TECHNICAL REPORT

EAGLE PROPERTY

TCHENTLO LAKE, 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.

2300 – 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver BC., V6E 2K3

Prepared by:

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., P.Geo.
B.J. Price Geological Consultants Inc.
820 East 14th Street North Vancouver BC, V7L 2P6
Tel: 778-231-9192
barrygeol.bp@gmail.com

and

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo.
Ridgeview Resources Ltd.
2665 Carlisle Way Prince George, BC, Canada, V2K 4B5
250-981-5176
Ken.ridgeviewresources@shaw.ca

Effective Date: April 13th, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams
1 ton	=	2000 pounds
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm = 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces = 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres
1 metre	=	39.37 inches = 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres = 2.471 acres

TECHNICAL REPORT EAGLE PROPERTY

1. SUMMARY

The Eagle Property is a notable copper-gold porphyry prospect situated in the Omineca Mountains of northern British Columbia. The property is located on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake and is accessible via a network of all-weather logging roads that stretch some 150 road kilometres north from the town of Ft St James. Recent logging has developed a series of connected logging roads and cut blocks that bring road access to the west side of the property; to within 500 metres of a network of old roads and trails that were last used for drill and trench access in the 1990's. This new logging infrastructure provides an excellent opportunity to expand the access throughout the property.

The Property is located within the Quesnel Terrane, a Mesozoic island arc terrane juxtaposed against the ancestral North American continental margin. The area is underlain by parts of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Intrusive Suite, a large, regional batholith comprised of alkaline and calc-alkaline plutons that have been emplaced into the Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group volcanic rocks and sedimentary sequences within the Quesnel Terrane.

The most common exploration target in this region has been copper-gold deposits associated with the alkalic porphyritic intrusions. The Hogem Batholith is host to several significant porphyry copper deposits including Kwanika and Lorraine. One of the most significant discoveries in the region is Centerra Gold's operating Mount Milligan porphyry copper-gold mine, located about 50 kilometres east of the property in a similar geological setting.

The Property consists of 12 contiguous mineral claims which total 2,530 hectares and are 100% owned by ArcWest Exploration Inc. ("ArcWest"), a public exploration company headquartered in Vancouver, BC. Wedgemount Resources Corp. ("Wedgemount") entered into an agreement on October 5, 2020 (the "Option Agreement") to acquire and explore the Eagle Property. Under the option agreement, Wedgemount can earn an initial 60% interest as part of the First Option (as defined below), and a further 20% interest as the Second Option (as defined below), for an aggregate 80% interest in the Eagle Property.

A number of claims adjacent to the Eagle Property have been staked or acquired by junior exploration companies active in the area including Northwest Copper Corp., Canex Metals Inc., ("Canex") and Altius Resources Inc. ("Altius").

The Eagle Property has been explored intermittently from 1966 to the present and has been the object of numerous geophysical surveys, soil geochemical surveys and several phases of diamond drilling. Three discrete zones of alkalic porphyry copper-gold mineralization have been identified along a northwest-trending structural zone within the Hogem Batholith, known as the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones. Mineralization generally consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, malachite, and minor azurite along fractures and shear zones.

The historical work programs since 1966 have outlined several showings:

- Nighthawk Zone porphyry style copper/gold mineralization;
- Vector Zone porphyry style copper/gold mineralization;
- Mid Zone porphyry style copper/gold mineralization;
- Tchentlo Minfile showing copper occurrences; and
- Phil Minfile showing copper anomalies and gold-silver showings.

The Vector Zone, Mid Zone and Nighthawk Zone have received most of the exploration work to date and represent alkalic porphyry copper-gold targets. Numerous programs of geophysical and geochemical exploration led to diamond drilling by different companies in 1967, 1971, 1991 and 1996.

Significant mineralized drill intercepts from the property are as follows, among others of lower values:

Table 1. Significant Drill Intercepts from 1967-91

EAGLE PROPERTY

Table of Historical Drill Intercepts

DRILLHOLE	ZONE	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu	Au*	Ag *
		Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	%	g/t	g/t
1967-3	Nighthawk	180	215	35	0.64	0.01	0.16
1967-4	Nighthawk	110	165	55	1.31	0.05	1.03
1967-6	Nighthawk	133	158	25	1.54	0.02	0.28
1971-1	Nighthawk	317	337	20	0.285		
1971-2	Nighthawk	534	549	15	0.25		
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

1996 Drilling had limited assay information and no intercepts are reported. These intercepts are amongst others of lower value

* 1967 Reports do not specify if gold and silver values are in ppm (grams/tonne) or ounces per ton.

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

The above drilling is historical in nature but demonstrates potential to increase the size of the known zones and for the discovery of additional mineralization at depth and along strike of known mineralized zones. Such potential can only be evaluated by additional drilling. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy, there is potential for further discovery on underexplored targets on the property.

The most recent exploration on the Property was conducted between November 2-9, 2020 by Geotech Ltd. ("Geotech") who was engaged by Wedgemount to complete a 112 line-kilometer versatile time domain electromagnetic and airborne geomagnetic survey (the **"**VTEM Survey") over the Eagle Property. The VTEM Survey corroborated an elongated magnetic high anomaly known from past surveys and outlined two new moderately conductive anomalies (Anomaly A and B) that should be further investigated.

There is no historical or current mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate for the Property and there has been no mineral production.

The Property covers geologically prospective ground with recorded mineral occurrences of alkalic porphyry origin including zones with substantial recorded exploration. Historical and more recent exploration campaigns have yet to fully evaluate the potential of the known mineralization discovered to date. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate those areas of high prospectivity surrounding the known zones that remain underexplored. It is the opinion of the qualified persons that the Eagle Property is a

project of merit.

Recommendations

There is a large amount of historic data for and adjacent to the Eagle Property, including geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys which have been sourced from online historic assessment reports and property file reports. This data needs to be compiled and synthesized with the more recent data in a comprehensive 3D database after which a more robust geological model of existing mineralization can be prepared and used to guide additional exploration. In addition, an attempt should be made to compile and integrate the various different geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and engage an experienced and qualified geophysicist to review and identify potential anomalies that have yet to be tested or explained.

Porphyry style targets are often defined by positive magnetic and chargeability anomalies, and depending on depth of the deposit, potassic spectrometry anomalies. Induced Polarization (I.P.) surveys are then often used to locate disseminated sulphide mineralization. For the Eagle Property I.P. surveys are recommended to locate potential chargeability anomalies, which are often associated with an increase in disseminated sulphide content. Further prospecting, geological mapping, alteration analysis and geochemical surveys are also recommended.

A two-phase program is proposed to explore the Eagle Property and would include:

- Historic data compilation and creation of working 3D digital geological model with structural interpretation;
- Compilation of all airborne and ground geophysical surveys to identify untested or unexplained anomalies; and assist with mapping in areas devoid of outcrop;
- Prioritization of exploration targets prior to field work;
- Construct new exploration access from the nearest clear-cut on the property to the closest point of the existing historical trail network at the Vector Zone (about 500 metres)
- Clear existing access trails and safe helipads at all the zones, using hand fallers and an excavator
- Map all known showings; sample and survey in all showings and trails with DGPS;
- Re-log the well-preserved drill core and re-sample where required;
- Locate past cut grids and using them to relocate past geochemical anomalies;
- Inspect the EM anomalies outlined in the 2020 VTEM Survey;
- Complete a deep I.P. (Titan 24) or 3-D I.P. method on all the showings to define drill targets; and
- Reporting and filing work at the end of the program.

Phase I would include data compilation, 3D modeling, and targeted surface prospecting, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry and trenching to infill gaps in property coverage. An up-to-date comprehensive data compilation is required to improve target definition for future exploration. A 3D geological and structural model of the known zones is required to develop a working geological model. This information can then be used to reinterpret the structural setting of the main zones which will better vector drill testing and provide a powerful tool to guide development of new drill targets. Phase I expenditures with contingency are estimated at $258,000 (rounded).

Phase II program would be success-dependant and would include an initial 1,000 metre diamond drill test of untested or lightly tested zones. Drilling would include the Mid Zone and other high priority zones as defined in Phase I. Particular focus should be paid to the 2.5-kilometre-long structural zone that hosts the three key zones and for which there is limited data. Phase II expenditures with contingency are estimated at $402,000 (rounded) for a combined budget total of $660,000 (rounded).

TECHNICAL REPORT EAGLE PROPERTY

2. INTRODUCTION

The Eagle Property is located on the south shore of Tchentlo Lake in the Omineca Mountains of northern British Columbia, Canada. The property is situated approximately 150 road kilometres north of the town of Fort St. James and is accessible by a series of all-weather gravel logging roads that bring access onto the west side of the property. The Property is located in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS Mapsheet NTS 93N 02W and centered at approximately 381395 Easting and 6116869 Northing in UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83).

The terrain is mountainous and elevations range from 870m to 1,472m above sea level. The slopes are generally intermediate to steep in the south and progressively more moderate to gentle relief is prevalent on the western and eastern edges. There is a network of old roads and trails that once provided access to all of the exploration workings and showings on the Property but which are now largely overgrown and impassable. Recent logging on the west side of the Property has brought excellent access to within 500 metres of the Vector Zone which will allow for future connectivity and upgrade of the old network.

The Property consists of 12 contiguous mineral claims that cover an area totalling 2,530 hectares which are 100% owned by to ArcWest Exploration Inc. ("ArcWest") and remain valid and in good standing until November 20, 2021. ArcWest has agreed to grant Wedgemount Resources Corp. ("Wedgemount") an option to acquire up to 80% total undivided interest in the mineral claims subject to meeting certain terms and conditions contained in the agreement. The Property had earlier been held by Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. ("Seven Devils"), a private mineral exploration company. In 2018, Sojourn Exploration Inc. ("Sojourn") entered into a non-binding letter of intent dated January 31, 2018 with Seven Devils for the 100% acquisition by Sojourn of the Eagle Property. Sojourn later acquired the property and changed its name ArcWest. Seven Devils retains a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty in respect of the Property.

The area is prospective for porphyry copper-gold deposits with three known mineralized zones on the Property: Vector, Mid and Nighthawk. These copper-gold zones have seen intermittent exploration work since discovery in the 1960's, including trenching, drilling and multiple soil geochemical and geophysical surveys. The most recent program on the property was in 2020 when Wedgemount commissioned an airborne geophysical program in cooperation with ArcWest. The principal geophysical sensors included a versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™) system, and a caesium magnetometer. A total of 112 line-kilometres of geophysical data were acquired during the survey. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate areas of high prospectivity that remain under explored. The property is considered to be at the initial "grass roots" level of exploration as there is no documented mineral resource.

Site Inspection

Co-author Ken MacDonald completed a property inspection, initiated March 19 and completed on March 21, 2021 under heavy snow conditions which made access challenging. The inspection focused on the general overall site condition of the property, including examination of the Vector Zone. The inspection also examined and surveyed (hand held GPS) several new logging clear-cuts and roads on the western side of the property.

An attempt was made to reach the property by snowmobile on the afternoon of the March 19th but poor snow conditions inhibited access and the sled trail could only be broken to about km 16.7 on the Airline FSR. Access to the property was gained on March 20th after breaking sled trail to about 19km on the main Airline FSR, and then branching north for another 1.0 km on a north spur road. Upon reaching the eastern limit of the last clear-cut,

access was continued by snowshoe. Deep snow conditions prevented easy access and only the Vector mineral showing (Minfile 093N 092) could be reached by late afternoon. There was no reasonable prospect of gaining access to the Mid or Nighthawk showings. One check sample was taken from exposed outcrop located about 300 metres southwest of the Vector Zone. Upon reaching the Vector Zone a brief examination of any visible outcrop was made and a total of 4 representative samples were taken. See waypoint table and sample description and results table in Appendix I. Samples, along with a QA/QC blank and Certified Reference Standard (CRS) were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley BC and results received. See assay certificates in Appendix II. The author used a hand-held Garmin 60SCx GPS unit (accuracy: ± 3.0m) for location and a digital camera to record photographs.

Qualifications

The authors have completed this report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Both authors are registered professional geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientists BC) and are considered a "Qualified Person", as per the requirement of NI 43-101. Both authors are independent of ArcWest and Wedgemount and have no material interest in the Eagle Property or in mineral claims in the vicinity of the property. To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no subsequent new scientific or technical information that would be considered material as of the report date of this report. Both authors have sufficient experience in the exploration of porphyry copper deposits, including geology and interpretation of geophysical and geochemical results.

Terms of Reference and Units

The authors have been retained by Wedgemount Resources Corp. ("Wedgemount") to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (this "Technical Report") for the Eagle Property (the "Eagle Property"). The purpose of this Technical Report is to support Wedgemount's initial public offering and listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The report has been prepared using the disclosure standards of NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and using the technical report format as set out in Form NI 43-101F1. The NI 43-101 reporting standards govern a company's public disclosure of scientific and technical information about its mineral projects. The authors were also requested to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The co-ordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 10N, and the datum used is North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language wherever possible. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report. Length is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m3); mass is expressed as metric tonnes (t); and area is expressed as hectares (ha). Gold and silver concentrations are generally expressed as parts per million (ppm) or grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided below and quoted where practical.

Many of the early exploration reports relative to the Eagle Property refer to the Imperial System so where practical conversions to the Metric System have been used. Some historical information is listed in imperial units.

Conversion factors between metric and imperial units are listed in Appendix III. Dollars are expressed in Canadian currency (CAD$) unless otherwise noted. Early terminology for the Night Hawk Zone used “Nighthawk”.

Responsibilities

Although both co-authors have reviewed all sections of this report, the table below sets out the responsibilities for each Item. BP is Barry Price and KM is Ken MacDonald.

Table 2. Author Responsibility by Section

Eagle Property Report		
Wedgemount Resources Corp. and ArcWest Exploration Inc.		
Responsibility for sections of the report		
Item	**Title**	**Responsibility**
1	**SUMMARY**	**KM BP**
2	**INTRODUCTION**	**KM**
3	**RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**	**KM**
4	**PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**	**BP KM**
5	**ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**	**KM**
6	**HISTORY**	**KM**
7	**GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**	**BP KM**
8	**DEPOSIT TYPES**	**BP KM**
9	**EXPLORATION**	**BP**
10	**DRILLING**	**BP**
11	**SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**	**KM BP**
12	**DATA VERIFICATION**	**KM BP**
13	**MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**	**BP**
14	**MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**	**BP**
15	**MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**	**NOT RELEVANT**
16-22	**ADVANCED PROPERTY TITLES**	**NOT RELEVANT**
23	**ADJACENT PROPERTIES**	**BP**
24	**OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**	**BP**
25	**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**	**KM BP**
26	**RECOMMENDATIONS**	**BP KM**
27	**REFERENCES**	**BP**
	DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE	**BP KM**
	CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORS	**BP KM**
	APPENDICES	**KM**

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of disclosure related to ownership data and claim information the authors have relied on a Title Opinion dated January 4th, 2021 and prepared by McMillan LLP of Vancouver, BC; acting as solicitors for Wedgemount. McMillan examined the Mineral Title Online Registry Report and the Option Agreement and concluded: *(a) ArcWest is the recorded holder of a one hundred percent (100%) interest of the Mineral Claims; (b) the Mineral Claims are in good standing under the Act until the "Good To Date", as extended to December 31, 2021, pursuant to an Order of the Chief Gold Commissioner issued on March 27, 2020 due to COVID-19 (the "Order"), now having the applicable Mineral Claims an automatic "Protected" status until December 31, 2021.* McMillan also stated that by virtue of the signed option agreement that Wedgemount is the sole and exclusive holder of the option to acquire up to an 80% interest in and to the mineral claims.

The authors have not independently conducted any search related to the licenses, property title, agreements, permit status or other pertinent property conditions; apart from reviewing the online status of the mineral claims on the Mineral Titles Online web portal at the following link: https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do.

The authors have reviewed a signed option agreement dated September 23, 2020 between Wedgemount and claim owner ArcWest which grants the exclusive and irrevocable right and option to acquire up to 80% undivided interest in the Eagle Property. The authors have reviewed a Notice of Work exploration permit application submitted online through the BC Government's Front counter BC application portal for which approval is still pending. The authors are not aware of any issues related to land tenure, mineral tenure, tenure boundaries or outstanding option agreements apart from that provided by ArcWest and Wedgemount. The information provided by the current owner and the current operator is believed to be complete and correct and the authors are not aware of any information that has been intentionally withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Property Description

The Eagle Property consists of 12 claims (the "**Claims**") comprising 2,530 hectares as set out in Table 1. A map of the Claims is given in Figure 2.

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 zones comprise the "**Main Zone**", which has received most of the exploration work and drilling to date. The claims also cover two more BC Geological Survey MinFile Showings to the south called "**Tchentlo**" and "**Phil**". An internal alien claim covering the Gibson gold-silver showings ("**Gibson**"), is held by Altius Resources Inc. ("**Altius**") who also have an external alien claim on the southwest boundary. A large claim block to the east is held by Serengeti Resources Inc. (now Northwest Copper Corp.). 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 coordinates 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 titles, as indicated in Table 2 and Figure 2. They are registered in the name of ArcWest Exploration Inc. (Owner # 285428) 100.0%, Vancouver, British Columbia, and will be held in trust for Wedgemount until exercise of the option according to the terms of the Option Agreement.

The claims (Titles) are listed on the following page.

Table 3. Eagle Property Claims

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						**2,530.005**

The mineral claims remain in good standing until November 20, 2021. However, as per the order by the Chief Gold Commissioner of the BC Government, the Eagle Property claims are under protection until December 31, 2021 due to the current Covid-19 pandemic. Wedgemount has indicated they will file an assessment report and record the 2020 airborne VTEM geophysical survey expenditures which should advance the expiry date beyond December 31, 2021.

Location

The Eagle Property is situated on a low mountain south of Tchentlo Lake approximately 150 road kilometres north west of the town of Fort St. James, British Columbia. The center of the Eagle Property is located on Mapsheet NTS 93N 02W at 55º 11' 03" N Longitude 124º 51' 46" W; and at 381,395 Easting and 6116869 Northing using UTM 10 (NAD 83) coordinates. The former exploration campsite is located on the lakeshore at about 382167 Easting and 6119755 Northing.

First Nations

The British Columbia Mineral Titles Branch notes that that the tenure overlaps with five First Nation Interests. 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 of the First Nations people live on Indian Reserve #1 near Fort St. James, British Columbia. The current population of Nak'azdli is close to 2,000 members though only about 700 live "on-reserve." Most of those living "off-reserve" live in Fort St. James, British Columbia or Prince George, British Columbia. There are no First Nations communities nearby to the project area. Consultation with the appropriate First Nations groups was commenced in early 2021 by Wedgemount who have engaged in discussions with the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council and the McLeod Lake First Nations Band.

Permits

The BC Ministry of Energy and Mines & Petroleum Resources is the responsible provincial authority for exploration and mine permitting. Prior to conducting mechanized exploration, a Notice of Work, including a Plan for Reclamation, must be filed with the local office in Prince George. The Notice of Work describes the proposed exploration activities and any remedial reclamation. A reclamation bond must be posted with the agency for any physical disturbance, with the amount of the bond set commensurate with the size of the proposed disturbance. A Notice of Work (NOW) may take several months to approve, and consultation with the appropriate First Nations groups is required. Wedgemount has initiated a Notice of Work application for the necessary exploration permit. The application is seeking a 5-year multi-year area-based permit ("MYAB") permit in order to complete drilling on the Property. Wedgemount has proposed up to 10 surface drill pads for an expected total of up to 3,000 metres of drilling in Year 1 (i.e. 2021) as well as surface geological work and ground geophysical surveys. Most of the proposed disturbance for Year 1 will consist of up to 5 kilometres of new exploration trail and re-opening the historical trail network. Plans for subsequent years would be expected to be confirmed after completion and assessment of Year 1 exploration. Drill core will be stored at the existing core storage area on the lakeshore.

Environmental Liability

The authors are not aware of any significant environmental liability issues on the Eagle Property. Previous diamond drilling and trenching was limited in scope and completed from old exploration trails that are now overgrown and impassable.

There is a former exploration campsite located on the shore of Tchentlo Lake at the trail head of the historical exploration trail network. Historical drill core is racked at the campsite and the core is generally well-preserved in seven purpose-built core racks of varying sizes. Some boxes have been knocked over and spoiled and others dumped. All drill core from 1991 and 1996 programs appears to be present. Wedgemount is planning on racking new core at the camp site. Environmental liabilities at this site are minimal and limited to the stored core.

Land Use

The claims are encumbered on provincial Crown land and there are no known surface rights beyond the use for exploration. There are no known land use conflicts as the area is unpopulated and used by commercial forestry interests for logging. Wedgemount will have to engage with the local forest licensee to ensure access on the Airline FSR is consistent with the licensee's Road Permits.

Option Agreement

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, Wedgemount can acquire up to 80% interest in the property from ArcWest by completing a two-part option. The first option (the "First Option") is for a 60% interest subject to making cash payments, share allocations and work commitments as shown in the table below.

Upon completion of the First Option and receipt of the Initial Interest Notice, Wedgemount will have a 60-day period to elect to earn an additional 20% interest (the "Second Option"), for an aggregate 80% interest. The Second Option can be attained by completing and delivering to ArcWest a Feasibility Study on or before the fourth anniversary of giving notice of the exercise of the First Option (the "Initial Interest Notice"). In order to

keep the Second Option in good standing Wedgemount will be required to pay to ArcWest $100,000 on each anniversary of the delivery of the Initial Interest Notice until such a time that the Feasibility Study has been completed and delivered to ArcWest.

Table 4. Option Terms

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 1,000 m NQ core Drilling
On or before Dec 31, 2022	$30,000	300,000	Additional $750,000 with 2,000 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. 6,000 m drilling**

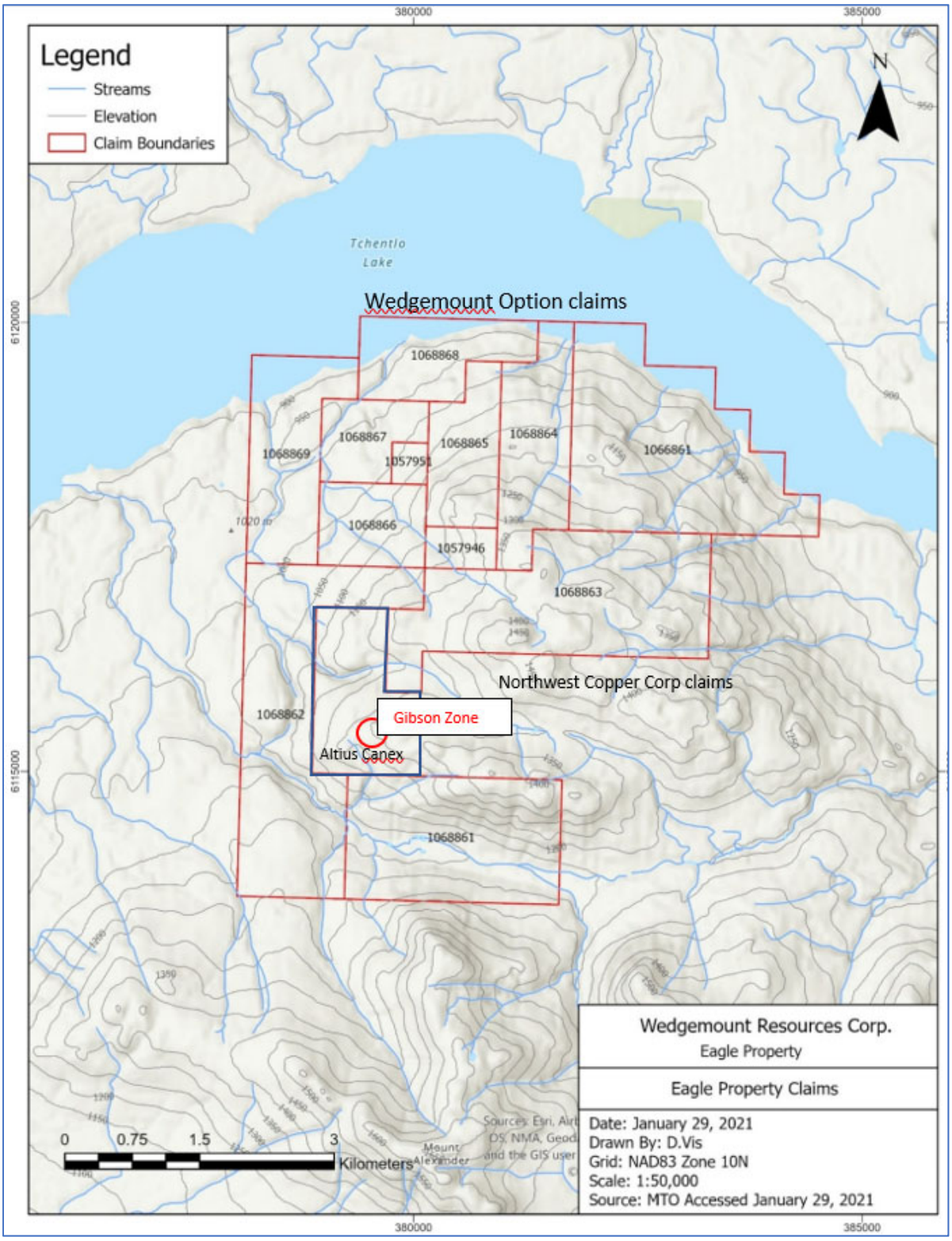
Risks and Uncertainties:

The risks and uncertainties for the Eagle Property are those inherent in mineral exploration and the development of mineral properties in British Columbia, and 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; and
- The risk of closure of exploration areas for wildfires and pandemics.

Figure 1. Property Location Map

Figure 2. Claim Map



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

Access

The Eagle Property is located approximately 150 road kilometres northwest of Fort St. James. The property is road accessible via the paved Tachie Road west for 63 kilometres from Fort St. James; then travelling north for 71 kilometres on the Leo Creek and Driftwood forest service roads ("FSR") to Tchentlo Lake; and then travelling east for approximately 20 kilometres on the Airline FSR until reaching the western side of the property. Logging cut blocks and spur roads from recent logging bring excellent road access to within 500 metres of the Vector Zone. There is a network of old roads and trails that once provided access to all of the exploration workings and showings on the property but which are now largely overgrown and impassable. Wedgemount has applied through the permit process to link the logging access to the historical network which will allow for connectivity and upgrade of the old network.

The Eagle Property can also be reached by boat from various boat launches on Tchentlo Lake, the nearest being approximately 13 km west on the south shore at a tourist camp known as Rogers Paradise Lodge. Road access to the lodge is located at 7.5 km on the Airline FSR and the camp has been used by exploration personnel working in the area. Alternatively, helicopter or float plane access from Prince George or Fort St. James is possible.

Physiography:

The Eagle Property is located within the central British Columbia interior physiographic system of the Canadian Cordillera; near the boundary between the Omineca Mountains and the Nechako Plateau to the south. The terrain is hilly to moderately mountainous and elevations range from 870m to 1,472m above sea level. There is a gradual decrease in elevation from the south part of the property northward to Tchentlo Lake. The slopes are generally intermediate to steep to the south of the property and moderate to gentle on the eastern and western edges and towards the lake shore.

Bradford (2017) reported that the area has been affected by 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. Pleistocene glaciation and subsequent stream development has incised a number of deep creeks that radiate outward from the height of land.

Glacial effects are widespread and there is glacial till and fluvioglacial outwash that blankets the valley bottoms thinning towards the higher elevations. Outcrop exposure is generally limited to ridge tops, higher elevation mountain slopes (above treeline) and occasional creek gullies where fluvial processes have eroded the till blanket.

Soil development is variable across the property ranging from several centimetres at higher elevation to relatively deep profiles in the valley bottoms. Soils are generally characterized by thin organic and A soils, overlying well-developed B horizon soils that overlie weathered subcrop.

The major watershed in the areas is the Nation Lakes chain, a chain of lakes comprised (from West to East) of Tsayta Lake, Indata Lake, Tchentlo Lake, and Chuchi Lake; all connected by the Nation River which flows east before terminating in BC Hydro's Williston Lake Reservoir. Williston Lake drains through the east flowing Peace River, eventually reaching the Arctic watershed. Creeks and streams are prevalent on the property and tend to

form a dendritic pattern flowing outward in all directions from the southern summit. First order streams are mainly ephemeral and are generally not expected to flow year-round.

Wildlife in the area includes goats, mountain sheep, grizzly bear, black bear, deer, moose, elk, beaver, lynx, bobcat, and several species of birds. Moose are common in the upland forest and deer are found in areas where adequate grazing exists. The Nation River and its tributaries support trout and kokanee fisheries.

Vegetation:

The vegetation is dominantly mature spruce, lodgepole pine and balsam fir in the lower areas and scrub subalpine fir and spruce along with slide alder at elevation. There are local swamp areas with low relief typically vegetated by willow, Dogwood Osier and Devils Club.

Climate:

The climate of the region is typical of the north central interior of BC and is characterized by short, warm summers and long, cold winters. Summer months are characterized by extended daylight hours. The property would normally be snow free from May to November. Average seasonal temperatures range from approximately -15 °C in winter to approximately 15 °C in summer. Precipitation is moderate in the area with an annual average rainfall of approximately 32 cm which mostly falls in the summer months. Maximum snow depth is in the order of 2-3 metres deep in late winter. Typical exploration programs in the region of BC can normally be executed from May to October whereas mining could be expected to occur year round. The nearest location with annual climate statistics is Germansen Landing located some 70 kilometres north of the Eagle Property. Average temperature and precipitation for that weather station are shown below.

Table 5. Temperature and Precipitation

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	

Local Resources and Infrastructure

There is sufficient area on the Eagle Property for exploration and mining purposes. There are sources of water on the property for drilling. There is no power in the area, but power may be available at the 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 Eagle Property. Tchentlo Lake Lodge, situated at the west end of Tchentlo Lake is now closed. Rogers Paradise Lodge is located approximately 13 km west of the Property and is road accessible at 7.5 km on the Airline FSR.

The City of Prince George is located 300 road kilometers south is the largest center near the Eagle Property with all the amenities and providers necessary to service exploration or mining projects. Prince George has supported many operating mines, including coal mines operating in the Northeast Coal Block and Centerra Gold's Mt. Milligan open-pit copper-gold mine. The Prince George airport has daily air service to Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

6. HISTORY:

There is a record of intermittent mineral exploration in the area since the mid-1960's. West Coast Mining and Exploration staked claims in the area in 1965 on the basis of silt sampling near the mouths of streams draining into the Nation Lakes. This anomalism coupled with a prominent magnetic high identified by the Geological Survey of Canada south of Chuchi Lake led to staking claims south of Chuchi and Tchentlo Lakes.

1966/67 West Coast Mining and Exploration Company

Prospecting and silt sampling in 1966 culminated in an I.P. survey over the Night Hawk Zone which delineated a steeply westward dipping responsive body with an estimated thickness of 30 to 60 metres (Jemmett, A. and Veerman, H.,1966). In 1967 the company completed a follow-up I.P. survey on an expanded grid over the Night Hawk Zone and identified three primary anomalies; one located over the Night Hawk Zone and interpreted to be dipping steeply eastward. Work also included an EM and magnetometer survey and a soil geochemical survey on the same traverse lines. The soil results exhibited a broad copper soil anomaly over approximately 610 metres corresponding roughly to the 1966 and 1967 geophysical (I.P.) anomalies in the Nighthawk Zone. A short drill program followed with six diamond drill holes in the Nighthawk Zone. These holes indicated a mineralized shear zone in the granitic rocks striking N38°W and dipping 45°NE on the north end and 65°NE at the south end and an assumed 230 metres and an average dip depth of 90 metres (Botel, 1967).

Table 6: Significant Drill Intercepts from 1967 Drilling on Night Hawk Zone

DDH	FROM_ft	TO_ft	WIDTH_ft	From_m	From_m	Width_m	Cu%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton
1967-3	180	215	35	54.86	65.53	10.67	0.64	0.16	0.01
1967-4	110	165	55	33.53	50.29	16.76	1.31	1.03	0.05
1967-6	133	158	25	40.54	48.16	7.62	1.54	0.28	0.02

A plan below shows the exploration grid, the three mineralized zones in 1967 and several targets (Botel, 1967). Drill locations with respect to the 1966/67 property grid are shown in the following sketch. The three mineralized drill holes all lie east of the baseline.

Figure 3. 1966 I.P. Survey (from Botel, 1966)

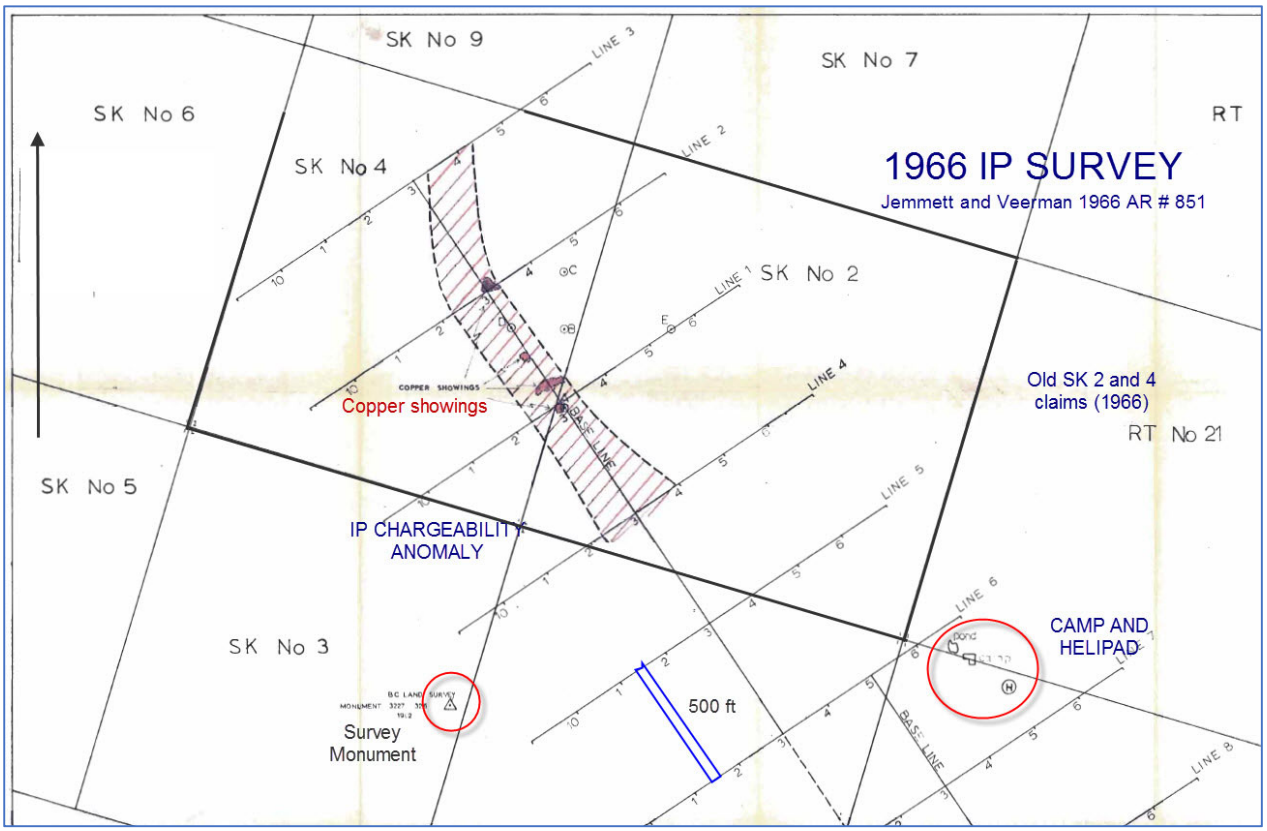


Figure 4. Eagle Property and Mineralized Zones and Targets (from Botel, 1967)

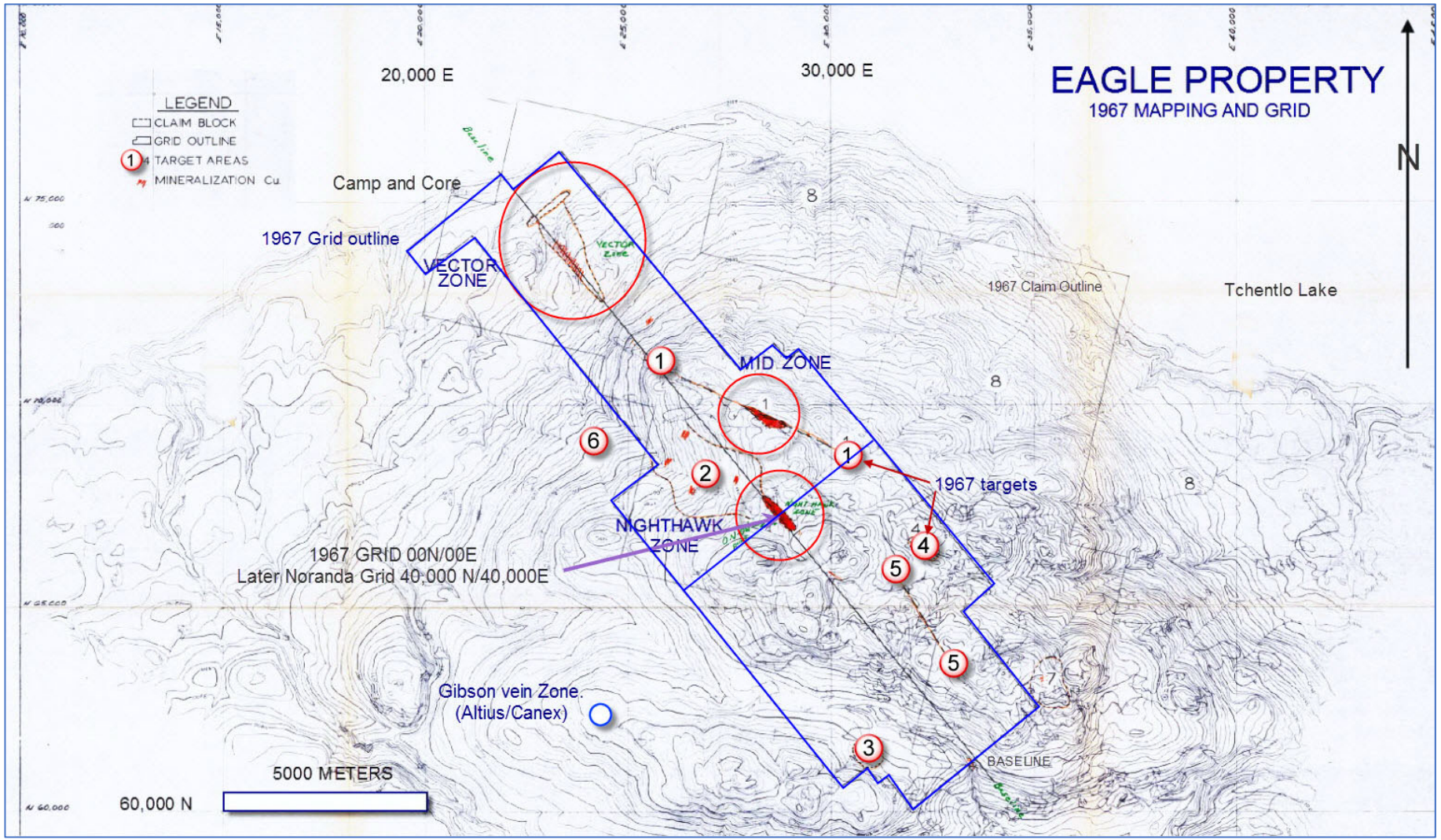
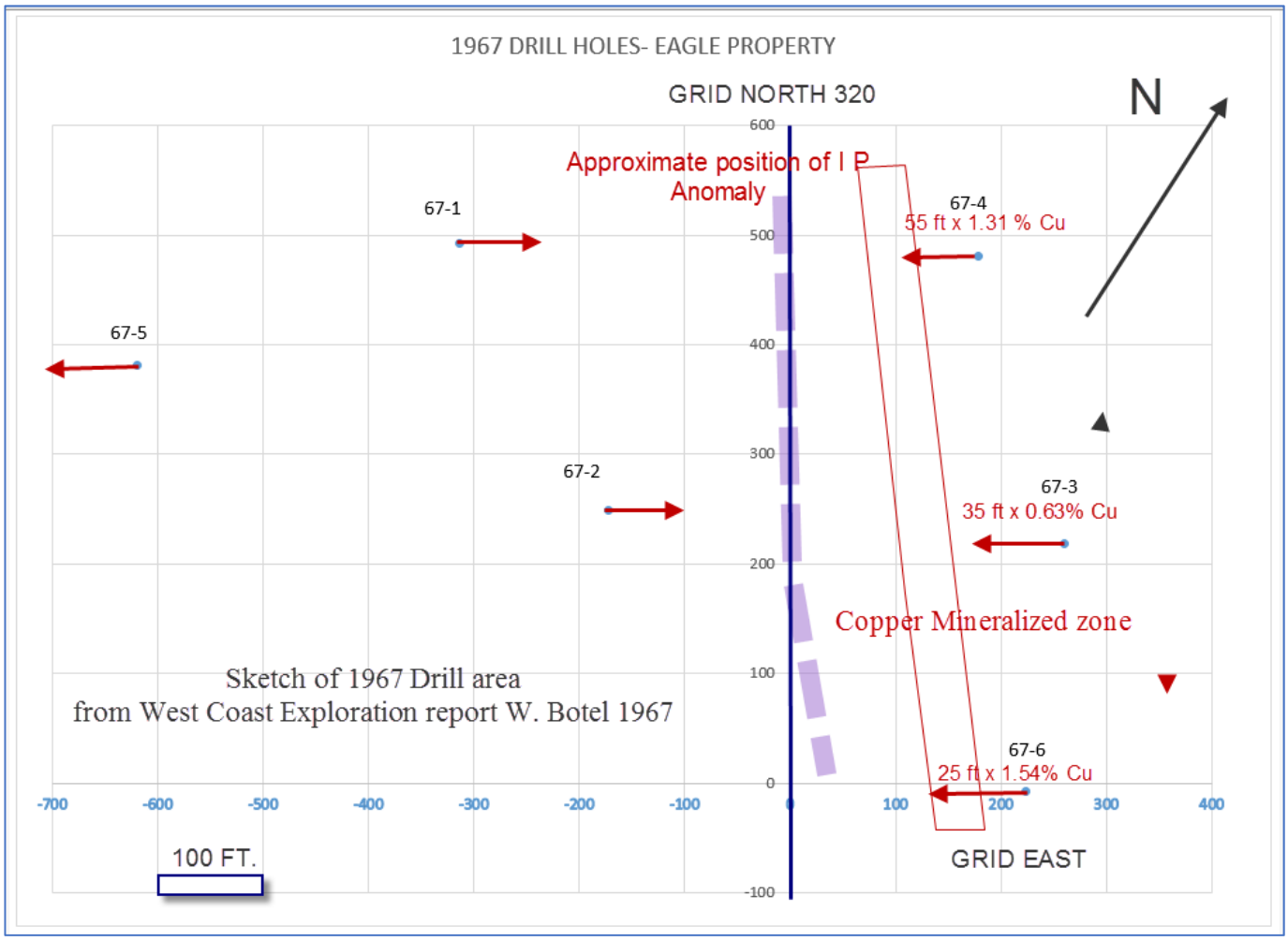


Figure 5. Sketch of Nighthawk Area Drilling (amended by Price from Botel, 1967)



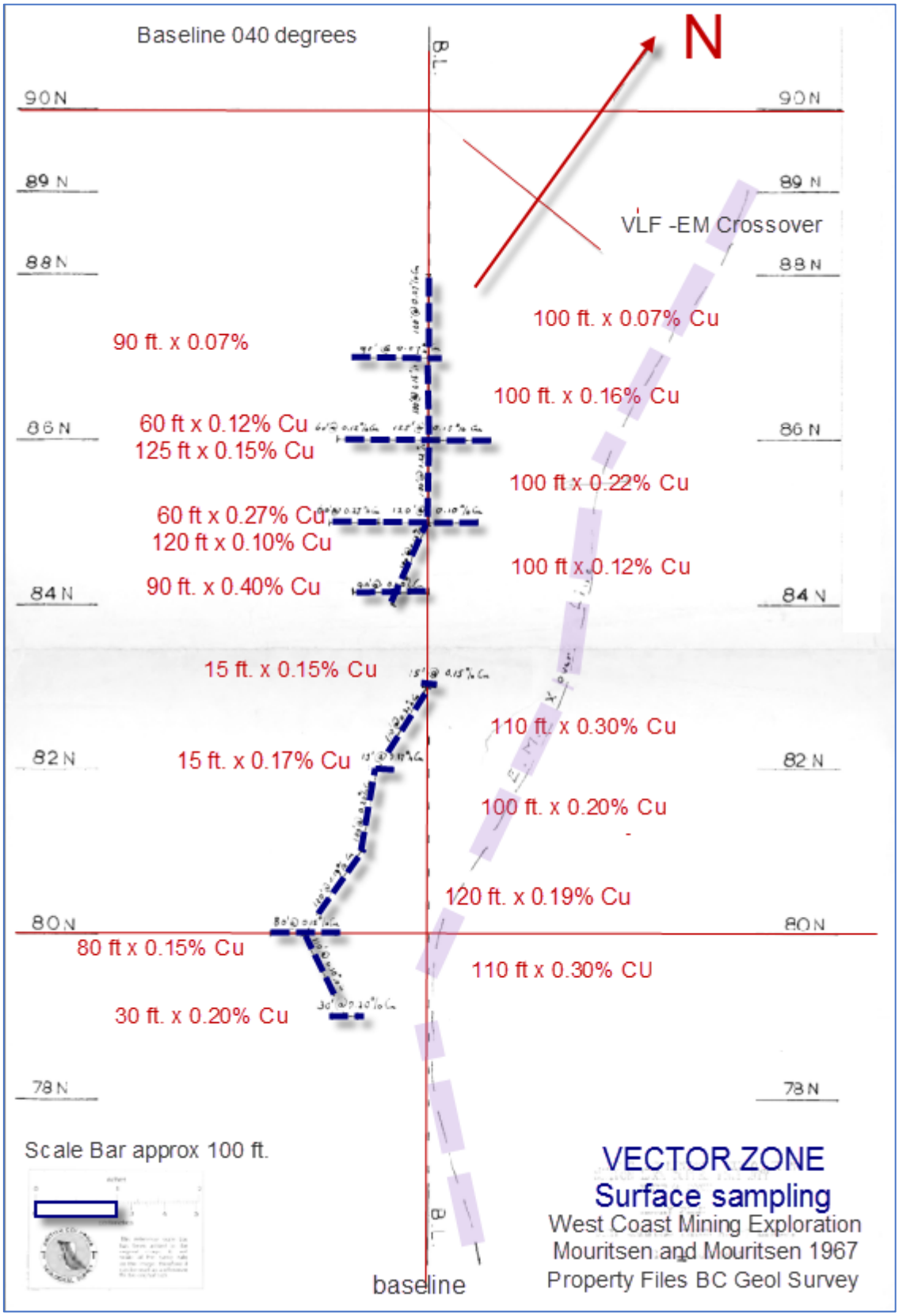
The Vector zone, located approximately 2.5 kilometres north of the Night Hawk Zone was discovered in August 1967 during a helicopter reconnaissance flight. Work soon after included extending the baseline and preparing the grid for proper survey control. Initial E.M. and soil surveys were completed. A sampling program on mineralized outcrops at the Vector zone showed significant results over about 250 metres in the northwest striking Vector zone (Table 8). A sampling plan from 1967 of the Vector zone mineralization is shown on Figure 6.

Table 7. Significant Trench Results from the Vector Zone (from Botel, 1967)

Vector Zone

TRENCH	LINE/INTERVAL	WIDTH Ft.	CU %
1	87-88	100	0.07
2	87 North	90	0.07
3	86-87	100	0.16
4	86a	60	0.12
5	86b	125	0.15
6	85-86	100	0.22
7	85a	60	0.27
8	85b	120	0.1
9	84-85	100	0.12
10	84 North	90	0.4
1	83 North	15	0.15
2	82 North	15	0.17
3	82-83	110	0.30
4	80 North	80	0.15
5	80-81	120	0.19
6	81-5-82	100	0.20
7	79 North	30	0.20
8	79-80	110	0.30
Averages	**about 800 ft (244m) Strike**		**0.19**
	up to 185 ft (65m) wide		
	shaded samples are 0.10% Cu or greater		

Figure 6. Sampling Plans at Vector Zone (after Mouritsen and Mouritsen, 1967)



1970-1971 Boronda Exploration Corporation

Boronda optioned the Eagle Property in 1970 and over a period of two seasons completed various ground geophysical surveys including EM, magnetometer, I.P. along with soil geochemical surveys. They also constructed a large cut grid and approximately 27 kilometres of dozer trail to access and connect the Night Hawk, Mid and Vector Zones. In 1971 work consisted largely of diamond drilling which comprised 1315.8 metres in 7 holes on the Night Hawk, Central (Mid) and Vector zones (Swanson, M., and Simpson, J.G., 1971). In addition, reconnaissance EM, magnetometer and soil sampling surveys were also carried out to complete the coverage over areas of geological interest. Trenching and 30.5 line-kilometres of grid work and geochemical sampling was completed.

The best drill results were returned from the Night Hawk Zone (Table 9). Holes 137-71-1 and 137-71-2 cut the mineralized structure which West Coast Mining and Exploration Corporation had previously intersected in holes 67-3, 67-4 and 67-6. Based on limited drilling, Boronda estimated the Night Hawk Zone to be approximately 230 metres long with down-dip extent of 60 metres and an average thickness of 12 metres (Swanson, M., and Simpson, J.G., 1971).

One hole tested the Central (Mid) Zone where the surface showing was coincident with EM and geochemical soil anomalies. The hole intersected a narrow, altered shear zone with very minor small sulfide veinlets. Two holes tested a strong EM and moderate I.P. response at the Vector Zone. The holes tested the surface showing at a depth of approximately 120 metres down-dip but retuned only minor sulfides. A near vertical fault striking northwesterly was interpreted as outcropping between the surface exposure and the drill hole collar. This fault would explain the geophysical results and would also explain the discrepancy between surface dip and depth of intersection (Swanson, M., and Simpson, J.G., 1971). There is no record of subsequent work by Boronda and it is assumed the claims eventually expired sometime prior to 1988.

Table 8. Significant Drill Intercepts from 1971 Drilling

DDH	SAMPLE	FROM	TO	WIDTH	From_m	From_m	Width_m	CU_%
71-1	**711**	**224**	**229**	**5**	**68.28**	**69.80**	**1.52**	**1.62**
71-1		**317**	**337**	**20**	**96.62**	**102.72**	**6.10**	**0.29**
71-2		**534**	**549**	**15**	**162.76**	**167.34**	**4.57**	**0.25**

Table 9. Location of 1971 Drill Holes

Grid locations of 1971 Drill holes

ZONE	DRILLHOLE	ELEV ft.	GRID E ft.	GRID N ft.	DEPTH ft.	INCL	DIR
Nighthawk	71-1	4580	485	90	668	-60	240
Nighthawk	71-2	4540	530	385	728	-90	240
N Nighthawk	71-3	4420	35	1500	508	-60	240
N Nighthawk	71-4	4430	215	1330	1000	-60	240
Mid	71-5	3950	200	5125	397	-45	240
Vector	71-6	3365	250	8000.7	388	-60	240
Vector	71-7	3350	350	8400.7	608	-60	250
					4,297		

1984-1989 The Phil 20 Property (BP Resources Canada Ltd/BP Minerals Ltd.)

Selco, a division of BP Resources Canada Ltd. staked the Phil 20 claims in an area of high magnetic relief coinciding with arsenic-mercury-antimony stream sediment anomalies on what is now the southwest corner of the Eagle Property (Phil 20 Minfile occurrence 093N 193). They completed mapping and geochemical surveying in 1984. A narrow vein of galena-pyrite was mapped and sampled in cherty tuff near the contact with an augite porphyry sill and returned 16.1 ppm Au, 265 ppm Ag, 1888 ppm As and 270 ppm Cu. A weak As-Au soil anomaly was determined to be underlain by Takla Group sediments. Additional soil sampling and prospecting was recommended (Humphreys, N., 1984).

BP Minerals Ltd. conducted geological and geochemical surveys over part of the Phil 20 property in 1988. Nine soil samples returned elevated gold values ranging from 25 to 825 ppb Au but prospecting failed to locate any source outcrop. Additional In-fill soil sampling was recommended (Pegg, R., and Hoffman, S.J., 1988).

A program of topographic mapping and airborne geophysics was conducted in 1989. A total of approximately 63 line-kilometres of airborne magnetometer/VLF-EM survey was flown over the claim area with a tight line spacing of 100 metres. The total field magnetics was characterized by a *"broadly east-west trending magnetic contour pattern with a fairly steep magnetic gradient to the north"* (Wong, R.H.). A broad, low amplitude magnetic high was also identified in the southcentral region (Wong, R.H.). There is no record of any further work on Phil 20.

1989-1994 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.

A.D. (Derry) Halleran staked the Eagle Property in July 1988. Noranda optioned the prospect and conducted an exploration program in 1989, including 57 kilometres of line cutting, 35 kilometres of magnetometer and 13 kilometres of I.P. surveying. Noranda also collected a total of 1,362 soil samples (Roney C., and Maxwell G., 1989).

The Noranda work reported gold values on the grid that ranged from 5 – 4,700 ppb. Twenty-three samples retuned values greater than 10ppb gold. Copper values on the grid were reported in the range from 8 to 7,000 ppm; with values greater than or equal to 100 ppm considered to be anomalous. Additional geochemical and geophysical surveys, including magnetometer and I.P. survey, were recommended to develop drill targets (Roney C., and Maxwell G., 1989).

The 1989 field work consisted of mapping, geochemical, magnetometer, and I.P. surveys between and around the three main copper showings (Vector, Mid and Night Hawk). A total of 30 kilometres of grid lines and access roads were cut. The 1970's era access road was re-cut from Tchentlo Lake to the south end of the grid (Night Hawk Zone). A total of 996 B-horizon soil samples were taken at 25 metre sample intervals and a total of 98 rock samples were collected. Geophysical surveys consisting of magnetics and time-domain I. P. were completed in the grid area for a total of 13 kilometres of I.P. survey and 32.5 kilometres of magnetometer survey (Stewart, F., 1990a).

Noranda identified a large moderate to strong copper soil geochemical anomaly present over most of the existing grid area (approximately 2.2 kilometres long by 1.0-kilometre-wide) with several small gold-in-soil anomalies also present. The I.P. survey outlined several anomalous zones interpreted to be moderate to strong conductors which Noranda felt were attractive drill targets where I.P. anomalies were coincident with surface showings (i.e. Night Hawk). The magnetometer survey outlined a large highly magnetic zone in the south that Noranda interpreted as of a large intrusive body with possible alteration. Several drill targets were outlined and additional work was recommended including drill testing (Stewart, F., 1990a).

Noranda resumed exploration in 1990 with detailed geological, geochemical and I.P. surveys. A total of 26 kilometres of soil grid lines at 400 metre line spacing were sampled at 50 m intervals. A total of 54 rock samples were collected. A total of 534 B-horizon soil samples were also taken. A total of 4.9 kilometres of I.P. survey was completed to extend coverage between the Mid and Nighthawk Showings. The rock sampling and geologic mapping expanded the Mid and Vector zones along strike. Drilling at all three zones was recommended along with additional detailed investigation of a new Pb-Zn-Ag-Au soil anomaly with Noranda felt had a distinctly different character than the previously discovered Cu-Au showings on the Eagle property. Noranda theorized the anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Au area was probably due to the presence of base metal veins enriched in precious metals associated in an area of contact between the 'Hogem' diorite and the Takla Volcanics (Stewart, F., 1990b).

The anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Au area became known as the Gibson Zone located to the west of the Hogem Batholith in. 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.

Noranda completed a total of 1,483.3 meters of diamond drilling in 17 holes in 1991. The drill holes were designed to test a variety of coincident magnetic, I.P. and geochemical anomalies associated with known mineralization. Eight holes (826. 0 meters) tested the Nighthawk and Vector Showings and nine holes (657. 3 m) tested the Gibson Zone (Stewart, F., and Walker, T., 1991).

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 pervasive magnetite flooding (Stewart, F., and Walker, T., 1991).

Noranda thought that the Night Hawk and Vector Zones remained open in both strike directions and at depth and recommended step-out drilling along strike and down dip. Significant drill intercepts from 1991 are show in Table 11.

Table 10. Significant Drill Intercepts from 1991 Drilling*

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-91-12	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 Stewart, F. and Walker, T., 1991):

EA-91-06: This hole is located at Grid 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, and 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 grams per tonne (“gpt”) gold (“Au”) and 3.85 gpt silver (“Ag”).

EA-91-07: 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 Ag.

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 I.P. anomaly.

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 geochemical 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 I.P. 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 I.P. 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° and bearing of 221°. This hole was drilled to test a moderate to strong I.P. 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.

EA-91-12: This hole is located at 42675N 40392E 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 I.P. 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 I.P. chargeability anomaly located on line 42425N. It intersected 14.75 m of very badly broken diorite 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.

A map of the 1991 drill holes is located in Figure 8.

1996 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. 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 in the following tables. Figure 7 shows a sketch of the 1996 trenches at the Night Hawk Zone.

Table 11. Trench Results from Nighthawk Zone (1996)

TRENCH	ZONE	SAMPLE	WIDTH	CU	AU
NO		NO	M	PPM	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 12. Trench Results from Nighthawk Zone (1996)

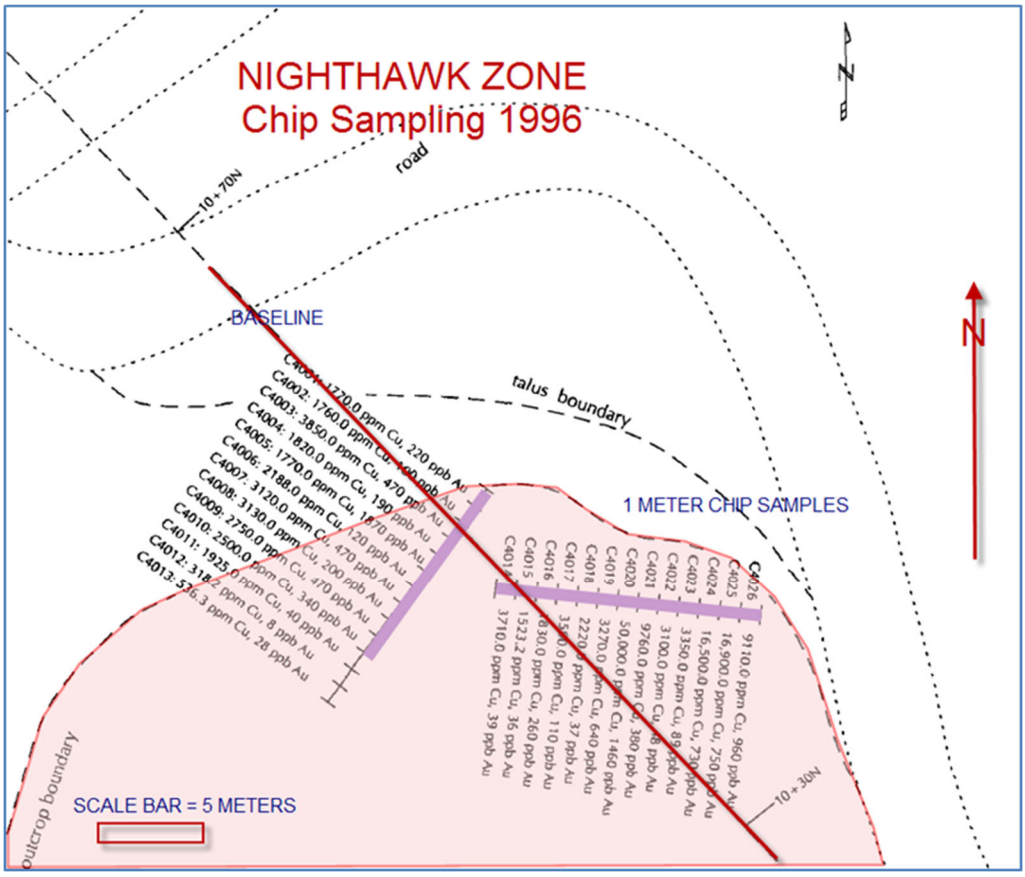
TRENCH	ZONE	SAMPLE	WIDTH	CU	AU
NO		NO	M	PPM	PPB
2	Nighthawk	C4014	1	3710	39
2		C4015	1	1523	36
2		C4016	1	1830	260
2		C4017	1	3590	110
2		C4018	1	2220	37
2		C4019	1	3270	640
2		C4020	1	50000	1460
2		C4021	1	9760	380
2		C4022	1	3100	48
2		C4023	1	3350	89
2		C4024	1	16500	730
2		C4025	1	16900	750

2		C4026	1	9110	960
	Total width and average		13	9605	426
	Including		7	15531	631

Table 13. Trench Results from 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 7. Sketch of 1996 Trenches at Nighthawk Zone (1996)



*True widths of the mineralized intercepts cannot be determined from the limited trenching done.

Birch Mountain drilled two fences of two holes each in the Nighthawk Zone and one fence in the Vector Zone with azimuths of 042° and dips of -45° and -65°. The results were described by Beauchamp *et al* in the 1996 assessment report.

Most of the holes intersected faults or shear zones dipping 75-88° 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 (Beauchamp, D.A., *et al*, 1996).

The 1996 work showed that the diorite has been hydrothermally altered over a length of at least 2.5 kilometres along a shear system striking northwest. The drilling revealed that the gold and copper mineralization appear to increase with depth and likely was remobilized along secondary fractures during subsequent structural events and may have been concentrated at surface as a result of the oxidation processes which would account for the

presence of malachite and azurite (Beauchamp, D.A., et al, 1996).

Figure 8. Historical Drill Collar Locations

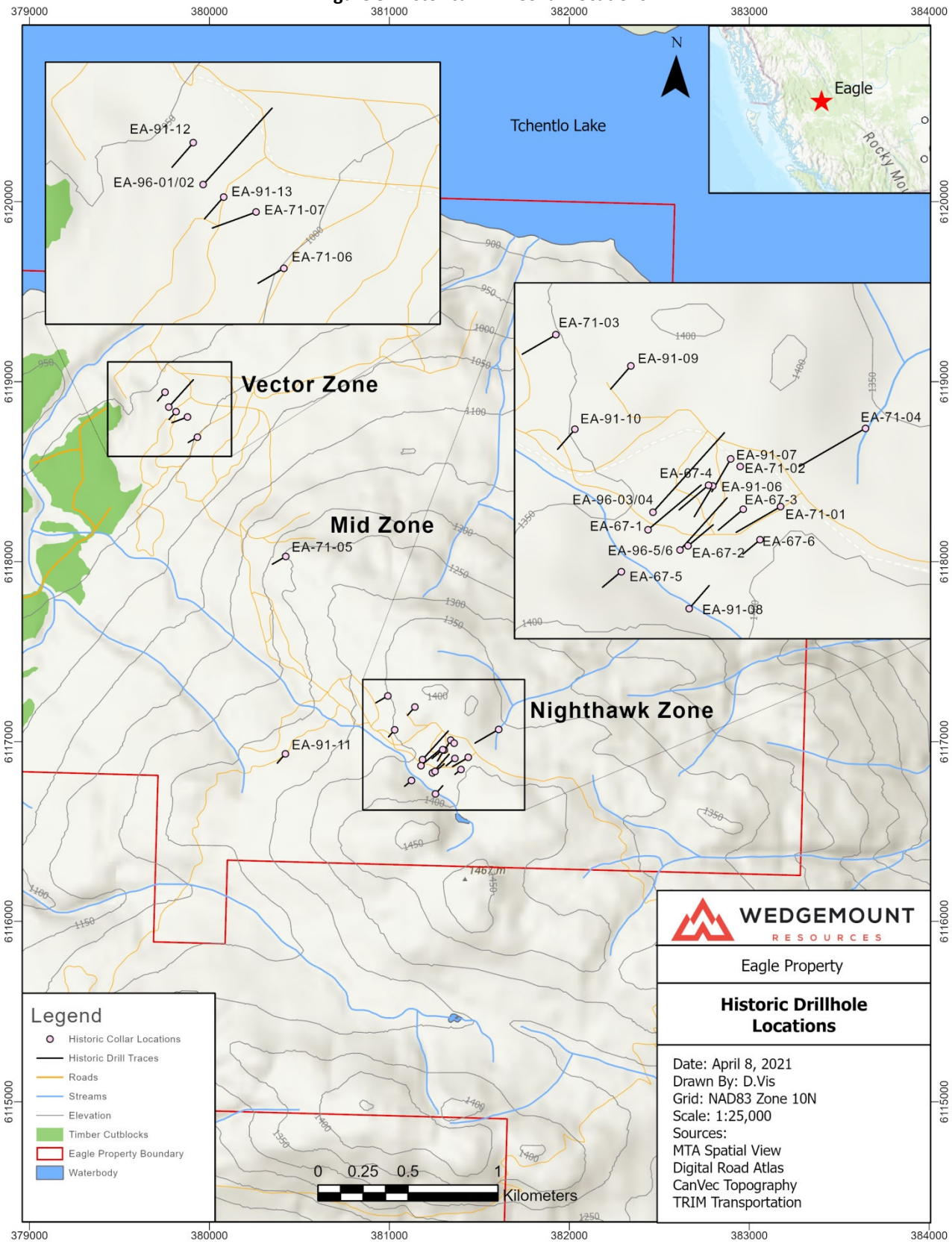


Table 14. 1996 Drill Holes

Fence	Drill Hole No.	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Az.	Dip	Total Depth
1	EA-96-1	36+00N	41 + 35E	976m	042°	-45°	294.74m
1	EA-96-2	36+00N	41 + 35E	976m	042°	-65°	398.37m
2	EA-96-3	12+00N	39+00E	1392m	042°	-45°	300.84m
2	EA-96-4	12+00N	39+00E	1392m	042°	-65°	349.61m
3	EA-96-5	11+00 N	39+25E	1414m	042°	-45°	197.21m
3	EA-96-6	11+00 N	39+25E	1414m	042°	-65°	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, few assays were taken, and no intercepts are available for these holes. True widths and orientation of the mineralized intercepts cannot be determined from the limited drilling done. Attempts should be made to locate the drill holes accurately and find the core, which is said to be stored near drill hole 1996-2. A table of all historical drill collars and their locations are provided in Appendix IV.

2007: Geoinfomatics Exploration Inc optioned the property in 2007 and compiled much of the prior data from assessment reports for the Nighthawk and other copper occurrences on the Eagle Property (Worth, T., and Bidwell, G., 2008).

2008-2016 Eagle Peak Resources Inc/Rich Rock Resources Inc.

Eagle Peak Resources Inc. acquired the property in 2008 and it was explored by Rich Rock Resources Inc., a private company (Fox, P.E., 2009) from 2009 to 2016.

2009: Assessment work included review of previous geochemical reports to confirm the results as well as to establish geological mapping and confirm exploration targets. 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 2009 Assessment Report (Fox, P. E., 2009).

2010: Assessment work was completed by Rich Rock. The work comprised 100 kilometres of airborne magnetic gradiometer, VLF/EM and radiometric survey by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. The survey lines were oriented NE-SW across the regional structural trend and covered the gold-silver mineralization primarily on the Gibson zone. The airborne survey identified a new porphyry target within the Hogem batholith west of the known Night Hawk trend explored in the past. Follow-up work was recommended to further test the new target. Also, of particular interest was a subtle feature in the magnetic data that ran parallel to the survey lines and passed in close proximity to the Phil Minfile showing. This feature did not appear to have a strong magnetic signature and suggested to the author that it may represent the presence of a hydrothermal conduit for mineral migration (Fox, P.E., 2010). The property was visited by co-authors Barry Price, M.Sc., P.Geo. and Ken MacDonald, P. Geo for Rich

Rock.

2012: Additional airborne magnetic gradiometer and radiometric survey work was completed on August 28, 2012. The work comprised 146 kilometres of surveying by Canadian Mining Geophysics Ltd. The 2010 and 2012 surveys identified porphyry mineralization associated with zones of potassium enrichment that the author felt were probably related to hydrothermal alteration along the Vector and Nighthawk fault zones. Further work was recommended including 3D I.P. surveys encompassing the three main zones (Fox, P.E., 2012). The survey grid is shown in Figure 9 and the airborne magnetic results in Figure 10.

Figure 9. Eagle 2012 Survey Flight Path

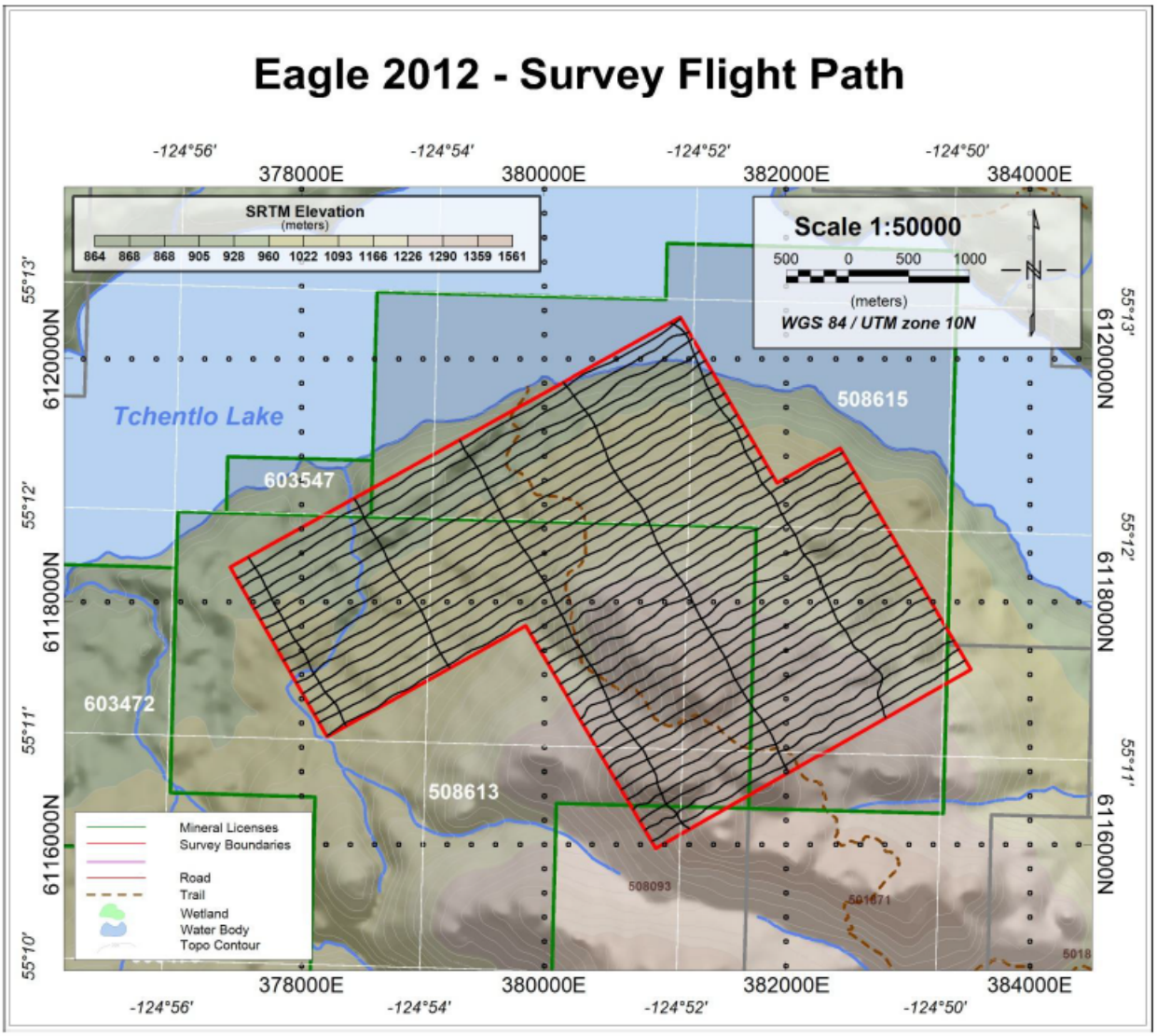
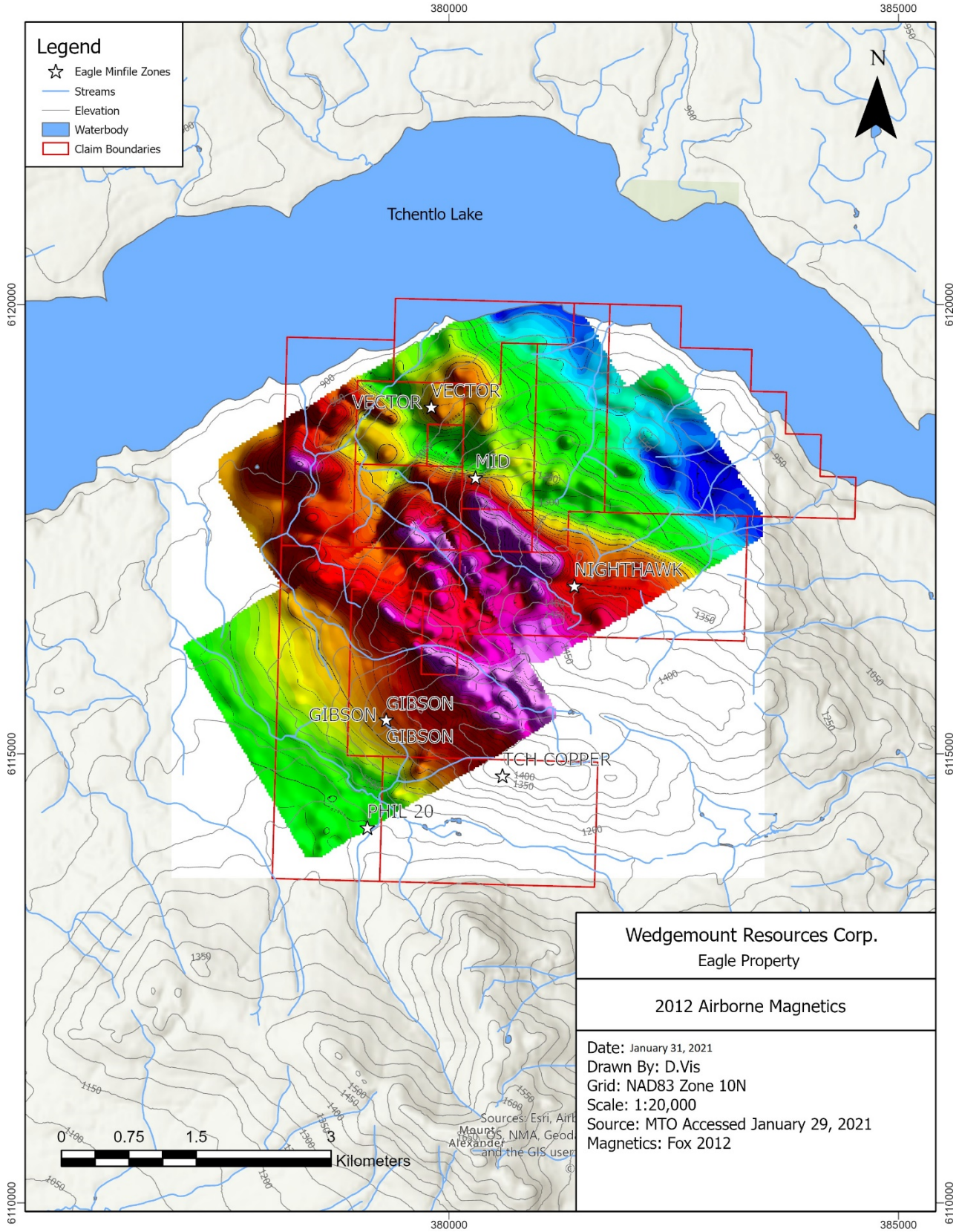


Figure 10. 2012 Magnetic Survey (after Fox, 2012)



2015: A ground magnetic survey comprised of 17.5 kilometres was completed by Meridian Mapping Ltd. The survey was designed to trace the Hogem batholith contact in the western part of the property which is largely devoid of outcrop. The survey improved definition of the inferred Hogem batholith contact with the enclosing Takla Group sediments and extended the magnetic pattern of the Vector zone to the west (Fox, P.E., 2015)

Additional work in 2015 included 150 soil samples from an area in the west that had been recently logged. The survey identified a zone of high copper in soil in the area of the Vector showing and two zones of zinc enrichment NW of the Gibson showing (Westphal, M).

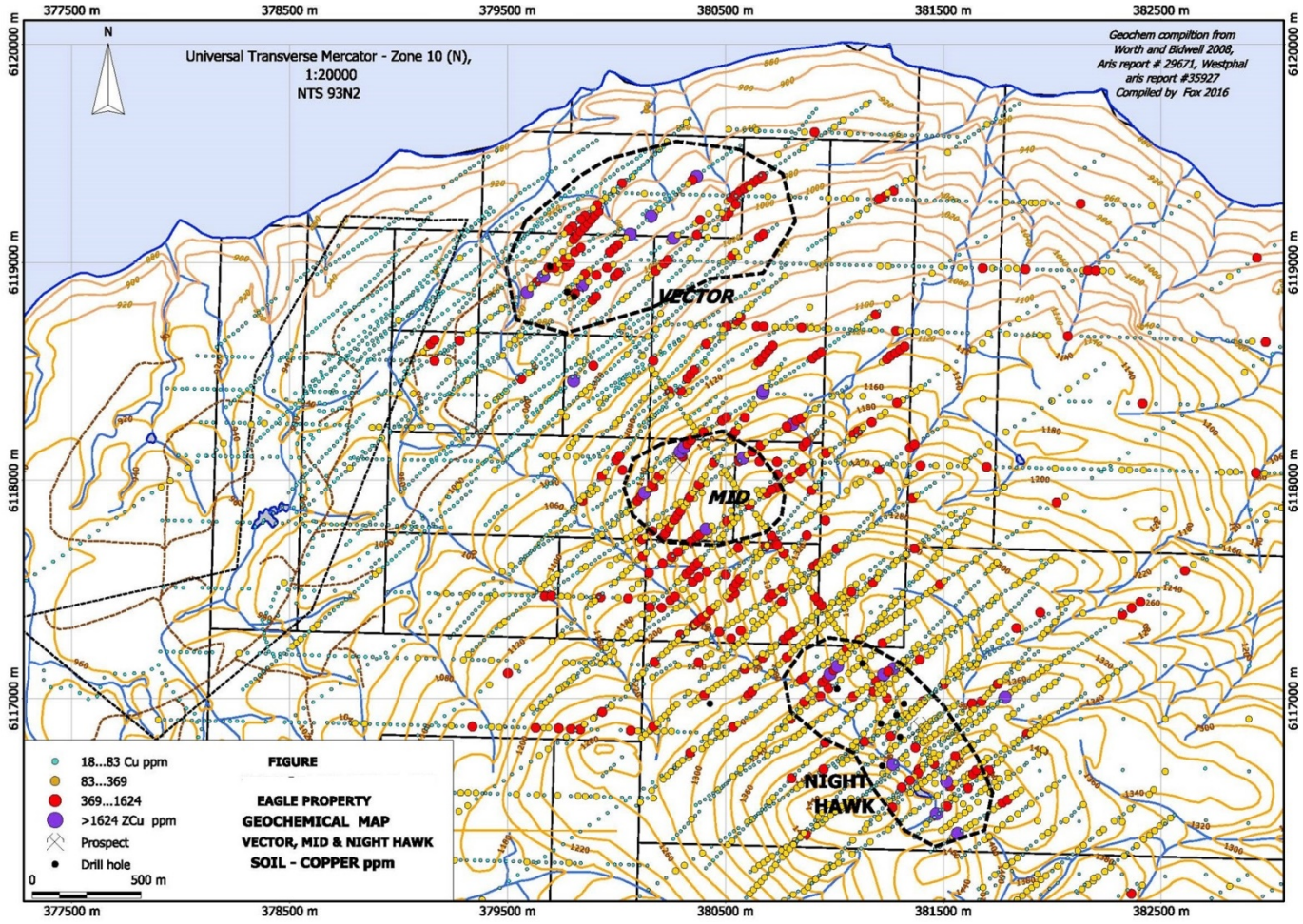
2017 Seven Devils Exploration Ltd.

The Eagle Property claims lapsed and were staked by Seven Devils in 2017. A small work program was conducted. Bradford (2017) reported that a preliminary reconnaissance of the Eagle Property was conducted in order to prospect and evaluate the style and potential of the known mineralization within the Vector - Nighthawk trend, and to review the current state of access to the various zones on the property. He examined exposures of the Vector Zone and suggested that mineralization is similar to that found in many B.C. alkalic porphyry systems. A total of 7 representative rock samples were collected in altered or mineralized areas to document the distribution and tenor of mineralization. Mineralization on the Vector Zone was described as rusty weathering, black semi-massive magnetite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Magnetite was noted as local pods and irregular masses, and when weathered, often malachite stained (Bradford, J., 2017).

Three mineralized samples were taken by Bradford approximately perpendicular to the strike of the Vector zone and confirmed significant copper mineralization observed in outcrop. The three samples average 0.643% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 4.5 g/t Ag.

In addition to the above work, Dr. Peter Fox created a soil geochemistry map compilation shown in Figure 11 (Fox, P.E. 2017). Additional map compilation is underway, inhibited to some extent by the different grid orientations, lack of survey controls and poor reproduction of PDF maps in Assessment reports. Note that the internal claim boundaries have changed since 2017 but that all three zones remain on the present Wedgemount property.

Figure 11. Copper in Soils (Fox 2017)

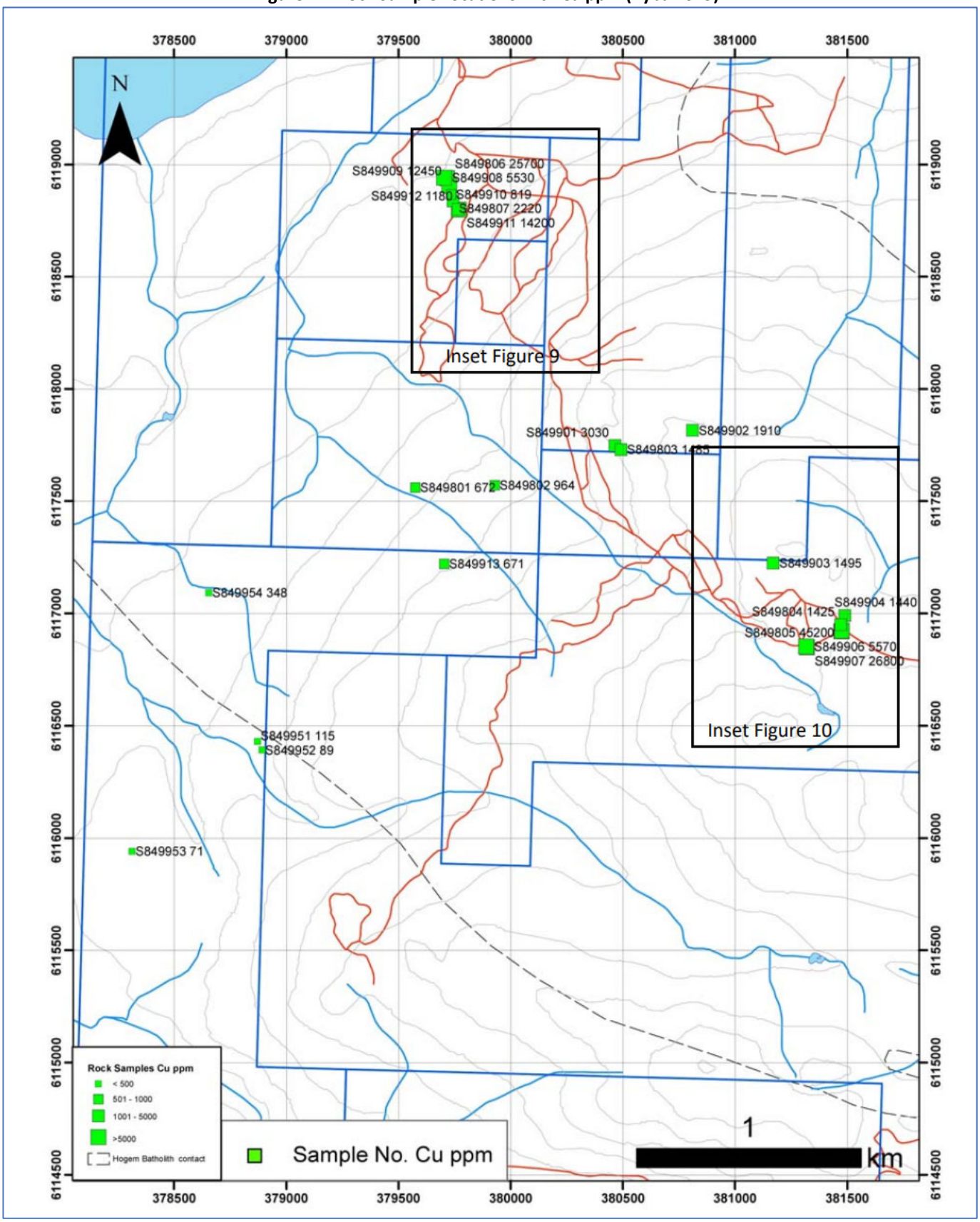


2018 Sojourn Exploration Inc.

On February 2, 2018 Sojourn Exploration announced it had amalgamated personnel and properties with Seven Devils Exploration. On August 9th, 2018 Sojourn Exploration closed a mineral property purchase agreement with Seven Devils Exploration which included the Eagle Property. Sojourn Exploration announced on February 28 the company had changed its name to ArcWest Exploration Inc.

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. ArcWest began the task of compiling all historical data to modern formats and NAD 83 datum. A brief exploration program was completed and included assessment of access, re-examine previously documented alteration and mineralized zones, and determine the area's prospectivity for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits. Seven samples from the Vector zone returned values that ranged from 819 ppm to 2.57% Cu, 0.001 to 2.7 ppm Au and 0.2 to 29.2 ppm Ag. Seven grab samples were taken from three separate areas in the Nighthawk Zone. Copper values ranged from 1,425 ppm to 28.3%, Au from 0.009 to 2.42 ppm and Ag from 0.7 to 143 ppm (Kyba, 2019). Rock sample locations are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Rock Sample Locations with Cu ppm (Kyba 2019)



7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology and Tectonics

The following summary is adapted from the 1996 report for Birch Mountain Resources Ltd. by Daniel A. Beauchamp, P.Geol. Simon X. Fan and Brett G. Johnson.

The property is located within the lntermontane Tectonic Belt, which is a sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks that can be traced northward and southward. It also lies within the Quesnel Trough, which is a large regional north-west trending structure bounded on both sides by major strike-slip faults. The Pinchi Fault zone marks the southwest boundary of the Trough, and separates the Permian Cache Creek Group on the southwest from the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic Takla Group and Hogem Batholith to the northeast.

The Manson Fault zone marks the northeastern boundary, and separates the Takla Group and the Hogem Batholith on the southwest from the older uplifted Wolverine Complex of Late Paleozoic age (Ancestral North America) to the northeast.

Block faulting and tilting are the dominant structural styles in and around the region. Based on the presence of Triassic blueschist rocks along the Pinchi Fault, a subduction zone may lie west of the Takla volcanics. Folding of probable late Triassic to early Jurassic age is generally restricted to the eastern margin of the Trough near its boundary with the Omineca Crystalline Belt. Two phases of folding are present in the region as shown by the presence of overturned beds in the hinges of large- scale upright folds.

Regionally, the area is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous rocks of the Takla Group which have been intruded and hornfelsed by felsic to ultramafic stocks and batholiths of Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous age.
In their work about 50 km to the east of the EAGLE claims, Nelson et al. (1991) subdivided the Takla Group into four formations consisting mostly of siltstone, argillite and tuff with minor agglomerate and flows.

The intrusive rocks are mostly Omineca intrusions of granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, syenite, gabbro and pyroxenite. The Hogem Batholith is the largest intrusive body of the Omineca intrusions, and may be an intrusive equivalent to the of the Takla Group

Garnett (1978) divided the Hogem Batholith into three distinct phases:

- Phase I, dated at 176-212 Ma, consists of the Hogem basic suite and the Hogem granodiorite, and represents the main intrusive event.
- Phase II, comprising Duckling Creek and Chuchi syenite bodies, is dated at 162-182 Ma. (million years)
- Phase Ill granite is dated at 108-126 Ma and occurs as relatively small isolated stocks.

Gold and copper-gold occurrences are spatially associated with the Phase II syenite and Phase I basic suite plutons and with Triassic-Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Takla Group. Copper-molybdenum occurrences are mainly associated with Phase Ill granitic bodies.

Structure

The following is excerpted from paper 1999-1 by Paul Schiarizza, P.Geo. and Don MacIntyre, P.Geo. (Schiarizza et al. 1999).

"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 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."

Property Geology

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 Zone.

The dominant intrusive phase on the Eagle 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 1-5% 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, 1-10% biotite and 1-5% 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, 5-10% 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 Eagle 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 13. Regional Geology (Kyba 2019)

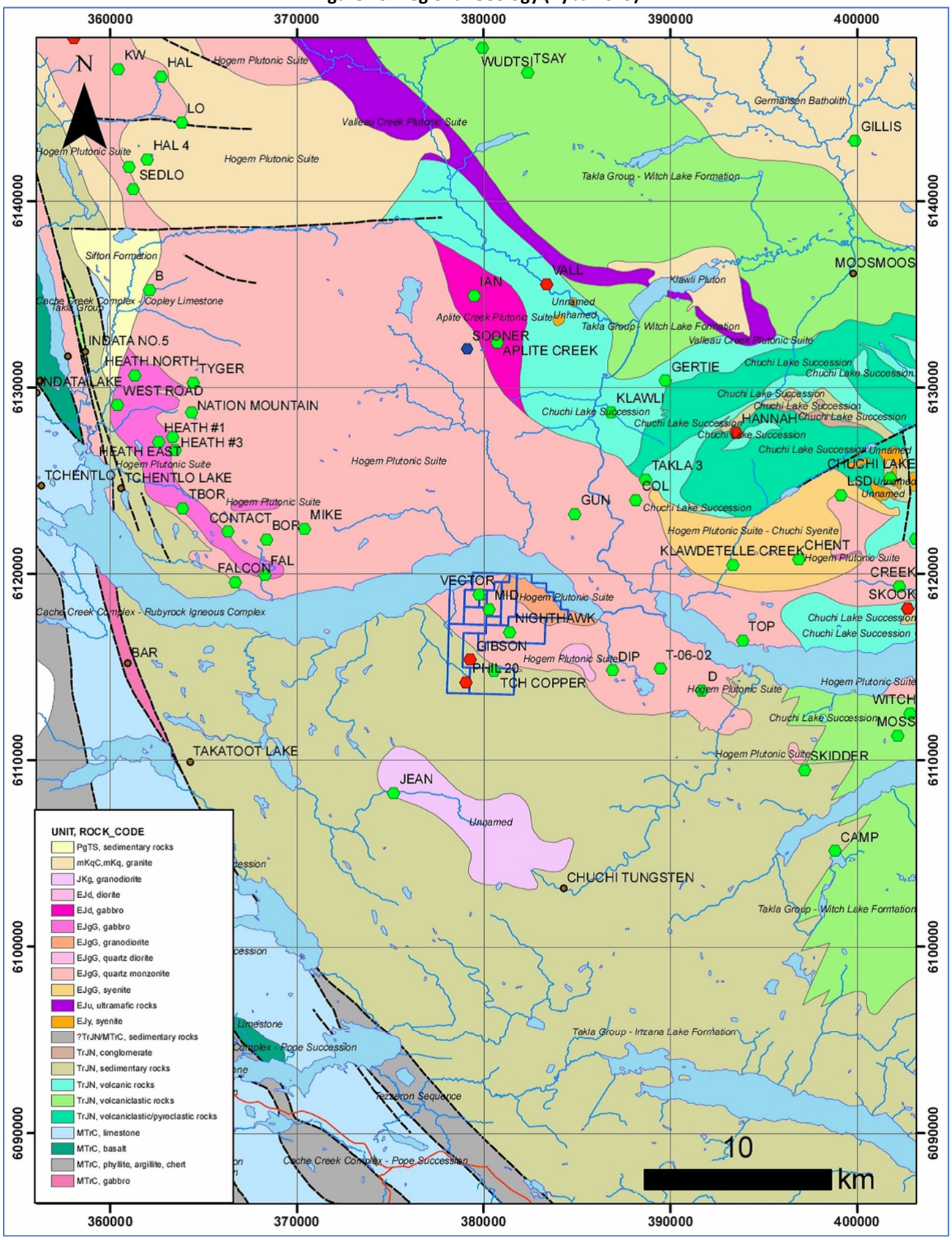
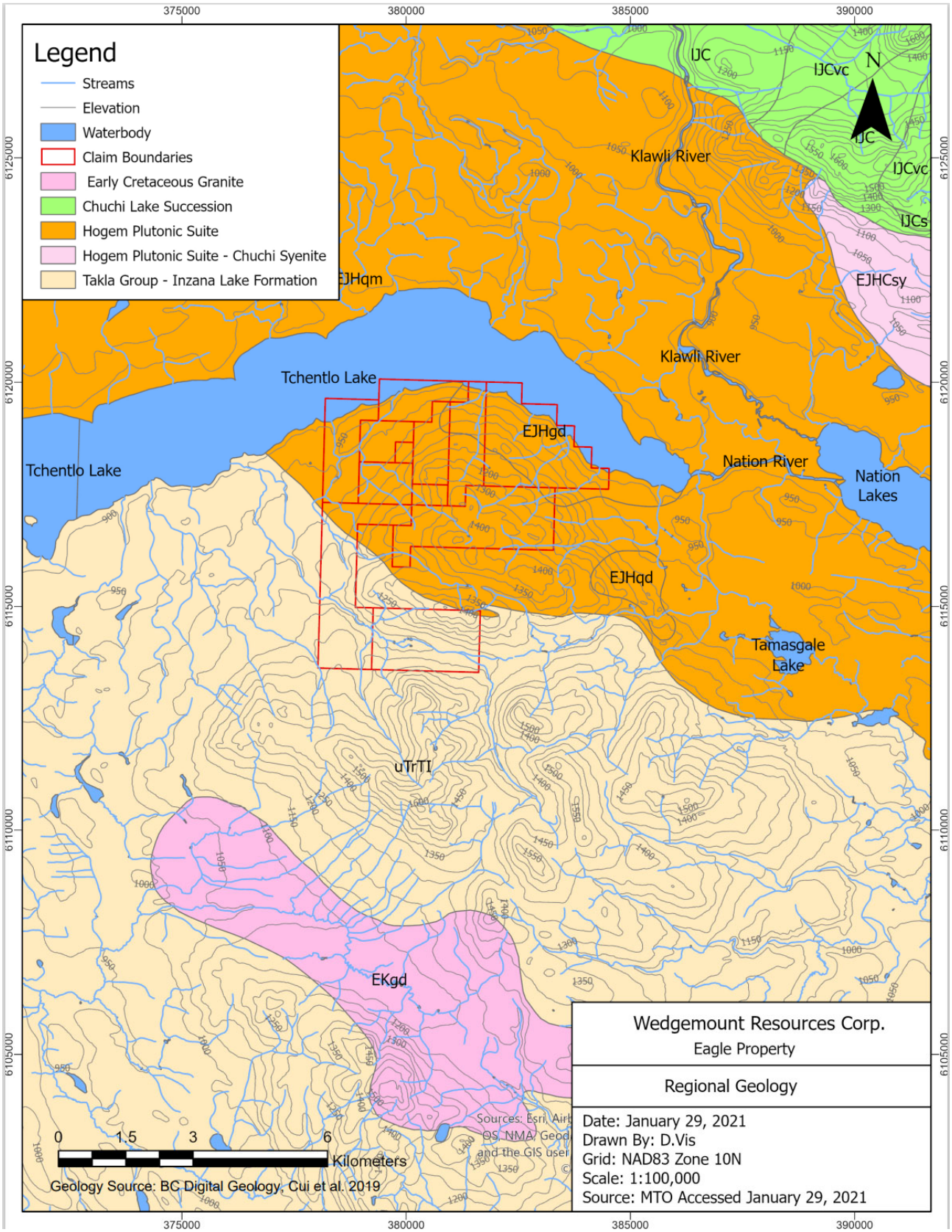


Figure 14. Local Geology (Vis 2021)



Mineralization

Numerous copper-gold deposits and prospects occur throughout the district including Mt. Milligan, Chuchi Copper, the Jean deposit and others to the north such as Kwanika and Lorraine. Most of these are of the alkalic porphyry copper-gold type, associated with the Hogem intrusive batholith. These above-named deposits are owned by others and such mineralization may not necessarily be 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 cannot be ascertained by the limited information available.

Three principal mineral zones known within the present claims area are the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones, and 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°/65°E and 050°/40° W but the main structural trend at the principal showings is 110° - 130°.

The Vector Zone: The Vector Zone is the most northerly zone and has been traced for more than 350 metres 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 40 ppb gold. Two inclined drill holes, of less than 100 metres each, were drilled 180 metres apart in 1991. Both holes intersected a moderately northeast dipping mineralized zone and results are as follows:

Table 15. Significant Drill Results from 1991 Drilling at the Vector Zone

Hole #	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: 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 – 1,600 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. The Mid 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: 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 metres.

Other exploration and drilling results have been reported under “History”

Figure 15. Surface Rock Samples from 1991 and 1996 - Copper ppm

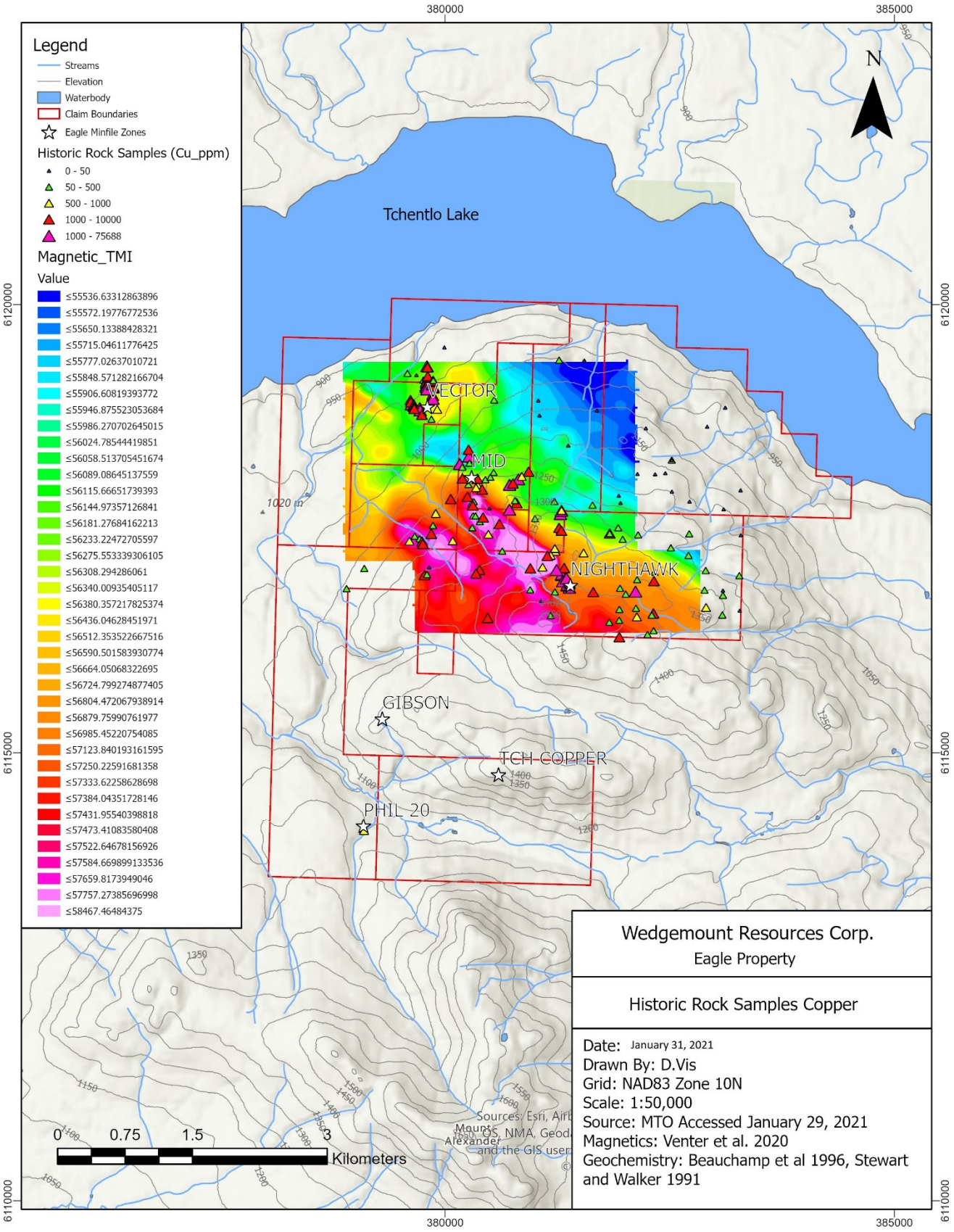
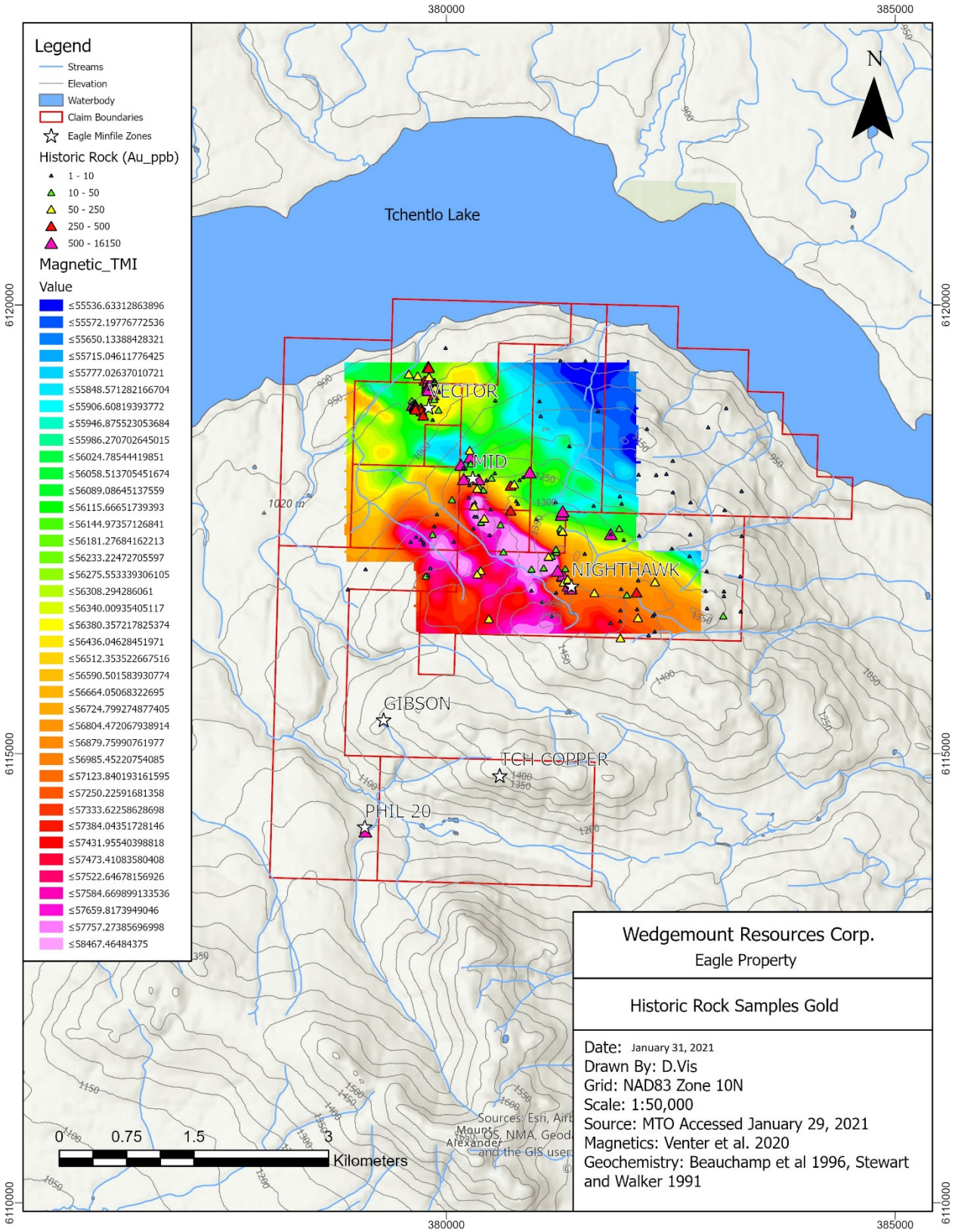


Figure 16. Surface Rock Samples from 1991 and 1996 - Gold ppm



Results from drilling at the Nighthawk Zone are as follows:

Table 16. Significant Drill Results from 1967 and 1991 Drilling at the Nighthawk Zone

EAGLE PROPERTY
Table of Historical Drill Intercepts

DRILLHOLE	ZONE	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu	Au*	Ag *
		Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	%	g/t	g/t
1967-3	Nighthawk	180	215	35	0.64	0.01	0.16
1967-4	Nighthawk	110	165	55	1.31	0.05	1.03
1967-6	Nighthawk	133	158	25	1.54	0.02	0.28
1971-1	Nighthawk	317	337	20	0.285		
1971-2	Nighthawk	534	549	15	0.25		
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

True widths can not be determined from the data
These intercepts are amongst others of lower value
* 1967 Reports do not specify if gold and silver values are in ppm (grams/tonne) or ounces per ton.

While the drill intercepts noted from the Vector and Nighthawk Zones are narrow, along with the surface sampling results, they provide evidence and validation of the alkalic porphyry model.

Soil geochemistry over the grid area including the three zones yielded fairly good results. Overburden depths range from 0 to 20 metres. 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 metres, with 100 - 1000+ ppm copper values flanks the Mid – Nighthawk Zones on the southwest.

There are two zones 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 metres 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 I.P. surveys have been completed over the grid area. The area of highest magnetic response is coincident with the area of broadest I.P. 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 I.P. 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 chargeability readings. Only low copper values were encountered.

Phil Prospect

The Phil prospect, which occurs on the recently staked claims, is described in Minfile as follows from work done in 1984 to 1988:

"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 Humphries (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 an Au anomaly in the east south of Alexander Creek accompanied by Cu and peripherally zoned by arsenic. Silver 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 Exploration and Development ("**Hudson Bay**") collected several chip samples from a trench contained sheared, chloritized andesite with quartz and calcite veins with contain from 3 to 5 % arsenopyrite, 1 to 3% chalcopyrite, less than 1% pyrite and minor azurite and malachite. Chip samples ranged from 0.8 to 1.4 metres. A 1-metres chip assayed 1.35% copper, 0.38 gpt gold, 23 gpt silver and 3.40% arsenic (Buchanan 1996).

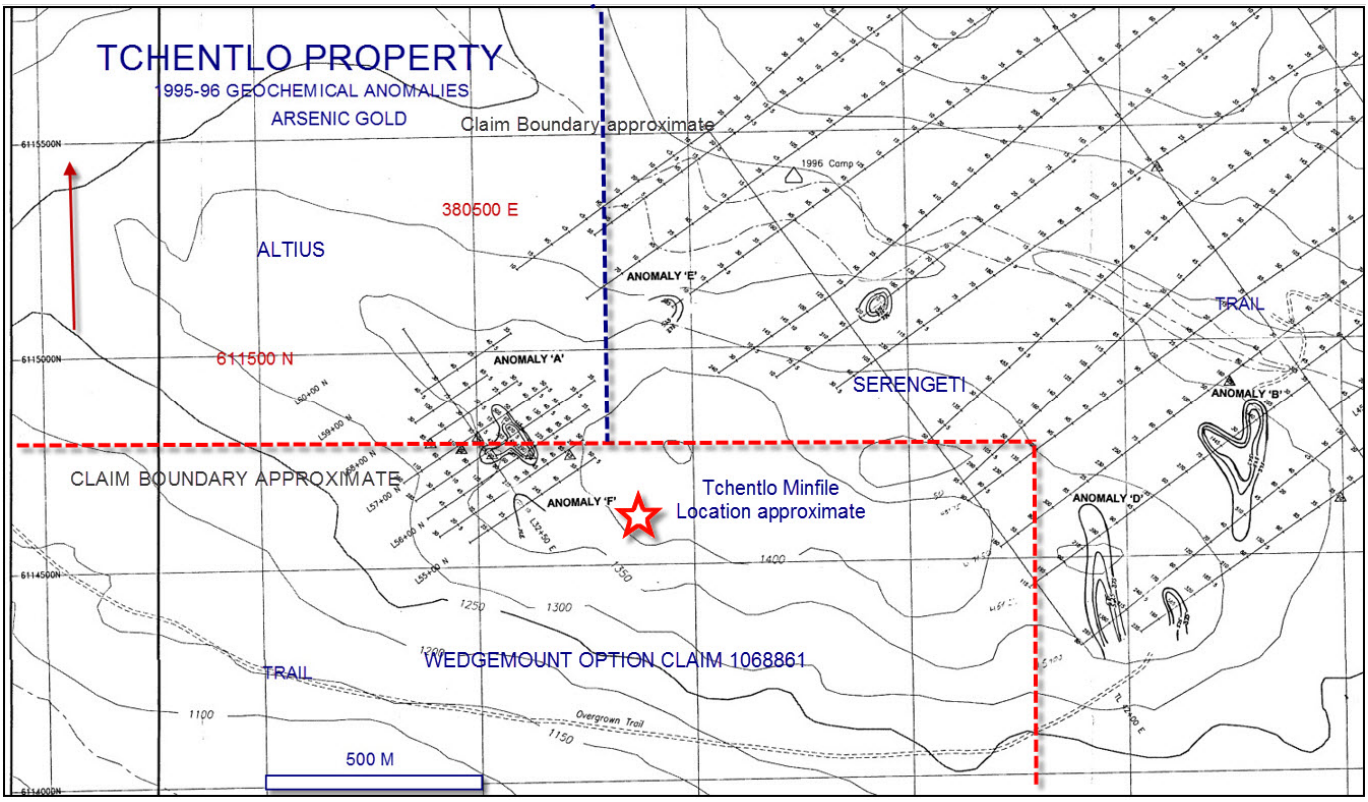
Commencing in 1989, Westmin Resources Ltd. ("**Westmin**") conducted an exploration program consisting of airborne Mag-VLF-HEM survey, multi-element stream sediment and soil geochemistry, geological mapping and trenching. Most of the Westmin work appears to have occurred east of the TCH showings.

In October 1995, Hudson Bay performed a preliminary exploration program to cover open ground formally held by Westmin. 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 kilometres of ground VLF and MAG surveys conducted over TCH-1 and a portion of the TCH-2 grid. The arsenic -gold anomalies shown on the accompanying figure may suggest that epithermal veins or shears are present which do not fit the Alkalic porphyry model and may be more akin to epithermal gold as present at the Gibson Zone (held by others) to the north, but nevertheless should be

investigated.

It should be cautioned that some of the northern anomalies shown on the following page (Figure 19) may now lie on alien claims owned by Serengeti Resources Inc.

Figure 17. Tchentlo Prospect Geochemical Anomalies (Modified from Hudson Bay 1996)



8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Deposit types present at the Eagle Property and nearby which are the primary exploration targets are:

- Porphyry style copper gold mineralization, typical of the alkalic porphyry copper deposits of the Hogem Batholith area in the Omineca. Zones of similar style have been recognized at the Eagle Property, albeit to-date they are roughly defined as relatively narrow but generally higher grades typical of the alkalic type deposits (Vector, Mid and Nighthawk Zones); and
- 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. Porphyry Copper-Gold deposits commonly consist of vein stockworks, vein sets, veinlets, and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, +/- bornite that occur in large zones of economic bulk-mineable mineralization within igneous intrusions, their contact margins, and adjoining host rocks. The mineralization is spatially, temporally, and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the intrusive bodies and host rocks. Epithermal gold deposits commonly consist of mineralized vein zones with potential for

larger disseminated zones. They are typically emplaced in shallow environments and have a mineral zonation dependent on depth ranging from pyrite, gold, mercury near surface, and galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite deeper down. Mesothermal veins tend to form at moderate temperature and pressure in fractures within the host rocks, and generally associated with regionally metamorphosed terranes (from BCGS Mineral Deposit Profiles).

Examples in British Columbia are (Note that these are not owned by Wedgemount or related companies):

- **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. Mineralization is partly hosted within an intrusive complex (monzonite, syenite) that contains approximately 12 discrete intrusive phases, however mineralization 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 mineralization. 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; mineralization occurs in several ore zones that have distinct Cu-Au ratios and highest copper grades are associated with chalcopyrite-rich potassic alteration. This deposit has achieved open pit production.

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

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

9. EXPLORATION

2020 Exploration Program

Wedgemount engaged Geotech Ltd. to complete 112 line-kilometer helicopter-borne VTEM (Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic and Aeromagnetic Geophysical) survey over the Eagle Property, which was completed in November 2020. The VTEM Survey defined two prominent but relatively small electromagnetic conductive anomalies on the south/south eastern portion of the Eagle Property. The geophysical report suggests they may represent stringer sulphide bodies (Venter et. al. 2020). The area is partially coincident with a prominent NW-SE elongate magnetic high feature in the southern half of the property– which may represent a mafic or intermediate intrusive complex. In spite of their spatial association with this magnetic high feature, both these conductive zones are actually located in weaker magnetic lows – suggesting alteration - as highlighted in the EM decay time-constant map that is overlain with calculated vertical magnetic gradient (CVG) contours (Figures 18-23). Further groundwork is needed to confirm the physical source of the anomalies.

Figure 18. VTEM EM lines over Magnetic Data (Venter et al., 2020)

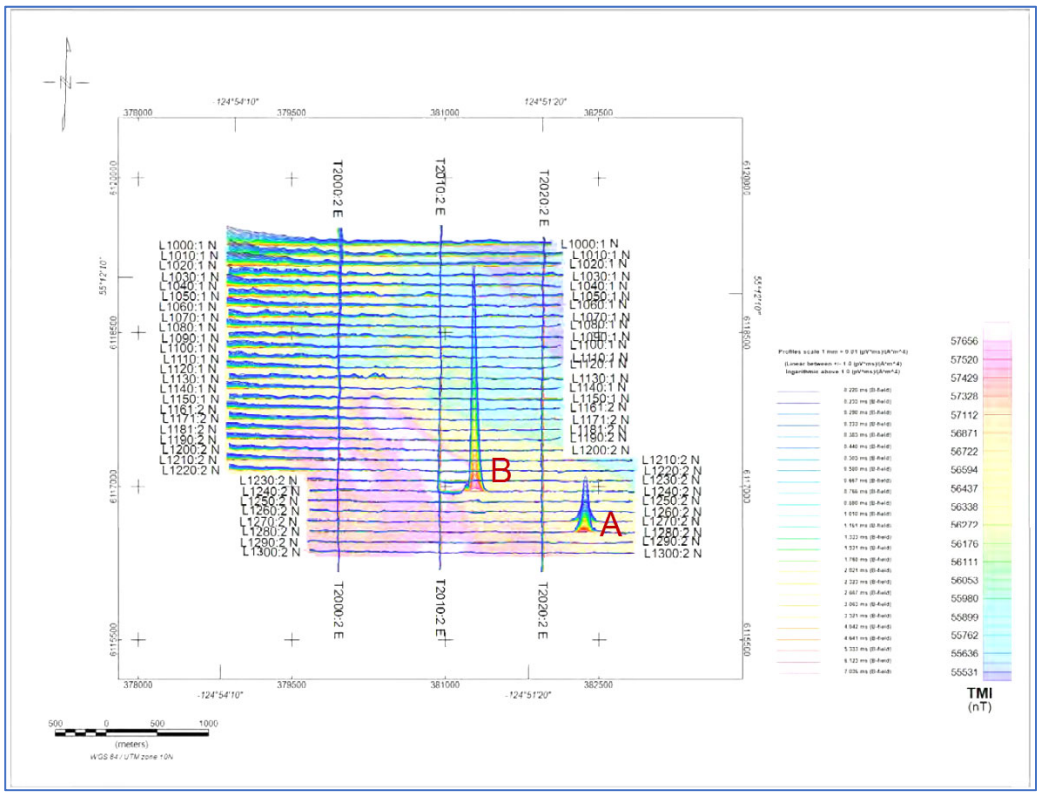
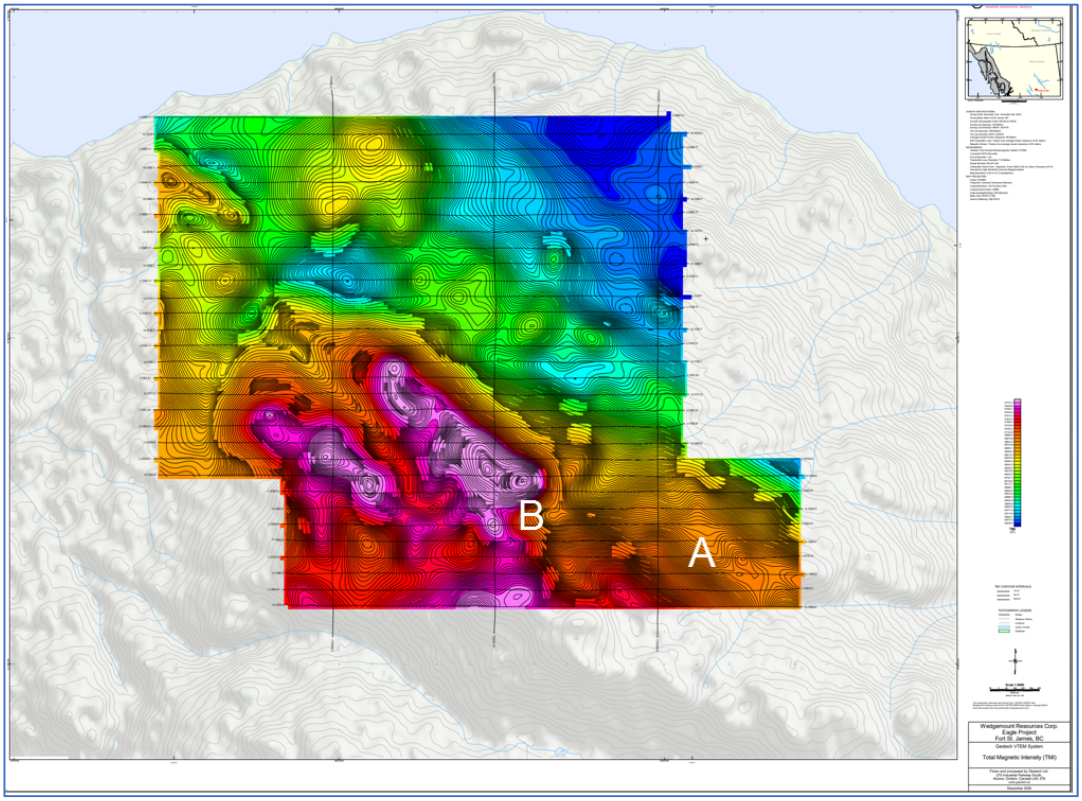


Figure 19.Airborne Magnetics (Venter et al., 2020)



10. DRILLING

Wedgemount has not completed any diamond drilling on the Eagle Property, but may do so in the future, subject to permits and contingent on success in the first exploratory phase.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The historical sampling, handling, preparation and analytical procedures are generally well-documented in the public domain (BCGS Assessment Reports and Property Files) and exploration personnel appear to have used procedures and methodologies that were consistent with industry standard practices in use at the time.

Information regarding sample preparation, security and analytical techniques for many historical samples is generally available in early assessment reports, and, more recently, well-documented for the period from 2010 – 2020. Field sampling and sample handling protocols since 2015 have included industry standard insertion of Certified Reference Materials, effective chain of custody and delivery to a certified analytical lab.

1989, 1990, and 1991 Samples

Noranda performed work in 1989, 1990 and 1991 and the following is a discussion of their geochemical sampling.

A total of 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 (the "**Noranda Lab**") in Vancouver (Appendix 5) and analyzed for Cu and Au geochemically (wet methods) (Stewart 1991).

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 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. ("**Acme**") 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:

- Soil samples were taken at regular intervals of 100 ft 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, they 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-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 at the laboratory.
- The samples were taken to the Noranda Lab for assaying.

The 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.

The laboratory used by Noranda was independent from the authors and the present Eagle Property owners. The ALS Lab used in the subsequent reports is an independent ISO certified laboratory. The ALS Lab completes their own internal QAQC including blanks, duplicates, and standards. The authors have no specific information concerning the security of any of the samples after collection, except for the three confirmatory samples from the property inspection described below.

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 (the "**ALS Lab**"). 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. Copper Values above 1% were 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.

2019 Samples

Rock samples were collected by Kyba (2019) for ArcWest to help characterize the different styles of mineralization and alteration over the Main Zone, (Vector, Mid Zone, and Nighthawk Zones). 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. Copper values >1%were 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.

In the opinion of the authors, because the samples were taken by professional geoscientists (or by others who

were supervised by professional geoscientists) with considerable experience and the assays were done to industry standards by accredited laboratories, the sample procedures, preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate and are considered to be reliable.

2021 Samples

The co-author Ken MacDonald took 5 check samples during the 2021 site inspection, including 4 mineralized samples from outcrop in the vicinity of the Vector Zone (see Figure 20 to Figure 23 and Appendix I). The samples were each placed in a polypropylene bag and each bag was secured with a zap strap. The samples were then placed in polypropylene woven rice sacks and secured with a security strap. Two Certified Reference Material ("CRM") samples were included in the batch of samples which were shipped by bonded courier from Prince George direct to the MSA Analytical laboratory in Langley City, BC.

Samples were prepared and analyzed in the following manner:

Preparation: The preparation of grab samples was completed using the PRP-910 package. The samples were dried and crushed to 70% passing 2mm, after which a representative 250g split was taken and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm.

Analysis: geochemical analysis of all samples utilized the 39 element IMS-128 package. The prepared homogeneous sample is weighed and digested under heat with a hydrochloric acid and nitric acid mixture (termed 'aqua regia'). Upon completion of the digestion step, the sample is made up to volume with deionized water. This sample solution is then analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy. The quantified multi-element concentrations are then reported by their respective unit.

Assay: The following sequence explains how over limit fire assays were triggered for any analyzed sample that returned a gold value greater than 0.05 ppm or a copper value greater than 500 ppm.

- Au > 0.05 ppm – FAS-211
- Cu > 500ppm – ICF-6Cu

For FAS-211 the homogeneous pulverized sample is weighed, mixed with flux (a blend of litharge, soda ash, borax, silica, silver and various other essential reagents), and then fused to produce a lead button. The gold-containing lead button is cupelled to remove the lead and yield a bead which contains precious metals. The bead is then digested with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid. After the digestion is complete, the solution is bulked up to volume with dilute hydrochloric acid. The final solution is analyzed by atomic absorption.

ICF-6Cu uses 4-Acid or 'near total' digestion (a combination of hydrochloric, nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids). Only the most highly resistant minerals will not be dissolved. Analysis is by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy.

MSA Labs also apply their own QA/QC procedures by systematically inserting standards, blanks and duplicates into sample batches. Lab results were evaluated to ensure they passed the internal requirements prior to release of the final test report. The CRM's used in the 2021 sample program were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC.

CDN BL-3: Gold <0.01 g/t
CDN CGS-8: Copper concentration: 0.105 ± 0.008 %; Gold concentration 0.080 ± 0.012 g/t

The CRMs returned lab values that accord well with the certified values; at or less than 1 standard deviation of the established value. See Appendix II for Analytical Certificates.

Overall, the lab results were consistent with previous grab samples taken from the Vector Zone and the described alteration is consistent with previous sampling and with the deposit type. The Certified Reference Material was acceptable indicating for this small batch of samples that the assay processes at MSA are under sufficient control to produce reliable sample assay data. Blank results indicate no contamination in the lab process and duplicate results from the lab protocols are reliable. The co-author Ken MacDonald is of the opinion that the 2021 lab results confirm the prospectivity of the Vector Zone and the larger property as a whole.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

As part of the verification process, the authors have reviewed prior assessment and private property reports and relevance by:

- Reading and reviewing the available assessment and property reports covering the Eagle Property;
- Reviewing the sampling methods utilized in the historic reports;
- Reviewing the laboratory and field QA/QC results in the historic assay certificates, where available; and
- Obtaining representative rock samples during the site visit in 2021.

The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein considered a review of historical and modern exploration of the property and area using assessment reports and property reports from the public domain that were filed with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines for claim maintenance for their relevance and reliability. Unpublished internal reports made available by previous operators and by government maps and publications that define the geological setting of the Tchentlo Lake area were also reviewed.

The authors have reviewed all available historic data available online in the historic reports. The authors recognized the limitations that exist in the ability to use such data for verification procedures due to its historic nature and the fact that the authors were not present at the time of the data collection, although such historic data is relevant to gain a better understanding of the geology and results from prior activities.

The authors also reviewed several filed assessment reports written in the period 2010 to 2020.

The authors analyzed the accuracy and relevance of such files to assist in understanding the property. The authors believe that the procedures and methodologies employed in past activities were consistent with industry standard practices, that this work was completed to the required technical standard of the day, and the authors have no reason to doubt the accuracy or technical standard of this work. The authors believe that the reports and other data listed in the “References” section of this report are substantially accurate and complete. Limitations on the data verification procedures were:

- Past exploration from 1966 to 1996 was done without GPS on an uncontrolled and unsurveyed grids with imperial units and differing orientations
- Some maps in Assessment reports are of small scale and poor reproduction
- As a result, correlation of the grid results with present topography and geographic (UTM) coordinates is subject to errors
- The central part of the property has not been explored since 1996, and all access roads and trails are overgrown

- Winter conditions and heavy snow prevented examination of all mineralized zones in March 2021

Further validation awaits a comprehensive exploration program after access is obtained to all the zones and GPS surveying is done to establish grid controls.

It is the authors opinion that the verification procedures carried out, such as indepdendent data samplinig, particularly given prior private reports, current sampling, and the current state of the property, are adequate for the purposes of this report and that data is reliable for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and the recommendations made in this Technical Report.

Property Inspection

The Eagle property site visit was initiated March 19, 2021 and completed March 21, 2021. The author was accompanied by Max MacDonald, EIT. Access to the property was gained on March 20 after breaking sled trail to about 19km on the main Airline FSR, and then branching north for another 1.0 km on a north spur road. Upon reaching the eastern limit of the last clear-cut, access was continued by snowshoe. Deep snow conditions prevented easy access and only the Vector mineral showing (Minfile 093N 092) could be reached by late afternoon. There was no reasonable prospect of gaining access to the Mid or Nighthawk showings. Upon reaching the Vector Zone a brief examination of any visible outcrop was made and a total of 4 representative samples were taken. See waypoint table and sample description table below: (Tables 17 and 18).

Table 17. Eagle Property Inspection Locations and Descriptions

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo., March 19-21, 2021

Waypoint No.	Easting meters	Northing meters	Elevation meters	Sample ID	Description
34060	379501.84	6118710.23	954.57	KM21-EG01	Mottled, pale orange-light green weathered; med to coarse grained qtz diorite. Weak chlorite altered hornblende phenocrysts; weak patchy epidote overprint on fg matrix; fine diss Py noted. Random cracks and veinlets rimmed with Kspar alteration. Strongly magnetic, no fizz.
34061	379719.08	6118922.24	961.03	KM21-EG03	Vector Zone: varicolored black-brown mtx with pervasive, bright copper-green chrysocolla oxide coating on most surfaces. Rock appears to be highly altered, massive magnetite breccia with remnant diorite clots and fragments. F.g mafic matrix w/ strong chl-epidote alteration and variable strong overprint of Kspar alteration. Magnetite varies from earthy microcrystalline crust to veinlets to specularite w/ local strong hematite. Patchy, irregular malachite. Fine diss. Py plus Cpy noted. Very strongly magnetic. Slight fizz of chrysocolla.
34061	379719.08	6118922.24	961.03	KM21-EG04	Varicolored, orange-brown-black, platy, cg diorite? Strongly Kspar-magnetite altered. Clotty to fine diss. Py. Minor interstitial Cpy noted. Patchy limonite crust. Also,patchy irregular weak epidote alt. Strongly magnetic. No fizz.
34061	379719.08	6118922.24	961.03	KM21-EG05	Varicolored brow-green-black, massive magnetite breccia. May be highly altered, brecciated diorite. Magnetite is early microcrystalline to specularite. Patchy Kspar-epidote alteration. Minor Py-spy as fine diss. No fizz.
34061	379719.08	6118922.24	961.03	KM21-EG06	Varicolored green-blue-black, magnetite-epidote-Kspar altered diorite (?). Unit is massive, blocky, very heavy. Chrysocolla coating on some surfaces. Clotty to diss. Py. Strongly magnetic, no fizz.
n/a				KM21-EG07	QA/QC sample: Certified Reference Standard: CDN-CGS-8 (100g)

n/a	KM21-EG01	QA/QC sample: Control Blank CDN-BL-3 (75g)	

Abbreviations: Qtz=quartz, py=pyrite, f.g.=fine grained, K-spar = Potassic feldspar, mtx=matrix, chl=chlorite, cpy = chalcopyrite,

Table 18. Eagle Property Inspection Assays

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo., March 19-21, 2021

Sample ID	FAS-111	ICF-6Cu	IMS-128	IMS-128	IMS-128	Certified Value CDN-BL-3	Certified Value CDN-CGS-8	Check
	Au	Cu	Ag	Au	Cu	Au	Cu & Au	
	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	g/t	% & g/t	
KM21-EG01			0.16	0.005	158.2			
KM21-EG03		0.547	2.4	0.017	5438.9			
KM21-EG04		0.061	0.26	0.005	603			
KM21-EG05		0.247	2.22	0.041	2490.2			
KM21-EG06		0.194	1.03	0.01	1975.9			
KM21-EG07	**0.074**	0.108	0.32	0.075	1092.7		0.105 ± 0.004 % (1SD) 0.080 ± 0.006 g/t (1SD)	<1 SD <1 SD
KM21-EG01			7.79	0.006	79.4	<0.01		< 1 SD

The samples were analyzed by an independent assay lab.

Figure 20. 2021 Site Inspection Map (MacDonald 2021)

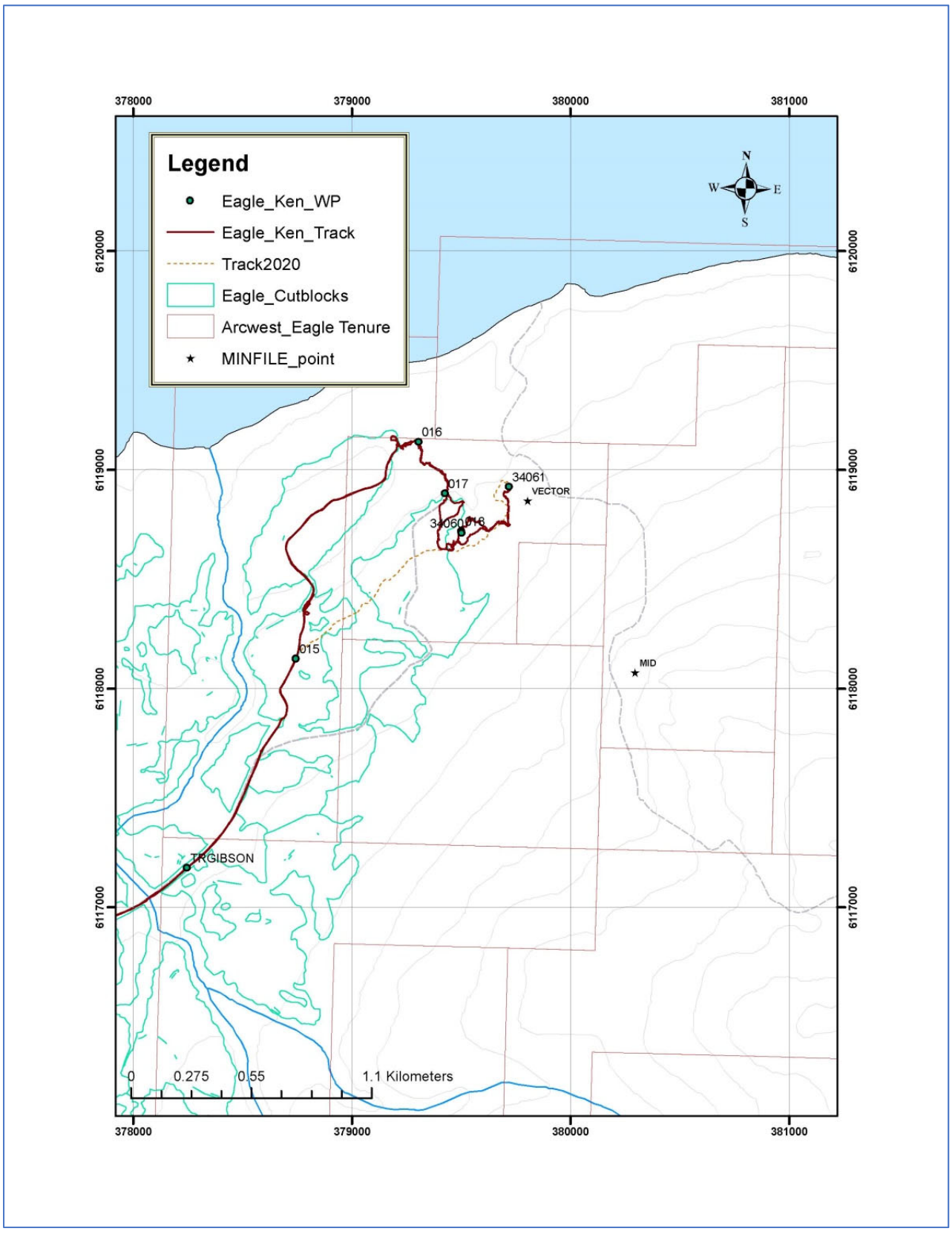


Figure 21. Outcrop in the Vector Zone March 20, 2021

Figure 22. Sample Location Site at Vector Zone March 20, 2021

Figure 23. 2017 to 2021 Sampling at the Vector Zone (Price 2021)

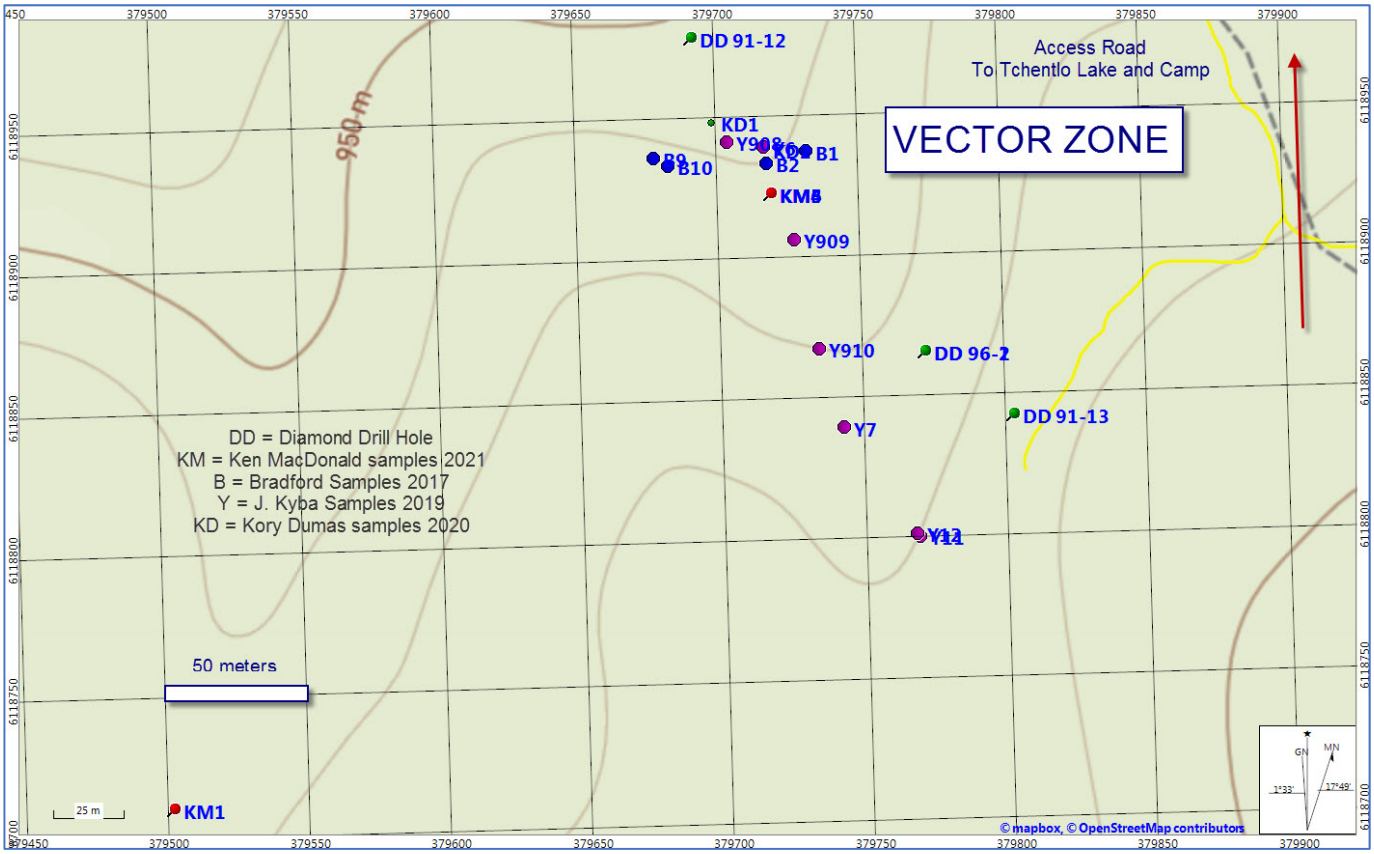


Figure 24. Historic Core Storage Area at Tchentlo Lake Shore (from 2010)

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no current Mineral Resources on the Eagle Property.

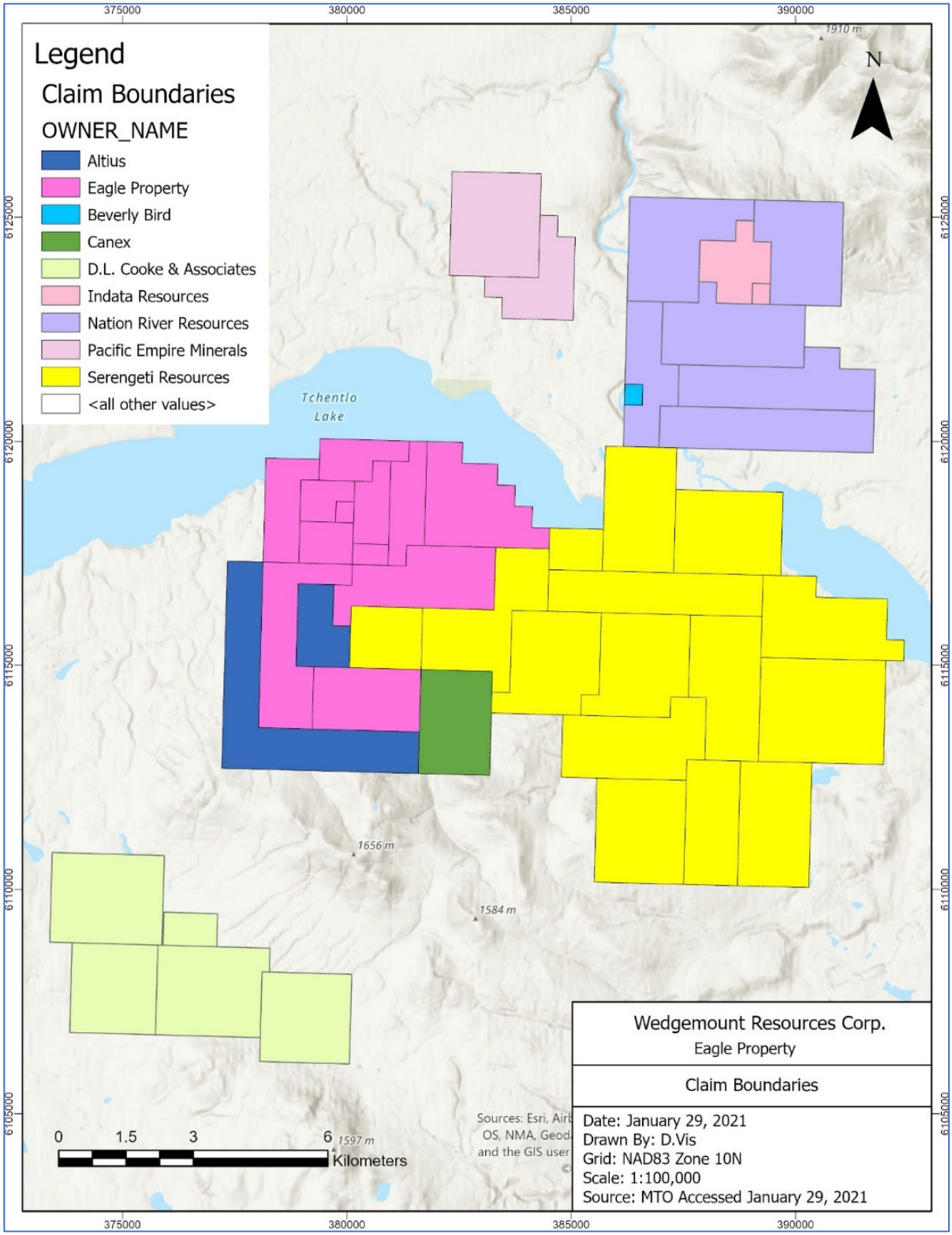
15. TO 22.

The titles for Items 15 to 22, Mineral Reserve Estimates, Mining methods, Recovery Methods, Project Infrastructure, Market Studies and Contracts, Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact, Capital and Operating Costs, and Economic Analysis are omitted here as these titles are intended for advanced properties and are not relevant for this early stage exploration project. There is no project Infrastructure and permits and social and community impacts are discussed earlier.

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Brief descriptions of the immediately adjacent properties are presented (Figure 25). The authors have been unable to verify the information and any information contained herein is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Eagle Property that is the subject of this technical report. The map below shows other claim holders and their properties in the area. Note that the Serengeti property immediately adjoining on the east is now owned by Northwest Copper Corp. as Serengeti and Sun Metals completed a plan of arrangement under the new name.

Figure 25. Mineral Claims Adjacent to the Eagle Property



Gibson Vein

The Gibson veins were at one time part of the original Eagle Property but are now on the Altius claim partially surrounded by the Wedgemount claims. In 2017, Canex Metals Inc. ("Canex") entered into a purchase agreement for the Gibson property with Altius Resources Inc. including claim 1050267 located adjacent to the known Gibson mineralized zone. Canex also independently holds a claim south of the Eagle Property; there is no known information on this claim.

Canex 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 Gibson Property less any royalty obligation in the underlying agreement.

> Canex states: *"The Gibson prospect contains intermediate sulfidation style gold-silver mineralization hosted in hornfelsed volcanic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Takla Group, within about 500 metres of the contact of the Early Jurassic Hogem Batholith. Mineralization at Gibson consists of quartz-carbonate veins, stockworks, and breccias, within strong clay-sericite-quartz altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Sulfides within the mineralized zones include pyrite-galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite, enveloped by larger zones with 5 to 10% pyrite. The target at Gibson is vein or breccia hosted high grade Au-Ag mineralization peripheral to a variably mineralized porphyry or intrusive centre"*. (Source: https://www.canexmetals.ca/projects/gibson-property/)

This mineral zone is developed in altered Takla banded tuffs in a contact zone several hundred meters southwest of the batholith contact. 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.

Additional information is provided in several Assessment Reports and on the Canex Metals Inc. website (https://www.canexmetals.ca/).

Northwest Copper Corp. Property

The claims immediately to the east of the Eagle Property were originally held by Serengeti Resources Inc. (now Northwest Copper Corp.) and incorporate the Minfile showing named DIP, NATION COPPER, BON, CHUCHI LAKE. The following description is provided:

> *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, who completed sampling programs in 1991 with scattered copper and gold anomalies. Serengeti acquired the Tchentlo claims by staking from November 2004 to May 2010. The property covers 8593 hectares.

In 2005, Serengeti Resources Inc. (now Northwest Copper Corp.) completed 12.4 kilometres of I.P. and ground magnetics surveying. In 2006, Serengeti drilled 212.8 metres in three BQ diamond-drill holes. (Assessment Reports No. 29410 and 33160)

In 2006, three drill holes were drilled to test I.P. geophysical anomalies previously found. The drill holes 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 I.P. 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 29410).

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 I.P. 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).*

Assessment Reports No. 29410 and 33160 describe the work.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional information known to the authors, the lack of which would make this Technical Report incomplete or misleading or materially change the conclusions presented.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Historical exploration on the Eagle Property has defined significant copper-gold mineralization at three localities within a large, northwesterly-trending structural zone hosted in alkalic porphyry intrusive rocks. The geological setting, alteration and style of mineralization highlights the area's prospectivity for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits.

Mineralization documented to-date in the Vector - Nighthawk trend is typical of alkalic porphyry systems, with a dioritic to granodioritic host rock, strong association with potassic alteration, massive to lenticular form, and an apparent strong structural control. Copper grades in excess of 0.5% and significant Au and Ag suggest that a higher grade, lower tonnage exploration target is valid.

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

Table 19. Significant Drill Intercepts from the Nighthawk and Vector Zones

EAGLE PROPERTY

Table of Historical Drill Intercepts

DRILLHOLE	ZONE	FROM	TO	WIDTH	Cu	Au*	Ag *
		Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	%	g/t	g/t
1967-3	Nighthawk	180	215	35	0.64	0.01	0.16
1967-4	Nighthawk	110	165	55	1.31	0.05	1.03
1967-6	Nighthawk	133	158	25	1.54	0.02	0.28
1971-1	Nighthawk	317	337	20	0.285		
1971-2	Nighthawk	534	549	15	0.25		
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 can not be determined from the data

These intercepts are amongst others of lower value

* 1967 Reports do not specify if gold and silver values are in ppm (grams/tonne) or ounces per ton.

These two zones, with the favourable drill intercepts noted above represent the best targets, and are considered to be representative of alkalic porphyry copper gold mineralization. In addition to the known zones, exploration over the years has outlined additional targets (mainly geophysical) for which it is uncertain if there was ever follow-up work done to identify and explain the anomalism. These additional targets need to be identified in a database compilation and ranked according to priority.

Very little is known about the TCH and Phil showings, apart from what is described in Minfile, and these areas, although of lower priority, need to be examined again.

There remains excellent potential to increase the size of the known zones and for the discovery of additional mineralization at depth and along strike of known zones. Moreover, due to the similarities in structural, lithological and host stratigraphy, there is potential on under-explored targets for further discovery. The Eagle Property is considered by the authors to be worthy of additional exploration.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic data, including geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys, needs to be compiled and synthesized with the more recent data in a comprehensive database. A 3-D geological model using available drill holes, trenches, lithology and structural data should be constructed and used to guide additional exploration. An attempt should be made to compile and integrate the various different geophysical surveys (airborne and ground) and engage an experienced and qualified geophysicist to review, assess and identify potential anomalies that have yet to be tested or explained.

An I.P. survey is recommended to locate potential chargeability anomalies, which are often associated with an increase in disseminated sulphide content. Further prospecting, geological mapping, alteration analysis and geochemical surveys are also recommended.

A two-phase program is proposed to explore the Eagle Property and would include:

- Historic data compilation and creation of working 3D digital geological model with structural interpretation;
- Compilation of all airborne and ground geophysical surveys to identify untested or unexplained anomalies; and assist with mapping in areas devoid of outcrop;
- Prioritization of exploration targets prior to field work;
- Construct new exploration access from the nearest clear-cut on the property to the closest point of the existing historical trail network at the Vector Zone (about 500 metres)
- Clear existing access trails and safe helipads at all the zones, using hand fallers and an excavator
- Map all known showings; sample and survey in all showings and trails with DGPS;
- Re-log the well-preserved drill core and re-sample where required;
- Locate past cut grids and using them to relocate past geochemical anomalies;
- Inspect the EM anomalies outlined in the 2020 VTEM Survey;
- Complete a deep I.P. (Titan 24) or 3-D I.P. method on all the showings to define drill targets; and
- Reporting and filing work at the end of the program.

Phase I would include data compilation, 3 modeling, and targeted surface prospecting, mapping, geophysics and geochemistry and trenching to infill gaps in property coverage. An up-to-date comprehensive data compilation is required to improve target definition for future exploration. A 3D geological and structural model of the known zones is required to develop a working geological model. This information can then be used to reinterpret the structural setting of the main zones which will better vector drill testing and provide a powerful tool to guide development of new drill targets.

The initial phase including 10% contingency is estimated to cost $258,000 (rounded).

Table 20. Recommended Phase I Budget

DESCRIPTION	RATES	TYPE	UNIT	AMOUNTS CAN$
Data Compilation and 3D Modeling	$ 750.00	Man-day	30	$ 22,500.00
Geophysical Integration & Interpretation	$ 900.00	Man-day	20	$ 18,000.00
Mobilization/Demobilization Hoe	$ 3,000.00	lump sum	1	$ 3,000.00
Geological Supervision and Mapping	$ 750.00	Man-day	20	$ 15,000.00
Geotechnician (Level III FA)	$ 550.00	Man-day	20	$ 11,000.00
Hand Fallers: Trail clearing, drill sites, grid location	$ 250.00	Man-day	40	$ 10,000.00
Excavator rental	$ 1,500.00	day	15	$ 22,500.00
Food and Lodging	$ 160.00	Man-day	100	$ 16,000.00
Field Equipment and Supplies Sat Phone, 2-way radio, etc.	$ 2,000.00	day	1	$ 2,000.00
Transport (ATVs x2)	$ 100.00	day	40	$ 4,000.00
(Truck) 2	$ 175.00	day	40	$ 7,000.00
Fuel Tank Rental	$ 150.00	day	30	$ 4,500.00
Diesel Fuel (Est)	$ 1.75	per litre delivered	2000	$ 3,500.00
Sample assays	$ 55.00	sample	100	$ 5,500.00
Misc. Shipping, flights north, etc. (Est)	$ 2,000.00	lump sum	1	$ 2,000.00
Geophysical surveys (IP) all inclusive	$ 5,000.00	day all in	10	$ 50,000.00

Report preparation	$ 750.00	day	15	$ 11,250.00
Reclamation bonding	$ 26,000.00	lump sum	1	$ 26,000.00
Subtotal				**$ 233,750.00**
Contingency				**$ 23,375.00**
TOTAL PHASE I				**$ 257,125.00**

Phase II program would be success-dependant and would include an initial 1,000 metre diamond drill test of untested or lightly tested zones. Drilling would include the Mid Zone and other high priority zones as defined in Phase I. Particular focus should be paid to the 2.5-kilometre-long structural zone that hosts the three key zones and for which there is limited data.

The second phase of exploration with contingency is estimated to cost $402,000 (rounded).

The total for Phase 1 and Phase 2 costs are $660,000 (rounded).

Table 21. Recommended Phase II Budget

DESCRIPTION	RATES	TYPE	UNIT	AMOUNTS CAN$
Mobilization/Demobilization: Dozer for Skid Rig	$ 3,000.00	lump sum	1	$ 3,000.00
Geological Supervision and Core Logging	$ 750.00	man-day	30	$ 22,500.00
Geotechnician (Level III FA)	$ 550.00	man-day	30	$ 16,500.00
Core Sampler	$ 350.00	man-day	30	$ 10,500.00
Dozer rental	$ 1,600.00	day	30	$ 48,000.00
Food and Lodging - 8 persons	$ 160.00	man-day	240	$ 38,400.00
Transport (ATVs x2)	$ 100.00	day	60	$ 6,000.00
(Truck) 2	$ 175.00	day	60	$ 10,500.00
Fuel Tank Rental	$ 150.00	day	30	$ 4,500.00
Diesel Fuel (Est)	$ 1.75	per litre delivered	6000	$ 10,500.00
Gas Fuel (Est)	$ 1.75	per litre delivered	1000	$ 1,750.00
Propane	$ 1.00	per litre delivered	500	$ 500.00
Sample assays	$ 55.00	per sample	300	$ 16,500.00
QA/QC Samples	$ 400.00	lump sum	1	$ 400.00
Sample Shipment	$ 750.00	per shipment	2	$ 1,500.00
Misc. Shipping, flights north, etc. (Est)	$ 1,000.00	lump sum	1	$ 1,000.00
Misc. Field Supplies	$ 2,000.00	lump sum	2	$ 4,000.00
Sat Phone & 2-way Radio	$ 30.00	day	30	$ 900.00
Diamond Drilling (including mob/demob)	$ 135.00	metre all in	1000	$ 135,000.00
Core Boxes	$ 25.00	box	500	$ 12,500.00
Day Core Logging Trailer & Generator	$ 200.00	day	30	$ 6,000.00
Rock Saw Rental including blades	$ 125.00	day	30	$ 3,750.00
Report preparation	$ 750.00	day	15	$ 11,250.00
Subtotal				**$ 365,450.00**
Contingency 10%				**$ 36,545.00**
TOTAL PHASE II				**$ 401,995.00**

TOTAL PHASE I & PHASE II				**$ 659,120.00**

27. REFERENCES

Balch, S.J., 2012. Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic Gradiometer and Radiometric Survey. CMG Airborne. October 24, 2012, 43p.

Beauchamp, D.A., Fan, S.X., and Johnson, B.G., 1996. Final Report on the Eagle Project, British Columbia. ARIS Report #24871A and B.

Botel, William, 1967. Final Report for West Coast Mining and Exploration Company, in BCGS Property Files

Bradford, John, 2017. Rock Geochemistry and Prospecting on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #37168.

Buchanan, M.D., 1996. Report on The Tchentlo Property, Omineca Mining Division. Prepared for Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd. ARIS Report #24953.

Byron R. Berger, Robert A. Ayuso, Jeffrey C. Wynn, and Robert R. Seal 2008. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey Preliminary Model of Porphyry Copper Deposits. Open-File Report 2008–1321.

Ebert, Shane, 2017. Prospecting and Soil Sampling West of the Gibson Ag-Au Property, Central British Columbia for CANEX Metals Inc. ARIS Report #37384.

Fox, P.E. 2009. Summary Report on Eagle Property for Eagle Peak dated November 30, 2009. ARIS Report #31227.

Fox, P.E., 2010. Geophysical Report on the Eagle Property. ARIS report #31689.

Fox, P.E., 2012. Geophysical Report on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #33354.

Fox, P.E., 2015. Geophysical Report on the Eagle Property. ARIS report #35398.

Garnett, J.A. 1978. Geology & Mineral Occurrences of the Southern Hogem Batholith., B.C., BCGS, Bulletin 70, pp 23-25.

Goudie, M.A. and Hallof, P.G., 1970. Report on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Nation Copper Property. ARIS Report #3338.

Holliday, J. R. and Cooke, D. R. 2007. Advances in Geological Models and Exploration Methods for Copper ± Gold Porphyry Deposits In "Proceedings of Exploration 07: Fifth Decennial International Conference on Mineral Exploration" edited by B. Milkereit, 2007, p. 791-809.

Humphreys, N., 1984. Assessment Report on the 1984 Geological and Geochemical Exploration Activities Phil 20 Claim. ARIS Report #13509.

Jemmett, A. and Veerman, H., 1966. Induced polarization survey on the Night Hawk Group claims. ARIS Report #0851.

Kyba, Jeff, 2019. Rock Geochemistry and Geology of the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #38504.

Lefebure, D. and Jones, L., 2020. British Columbia Geological Survey mineral deposit profiles, 1995 to 2012. GeoFile 2020-11.

McFall, C.C. and Swanson, M.R., 1971. 1970 Nation Copper Project, Boronda Exploration Corporation, Property File PF8111122.

McFall, C. C. and Sawyer, J. B. P., 1971. Nation Copper Project, Geophysical, Geochemical and Geological Surveys. ARIS Report #3337.

Mouritsen, S.A., and Mouritsen G.A., 1967. Geophysical report on the Induced Polarization Survey for West Coast Mining and Exploration on the Nation Copper and Alexander Lake properties. ARIS Report # 1056.

Nelson, JoAnne, Bellefontaine, K. Green, K., and MacLean M. 1991. Regional Geological Mapping near the Mount Milligan Copper-Gold Deposit. BCGS Geological Fieldwork 1990.

Nelson, J.L. and Bellefontaine, K.A., 1996. The Geology and Mineral Deposits of North-Central Quesnellia; Tezzeron Lake to Discovery Creek, Central British Columbia B.C. Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division, Geological Survey Branch. Bulletin 99, 112 pages.

Oldenburg, D., Li, Y., and Ellis, R., 1997. Inversion of geophysical data over a copper gold porphyry deposit: A case history for Mt. Milligan. Geophysics Vol. 62, No.5. p. 1419 – 1431.

Pegg, R. and Hoffman, S.J., 1988. Geological and Geochemical report on the PHIL 20 Claim. ARIS Report #17859.

Price, B. J. M.Sc., P.Geo., and Mitchell, M. P.Eng. 2010. Geological Report on the Eagle Gold-Silver Property. Prepared for Eagle Peak Resources Ltd. Unpublished. 56p.

Price, B. J. M.Sc., P.Geo., 2017. Geological Report on the Eagle Gold-Silver Property. Prepared for Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. Unpublished.

Price, B. J. M.Sc., P.Geo., 2018. Geological Report on the Eagle Gold-Silver Property. Prepared for Sojourn Exploration Inc. Unpublished.

Roney, C. and Maxwell G., 1989. Geochemistry report on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #19239.

Schiarizza, Paul and MacIntyre, Don 1998. Geology of the Babine Lake – Takla Lake Area Central British Columbia (93K/11, 12, 13, 14; 93N/3, 4, 5, 6). BCGS Geological Fieldwork 1998.

Scrivens, Sean, 2010. Report on a Helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer, VLFEM and Radiometric survey, Canadian Mining Geophysics report, July 2010.

Stewart, F., 1990a. Geological, geochemical & geophysical report on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #20245.

Stewart, F. 1990b. Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #20406.

Stewart, F. and Walker, T. 1991. 1991 Diamond drilling report on the Eagle Property. ARIS Report #21762.

Schmidt, U., 1989**.** Summary Report on the Eagle Property, Omineca Mining Division.

Swanson, M.R. and Simpson, J.G., 1971. 1971 Nation Copper Project Report for Boronda Mining Corporation. Property File Report # PF812786.

Tucker, Terry L., 1992. Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report. Tchentlo B.C. ARIS Report #22672.

Veerman, H., 1968. Geophysical – Geochemical report on the Vector Group claims. ARIS Report #1599.

Venter, Data, Legault and Soares 2020. Report on A Helicopter-Borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (Vtem™) And Aeromagnetic Geophysical Survey Project GL200219 for Wedgemount Resources Corp. by Geotech Ltd.

Westphal, Mathias, 2016. Assessment Report Geochemical Soil Sampling Report on the EAGLE PROPERTY, Eagle 1 and 2 Claims Omineca Mining Division prepared for Rich Rock Resources Inc dated February 12, 2016.

Wojdak, Paul J., 1992. Assessment Report Geology. Soil and Silt Geochemistry. Line cutting and Induced Polarization Survey – Tchentlo Will Property, ARIS Report #22308.

Worth, A. and Bidwell, G., 2008. Nighthawk property. ARIS Report #29671.

Minfile Reports:

Nighthawk: EMPR ASS RPT 851, *1056, 1599, 3337, 3338, 19239, *20245, *20406, *21762, *21799, *24871, 29671, 31227, 31689, 33354, 35398, 35927, 37168

Gibson: EMPR ASS RPT 851, 1599, 3337, 3338, 13509, 17859, 19163, 19239, 20245, 20406, *21762, *21799, *24871, *29671, 31227, *37285, *37384

Tch Copper, Tchentlo: EMPR ASS RPT *24953

- Assessment reports can be searched online at: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience//Pages/default.aspx.
- The Minfile database can be searched online at: http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MINFILE/Pages/default.aspx.
- Property file reports (EMPR PFD) are linked to the particular Minfile occurrence: e.g.: Vector at https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=093N++091.

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
Effective 13th Day of April 2021

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

Dated at Prince George, B.C.
Effective 13th Day of April 2021

……
"Ken MacDonald, P. Geo."
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, BARRY JAMES PRICE, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with my office at 820 East 14th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1V5.

2. I am an author of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report, Eagle Property, Tchentlo Lake Area" prepared for Wedgemount Resources Corp. and ArcWest Exploration Inc. having an effective date of April 13, 2021.

3. 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 Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43 101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

4. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia in good standing with the professional association 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, Mexico, The Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, Tajikistan, The People's Republic of China, the Republic of South Africa, Chile and Argentina. I have previously inspected or prepared Geological Reports for copper deposits in the subject area for a number of clients. My experience with porphyry copper deposits includes, amongst others, work for or reporting of The Lorraine Property, Cat Mountain in the Omineca area, copper properties in the Copper Mountain area in southern BC, copper properties in the USA and Panama (Chorcha, Cerro Colorado, and Petaquilla areas), similar properties in Argentina, Ecuador and Chile, and an exploration property in Serbia. My degrees are in Geology, and during my exploration work from 1969 onward to the present, I have been involved in reviewing geophysical reports including magnetic, Induced Polarization, Electromagnetic and other geophysical techniques, and I consider this experience to be adequate for the purposes of this report.

5. I am responsible for Items 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24 and 25 in the report.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the Eagle Property which is the subject of this report. I am independent of both Wedgemount Resources Corp. and ArcWest Exploration Inc. in full compliance with section 1.5 of National Instrument 43 101.

7. I have had previous relationships to the property in 2010 as a consultant for Eagle Peak Resources Ltd. (a former owner). Later in 2016, 2017 and 2018, I prepared reports for other private companies, including reports for Rich Rock Resources Inc. in 2016, Seven Devils Exploration Ltd. in 2017, and Sojourn Exploration Inc. in 2018.

8. I have read the National Instrument 43 101 and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions. I have read this Instrument, and the Technical Report, and the Items that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

9. At the effective date of the Technical Report, I am, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Items in the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is

required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated the 13th Day of April 2021

Barry James Price, M.Sc., P. Geo. (19208)
Qualified Person

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, **F. Kenneth (Ken) MacDonald, P. Geo**., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as an independent consulting geologist, residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2H 4B5.

2. I am an author of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report, Eagle Property, Tchentlo Lake Area" prepared for Wedgemount Resources Corp. and ArcWest Exploration Inc. having an effective date of April 13th, 2021.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status since 1997.

5. I have worked continuously as a geologist since 1987. I have assisted on and directed mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee and as an independent geological consultant. I have worked on properties of all stages of exploration, including porphyry copper deposits from grass roots to early stage exploration, including geophysical interpretation, through to advance stage exploration and development and production properties. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

6. I conducted a site visit on March 21, 2021 at the Eagle Property.

7. I am responsible for Items 1 through 8, 11, 12, 25 and 26.

8. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101

9. have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, "NI 43-101"); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.

10. At the effective date of the Report, to the best of my knowledge and belief, those parts of the Technical Report that I am responsible for contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated in Prince George, British Columbia,
this 13th day of April, 2021.

F. Kenneth MacDonald, P.Geo. (License #23018)