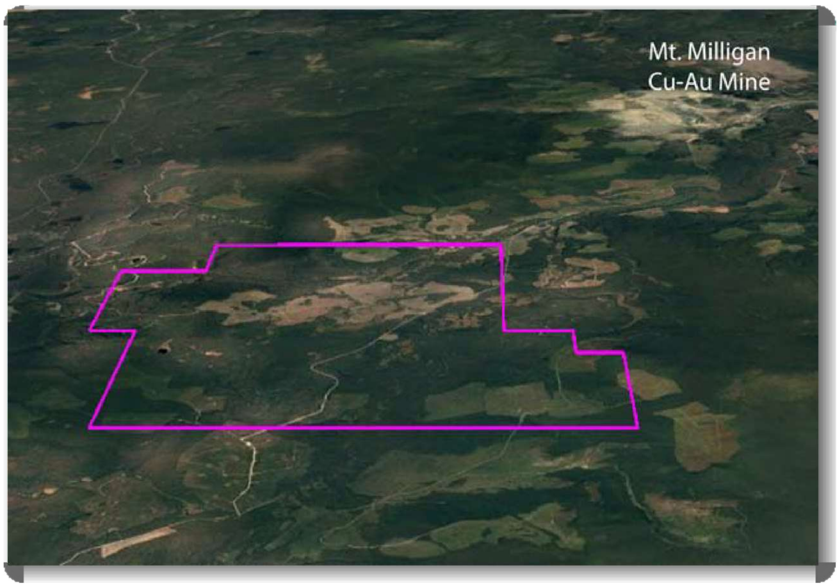
TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

WILDCAT PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
428,000 E / 6,096,000 N
Longitude -124.125°/ Latitude 55.005° (NAD
83 - Zone 10) NTS: 93K/16 & 93N/01



Prepared by
Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo.

Claim Owner

Richard Josef Haslinger
1245 Woodland Drive
Vancouver, B.C. V5L 3S2

Prepared for
Talent Infinity Capital Fund Corporation

October 15, 2021

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1 Summary

The Wildcat Property is located 65 km north of Fort St. James and 150 km northwest of Prince George, in central British Columbia, Canada. The Property is comprised of 10 mineral claims covering an area of 5,825.64 hectares. The Property is vehicle accessible via Forest Service Roads whereby the driving time from Fort St. James to the Property is approximately 1 hour. The Property is located approximately 10 km southwest of the Mt. Milligan Copper-Gold Mine currently operated by Centerra Gold Inc. The Wildcat Property mineral claims are owned wholly by Richard Josef Haslinger of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Wildcat Property is subject to an option agreement whereby Talent Infinity Capital Fund Corporation may earn a 100% interest in the Wildcat claims by completing certain cash payments and incurring exploration expenditures in connection with certain exploration commitments. The Optionor of the Wildcat Property is Richard Josef Haslinger.

The Wildcat Property is located within the Quesnel Terrane which is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity that have been intruded by a variety of intrusive phases related to the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Hogem Intrusive Suite. The economic importance of the Quesnel arc is demonstrated by its rich endowment of porphyry copper-gold mineral deposits.

Geology on the Wildcat Property can be summarized as variably altered, augite porphyritic, mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and monzonitic to dioritic intrusives correlated with the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Takla Group. Alteration assemblages reminiscent of distal porphyry type assemblages have been encountered in historical diamond drilling, along with localized anomalous copper ± gold mineralization. Mineralization of economic significance has not been encountered on the Wildcat Property to date.

Recent exploration on the Wildcat Property includes a Reverse Circulation drill program completed by Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. between May and September of 2018, with incurred costs amounting to approximately $90,000. Induced Polarization surveys completed in April and May of 2017 on the Wildcat Property were successful in outlining multiple areas of moderate to high chargeability that coincide with variable and complex resistivity and magnetic geophysical anomalies. The nature of the anomalous chargeability coinciding, at least in part, with high resistivity values and both low and high magnetic values suggests that the high chargeability readings may well be related to sulphide deposition in a hydrothermal environment. A prospective area covered by extensive overburden remains untested and constitutes the highest priority target on the Wildcat Property at this time.

In May through July 2021 Talent Infinity Capital Fund Corporation initiated preliminary assessment of portions of the prospective overburden covered areas with drone aeromagnetic and Mobile Metal Ion soil geochemistry surveying. The company spent $85,636.77 on these surveys.

The author concludes that there exists an area prospective for copper ± gold porphyry exploration on the Wildcat Property that merits further exploration. The proposed exploration program consists of a small diamond drilling program to be guided, at least in part, by passive seismic surveying, to efficiently test bedrock in the prospective area that is covered by extensive glacial overburden. The initial diamond drilling program should be followed by a more significant diamond drilling program. If warranted, a two-phase exploration program totaling $517,500 is recommended by the author.

2 Introduction

This report was commissioned by Talent Infinity Capital Fund Corporation (“Talent Infinity”) and summarizes technical information pertaining to the Wildcat Property (the “Property”). The Property is considered to be in the early exploration stage. To date, ground geophysical surveys consisting of Induced

Polarization ("IP") have identified a large area of anomalous chargeability to the northeast and east of historical exploration activities. This report presents and comments on exploration results acquired in 2017 and 2018 exploration programs and on historical exploration data.

This report was prepared by Kristian Whitehead, P. Geo., an independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The material included in this report or referenced herein is sourced from material provided by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger, previous assessment reports, government reports, and selected publications. On July 12, 2021, the author was able to personally visit the Property to inspect 2018 drill sites and access exploration target areas in addition to observing an ongoing MMI soil sampling program. The author oversaw core sampling performed for data verification purposes in 2017, the results of which are considered reliable and sufficient for the purposes of this Report. The author met with Mr. Richard J. Haslinger, the owner of the Wildcat mineral claims, and discussed aspects of previous exploration programs on the Property.

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Report was prepared for Talent Infinity concerning the Wildcat Property in accordance with Canadian standards under applicable Canadian securities laws and may not be comparable to similar information for United States companies. The terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" used in this Report are Canadian mining terms as defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council in November 2019 and incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). While the terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource" and "Inferred Mineral Resource" are recognized and required by Canadian securities regulations, they are not defined terms under standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. As such, certain information contained in this Report concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards is not comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

An "Inferred Mineral Resource" has a greater amount of uncertainty as to its existence and as to its economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "Inferred Mineral Resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher confidence category. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an "Inferred Mineral Resource" exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "Reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the Reserve estimation is made. Readers are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the Measured or Indicated Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves will ever be converted into Mineral Reserves. In addition, the definitions of "Proven Mineral Reserves" and "Probable Mineral Reserves" under CIM standards differ in certain respects from the standards of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

All measurement units used in this Report are metric, and currency is expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise. The Report uses Canadian English.

Abbreviations and symbols used:

Au	gold
Ag	silver
Cu	copper
Mo	molybdenum
>	greater than
<	less than
BD	below detection
AR	Assessment Report
ARIS	Assessment Report Index System
a.s.l.	above sea level
c.c.	correlation coefficient
C	centigrade
g	gram
ha	hectare
km	kilometre
t	metric ton
m	metre
Ma	million years (pertaining to ages and/or elapsed time)
MMI	Mobile Metal Ion
NSR	Net Smelter (return) Royalty
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
4WD	four-wheel drive
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
FSR	Forest Service Road

2.2 Qualified Persons

The following serve as the Qualified Person ("QP") for this Technical Report as defined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and in accordance with Form 43-101F1:

- Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo., Infiniti Drilling Corporation

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

A site visit was performed by the author on July 12, 2021, where 2018 drill site locations and access to future exploration target areas were personally inspected in addition to observing an ongoing MMI soil sampling program.

A prior site inspection was performed by the author on May 10, 2017, for the most recent operator on the Property, Pacific Empire Minerals Corp. ("PEMC"). At that time, historical drill locations were personally inspected, and access was verified. Although sparse, one or two outcrops were briefly inspected to validate lithologies mapped in certain areas. Data verification sampling of 2011 diamond drill core was supervised by the author at that time.

Given the fact that 2018 exploration completed by PEMC, consisting of Reverse Circulation drilling activities, did not provide any NI43-101 compliant analytical results to verify, the author has relied on the 2017 core sampling as data verification for the purposes of this Report. A detailed description of the findings is included in Section 12.

2.4 Information Sources and Reference

The key information source for the Report was the 2017 Technical Report (Whitehead, 2017), entitled:

- *43-101 Technical Report on the Wildcat Property*

Additional information used to support this Report was derived from previous Assessment Reports on the Project, and from the reports and documents listed in the References section. Additional information was sought from Mr. Richard J. Haslinger where required.

2.5 Previous Technical Reports

Two 43-101 technical reports have been previously filed on the Wildcat Property: The first technical report is dated July 5, 2010 (Lustig and Duba, 2010), the second technical report is dated September 12, 2017 (Whitehead, 2017).

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The QP author of this Report states that he is a qualified person for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person" for the QP, as included in this Report. The QP has relied on and believes there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, information and statements provided to the author by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger and by Talent Infinity management including information regarding mineral rights, surface rights, environmental status and Agreement terms in sections of this Report.

3.1 Mineral Tenure

The QP has reviewed the ownership of the Property mineral tenures through British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online database but has relied upon information provided by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger on July 12, 2021, regarding the legal status, ownership of the Wildcat Property or underlying Property agreements.

3.2 Surface Rights

The QP has relied upon information supplied by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger for information relating to the status of the current Surface Rights, as provided in a statement by Mr. Haslinger on July 12, 2021, that there are no underlying Surface Rights on the Property.

4 Property Description & Location

The Wildcat Property is located in central British Columbia, approximately 65 km north of Fort St. James and 150 km northwest of Prince George (Figure 4.1). The Property can be accessed from Fort St. James via well-maintained Forest Service Roads ("FSR"). The Property is located on NTS map sheets 93K/16 & 93N/01 and falls within the jurisdiction of the Omineca Mining Division. The Property currently consists of 10 mineral claims covering 5,825.64 hectares (Figure 4.2); Table 4.1 summarizes the claims as of the date of this report. All claims are on Crown Land and administered by the Government of British Columbia's, Mineral Titles Online system ("MTO").

Certain mineral titles outlined in Table 4.1 have the current statues as "protected". The status classification stems from a recent order of British Columbia's Chief Gold Commissioner dated March 27, 2020, whereby the expiry dates of mineral titles in existence prior to the date of the order and due to expire before December 31, 2021, have been extended to December 31, 2021. The order given on March 27, 2020 was a result of circumstances arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

On June 30, 2020, Talent Infinity entered into an agreement with Richard J. Haslinger for the option to earn an undivided 100% interest in the Property by making payments totaling $770,000 and incurring $107,500 in exploration expenditures over a four-year period. Talent Infinity will have the option to pay up to 75% cash-equivalent in common shares. Detailed terms of the Talent Infinity - Haslinger Option Agreement are shown in Table 4.2.

Richard J. Haslinger will be granted the rights to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty upon exercise of the Option, which will be payable upon commencement of commercial production.

Neither Talent Infinity nor Richard J. Haslinger have an interest in surface rights on the Property. None of the Wildcat Property mineral claims are known to overlap any legacy or Crown granted mineral claims, or no-staking reserves. The Property, to the extent of the author's knowledge, is not subject to any environmental liabilities. Permits, to be approved by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, would be necessary if Talent Infinity were to proceed with any drilling activities, or if they were to establish a temporary or semi-permanent camp on any portion of the mineral claims making up the Wildcat Property.

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

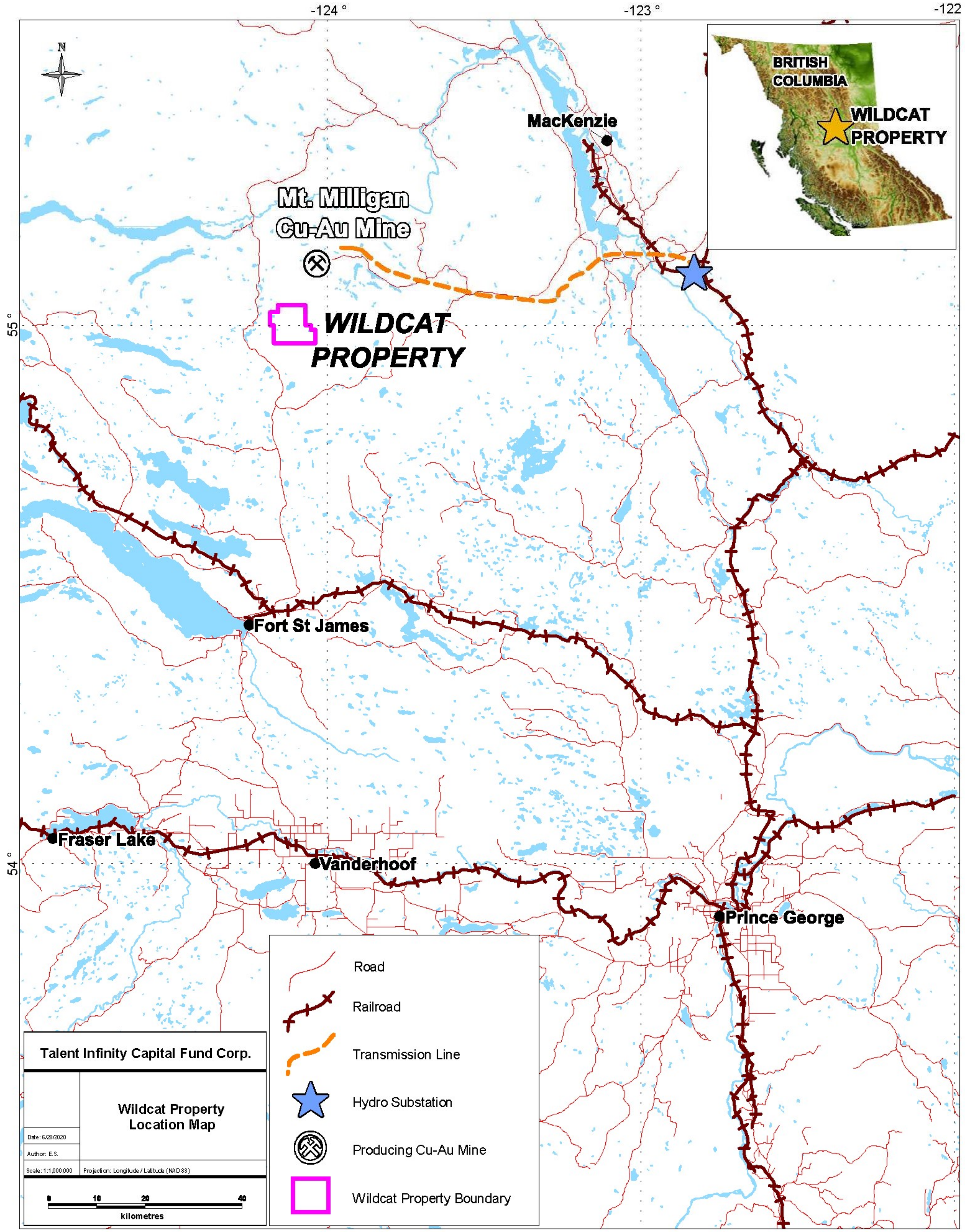

Figure 4.1: Location Map

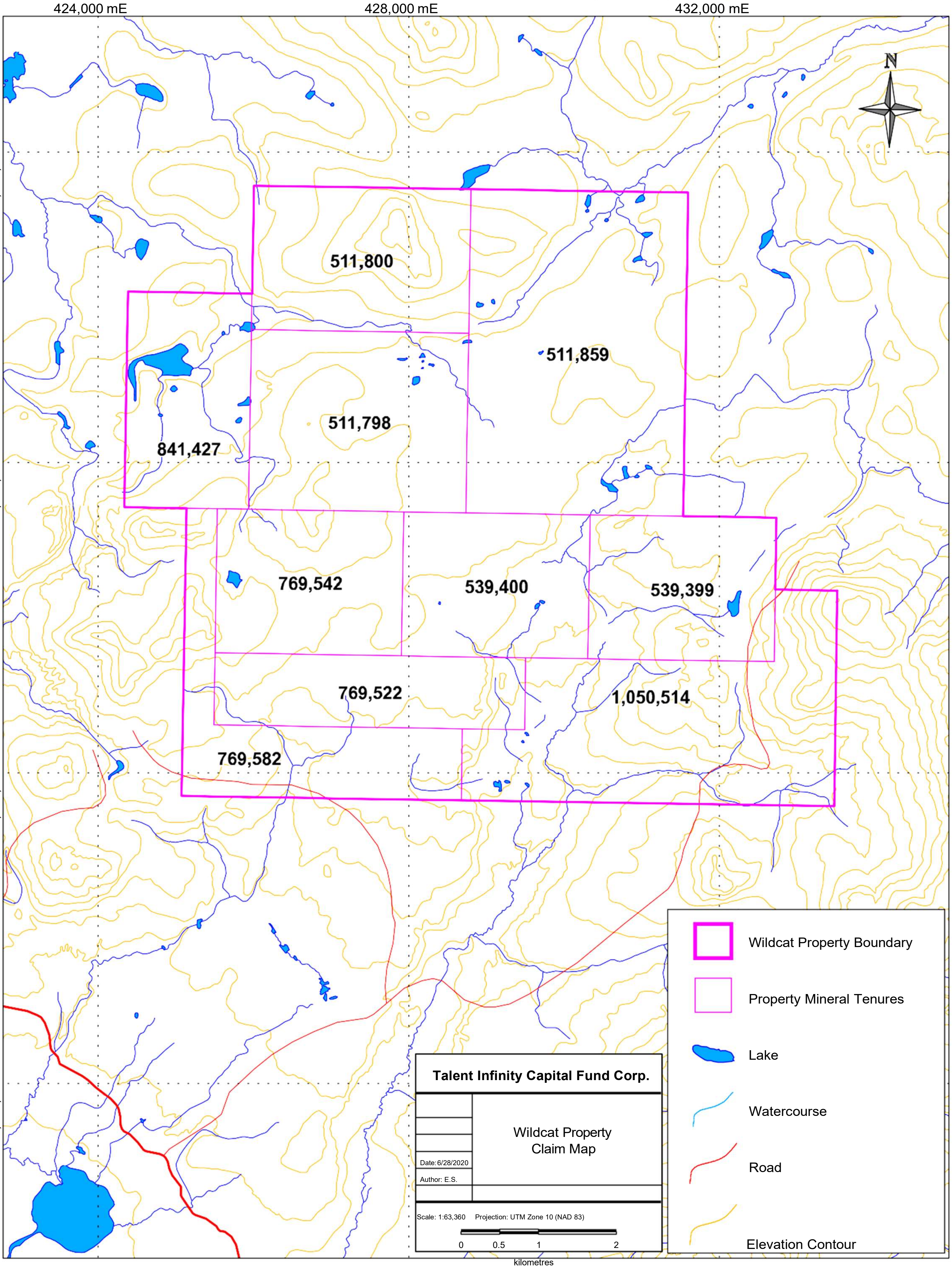

Figure 4.2: Claim Map

Table 4.1: Table of Claims

Tenure ID	Name	Ownership	Owner Name	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
511,798		111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	649.18
511,800		111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2021/Dec/20	PROTECTED	519.11
511,859		111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	1168.3
539,399	WILDCAT 4	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2020/May/01	PROTECTED	445.36
539,400	WILDCAT 5	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	445.36
769,522	WILDCAT 7	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	371.25
769,542	WILDCAT 8	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	445.36
769,582	WILDCAT 10	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2024/Jan/20	GOOD	445.54
841,427	WILDCAT 16	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2020/May/01	PROTECTED	445.13
1,050,514	WILDCAT 17	111296 (100%)	R.J. Haslinger	2020/May/01	PROTECTED	891.06
						5,825.64 ha

Table 4.2: Wildcat Property - Option Agreement Terms

Date	Cash payment with up to 75% cash-equivalent in shares
On or before July 31, 2021	$20,000
On or before November 30, 2021	$50,000
On or before November 30, 2022	$100,000
On or before November 30, 2023	$200,000
On or before November 30, 2024	$400,000
TOTAL:	**$770,000**

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure & Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The project area is accessible via well maintained logging roads from Fort St. James, British Columbia. Travel north on Highway 27 out of Fort St. James for roughly 9 km and continue northeast on to the Germansen North Road. At about the 56 km point of the Germansen North Road, turn right (east) onto the Rainbow FSR, and proceed for 10 km to the approximate center of the property. A network of old and recent logging roads and trails are found throughout the claims and provide reasonable access to most parts of the property. Alternatively, access to the northwestern portion of the property can be achieved by continuing on the Germansen North Road to the 74 km point, and turning east onto unnamed logging roads that proceed east to southeast and end up on the northwestern portion of the property after travelling roughly 6 km.

5.2 Climate

The following data has been taken from Environment Canada's National Climate Data and Information Archive for the Fort St. James, BC area and contains climate data collected beginning in 1971.

The area has short cool summers and long cold winters with an annual average temperature of 3.1°C. The highest daily average temperatures of 15.3°C occur in July and the lowest daily average temperatures of -11.3°C occur in January.

The region receives an average of 295 mm rainfall and 192 cm of snowfall annually, with 138 days per year where precipitation exceeds 0.2 mm. The Property is snow covered from early November to late May. As such, the ideal operating period on the Property is late May to early November.

5.3 Local Resources

Labour and services are readily available from Prince George, Fort St. James and Vanderhoof. Trucking, expediting, industrial supply, heavy machinery and operators are available in Fort St. James, as are personnel for line-cutting, core-cutting and other exploration services.

5.4 Infrastructure

There are no permanent structures or facilities located on the Property, and the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations is not known at this time, due to the early-stage nature of the project.

Infrastructure on the Property consists of logging roads and an access road to the Mt. Milligan Mine which runs through the southern and eastern portions of the Property. Electric power can be accessed from the BC Hydro Kennedy Substation south of Mackenzie, where hydroelectric power lines have been extended to the Mt. Milligan Mine site, approximately 10 km northeast of the Property.

5.5 Physiography

The Property lies near the northern boundary of the Southern Plateau and Mountain Region of the Canadian Cordilleran Interior System. More specifically, the Property is within the Nechako Plateau near the southern limits of the Swannell Range of the Omineca Mountains.

The Nechako Plateau was covered by the Cordilleran ice cap, which moved eastward from the Coast Ranges towards the Rocky Mountains near McLeod Lake, overriding the mountains, coating the landscape with a blanket or veneer of glacial drift, and altering the pre-glacial drainage patterns.

The region is generally gently sloped and covered with numerous ponds and wetlands. Rainbow Creek has its headwaters in the central area and flows northeast in a broad valley at an elevation of 1100 m. a.s.l. Elevations on the Property range from 1100 m to 1400 m, with topography being generally subdued. The majority of the Property lies at elevations between 1100 m and 1200 m.

Until recently, the Wildcat Property has been covered by thick stands of mixed mature spruce, fir and locally poplar forests. Logging has resulted in extensive clear-cuts over large portions of the Property. Valley bottoms at lower elevations are poorly drained and covered with grassy wetlands and scattered willows.

6 History

The exploration history of the Wildcat Property dates back to late 1980's when the region became a target for bulk tonnage copper-gold porphyry type mineralization after the discovery of the Mt. Milligan deposits roughly 10 km to the northeast of the Property. The exploration history of the property is summarized in Table 6.1.

In the area of the Wildcat property, an aeromagnetic anomaly (high) south of Rainbow Creek was staked as the Bow claim group by HLX Resources Ltd in 1989. A 17 line-kilometre ground magnetic survey defined

Table 6.1: Summary of Historical Exploration

Year	Operator	Report	Activity
1989	HLX Resources	(Grunenberg, 1989)	17 line-km ground magnetics
1990	Continental Gold Corp.	(Sivertz, 1990)	Airborne Mag, VLF-EM
1991	Geological Survey of Canada	(Shives et al., 2000)	Airborne Geophysical Surveys
1994	Robin Day and Larry Hewitt	(Day, 1994)	Soil/till sampling, prospecting
1995	Robin Day and Larry Hewitt	(Day, 1995)	Soil/till sampling, prospecting
1996	Robin Day and Larry Hewitt	(Day, 1996)	Grid soil/till sampling
2004	H.R.S. Resources Ltd.	(Haslinger, 2004)	Ground magnetic survey
2006	Yankee Hat Industries Corp.	(Wells, 2005)	Grid soil sampling survey, prospecting
2007	Terrane Metals Corp.	(O'Brien, 2007)	Geotechnical drilling
2008	Terrane Metals Corp.	(Lustig and Duba, 2008)	Diamond drilling (1,040 m, 4 holes)
2010	Cayden Resources Inc.	(Lustig and Duba, 2010)	43-101 Technical Report
2011	Cayden Resources Inc.	(Duba, 2010)	Helicopter-Borne ZTEM survey
2011	Cayden Resources Inc.	(Duba, 2012)	Diamond drilling (1,302.1 m, 6 holes)
2017	PEMC	(Ritchie and Peters, 2017)	Induced Polarization surveys (27.8 line-km)
2018	PEMC	(Ritchie, 2019)	RC drilling (696.5 m, 15 holes)
2021	Talent Infinity	This report	Drone magnetic survey
2021	Talent Infinity	In Progress	MMI soil sampling and ground penetrating radar

the eastern flank of the anomaly (Grunenberg, 1989, AR#19585). Further work was recommended but does not appear to have been completed.

Continental Gold Corp. staked the Bee and Bonanza claims covering the same area in 1990. These were subject to an airborne (helicopter) magnetometer and VLF-EM survey (Sivertz, 1990, AR#20416). This survey indicated at least two areas for further geological investigation.

In 1991, the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC") conducted a high-resolution airborne gamma ray spectrometric ("AGRS") and aeromagnetic survey over the Mt. Milligan area (Shives et al., 2000). The Wildcat property area was also covered by this airborne survey. A strong northwest trending magnetic (high) anomaly was indicated on the Wildcat 1 and 2 claims south of Rainbow Creek (same as (Grunenberg, 1989, AR#19585), (Sivertz, 1990, AR#20416)).

In 1994 and 1995, prospectors R. Day and L. Hewitt conducted a preliminary prospecting and soil sampling program on the Rooster claims along the northern edge of the aeromagnetic high (Rooster 1 Group). The soil program outlined a copper anomaly 400 m long, which was open to the southwest. Eight new claims (Rooster 23 to 30) were staked in this area following initial geochemical survey results. In 1996, an expanded grid and soil program (128 samples) defined a copper-in-till anomaly approximately 1500 m long by 100 to 400 m wide (Day, 1996, AR#24858).

The property was staked as the Wildcat 1 to 4 mineral claims by Richard Haslinger of H.R.S. Resources in 2003. A reconnaissance ground magnetic survey was conducted to further define the airborne magnetic high anomaly underlying the Property. The highest readings >59,000 gammas defined a "bulls eye" magnetic high 800 m by 600 m (Haslinger, 2004, AR#27331).

In 2004, the property was optioned to Yankee Hat Industries Corp who conducted grid soil sampling and prospecting surveys. Results of soil sampling confirmed the earlier soil/till copper anomaly and located several isolated gold and copper anomalies to the northwest. Anomalous copper, silver, gold and palladium values were returned from prospecting near the core of the magnetic high (Wells, 2005, AR#27733). Further work was recommended but the option was dropped.

In 2006, Terrane Metals Corp. optioned the Wildcat Property to investigate the mineral potential of the property as well as the possibility of using part of the property as tailings storage for the proposed Mt. Milligan mine (O'Brien, 2007, AR#29097). Terrane Metals' drilling program in 2007 targeted a copper in soil/till anomaly coincident with an IP chargeability high anomaly, and a northwest trending "bulls eye" magnetic high. Drilling results indicated anomalous copper and, in part, elevated gold, silver and molybdenum concentrations in megacrystic plagioclase monzonite and hornblende ± plagioclase monzonite/diorite porphyry. The most significant intersections are 259 ppm copper and 16 ppb gold over 290 m (DDH WC07-02) and 188 ppm copper and 11 ppb gold over 239 m (DDH WC07-04) (Lustig and Duba, 2008, AR#30000).

In 2010, the Wildcat Property was optioned from H.R.S. Resources by Cayden Resources Inc. In the same year the company completed a 322.2 line-km helicopter-borne ZTEM (Z-Tipper Axis Electromagnetic) and aeromagnetic surveys (Duba, 2010, AR#31818). Analysis of geophysical data indicated numerous high resistivity anomalies from the electromagnetic component of the survey and confirmed the "bulls eye" high magnetic anomaly from previous geophysical surveys (Haslinger, 2004, AR#27331). Cayden Resources completed a diamond drill program in 2011 consisting of 6 drill holes totaling 1,302 metres. Significant, yet uneconomic, intervals of copper were encountered in the two most northerly drill holes, WC11-07 and WC11-08. Cayden Resources dropped the Wildcat Option in September of 2013.

In February of 2017, PEMC optioned the Wildcat Property from Richard J. Haslinger. In April and May of 2017, PEMC completed 27.8 line kilometers of Induced Polarization ("IP") surveying in two phases. The surveys outlined a strong chargeability anomaly measuring 1.5 x 3.5 km in the northern portion of the Property, and a moderate chargeability anomaly measuring 700 x 1400 m in the northeastern portion of the Property (Ritchie and Peters, 2017).

Between May and September of 2018, PEMC conducted two Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling programs comprising 15 short holes totaling 696.5 m. Results indicated that at least some of the response from the large IP chargeability anomaly outlined in 2017 in the northern portion of the property was associated with graphitic sediments. However, volcanic rocks with pyrite and localized, trace amounts of chalcopyrite were encountered in one of the RC holes drilled in the southern portion of the large chargeability anomaly, according to reported XRF analytical data (Ritchie, 2019). RC drilling at the moderately strong chargeability anomaly outlined in the northeastern portion of the Property was attempted with several holes, none of which encountered bedrock due to glacial overburden thicknesses of greater than 50 metres (Ritchie, 2019). As a result, the moderate, 700 x 1400 m chargeability anomaly in the northeastern portion of the Property remains untested.

7 Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies within the Quesnel Terrane, part of the Intermontane Belt, a composite of low metamorphic grade magmatic arc segments of mixed oceanic and continental affinities, and oceanic plates, which amalgamated to the North American continental margin in the Early Jurassic Period (Figure 7.1).

The Quesnel Terrane formed along or near the western North American continental margin and accreted to the margin in the late Early Jurassic (186-181 Ma). Quesnellia is found along most of the length of the Canadian Cordillera and in the Nation Lakes area is characterized by Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of island arc affinity (Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

The Quesnel Terrane is in contact to the east with Proterozoic and Paleozoic carbonate and siliciclastic rocks of the Cassiar Terrane, representing part of the ancestral North American miogeocline. In places, the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes are separated by an intervening assemblage of late Paleozoic oceanic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane. The boundary between the Quesnel and Cassiar terranes is a complex structural zone that includes late Early Jurassic east-directed thrust faults that juxtapose the Quesnel Terrane above the Cassiar Terrane.

Towards the west the Quesnel Terrane is in fault contact with the late Paleozoic through mid-Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane, interpreted to be part of the accretion-subduction complex that was responsible for generating the Quesnel Magmatic arc. Younger rocks commonly found in the region include Cretaceous granitic stocks and batholiths, Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and flat lying basalts of both Neogene and Quaternary age.

Intrusive units of a wide variety of sizes, ages, compositions and textures occur in the region. The largest bodies are the Hogem and Germansen batholiths. The Hogem Intrusive Suite is composed of many discrete plutons including mafic to syenitic Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusions, as well as mid-Cretaceous granites. A myriad of small intrusions and some larger ones are equivalent to the Early Jurassic volcanic units and to the late stages of Takla Group volcanism. Significant porphyry copper-gold deposits in the area are associated with “crowded porphyries”. In a typical crowded porphyritic monzonite, small blocky plagioclase phenocrysts (1-2 mm), with lesser hornblende, biotite and/or augite touch each other in a fine-grained matrix of plagioclase, potassium feldspar, mafic and oxide minerals.

In the Mt. Milligan area, the Takla Group is informally subdivided into a lower, predominantly volcaniclastic Inzana Lake Succession and an upper, predominantly pyroclastic Witch Lake Succession. The Witch Lake Succession, the host of the Mt. Milligan deposits, is characterized by augite-phyric pyroclastic rocks and coherent basalt to andesite, subordinate epiclastic beds and co-magmatic Takla Group and post-Takla Group intrusions. Coeval intrusions comprise most of the Mt. Milligan intrusive complex consisting of monzonite with minor diorite and monzodiorite.

The Quesnel arc had two predominant phases of development: Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. The first, Late Triassic early arc development phase is dominated by augite phyric basalt and alkali basalt (shoshonitic) volcanism. Basal sediments of the Slate Creek succession (235-204 Ma) grade upwards into increasingly volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Inzana, Willy George, Plughat Mountain and Witch Lake successions (230-204 Ma), collectively referred to as the Takla Group. A depositional hiatus marks a break in volcanic activity prior to the onset of renewed volcanic activity in the Early Jurassic.

The second phase of arc development began in the early Jurassic and is characteristic of a more mature arc, developed on thicker crust. These early Jurassic volcanic suites were compositionally more heterogeneous and dominated by plagioclase and plagioclase-augite phyric, sub-alkaline to shoshonitic lithologies. The Triassic arc successions are overlain paraconformably by the early Jurassic suites of the Inzana Lake and Witch Lake Successions.

The Property lies near the southeastern extent of the Hogem Batholith. The Hogem batholith differs from other Upper Triassic batholiths in the Quesnel terrane in two significant ways.

1. It is unusually long lived (Late Triassic to Cretaceous) rather than confined to a shorter interval near the Triassic-Jurassic boundary such as the Guichon and Iron Mask Batholiths.
2. The Guichon and Iron Mask Batholiths are calc-alkaline and alkaline respectively, whereas the Hogem Batholith is composed of four phases which alternate from alkaline to calc-alkaline, with each phase becoming progressively more felsic.

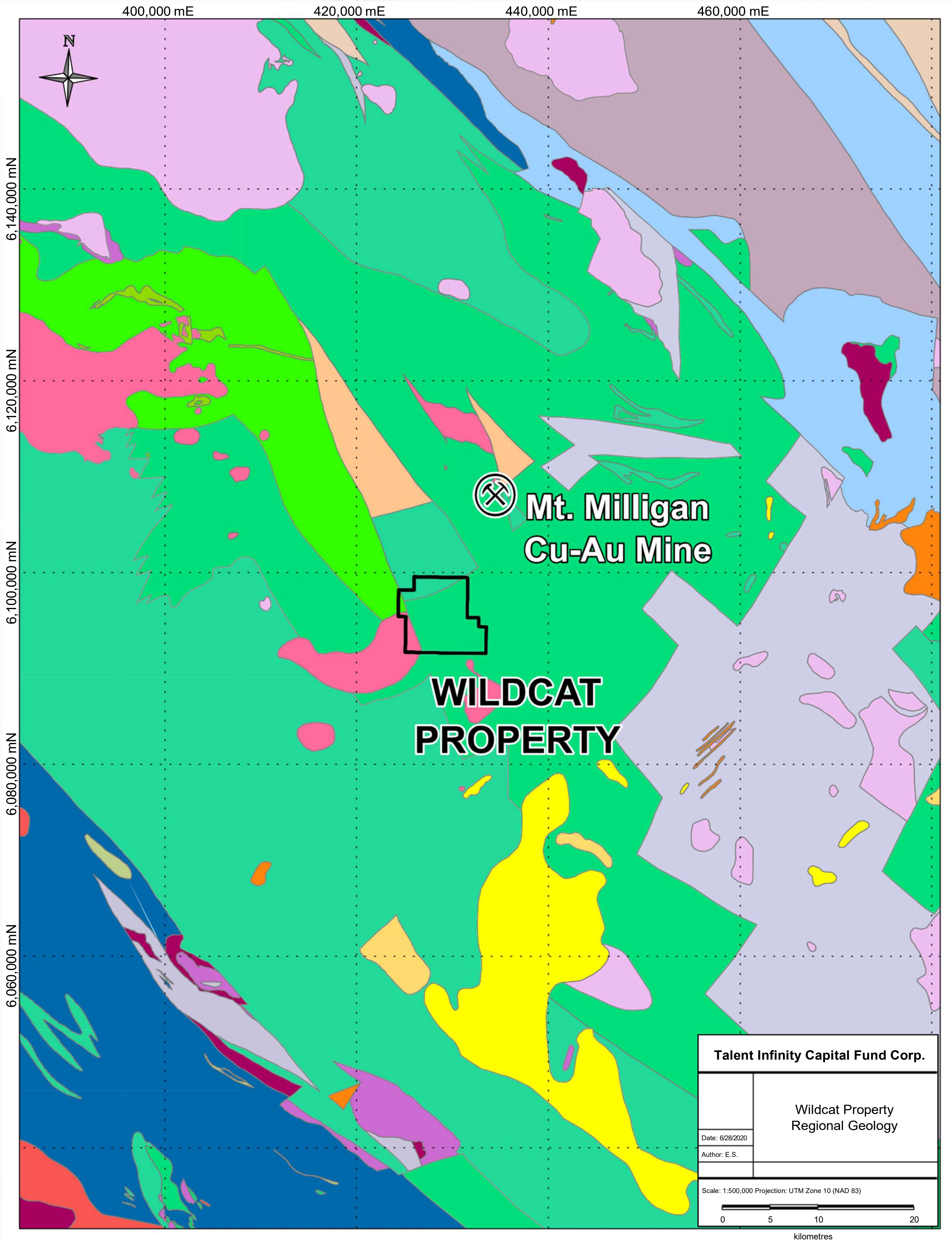

Figure 7.1: Regional Geology - simplified units. *Modified from BCGS 1:1.5M scale digitalgeology.*

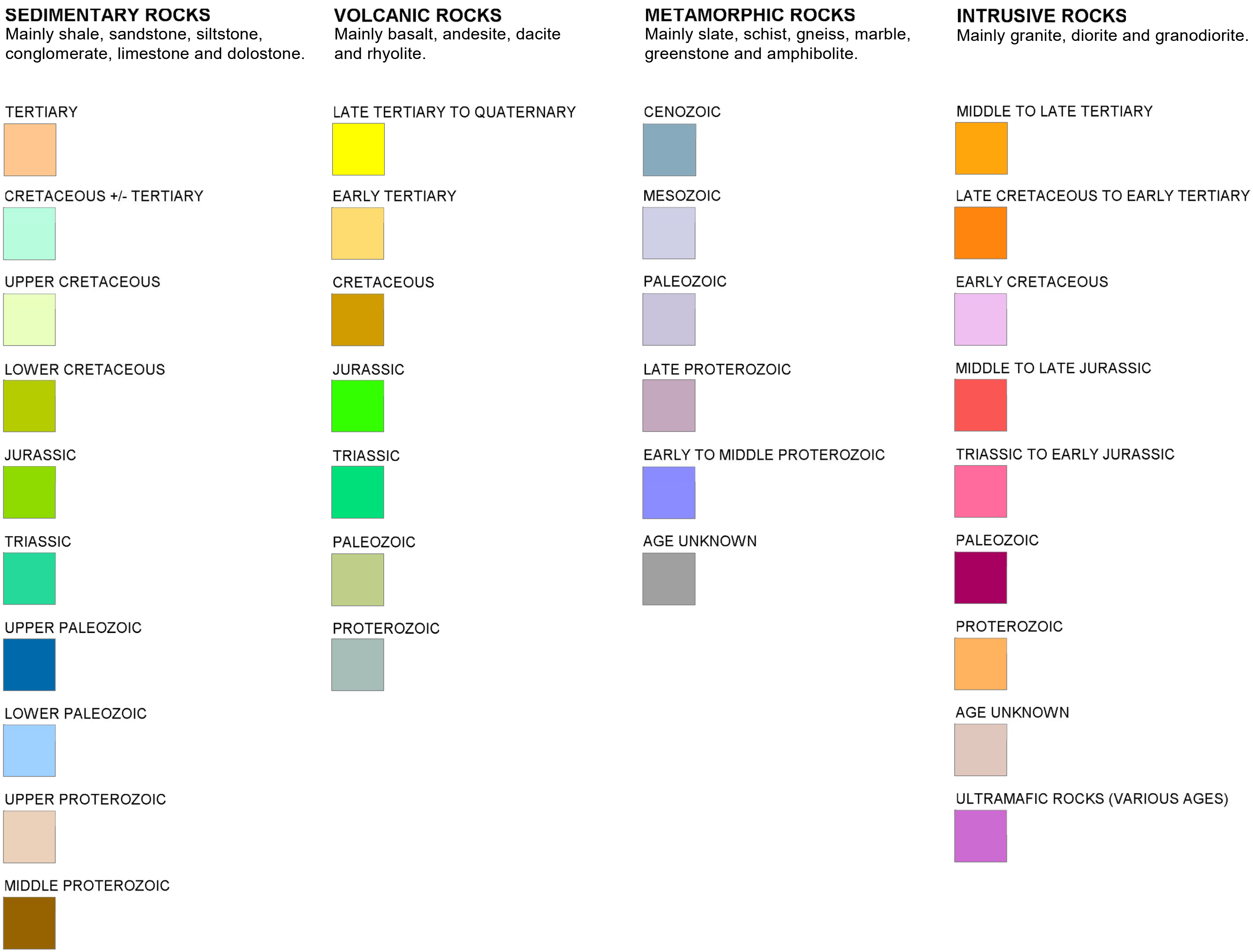

Figure 7.2: Geological Legend for Regional Geology - simplified units. *Modified from BCGS 1:1.5M scale digital geology.*

7.1.1 Regional Mineral Occurrences

The Mount Milligan Copper-Gold Mine is operated by Centerra Gold Inc. and is located approximately 10 kilometres to the northeast of the Wildcat Property. Production of copper-gold concentrate commenced in September 2013, followed by the first truckload of concentrate to Mackenzie on September 24, 2013. Accumulated copper-gold concentrate is shipped via rail to the port of Vancouver. The Mt. Milligan Mine is a conventional truck and shovel open-pit mine designed to process 60,000 tonnes per day of copper-gold bearing ore. The recently revised planned mine life is 9 years with a Proven and Probable Reserve of 191.0 million tonnes @ 0.23% copper and 0.39 g/t gold (Fitzgerald et al., 2020).

The Mt. Milligan deposits are centered on two principal intrusive bodies, the MBX and Southern Star stocks. Within the stocks, monzonite varies texturally and compositionally.

Late syn-mineral plagioclase hornblende porphyritic monzonite dykes are common throughout the Southern Star stock. Hydrothermal breccia occurs extensively throughout the Southern Star stock, and less commonly in adjacent volcanic rocks and along the margins of the MBX stock. It is characterized by potassium feldspar veinlets and flooding that vary in amount and size.

Important east-northeasterly trending cross-faults and northwesterly trending, steeply easterly dipping faults separate the MBX stock from the Southern Star stock.

In the Mt. Milligan area, the Quesnel Terrane is characterized by widespread Late Triassic to Early Jurassic arc rocks comprising (Herbert et al., 2007):

- Volcanic rocks: mainly volcaniclastics, with subordinate coherent volcanics of basaltic to dacitic compositions. Augite-porphyry is particularly characteristic of Quesnellia, and forms the eastern facies of alkaline to sub-alkaline augite-phyric basaltic andesite;
- Coeval and partly comagmatic plutons ranging from calcalkaline (in the west) to alkaline (in the east); and
- Sedimentary rocks including shale, limestone, and epiclastic deposits.

The Witch Lake Succession hosts the Mt. Milligan deposit, which is characterized by augite-phyric pyroclastic and coherent basaltic andesites, with subordinate epiclastic beds. The Witch Lake Succession is intruded by coeval Takla Group and post-Takla Group intrusions. Coeval intrusions comprise most of the Mt. Milligan intrusive complex, which consists dominantly of monzonitic rocks with minor dioritic/monzodioritic and gabbroic/monzogabbroic rocks.

Table 7.1: Mt. Milligan Reserve & Resource Information

Reserves **(Effective Date December 31, 2019)**

Category	Tons (000)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Contained Cu lb (Million)	Contained Au oz (000)
Proven	114,753	0.23	0.41	571	1,525
Probable	76,275	0.23	0.36	389	882
Total	191,028	0.23	0.39	2,407	2,407

Resources [1]**(Effective Date December 31, 2019)**

Category	Tons (000)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Contained Cu lb (Million)	Contained Au oz (000)
Measured (M)	50,582	0.16	0.44	182	713
Indicated (I)	74,788	0.20	0.29	336	695
Total M+I	125,370	0.19	0.35	517	1,408
Inferred	3,736	0.12	0.46	10	55

[1] *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

Source: From 43-101 Technical Report dated March 26, 2020 (Fitzgerald et al., 2020).

Note: Resources calculated using 0.2% CuEq. cut-off

The Kwanika Copper-Gold Deposit is located approximately 80 kilometers to the northwest of the Wildcat Property and is owned and operated by Serengeti Resources Inc. ("Serengeti"). Discovered in 2006, the Kwanika deposit consists of two closely spaced deposits (Kwanika Central Zone & Kwanika South Zone) containing Indicated Resources of 0.94 billion pounds of copper and 1.42 million ounces of gold at a Cut-off of 0.2% CuEq at the Kwanika Central Zone (Serengeti Resources Inc., 2016).

Copper-gold mineralization in the "Central Zone" consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite in and around a potassically altered monzonite stock intruding andesitic rocks of the Takla Volcanic Group. Where strongly mineralized, the unit commonly displays quartz stockwork and hydrothermal brecciation. Copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mineralization in the "South Zone" consists primarily of chalcopyrite and molybdenite with trace amounts of chalcocite, bornite and enargite and is associated with potassically altered alkalic to intermediate composition intrusive rocks (Serengeti Resources Inc., 2016).

In April of 2016, Serengeti announced that it had signed a deal with Daewoo Minerals Canada Corp. ("DMC"), a 100% owned Canadian subsidiary of Posco Deawoo Corp, whereby Posco Deawoo has the right to earn up to a 35% interest in Serengeti's Kwanika copper-gold project by providing funding of $ 8.2 million.

The BP Chuchi Deposit or Chuchi Lake Deposit is located roughly 25 km to the west-northwest of the Wildcat Property, and is currently owned by Centerra Gold Inc. The BP Chuchi deposit is considered a small, copper-gold alkalic porphyry deposit. Copper-gold mineralization is associated with locally pervasive potassic and propylitic alteration and abundant secondary magnetite and is centered about a cluster of plagioclase porphyry stocks, dikes and sills which intrude a sedimentary unit of the Lower Jurassic Chuchi Lake succession. This sedimentary unit consists of well-bedded sandstones, siltstones and tuffs that grade downwards into massive coarse lapilli tuffs and agglomerates. The best grades fall within a northeast-trending zone that crosses the monzonite stock. A rough estimate (non 43-101 compliant) of the geological resource is 50 million tonnes with grades between 0.21% and 0.40% copper and 0.21 g/t and 0.44 g/t gold (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996).

7.2 Local and Property Geology

There has been no systematic geological mapping of the Wildcat property other than the 1:50,000 scale regional mapping by (Nelson et al., 1992).

The Wildcat Property has very sparse outcrop with much of the Property covered by till and glaciofluvial gravels (1 to >10 m thick). Reconnaissance prospecting has been conducted by (Day, 1996) and prospecting and geological mapping in the central region by R. Wells (Wells, 2005) and D. Duba (Lustig and Duba, 2008). Recent clear-cut logging activity has opened up new road-cuts and exposed more bedrock in some parts of the Wildcat Property.

Based on the regional geological understanding, lithologies encountered in drilling and lithologies identified in limited outcrop exposures, a property geology map has been constructed as shown in Figure 7.3. The Wildcat Property is primarily underlain by variably altered, augite porphyritic, intermediate to mafic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks and monzonite to diorite intrusives correlated with the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Takla Group (Nelson et al., 1992). Fine clastic sediments typically consisting of siltstone and lesser mudstone, underlie the northern and northwestern portions of the property.

Historical diamond drilling has encountered the following Takla Group lithologies; augite-phyric andesite to medium grained gabbro (ANDS), augite-phyric andesite tuff to crystal lithic tuff (ANTF), plagioclase monzonite porphyry (MZPP), hornblende (biotite) ± plagioclase monzonite/diorite porphyry (HMZP) and xenolithic monzonite/diorite porphyry (XNMZ) (Lustig and Duba, 2008).

Augite-phyric andesite to medium grained gabbro (ANDS): The rock is medium to dark green and less commonly pistachio green and dark grey-black with mottled alteration patches (chlorite-epidote), massive, fine grained andesite to intrusive-like medium grained gabbro, the latter probably representing deeper levels of a volcanic pile. Andesite is typically porphyritic consisting of subhedral to euhedral augite, 1-3 mm on average, locally to 5 mm, (<5% to 20%) and locally hornblende laths, <2mm, (0% to 50%), often euhedral and variably chloritized and epidotized, and pale grey subhedral plagioclase, 1-2 mm, on average (0% to 40%) set in an aphanitic to fine grained variably propylitized mafic groundmass. Fragment-supported volcanic breccia zones are rare. These consist of <1 cm to >5 cm subangular andesite fragments in a matrix of similar composition, andesite to fine-medium grained gabbro.

Augite-phyric andesite tuff to crystal tuff (ANTF): This lithological unit is only recognized in drill core (WC07-1 and WC07-3) and appears to be subordinate to coherent andesite/gabbro. It istypically dark grey to grey-green, well bedded (foliated), altered, fine grained and contains euhedral/subhedral augite crystals, 1-3 mm (up to 25%), in a fine to medium grained, variably propylitized mafic matrix.

All volcanic rocks are weakly to locally strongly magnetic with magnetite contents up to 5% to 12% as coarse blebs, disseminations and lesser, fine grained fracture fillings that have associated ± calcite-epidote-pyrite-chalcopyrite. Pyrite is commonly present as fine disseminations, blebs and narrow veinlets, trace to 2%, averaging 1%.

Alteration is moderate to strong, imparting a patchy and mottled texture to the rock. It is dominated by pervasive and lesser fracture-controlled propylitization occurring as replacement of augite phenocrysts and mafic groundmass by chlorite-actinolite>epidote-carbonate (calcite ± albite(?) ± pyrite). Potassic alteration is generally very weak and when present, it is in form of fine grained biotite after augite phenocrysts and mafic matrix components. Silicification is also weak, occurring mostly as discrete, narrow, <0.5-1 cm wide, quartz ± calcite ± pyrite veinlets.

Andesite to gabbro and andesite tuff are occasionally intruded by narrow, <5 m wide, plagioclase-phyric monzonite to diorite dikes. These are light to medium grey and grey-green and commonly coarse grained, crowded porphyries consisting of euhedral, 1-5 mm on average, plagioclase phenocrysts (up to 40%). The

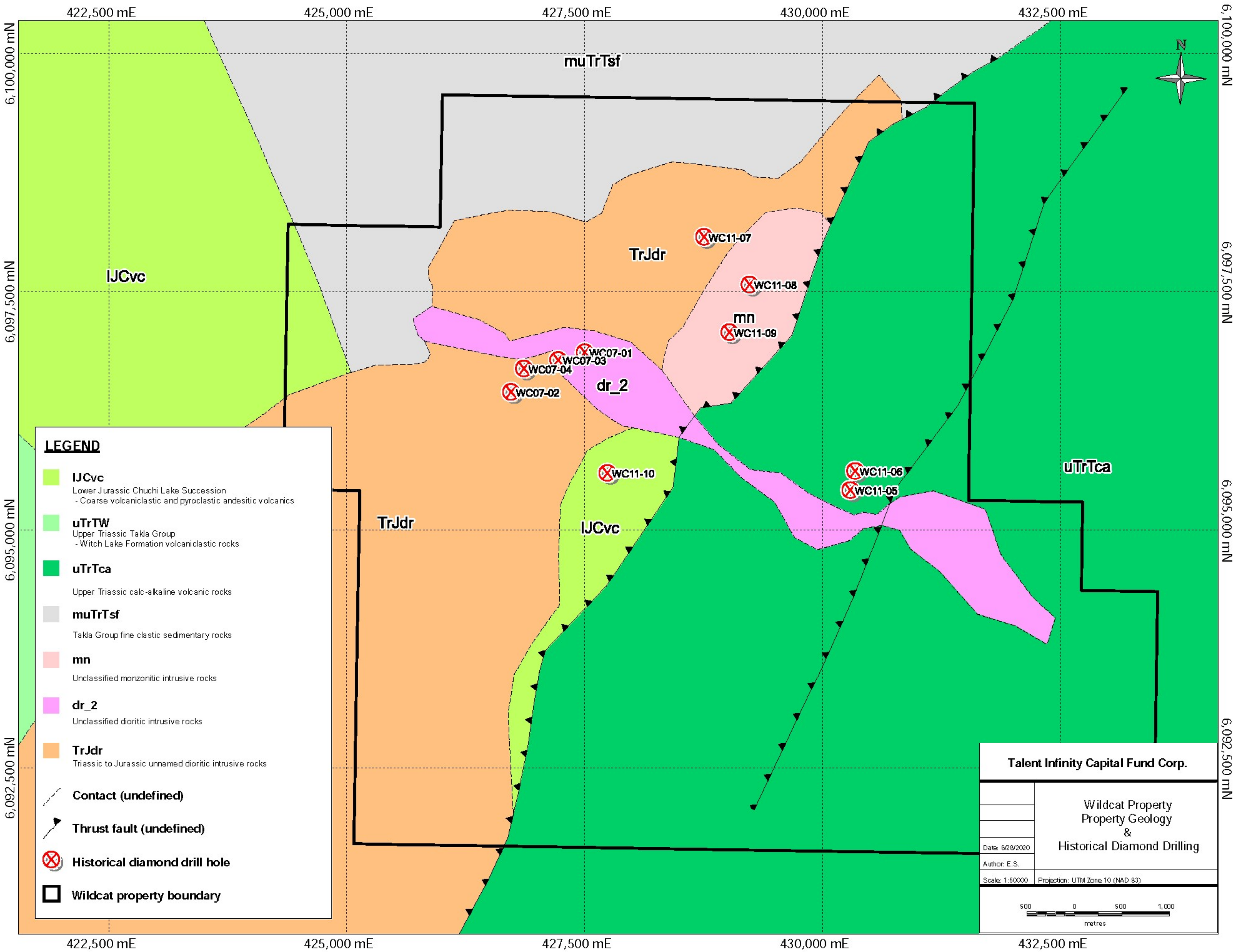

Figure 7.3: Property Geology

groundmass is aphanitic to fine-grained matrix and consists dominantly of quartz, K-feldspar>plagioclase and subordinate hornblende, epidote, calcite and accessory pyrite disseminations and veinlets, and occasionally magnetite.

Plagioclase monzonite porphyry (MZPP): The western part of the Property is underlain by small stocks of plagioclase monzonite porphyry (Figure 7.3), the most widespread intrusive rock observed both in outcrop and drill core (WC07-02 and -04). The porphyry is leucocratic, white to light grey, also light green to medium pink, massive to foliated, crowded (up to 50%), megacrystic plagioclase monzonite porphyry featuring euhedral, 2-5 mm, on average, rarely 10-15 mm, plagioclase phenocrysts in an aphanitic to fine grained groundmass of K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz, minor hornblende and secondary chlorite, biotite, epidote and calcite. Another minor, finer grained phenocryst phase is hornblende (altered to biotite and/or chlorite), 1-3 mm (3% to 5%).

Hornblende ± plagioclase monzonite/diorite porphyry (HMZP): Megacrystic monzonite is intruded by numerous, narrow, (1 to 10 m wide), fine to lesser medium grained, pale beige to medium grey and purple-brown, variably porphyritic hornblende ± plagioclase monzonite to diorite dikes. These contain phenocrysts of dark brown euhedral hornblende (1-5mm, <5-25%,) >wispy biotite and remnant, pale grey subhedral/euhedral plagioclase (1-3 mm, 0 to 35%). Augite phenocrysts (1-3 mm) are extremely rare, <1- 2%. Groundmass is aphanitic to fine grained consisting of a mixture of K-feldspar, plagioclase, quartz and lesser mafic minerals (biotite>chlorite, epidote).

Xenolithic monzonite/diorite porphyry (XNMZ): This lithotype occurs as rare, narrow (<5 m) dikes compositionally similar to plagioclase-hornblende monzonite/diorite. It is composed of <10% poorly sorted, <0.5 cm to >3 cm angular to partially assimilated andesite fragments set in a fine to medium grained plagioclase-hornblende phyric monzonite to diorite groundmass.

Intrusive rocks are generally weakly to lesser moderately potassically altered with weak overprinting propylitization. Potassic alteration is in the form of fine-grained biotite replacement of mafic phenocrysts (minor plagioclase?) and matrix. Propylitization is typically weak and intermittent comprising of chlorite-carbonate (calcite)-epidote-albite(?)-pyrite assemblage and is found predominantly as fracture-controlled replacement. Silicification is weak and occurs as narrow (<0.5 to 1 cm) veinlets of quartz ± calcite ± pyrite and as rare, pervasive silicification.

Pyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations, blebs and lesser fracture filling (<0.1 to 2.5%, averaging 1.5%). Associated with pyrite is disseminated and blebby pyrrhotite (trace to 0.5%). Sporadic and limited chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as disseminations, blebs and locally as pyrite-chalcopyrite vein fill, all of which are generally associated with propylitic alteration assemblages.

Several fault-lineaments are apparent on the Wildcat Property. These are interpreted structures trending northwest (monzonite porphyry-volcanic contact) and northeast (Rainbow Creek) with unknown dips. The drill logs indicate a rare brittle deformation along intrusive contacts.

7.2.1 Property Mineralization & Alteration

In part due to the till covered nature of the Property, mineralization encountered to date on the Property is limited to copper mineralization encountered in historical drilling. The most significant copper ± gold ± silver mineralization was encountered during the 2011 Cayden Resources drilling campaign. Significant intervals from this program include:

- DDH # WC11-07, 213.8 m to 214.52 m (0.72 m) @ 1.34% Cu, 0.626 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag;
- DDH # WC11-08, 155.45 to 181.60 m (26.15 m) @ 0.14% Cu, 0.034 g/t Au, 0.74 g/t Ag;

- *incl.* 170.95 m to 181.60 m (10.65 m) @ 0.21% Cu, 0.062 g/t Au, 1.1 g/t Ag.

The aforementioned mineralized intercept from WC11-07 was associated with a roughly 0.5 cm quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite shear hosted vein with strong epidote selvages, in what is otherwise propylitically altered diorite. The mineralized interval from WC11-08 consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite blebs and disseminations in a propylitically altered diorite, with sporadic quartz-calcite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite veins and localized strong chlorite alteration. The interval from WC11-08 includes a moderate to strongly sheared and chlorite altered mafic dike than contains significant pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite.

8 Deposit Types

8.1 Porphyry Copper-Gold Deposits

Porphyry deposits are large, low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions (Sinclair, 2007). Their formation is related to magma emplacement at relatively high levels in the crust, where the circulation of hydrothermal fluids facilitates scavenging, mobilizing and deposition of metals.

Porphyry copper systems are defined as large volumes of hydrothermally altered rock centered on porphyry copper stocks that may also contain skarn, carbonate-replacement, sediment-hosted, and high and intermediate-sulphidation epithermal base and precious metal mineralization (Sillitoe, 2010).

The metal content of this class of deposits is diverse, but within the scope of this report can be narrowed down to those grouped as Copper ± Molybdenum ± Gold (Cu ± Mo ± Au).

8.1.1 Importance

Porphyry copper deposits account for approximately two-thirds of global copper production and more than 95% of world molybdenum production. Porphyry deposits are also major sources of gold, silver, and tin; significant byproducts include Re, W, Pd, Pt, Te and Se.

8.1.2 Geographic Distribution

Porphyry deposits occur throughout the world in a series of extensive, relatively narrow, linear metallogenic provinces. They are predominantly associated with Mesozoic to Cenozoic orogenic belts in western North and South America, around the western margin of the Pacific Basin, and in the Tethyan orogenic belt in eastern Europe and southern Asia. However, major deposits also occur within Paleozoic orogens in Central Asia and eastern North America and, to a lesser extent, within Precambrian terranes (Sinclair, 2007).

8.1.3 Geographic Distribution within British Columbia

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Cu-Au and Cu-Mo porphyry deposits of the Stikine and Quesnel terranes are collectively the most important group of deposits in British Columbia (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). They include such long-time producers as Highland Valley, Gibraltar, Copper Mountain, Brenda, and Afton; newer mine projects such as Mt. Milligan, Red Chris, and Brucejack; while Schaft Creek, and Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell (KSM) are moving towards production. Host intrusions range from 210 Ma (Galore, Highland Valley) to 183 Ma

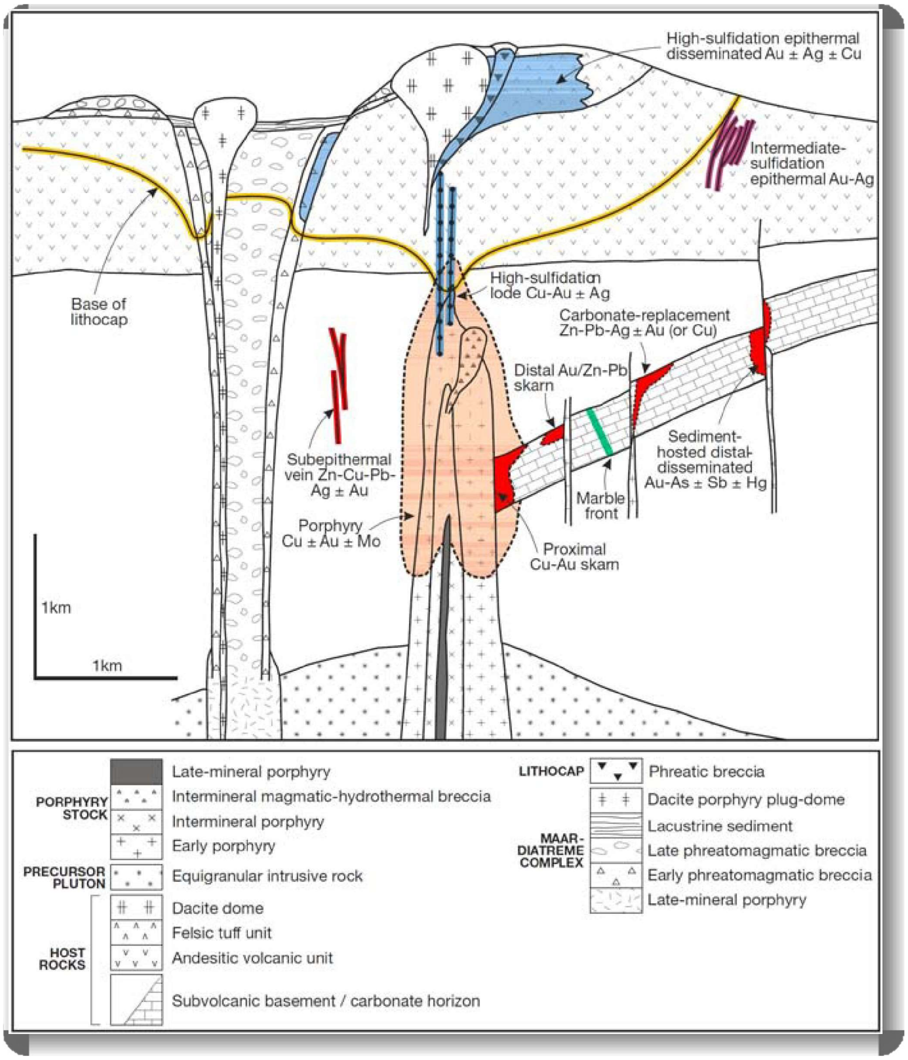

Figure 8.1: Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system (Sillitoe, 2010).

(Mt. Milligan). The abundance of porphyry and other deposits marks Stikinia and Quesnelia as remarkably rich metallotects, comparable to the modern arc setting of Papua New Guinea.

8.1.4 Grade and Tonnage

Porphyry deposits are large and range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes. In typical porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits, grades range from 0.2 to 1.0% Cu, <0.01 to 0.05% Mo, and 0.0 to 1.0 g/t Au. Some porphyry deposits exhibit exceptional size along with grade such as the Grasberg deposit in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report).

8.1.5 Tectonic Setting

Porphyry Cu systems are generated mainly in magmatic arc environments subjected to broadly contractional settings, marked by crustal thickening, surface uplift and rapid exhumation (Sillitoe, 2010). Porphyry Cu deposits are typically located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments in subduction-related, continental and island-arc settings.

Fault and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formational sites and geometries of porphyry Cu systems and their constituent parts. Some investigators emphasize the importance of intersections between continental-scale transverse fault zones and arc-parallel structures for porphyry Cu formation (Richards et al., 2001).

8.1.6 Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits occur in close association with porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions. There is a close temporal relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization. Commonly located in volcanic or sub-volcanic environments, host rocks typically include volcanics, intrusives (which may or may not be coeval with country rock) and volcano-sedimentary, epiclastic and pyroclastic rocks.

The composition of intrusions associated with porphyry deposits varies widely and appears to exert a fundamental control on the metal content of the deposits. Intrusive rocks associated with porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry Au deposits tend to be low-silica, relatively mafic and primitive in composition, ranging from calc-alkaline dioritic and granodioritic plutons to alkalic monzonitic rocks. Porphyry Cu and Cu-Mo deposits are associated with intermediate to felsic, calc-alkaline intrusive rocks ranging from granodiorite to granite in composition (Richards, 1990).

8.1.7 Alteration

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive and typically zoned on a deposit scale as well as around individual veins and fractures. Alteration zones on a deposit scale commonly consist of an inner potassic ± sodic core characterized by K-feldspar and/or biotite (± amphibole ± magnetite ± anhydrite), and an outer, more extensive zone of propylitic alteration that consists of quartz, chlorite, epidote, calcite and, locally, albite associated with pyrite. Zones of phyllic (quartz + sericite + pyrite) and argillic alteration (quartz + illite + pyrite ± kaolinite ± montmorillonite ± calcite) may be part of the zonal pattern between the potassic and propylitic zones, or can be irregular or tabular, younger zones superimposed on older alteration and sulphide assemblages (Moyle et al., 1990).

Alteration mineralogy is controlled in part by the composition of the host rocks, and by the composition of the mineralizing system. In mafic host rocks with significant iron and magnesium, biotite is the dominant alteration mineral in the potassic alteration zone, whereas K-feldspar dominates in more felsic rocks (Sinclair, 2007). In more oxidized environments, minerals such as pyrite, magnetite (± hematite), and anhydrite are common, whereas pyrrhotite is present in more reduced environments (Rowins, 2000).

8.1.8 Structure and Mineralization Styles

As mentioned above, faults and fault intersections are invariably involved in determining the formation and geometry of porphyry Cu systems. At the scale of ore deposits, associated structures can result in a variety of mineralization styles, including veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, “crackled zones”, and breccia pipes. Orientations of mineralized structures can be related to local stress environments around the tops of plutons or can reflect regional stress conditions.

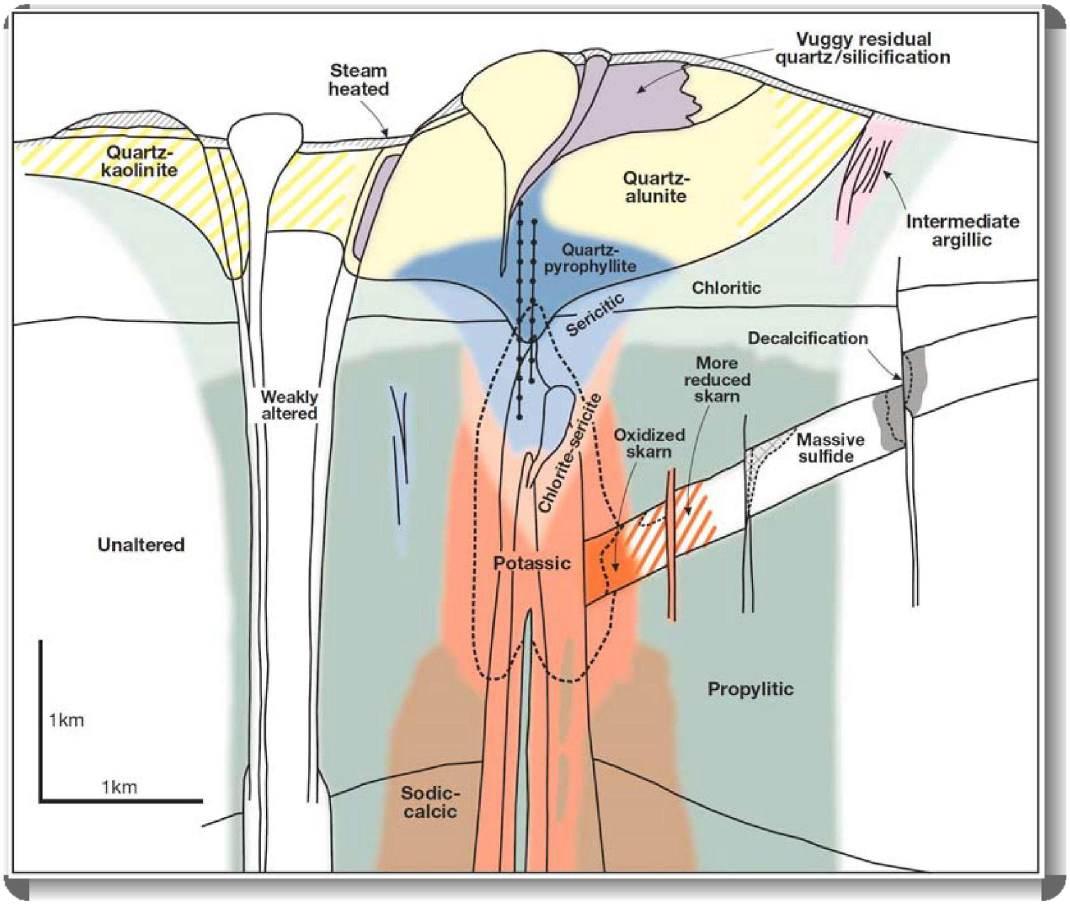

Figure 8.2: Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for telescoped porphyry Cu systems (Sillitoe, 2010).

8.1.9 Mineralogy

The mineralogy of porphyry deposits is highly varied, although pyrite is typically the dominant sulphide mineral in porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Principal ore minerals are chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other Cu sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite, and electrum; associated minerals include pyrite, magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

8.1.10 Morphology and Architecture

The overall geometry of individual porphyry deposits is highly varied and includes irregular, ovoid, pipe-like or cylindrical shapes, which may or may not be “hollow”. Ore bodies are zoned, with often barren cores and crudely concentric metal zones, and may occur separately or overprint one another, vertically and laterally. Complex, irregular ore and alteration patterns arise from overprinting episodes of zoned mineralization and alteration of different ages.

8.1.11 Genetic Model

Porphyry Cu systems typically span the upper 4 km or so of the crust, with their centrally located stocks being connected downward to parental magma chambers at depths of perhaps 5 to 15 km. The water-rich parental magma chambers are the source of the heat and hydrothermal fluids throughout the development of the system. Large, poly-phase hydrothermal systems developed within, and above genetically related intrusions are formed and are often long-lived (≈5m.y.).

Convection of hydrothermal fluids throughout the country rock and intruding stocks results in a focusing of metals along conduits and within permeability networks where hydro-fracturing has taken place. Effective scavenging of metals is facilitated by “organized” hydrothermal systems in a state of convection, while efficient metal deposition is enhanced by pore-fluid over-pressurization resulting in catastrophic failure and rapid remobilization and de-pressurization of metalliferous hydrothermal fluids.

8.1.12 Porphyry Copper Subtypes

8.1.12.1 Alkalic Copper-Gold Porphyry Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits are known in only a few mineral provinces worldwide, with British Columbia being the type area for such deposits (Chamberlain et al., 2006). Relatively unique, alkalic porphyry deposits are an especially Au-rich variety of porphyry deposits that still maintain good copper grades. Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits differ from Cu or Cu-Mo dominant porphyry deposits in the following ways:

Tonnage and Grade

Tonnages of alkalic porphyry deposits are generally less than their Cu ± Mo counterparts, while grades can be significantly higher, especially Au tenors. The Grasberg deposit, in Indonesia, with a resource greater than 2.5 billion tonnes grading 1.1% Cu and 1.04 g.t Au (Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold Inc., Annual Report 2000), indicates that this deposit type can contain major Au as well as Cu resources. Mineralization related to alkaline magmatism in arc terranes includes a disproportionately large share of the world’s giant gold deposits when the small volume of alkaline relative to calc-alkaline rocks is taken into account (Sillitoe, 2002).

Alteration

Alkalic porphyry deposits have smaller and more cryptic alteration footprints (Figure 8.3). On the deposit scale, phyllic alteration is typically restricted to fault zones that penetrate late in the hydrothermal system. Furthermore, alkalic deposits lack advanced argillic alteration in most cases (Chamberlain et al., 2006).

Tectonic and Geological Setting

Porphyry deposits associated with alkaline intrusions typically form in an island-arc setting, possibly during periods of extension. Geological compositions vary between silica-saturated (diorite and monzonite) or silica-undersaturated (pyroxenite and syenite) complexes (Chamberlain et al., 2006). The volcano-plutonic suites are generally considered more primitive and less felsic than those associated with Cu ± Mo porphyry deposits.

Architecture

Alkalic systems often consist of numerous discrete bodies that can exhibit complex and variable geometries, from high-level breccia-hosted bodies (Mt. Polley) to deeper level intrusive-centered sulphide accumulations (Mt. Milligan or Lorraine). Orebody geometries commonly mimic associated pipe-like intrusions (Deyell and Tosdal, 2004).

8.1.13 Telescoped Intrusion Centered Ore Deposits

Telescoping is the process of juxtaposing or overprinting early, deep mineralization, commonly of the porphyry type, and late, shallow, generally epithermal styles of precious- and base-metal mineralization. Tele- scoping is attributed to synhydrothermal degradation of volcanic paleosurfaces, as a result of either rapid erosion under pluvial conditions or sector (and, less probably, caldera) collapse of the volcanic edifices. Paleosurfaces may be lowered easily by 1 km during the ~ 1 m.y. total life spans of hydrothermal systems, leading to the vertical compression of any contained ore deposits by at least 1 km.

Sector collapse may be triggered by volcanic tumescence (Sillitoe, 1994) due to synmineralization intrusion, and thus, may be facilitated by hydrothermal weakening of volcanic edifices. Sector collapse causes extensive ingress of meteoric and/or ocean water to the magmatic environment and a decrease in confining pressure. The latter may induce hydrothermal brecciation, boiling and possible epithermal gold precipitation, and even accelerated efflux of magmatic fluids.

Telescoped systems (Figures 8.1 & 8.2) are believed to possess greater potential for the existence of both porphyry-type deposits at shallower than normal depths and giant ore deposits (Sillitoe, 1994).

8.1.14 Exploration Models

8.1.14.1 Geophysical Targeting Several geophysical techniques can be effectively utilized while exploring for porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits. Most notably, magnetic, electromagnetic and Induced Polarization surveys are considered highly effective tools for detection of characteristic anomalies.

At a regional scale, airborne magnetic surveys are useful for mapping out the geological framework and for identifying magmatic arcs and their constituent elements. At a local scale, both airborne and ground magnetic surveys can be effective at targeting intrusions and associated mineral deposits. Primary magnetite typically forms as an accessory mineral within intrusive bodies, and secondary magnetite may result from hydrothermal alteration and/or hornfelsing. In should be noted, however, that some deposits are characterized by magnetic lows due to the destruction of magnetite in phyllic alteration zones (Sinclair, 2007).

Electromagnetic airborne and ground surveys can be effective at delineating resistive, porphyritic intrusions as well as associated alteration haloes. In the search for porphyry deposits, large circular or ovate resistivity highs are considered to be sources of potential interest (Lane, 2007, AR#29339). A circular-like high resistivity anomaly directly coincides with the Mt. Milligan porphyry and might therefore reflect the potassic alteration halo (Devine, 2012; Geotech Ltd., 2009).

At a local scale, ground Induced Polarization surveys have proved to be the most effective at detecting metalliferous bodies. At Copper Mountain, this technique was responsible for the discovery or extension of several new zones, with resulting chargeability anomalies having a shape that generally corresponds with the known shape of the ore bodies (Stanley et al., 1995).

Chile is host to some of the world's most spectacular porphyry copper deposits. The aeromagnetic signature of porphyry copper systems in northern Chile was investigated by Behn et al., 2001. The authors proposed that transverse magnetic anomalies (lows) were responses to the loci of emplacement of intrusive bodies, and that all known porphyry copper deposits in northern Chile are spatially related to these transverse magnetic anomalies.

8.1.14.2 Geological Targeting Volcanic arc complexes are high priority exploration targets for in- trusion related ore deposits. In British Columbia, the Stikine Terrane and the Quesnel Terrane represent Triassic-Jurassic volcanic arc complexes that were emplaced during the Jurassic and collectively represent

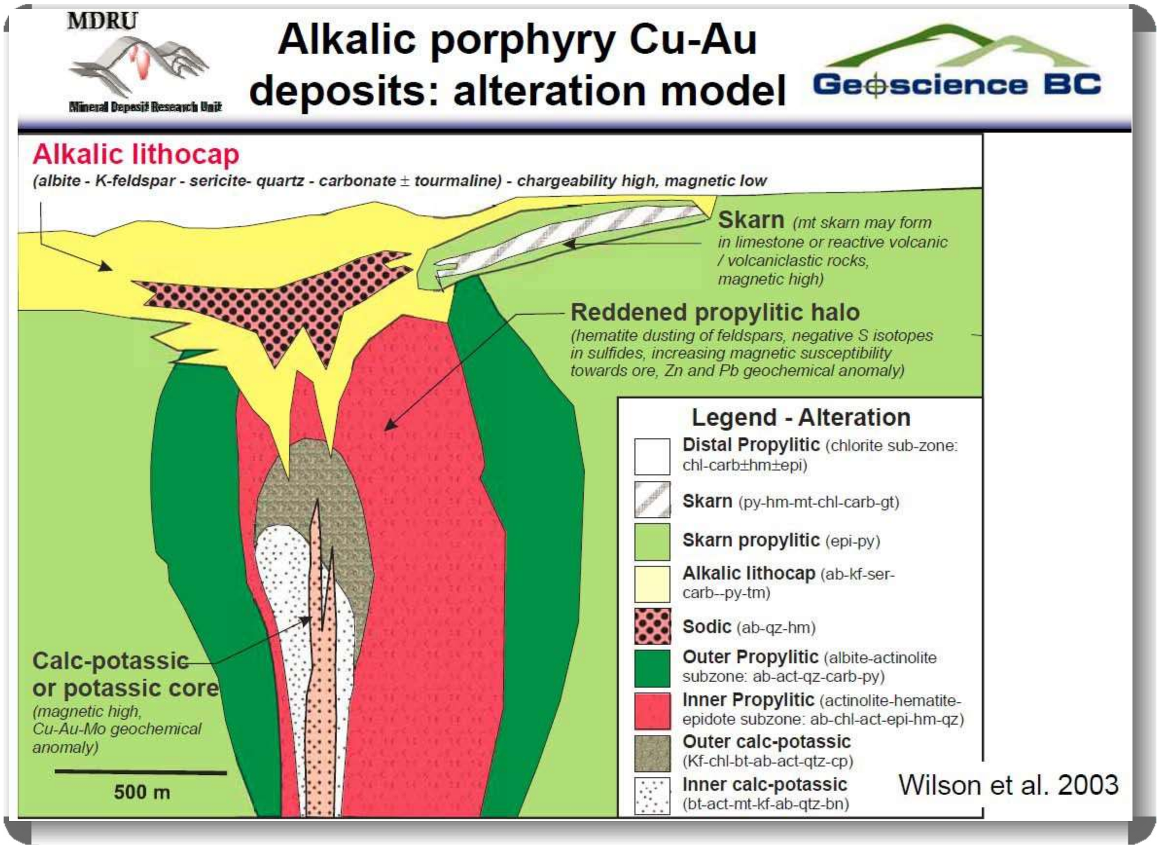

Figure 8.3: Generalized alteration and mineralization zoning associated with alkalic systems in British Columbia.

the foundation for further geological targeting. Within these terranes, unconformities and contact faults represent prospective locations for the development of mineralization. Due to the size of porphyry Cu deposits their associated larger alteration haloes, alteration zonation patterns over 10's to 1,000's of metres provide an indication of potential deposit proximity within which exploration effort can be vectored towards areas of highest potential.

The presence of glacial cover in across large portions of BC make direct observation of alteration patterns in outcrop challenging. In these areas, local scale geological mapping is of limited effectiveness. At regional scales, however, regional mapping can be useful at narrowing in on prospective terranes and their constituent lithologies, and inferences can be made when used in conjunction with geophysical data.

8.1.14.3 Geochemical Targeting Regional silt sampling programs have been successful in narrowing in on prospective areas for porphyry associated mineralization, although the data is often too coarse for targeting at a local scale. Areas with glacial cover will not be conducive to silt sampling as water courses may not be cutting through and re-mobilizing any of the underlying rock.

At a local scale, soil geochemistry can be utilized as a means of direct detection of metalliferous bodies, though its effectiveness is invariably related to presence and thickness of cover and/or soils. New techniques in sampling and analysis have allowed for detection of buried deposits. By lowering thresholds with partial extractions of selectively sampled soil components, soil geochemistry can be effective in detecting porphyry Cu mineralization through transported glacial overburden of up to 100's of meters (Heberlein et al., 2010).

Traditional soil sampling (B-Horizon) performed over the Mt. Milligan deposits outlined numerous copper and gold anomalies within the area encompassing the vast majority of the deposits. However, extensive cover partially masked and dispersed the bedrock geochemical response, while geochemical values of colluvium samples were much higher (Sketchley et al., 1995).

9 Exploration

9.1 PEMC - 2017

Recent previous exploration on the Wildcat Property was conducted by PEMC. Following the signing of an option agreement whereby PEMC had the right to earn a 100% interest in the Wildcat Property, PEMC completed an IP survey consisting of four lines totaling 15.2 line-km in April of 2017. This survey was successful in identifying a large area of anomalous chargeability in the northern portion of the property. This was followed up with an additional IP survey in May of 2017 consisting of three 4.2 km lines, to further delineate the zone of anomalous chargeability. Results from these surveys, which totaled 27.8 line-km, are presented in Figures 9.1 and 9.2.

The large, heterogeneous IP chargeability anomaly suggested the presence of sulphides and/or the presence of clay rich or graphitic horizons in the area. The coincidence of high resistivity values with large portions of high chargeability suggest that the IP response is not likely, at least not entirely, resultant from clay or graphite rich lithologies. In addition, the fact that there was no direct correlation between the chargeability high values and magnetic high values, suggested the IP chargeability response is not likely, at least not entirely, resultant from high disseminated magnetite concentrations from within the underlying rock. The area of anomalous chargeability, coincident with variable magnetic and resistivity responses, suggests the presence of a hydrothermal sulphide-bearing system at depth.

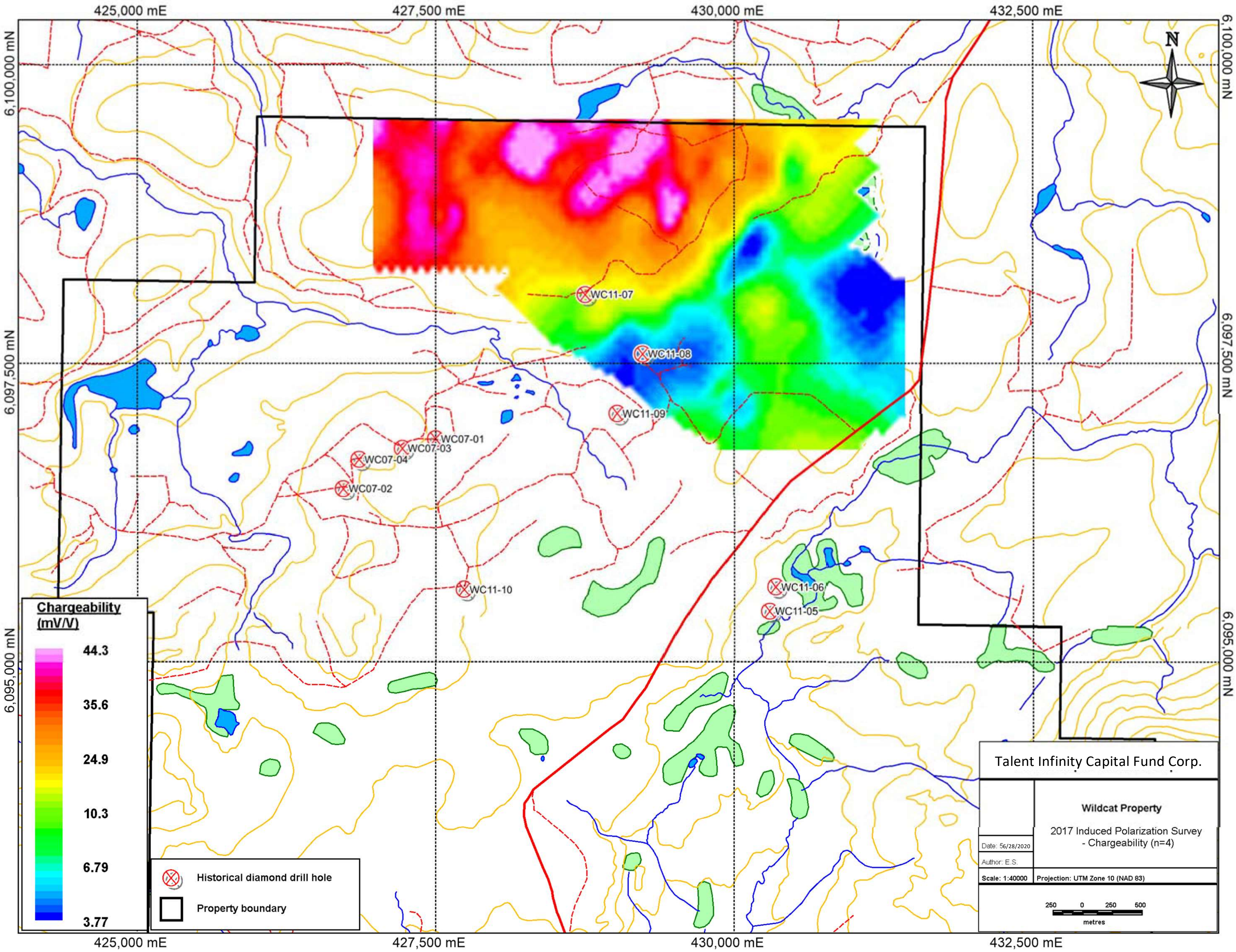

Figure 9.1: 2017 IP Chargeability

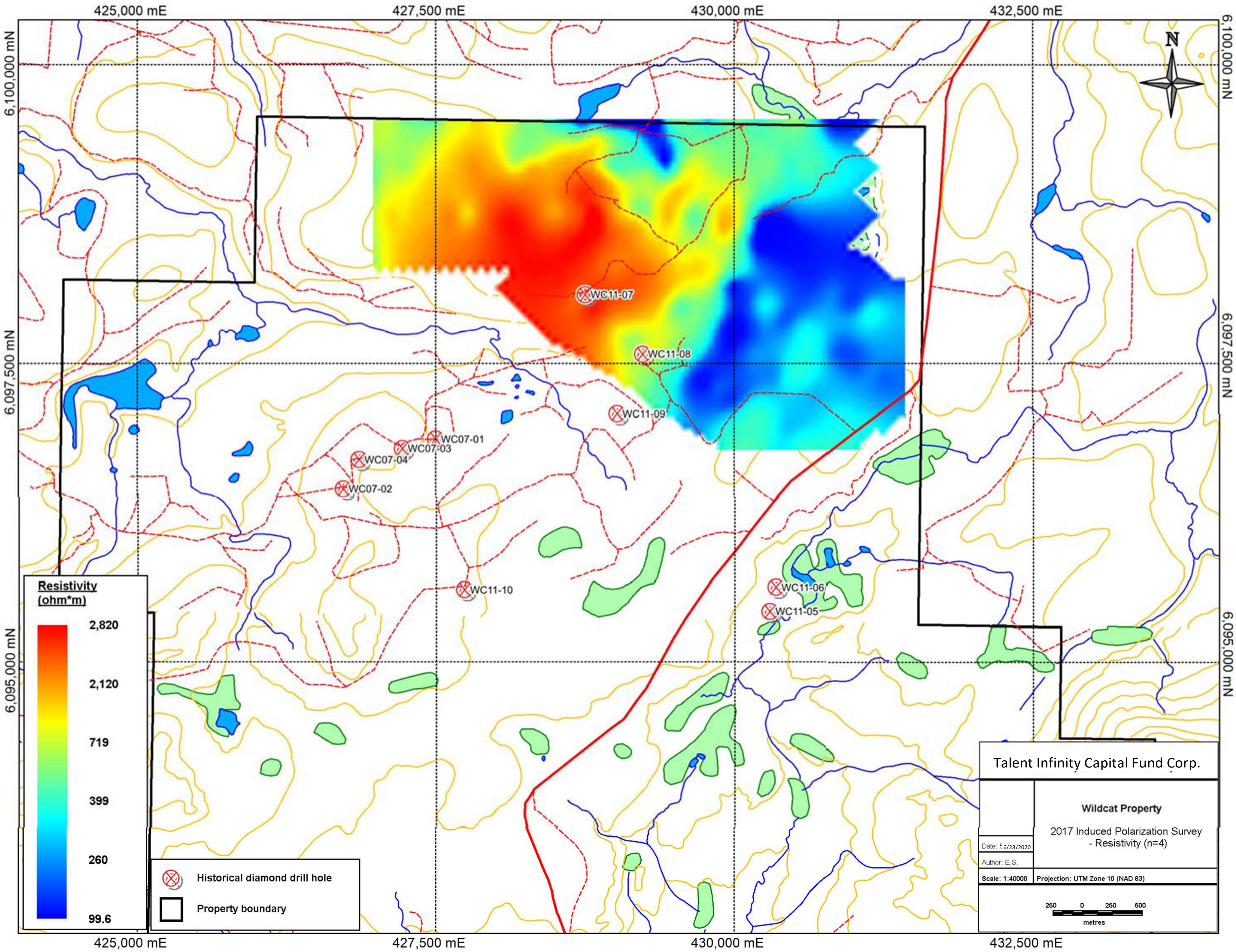

Figure 9.2: 2017 IP Resistivity

9.2 Talent Infinity - 2021

Most recently exploration on the Wildcat Property was commenced in May and completed in July 2021. Talent Infinity completed a drone or UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle)-borne low-level magnetometer survey over a southwest extension of a magnetic lobe first revealed in the magnetic data from a property wide 2010 helicopter-borne ZTEM geophysical survey. The company has also collected - for later analysis - soil samples for Mobile Metal Ion determinations (Figure 9.3).

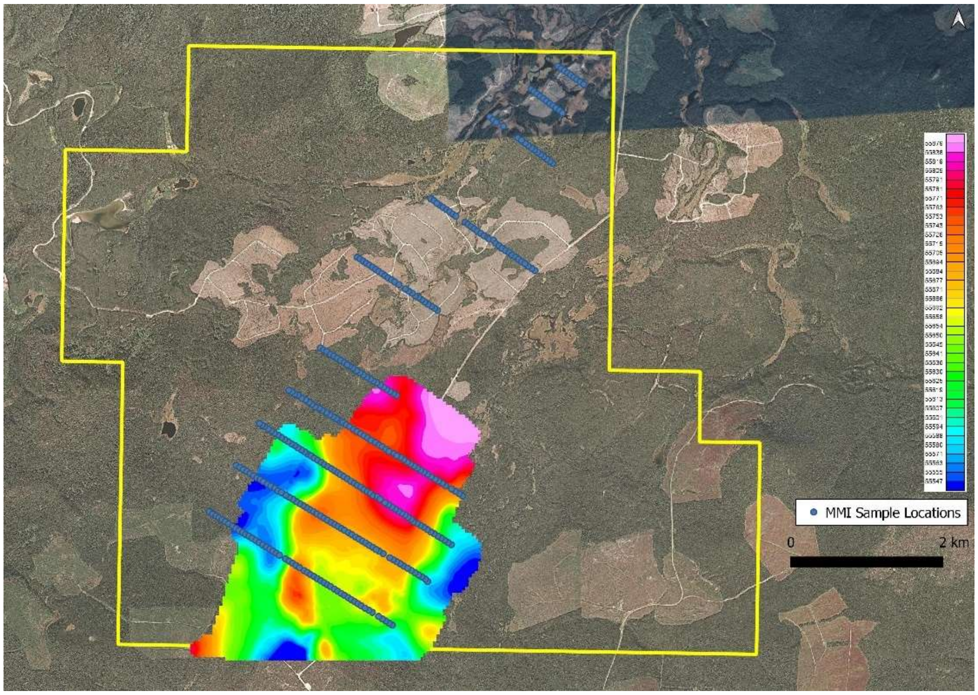

Figure 9.3: 2021 UAV Magnetometer survey (colour contour area) and MMI sample collection sites (linear array of blue dots) within the Wildcat Property boundary shown in yellow.

MMI sampling involved collecting approximately 0.8 kg samples of non-metal tool contaminated mineral soil from a depth of 10 cm to 25 cm below the interface of the top of the mineral soil surface and the base of the surficial organic layer. Sample sites were spaced at 50 m along lines widely spaced at 500 m to 2 km apart over the southwest aeromagnetic feature and over the central northeast trending ZTEM resistivity low feature. A total of 335 samples were collected.

At a mean ground clearance of 50 m, 364 line-kilometres of UAV magnetometer surveying was completed over a 9.2 square km area (Figure 9.4). The contoured magnetic data shown in Figure 9.5 reveal a stronger broad magnetic response in the northeast, presumably reflecting some portion of a northwest trending gabbroic – more magnetic – rock mass. To the southeast the feature weakens into a partial annular form – indicating potential for a zone of magnetite destruction connected with porphyry deposit style alteration.

Total expenditures for the Talent Infinity 2021 exploration work was $85,636.77.

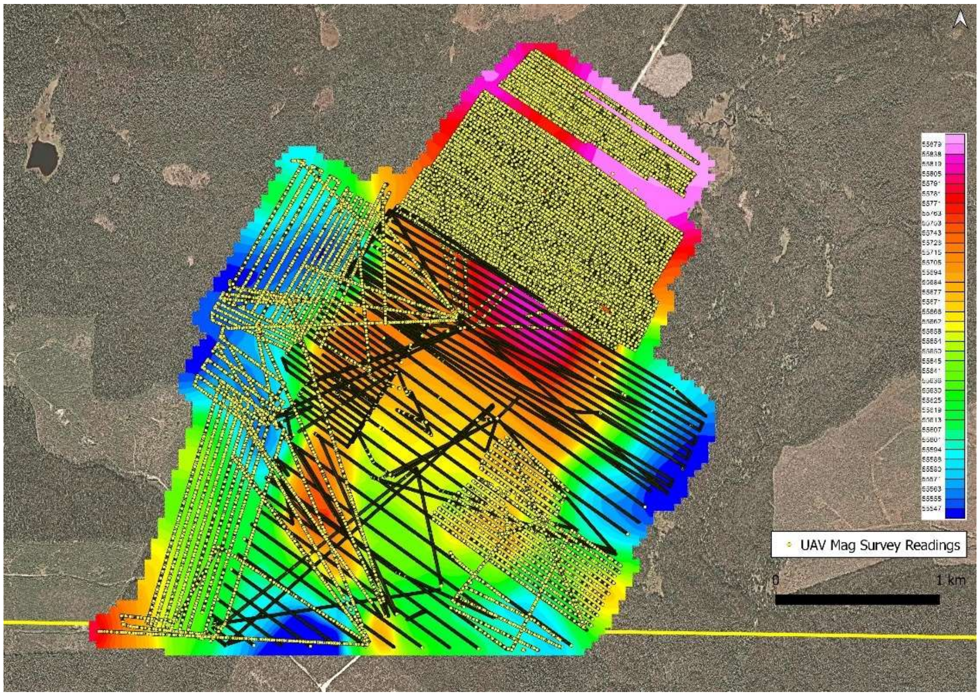

Figure 9.4: 2021 UAV Magnetometer Survey - flight lines are black and yellow dotted lines

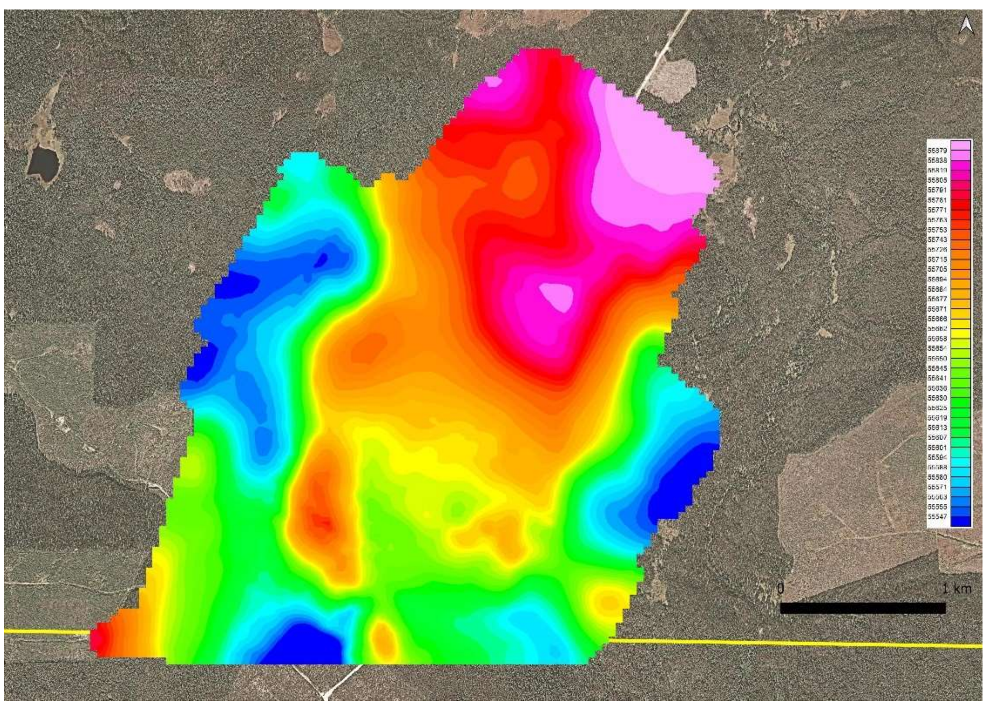

Figure 9.5: 2021 Contoured UAV Magnetometer Survey data

10 Drilling

10.1 2018 Reverse Circulation Drilling

The most recent drilling on the Property was conducted by PEMC between May and September of 2018, comprising 15 short Reverse Circulation holes totaling 696.5 m. 2018 RC drilling is shown in 10.1 is summarized below in Table 10.1. 2018 RC drilling focused on testing 3 target areas. The first and highest priority target area was the 1.5 x 3.5 km IP chargeability anomaly, situated in the northern portion of the Property and outlined in the 2017 IP surveys. Results were disappointing, indicating that most of the IP chargeability anomaly was in fact caused by graphitic sediments. However, the southern portion of the anomaly encountered andesitic volcanics with pyrite ± trace chalcopyrite. Drill hole RC18WCT003, based on non-NI43-101 compliant X-Ray Fluorenscence Spectrometer results, encountered a 13.7 m interval of anomalous copper, assaying 330 ppm (Ritchie, 2019).

The second target area tested in 2018 with RC drilling was the area of moderate IP chargeability in the northeastern portion of the Property. 6 RC drill holes attempted to reach bedrock in this area, without success. A total of 4 sites were drilled, with each area exhibiting at least 50 metres of overburden. Given the limitations of the small RC drill rig, the holes were abandoned before bedrock was reached. As a result, the area of moderate chargeability in the northeastern portion of the Property remains untested Ritchie (2019).

The third target area in the western portion of the Property, was comprised of historically outlined IP chargeability anomalies along the southern margin of a larger magnetic high anomaly. No significant results were achieved in this portion of the Property (Ritchie, 2019).

Table 10.1: Table summarizing 2018 RC drilling. Coordinates provided in UTM NAD 83, zone 10. NSV = No significant values.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Az.	Dip	Depth (m)	Comments
RC18WCT001	429256	6099470	1126	0	-90	67.06	Argillite, NSV
RC18WCT002	429036	6098367	1118	0	-90	21.34	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT003	429160	6098286	1111	30	-65	65.53	Latite, 13.7 m @ 330 ppm Cu
RC18WCT004	428443	6098078	1131	0	-90	60.96	Andesite, NSV
RC18WCT005	430060	6099040	1100	0	-90	71.63	Argillite, NSV
RC18WCT006	430796	6099111	1095	0	-90	38.10	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT007	430931	6097017	1150	0	-90	25.91	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT008	426590	6096197	1173	0	-90	22.86	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT009	426994	6094973	1167	0	-90	50.29	Andesite, NSV
RC18WCT010	426629	6095749	1203	0	-90	60.96	Andesite, NSV
RC18WCT011	426586	6096747	1169	0	-90	60.96	Latite and basalt, NSV
RC18WCT012	430931	6097017	1150	0	-90	38.10	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT013	430411	6097256	1160	0	-90	41.15	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT014	430931	6097017	1150	0	-90	30.48	Failed to reach bedrock
RC18WCT015	430885	6099190	1106	0	-90	39.62	Failed to reach bedrock

10.2 Historical Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling completed on the Property to date was completed by Terrane Metals Corp. in 2007 and Cayden Resources Inc. in 2011. A total of 10 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Property; 4 drill holes were completed by Terrane Metals Corp., and 6 drill holes were completed by Cayden Resources Inc. (Table 10.2). Significant historical drill intercepts are outlined in Table 10.3 below. A map showing diamond drill collar locations on the Property is shown in Figure 10.2.

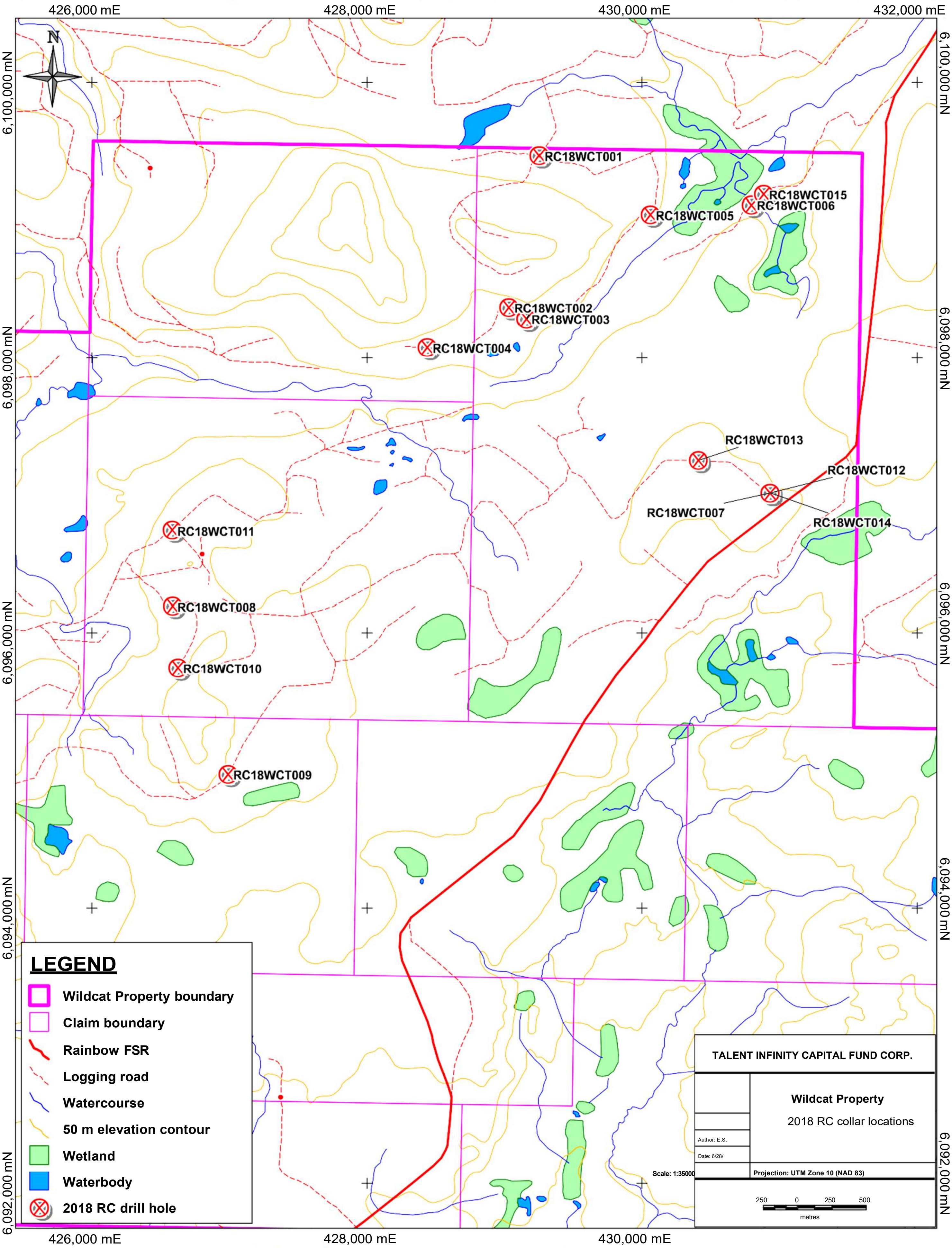

Figure 10.1: 2018 Reverse Circulation drill hole locations.

Table 10.2: Historical Diamond Drilling - Drill collar information

	UTM NAD83 zone 10		Elev.	Azimuth	Dip	Length
Hole ID	**East (m)**	**North (m)**	**(m)**	**(o)**	**(o)**	**(m)**
WC07-01	427,505	6,096,877	1,142	70	-50	252.12
WC07-02	426,732	6,096,459	1,185	70	-50	297.97
WC07-03	427,225	6,096,797	1,150	135	-50	237.74
WC07-04	426,865	6,096,705	1,150	70	-50	252.12
WC11-05	430,296	6,095,429	1,100	90	-70	185.7
WC11-06	430,347	6,095,631	1,100	90	-60	205.4
WC11-07	428,758	6,098,084	1,124	90	-50	228.6
WC11-08	429,236	6,097,588	1,120	0	-90	243.8
WC11-09	429,024	6,097,087	1,126	0	-90	256
WC11-10	427,741	6,095,611	1,160	90	-70	182.6
					Total	**2,342**

Table 10.3: Significant Intercepts from historical Diamond Drilling (true thicknesses not known)

Hole ID	Operator	Year	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Copper (ppm)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
WC07-02	Terrane Metals	2007	205	209	4	1668	0.394	2.2
WC07-03	Terrane Metals	2007	89	91	2	6220	0.055	no Ag assays
WC11-07	Cayden Resources	2011	139.5	141	1.5	1800	0.227	1.9
WC11-07	Cayden Resources	2011	213.8	214.52	0.72	13400	0.626	16.2
WC11-08	Cayden Resources	2011	82	84.5	2.5	1870	0.214	1.7
WC11-08	Cayden Resources	2011	118.7	121.7	3	1930	0.24	1.9
WC11-08	Cayden Resources	2011	143.8	145.8	2	1085	0.02	0.7
WC11-08	Cayden Resources	2011	155.45	181.6	26.15	1416	0.034	0.74
including			170.95	181.6	10.65	2097	0.062	1.09

10.2.1 Terrane Metals - 2007

During 2007, a total of 1,039.95 m of diamond drilling in four HQ holes (WC07-01 to WC07-04) was completed targeting a copper in soil/till anomaly coincident with moderately high IP chargeability signature and adjacent to a prominent 'bulls eye' magnetic (high). The drilling was designed to test these anomalies for copper-gold mineralization associated with strongly magnetic alkalic porphyry systems, similar to the nearby Mt. Milligan deposits. Drilling intersected variably altered andesite/fine-medium grained gabbro, andesite tuff and crystal tuff, megacrystic plagioclase monzonite and fine to medium grained hornblende ± plagioclase monzonite/diorite and lesser xenolithic monzonite/diorite porphyry dikes.

The most significantly anomalous copper values were intersected in WC07-02 and 07-04 averaging of 241 ppm Cu (14 ppb Au) over 291 metres (7-297.97 m) and 189 ppm Cu (11 ppb Au) over 239 m (13-252.07 m),

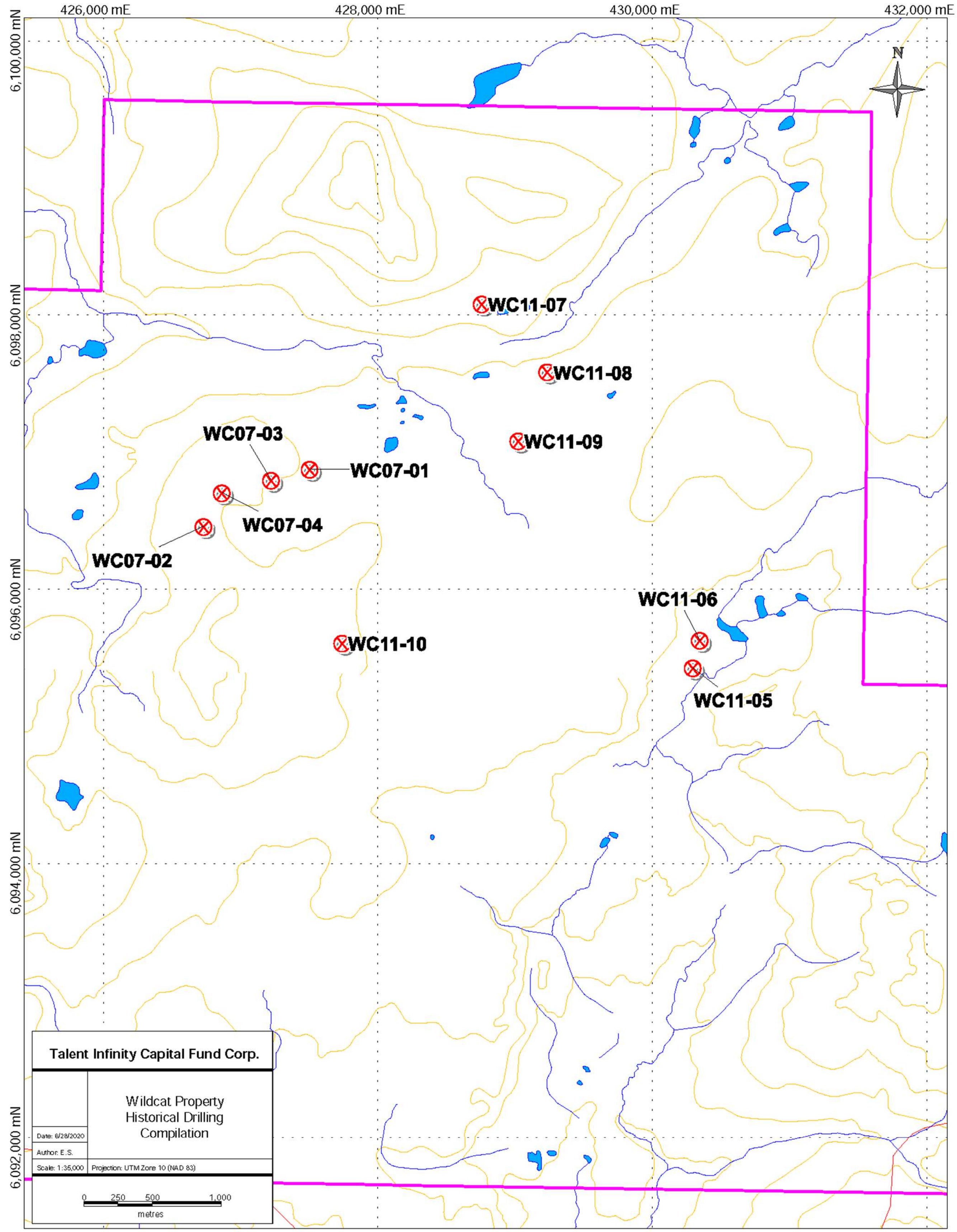

Figure 10.2: Compilation map of historical diamond drilling locations.

respectively. Elevated values for gold, silver and molybdenum were locally associated with anomalous copper. The host was a variably altered megacrystic plagioclase monzonite and fine to medium grained hornblende > plagioclase monzonite/diorite. Mineralization was composed of pyrite and rare chalcopyrite as isolated blebs, veinlets and interstitial filling. Alteration was mostly weak to lesser moderate biotite replacement of mafic phenocrysts, augite > hornblende (± plagioclase?) and matrix (potassic alteration), weak, overprinting, mostly fracture-controlled chlorite-carbonate (calcite)-epidote-albite?-pyrite (propylitization) and minor quartz ± calcite ± pyrite veining and subordinate pervasive silica (silicification).

A 25 cm "seam" of semi-massive chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite was intersected in strongly magnetic and propylitized, augite-phyric andesite (WC07-03). The assay returned 0.6% Cu and 50 ppb Au over 2 m (89-91 m).

10.2.2 Cayden Resources - 2011

In 2011, Cayden Resources Inc. completed a total of 1,302 m in six holes (WC11-05 to WC11-10) targeting the most prospective ZTEM high resistivity anomalies for copper-gold mineralization associated with altered alkalic Cu-Au porphyry systems, similar to the nearby Mt. Milligan deposits.

2011 diamond drilling intersected variably altered and fractured andesite, andesite tuff and tuff breccia, plagioclase and hornblende phyric monzonite to diorite intrusive and hybrid unit, monzonite-andesite breccia. Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks were predominantly weak to strongly propylitized (chlorite-epidote-calcite-albite-pyrite), with lesser quartz veining and pervasive silicification. Intrusive rocks and hybrid breccia were generally strongly fractured and brecciated, significantly argillized and weakly propylitized. Pyrite, locally up to 5%, was observed throughout as disseminations, blebs and lesser veinlets. Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena were subordinate, and commonly associated with quartz veining. Volcanic rocks were typically weakly magnetic, and diorite to monzonite was very weakly magnetic.

Drill holes WC11-05, 06, 07 and 08 intersected weak but geochemically anomalous mineralization as copper, gold, lead and molybdenum that was associated with widespread propylitization and moderate to locally strong pyrite mineralization. The most significant intersection was encountered in WC11-08 assaying 0.11% Cu over 37.8 m, from 143.8 to 181.6 m, that included a slightly higher grade section of 0.21% Cu and 0.06 ppm Au over 10.65 m (from 170.95-181.6 m).

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis & Security

11.1 2007 Diamond Drilling

The sample preparation, analysis and security measures taken by Terrane Metals Corp. in 2007 were to industry standard. A Terrane Metals geologist demarked HQ drill core samples at nominal intervals of 2 m, which was lengthened or shortened depending on lithological, structural or major alteration contacts (Lustig and Duba, 2008, AR#30000).

Drill core was split in half using a hydraulic splitter, and samples were analyzed for gold content using ALS Chemex's method Au-ICP 21 that involved a 30 gram fire assay fusion followed by gold determination by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Copper analysis was completed using the Cu-ICP 41 method that included a 35-element analysis. This method utilized aqua regia decomposition and analysis by ICP-AES. ALS Minerals (formally ALS Chemex) located in North Vancouver, BC, is an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory (Accredited laboratory No. 579, Standards Council of Canada) and is independent from Terrane Metals Corp. or PEMC.

In addition to internal laboratory quality controls utilized by ALS Chemex, Terrane Metals Corp. implemented an independent QA/QC program through systematic use of standards, blanks and duplicates. For every 20 samples, one standard and one blank were inserted into a sample stream by a technician at the project site. Two different Cu-Au standards were used (prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories in Delta, British Columbia) and alternated for each batch of 20 samples. In addition, for every 20^{th} sample, the sample preparation laboratory created a duplicate pulp for a comparative analysis.

Examination of routine QC data indicates that the assays are within generally accepted parameters for accuracy, precision and lack of contamination (Lustig and Duba, 2008, AR#30000).

It is of the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures utilized in the 2007 diamond drilling program are adequate.

11.2 2011 Diamond Drilling

The 2011 diamond drilling program undertaken by Cayden Resources included the implementation of quality control methods that are considered to be to industry standard. The drill core was first washed, measured and photographed by a technician. A geologist then logged the core in detail and marked the sample intervals. The sampling of NTW (5.76 cm) core was at an interval of 2 to 3 m which was lengthened or shortened depending on lithological, structural or major alteration contacts. The core was then sent for sampling (Duba, 2012, AR#32882).

Drill core was split in half using a hydraulic splitter with one half placed in a plastic bag and the other half placed back in the core box for the future reference. Samples were packed into rice bags and shipped to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver for analysis. Core boxes were stacked on the pallets and stored at the Kalder Lake camp.

In the assay lab drill core samples were dried and weighed, crushed to 70% passing less than -10 mesh (2 mm), riffle split and a 250 g sample was further pulverized to 85% passing less than -200 mesh (75 microns). Gold was analyzed using ALS's Au-AA23 method that involved fire assay analysis of 30 g samples with AA (atomic absorption) finish. Copper and 34-element analysis were completed using the ME-ICP 41 method. This method utilized Aqua Regia digestion and analysis by ICP-AES (inductively coupled plasma and atomic emission spectrometry). ALS Minerals, located in North Vancouver, BC, is an ISO 17025:2005 accredited laboratory (Accredited laboratory No. 579, Standards Council of Canada) and is independent from Cayden Resources or PEMC.

The quality control was maintained by the systematic use of standards, blanks and duplicates. For every 10 to 25 samples, a standard, blank, and a duplicate was inserted into the sample stream by a geologist at the project site.

It is of the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures utilized in the 2011 drill program are adequate.

Figure 12.1: Historical drilling confirmation - Site of 2018 RC drill hole RC18WCT015.

12 Data Verification

A site visit was conducted on July 12, 2021, by the author. The objective of the site visit was to inspect current property access and observe an ongoing MMI soil sampling program. The author was accompanied by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger, the current owner of the mineral tenures comprising the Wildcat Property. The property was accessed by 4 x 4 truck until, due to certain roads being deactivated, certain drill sites were accessed on foot. A number of drill sites from the 2018 RC drilling campaign were inspected during a site visit by the author on June 21, 2020, including RC18WCT015 as shown in Figure 12.1. The drill access road beyond the site of RC18WCT015 was recently deactivated, with a bridge being recently removed.

Due to the fact that the 2018 RC drilling program by PEMC did not result in any NI43-101 compliant analytical results, the data verification relied upon as outlined in the Report is that from the author's 2017 site inspection and concurrent data verification, as described below.

A prior site visit was conducted on May 10, 2017 by the author and Mr. Rory Ritchie of PEMC. The objective of the site visit was to inspect property access, confirm historical drill sites and to perform data verification on historical drill core. The author and Mr. Rory Ritchie were accompanied by Mr. Richard J. Haslinger, the

Figure 12.2: Historical drilling confirmation - Drill anchor utilized for drilling WC11-07.

current owner of the mineral tenures comprising the Wildcat Property. The property was accessed by 4 x 4 truck until, due to wet conditions, an ATV was used to transport the author and Mr. Ritchie to historical drill pad WC11-07. The drill pad location was confirmed where the author found old timbers in a cleared area, and a drill anchor utilized while drilling WC11-07 (Figure 12.2). The historical drill location matched the plotted location in GIS data records, which serves to validate the historical drill database. On the way to the historical drill site, one of the few outcrops in the area was examined by the author (Figure 12.3).

After the 2017 physical inspection of the Property was completed, the author was driven to the Kalder Lake camp where drill core from the 2011 Cayden Resources drill program was known to be stored. Upon arrival, the drill core was seen to be in good shape due to its appropriate storage, and all holes from the 2011 program were seen to be present. The author spent some time looking through drill core in order to validate those lithologies and alteration assemblages outlined in the 2011 drilling reports by Cayden Resources. After reviewing the drill core, the author set out to oversee data verification sampling of select 2011 drill core.

A total of 6 data verification drill core samples were selected and submitted to MS Analytical Labs in Langley, British Columbia ("Met-Solve") for analysis. The selection of the data verification samples was based on anomalous copper and gold values encountered in the 2011 drill program. Specifically, an anomalous sample interval from diamond drill hole WC11-08 from 170.95 m to 181.6 m that originally assayed 0.21% Cu, 0.062 g/t Au and 1.09 g/t Ag over 10.65 m warranted verification, in the opinion of the author. In addition, sampling procedures and quality assurance/quality control procedures from the 2011 drill program

Figure 12.3: Outcrop inspection - Kristian Whitehead investigating altered rock outcrop location.

Drill core samples utilized for the purpose of "check samples" were obtained from the Kalder Lake camp where the drill core has been stored following the 2011 drill program. The half-split core from the 2011 Cayden Resources drill program was inspected by the QP, sample intervals corresponding to intervals sampled in 2011 were designated by the QP, and core cutting into quartered core was supervised by the author/QP (Figure 12.4). Samples were put into polyethylene bags along with sample identification tags. Stubs from the sample identification tags were placed into the core boxes at the beginning of the sampled intervals. Sealed sample bags were put into one large rice bag and were transported by the QP to Vancouver, where they were handed off to Rory Ritchie of PEMC and taken directly to Met-Solve in Langley, BC for rush analysis.

The 6 quartered drill core samples were shipped to Met-Solve in Langley, BC, and were analyzed with analogous analytical packages as those originally used for the 2011 diamond drill program sample analyses. Samples were prepared by crushing to >70% passing through <2 mm sieve followed by pulverizing with >85% passing through a 75 micron sieve. Samples were subjected to aqua-regia digestion and 33 element analysis using ICP-AES. 30 g aliquots were analyzed for gold by Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish. Met-Solve is an ISO 9001-2008 certified analytical laboratory (certificate #0010433-00) located in Langley, British Columbia, that is independent from PEMC.

The results of the drill core "check samples" are presented in Figures 12.5 through 12.10. Given that the check samples were cut from original drill core, as opposed to sampling sample rejects of the original samples, the two sets of analytical data correlate well together. R-squared values are relatively low, which may result from the limited size and scope of the verification data. There are, however, no significant outliers between the two data sets. The original assayed 10.65 m interval graded 0.21% Cu, 0.062 g/t Au and 1.09 g/t Ag. The same interval subjected to check assays graded 0.20% Cu, 0.054 g/t Au and 1.4 g/t Ag, which is within the range expected due to natural variabilities inherent in the core sampling process. In the opinion of the QP, the data verification was adequate for the purposes used in this report.

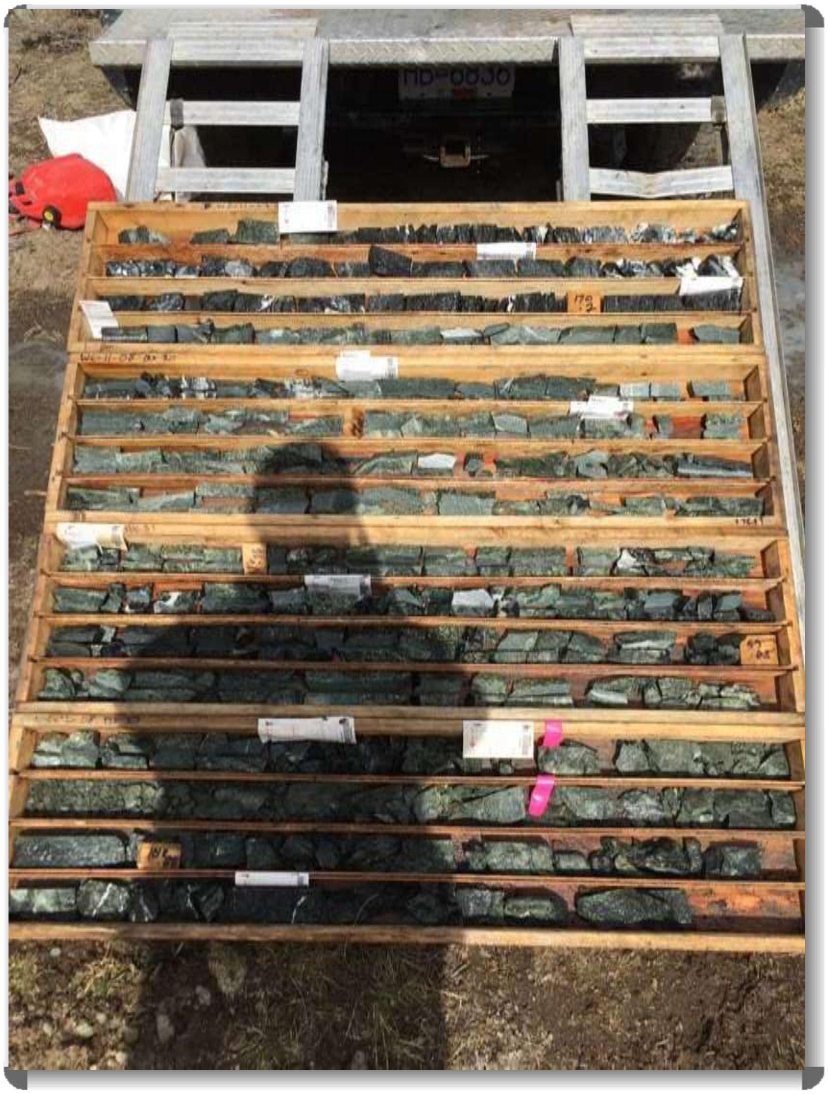

Figure 12.4: Data verification sampling - Picture showing quartered drill core which was subsequently sampled.

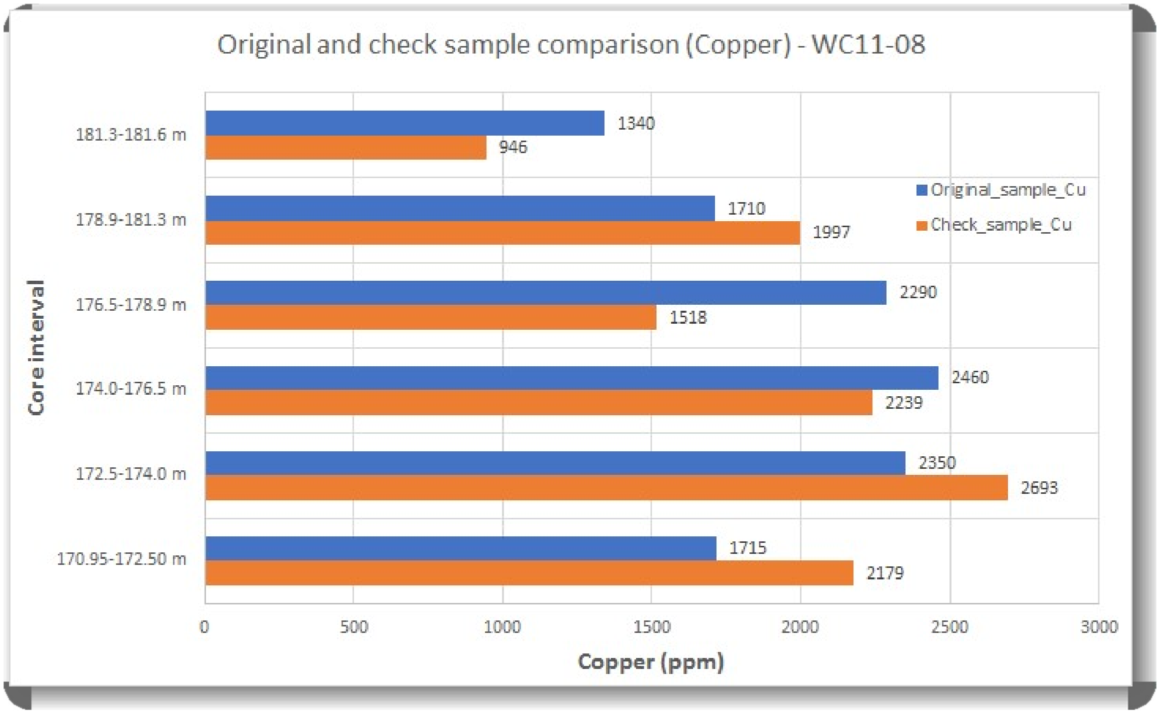

Figure 12.5: Check sample comparison chart - Copper

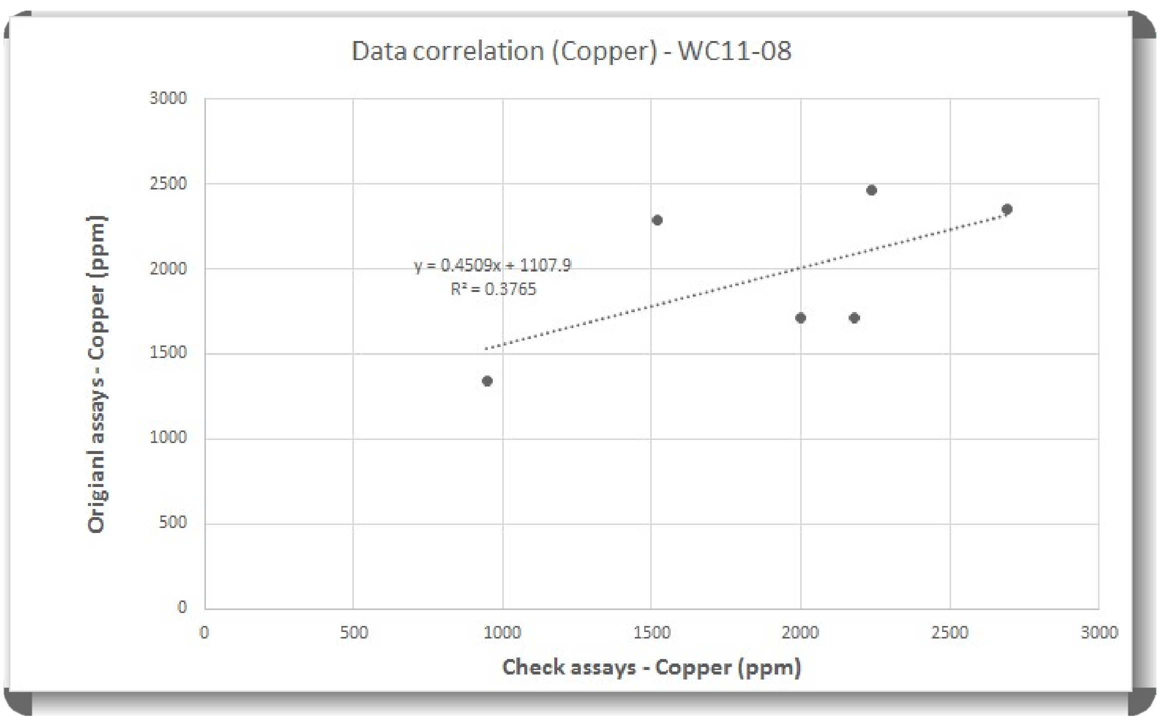

Figure 12.6: Data correlation chart - Copper

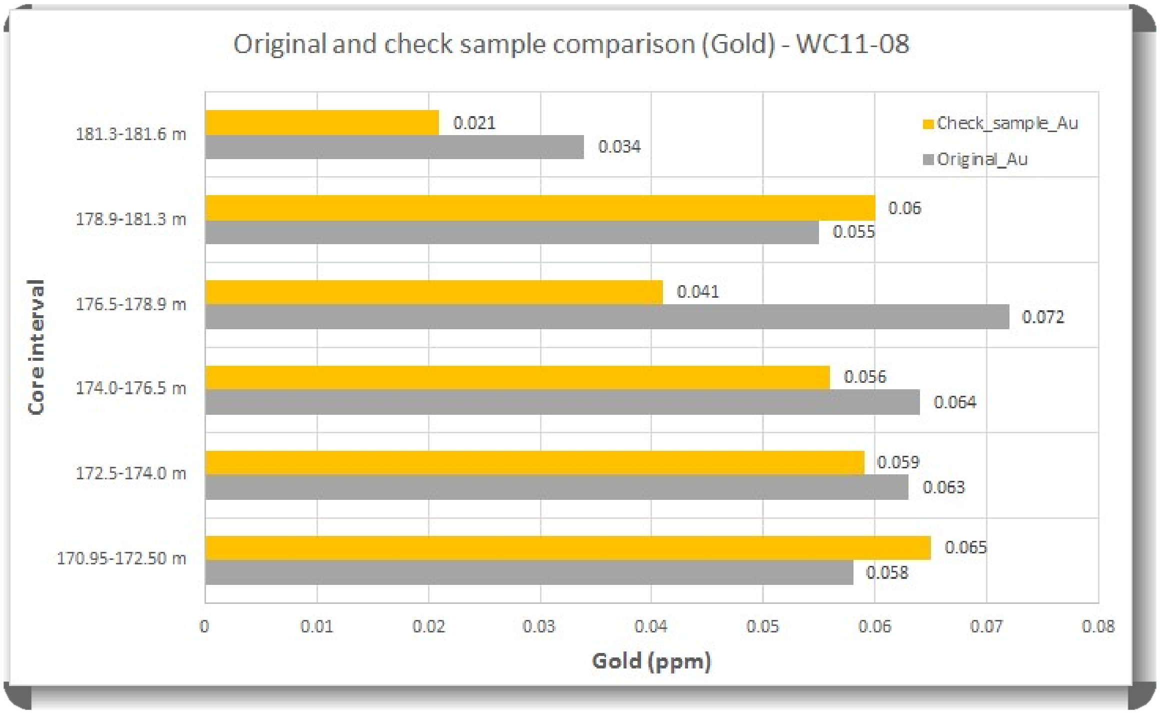

Figure 12.7: Check sample comparison chart - Gold

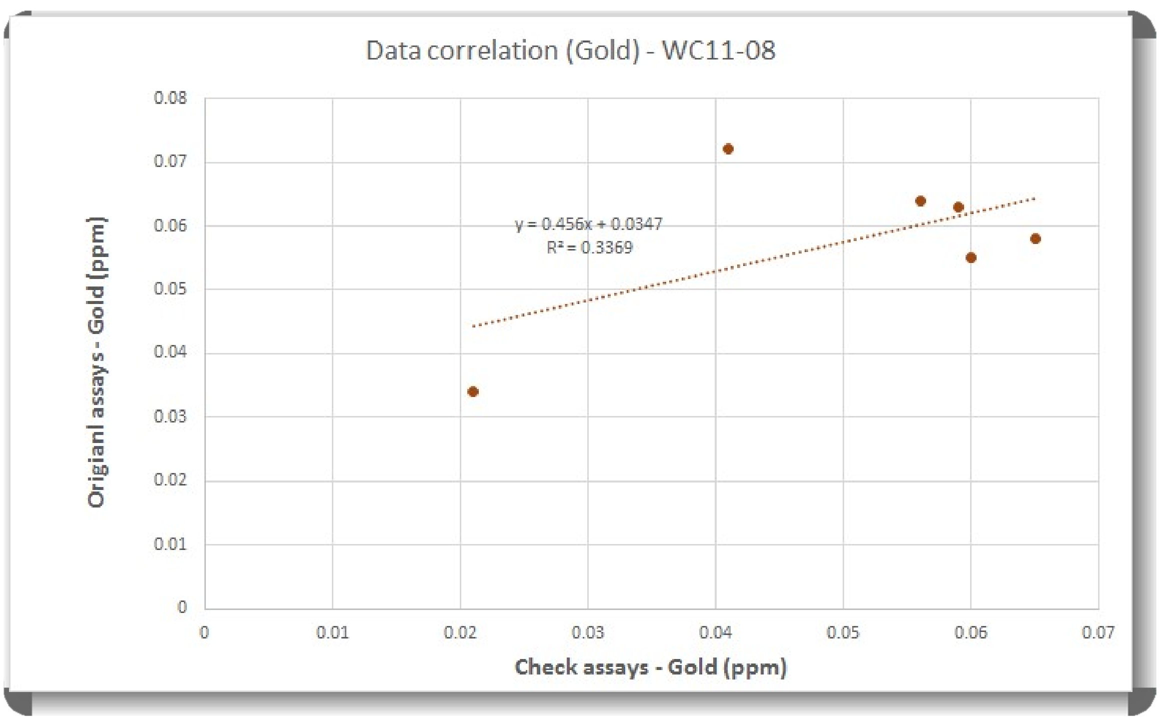

Figure 12.8: Data correlation chart - Gold

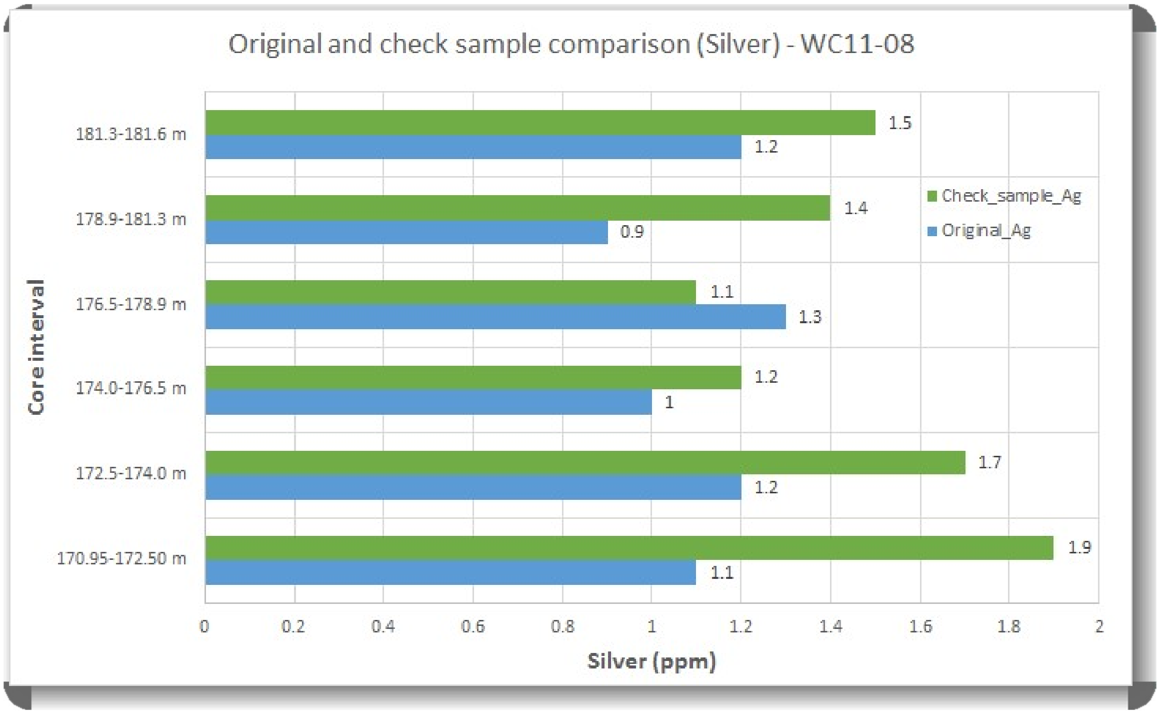

Figure 12.9: Check sample comparison chart - Silver

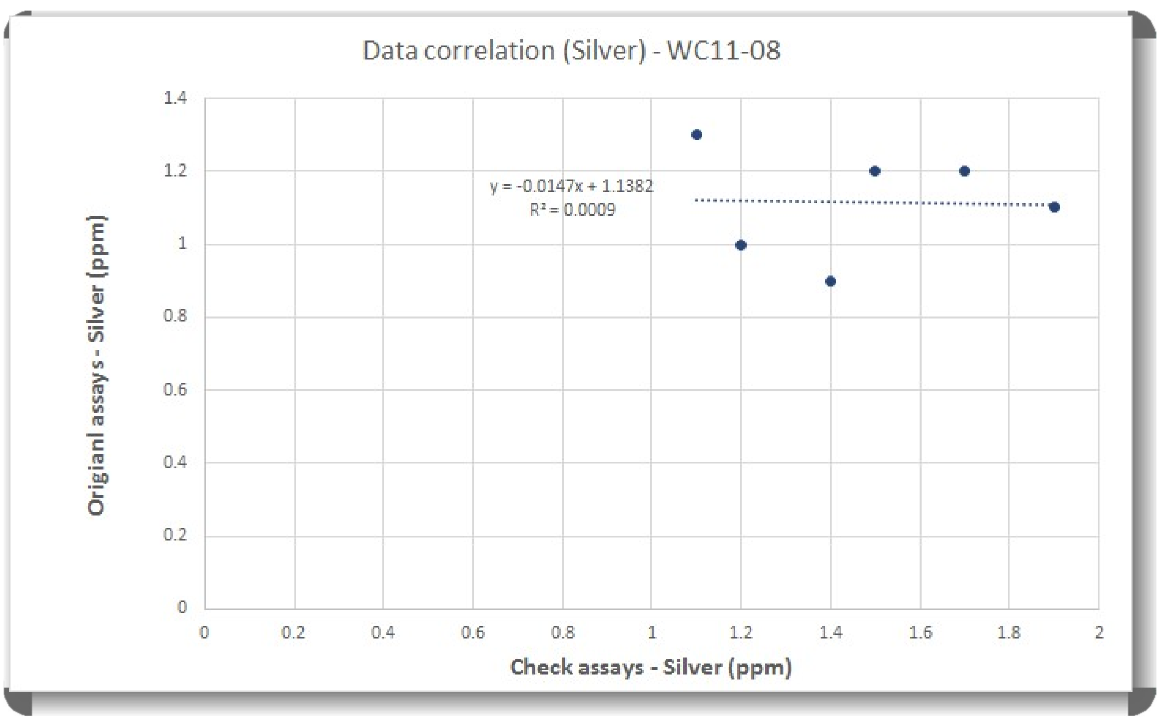

Figure 12.10: Data correlation chart - Silver

13 Mineral Processing & Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical tests have been carried out on any rock samples from the Wildcat Property to date.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No known mineral resources or mineral reserves of any category exist on the Wildcat Property.

15 Adjacent Properties

The Wildcat Property is immediately adjacent to Centerra Gold Inc.'s Mt. Milligan Mine property, with the northern and eastern boundaries of the Wildcat Property being bound by Centerra's land position. The author is unable to verify the information outlined below, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Wildcat Property. Information pertaining to the Mt. Milligan copper-gold deposit can, however, provide some insight into exploration targeting methodologies in the immediate area of the Wildcat Property.

The Mount Milligan Copper-Gold Mine is operated by Centerra Gold Inc. and is located approximately 10 kilometres to the northeast of the Wildcat Property. Production of copper-gold concentrate commenced in September 2013, followed by the first truckload of concentrate to Mackenzie on September 24, 2013. Accumulated copper-gold concentrate is shipped via rail to the port of Vancouver. The Mt. Milligan Mine is a conventional truck and shovel open-pit mine designed to process 60,000 tonnes per day of copper- gold bearing ore. The recently revised planned mine life is 9 years with a Proven and Probable Reserve of 191.0 million tonnes @ 0.23% copper and 0.39 g/t gold (Fitzgerald et al., 2020).

The Mt. Milligan deposits are centered on two principal intrusive bodies, the MBX and Southern Star stocks. Within the stocks, monzonite varies texturally and compositionally.

Late syn-mineral plagioclase hornblende porphyritic monzonite dykes are common throughout the Southern Star stock. Hydrothermal breccia occurs extensively throughout the Southern Star stock, and less commonly in adjacent volcanic rocks and along the margins of the MBX stock. It is characterized by potassium feldspar veinlets and flooding that vary in amount and size.

Important east-northeasterly trending cross-faults and northwesterly trending, steeply northeast dipping faults separate the MBX stock from the Southern Star stock.

In the Mt. Milligan area the Quesnel Terrane is characterized by widespread Late Triassic to Early Jurassic arc rocks comprising (Herbert et al., 2007):

- Volcanic rocks: mainly volcaniclastics, with subordinate coherent volcanics of basaltic to dacitic compositions. Augite-porphyry is particularly characteristic of Quesnellia, and forms an eastern facies of alkaline to sub-alkaline augite-phyric basaltic andesite;
- Coeval and partly co-magmatic plutons ranging from calcalkaline (in the west) to alkaline (in the east); and
- Sedimentary rocks including shale, limestone, and epiclastic deposits.

The Witch Lake Succession hosts the Mt. Milligan deposit and is characterized by augite-phyric pyroclastic and coherent basaltic andesites, with subordinate epiclastic beds. The Witch Lake Succession is intruded by coeval Takla Group and post-Takla Group intrusions. Coeval intrusions comprise most of the Mt.

Milligan intrusive complex, which consists dominantly of monzonitic rocks with minor dioritic/monzodioritic and gabbroic/monzogabbroic rocks.

Table 15.1: Mt. Milligan Reserve & Resource Information

Reserves **(Effective Date December 31, 2019)**

Category	Tons (000)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Contained Cu lb (Million)	Contained Au oz (000)
Proven	114,753	0.23	0.41	571	1,525
Probable	76,275	0.23	0.36	389	882
Total	191,028	0.23	0.39	2,407	2,407

Resources [1]**(Effective Date December 31, 2019)**

Category	Tons (000)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Contained Cu lb (Million)	Contained Au oz (000)
Measured (M)	50,582	0.16	0.44	182	713
Indicated (I)	74,788	0.20	0.29	336	695
Total M+I	125,370	0.19	0.35	517	1,408
Inferred	3,736	0.12	0.46	10	55

[1] *Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.*

Source: From 43-101 Technical Report dated March 26, 2020 (Fitzgerald et al., 2020).

Note: Resources calculated using 0.2% CuEq cut-off

16 Other Relevant Data & Information

Apart from the historical IP surveys and drilling completed on the Wildcat Property to date, targeting information can be derived from the Airborne Z-Axis Tipper Electromagnetic (ZTEM) and aeromagnetic geophysical survey flown by Geotech in 2010. ZTEM is a geophysical method that gathers conductivity/resistivity information from the underlying bedrock. The aeromagnetic aspect of the survey gathers magnetic susceptibility information from the underlying bedrock.

Figure 16.1 shows the resistivity data relative to historical drill holes locations. Thus far, diamond drilling on the Wildcat Property has generally been restricted to discrete resistivity high anomalies, with variable results but none of economic significance. Resistivity low anomalies or, alternatively, conductivity high anomalies, or their margins should not be discounted as potential targets as veining and vein breccia-tion may impart some conductive properties to the potential host rocks. The area of the IP chargeability anomaly coincides with a range of conductivity values, thus supporting to some degree the unlikelihood of the chargeability anomaly being a manifestation of a formational unit.

The magnetic data from the 2010 survey is shown in Figure 16.2. Most of the historical diamond drilling has been focused on areas of high magnetic susceptibility, with the exception of holes WC11-07, 08, and 09. It should be noted that the two most significant drill holes, WC-11-07 and WC11-08, were not drilled into the larger magnetic high anomaly running east-southeast across the property. The IP chargeability anomaly does not correspond directly to magnetic high or magnetic low values, which suggests that the IP chargeability response is not likely due, at least in its entirety, to disseminated magnetite in the underlying bedrock.

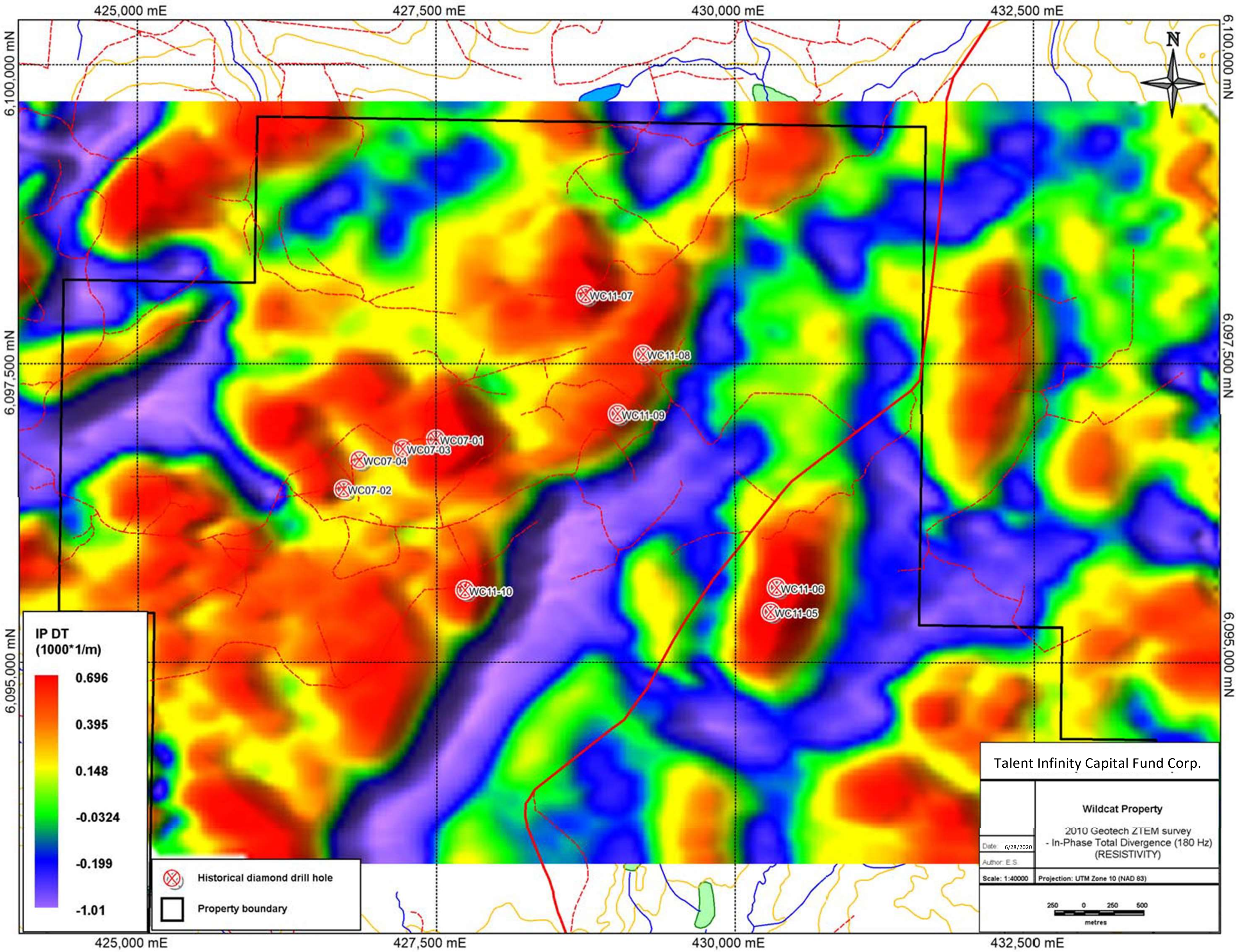

Figure 16.1: 2010 Airborne ZTEM survey - Resistivity (In-Phase Total Divergence, 180Hz).

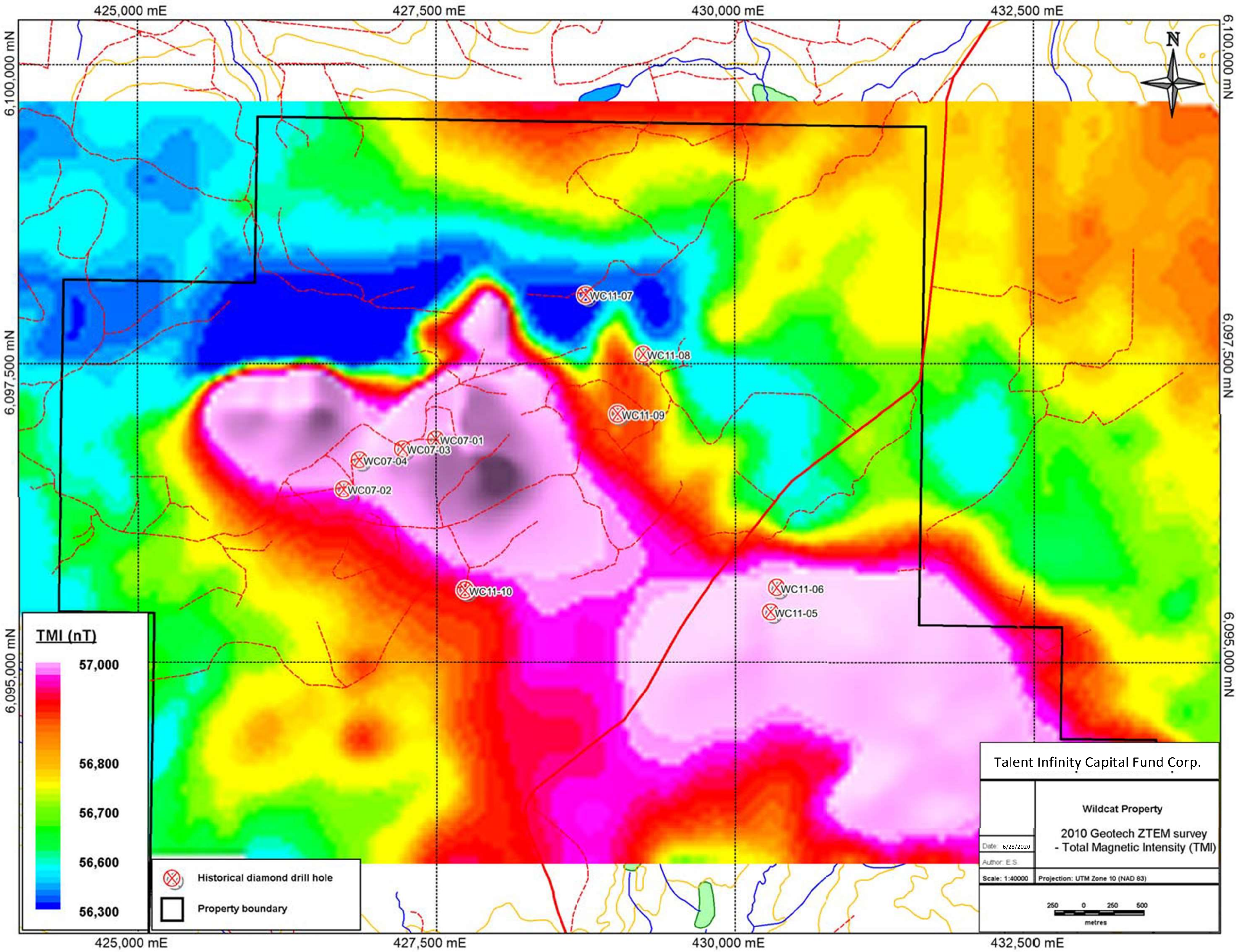

Figure 16.2: 2010 Airborne ZTEM survey - Magnetics (Total Magnetic Intensity).

17 Interpretation & Conclusions

The Wildcat Property is an early exploration-stage property with potential for copper-gold mineralization, specifically, copper-gold porphyry deposits. The Property is well situated to benefit from nearby infrastructure should there be exploration resulting in the outlining of a potential deposit of economic significance. Historical exploration, including RC drilling and diamond drilling, has provided insight to the underlying geology and has intersected localized anomalous copper ± gold mineralization and alteration assemblages that might be a distal expression of a potentially mineralized hydrothermal system that may exist on the Property.

Although not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Wildcat Property, the porphyry deposits at the Mt. Milligan Copper-Gold Mine that exist within similar geology as that on the Wildcat Property, lend geologic support to the copper-gold porphyry potential on the Property. Multiple phases or pulses of magmatism of varying ages have persisted to form the Mt. Milligan copper-gold deposits, and due to spatial proximity alone, there exists potential for magmatism of variable ages on the Wildcat Property that may have resulted in a hydrothermal system or hydrothermal systems.

IP geophysical surveys completed by PEMC in 2017 outlined a roughly 700 x 1,400 metre moderately strong chargeability anomaly in the northeastern portion of the Property. The moderate chargeability anomaly is spatially associated with a donut-shaped conductivity anomaly centered by a 800 m x 1,400 m moderate resistivity anomaly that seems to "interrupt" the highly conductive Rainbow Fault structure, shown in Figure 16.1. PEMC attempted to test this exploration target in 2018 with RC drilling but was unsuccessful due to overburden thicknesses in excess of 50 metres. This target, in the author's opinion, remains the highest priority target at this time. Mineralization of economic interest has not been encountered to date, though significant anomalous copper ± gold has been encountered to a limited extent in 2011 diamond drill holes WC11-07 and WC-11-08, suggesting the Rainbow Fault structure may play a role in localizing intrusive activity and associated hydrothermal activity.

18 Recommendations

Given that there is exploration potential on the Property, one must then consider how best to proceed with exploration methods to evaluate the priority target area of moderately anomalous IP chargeability alongside and within the Rainbow Fault structure. This area is covered by glacial overburden locally more than 50 m, though overburden thickness is likely not uniform and can exhibit considerable variation of tens or hundreds of metres, laterally. It is therefore recommended that prior to drilling activities this area be surveyed by passive seismometer to map the thickness of the overburden to allow for optimally positioning drill sites to improve the chances of reaching bedrock. This could be initiated with a series of passive seismic stations or ground penetrating radar survey profiles along the existing logging roads in this area. Further, to enhance vectoring from previous drilling and targeting of further drilling, continued detailed low-level aeromagnetic and Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil geochemical surveying is recommended for the current prospective geophysical features in this and other areas on the property.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Wildcat Property. Phase 1 exploration involves mapping overburden thickness with a passive seismometer or ground penetrating radar, followed by additional coverage of prospective geophysical features with detailed low-level aeromagnetic and MMI soil geochemical surveying. Phase 2, which would be contingent on positive results from the initial phase surveying, would consist of wide-spaced diamond drill testing in the areas of relatively shallow overburden that also have positive coincident MMI geochemical survey results. Off-set closer spaced diamond drilling should follow where copper ± gold mineralized areas are identified in the wide-spaced drill program. The logistical advantages on this Property should allow for cost effective drilling, in general. The total costs of the proposed Phase 1 and 2 exploration programs are estimated at CDN$517,500 (see Table 18.1).

Table 18.1: Proposed Exploration Program & Budget

Item	**Cost (CDN$)**
Phase 1	
Passive seismic or ground penetrating radar surveying (8 days)	$10,000
Mobile Metal Ion soil geochemistry (500 samples)	$55,000
Detailed low-level aeromagnetic surveying	$20,000
Accommodation & Support	$22,500
Total Phase 1	**$107,500**
Phase 2	
Diamond drilling (2000 m)	$300,000
Analytical	$40,000
Support & Accommodation	$70,000
Total	**$410,000**
Total Phase 1 & 2	**$517,500**

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19 Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Kristian Whitehead, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geoscientist residing at 2763 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7G 1V7;
2. I have authored the report entitled "Technical Report on the ·Wildcat Property" on the effective date of October 15, 2021. The report is based on a review of recent exploration carried out on the Property as well as a review of the compilation of historical data;
3. I have Bachelor 's of Science degree in Earth and Ocean Science from The University of Victoria, 2005. I fulfilled APEGBC requirements in Earth Sciences at The University of British Columbia, 2008. I am a Licensed Professional Geoscientist. with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #34243. I have experience in exploration and mining operations in Canada and am a "qualified person " for the purposes of NI 43-101;
4. I have been continuously engaged in mineral exploration since 2003 working for junior exploration companies and as an independent geologist and have 18 years of experience in mineral exploration for precious metals, base metals, lithium and niobium;
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person " for the purposes of NI 43-101;
6. I conducted the most recent personal inspection of the Wildcat Property on July 12, 2021, which consisted of a physical property visit, the duration of which was approximately 4 hours;
7. I conducted personal inspections of the Wildcat Property on June 21, 2020 as well as May 10, 2017, which consisted of a physical property visit and oversight of data verification core sampling, the duration of which was approximately 6 hours;
8. I am responsible for all items of this technical report;
9. I am independent of the issuer, independent of the Property, and independent of the property vendor using the definition in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
10. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this report;
11. I have read NI 43-101 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with the NI 43-101 and Form 43-lOlFl guidelines:
12. As of the effective date of this Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.

Signed and dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the ***15^th^*** day of October, 2021.

Kristian Whitehead B.Sc., P.Geo.