglomerates with small, abundant plagioclase phenocrysts in the clasts. As well, the dark green colours of the Witch Lake formation change to maroon, reddish and green shades. The top contact of the Chuchi Lake formation is not

observed in the map area."

Structure

The following is excerpted from paper 1999-1 by Paul Schiarizza and Don MacIntyre, P.Geo. entitled Geology of the Babine Lake-Takla Lake Area.

"The Babine Lake - Takla Lake area is comprised of two main structural domains. The eastern domain includes penetratively deformed, greenschist facies rocks of the Cache Creek Complex and Sitlika assemblage, arranged as a series of linear, north to northwest trending fault panels that apparently originated as east-dipping thrust slices in Middle Jurassic time. The western domain is underlain by me various stratigraphic and plutonic components of Stikine Terrane. Only some of these rocks display penetrative fabrics, and east-dipping thrust faults are only locally preserved. Regional relationships suggest, however, that Stikine Terrane formed the footwall to the west-directed thrust system within adjacent Cache Creek Terrane. Younger structures within the map area include steep, north to northwest-striking faults, many of which formed during a period of orogen-parallel dextral strike-slip in Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary time. Other prominent structures are northeast-striking faults, most with apparent dextral displacements, that locally offset the northerly trending fault panels. The most significant of these structures are the Purvis Lake, Tildesley Creek and Trembleur Lake fault systems. The northeast-striking faults may be coeval with, or younger than, the north west-striking dextral strike-slip faults"

Intrusive Activity

The Following is excerpted from a PhD. paper on the Hogem Batholith by Charles A. Ager, 1974.

**The Hogem batholith is the largest body of exposed intrusive rock within the Swannell Ranges, a subdivision of the Omineca Mountains (Holland, 1964). The southern section of this body covers the central portion of the Manson Creek Topographic Sheet (NTS 93N). Generally, the terrain is mountainous, with peaks to 6,600 feet and valley bottoms as low as 3,000 feet. Access to the eastern margin of the batholith is by road from Fort St. James through Germansen Landing, and by a four-wheel drive road from Manson Creek to Takla Landing. In general, outcrops are sparse except along ridges. Access is limited and difficult. The Hogem batholith occurs within a narrow belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic rocks lying between highly deformed Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata to the east and deformed Upper Paleozoic strata to the west. The Pinchi Fault Zone is the main structural feature of the Hogem area, separating Permian rocks (Cache Creek Group) on the southwest from Upper Triassic rocks (Takla Group) on the northeast. Geological mapping indicates that the batholith is an assemblage of various plutonic units ranging from dioritic to granitic to syenitic, Boundaries between mapped units are mainly gradational. The composite nature of the intrusion is exhibited by syenitic and granitic units which clearly cut surrounding intrusive rocks. Tentative conclusions by Garnett (1974) for the southern half the batholith area:*

(1) The major intrusive units of the Hogem batholith were emplaced as a differentiated mass approximately 189 my. ago and were essentially barren of significant sulphide mineralization.

(2) At least two significant periods of mineralization have been determined. One period is represented by copper mineralization directly associated with syenites intruding major units of the Hogem approximately 175 my. ago. The second period is represented by copper and/or molybdenum mineralization associated with fractured and. altered zones within granitic rocks which also intrude major units of the Hogem. A possible date for this event is approximately 121 my, ago."

(Source:http://www.google.ca/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=descriptions+of+hogem+batholith&btnG=Google+Search&meta=&rlz=1R2ADRA_enCA337&aq=f&aqi=&aql=&oq=&gs_rfai=)

Property Geology

(Figure 12, 13)

The Eagle property is underlain mostly by rocks of the Hogem Batholith basic suite. The contact with the Takla Group volcanic rocks extends through the central claim just north and east of the Gibson showing.

The dominant intrusive phase on the property is a medium-grey, equigranular, medium-grained diorite, consisting of 70-80% plagioclase, 5-10% hornblende, 5-10% augite, 2-5% magnetite and l-S% biotite, with minor or trace chlorite, epidote and actinolite. Another less common phase is a light- to medium-grey, coarse- to medium-grained monzonite, consisting of 50-60% plagioclase, 5-20% K-feldspar, 5-10% hornblende, 5-10% augite, 2-5% magnetite and l-5% biotite, with minor or trace chlorite, apatite, tourmaline and epidote.

Some of the intrusive phases near the Nighthawk Zone appear to originally have been a gabbro that has since been affected by potassic metasomatism and other alterations (Skupinski, 1996).

The basic suite of diorite/monzonite grades into quartz diorite and granodiorite over a few tens of metres to the northeast part of the claims. This phase is light grey to creamy white and medium- to coarse-grained. It contains 50-60% plagioclase, 5-20% K-feldspar, 5-10% hornblende, 5-10% pyroxene, 5-10% quartz, l-10% biotite and l-5% magnetite, with minor or trace sphene, epidote and apatite.

Skupinski (1996) indicates that the composition and texture of mafic enclaves within one sample show a strong resemblance to a gabbroic body and further suggests that the rock could be interpreted as a product of anatectic melting from gabbroic parent rocks.

Near the Mid Zone, an irregularly-shaped intrusive body of dark grey, coarse-grained gabbro contains 60-70% plagioclase, 20-30% pyroxene, 5-l 0% magnetite and 2-5% biotite, with minor hornblende, chlorite, epidote, hypersthene and actinolite. The gabbro from a Mid Zone outcrop, may represent the original unaltered part of the pluton Skupinski (1996). The contact zone between the Hogem Batholith and the Takla volcanic rocks is present in the northeast part of the Gibson Zone. The volcanic rocks are hornfelsed at the contact zone and generally contain 2-5% disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The Hogem diorite near the contact is usually altered and contains minor or trace pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite. Away from the contact, the volcanic rocks are generally light purple to medium grey fine-grained and hornfelsed. In some areas, remnant banding can be observed in the volcanics, indicating that the rocks may have been volcanic tuffs.

Sulphides observed on the property, especially in the Hogem diorite, are generally associated with potassic and chlorite alteration, and sometimes with epidote and carbonate alterations as well. Iron-stained gossan trails, ranging from a few centimetres to a few tens of centimetres wide, are commonly seen in the Vector, Nighthawk and Mid Zones, and are generally associated with fractures. **Note that in the following two maps, the internal**

claim boundaries have changed since 2017 as claims were amalgamated.

Figure 12. Regional Geology (Fox, 2017)

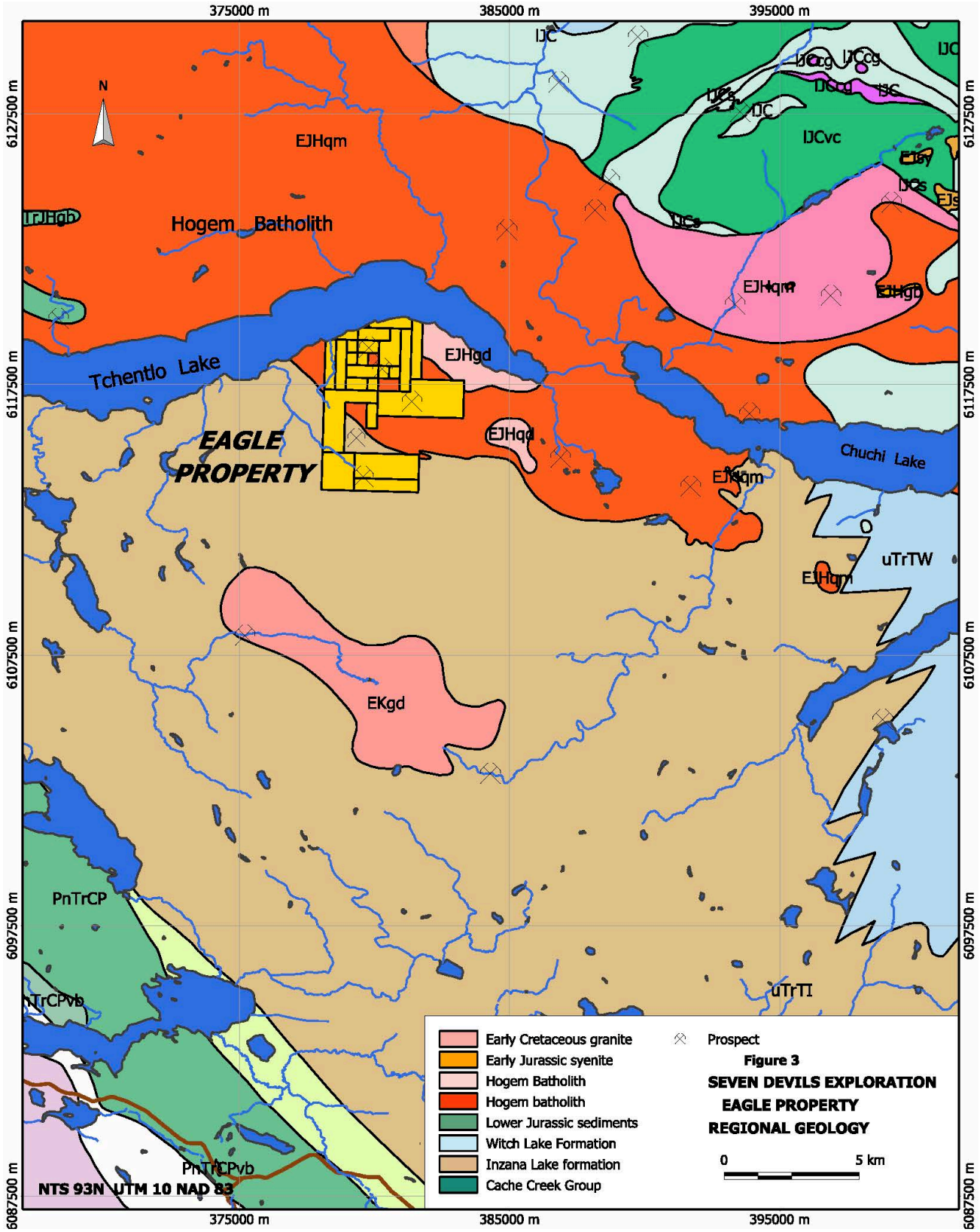
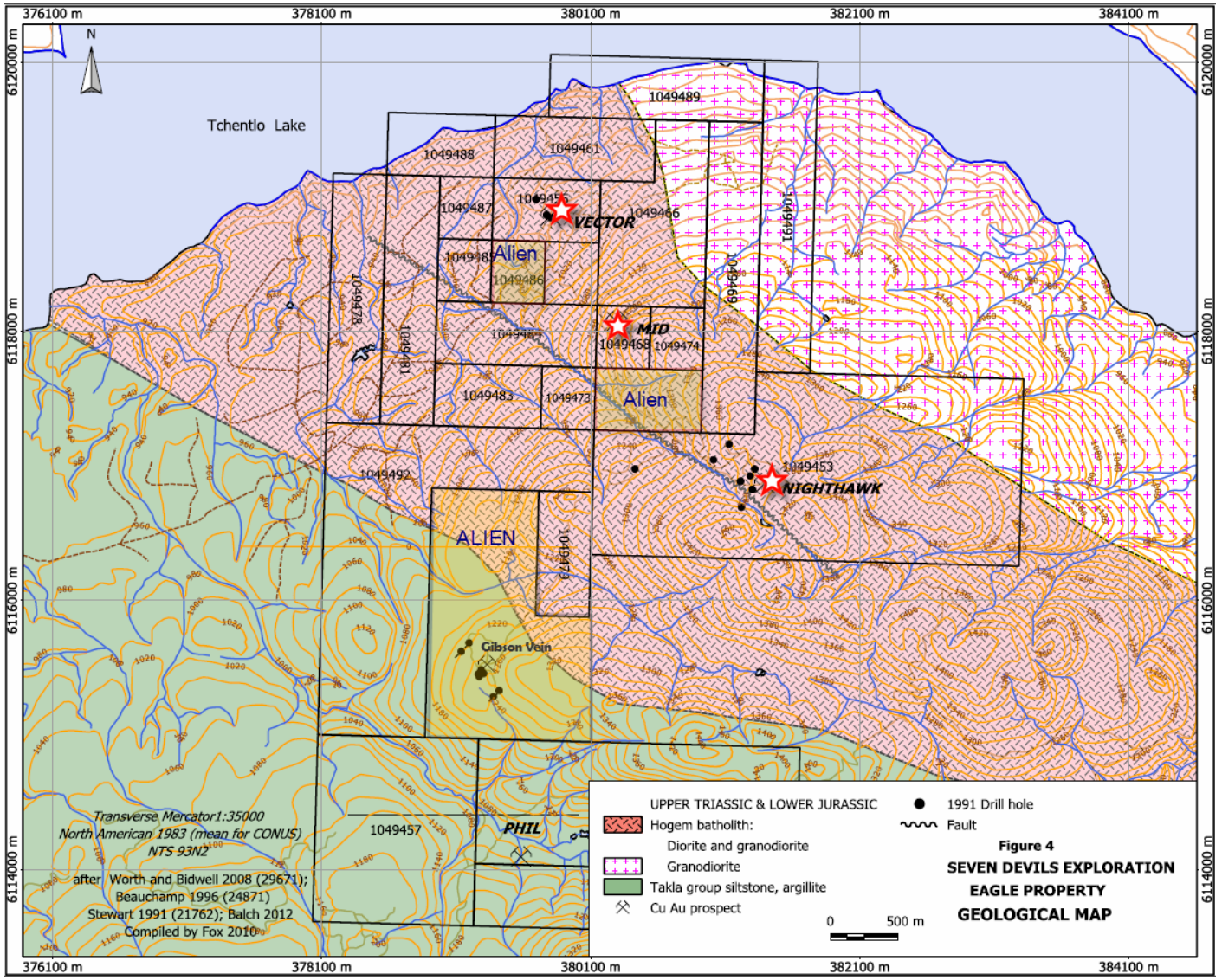


Figure 13. Local Geology (Fox, 2017)



Mineralization

Numerous copper-gold prospects occur throughout the district including Mt. Milligan, Chuchi Copper, the Jean deposit and others to the north such as Kwanika and Lorraine; these are owned by others and such mineralization is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eagle property. It should be cautioned that for the mineralized zones described below, true widths and orientations of the intercepts or zones can not be ascertained by the limited information available.

The following description of mineralization at the Eagle property Is summarized and amended from a summary report by N. C. Carter, PhD., P.Eng. dated May 18,1992:

Three principal mineral zones are known within the present claims area are the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk zones, are considered to be part of the same system. These three zones are crudely aligned and occur over a northwest strike length of 2.5 km. Principal fracture and shear directions within this zone are 150/65E and 050/40 W but the main structural trend at the principal showings is 110 - 130. The Vector and Nighthawk zones were originally investigated by a subsidiary of Cyprus Minerals In the late 1960's - early 1970's.

The Vector Zone. The most northerly zone has been traced for more than 350 meters along a north-flowing creek. Propylitically altered diorites contain 2-3 pyrite and 2-5 chalcopyrite which occur in 0.1 - 8 cm wide fractures and in breccia zones with massive magnetite. Grab samples from the Vector zone ranged from 0.41-3.9% copper and 580 -3460 ppb gold (0.017 - 0.10 oz./ton). Samples of bedrock exposures collected for geochemical analyses returned values of 1221 and 5952 ppm (0.12 and 0.59) copper and 195 and 40 ppb gold.

Two Inclined drill holes, of less than 100 meters each, were drilled 180 meters apart in 1991. Both holes intersected a moderately northeast dipping mineralized zone and results are as follows:

Hole No.	Interval (m)	Length(m)	Cu (%)	Au/oz./ton)
EA-91-12	18.50-36.40	17.9	0.82	0.012
EA-91-13	24.40-42.20	17.8	0.62	0.009

The Mid zone. as the name implies, is situated midway along the 2.5 km northwest-trending structure. Grab samples from bedrock exposures within this zone range from 0.35 -1.3% copper and 520 - 1600 ppb gold (0.015 - 0.046 oz./ton). Both disseminated and fracture filling pyrite and chalcopyrite in propylitically altered diorites have been reported from this zone and massive magnetite veins are not uncommon. This zone, based on limited bedrock sampling by Noranda, appears to have excellent size potential. Available information Indicates a 1400-meter-long, 200-400-meter-wide zone, elongate in a northwest direction, within which copper values in bedrock exceed 1000 ppm (0.1). Gold values are spotty but can range up to 670 ppb. This zone has not been tested by drilling.

The Nighthawk zone is the southernmost of the three zones. Here, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations and in stockwork veinlets in diorites featuring chlorite-magnetite- epidote alteration. Noranda grab samples yielded ranges of 1.5 -7.6 copper and 950 -2070 ppb gold (0.017 -0.06 oz./ton). Two Inclined drill holes, drilled on the same section, intersected a moderately northeast dipping mineralized zone at vertical depths of between 5 and 35 meters. Results are as follows:

Hole No.	Interval(m)	length (m)	Cu(%)	Au/oz./ton)
EA-91-6	5.07-24.08	19.01	1.14	0.012

EA-91-7 48.16-60.66 12.50 0.83 0.007

Soil geochemistry over the grid area including the three zones yielded fairly good results. Overburden depths range from 0 to 20 meters. As might be expected, the higher areas of the property, within and adjacent to the Mid and Nighthawk zones where bedrock exposure Is relatively abundant, yielded the most uniform results. A broad area, 220 by 1400 meters, with 100 - 1000+ ppm copper values flanks the Mid – Nighthawk zones on the southwest.

Within this are two areas with spotty gold values - one 400 by 200 meter area with 10 - 700 ppb values near the Nighthawk zone and an area with less than 50 ppb gold mainly 200 - 500 meters northeast of the baseline in the vicinity of the Mid zone. Anomalous copper values are partially coincident with and down slope to the northeast from the Vector zone. Low gold values, in the 10 - 50 ppb range, are scattered to the northeast of the zone. Both magnetometer and IP surveys have been completed over the grid area. The area of highest magnetic response is coincident with the area of broadest IP response. This is in the central grid area southwest of the baseline and significantly it flanks the Mid and Nighthawk zones and in particular is marginal to the large zone with anomalous copper (gold) values in bedrock. Four inclined holes were drilled in 1991 to test areas of high IP response north and west of the Nighthawk zone. 20- 40 magnetite was Intersected In most of these holes and is believed to be the cause of the high chargeabillty readings. Only low copper values were encountered.

Phil prospect

The Phil prospect, which occurs on the recently staked claims, is described as follows in Minfile as follows:

"Volcanic rocks of the Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group consisting of dacitic tuffs and augite porphyry flows are overlain by a sedimentary package containing argillite, chert and volcanic greywacke. The volcanics are assumed to part of the informal Upper Triassic Witch Lake Formation (Takla Group) (Nelson et al., Fieldwork 1990 and 1991). A narrow (1-centimetre-wide) galena-pyrite-quartz-ankerite vein crosscuts cherty tuffs near a contact with augite porphyry flows. A grab sample of vein material yielded 16.1 grams per tonne gold, 265 grams per tonne silver, 0.19 per cent arsenic and 0.027 per cent copper. Minfile 093N 193"

Additional information from the BP/SELCO report AR 13509, by Neil Humpries, 1984 states:

> *The 20-unit Phil 20 property was staked to cover government arsenic-mercury-antimony stream sediment anomalies in an area with high magnetic relief in the Mt. Alexander area, northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. The claims are located on the north slope of Mt. Alexander, 5 km south of Tchentlo Lake and 56 km northwest of Fort St. James.*
> *Geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling were done between August 2 - 5, 1984 by Neil Humphreys, geologist, and Lyndon Miller, field assistant.*
> *The claims are underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks that are intruded by mafic dykes.*
>
> *A 1 cm wide galena-pyrite veinlet was found in a volcanic tuff that assayed 16.1 ppm gold and 265 ppm silver. The extent of the vein appears to be very limited. A grab sample (846428) of vein material had 16.1 ppm gold, 265 ppm silver, 1888 ppm arsenic and 270 ppm copper. The veinlet is poorly exposed in cherty tuff near a contact with an augite porphyry sill(?). About 600 metres upstream from the showing noted above is an outcrop of weakly pyritic ankeritic tuff poorly exposed over a few metres in the creek bank. A sample (846429) of this had 40 ppb gold and 1.8 ppm silver and 228 ppm lead.*

A weak arsenic (gold) soil anomaly 300 metres wide by at least 300 metres long was found in an area underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks.

Later in 1988 additional sampling was done by geologists Rex Pegg and Stan Hoffman. The work defined a reproducible Au anomaly in the east south of Alexander Creek accompanied by Cu and peripherally zoned by As. Ag anomalies lie to one side but it is uncertain whether or not they are related or are independent.

TCH (Tchentlo) Copper Showing (Minfile 93N - 234)

With the staking of two additional claims, Eagle 7 and Eagle 8 the TCH prospect is now included within the property boundaries. Approximate location of the showing as described by Minfile is UTM 10 (NAD 83) Longitude 124º 52' 28" W or Northing 6114750 Easting 380600.

The area of the TCH Copper showing is underlain by rocks of the Early Jurassic Hogem Plutonic Suite which intrude sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Inzana Lake Formation, Takla Group.

In 1996, Hudson Bay collected several chip samples from a trench contained sheared, chloritized andesite with quartz and calcite veins with contain from 3 to 5 per cent arsenopyrite, 1 to 3 per cent chalcopyrite, less than 1 per cent pyrite and minor azurite and malachite.

Chip samples ranged from 0.8 to 1.4 meters. A 1-metres chip assayed 1.35 per cent copper, 0.38 gram per tonne gold, 23 grams per tonne silver and 3.40 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 24953).

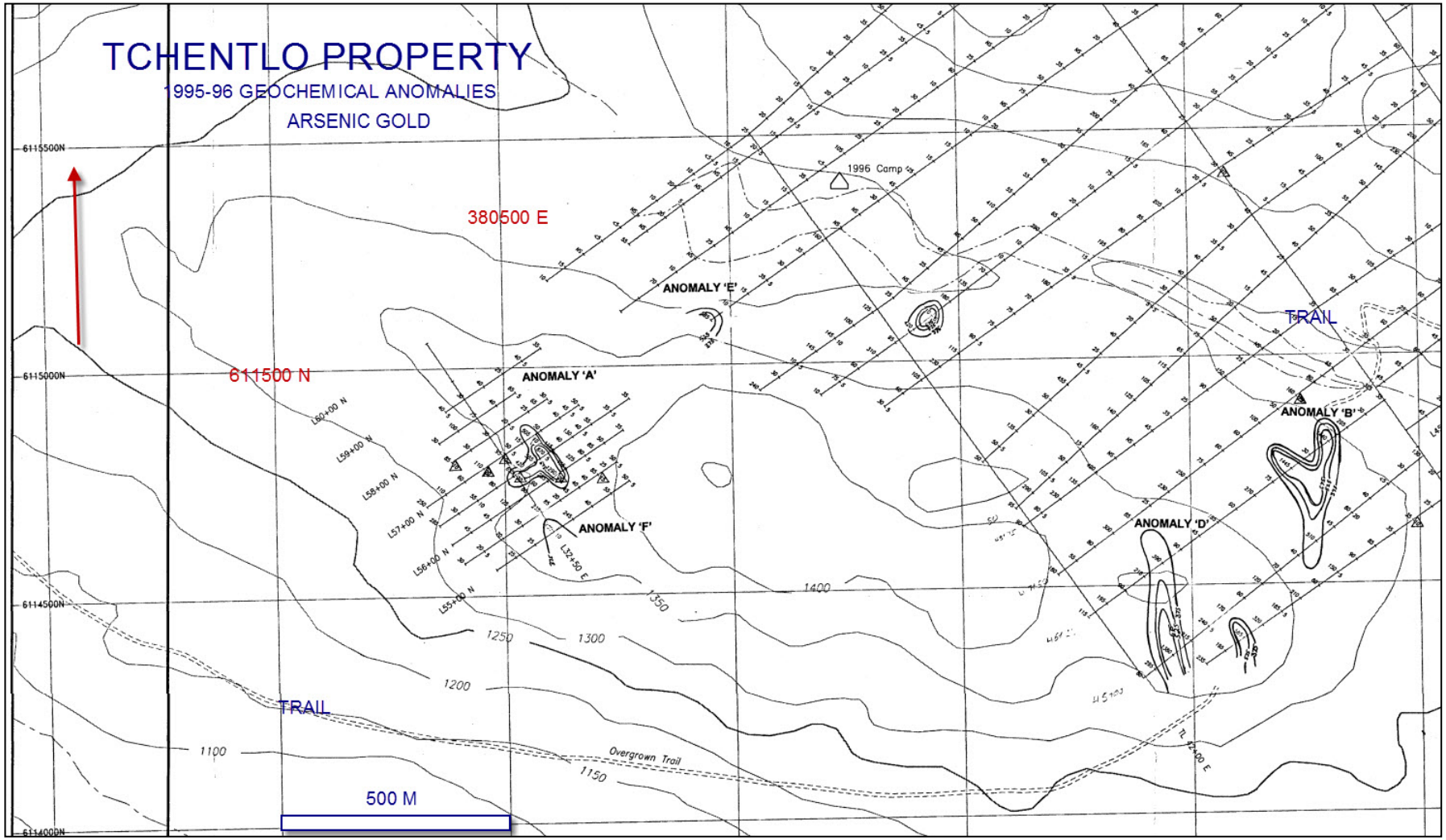
Commencing in 1989 Westmin Resources conducted an exploration program consisting of airborne Mag-VLF-HEM survey, multi-element stream sediment and soil geochemistry, geological mapping and trenching. Most of the Westmin work appears to have occurred east of the TCH showings.

In October 1995, Hudson Bay Exploration & Development performed a preliminary exploration program to cover open ground formally held by Westmin Resources. They staked the Tchentlo 1 and 2 claims. In 1996, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development conducted a geochemical survey that resulted in the collection of 35 rock and 523 soil samples. Phase II of the 1996 exploration program included 8.9 kilometers of ground VLF and MAG surveys conducted over TCH-1 and a portion of the TCH-2 grid.

The property and TCH showing as it was then was described in EMPR Assessment Report number 24953. It has not been visited recently but should be checked during the proposed exploration program by Wedgemount.

It should be cautioned that some of the anomalies shown on the following page (Figure 11) may now lie on alien claims.

Figure 14. Tchentlo Prospect Geochemical Anomalies (Hudson Bay 1996)



DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types present at the Eagle property are:

- Porphyry style copper gold mineralization, typical of the alkalic porphyry copper deposits of the Hogem batholith area in the Omineca. As yet these are relatively narrow zones but high grade, typical of the alkalic type deposits (Vector, Mid and Nighthawk zones)
- Shears and strongly altered Takla volcanics with gold-silver and base metals, these may be of epithermal or more likely mesothermal origin. In appearance they are not strictly veins but may have replacement origins in the shears. (Gibson vein on adjacent alien property).

The alkalic group of porphyry copper-gold systems are a diverse group, common in the Triassic-Jurassic oceanic island arc alkalic provinces of British Columbia.
https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.522.9892&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Examples in British Columbia are:

- Mt Polley, where several ore zones are localised within high-grade magmatic-hydrothermal breccia complexes.

- Galore Creek, where Cu-Au mineralization occurs in several mineralised zones in association with garnet, anhydrite, orthoclase, biotite and magnetite. Mineralisation is partly hosted within an intrusive complex (monzonite, syenite) that contains approximately 12 discrete intrusive phases, however mineralisation is best developed in the earliest phases and associated volcanic complex, which are pseudoleucite-bearing.

- The Lorraine deposits which contain some of the most unusual styles of alkalic intrusion-related mineralisation. The mineralized zones have characteristics that suggest their formation included magmatic-segregation and
magmatic-hydrothermal processes, and elevated PGE contents are distinctive.

- Mt Milligan, which is a volcanic-hosted alkalic porphyry deposit; mineralisation occurs in several ore zones that have distinct Cu-Au ratios and highest copper grades are associated with chalcopyrite-rich potassic alteration.

Mt Milligan and Lorraine are distinct from other alkalic systems in BC in that they formed at approximately 180 Ma during accretion of the oceanic arcs to the northern American continent, whereas, other alkalic systems of BC formed between 210 and 200 Ma in oceanic island arc settings, demonstrating that it is possible for more that one period of alkalic porphyry mineralisation to occur in an alkalic mineral province.

Recognized exploration methods for alkalic porphyry deposits in BC include magnetic and radiometric surveys, where magmatic and potassic signatures are then explored by Induced polarization and drilling.

EXPLORATION

There has been no exploration work completed by the issuer, Wedgemount Resources Corp. as yet, aside from a property inspection and data review.

DRILLING

Wedgemount has completed no drilling on the property, but may do so in the future, subject to the approval by the regulatory bodies and contingent on success in the first exploratory phase.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The issuer has done only minimal sampling on the Eagle property but has compiled work done by previous operators.

Noranda Exploration Ltd. performed work in 1989, 1990 and 1991. A discussion of their geochemical sampling follows:

308 B-horizon soil samples were collected. The soils were collected at 25 m intervals with grub hoes, from a depth of 10 to 70 cm in mineral soils, below the organic rich upper horizon. Samples were dried in kraft paper bags and sent to Noranda's Geochemical Laboratory in Vancouver (Appendix 5) and analyzed for Cu and Au geochemically (wet methods)

The samples gave copper results from 8 to 7000 ppm and gold results from 5 to 4700 ppb. The samples were assayed in house by Noranda Labs. A report recommended additional sampling as well as mapping and prospecting.

A continuation of the project in 1989 consisted of 996 samples, and in 1990 26 kilometres of soil grid lines were sampled at 50 metre intervals. Copper results were as high as 0.38 % and gold results were as high as 3100 ppb. These samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labs Inc. in Vancouver. An additional 56 rock samples (grabs) were taken and also sent to Acme.

The general sampling system used by Noranda is as follows (AR # 1599)

- Soil samples were taken at regular intervals of 100 feet along the side lines and at the same stations that were used for the geophysical survey.
- Samples were taken from shallow holes dug with a short handle mattock, a short handle spade, or both.
- The samples were taken from the "B" horizon where a proper soil profile could be identified, or, where this was impossible the$ were taken from material directly below the humus layer.
- Where the cover was very thin, the material directly above bedrock was used for a sample.
- The material was placed in a 3+ by inch brown paper waterproof envelope which was marked with a sample number on the outside.
- A numbered paper sample tag was placed inside the envelope at the same time for identification a t the laboratory.
- The samples were taken to the geochemical laboratory of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. a t 1050 Davie street in Vancouver, B.C. for assaying.

Noranda Sediments and soils were dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with an 80-mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis. Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy

mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighed out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition than that is used for silt or soil. The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all from the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

From the limited assay and QA/QC data in the Noranda report, the Noranda laboratory used check samples throughout the process. The Noranda laboratory (30 years ago) was of course not independent. However, the author has no concerns, from the information reviewed, about the sampling methods techniques described, which all appear to be standard, industry-accepted exploration sampling programs.

Any samples from the Gibson drill program are not relevant here as the Gibson vein is now owned by Altius Resources, unrelated to Sojourn.

2017 Samples: Rock samples were collected by Bradford (2017) for Seven Devils from variably mineralized and altered rock in order to help characterize the tenor of different styles of mineralization. The samples comprise representative grabs or selected mineralization from outcrops and in one location, till.

Samples were collected in plastic sample bags and sealed with plastic zip ties. Sample locations were recorded by GPS. Sample locations are marked with flagging tape and embossed aluminum tags. Samples were bundled in security sealed rice bags and trucked to ALS Minerals laboratory in North Vancouver. Analysis was by conventional wet dissolution and ICP analyses.

At the laboratory, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized using standard rock preparation procedures. The pulps were then analyzed for Au using a 30-gram fire assay with ICP-AES finish and for 35 elements by ICP-AES. Aqua Regia digestion was utilized for the ICP analyses. Ore grade (>1%) copper was re-analyzed by ICP-AES. Quality control at the laboratory is maintained by submitting blanks, standards and re-assaying duplicate samples from each analytical batch.

2017 Samples (Seven Devils)

Station	Sample	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Zn ppm
EA17JB538	V395101	0.103	2	11	3390	6.94	31	84
EA17JB539	V395102	0.197	4.4	19	5060	12.1	6	80
EA17JB544	V395103	nd	nd	3	32	7.62	1	42
17TREG002	V395109	0.004	nd	2	161	7.56	1	48
17TREG003	V395110	0.419	7.1	19	10850	7.95	12	133
17TREG004	V395111	0.003	nd	6	90	5.5	1	53
17TREG006	V395112	nd	nd	510	13	4.28	1	35

nd = below detection levels

Sample Descriptions from Seven Devils 2017 sampling are given below. All samples may be selected and as such may not be representative.

With the preliminary and informal nature of the sampling and the limited number of samples, no QA/QC

procedures were used. The author believes the assay information to be relevant and reliable.

While the samples were taken by geologists now related to the Issuer, the author has no concerns about their accuracy or reliability.

Project	Station	Sample	y_proj	x_proj	altitude	Description
Eagle	EA17JB538	V395101	6118937.00	379731.61	964.32	diorite cut by patchy to lenticular veinlike zones of intense Kspar-epidote-Mt-Cp dispersed across an outcrop area 10 m across
Eagle	EA17JB539	V395102	6118933.20	379717.60	963.84	semimassive pods of Mt-Cp-Py in strongly epid+/-Kspar altered diorite, variably oxidized with malachite and Fe oxides
Eagle	EA17JB544	V395103	6118856.18	380114.34	1022.24	variably Mt-+/-albite+/-epidote altered diorite, only trace sulfides
Eagle	17TREG002	V395109	6118935.54	379677.52		Vector area. Coarse grained dior. 70% fspar to 4-5 mm size. Rest is mafics. Bt or hbl? Tough to tell in this light.
Eagle	17TREG003	V395110	6118932.62	379682.64		Coarse grained dior with mt-cpy veins. Abundant CuOx in places with 3-5 cm sized coarse carb filled vugs. Picture: 100-0228
Eagle	17TREG004	V395111	6118275.74	380202.59		Coarse grained dior. Pink green colour. Some hbl-bt xtals? Chl-ep-carb altered. Trace cpy. Highly magnetic.
Eagle	17TREG006	V395112	6117930.16	378700.46		Rusty road float. Silicified ultramafic(?) with qtz veinlets and abundant fuchsite. Found in several locations. Part of till, but reasonably abundant in immediate area.

2019 Samples: Rock samples were collected by Kyba (2019) for ArcWest Exploration Ltd. to help characterize the different styles of mineralization and alteration over the three main zones, Vector, Mid Zone, and Nighthawk. The samples were collected as representative grab samples from outcrops and trenches. Samples were collected in plastic sample bags and the locations were recorded using GPS and marked with flagging tape and embossed aluminum tags.

Samples were bundled into security sealed rice bags and trucked to ALS Minerals Laboratory in North Vancouver for assay. At the laboratory, the samples were dried, crushed and pulverized using standard rock preparation procedures. The pulps were then analyzed for Au using a 30 gram fire assay with ICP-AES finish and for 35 elements by ICP-AES. Aqua regia digestion was utilized for the ICP analyses. Ore grade (>1%) copper was re-analyzed by ICP-AES. Quality control at the laboratory is maintained by submitting blanks, standards and re-assaying duplicate samples from each analytical batch.

Grab Sample Assays, Vector Zone (Kyba 2019)

Zone	Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
Vector	S849806	379717	6118939	0.165	16.4	2.57
Vector	S849807	379743	6118839	0.020	1.3	0.22
Vector	S849908	379704	6118941	0.049	3.9	0.55
Vector	S849909	379727	6118906	0.125	8.9	1.25
Vector	S849910	379734	6118867	0.001	0.2	0.08
Vector	S849911	379769	6118800	2.700	29.2	1.42
Vector	S849912	379768	6118801	0.006	0.3	0.12

Grab Sample Assays, Mid Zone (Kyba 2019)

Zone	Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
Mid	S849901	380465	6117748	0.004	1.5	0.30
Mid	S849902	380811	6117816	0.043	1.3	0.19
Mid	S849803	380492	6117730	0.004	1.1	0.15

Grab Sample Assays, Nighthawk Zone (Kyba 2019)

Zone	Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %
Nighthawk	S849804	381472	6116950	0.030	1.0	0.14
Nighthawk	S849805	381478	6116923	1.790	38.8	4.52
Nighthawk	S849903	381171	6117226	0.022	0.7	0.15
Nighthawk	S849904	381490	6116991	0.009	0.9	0.14
Nighthawk	S849905	381475	6116921	2.420	143.0	28.30
Nighthawk	S849906	381319	6116853	0.035	0.8	0.56
Nighthawk	S849907	381321	6116850	0.719	11.3	2.68

Grab Samples collected outside of the known zones (Kyba 2019)

Sample	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm
S849801	379575.4	6117561.9	0.013	0.6	672
S849802	379928.9	6117572.3	<0.001	0.4	964
S849913	379704.1	6117220.8	0.022	0.7	671
S849954	378654.9	6117092.2	0.001	0.3	348

DATA VERIFICATION

On an inspection trip by co-author Price to the Eagle property on June 17, 2010, by helicopter from Prince George BC., accompanied by Consulting Geologist Ken Macdonald P.Geo., a number of old exploration roads and trails were documented and the core at the camp area was examined and sampled. These old exploration roads and tracks are well overgrown and would have to be cleared before they could be considered for access to any of the zones. In addition, a number of key helipads would have to be cleared to provide safe access.

Information excerpted from a brief due diligence report by Ken MacDonald, P.Geo. is provided in the following paragraphs:

"The property was accessed on June 17th by helicopter from PWH hanger in Prince George. The direct flight time from hanger to the eastern edge of the property was 2.5 hours. Upon reaching the property a number of old skid/CAT trails were followed from the air; from the southeast end of Tchentlo Lake in a southerly direction, then swinging west and then finally swinging back to the north and terminating at the camp site, located on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake, about 6 km further west along the shoreline. The route followed the main access past the Nighthawk, Mid and Vector zones. Total distance from start point to the camp was approximately 15km. Total trail length on the property, with side routes and dead-ends and loop trails, is in the order of 40 km. The cut right-of-way for the main trail is still discernible from the air but many sections appear to be heavily overgrown with alder, willow and brush, except in higher

alpine reaches. Several sections are steep switchbacks and have grades that would exceed 20%.

The trail network starts and stops at the beach, so a barge could provide access for heavy equipment to re-open trails and skid equipment. Re-opening the main access trail would only be required from the camp to the most southerly zone Nighthawk zone, for a distance of about 5 km. Re-opening the entire length of trail would be unnecessary since a barge could access the camp and offload heavy equipment there. Upon reaching the camp the machine was landed and a brief examination of the campsite and drill core was made.

Upon departure from the camp a short flight was made west to check the route to the nearest forestry clear-cut on the east end of the Airline FSR; approximately 8.5 km west. Access could be developed from the clear-cut east heading back to the main access trail near to the Vector zone; but would be prohibitively expensive due to challenging stream crossings (some fish bearing), deep gulleys and some significant grade sections to overcome.

Upon return back to the property, a secondary trail from the Nighthawk zone to the outlying westerly Gibson zone was flown to check trail length and condition. The trail measures approximately 3.5 km long and is slightly more open than the main trail.

All zones were reviewed from the air although landing nearby in natural openings could be attempted in order to reach the zones on foot. No outcrop or surface expression of any of the zones was observed, although there is outcrop prevalent along the ridge top overlooking Tchentlo Lake. Several small creeks and ponds were noted that could provide limited drill water for diamond drilling. Pump distances and hydraulic heights could be more than 1 km and elevation gains of 150 m, respectively.

UTM coordinates for the various zones are estimated from the flyover and from Google Earth as follows

Location	***Zone, Easting/Northing***
Campsite (core)	*10 U 380052 6119832*
Vector	*10 U 379803 6118860*
Mid	*10 U 380294 6118074*
Nighthawk	*10 U 381395 6116869*

Camp Site and Environment

The camp site could be re-occupied with a tent camp for seasonal use. Environmental liabilities noted on site appear to be minimal, based on limited ground access at the camp site and an aerial overview: and would include old trails, drill pads, stored core, some debris/litter at old camp site and several open trenches. None of the trenches were observed to be holding water and no discoloured seepage was noted from the air that might indicate ARD/ML issues.

A comparative sample was taken by the author in 2010, from core stored at the campsite at the lakeshore, but this was from the Gibson core and is not relative to the present property.

The laboratory used by Noranda was independent from the author and the present property owners, and the ALS laboratory is of course an independent ISO certified laboratory universally used by junior, mid-sized and international mining and exploration companies.

The author has read the available assessment reports covering the property from 1989 to the present. He has no way of independently verifying any or all of the assays, geochemical geophysical procedures or results, apart from the knowledge of the individuals involved and the general integrity of the exploration community

CURRENT SITE VISIT

On October 20 and 21, 2020, co-author **Kory Dumas** P.Geo. and **ArcWest** geologist **Scott McBride P.Geo**. visited the Eagle Property. The property was accessed by truck via the 'Airline' forest service road and on foot after leaving the road.

On October 20th the Vector zone was visited as well as the historic core storage area on Tchentlo lake. As best as possible with snow on the ground, the Vector zone outcrop was inspected and two comparative grab samples were collected for assay verification (at time of report submission, assays are still pending). The host rock and alteration observed at Vector were in accordance with what the author expected to encounter given the historic sampling and mapping described in that area. Travelling by foot outside of the recently forested areas was difficult and slow going, especially with snow on the ground. Some drill/skidder roads were found however these are so overgrown that they did not help with travel in any way.

The historic drillcore stored at the old camp site on the banks of Tchentlo lake was also visited on the 20th and a brief inventory taken. The core is racked in wooden racks and for the most part is in good shape. All 6 of the 1996 drillholes were fully accounted for and the core is in very good condition and could easily be re-logged and re-sampled. Some of the racks holding the 1991 drillcore have begun to collapse and this core is not as well preserved. Holes 91-06, -07, -12 and -13 all appeared to be missing entirely, and it was not clear from a brief inspection whether the other holes were complete.

On October 21st an attempt was made to hike into the Nighthawk zone but due to inclement weather and excessive blowdown in the forest it became obvious that the travel time would be greater than the available daylight hours. As such the author decided that it would be unsafe to push on to Nighthawk and the attempt was aborted.

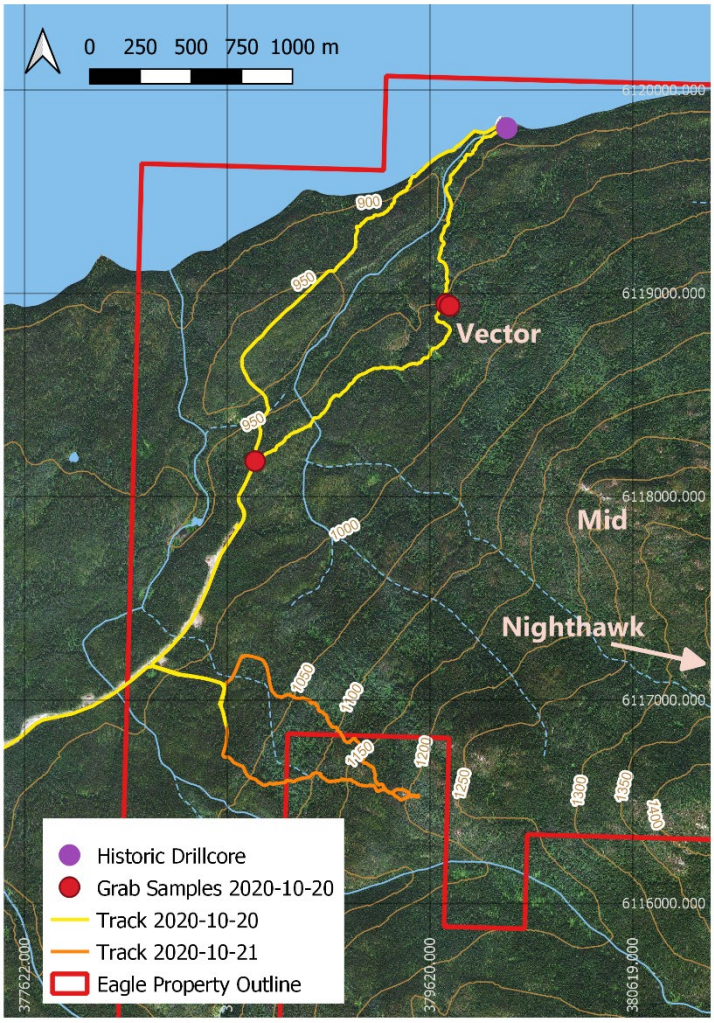


Figure 15: Map of Oct. 2020 site visit

Figure 16: K.Dumas clearing outcrop at Vector

Figure 17: Historic core storage on lakefront

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing done on the mineralization on the property.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Neither of the co-authors the writer nor the issuer has any direct or indirect beneficial interest in the adjacent properties described or any relationship to the companies involved. The information is provided solely for the benefit of the reader and for comparison with the subject properties. Any information contained herein is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eagle property that is the subject of this technical report. Any production or resources described may not comply with the provisions of NI 43-101 and such estimates should not be relied upon.

Gibson Vein

The Gibson precious metals vein now lies with a claim held by **Altius Resources Inc**. CANEX Metals Inc. can earn a 100% interest in the Gibson prospect from Altius by issuing shares, spending $500,000 on exploration ($400,000 already spent) and taking over the obligations of an underlying option agreement. Altius will retain a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the property less any royalty obligation in the underlying agreement.

Soil samples collected in June 1990 at the southwestern ends of several lines within the main grid area were found to have anomalous concentrations of lead-zinc-silver and gold. Hand trenching disclosed the presence of oxidized massive sulphide breccia veins in silicified and sericitized volcanic rocks.

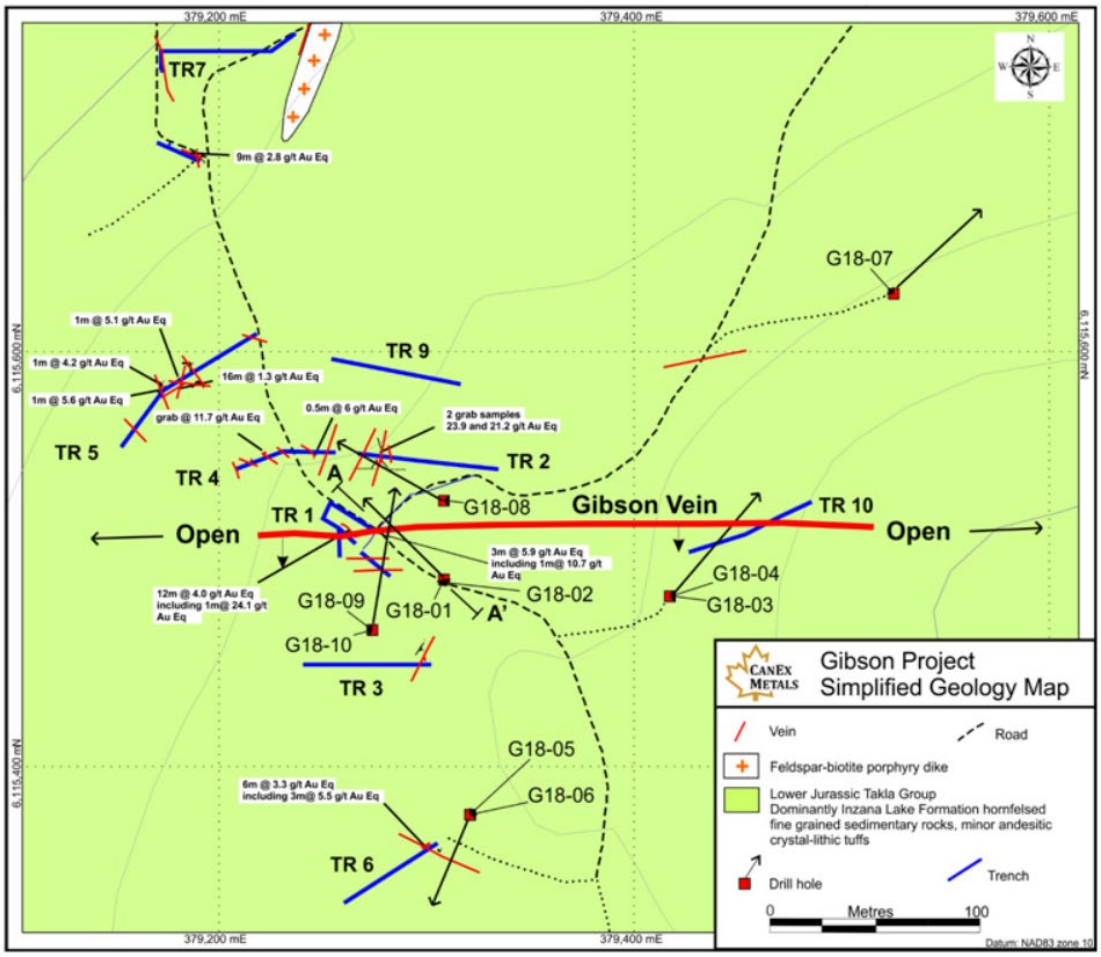
Mineralization consisted of massive, fine-grained galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Trench samples yielded 12.86 g/t gold, 144.7 g/t silver, 0.21% lead, 1.63 arsenic and 0.08% zinc over 1.5 meters and 5.35 g/t gold, 2136 g/t silver, 7.03% lead, 1.05% arsenic and 0.07% zinc over 1.7 meters.

This mineral zone is developed in altered Takla banded tufts in a contact zone several hundred meters southwest of the batholith contact. Soil geochemistry in this general area has indicated that arsenic values of between 10 and 1200 ppm are widespread and are contained in two principal anomalous areas.

Anomalous copper (50-200 ppm), lead (+100 ppm) and zinc (300-2000 ppm) values are crudely coincident with the arsenic anomalies. Silver is spotty with higher values in the 6.8 -35 ppm range in the area of the southern arsenic anomaly only. Weakly anomalous gold values, in the 20- 45 ppb range, are also restricted to the southern arsenic anomaly.

The area of the hand trenches is flanked by two parallel, northwest trending zones of higher IP chargeability which extend 300 meters northwest and 600 meters southeast. These chargeabillty highs, which are 100 - 150 meters wide, are flanked on the east by higher resistivities which are crudely coincident with the southern arsenic anomaly. Two smaller chargeabillty highs to the north are coincident with the northern arsenic anomalies.

Figure 18. Geology of the Gibson prospect. (Canex 2020)



The Gibson showing was tested by nine shallow Inclined holes in 1991. The first five holes, collared within a 45 x 20-meter area, intersected a structurally complex clay-sericite-quartz alteration zone containing pyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization. These holes returned average grades of 0.126 oz./ton gold, 15.7 oz./ton silver, 1.36 % lead and 1.31% zinc over an average sample length of 4.15 meters. Four additional holes, drilled 200 meters northwest and southeast, yielded generally low values.

In 2017, CANEX Metals Inc. successfully trenched the zone in 2017 exposing multiple zones of mineralization. Trenching results were encouraging and are reported in a comprehensive Assessment Report No. 37285 by Dr. Shane Ebert dated 20th November 2017

In October, 2018, Canex Metals Inc. drilled 10 shallow holes at Gibson testing a small portion of a soil anomaly measuring 850 meters long by up to 500 meters wide. Hole G18-01 successfully intersected multiple high-grade silver and gold veins within a larger envelope of stockwork mineralization. Drill hole G18-01 intersected 2.5 meters of 3.66 grams per tonne gold, 321 grams per tonne silver, 1.76 per cent lead and 2.38 per cent zinc (from 54.0-56.5 meters) (Press Release - Canex Metals Inc., January 7, 2019). The work is described in Assessment report No. 37384 (Available on Minfile or ARIS)

Figure 19. Drill section from Gibson zone (Canex 2019)

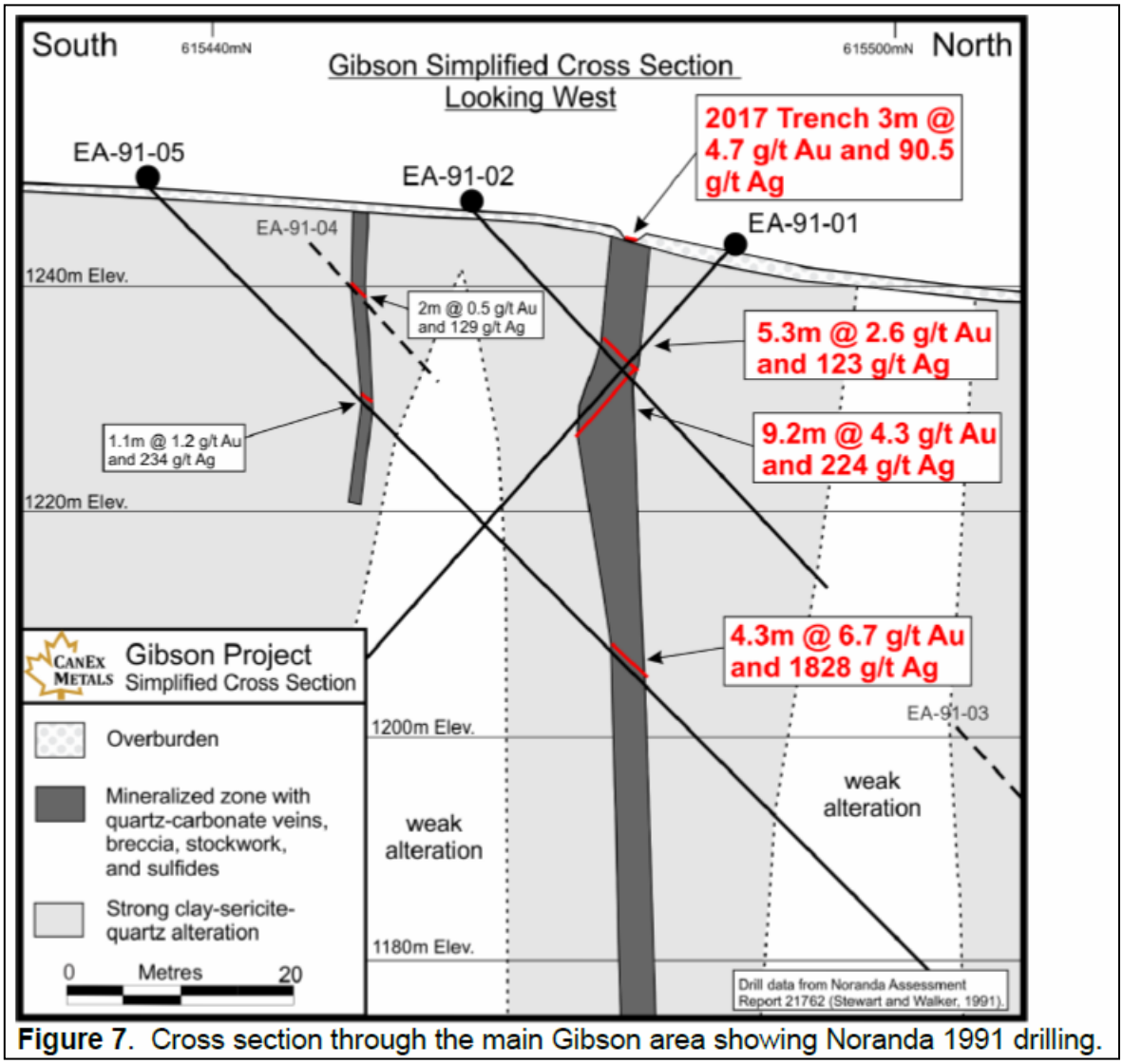


Figure 7. Cross section through the main Gibson area showing Noranda 1991 drilling.

The claims immediately to the east of the Eagle property are held by Serengeti Resources Inc. and incorporate the Minfile showing named DIP, NATION COPPER, BON, CHUCHI LAKE. The following description is adapted from Minfile:

> *In 1964, Asbestos Corporation Limited put down three holes, totalling 175 metres, on their Dip claims. Petrographic analysis of drill core showed the intersected rock to consist of quartz diorite, syenite and peridotite. The peridotite is strongly chloritized and veined by epidote and calcite and consists of about one third magnetite. The quartz diorite is also strongly chloritized and altered. A 2.13-metre drill intersection assayed 0.16 per cent copper, 21.88 per cent magnetite and 0.34 gram per tonne. The area is underlain by the southeastern end of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Complex. In this region, the Hogem complex rocks are determined to be Early Jurassic (Fieldwork 1991; Open File 1992-4). The property is described in Assessment Reports 1056, 1994, 3337, 3338, 13510, 19810, and 21124.*

The area was later held by Westmin Resources Ltd., who completed sampling programs in 1991 with scattered copper and gold anomalies.

Serengeti Resources Inc. acquired the Tchentlo claims by staking from November 2004 to May 2010 The property covers 8593 hectares. The following brief summaries are from Minfile:

> *In 2005, Serengeti Resources completed 12.4 kilometres of IP and ground magnetics surveying. In 2006, Serengeti drilled 212.8 metres in three BQ diamond-drill holes.*
>
> *In 2006, three drill holes were drilled by Serengeti Resources on their Tchentlo property to test induced polarization (IP) geophysical anomalies previously found. The three holes drilled on the property intersected a mafic dominated volcanic and intrusive sequence with local monzonite dikes. Drill hole T-06-02 cut a sequence of highly magnetic andesites, pegmatoidal monzo-gabbro and gabbros. Disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, and locally abundant (to 20 per cent) magnetite is present in the gabbro and likely explains the IP chargeability anomaly tested. Moderately anomalous copper and gold values were present particularly in the gabbro. A 2.1 metre drill interval assayed 0.26 per cent copper and 0.12 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 28410).*
>
> *In 2011, the goal of Serengeti's exploration program was to complete geochemical, geological, and geophysical surveys to test for glacial-till covered copper+/-gold porphyry targets on the property. Line cutting (26.5 kilometres) was completed for an IP geophysical survey, geological reconnaissance was performed, and 855 Ah soil samples were collected. Also, in 2011, Serengeti Resources released the results from a drill program financed by Freeport-McMoRan of Canada Limited on the Tchentlo and Choo (093N 096, 131, 227) properties. Highlights of the program include the intersection of structurally controlled mineralization in one hole (T-12-05) at Tchentlo grading 0.73 per cent copper, 0.81 gram per tonne gold, 8.4 grams per tonne silver, and 0.05 per cent molybdenum over 3.2 metres (Press Release - Serengeti Resources Inc., August 29, 2012).*

An Assessment Reports No. 29410 and 33160 describes the work. As with other claims in BC, the titles are protected to December 31, 2021. The authors are not aware of any recent work on the property.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current or historical mineral resources or reserves on the property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information known to the authors, the lack of which would make the technical report incomplete or misleading.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Eagle property has at least five mineral showings, the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk showings, the TCH Copper and the Phil 20 prospect. The Main zone showings, comprising the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk are typical alkalic porphyry style showings, that as yet are narrow. Most have not been tested at depth. Typical intercepts from 1991 are:

Nighthawk Zone –
EA-91-06: 27.28 m of 0.87% Cu, 0.32 gpt Au and 3.85 gpt Ag.
EA-91-07: 15.74 m of 0.69% Cu, 0.20 gpt Au and 2.19 gpt Ag.

Vector Zone -
EA-91-12: 17.9 m of 0.82% Cu, 0.47 gpt Au and 4.11 gpt Ag.
EA-91-13: 20.2 m of 0.56% Cu, 0.29 gpt Au and 2.84 gpt Ag.

The limited drill and trench results from historical exploration efforts are of interest but are as yet subeconomic. A deep IP survey may help target areas of interest. In the Omineca area, porphyry style targets are defined by positive magnetic and potassic spectrometry anomalies. The goal of future exploration in this area would be to define a larger low- to moderate grade copper-gold deposit by deeper drilling. The Mid zone has never been drill-tested.

Very little is known about the TCH and Phil 20 showings, apart from what is described in Minfile, and these areas, although of lower priority, need to be examined again. Geochemical signatures on the Phil property suggest gold-silver vein zones may exist. However, some of the historical geochemical anomalies on the TCH prospect may now lie on alien claims.

Geochemical surveys in the areas adjacent to but outside of the (alien) Gibson vein zone suggests additional or on strike mineralization. The exploration data are indicative of one or more possible potassic alteration zones with porphyry copper signatures (magnetic and geochemical). The property is of merit and warrants further exploration.

The risks of exploration in BC at present are:

- Long periods for approval of Notices of Work and Permits
- Potential conflicts with the numerous First Nation land claims, some of which may overlap
- Extended periods for approvals, Provincial and or Federal for any major project
- At present, the risk of closure of exploration areas for wildfires and pandemics

Aside from the above factors which cannot be quantified, the authors are not aware of any other significant risks that would affect access, title or the right to perform work on the property

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Main (copper-gold) zones, new geological mapping is suggested for all three subzones, to be followed by deep IP surveys, and deeper drilling with the goal of defining broader open-pit mineable copper-gold deposits.

Phase I

A two- phase programme is proposed to explore the Eagle property. The first phase would involve:

- Historic data compilation and review of targets
- Investigating the construction of a temporary shelter at the old Noranda Campsite on the lakeshore
- Arrange Food and accommodation at a lodge nearby
- Clearing access trails and safe helipads at all the zones, using chain saws and an excavator or small bulldozer. Access to the Gibson area may be a good starting point.
- Using 2 trucks and 2 ATV's for access
- Mapping all showings, sampling and surveying in all showings with GPS
- Relogging the well-preserved drill core and re-sampling where required.
- Finding past grids and using them to relocate past geochemical anomalies
- Investigating the showings (Phil and Tch) on the newly acquired claims
- Using a deep IP (Titan 24) or 3-D IP method on all the showings to define drill targets, approximately 10 days x $5000/day, progress estimate 2 km/day
- Reporting and filing work at the end of the program

Phase II Program

A second phase of exploration, including diamond drilling in all showing areas would be dependent on the perceived success of the first phase. A quality assurance and control program are suggested to involve re-sampling some or all of the mineralized sections, use of standards, blanks and duplicate samples.

SUGGESTED EXPLORATION BUDGET

Phase I Program

DESCRIPTION	RATES	AMOUNTS CAN$
Mobilization		$4,000
Geological supervision and mapping	1 man x 20 days @$600/day	$12,000
Samplers, assistants	2 men x 20 days x $300	$ 12,000.00
Trail clearing, road building, helipads, drill sites, grid location	2 men x 20 days x 250/day	$ 10,000.00
Excavator rentals	15 days x $1,500 day	$ 22,500.00
Food and Lodging	8 men x 25 days x $1000/day	$ 20,000.00
Field Equipment and Supplies Sat phone, GPS, Computers, etc.		$ 2,000.00
Transport (ATVs x2)	2 x $100/day x 25 days	$ 5,000.00
(Truck) 2	$100/day x 2 x 25 days	$ 5,000.00
Boat Rental ($100/day)	$100/day 25 days	$ 2,500.00
Fuel (Est)		$ 3,000.00
Sample assays	150 x $50/sample	$ 7,500.00
Misc. Shipping, flights north, etc. (Est)		$ 1,000.00
Preparation of base maps		$ 2,000.00
Geophysical surveys (IP) all inclusive	10 days @ $5000/day	$ 50,000.00
Report preparation		$ 10,000.00
Reclamation bonding		$ 15,000.00
Subtotal		$ 183,500.00
CONTINGENCY		$ 16,500.00
TOTAL PHASE I		**$ 200,000.00**

Phase 2 Program:

Any second phase of exploration, if contemplated, would be contingent on the success of Phase I, and is estimated in a preliminary manner at 1,500 metres of HQ diamond drilling at $200/m all inclusive with a contingency of $50,000 at $350,000.

The total for Phase I and Phase II costs are in aggregate $550,000. The budgets should be revised and refined if required, by the supervising geologist or contractor prior to commencement of the program. The authors cannot guarantee that the above programs can be completed for the estimated costs.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver B.C.
Effective 5th Day of November, 2020

"Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo."
Qualified Person

Effective the 5th day of November, 2020 in Revelstoke, BC

"Kory Dumas, B.Sc., P.Geo."
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR AND QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Barry James Price, hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver B.C., with my office at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1V5, (Telephone: 778-231-9192)

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1965 with a bachelor's Degree in science (B.Sc.) Honours, in the field of Geology, and received a further Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economic Geology from the same University in 1972.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia with the Engineering and Geoscience BC ("EGBC") No 19810 – (1992) and I am entitled to use the Seal, which has been affixed to this report.

I have practiced my profession as a Geologist for the past 55 years since graduation, in the fields of Mining Exploration, Oil and Gas Exploration, and Geological Consulting. I have written a considerable number of Qualifying Reports, Technical Reports and Opinions of Value for junior companies in the past 50 years.

I have worked in Canada, the United States of America, in Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, and the Republic of South Africa, Chile, and Argentina. I have previously prepared Technical Reports for copper deposits in the subject area a number of clients.

I am the author of this Technical Report titled 2017 Technical Report, Eagle Gold-Silver Property, Tchentlo Lake Area B.C., Omineca Mining Division, Mapsheet NTS 93N 02 prepared for the issuer: WEDGEMOUNT RESOURCES CORP. 5025 Angus Drive, Vancouver BC, V6M 3M6, and dated effective November 5, 2020

I visited the subject property on June 17, 2010, accompanied by geologist Ken MacDonald P.Geo. of Prince George.

My prior involvement with the property was in 2010 when my Technical Report co-authored with Marvin Mitchell, P.Eng. was prepared for a private but reporting company. New technical reports were written by me in 2018 for then owner Sojourn Exploration Inc, and Seven Devils Exploration Ltd.

I have based this report partly on information contained in a number of Assessment Reports written for others by Dr. Peter Fox, Ph.D., P. Eng. and other materials obtained from my own files, from my property inspection, from the literature and from the Internet. I am responsible for all parts of this report.

For the purposes of this report I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the Eagle property which is the subject of this report. I am independent of Arcwest Exploration Inc. or any related company in full compliance with section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

At the effective date of the technical report, as the Qualified Person, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, or part that the qualified person is responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I consent to the filing of this Technical Report or extracts 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.

Dated at Vancouver B.C.
Effective 5th Day of November, 2020

"Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo."
Qualified Person

AUTHORS CONSENT

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.
B. J. PRICE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.
820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1V5
778-231-9192
bpricegeol@telus.net

November 5, 2020

British Columbia Securities Commission
TSX Venture Exchange
Yukon Securities Commission
Canadian Venture Exchange Inc.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Wedgemount Resources Inc (the "Issuer") and

1. I, Barry James Price, having an office at, 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., confirm that I have co-authored, with Kory Dumas, P.Geo., a report entitled "**Technical Report, Eagle Gold-Silver Property, Tchentlo Lake Area** B.C., Omineca Mining Division, Map sheet NTS 93N 02 prepared for: **Wedgemount Resources Corp**. 5025 Angus Drive, Vancouver BC, V6M 3M62.
2. I consent to the use of and references to the use of my name and to the use of and the references to the Report and the Report Amendment in the public information of the Issuer.
3. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the properties described in the Report, nor in the securities of the Issuer in respect of services rendered in the preparation of the report.
4. I hereby consent to the use of the Report and the Report Amendment for obtaining any required regulatory acceptance or approvals in connection with the properties which are the subject matter of the Report.

Yours very truly,

"Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo."
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF CO-AUTHOR AND QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Kory Dumas, B.Sc., P.Geo., as a co-author of this report entitled "2020 Technical Report Eagle Gold-Silver Property" prepared for Wedgemount Resources and ArcWest Exploration and dated Nov 2, 2020, do hereby certify that:

I have a home/business address of 1355 Nichol Rd, Revelstoke BC, V0E2S1.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Earth and Ocean sciences in 2005.

I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (member no. 44854).

I have worked as a geologist for the 14 years exploring primarily for gold and copper in BC, NU, YK, ON, QC in Canada as well as in Liberia, West Africa.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that because of education, experience, independence and affiliation with a professional organization, I meet the requirements of an Independent Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

I visited the Eagle property on October 20 and 21, 2020.

I am responsible for the "Current Site Visit" section of this report.

I have had no previous involvement with the Eagle Property.

I have no direct or indirect personal interest in the Eagle Property and I am independent of ArcWest Exploration and Wedgemount Resources as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

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

Dated the 5th day of November, 2020 in Revelstoke, BC
"Kory Dumas, B.Sc., P.Geo."
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1. OPTION AGREEMENT

ArcWest Exploration Inc. Eagle Earn-In Agreement with Wedgemount Resources Corp.

Vancouver, British Columbia--(Newsfile Corp. - October 5, 2020) - ArcWest Exploration Inc. (TSXV: AWX) ("ArcWest" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that Wedgemount Resources Corp. ("WMR") has entered into an agreement to explore ArcWest's Eagle property (the "Property") in northern British Columbia, located approximately 90 kilometers northwest of Fort St. James. The project is situated midway between several significant copper-gold deposits. Centerra Gold's Mt. Milligan mine is located approximately 50 kilometers to the east. The advanced stage Kwanika porphyry copper-gold deposit (Serengeti Resources Inc. and Posco International Corp.) and the neighbouring Stardust carbonate replacement copper-gold deposit (Sun Metals Corp.) are located approximately 50 km to the northwest.

WMR can earn an initial 60% interest ("First Option") in the Property by funding a total of $2,050,000 in exploration expenditures over a three-year period in addition to staged payments totaling $110,000 and 1,350,000 shares. A minimum exploration expenditure of $50,000 is required before December 31st, 2020.

Payments to ArcWest can be made as cash or WMR shares or a combination of 50% cash and 50% WMR shares at ArcWest's election.

Tyler Ruks, President and CEO of ArcWest commented: "ArcWest is pleased to partner with Wedgemount in advancing our Eagle property, which is host to an underexplored porphyry copper-gold system of significant size. This agreement with WMR is consistent with ArcWest's goal of attracting partners to successfully explore and develop base and precious metals exploration opportunities while minimizing shareholder dilution."

WMR may achieve the First Option by fulfilling the following:

a. paying to ArcWest $110,000 and 1,350,000 common shares as follows:

i. $15,000 and 150,000 common shares on signing of the agreement;
ii. $10,000 and 250,000 common shares on the commencement of trading of WMR's common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange;
iii. $25,000 and 250,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2021;
iv. $30,000 and 300,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2022; and,
v. 30,000 and 400,000 common shares on or before December 31, 2023.

b. incurring $2,050,000 in exploration expenditures on the property as follows:

i. not less than $50,000 on or before December 31, 2020;
ii. additional Exploration Expenditures of not less than $250,000 on or before December 31, 2021, which shall include a mandatory minimum of 1,000 meters of NQ Drilling;
iii. additional Exploration Expenditures of not less than $750,000 on or before December 31, 2022, which shall include a mandatory minimum of 2,000 meters of NQ Drilling; and,
iv. additional Exploration Expenditures of not less than $1,000,000 on or before December 31, 2023, which shall include a mandatory minimum of 3,000 meters of NQ Drilling.

Upon completion of the First Option and receipt of the Initial Interest Notice from WMR, WMR will have a 60-day period to elect to earn an additional 20% interest, for an aggregate 80% interest ("Second Option"), or form a Joint Venture ("JV"). The Second Option can be attained by completing and delivering to ArcWest a Feasibility

Study on or before the fourth anniversary of the Initial Interest Notice. In order to keep the Second Option in good standing, WMR will be obligated to pay to ArcWest $100,000 on each anniversary of the delivery of the Initial Interest Notice until such time that the Feasibility Study has been completed and delivered to ArcWest. Following the exercise or lapse of the Second Option, the parties will form a JV to hold and operate the Property, and each party will proportionately fund or dilute. In the event a production decision is made by the Joint Venture to place the Property into production, WMR shall arrange project financing for the Joint Venture, the repayment of which shall be made out of cash flows from the property. Should WMR or ArcWest's interest be diluted to less than 10%, then that interest will convert to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty, one percent of which may be purchased by the other party for $2,000,000 at any time.

ArcWest's disclosure of a technical or scientific nature in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Jeff Kyba, PGeo., VP Exploration, who serves as a Qualified Person under the definition of National Instrument 43-101. For further information please contact: Tyler Ruks, President and CEO at +1 (604) 638 3695.

2010 PHOTOGRAPHS

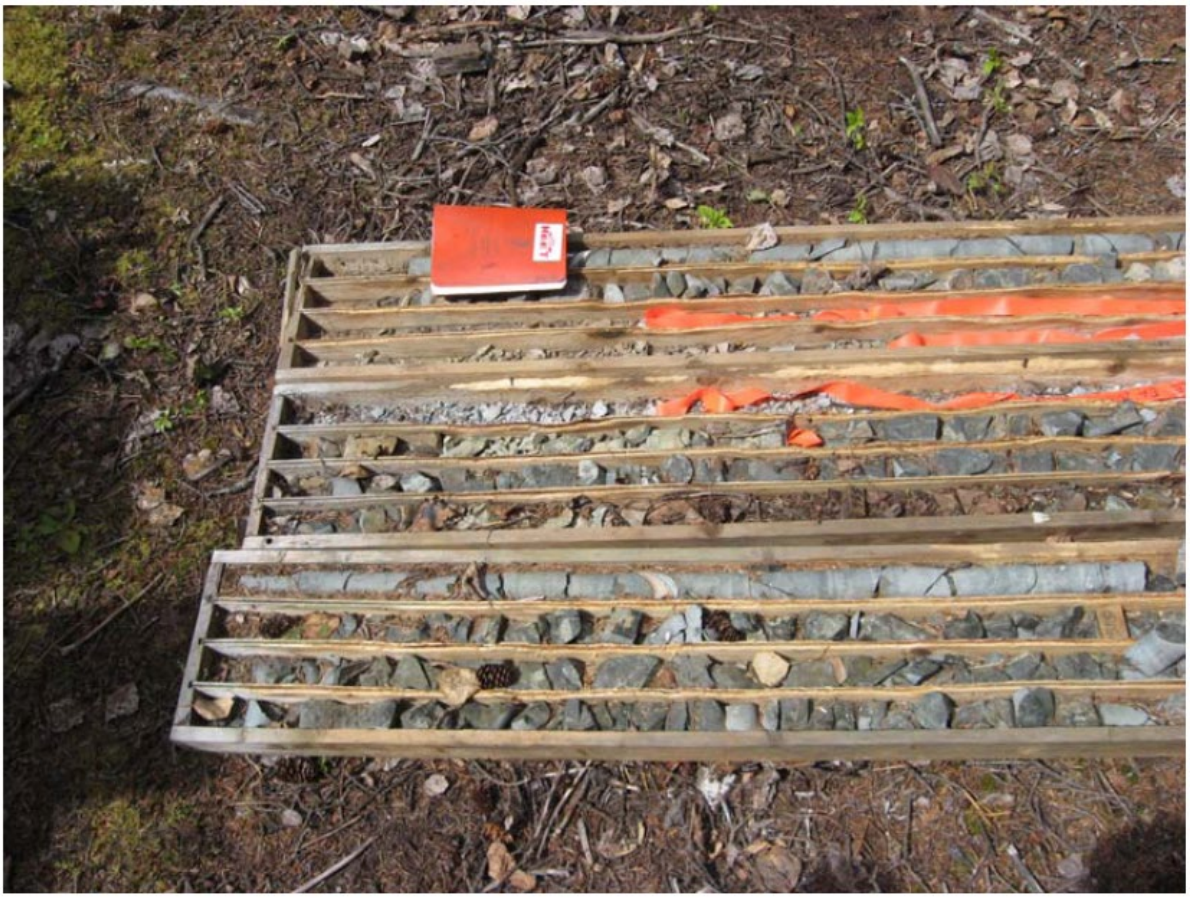
(Taken by Ken MacDonald, P.Geo.)

EAGLE PROPERTY FROM THE EAST

CAMPSITE ON TCHENTLO LAKE

CORE STORAGE AT EAGLE CAMP (Price 2010)

HOLE 91-5 SAMPLED 58.34-62.6 M



2017 PHOTOGRAPHS (Vector and Nighthawk zones Bradford 2017)

Magnetite-chalcopyrite with pink K-feldspar

Pervasive K-feldspar(-epidote) cut by magnetite-chalcopyrite veins.