NTS 94K
Lat 58.557831° N
Long 125.474668° W

# AMENDED TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
# MUSKWA PROJECT
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

for

**FABLED SILVER GOLD CORP**
Suite 480 - 1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6G 2Z6

and

**FABLED COPPER CORP**
Suite 480 - 1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6G 2Z6

by


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Effective Date 6 July 2021
Amended Date 2 November 2021

**TABLE of CONTENTS – Muskwa Project Technical Report**

## LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF FIGURES

## 1.0 SUMMARY

At the request of Fabled Silver Gold Corp ("Fabled Silver") and its wholly owned subsidiary Fabled Copper Corp ("Fabled Copper" or "Issuer"), this report has been prepared on the Muskwa Project (the "Project" or "Property") to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the properties comprising the Project, and make recommendations for future work. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

The Property is located in the Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC, 50 kilometers southeast of Muncho Lake, BC, and 250 kilometers southeast of Watson Lake, Yukon. Access is primarily by helicopter from either Fort Nelson or Watson Lake. Ground access is by ATV using unmaintained two-track roads.

The Muskwa Project comprises a total of seventy-six claims in two non-contiguous blocks: the North Block comprises sixty-five claims and the South Block eleven claims, and totals approximately 8,064.9 hectares ("ha"). Two claims are 100%-owned and the remainder are subject to agreements between Fabled Silver, Fabled Copper, and both High Range Exploration Ltd, and ChurchKey Mines Inc.

The northwestern portion of the Muskwa Project lies within the Moose Lake reserve. Fabled Copper has appointed a Community Liaison Officer who has established a good relationship with the occupants of the reserve, originally Kaska Dena and now part of the Fort Nelson First Nations ("FNFN").

The Muskwa Project lies within the Muskwa-Kechika special management zone ("SMZ"). The writer is not aware of any particular environmental or government-related regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration, surface rights, or legal access to the Property.

While the Muskwa-Kechika SMZ does not impede responsible exploration and development, Fabled Copper recognizes that it will have to follow the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act ("DRIPA") guidelines and work closely with all local groups, such as First Nations and guide outfitters.

The Property is characterized by generally narrow valleys and very steep glaciated terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 2,470 meters (3,280 to 8,100 feet). The steepness of much of the terrain restricts location of exploration and exploitation infrastructure to specific areas.

During the 1940s, copper was discovered in the Muskwa Range of the Rocky Mountains while the Alaska Highway was being built. Some exploration activity took place during the 1950s and early 1960s, with activity increasing significantly during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Sporadic exploration work has been carried out in the area from the 1970s to the present. The two main sites of copper mineralization identified during this time were the Davis-Keays Eagle vein and Churchill Copper's Magnum vein. The following twelve mineralized areas are documented within the subject Property:

- Davis-Keays (Eagle vein) - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 012;
- Churchill Copper (Magnum vein) - past producer - BC Minfile 094K 003;
- Lady Luck - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 018;
- Fort Reliance - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 002;
- Magnum Creek - showing - BC Minfile 094K 013;
- Mac - showing - BC Minfile 094K 014;
- Ram Creek No. 1 - showing - BC Minfile 094K 072;
- Neil - prospect - BC Minfile 094K 040 and 094K 057;
- John - showing - BC Minfile 094K 076;
- Toro - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 050;
- Churchill - showing - BC Minfile 094K 009; and
- Ho - showing - BC Minfile 094K 029.

Work at the Davis-Keays began in 1967. From 1969 through 1971, underground development was carried out on the Eagle and Harris veins. The Davis-Keays Eagle vein is hosted in a northeast-trending vertically-dipping quartz-carbonate shear that has been explored by underground development over a strike length of approximately 1,220 meters and a depth of 460 meters. Over 22,905 feet (6,982 meters) of underground work was completed that included drifting, cross-cutting, and raising.

In 1970, McDonald Consultants Ltd completed a Feasibility Study (MacDonald 1970), which was complemented a year later by an Evaluation Report done by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd (Chapman et al 1971).

As there was no obvious geological reason to expect the immediate termination of Eagle vein mineralization with depth, identification of further tonnage at depth was believed to be possible. Production was planned but never commenced, due to adverse economic and political conditions in the mid-1970s.

Discovered in 1943, Churchill Copper’s Magnum Vein was explored and developed in the late 1950s and late 1960s. Mineralization occurring in the Magnum vein-system consists of varying proportions of ankerite, quartz, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, in partly replaced remnants of the sedimentary host rock. Ten veins have been identified, varying in width from less than 3 feet (0.9 meters) up to 25 feet (7.6 meters), showing continuity on strike and at depth.

A 750 ton per day (tpd) concentrator was started in April 1970. Between 1970 and 1975, development was carried out on four main levels, the 5200-, 5750-, 5900- and 6100-level, from which 14,673 tonnes of copper were produced from 501,019 tonnes of milled mineralized material (BC Minfile 094K003).

The surface expression of the Neil prospect consists of a copper-mineralized quartz-carbonate vein that terminates in a mineralized breccia zone. Historical surface chip sampling of the breccia returned 10.2% copper over 10.0 ft (3.0 m). Historical drilling has intersected the vein returning 3.44% copper over an interval of 5.0 ft (1.5 m) (true width not known). Underground drifting along the Neil vein was planned but never commenced, reportedly due to poor economic and political conditions during the mid-1970s.

The North Block of the Project area is underlain mainly by the Aida Formation of the Muskwa Assemblage comprising calcareous and dolomitic mudstone and slate, silty mudstone, dolostone, limestone, and minor quartzite.

Rocks are folded, sheared and faulted, and are intruded by numerous steeply or vertically dipping northeast-striking diabase dikes. Dikes and shear zones host mineralized quartz-carbonate veins, occurring at or close to the dike's contacts in the shear zones. Veins have the same general orientation, but may vary in attitude on a smaller scale. The age relationship between dike intrusion and veining is uncertain.

In the South Block, Precambrian sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of the Toro showing comprise interbedded Aida Formation dolomite and slate, strongly folded on axes plunging gently to the southeast. Due to folding, bedding in these sedimentary rocks dips at various angles to the northeast and southwest. To the east, and several thousand feet below the showings, Aida strata are conformably underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Tuchodi Formation.

Precambrian sedimentary rocks are cut by at least three large, north-trending diabase dikes which, in the western area of the showings, are truncated and unconformably overlain by varicolored clastic Cambrian strata of the Sylvia Formation.

The Toro copper occurrence is a developed prospect hosted in the Aida Formation where copper mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins, most of which follow dike margins. The veins are exposed intermittently for over 1,830 meters along the dikes, and vary considerably in width and degree of mineralization. Chalcopyrite occurs mostly as lenses and stringers in the veins, but is erratic, with some veins being barren. The main vein is exposed for approximately 150 meters and averages 2.5 meters in width. Surface samples of the vein averaged 2.95% copper over 2.4 meters.

The most obvious target mineralization type in the area of the Muskwa Project is structurally controlled high-grade copper hosted in veins and/or breccias.

There were two work programs carried out in 2019. One work program consisted of prospecting and detailed computer analysis of satellite imagery, regional airborne magnetic and gravity data, and historical geochemical data sets. The second program consisted of a six-hole 972.5-meter drilling program on the Neil prospect.

High-resolution satellite imagery was used to map out the extent of diabase dikes within Proterozoic host rocks delineated from regional geophysical datasets. The analysis showed a large prospective area where Cu-Co mineralization may occur and also that Jurassic-Cretaceous deformation is significant and overprints the copper vein-hosted mineralization in the area. Diabase dikes appear to have been emplaced in two main generations, the first generation exploiting pre-existing trans-tensional fault systems, several of which host copper mineralization.

Geochemical analysis of historic rock, silt, and soil data suggests that pathfinder elements associated with area copper mineralization are similar to pathfinders present in known IOCG deposits (Cu, S, As, Ag, Co, Fe, and Ni). Sample catchment basin analysis (“SCB”) has identified numerous catchment areas that are characterized by geochemical anomalies, but have no known mineral occurrences.

The 2019 drill program extended the Neil vein approximately 700 meters down-dip. Hole DK19-05 intersected the Neil vein from 82.3 meters to 86.63 meters, a 4.33-meter interval (not true width). The DK19-05 intersection includes a well mineralized 1.54-meter interval from 83.80 meters to 85.34 meters returning 1.638 % copper. The degree of chalcopyrite mineralization varies significantly and becomes less prominent as the vein loses elevation. Drilling suggests that the mineralization changes from chalcopyrite at elevation to pyrite at depth. This chalcopyrite to pyrite switch may be due to the vein's host rock chemistry changing from carbonate-rich at elevation on top of the ridge to a black mudstone at depth.

The Muskwa Project hosts twelve documented sites of significant copper mineralization. These mineralized veins have similar mineralogical, lithological, and structural characteristics. High-grade copper-bearing quartz veins, especially in copper metallogenic provinces, can be important as indicators of the presence of other types of copper occurrences such as IOCG deposits.

Copper mineralization occurring in the Neil vein is associated with a sheared northeast-trending diabase dike that terminates in the Neil Breccia Zone, an area of brecciated dolomite. Landsat structural interpretation suggests that this northeast-trending mineralization could be truncated by northwest-trending faults or shears. If this structural interpretation is correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that have been offset by the northwest-trending structural movements and may contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization.

The development in the Muskwa Project area, carried out in the late 60s and early 70s, still forms the main basis for planning serious exploration of the area. The intermittent and minor work done since that time has confirmed areas of interest but has not been as coordinated or extensive as needed to truly advance the Project area. Significant high-grade copper mineralization at Davis-Keays, Fort Reliance, and Magnum are target areas that justify considerable work. Numerous other showings of similar type and grade have yielded significant enough results to require further work to define the potential of the Muskwa Project area.

Fabled Copper's assembly of lands in the large Muskwa Project area creates an opportunity to carry out regional-style work to further define high-grade targets and to investigate the underlying geology to try to identify the source of the known targets. A two-phase exploration program is recommended.

Phase 1 work should consist of First Nations consultation, data gathering and digitization, ground geophysical follow-up, prospecting, geological mapping, rock sampling, and initiation of environmental base-line studies. The cost of Phase 1 work is estimated to be $2,500,000.

The Phase 2 program should consist of First Nations consultation, a continuation of environmental base-line studies, and diamond drilling to test mineralized structures and/or geophysical anomalies. The proposed budget is for 20 holes totaling 5,000 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of approximately $3,000,000. Phase 2 is not contingent upon Phase 1 results as proposed drill targets have already been identified and only lack of permitting is preventing drilling during the 2021 season. Phase 1 work may further refine those drill locations.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Fabled Silver Gold Corp ("Fabled Silver") and Fabled Copper Corp ("Fabled Copper" or "Issuer"), this report has been prepared on the Muskwa Project (the "Project" or "Property") to summarize previous work, appraise the exploration potential of the Property, and make recommendations for future work. The writer is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

This Report has been written in support of Fabled Silver's proposed spin-out transaction whereby Fabled Silver will spin out its interest in the Muskwa Project, currently held by Fabled Copper, which is its wholly owned subsidiary, by distributing all of the shares it holds in Fabled Copper to the shareholders of Fabled Silver through a statutory plan of arrangement. Following completion of the spin-out transaction, the shareholders of Fabled Silver will hold 100% of issued and outstanding common shares of Fabled Copper and thereby 100% of Fabled Silver's current interest in the Muskwa Project. Fabled Copper is concurrently making an application to list on a recognized Canadian stock exchange.

This report is based on geological reports, a compilation of published and unpublished data and maps made by cited persons, and field examinations of the Property area. The Muskwa Project comprises a total of seventy-six claims totaling 8,064.9 ha in two non-contiguous blocks: the North Block comprises sixty-five claims (6,672.7 ha) and the South Block eleven claims (1,392.2 ha).

The writer examined the geology and infrastructure of the Muskwa Property on 8 and 10 August 2002, 14 July 2005, 16 to 20 August 2009, and 22 September 2017. Of relevance to this Technical Report, the writer made a two-day helicopter-borne property visit on 27 and 28 July 2019, accompanied by the mine manager of record and three First Nations members acting as guides.

Landings were made at the Ram Creek No. 1, Fort Reliance, Davis-Keays, and Churchill Copper sites. The writer was unsuccessful in accessing the mineralized sites at Ram Creek No. 1 and Fort Reliance. At Davis-Keays, the portals of the 6400, 6950, and 7140 levels were found to be blocked by avalanche scree and ice. The 4850 Level was the only level accessible. At Churchill Copper, the lower haulage portal at the 5200 Level was found to be accessible, but partly blocked by ice. No attempt was made to access the historical underground workings.

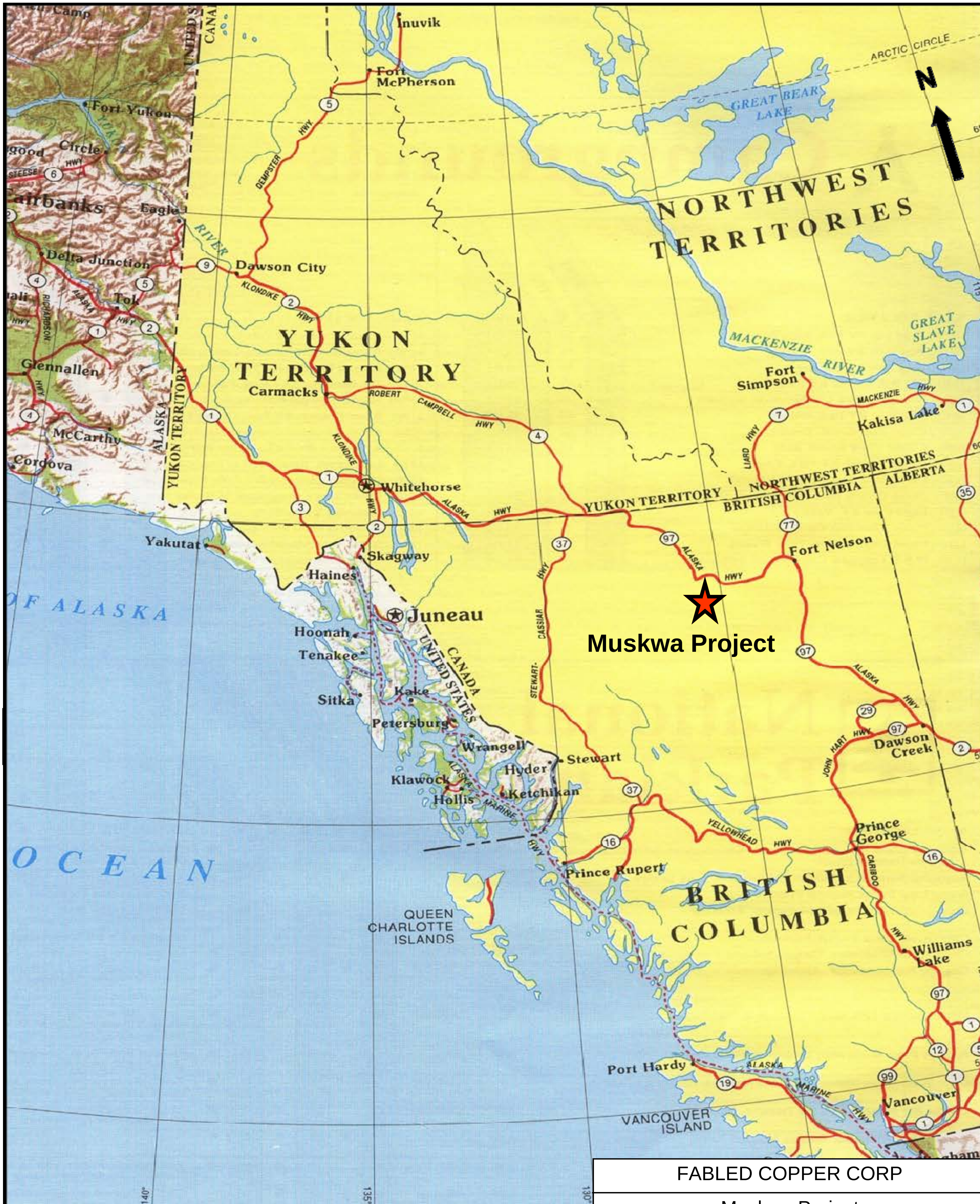
Expenditures by Fabled Copper on the Muskwa Property from 2017 to 2019 total $712,405.

**Table 1: Muskwa Project Expenditures**

| Assessment Report | Work Year | Report Year | Type of Work | Expenditure CDN$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37263 | 2017 | 2018 | Prospecting | $12,950 |
| 37264 | 2017 | 2018 | Volterra-EM | $121,178 |
| 38031 | 2018 | 2018 | Mapping, Sampling | $26,073 |
| 37887 | 2018 | 2019 | Prospecting | $23,071 |
| 38953 | 2019 | 2020 | Diamond Drilling | $491,800 |
| 38880 | 2019 | 2020 | Prospecting and Image Analysis | $37,333 |
| | | | **Total** | **$712,405** |

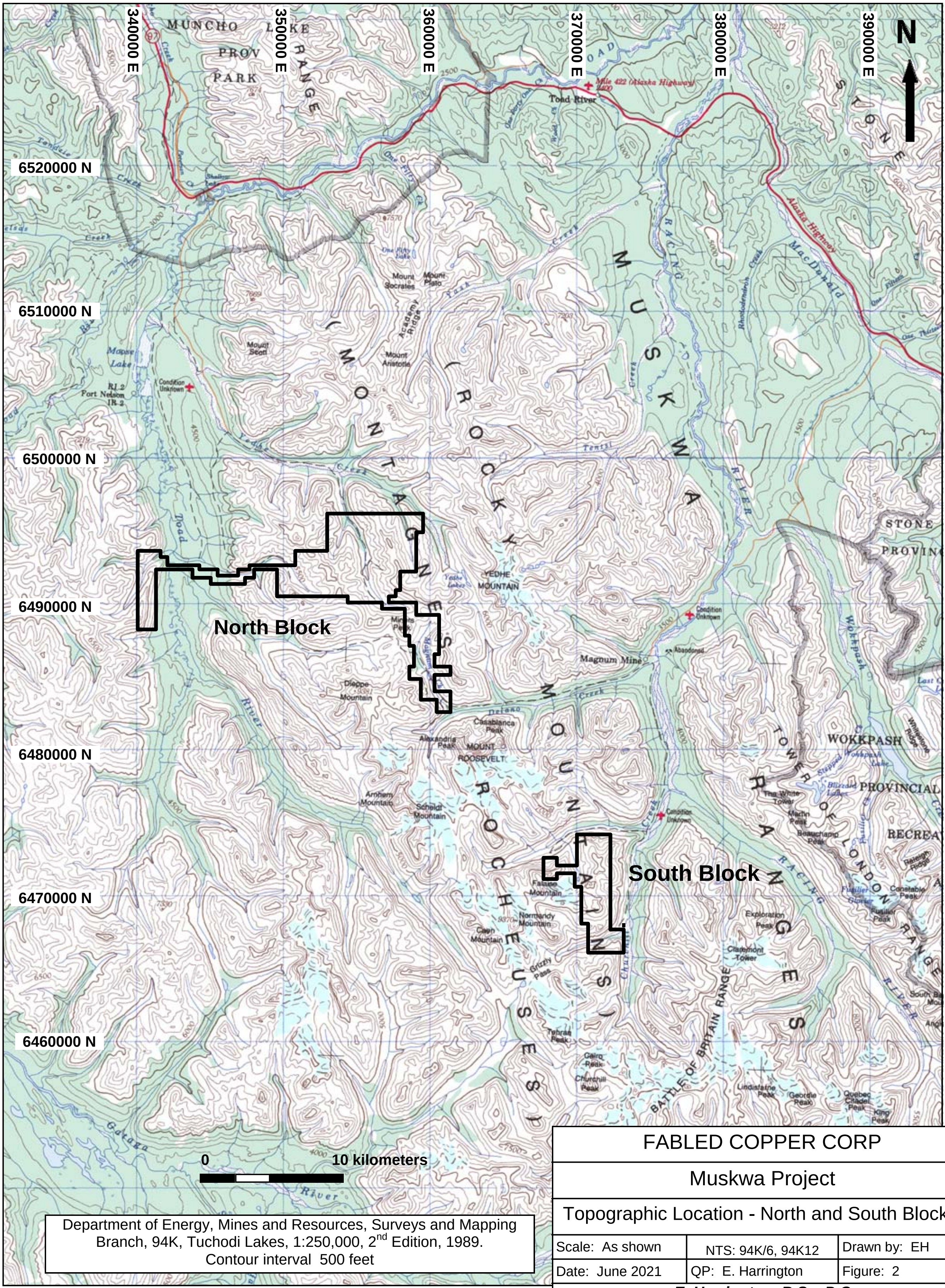
## 3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Not relevant to this report.




0 100 200 km

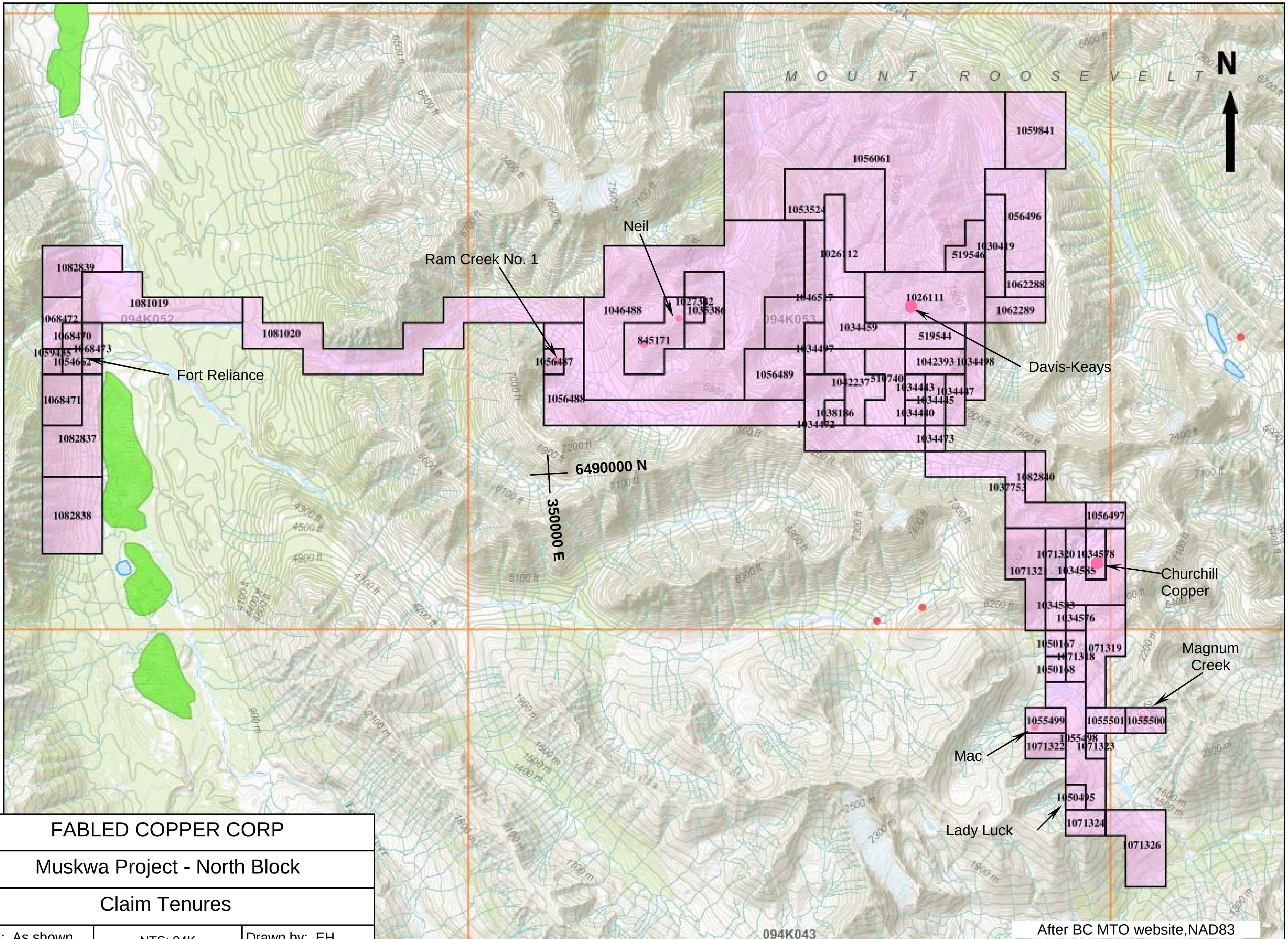
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Regional Location | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 1 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |




Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping Branch, 94K, Tuchodi Lakes, 1:250,000, 2nd Edition, 1989.
Contour interval 500 feet

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Topographic Location - North and South Blocks | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 2 |

***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.***

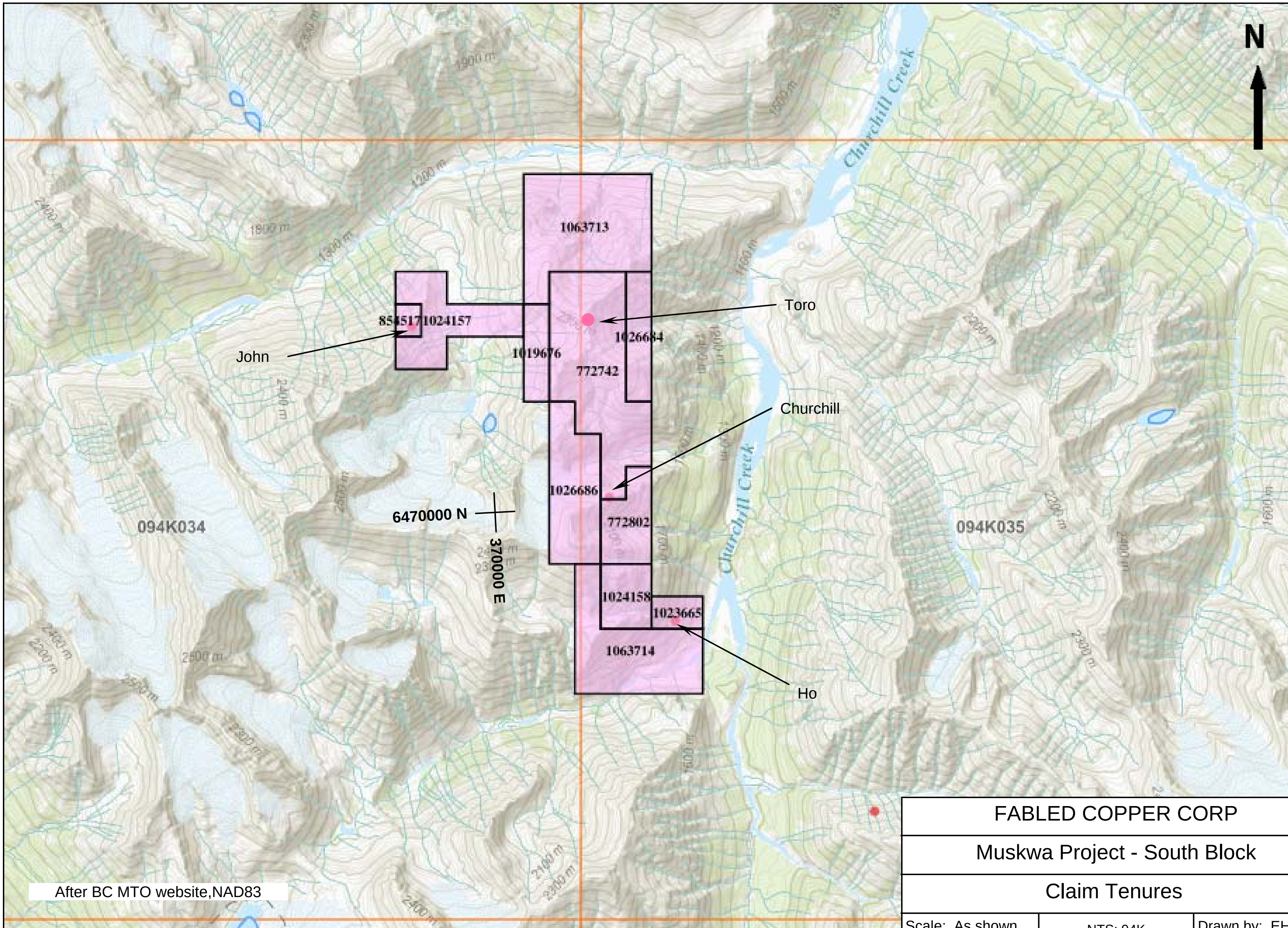



| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project - North Block | | |
| Claim Tenures | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 3 |

*E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*

● Mac    Minfile Location and Name

0    2 kilometers




● Toro Minfile Location and Name

0 2 kilometers

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project - South Block | | |
| Claim Tenures | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 4 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Property is located in the Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, as shown on Map Sheet NTS 94K. The North Block is centered at latitude 58.557831$^o$ North, longitude 125.474668$^o$ West, and UTM 356,192 m East, 6,492,792 m North. The South Block is centered at 58.362218$^o$ North, longitude 125.202897$^o$ West, and UTM 371.262 m East, 6,471,056 m North (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4).

The Muskwa Project comprises a total of seventy-six claims in two non-contiguous blocks: the North Block comprises sixty-five claims and the South Block eleven claims, and totals approximately 8,064.9 hectares ("ha"). The writer reviewed claim status using BC Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") on 11 June 2021.

The Muskwa Project refers to the combined Fabled Copper, High Range, and ChurchKey claims as shown in Table 2. The interests held by Fabled Copper Corp are shown under the name Fabled Copper and Gold Corp, not yet reflecting the name change to Fabled Copper Corp. Two claims (1046488 and 1046517) are 100% owned by Fabled Copper and Gold Corp.

**Table 2: Claim Details**

| Claim | Tenure | Hectares | Block | Owner | Good to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ram Creek | 845171 | 101.35 | North | High Range Exploration 50% | 15-Dec-25 |
| | | | | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | |
| Ram East | 1027342 | 16.89 | North | High Range Exploration 50% | 15-Dec-26 |
| | | | | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | |
| Ran NE | 1035386 | 84.45 | North | High Range Exploration 50% | 15-Dec-27 |
| | | | | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | |
| Neil Extension | 1046488 | 776.91 | North | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp | 15-Dec-27 |
| Neil NE | 1046517 | 135.11 | North | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp | 15-Dec-27 |
| Neil North | 1053524 | 219.46 | North | High Range Exploration Ltd. | 15-Dec-27 |
| | 1056061 | 1,097.08 | North | High Range Exploration Ltd. | 30-Nov-25 |
| Key 2 | 510740 | 84.48 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-Jan-25 |
| Key | 519544 | 50.67 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-Jan-25 |
| Key 3 | 519546 | 50.65 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-Jan-25 |
| Eagle 1 | 1026111 | 202.66 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |

| Claim | Tenure | Hectares | Block | Owner | Good to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eagle 2 | 1026112 | 84.42 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1030419 | 67.54 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034440 | 16.90 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034443 | 16.90 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034445 | 33.79 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034447 | 33.79 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034459 | 101.34 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034472 | 152.08 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034473 | 16.90 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034497 | 33.78 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034498 | 50.68 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034576 | 16.91 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Magnum Core | 1034578 | 33.82 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034583 | 33.82 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1034585 | 118.37 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Miners Link | 1037753 | 169.03 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| | 1038186 | 16.90 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Key 1 | 1042237· | 84.47 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Key 4 | 1042393 | 50.68 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-Jan-25 |
| Church 5 | 1050167 | 16.91 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Church 6 | 1050168 | 16.92 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Lady Luck | 1050495 | 16.93 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Toad River | 1054662 | 16.89 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Lady Luck Road | 1055498 | 118.46 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Lucky Mac | 1055499 | 33.84 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Magnum Creek | 1055500 | 33.84 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Magnum Creek 2 | 1055501 | 33.84 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Rammmm | 1056487 | 16.89 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Ramming | 1056488 | 304.13 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Ram 3 | 1056489 | 101.37 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Key East | 1056496 | 151.94 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Church Bells | 1056497 | 33. 81 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Green Toad | 1059435 | 16.89 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| KE 2 | 1059841 | 151.89 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Key East 2 | 1062288 | 33.77 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Key East 3 | 1062289 | 50.67 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 15-May-25 |
| Reliance | 1068470 | 16.89 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Toad 2 | 1068471 | 67.59 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Reliance 2 | 1068472 | 50.67 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Toad 3 | 1068473 | 33.79 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Church | 1071318 | 33.83 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Church 2 | 1071319 | 101.49 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Church 3 | 1071320 | 33.82 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Church 4 | 1071321 | 101.46 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Church 5 | 1071322 | 33.85 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |

| Claim | Tenure | Hectares | Block | Owner | Good to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lady | 1071323 | 16.92 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Lady 2 | 1071324 | 33.86 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Jed | 1071326 | 118.51 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 31-Dec-21 |
| Toad Connector | 1081019 | 185.79 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 7-Feb-22 |
| Toad Connector 2 | 1081020 | 354.73 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 7-Feb-22 |
| Toad 4 | 1082837 | 135.21 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 3-Jun-22 |
| Toad 5 | 1082838 | 152.16 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 3-Jun-22 |
| Toad 6 | 1082839 | 101.32 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 3-Jun-22 |
| Ridge Pass | 1082840 | 33.80 | North | ChurchKey Mines Inc. | 3-Jun-22 |
| **65 Claims North Block** | | **6,672.70** | **ha** | | |

- Claims added to the ChurchKey Agreement

- Recently staked claims

- Recently staked claims

- Good-to-Date extended to 31 December 2021 under 13180-20-411 CGC ORDER

| Claim | Tenure | Hectares | Claim Block | Owner | Good to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toro Churchill | 772742 | 305.56 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| Toro Churchill 2 | 772802 | 84.92 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| | 854517 | 16.97 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| T/C2 | 1019676 | 50.92 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| Idaho | 1023665 | 33.98 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| John Ext. | 1024157 | 135.78 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| South Ext. | 1024158 | 67.96 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| Toro East | 1026684 | 67.89 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| Toro Sw | 1026686 | 152.85 | South | High Range Exploration 50%<br>Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | 10-Dec-21 |

| Claim | Tenure | Hectares | Block | Owner | Good to Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toro North | 1063713 | 271.47 | South | High Range Exploration 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| | | | | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | |
| Toro South | 1063714 | 203.90 | South | High Range Exploration 50% | 10-Dec-21 |
| | | | | Fabled Copper and Gold Corp 50% | |

**11 claims South Block** **1,392.20** **ha**

**Muskwa Total** **8,064.90** **ha** **76 claims Total**

Table 2 summarizes the expanded mineral package, including all recently-staked claims added to the High Range and ChurchKey properties, and is hereinafter referred to as the Muskwa Project, the entirety of which is included in the Spin-Out transaction.

## High Range Option Agreement

On 8 April 2021, Fabled Silver Gold Corp, Fabled Copper, and High Range Exploration Ltd ("High Range") entered into an amended and restated option agreement (the "Amended Agreement") with respect to High Range's 50% interest in certain properties as set out in Table 2 above, located in the Liard Mining Division in northern British Columbia.

By the Amended Agreement, Fabled Copper now also has the right to acquire from High Range other claims that are 100%-owned by High Range covering an additional 3,842 hectares located in the same mineral belt, including two additional claims contiguous with the North Block and four additional claims that comprise the Bronson Property, situated to the south. The Bronson claims are not part of this report and are included in but not deemed to be material to the spin-out transaction.

This expanded mineral package includes the ChurchKey Property and is hereinafter referred to as the Muskwa Project.

Under the Amended Agreement, in consideration for the right to acquire the whole and expanded mineral claim package, including the Bronson Property, Fabled Copper has agreed pay to High Range, in cash:

- $200,000 on the closing date (paid);
- $500,000 on the date that is twelve months after the closing date;
- $750,000 on the date that is twenty-four months after the closing date;
- $1,000,000 on the date that is thirty-six months after the closing date; and
- $2,000,000 on the date that is forty-eight months after the closing date.

The mineral claims optioned will be subject to a 2% NSR Royalty on material taken from High Range claims and payable to High Range upon commencement of commercial production.

**ChurchKey Option Agreement**

On 6 August 2019, Fabled Silver and Fabled Copper entered into an option agreement (the “ChurchKey Agreement”) with ChurchKey Mines Inc (“ChurchKey”) with respect to the ChurchKey Property, which forms part of the North Block. Under the option agreement to acquire the ChurchKey Property, Fabled Copper agreed to pay ChurchKey:

- $50,000 in cash on date of closing; (paid);
- $50,000 in cash 90 days after closing; (paid);
- $100,000 in cash 12 months after closing; (paid);
- $250,000 in cash 24 months after closing;
- $300,000 in cash 36 months after closing;
- $500,000 in cash 48 months after closing; and
- $750,000 in cash 60 months after closing.

Fabled Copper will also:

- Ensure that all exploration expenditures incurred by Fabled Copper on the ChurchKey Property will be applied to the ChurchKey Property;
- Within 12 months of closing, incur and apply sufficient exploration expenses to keep the ChurchKey Property in good standing for 36 months from the date such expenses are applied;
- Incur sufficient exploration expenses to ensure that the ChurchKey Property remains in good standing during the period of the ChurchKey Agreement; and
- Ensure that in the event of option termination that all claims comprising the ChurchKey Property have a minimum of 3 years good standing at the time of such termination.

The ChurchKey Agreement was amended as follows on:

- 15 October 2019 to include eight further claims, tenures 1071318-1071324 and 1071326, at no additional cost to Fabled Copper except staking; and
- 5 June 2021 to include six further claims, tenures 1091019-1081020 and 1082837-1082840, at no additional cost to Fabled Copper except staking.

Fabled Copper is obliged to pay a 2% NSR (the “ChurchKey NSR”) to ChurchKey on material taken from ChurchKey claims and payable to ChurchKey beginning upon commencement of commercial production. In addition, Fabled Copper had the exclusive right to purchase 1 of the 2 NSR points of the ChurchKey NSR at any time in the first four years following closing for $425,000 (“NSR Option 1”) if Fabled Copper made an annual payment of $25,000 on each of the four anniversaries following closing of the acquisition.

Fabled Copper did not make said payments to date and therefore NSR Option 1 has lapsed.

Fabled Copper will have the non-exclusive right to purchase, at any time up to the date of commencement of commercial production, 1 of the 2 NSR points of the ChurchKey NSR (“NSR Option 2”) for the equivalent of 275,000 pounds of copper multiplied by the quoted London Metal Exchange price at the date of the exercise of NSR Option 2.

Further, if Fabled Copper has exercised NSR Option 2 Fabled Copper will have the non-exclusive right to purchase, at any time up to the date of commencement of commercial production, the remaining 1% NSR (“NSR Option 3”) for the equivalent of 400,000 pounds of copper multiplied by the quoted London Metal Exchange price at the date of the exercise of NSR Option 3.

The Muskwa Project lies within the Muskwa-Kechika special management zone (“SMZ”). The writer is not aware of any particular environmental or government-related regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration on the Property. To the writer’s knowledge, there are currently no restrictions to exploration or exploitation in regard to surface rights or legal access to the Property.

The non-completion of requirements under the ChurchKey option agreement could restrict Fabled Copper’s access to the portion of the Muskwa Project controlled by that optionor.

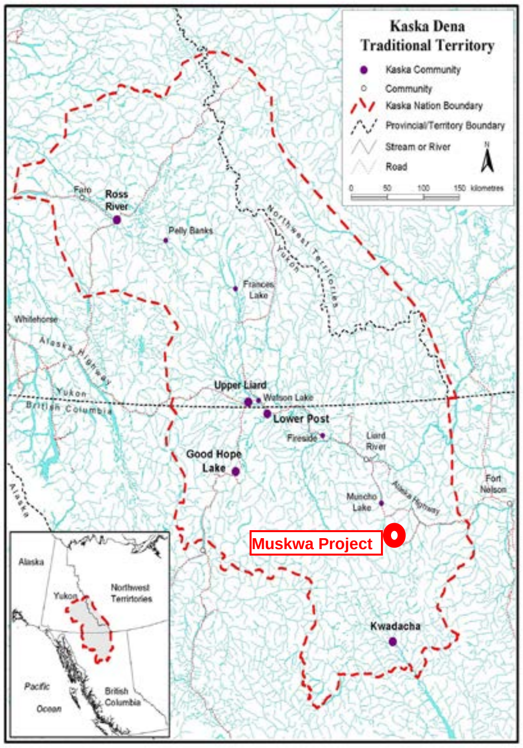
Under the ChurchKey Option Agreement and the High Range Option Agreement, Fabled Copper is deemed to be the Optionee. Fabled Silver, as the parent company of Fabled Copper is the guarantor in respect of payment of required option payments. Upon completion of the spin-out transaction, each agreement will be amended to remove Fabled Silver as a party to the agreements and Fabled Copper will become solely responsible for all obligations under the agreements.

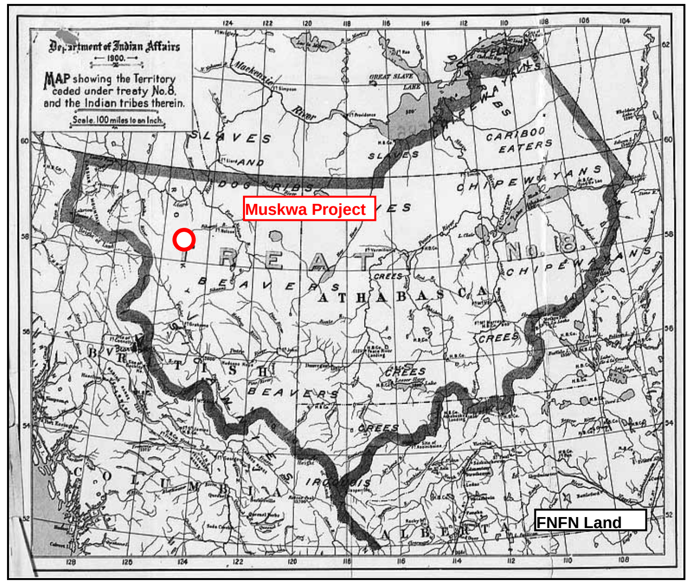
As of the effective date of this report, the Muskwa Project has no known environmental liabilities. Mine development would entail an environmental impact assessment for wildlife and wildlife habitat that is usually done in the following three stages:

- Stage 1: Desk-based study - Assemble all relevant data from the government, other agencies, First Nations, and research scientists for the mine tenure area. During this phase, all legally protected and designated areas should be identified;
- Stage 2: Baseline data collection - Normally, two years of data collection is expected to capture inter-annual variation. Baseline data should be collected for important wildlife species identified in Stage 1; and
- Stage 3: Environmental Impact Assessment - The EIA will use information from stages 1 and 2, including scientific literature on known impacts to wildlife from similar Properties, to predict the disturbance impacts on populations. Mitigation measures will aim to minimize or eliminate these impacts. Where impacts cannot be totally eliminated, compensation and monitoring plans may be required.

In 2019, the BC provincial government passed the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act ("DRIPA") into law. DRIPA establishes the Province's framework for reconciliation and aims to create a path forward that respects the human rights of Indigenous peoples while introducing better transparency, accountability, and predictability in collaboration.

The Project area is situated on land claimed by both the Fort Nelson First Nation (FNFN) and the Kaska Dena. The Kaska Dena map also shows the Muskwa Project area located within their traditional territory. The FNFN map showing the boundary circa 1900 of Treaty 8 land shows the Muskwa Project area located within FNFN lands.




The northwestern portion of the Muskwa Project lies within the Moose Lake reserve. Fabled Copper has appointed a Community Liaison Officer who has established a good relationship with the occupants of the reserve, originally Kaska Dena and now part of the Fort Nelson First Nations ("FNFN").

While the Muskwa-Kechika SMZ does not impede responsible exploration and development, Fabled Copper recognizes that it will have to follow DRIPA guidelines and work closely with all local groups, such as First Nations and guide outfitters. There is a risk that local opposition could delay exploration and development in the Project area. Continued dialogue with local groups has proven to mitigate this risk. Fabled Copper has appointed a Community Liaison Officer to aid in this dialogue.

In June 2021, Sid Nielsen, Davis-Keays mine manager of record and newly appointed Community Liaison Officer for Fabled Copper, visited Fort Nelson and held numerous discussions, including with Jim Hodgson, FNFN business manager, and Sharleen Gale, Chief Councilor.

Discussions were reported as positive and the FNFN is reportedly looking forward to Fabled Copper carrying out a significant work program.

In British Columbia, permits are necessary for work that includes surface disturbances, such as drilling, trenching, and the establishment of semi-permanent field camps. No work permits for the Muskwa Property have been applied for.

## 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Muskwa Project is located approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, BC, 50 kilometers southeast of Muncho Lake, BC, and 250 kilometers southeast of Watson Lake, Yukon. Access is primarily by helicopter. While based in either Fort Nelson or Watson Lake, helicopter companies maintain fuel dumps at and fly out of both the Muncho Lake Lodge, located approximately 40 km northwest of the Property, and the Toad River Lodge, located approximately 32 km north-northeast of the Property.

The central portion of the North Block can be accessed by ATV only via a two-track dirt road extending south from the intersection of paved Provincial Highway 97 (Alaska Highway) and the Toad River. The track runs eighteen kilometers south from the intersection, then twenty-one kilometers southeast along Yedhe Creek and a south-trending tributary, locally called Caribou Creek, to the Davis-Keays and the general location of the Eagle vein. The Yedhe/Caribou Creek portion of the track, and a 2,900 x 100-foot (1,200 x 30-meter) gravel airstrip, were constructed in the late 1960s to service underground development on the Eagle vein. The airstrip was constructed along Yedhe Creek, approximately five kilometers from where the creek flows into the Toad River, and 15 kilometers northwest of the Davis-Keays. The airstrip would have to be rehabilitated prior to use.

After a period of non-usage, the Province of BC decommissioned the mine access road and the intersection of the Toad River and Highway 97 was incorporated into the provincial Muncho Lake Park. The bridge giving access to the mine road was modified to allow nothing larger than ATV-sized vehicles to cross. As the track is subject to periodic washouts and has been bermed by the government in order to restrict access, presently the track is passable only on foot or by ATV.

In meetings with the previous Liberal government, it was suggested that trying to apply to repair the bridge to its former capacity to allow hauling of mineralized material through the park was impractical. The alternative of withdrawing the right-of-way from the park was considered preferable.

The south-eastern portion of the North Block, the area of the Magnum mine, is accessed by dirt road extending 30 kilometers from a point approximately thirteen kilometers west of Summit Lake (Mile 401 of the Alaska Highway (Highway 97)) to the Churchill mill site situated at the confluence of Delano Creek and the Racing River, then approximately 16 kilometers west along Delano and Magnum creeks. The road to the Churchill mill site is in good condition and well used, but entails fording MacDonald and Wokkpash creeks, and the Racing River. The unmaintained two-track dirt road west from the mill site to the Property is ATV passable. The South Block can be accessed by two-track dirt road south from the confluence of the Racing River and Delano Creek, approximately nine kilometers along the Racing River, then nine kilometers further south along Churchill Creek.

The Property is characterized by generally narrow valleys and very steep glaciated terrain, with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 2,470 meters (3,280 to 8,100 feet). The steepness of much of the terrain restricts location of exploration and exploitation infrastructure to specific areas.

Except for creek and river valleys showing coniferous and deciduous tree growth, the claims are predominantly above the tree-line where vegetation is restricted to shrubs and grasses, or is nonexistent. Moraine deposits of glacial outwash are common in low areas, and rock talus broken from surrounding cliffs covers sloping ground.

Climate is variable, with higher elevations receiving precipitation almost daily during the summer. During spring, summer, and fall, valleys can regularly be cloud-filled, making helicopter travel unpredictable at times.

Winters are cold, with approximately 60 cm of snow that can stay above the 1,400-meter level from September to May. Outdoor work season is mid- or late-June to mid-September, while underground work can be year round. There is no power available in the Project area, so generators will be necessary. A water supply for exploration purposes is available from Caribou, Magnum, and Churchill creeks, and also from Toad River located in the extreme western portion of the North Block. The town of Fort Nelson is the nearest source of mining supplies and personnel.

## 6.0 <u>HISTORY</u>

### 6.1 Area History

During the 1940s, copper was discovered in the Muskwa Range of the Rocky Mountains while the Alaska Highway was being built. Some exploration activity took place during the 1950s and early 1960s, with activity increasing significantly during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The two main sites of copper mineralization identified during this time were the Davis-Keays Eagle vein and Churchill Copper's Magnum vein. The following twelve mineralized areas are documented within the subject Property:

- Davis-Keays (Eagle vein) - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 012;
- Churchill Copper (Magnum vein) - past producer - BC Minfile 094K 003;
- Lady Luck - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 018;
- Fort Reliance - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 002;
- Magnum Creek - showing - BC Minfile 094K 013;
- Mac - showing - BC Minfile 094K 014;
- Ram Creek No. 1 - showing - BC Minfile 094K 072;
- Neil - prospect - BC Minfile 094K 040 and 094K 057;
- John - showing - BC Minfile 094K 076;
- Toro - developed prospect - BC Minfile 094K 050;
- Churchill - showing - BC Minfile 094K 009;
- Ho - showing - BC Minfile 094K 029.

### 6.2 Previous Work (up to 2016)

#### 6.2.1 Davis-Keays (BC Minfile 094K 012)

In 1967, a two-day prospecting program was carried out on the Bonanza group of claims comprising a portion of the Davis-Keays property.

Structurally controlled mineralization was observed to be of two types:

- Copper mineralized veins occupy strong fault structures hosting quartz, carbonates, inclusions of country rock, chalcopyrite and in minor erythrite, and are closely associated with gabbroic dikes. Vein widths vary from 2 to 8.5 feet (0.6 to 2.6 meters) and dip at or very near vertical; and
- Lead mineralized veins are hosted by indistinct fractures and cleavages, and comprise finely crystalline galena with quartz and carbonate, and minor fine-grained bornite.

From 1969 through 1971, underground development was carried out on the Eagle and Harris veins. Over 22,905 feet (6,982 meters) of underground work was completed that included drifting, cross-cutting, and raising. Drifting on the Eagle vein was carried out at four elevations:

- The 6400 Level extends for approximately 5,700 feet (1,737 meters);
- The 6950 Level extends for approximately 3,100 feet (945 meters);
- The 7140 Level extends for approximately 280 feet (85 meters) and is only accessible fro, Pm inside the workings; and
- The 7300 Level extends for approximately 1,850 feet (564 meters).

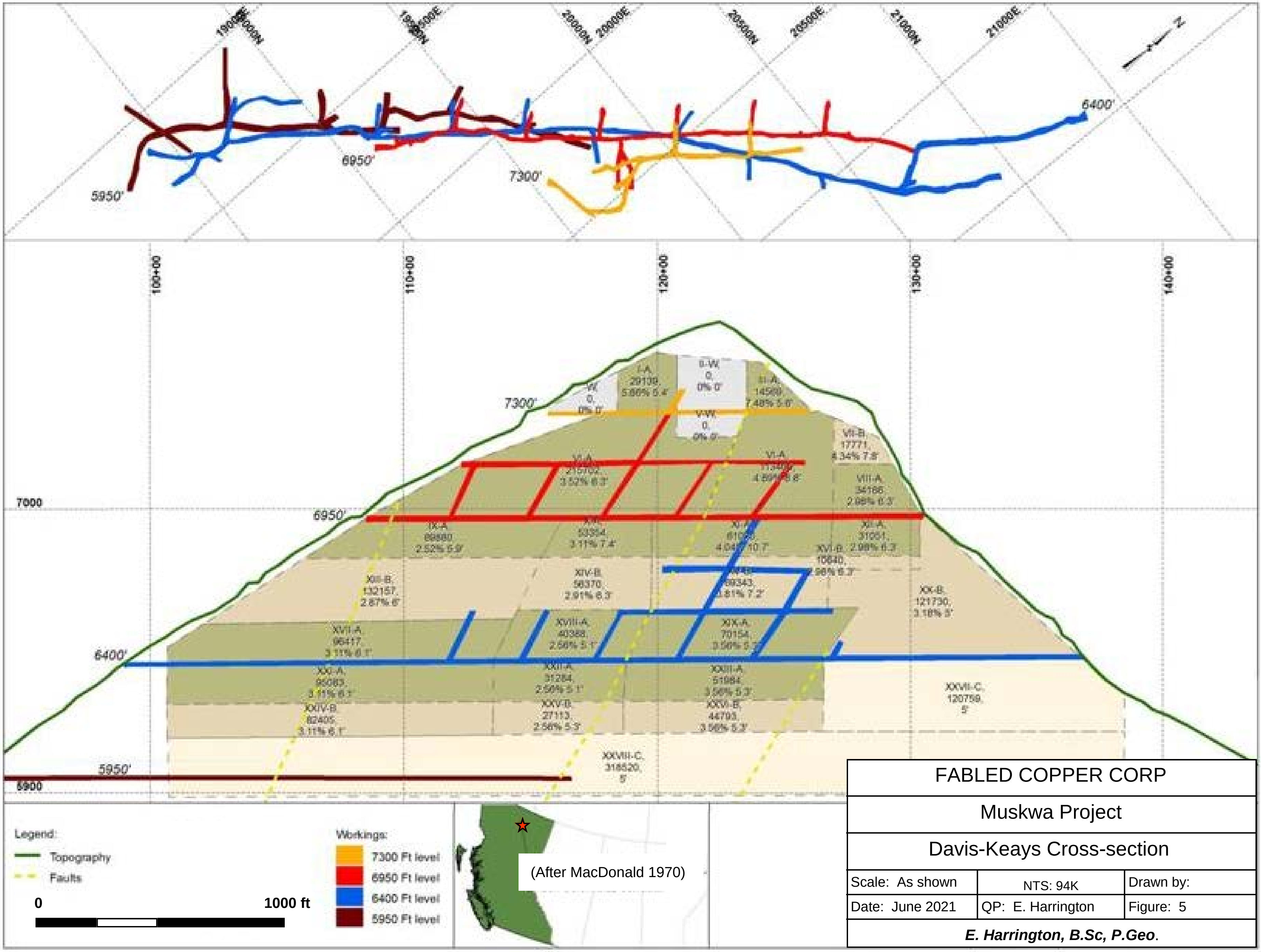
Levels 6400, 6950, and 7300 extend completely through the mountain, from Caribou Creek on the west side to Eagle Creek on the east.

Although the Eagle vein narrows slightly with depth, the copper grade remains consistent (J. McIntyre, P.Eng., V.P. and general manager, Davis-Keays, personal communication). Other vein-style occurrences on the Property were prospected and trenched. As drifting and raising were carried out on the Eagle vein, the resultant rock material, approximately 40,000 tons, was hand-sorted into mineralized material and waste, stockpiled at the drift mouths, and was later removed.

In 1970, MacDonald Consultants Ltd completed a Feasibility Study (MacDonald 1970), which was complemented a year later by an Evaluation Report done by Chapman, Wood & Griswold Ltd (Chapman et al 1971).

Detailed geological mapping of underground levels by G. B. Phelps, M. Sc., of MacDonald Consultants resulted in a modification of earlier interpretations of the mineralized structure. Mineral emplacement occurred prior to any major movement along the plane of the vein.

The original vein opening was interpreted as an open fracture at $90^o$ to the trend of the anticline to the south. The vein is mechanically related to the deformation causing the anticlinal plunge. Cross faulting, with minor offsets and longitudinal faulting in and closely parallel to the plane of the vein, was thought to be after mineral deposition.




| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Davis-Keays Cross-section | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 5 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Davis-Keays Mining Co Ltd, the operator, sampled the Eagle Vein at 10-foot intervals on all levels except the 5950 Level, which was collared during the construction of the other levels, but was not developed until later. Five bulk samples weighing 100 to 150 pounds (45 to 68 kg) each were taken from locations along the 6950 and 7300 levels. For check purposes, chip samples ranging from 20 to 40 pounds (9 to 18 kg) each were taken at approximate 10-foot (3 meter) intervals along continuous sections of the vein on the 6950 and 6400 levels. Sample material was chipped across the width of the vein and included portions of the hanging wall and footwall. The material from these bulk sampling and chip sampling programs was sent to Lakefield Research of Canada Ltd for metallurgical and grinding tests.

Representative chip samples from the sampling program were included in the information used for reserve calculations. Metallurgical tests at Lakefield indicated 95% recovery from copper concentrate grading 28% using conventional crushing, grinding, and flotation (MacDonald 1970). As there was no obvious geological reason to expect the immediate termination of Eagle vein mineralization with depth, identification of further tonnage at depth was believed to be possible.

Following a change of ownership in the mid 1970s, Kam Kotia Mines developed approximately 700 meters along the Eagle vein on the 5950-level. The vein was reportedly approximately 3 meters wide and consisted of massive chalcopyrite.

The mineralized material from all of the underground work in the area was collected and approximately 58,000 tons of hand-sorted mineralized material was shipped to the Bethlehem Copper smelter southwest of Kamloops, BC. Waste rock was used to improve the mine access roads.

In 1991, D. Genn, P.Eng. carried out an evaluation of the Racing River Copper Project for International Lornex Inc of Vancouver, BC. Six properties containing significant copper mineralization were evaluated, the Davis-Keays (Eagle vein), Churchill Copper (Magnum vein), Fort Reliance, Neil (Copper Keays), Toro/Churchill, and Bronson/Windermere. Bronson/Windermere is not included in the subject report. International Lornex contracted Lakefield Research of Ontario to carry out flotation and gravity testing on material taken from Davis-Keays. Results included:

- Waste rock had a Specific Gravity (SG) ranging from 2.84 to 2.90;
- Copper mineralization had Specific Gravities of 3.03 for 5.24% copper, 3.14 for 10.6% copper, and 3.48 for 15.1% copper; and
- Concentration using a jig circuit was considered superior to heavy media separation as no chemicals would be used.

Lornex planned to explore, develop, and if justified, carry out mining operations. The report recommended proceeding with certain business objectives and the commencement of initial exploration work, but field work was never started.

In 1992, in a program for BGM Diversified Energy and Seguro Projects, personnel from Reliance Geological Services, supervised by P. Leriche, P.Geo, visited the Eagle vein and found the 6400-, and 7300-level portals were blocked by scree material. However, the 6950-level adit was reported to be open and in very good condition. Quartz-carbonate veining with chalcopyrite mineralization was observed throughout the 640 meter long tunnel. Results of four rock samples collected from the Eagle vein are summarized below:

**Table 3: 1992 Rock Sampling**

| Sample # | Type | Width (m) | Copper (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12207 | Dump | - | 24.32 |
| 12208 | Chip | 1.2 | 7.04 |
| 12209 | Panel | 1.0m$^2$ | 5.75 |
| 12210 | Dump | - | 9.87 |

In 1996, Reliance Geological Services, for Seguro Projects Inc, carried out a work program on the Davis-Keays consisting of geochemical rock sampling (Leriche et al 1996). Eighteen rock chip samples were collected and sent to International Plasma Laboratory Ltd of Vancouver, BC, for analysis of gold by fire assay, copper by assay, and 29 other elements by ICP methods. Nine rock samples were taken from surface outcropping.

The vein ranges from 1 to 2 meters wide, containing malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which decreases with depth. Chalcopyrite occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts.

**Table 4: 1996 Harris Vein Rock Sampling**

| Sample # | Type | Width (m) | Copper (%) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17106 | Chip | 1.0 | 3.07 | Quartz vein with chalcopyrite in large globs (4 cm) and stringers. Malachite staining is abundant. |
| 17107 | Chip | 1.0 | 3.74 | Adjacent to 17106 |
| 17108 | Chip | 1.0 | 7.49 | 20 ft. below above samples. Quartz vein with chalcopyrite in large globs (4 cm) and stringers. Abundant malachite staining. |
| 17109 | Chip | 1.0 | 7.73 | Adjacent to 17108. |
| 17110 | Chip | 0.6 | 0.87 | Adjacent to 17109. Sheared shale adjacent to quartz vein. Surface stained with malachite. |
| 17111 | Chip | 1.0 | 1.94 | 20 ft. below 17108-17110. Quartz vein with chalcopyrite and malachite staining. |
| 17112 | Chip | 0.4 | 2.27 | Adjacent to 17111. |
| 17113 | Chip | 1.0 | 0.33 | 80 ft. below 17111-17112. Quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite + malachite. Angular fragments of dolomite + shale. |
| 17114 | Chip | 1.0 | 0.02 | Adjacent to 17113. |

The Pink vein is adjacent to a diabase dike and was observed discontinuously for 54 meters. The Pink vein contains minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurring as disseminated and thin stringers. Minor amounts of malachite staining were observed.

**Table 5: 1996 Pink Vein Rock Sampling**

| Sample # | Type | Width (m) | Copper (%) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17116 | Chip | 1.0 | 0.29 | Quartz vein adjacent to diabase dike. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining. |
| 17117 | Chip | 1.0 | 0.03 | Adjacent to 17116. |
| 17120 | Chip | 0.5 | 1.73 | Quartz vein adjacent to diabase dike. Contains chalcopyrite in small blebs and disseminated. Malachite staining is present. |
| 17121 | Chip | 1.3 | 1.72 | Same as 17120. |
| 17122 | Chip | 1.0 | 1.27 | Quartz vein with angular fragments of shale. Minor chalcopyrite. Malachite staining. |

The Creek vein was traced for 150 meters along the side of a creek trending $040^{o}$. The Creek vein is sporadically mineralized throughout, and ranges from 5 cm to 1 m wide, averaging 50 cm. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite dissemination and small chalcopyrite stringers, as well as minor malachite staining.

**Table 6: 1996 Creek Vein Rock Sampling**

| Sample # | Type | Width (m) | Copper (%) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17115 | Chip | 0.6 | 0.22 | Quartz vein with minor chalcopyrite and malachite staining. |
| 17118 | Chip | 1.0 | 0.04 | Quartz vein with ⟨1% chalcopyrite and malachite. |
| 17119 | Select | - | 0.76 | Quartz vein ~6 cm wide. Think chalcopyrite stringers with minor malachite staining |

In 1998 and 1999, assessment work, consisting of Landsat TM(optical) and JERS-1(radar) image studies and structural interpretation, was carried out by Crest Geological Consultants (Payne 1999). It was concluded that post-mineralization northwest-trending faults may have truncated several veins and, If that structural interpretation was correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization.

In 2002, Senator Minerals Inc carried out a work program designed to locate and sample the Pink vein and its extensions to confirm the presence of cobalt mineralization, to trace the length of the vein, and to test the theory that cobalt mineralization in area veins may be related to elevation (Harrington 2002).

Lower priority objectives included the location and tracing of the Harris vein, and an investigation of possibly accessible underground workings on that vein outside of the main underground development associated with the Eagle vein.

Two select and ten rock chip samples were collected from the Pink vein and its presumed extensions. One select sample was taken from the entrance to an adit, at 1,722 meters of elevation, which accesses the Harris vein. Five of thirteen samples returned copper values over 10,000 ppm. These five samples were each re-analyzed by ore grade CU–aqua regia/AA, yielding percent-copper values. Results and descriptions follow:

**Table 7: 2002 Pink Vein Rock Sampling**

| Sample | Type | Copper % | Cobalt ppm | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | Chip 1.0 m | 0.110 | 19 | Massive quartz with vertical fractures and stringers of soft black fissile shale. Trace chalcopyrite and green patchy malachite stain. Minor vugs and brick-red hematite staining on fracture surfaces. |
| 1002 | Chip 1.0 m | 0.014 | 4 | Massive quartz with minor greasy looking contacts. Contacts with grey-green shale to east. |
| 1003 | Select | 1.50 | 11 | From dump at entrance to adit on Harris Vein at approx 5,650 feet (1,722 meters) elevation. Quartz with minor malachite staining, local massive pyrite and blebs of chalcopyrite. Fissile stringers of soft black shale. Local strong brecciation. |
| 1004 | Chip 1.0 m | 0.110 | 967 | On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers of black shale. Minor chalcopyrite blebs and pink stain (cobalt bloom) on fracture surfaces. Vein orientation strike 082/dip 80SE. |

| Sample | Type | Copper % | Cobalt ppm | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1005 | Select | 0.593 | 2410 | On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. Selected vein material from blasted vein. White quartz with stringers of black shale. Minor chalcopyrite blebs and pink stain (Co bloom) on fracture surfaces. Vein orientation strike 082/dip 80SE. |
| 1006 | Chip. 1.0 m | 0.492 | 441 | On Pink vein at 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers and chunks of black shale. Blebs of chalcopyrite and green malachite staining on fracture surfaces. |
| 1007 | Chip 0.7 m | 0.526 | 20 | On probable Pink vein extension at 6,200 feet (1,890 meters) elevation. White quartz with banded gray quartz (possible multiple quartz floods) with black shale stringers and chunks showing quartz-filled fractures. Locally vuggy with brick-red hematite stain and minor malachite stain. Trace disseminations of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Vein strikes 035/dip vertical. |
| 1008 | Chip 1.0 m | 4.53 | 73 | On probable Pink vein extension at 6,275 feet (1,913 meters) elevation. Quartz with trace chalcopyrite blebs and minor malachite staining. Black shale stringers. |
| 1009 | Chip 1.0 m | 2.39 | 9 | On probable Pink vein extension at 6,380 feet (1,944 meters) elevation. White quartz vein with heavy malachite staining on fractures. Black shale blocks and stringers. |
| 1010 | Chip 1.0 m | 1.05 | 65 | On probable Pink vein extension at 6,420 feet (1,956 meters) elevation. White quartz with stringers and chunks of black shale. West contact with siliceous green slate. Trace blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrite, and green malachite staining on fracture surfaces. Locally vuggy with brick-red hematite staining. |
| 1011 | Select | 3.78 | 32 | Taken at 6,400 feet (1,950 meters) elevation. Quartz float material that was part of a train trending from the northeast and likely from the Pink vein. Local strong malachite stain. Trace (<0.5%) pyrite and chalcopyrite blebs. Stringers of black shale. |
| 1012 | Select | 0.882 | 21 | Taken on probable Pink vein extension at 6,600 feet (2,011 meters) elevation. Quartz vein material in siliceous green slate. |
| 1013 | Chip 1.0 m | 0.019 | 5 | 20cm wide quartz vein at contact between black shale to west and siliceous grey-green slate to east. |

The main objective of the 2002 program was realized by the identification of a correlation between cobalt mineralization and elevation, with all significant cobalt values coming from elevations of 6,000 feet (1,828 meters) or less.

Copper exploration potential of the Pink vein extension was also confirmed, with nine samples taken from elevations ranging from 6,200 to 6,700 feet (1,890 to 2,042 meters) returning copper values ranging from 1095 ppm (0.12%) to 4.53%. The secondary objective of identifying underground workings on the Harris vein was also realized.

In 2009, the writer carried out an underground sampling program of the Harris vein (Harrington 2009). Rock samples were taken across the entire width of the vein, and along the 118-meter length of the vein at approximately 10-meter intervals. Twenty-one chip samples were taken, returning copper values ranging from 0.004% to 6.16%, with four samples returning values between 0.5% and 1.0% copper, and five samples returning greater than 1.0% copper (1.095%, 1.634%, 2.57%, 5.97%, and 6.16%) (Figure 6).

The calc-silicate Harris Vein is hosted by fine-grained limey argillaceous rocks. The vein is fault controlled, and roughly parallels a gabbroic dike located approximately 30 meters to the east. The calc-silicate veining ranges from 0.5 to 3 meters in width. Chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as large blobs, thin veinlets, or disseminations. Malachite occurs in varying amounts throughout the vein, but is most evident in the vein’s surface exposure. No significant cobalt values were returned.

**Table 8: 2009 Harris Vein Rock Sampling**

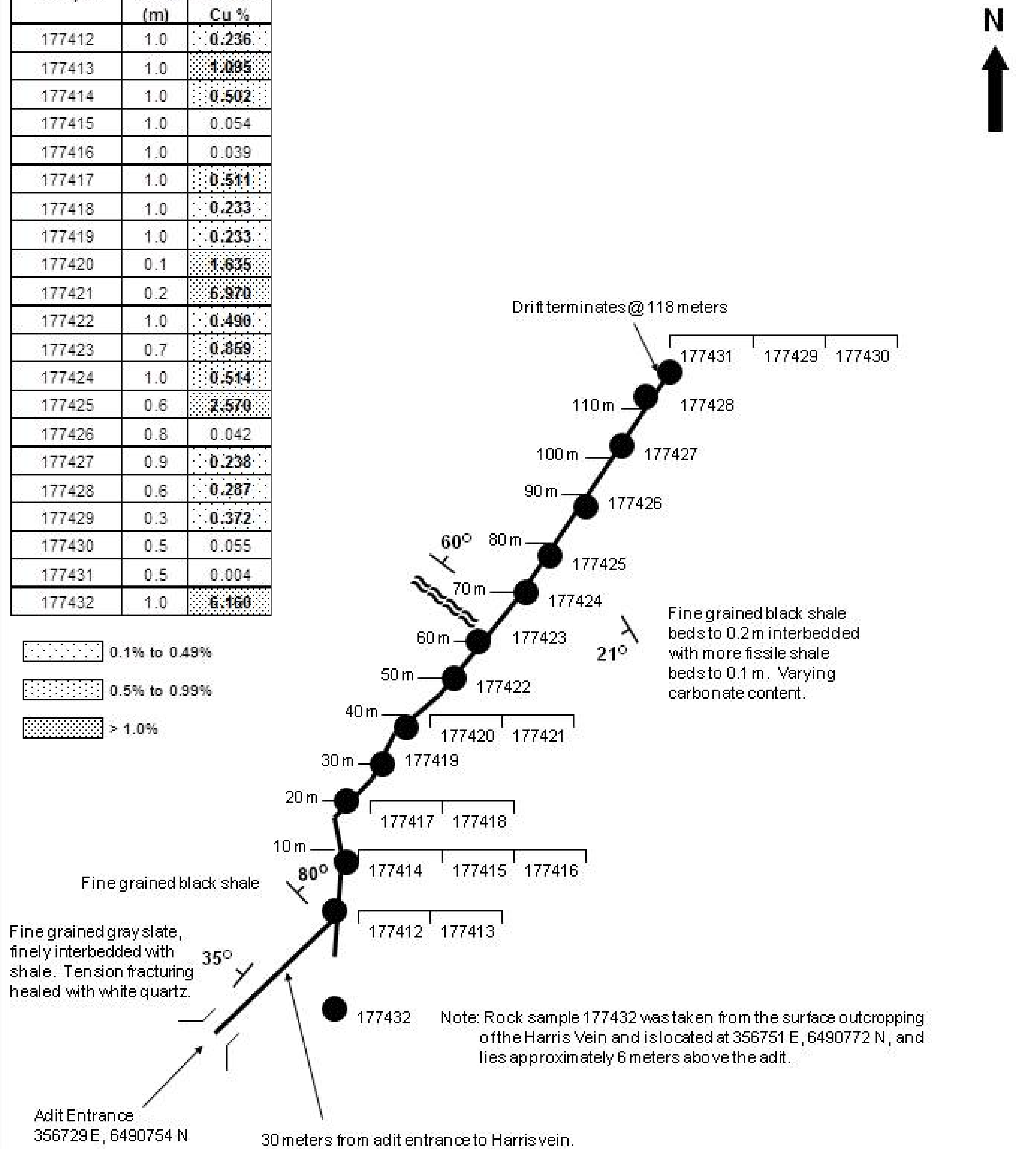
| Sample | Width (m) | Copper % | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 177412 | 1.0 | 0.236 | White to gray quartz in gray slate. Slate shows quartz-healed fractures. Chalcopyrite 1%, pyrite 3-4%, minor carbonate. Light-brown opaque material (siderite?). Green copper oxide staining. |
| 177413 | 1.0 | 1.095 | White quartz in strongly calcareous gray slate. Chalcopyrite 2-3% with green copper oxide. |
| 177414 | 1.0 | 0.502 | White quartz with minor calcite in gray slate. Chalcopyrite blebs 1-2%, pyrite 2-3%. |
| 177415 | 1.0 | 0.054 | Strongly calcareous white quartz in fine black to dark-gray calcareous slate/shale. Chalco <1%, pyrite 1-2%, hematite staining. |
| 177416 | 1.0 | 0.039 | Weakly to moderately calcareous white quartz veining in gray to black fine grained limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite 1-2%. Sharp-edged rock fragments in quartz. |
| 177417 | 1.0 | 0.511 | White quartz with minor carbonate in black fine-grained weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1% with green malachite. |
| 177418 | 1.0 | 0.233 | White quartz with moderate carbonate in black weakly calcareous slate. Chalco <1%. |
| 177419 | 1.0 | 0.233 | White quartz with minor carbonate in dark-gray to black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%. |
| 177420 | 0.6 | 1.635 | White to gray quartz in limey black slate. Pyrite 1% with red hematite crusts. Chalco <1% in quartz along slate contacts. |
| 177421 | 0.2 | 5.970 | White quartz with minor carbonate in black limey slate. Chalco <1%, pyrite <1%. |
| 177422 | 1.0 | 0.490 | White quartz with moderately strong carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%. |
| 177423 | 0.7 | 0.859 | White quartz with minor carbonate. Chalcopyrite 1% with green malachite staining. |
| 177424 | 1.0 | 0.514 | White quartz with weak to moderate carbonate in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite <1%. Buff to orange opaque material (siderite?). |
| 177425 | 0.55 | 2.570 | White quartz with calcite in black limey slate. Chalcopyrite 2%. |
| 177426 | 0.3 | 0.042 | White quartz in weakly limey black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1% |
| 177427 | 0.9 | 0.238 | White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%. |
| 177428 | 0.6 | 0.287 | White quartz in fine-grained black slate. Chalcopyrite <<1%. |
| 177429 | 0.25 | 0.372 | White quartz in fine-grained moderately calcareous black slate. Chalcopyrite 1%. |
| 177430 | 0.5 | 0.055 | Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured. |
| 177431 | 0.5 | 0.004 | Limey black slate/shale. Well fractured. |
| 177432 | 1.0 | 6.160 | White quartz vein with strong localized hematite staining and green malachite staining. Chalco 3-4%, pyrite 2-3%. Weak to moderate carbonate. |

| Sample | Width (m) | Chemex Cu % |
|---|---|---|
| 177412 | 1.0 | 0.236 |
| 177413 | 1.0 | 1.095 |
| 177414 | 1.0 | 0.502 |
| 177415 | 1.0 | 0.054 |
| 177416 | 1.0 | 0.039 |
| 177417 | 1.0 | 0.511 |
| 177418 | 1.0 | 0.233 |
| 177419 | 1.0 | 0.233 |
| 177420 | 0.1 | 1.635 |
| 177421 | 0.2 | 6.970 |
| 177422 | 1.0 | 0.490 |
| 177423 | 0.7 | 0.869 |
| 177424 | 1.0 | 0.514 |
| 177425 | 0.6 | 2.570 |
| 177426 | 0.8 | 0.042 |
| 177427 | 0.9 | 0.238 |
| 177428 | 0.6 | 0.287 |
| 177429 | 0.3 | 0.372 |
| 177430 | 0.5 | 0.055 |
| 177431 | 0.5 | 0.004 |
| 177432 | 1.0 | 6.160 |

0.1% to 0.49%

0.5% to 0.99%

> 1.0%




The Harris Vein drift ranges in width from 2 to 3.5 meters and from 2 to 3 meters in height.

Rock sampling site

Fault

0 50 meters

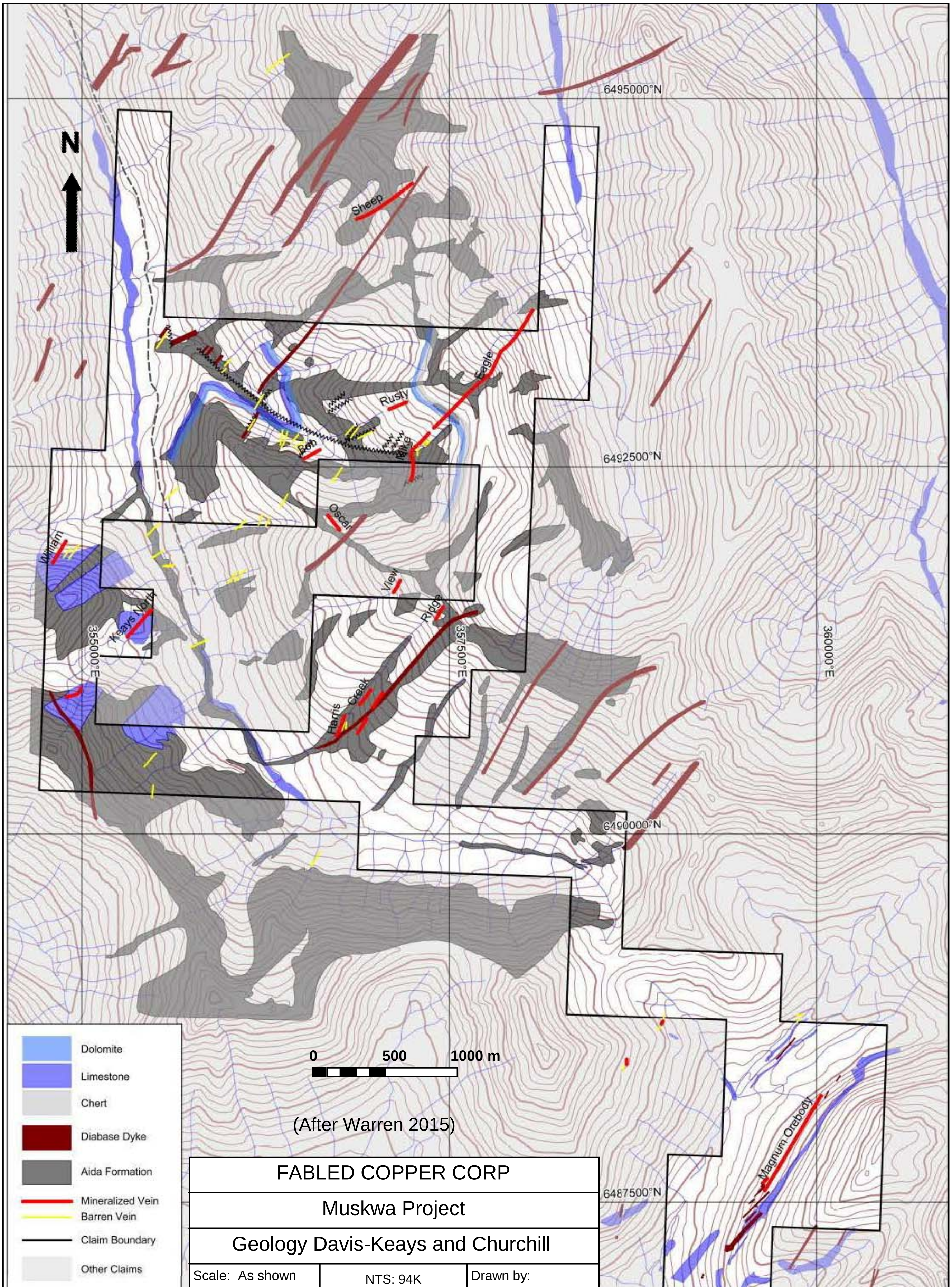
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Harris Vein Sampling - 2009 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 6 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |

In 2015, CJL Enterprises Ltd, of Smithers, BC, carried out a prospecting program in the area of Bonanza Creek draining the valley where the Eagle vein is located. Bonanza Creek is a west-flowing tributary to Caribou Creek. The work program consisted of investigating signs of a possible fault that makes up the creek basin, locating old workings, and investigating barren veins along drainage in hopes that landslides had uncovered mineralized sections or vein extensions (Figure 7). No mineralization was located in place, but barren quartz veins and mafic dike swarms were surveyed, including some historical trenching near the valley floor. The program outlined a possible fault along Bonanza Creek (Warren 2015)

In 2016, R. Beck Consulting Services of Smithers, BC carried out a rock sampling program along Caribou Creek draining the Davis-Keays area (Beck 2016). Sampling was designed to identify possible new vein systems or off-shoot veins of the existing Harris Vein. Thirteen select samples of float rock were collected from the drainages of Harris and Caribou creeks (Figure 8). In general, sampled float showed quartz veining containing pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite, azurite, and malachite. Three select samples, 5592613, 5592614, and 5592615 were taken along the Caribou Creek drainage, upstream from the mouth of Harris Creek, and returned 6.16%, 0.88%, and 0.1% copper respectively. Samples 5592614 and 5592615 showed the least amount of sulfides and subsequently returned the lowest copper values, suggesting that there may not be any mineralization in the Caribou Creek drainage to the southeast.

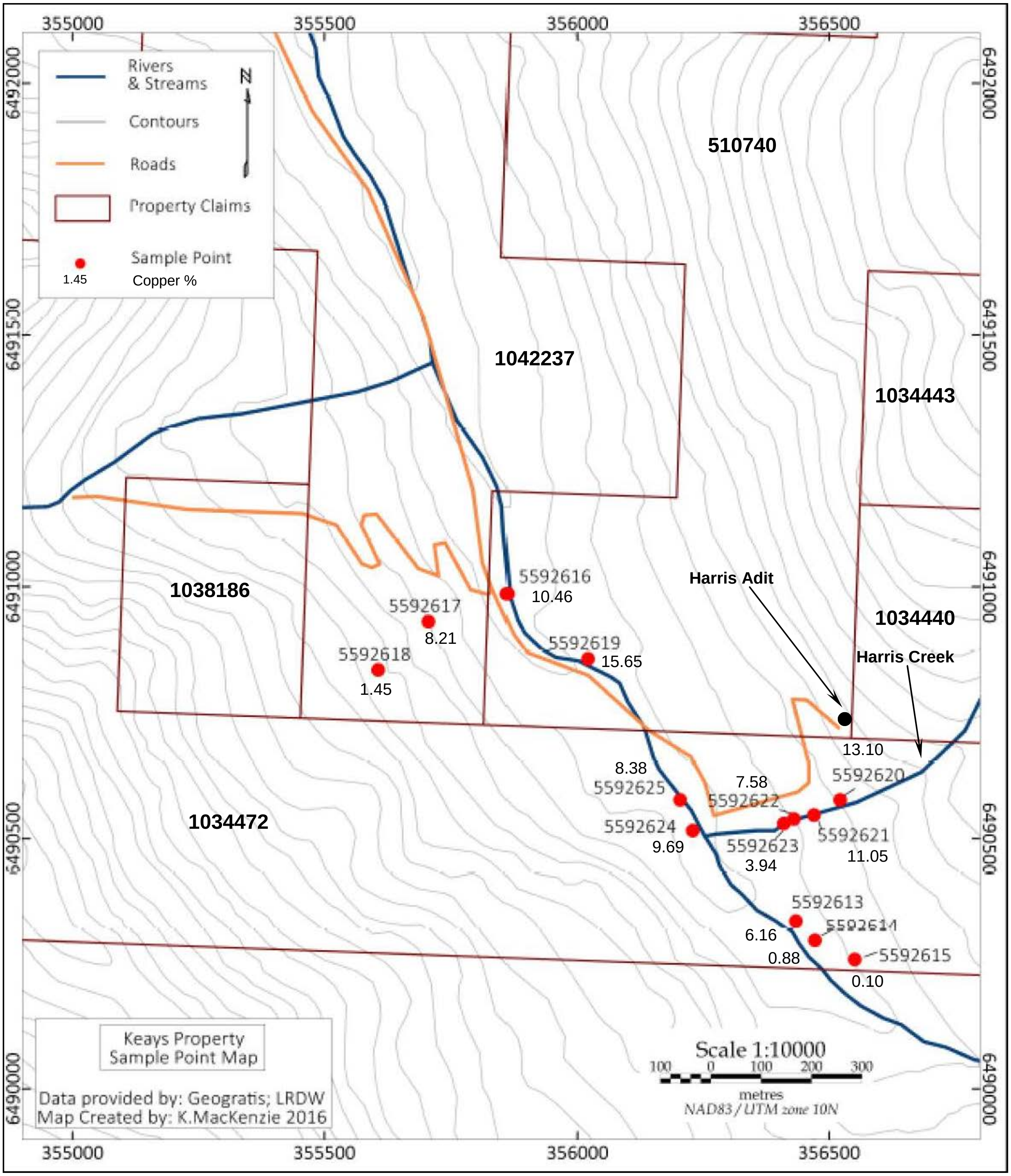
Two select samples, 5592617 and 5592618 were taken upslope from Caribou Creek on the western side of the valley, and returned 8.21% and 1.45% copper respectively. As these two samples were not taken from the valley drainage, the source of the mineralized material is likely upslope to the west of Caribou Creek.

Four select samples, 5592616, 5592619, 5592624, and 5592625 were taken from Caribou Creek drainage downstream from the mouth of Harris Creek and returned 10.46%, 15.65%, 9.69%, and 8.38% copper respectively.




(After Warren 2015)

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Geology Davis-Keays and Churchill | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 7 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Rock Sampling - 2016 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 8 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |

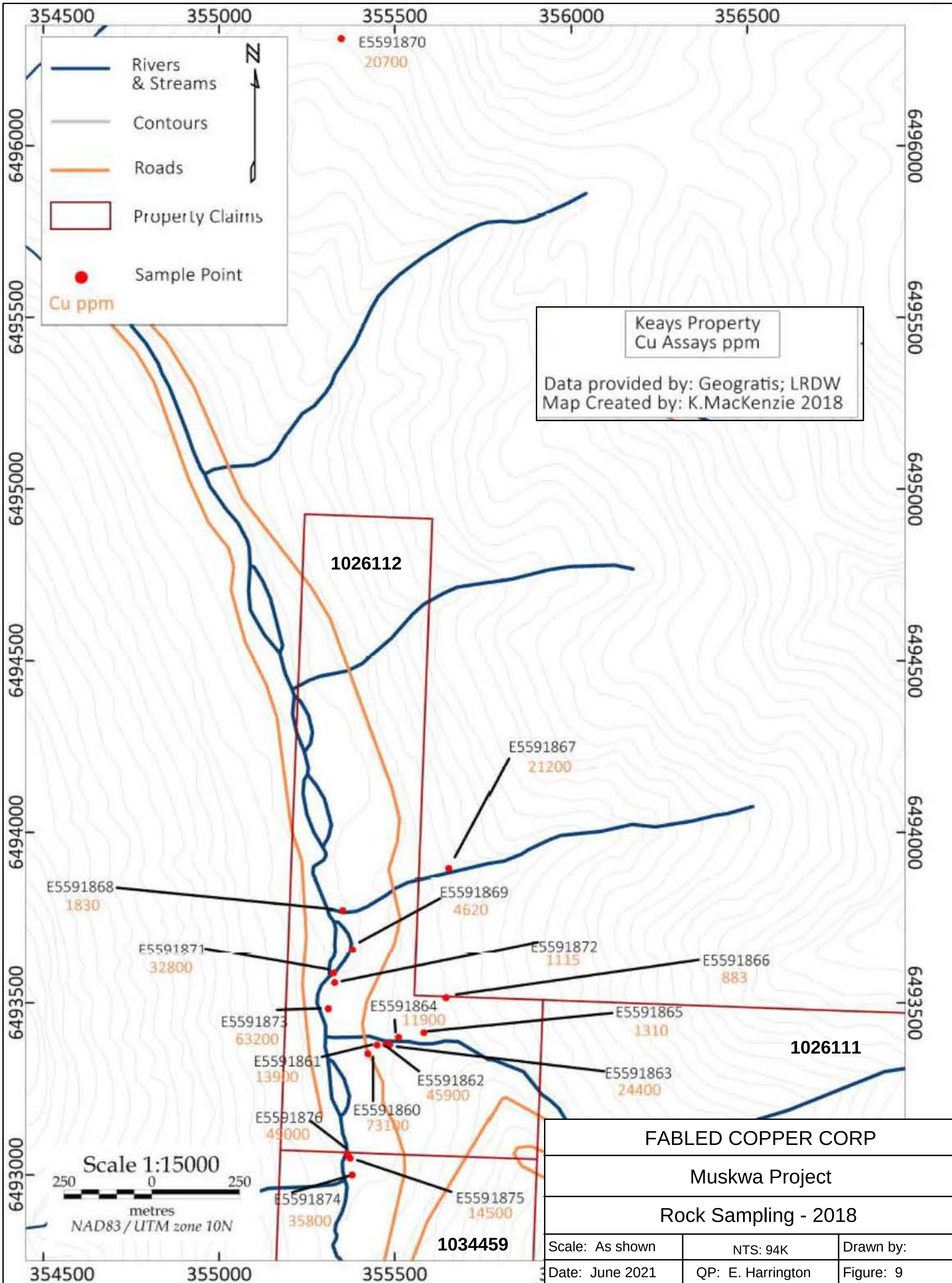
Four select samples, 5592620, 5592621, 5592622, and 5592623 were taken from Harris Creek draining the east side of the valley in the immediate area of the Harris Vein and returned 13.10%, 11.05%, 7.58%, and 3.94% copper respectively. The copper values returned from these eight rock samples show that there is potential for significant mineralization in the area surrounding the Harris Vein and Harris Creek.

In 2018, R. Beck Consulting Services of Smithers, BC, carried out a rock sampling program on the Keays property (Beck 2019). Sampling was designed to identify possible new vein systems or off-shoot veins of the existing Eagle Vein. Seventeen select samples of float rock were collected from the areas of Eagle and Caribou creeks (Figure 9). In general, sampled float showed quartz veining containing pyrite, bornite, chalcopyrite, azurite, and malachite.

Select sample lithology consisted of a milky white quartz vein material containing abundant sulfide mineralization and purple to red staining, or a moderately mineralized quartz/feldspar vein with weakly to moderately interfingered contacts with the host rock. Copper values ranged from 0.09% (883 ppm) to 7.31% (73,100 ppm). Other element values were not significant. As the float samples were taken in the general area of the confluence of Caribou and Eagle creeks, the mineralized material likely originated from the workings of the Davis-Keays mine upslope along Eagle Creek.

### 6.2.2 Churchill Copper (BC Minfile 094K 003)

Discovered in 1943, Churchill Copper’s Magnum Vein was explored and developed in the late 1950s and late 1960s. In 1958 and 1959, the mineralization was sampled and drilled by Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd on behalf of Magnum Consolidated Mining. From 1967 to 1969, Churchill Copper Corporation (“Churchill”) conducted a program of underground drilling and development (Carr 1972) (Figures 10 and 11).

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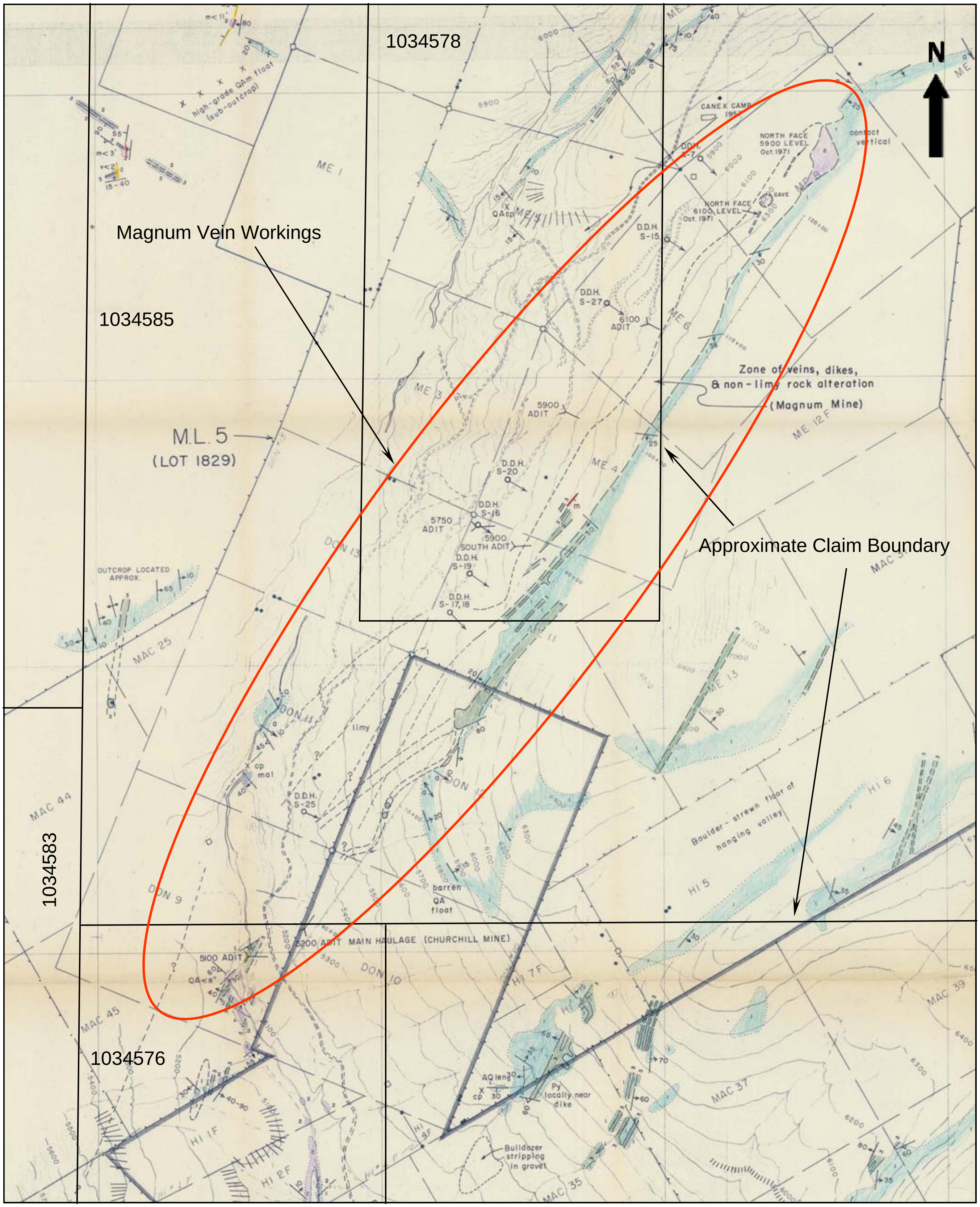
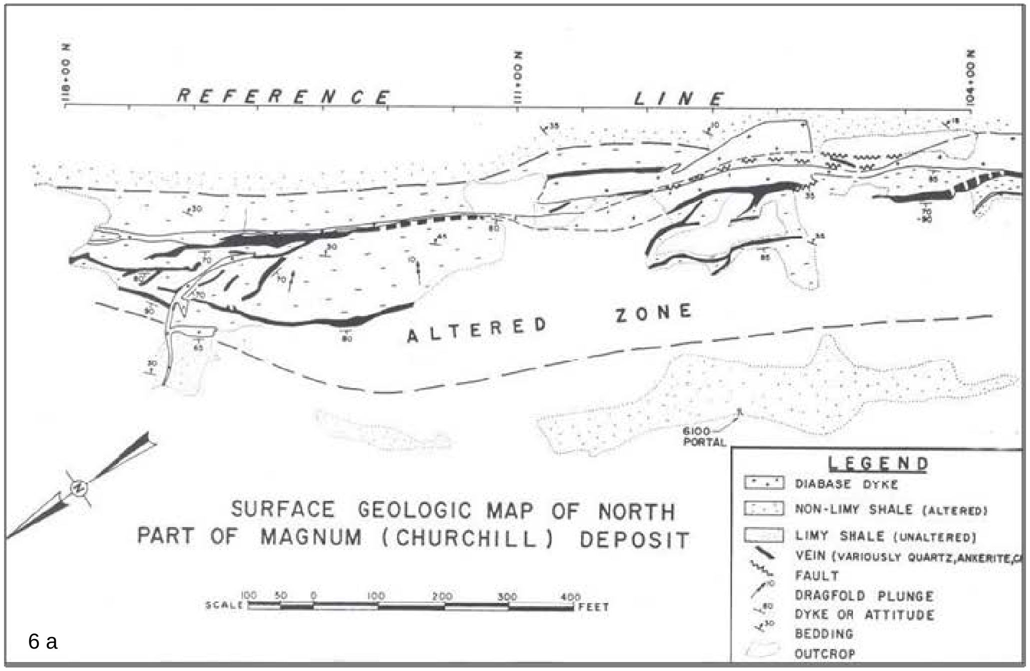
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Rock Sampling - 2018 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 9 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |



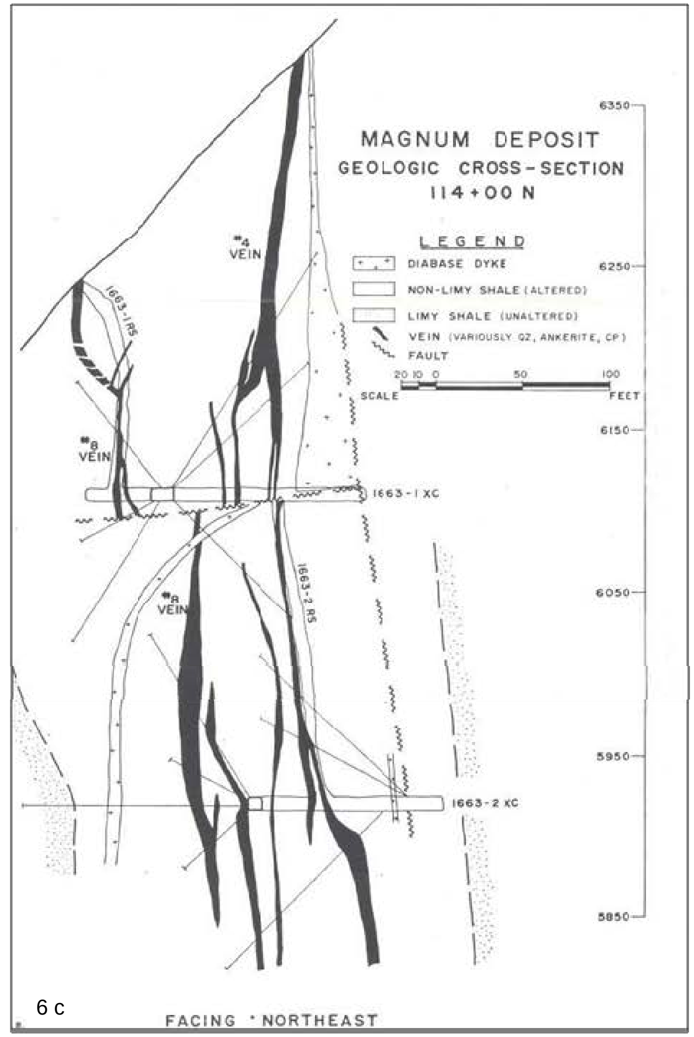

(After Carr, 1972)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Churchill Magnum Geology | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 10 |

***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.***




6 a

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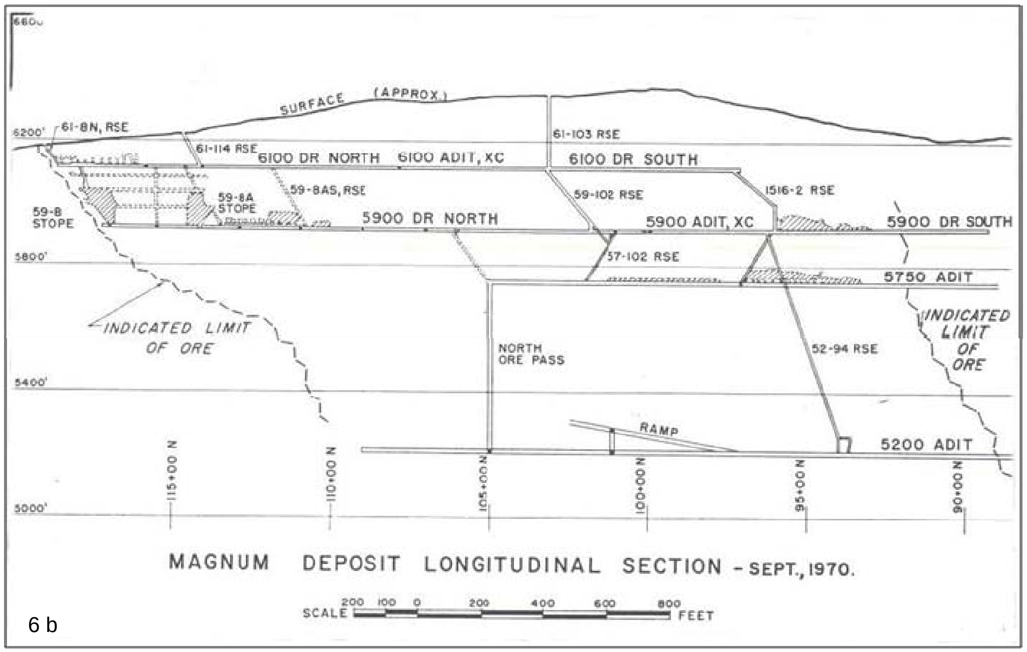


6 b

(After Carr 1972)

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|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Churchill Magnum Vein Cross-sections | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 11 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

A 750 ton per day (tpd) concentrator was started in April 1970. Between 1970 and 1975, development was carried out on four main levels, the 5200-, 5750-, 5900- and 6100-level, from which 14,673 tonnes of copper were produced from 501,019 tonnes of milled mineralized material (BC Minfile 094K003).

In 2005, the writer visited the Churchill mine site as part of a regional investigation regarding properties of the Trident Project operated by Aries Resource Corp. Three rock samples, one chip and two select, were taken from the area of the Magnum vein.

**Table 9: Magnum Rock Sampling (2005)**

| Sample | Type | Width (m) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Ba ppm | Ce ppm | Co ppm | Cu % | La ppm | P ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190076 | select | - | 0.005 | 0.11 | 50 | 15.0 | 5.8 | 0.17 | 7.0 | 520 |
| 190077 | chip | 0.75 | 0.030 | 0.24 | 160 | 44.2 | 5.5 | 1.97 | 20.6 | 400 |
| 190078 | select | - | 0.066 | 2.96 | 90 | 8.08 | 146.5 | 7.19 | 3.3 | 770 |

Sample 190078 returned elevated gold, anomalous silver, and weakly elevated cobalt values. All samples had slightly elevated phosphorus and were anomalous for copper. Sample 190078 also returned a weakly elevated tin value of 53.1 ppm.

In 2006, McPhar Geosurveys Ltd began a regional combined heliborne magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) survey, which included the Davis-Keays (Eagle vein) and the Churchill (Magnum vein). The survey was designed to locate mafic dikes spatially associated with mineralized veins, especially in the area of the Eagle and Magnum copper quartz-carbonate veins. Survey lines were spaced at 100-meter intervals and height above ground was maintained at approximately 30 meters. McPhar was unable to complete the survey.

Between August 29$^{th}$ and October 16$^{th}$, 2006, Aeroquest Limited carried on with the regional survey. Combining the McPhar and Aeroquest survey portions, only 54% of planned coverage was completed due primarily to adverse weather conditions.

Peter E. Wolcott, P.Eng, a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101, planned and supervised both surveys (Wolcott 2006). The airborne survey was successful in delineating diabase dikes swarms, but showed only weak response over the relatively thin mineralized veins.

Major northeast-trending dikes pass through the survey area. The northern extensions of the Magnum vein appear to be displaced to the northwest by southeast-striking faults. EM results show a northeast-trending anomalous zone, paralleling the Magnum veins immediately to the east that had not previously been explored.

In 2007, an exploration work program was begun on the Churchill site by Aries Resource Corp and Action Minerals Inc of Vancouver, BC. Other than establishing a base camp and improving road access to some adit portals, no actual exploration work was carried out on the Churchill property before the program was terminated.

### 6.2.3 Lady Luck (BC Minfile 094K 018)

Churchill's work on Lady Luck, located approximately 4.3 km south of Churchill Copper, was roughly concurrent with work on the Magnum vein. In 1969 and 1970, underground development on Lady Luck consisted of approximately 300 meters of drifting and crosscuts, and a 78-meter raise. Copper mineralization was identified in a number of north-northeast- to north-northwest-striking quartz-carbonate veins ranging in width from a few centimeters to approximately 0.9 meters. Chalcopyrite mineralization occurred discontinuously within the vein system and was followed underground for approximately 200 meters before being truncated by branching dikes.

In 1971, Churchill carried out a work program consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling immediately south of the mine (Carr, 1971). Copper mineralization was discovered on the northwest corner of the Lady Luck claim, approximately 2,400 meters south of the Magnum mine, roughly on the projected strike of the Magnum vein, and on the west side of Magnum Creek.

In 2005, the writer carried out a regional survey of copper showings for Aries Resource Corp (Harrington 2005). Two select rock samples of mineralized waste rock were taken, one from each of the two adit areas on the Lady Luck claim. Rock samples contained massive chalcopyrite in quartz-carbonate veining in black shale.

**Table 10: Lady Luck Rock Sampling (2005)**

| Sample | Type | Width (m) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Ba ppm | Ce ppm | Co ppm | Cu % | La ppm | P ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190086 | select | - | 0.029 | 0.13 | 30 | 0.64 | 1.5 | 6.71% | <.05 | 50 |
| 190087 | select | - | 0.038 | 2.43 | 10 | 3.98 | 21.4 | 18.8% | 1.7 | 30 |

Both samples were strongly anomalous in copper and slightly elevated in gold. Sample 190087 was anomalous in silver and had an elevated tin value of 103.5 ppm.

### 6.2.4 Fort Reliance (BC Minfile 094K 002)

The Fort Reliance developed prospect is situated on the east-facing slopes immediately west of Toad River, approximately 15 kilometers west of Davis-Keays. Fort Reliance occurs in the Aida Formation of the Muskwa Assemblage, and is hosted mainly by thinly bedded grey slate and silty argillite (Taylor et al 1973). Bedding generally strikes to the north and dips between $10^o$ and $20^o$ west. Slaty cleavage strikes $330^o$ and dips $35^o$ to the southwest.

In the mineralized zone, a 6-meter wide diabase dike intrudes sedimentary rocks, striking $350^o$ and dipping $75^o$ west. Mineralization occurs within a shear zone striking approximately $010^o$ and dipping $70^o$ west, slightly oblique to the dike, but crossing it without producing a significant offset.

The shear zone north of its intersection with the dike is narrow and not well mineralized. South of the dike intersection, the shear zone hosts chalcopyrite, quartz-calcite stringers, and minor pyrite occurring over widths ranging from 1.0 to 4.25 meters. Surface copper mineralization has been oxidized to malachite.

In 1958, 457 meters of diamond drilling over 10 holes extended the depth of mineralization to approximately 30 meters. In 1959, nine trenches were dug to evaluate mineralization over a strike length of 200 meters. The average grade obtained was 6% copper over an average width of 2.4 meters (Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1959).

Also in 1959, another five holes were drilled totaling 460 meters. Drilling results confirmed the shear zone's depth and width, but the grade was considerably less than at surface.

### 6.2.5 Mac (BC Minfile 094K 014)

The Mac showing is located approximately 3.0 km south-southwest of Churchill Copper. Mineralization consists of breccia-hosted chalcopyrite and lesser pyrite located at the intersection of a north-striking vein and a northeast-striking dike-vein structure (Carr 1972). The breccia is silicified and healed with quartz and is approximately 25 feet (7.6 meters) in diameter.

Dike material is locally mineralized with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Sample 5809, a 15-foot (4.6 meter) chip sample of intermittent vein material, returned 6.18% copper. Sample 5810, a chip sample taken across a 30-inch width of vein, returned 1.53% copper (BC Minfile 094K 014).

### 6.2.6 Magnum Creek (BC Minfile 094K 013)

In 1971, Churchill carried out a work program consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling immediately south of the Magnum mine (Carr, 1971). Mineralized float was found in creeks located approximately 2,000 feet (600 meters) east of samples 5809 and 5810 (Section 6.2.5 Mac) and draining from the east into Magnum Creek. Two types of float were identified:

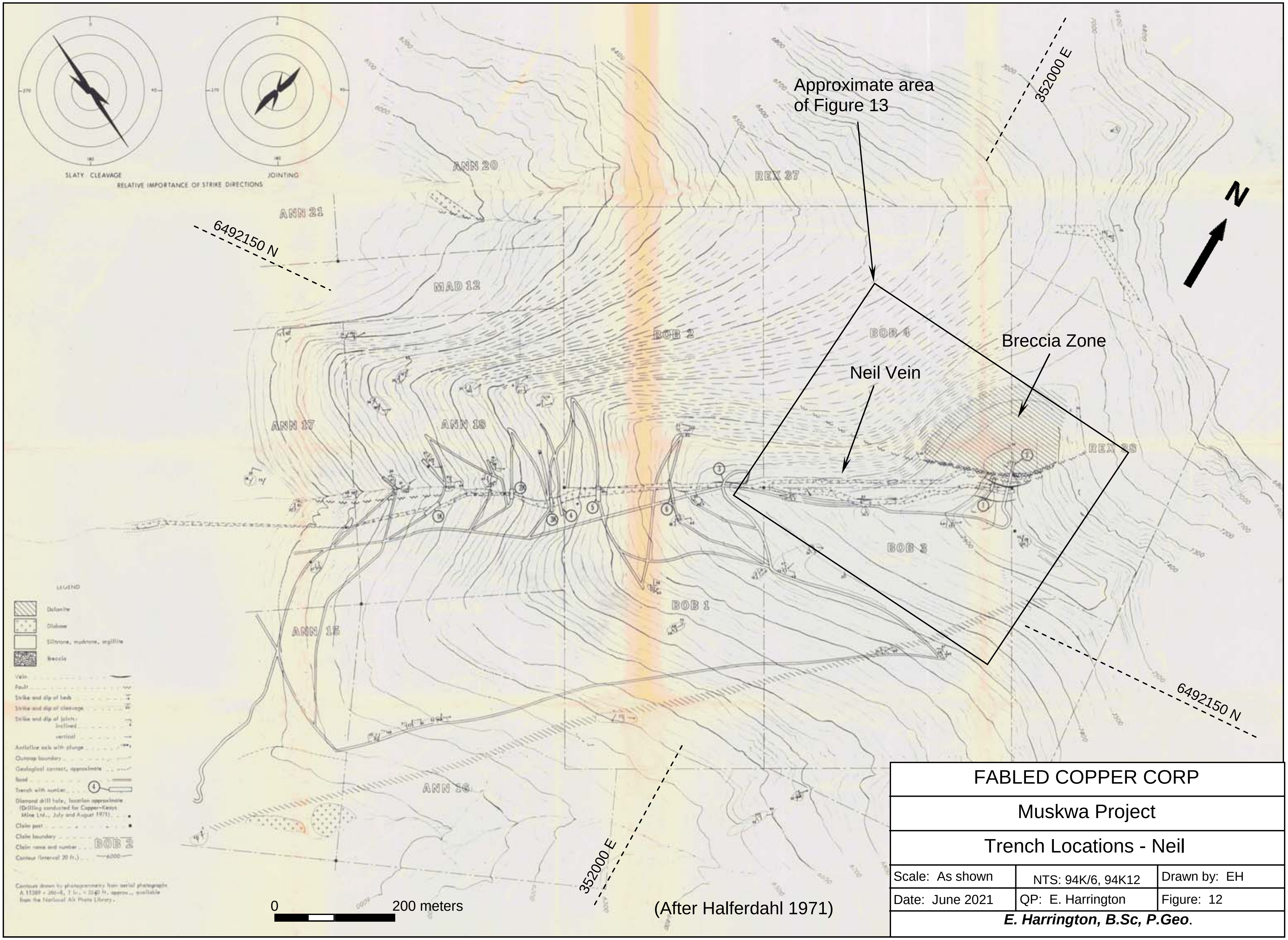
- Siliceous breccia with quartz veins containing minor ankerite and pyrite, abundant specular hematite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and limonite; and
- Quartz-ankerite vein material with chalcopyrite, malachite, and limonite.

The source was not located but was thought to be at elevation in dolomitic shale close to the overlying Cambrian quartzite contact (BC Minfile 094K 013).

### 6.2.7 Ram Creek No. 1 (BC Minfile 094K 072)

The area of the Ram Creek No.1 showing was explored in the early 1970s in conjunction with work on the nearby Neil prospect located approximately two kilometers to the east-northeast. The showing comprises interbedded slate and dolostone of the Aida Formation intruded by north-northeast and north-northwest striking diabase dikes. Bedding strikes northwest and dips moderately southwest. North- and northwest-trending quartz veins occur adjacent to the dikes.

One vein can be traced for 180 meters, pinching out at both ends. Veins are generally discontinuous and erratically mineralized, and have been disrupted by faulting. Mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite. Three chip samples taken from the area of the showing averaged approximately 1.5% copper over a width of 1.2 meters (BC Minfile 094K 072).

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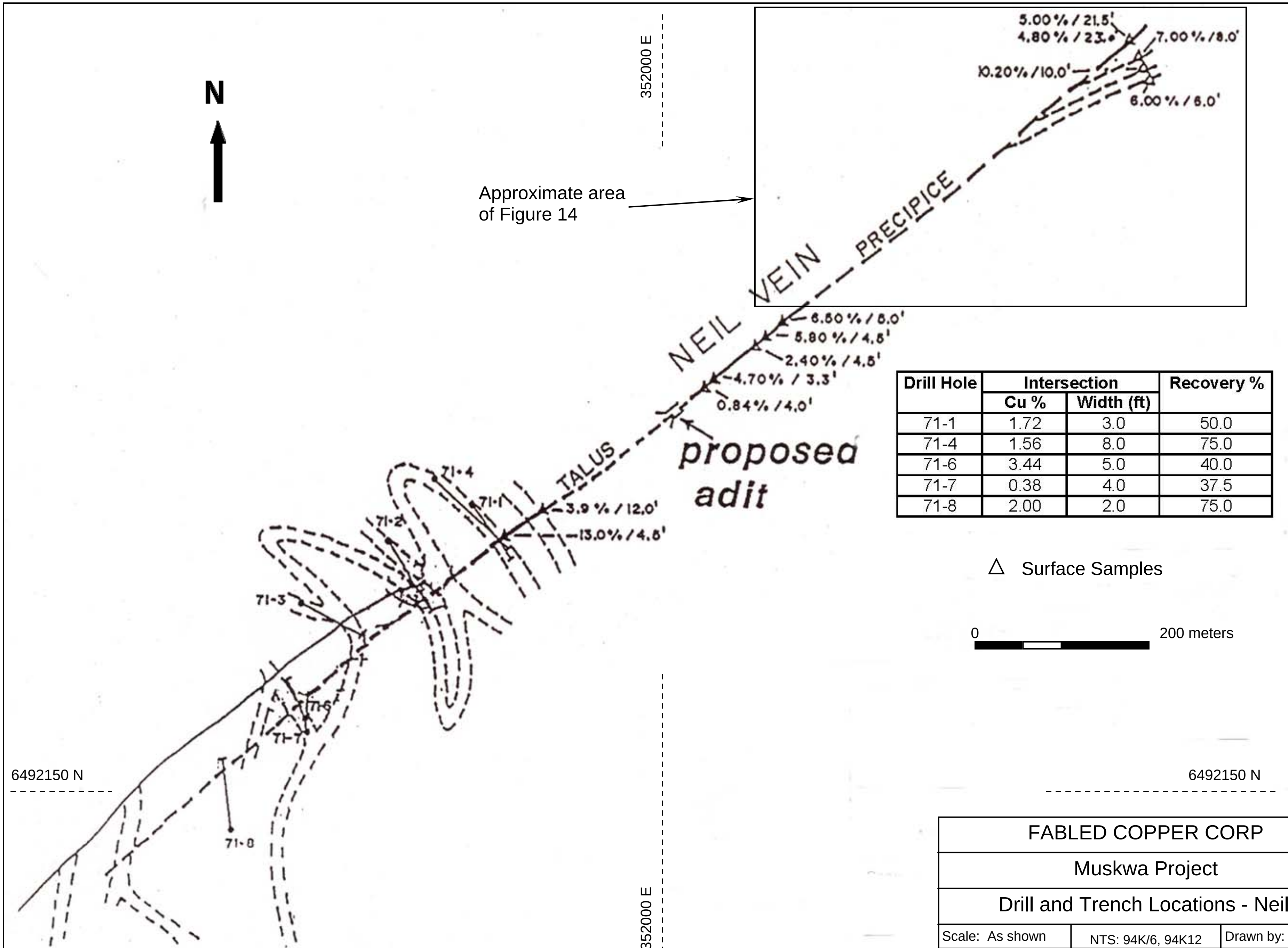
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Trench Locations - Neil | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 12 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |




| Drill Hole | Intersection | | Recovery % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cu % | Width (ft) | |
| 71-1 | 1.72 | 3.0 | 50.0 |
| 71-4 | 1.56 | 8.0 | 75.0 |
| 71-6 | 3.44 | 5.0 | 40.0 |
| 71-7 | 0.38 | 4.0 | 37.5 |
| 71-8 | 2.00 | 2.0 | 75.0 |

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Muskwa Project

Drill and Trench Locations - Neil

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 13 |

***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo***.

### 6.2.8 Neil (BC Minfile 094K 040 and 094K 057)

Between 1970 and 1972, the Neil prospect, which was called the Copper-Keays at the time, was explored by a joint venture consisting of Alberta Copper & Resources Ltd and the Copper Keays Mining Co. In 1970, work consisted of 25 kilometers of road building, 360 meters of trenching, and 1,053 $m^2$ of stripping (G.E.M. 1970).

Burton (1990) reported on additional trench sampling supervised by R.S. Adamson, P.Eng. in the early 1970s. Five chip samples from the Breccia Zone were reported as collected discontinuously over a width of at least 30 meters. Reported results follow:

- 4.8% copper over 23.0 ft (7.0 m);
- 5.0% copper over 21.5 ft (6.6 m);
- 6.0% copper over 6.0 ft (1.8 m);
- 7.0% copper over 8.0 ft (2.4 m); and
- 10.2% copper over 10.0 ft (3.0 m)

In 1971, work consisted of 47 kilometers of road building, geological mapping, 520 meters of trenching, and 2,875 $m^2$ of stripping (G.E.M. 1971). Halferdahl (1971) reported on sampling from six trenches on the Neil vein. Breccia Zone samples from Trench 2 averaged 2.4% copper over 2.0 meters. Halferdahl reported that chip samples collected in 1969 from elsewhere in the Breccia Zone "contained more than 4.5% copper." Halferdahl's findings became BC Minfile occurrences 094K 040 (Bob 3-4) and 094K 057 (Ann 48) (Figures 12 and 13).

In 1972, seven holes were diamond drilled on the Ann 17 and 18 claims, totaling 680 meters. Burton (1990) summarized drill results from the seven holes, and reported that five out of seven holes intersected the Neil vein. Core recovery in the vein averaged approximately 55%. Results from the five holes intersecting the vein follow:

- Hole 71-1 - 1.72% copper over 3.0 ft (0.9 m);
- Hole 71-4 - 1.56% copper over 8.0 ft (2.4 m);

- Hole 71-6 - 3.44% copper over 5.0 ft (1.5 m);
- Hole 71-7 - 0.38% copper over 4.0 ft (1.2 m); and
- Hole 71-8 - 2.0% copper over 2.0 ft (0.6 m).

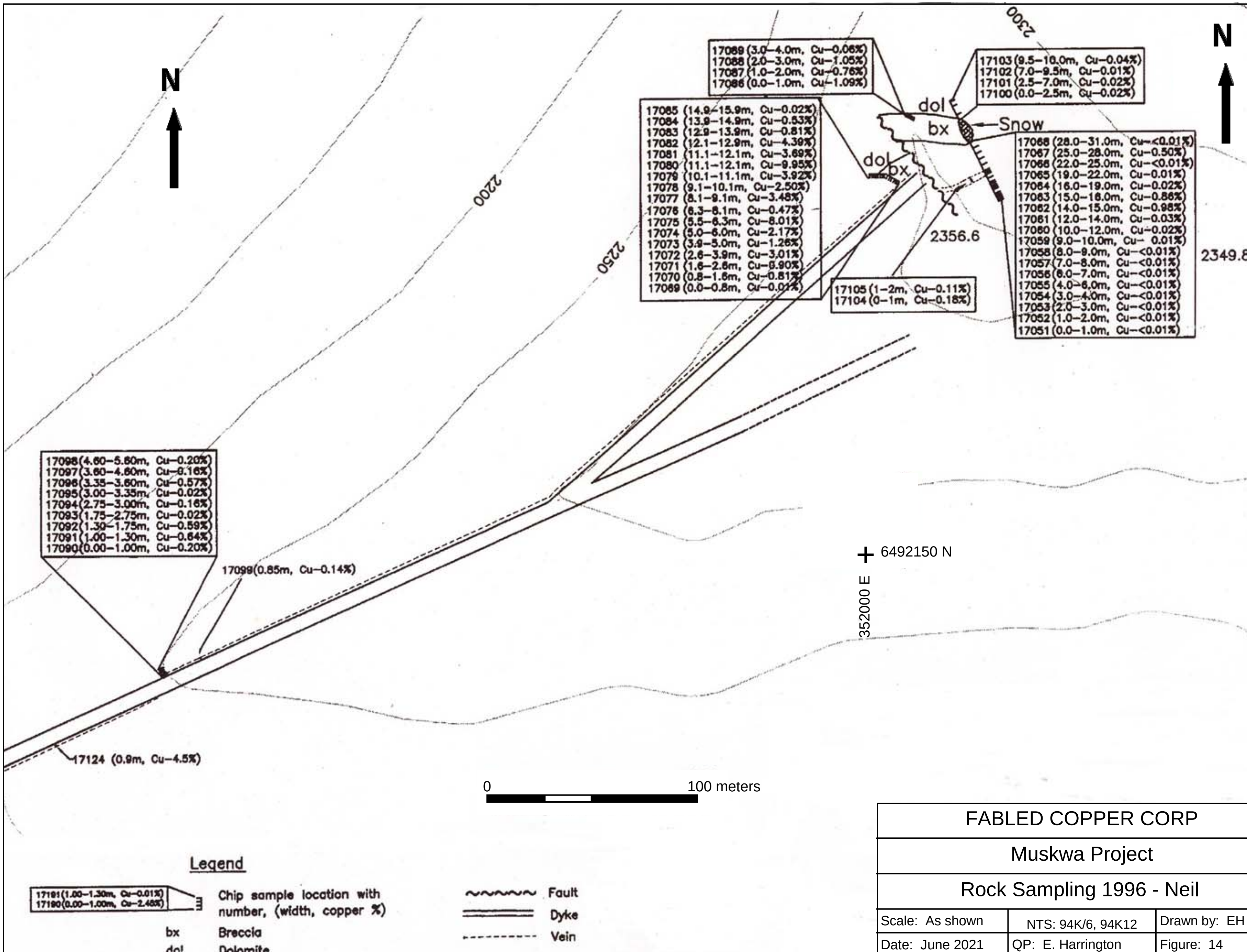
Underground drifting along the Neil vein was planned but never commenced, reportedly due to poor economic and political conditions during the mid-1970s.

In 1996, a geochemical sampling program, comprising fifty-six rock chip samples, was carried out by Reliance Geological Services for Seguro Projects Inc (Figure 14). Ten chip samples collected from the Neil vein and the Breccia Zone assayed greater than 2% copper, with a high result of 9.95% over a 1.0 meter width.

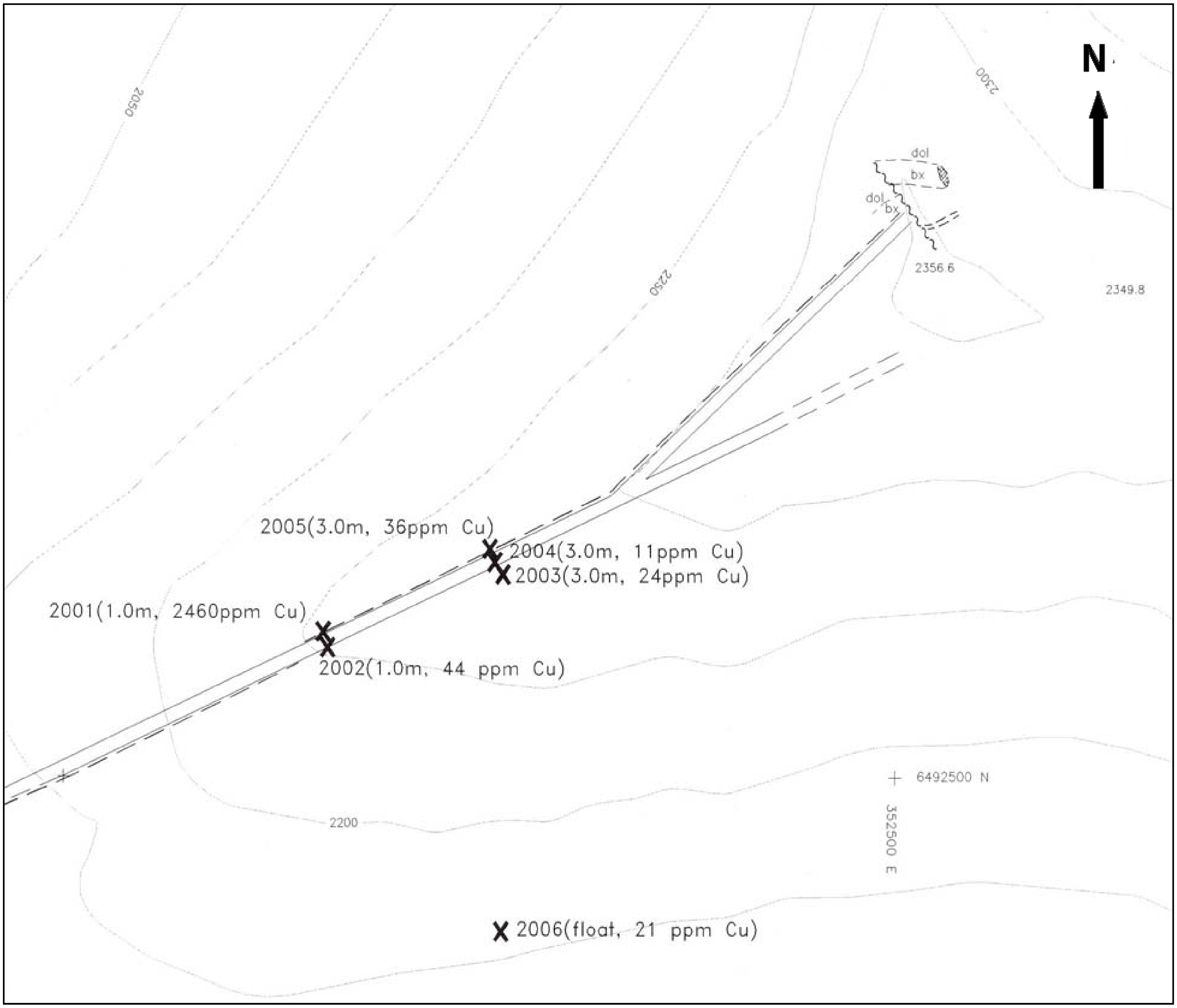
In 1998 and 1999, assessment work, consisting of Landsat TM(optical) and JERS-1(radar) image studies and structural interpretation, was carried out by Crest Geological Consultants. It was concluded that post-mineralization northwest-trending faults may have truncated several veins. If that structural interpretation is correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization (Payne 1999).

In 2002, Reliance Geological Services Inc of Vancouver ("Reliance") carried out a work program on the Okey property, currently the Neil (Figure 14). The objectives of the 2002 program were to locate, sample, and determine the extent of the brecciated dolomite known as the Breccia Zone, located at the northeastern extremity of the Neil vein, and to locate and sample the Neil vein. All work during the 2002 property examination was planned and supervised by the writer. Field work was carried out from 10 August to 11 August, 2002, by the writer and Lou Cronin, geotechnician.

Two chip and three select rock samples were collected from the area of the Neil vein, and one select sample was taken from brecciated dolomite float (Figure 15).




| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Rock Sampling 1996 - Neil | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 14 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |




| | |
|---|---|
| X 2000 (1.0 m, 3000 ppm) | Sample Number (width (m), Copper value ppm) |
| bx | Breccia |
| dol | Dolomite |
| ~~~~~ | Fault |
| ═══ | Dike |
| – – – – | Vein |

0 100 meters

Contour Interval 50 m

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Rock Sampling 2002 - Neil | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 15 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Results and descriptions of rock samples follow:

**Table 11: Rock Sampling Results (2002)**

| Sample | Type | Copper ppm | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | Chip 1.0 m | 2,460 | Neil Vein (previous sample site - no sample tag). Quartz vein with minor malachite staining. |
| 2002 | Chip 1.0 m | 44 | Neil Vein. Quartz vein with minor malachite staining. (Adjoins sample 2001.) |
| 2003 | Select over 3 m | 24 | Well broken gray to black shale with irregular quartz stringers. |
| 2004 | Select over 3 m width | 11 | Well broken gray to black shale with irregular quartz stringers. (Adjoins sample 2003.) |
| 2005 | Select over 3 m width | 36 | Well broken gray to black shale with irregular quartz stringers. (Adjoins sample 2004.) |
| 2006 | Select | 21 | Brecciated dolomite float. |

Although constraints of the 2002 program resulted in the Breccia Zone not being sampled, it remains a valid exploration target.

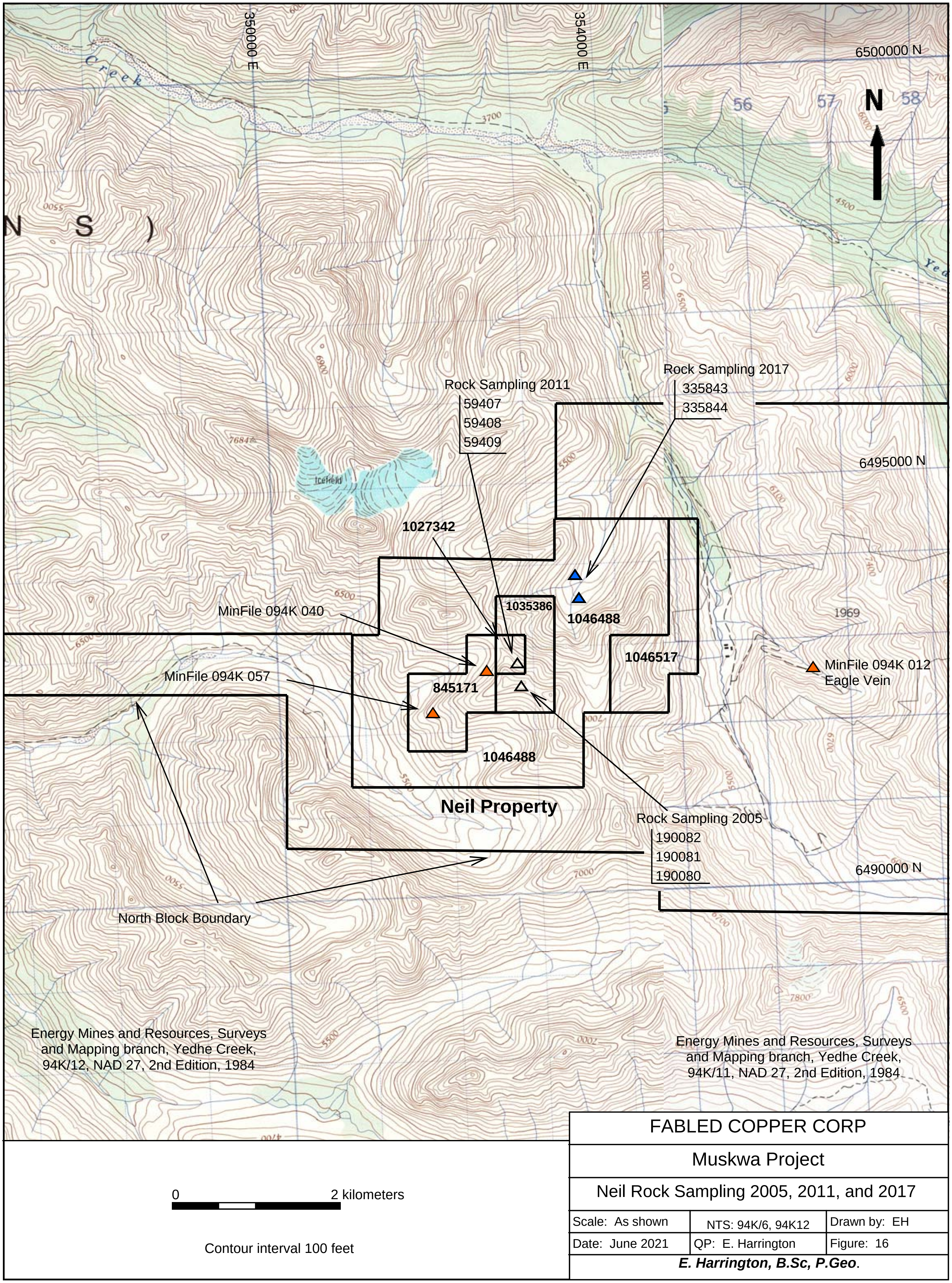
In 2005, the writer again visited the Neil as part of a regional reconnaissance program (Harrington, 2005). Two rock chip samples and one select rock sample were taken from the most elevated point on the Neil vein (Figure 16). Results were not significant, with phosphorus and silver values slightly elevated.

**Table 12: Rock Sampling Locations and Descriptions (2005)**

| Sample | Location | | Type | Width (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | |
| 190080 | 352610 | 6492596 | Chip | 1 | True width. Top of Neil vein. Black shale, weakly graphitic, qtz vein and breccia. |
| 190081 | 352608 | 6492598 | Chip | 1 | True width. Top of Neil vein. Black shale, weakly graphitic, qtz vein and breccia. |
| 190082 | 352606 | 6492601 | Select | - | Outcrop. Top of Neil vein. Massive qtz vein beside dike, <1% chalcopyrite in fractures. |

**Table 13: Rock Sampling Selected Results (2005)**

| Sample | Type | Width (m) | Au g/t | Ag g/t | Ba ppm | Ce ppm | Co ppm | Cu ppm | La ppm | P ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190080 | chip | 1 | 0.003 | 0.13 | 40 | 23.4 | 14.4 | 170.5 | 10.8 | 370 |
| 190081 | chip | 1 | 0.003 | 0.09 | 30 | 17.9 | 7.3 | 107.5 | 7.8 | 250 |
| 190082 | select | - | 0.001 | 0.16 | 10 | 9.74 | 2.7 | 802.0 | 4.1 | 400 |




| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Neil Rock Sampling 2005, 2011, and 2017 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 16 |
| *E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.* | | |

In 2006, Bradford Mineral Exploration Ltd of Vancouver, BC contracted with McPhar Geosurveys Ltd, also of Vancouver, to carry out helicopter-borne geophysical electromagnetic and magnetic surveys in the area of the Neil prospect. Survey results were interpreted by P.E. Walcott, P.Eng. Geophysics and a qualified person.

Of significance, Walcott identified an approximately 10 km long EM anomaly near the northern border of the Neil (Walcott 2006). The geophysical conductor and resistivity response suggests a large conductive sheet dipping gently to the south, toward the area of the Neil. The large, shallow dipping conductive horizon may represent a thick sheet (up to 50 meters) of mineralized breccia and may be the feeder for mineralization observed in the Neil, Eagle, and Magnum veins. The conductive unit appears to be recessive and crops out in the talus slopes below the limestone cliffs at about 1,700 meters elevation.

On 13 July 2011, ZZZ Capital Corp of Vancouver, BC carried out a work program consisting of geological observations and three chip samples taken along the southern edge of the Neil Breccia Zone (Figure 16). Sample data follow:

**Table 14: Rock Sampling (2011)**

| Sample | Type | Length | Location | | Assay Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Easting | Northing | Cu ppm | Cu % |
| 59407 | Chip | 12 cm | 352480 | 6492828 | 102,875 | 10.29 |
| 59408 | Chip | 15 cm | 352480 | 6492828 | 154,683 | 15.47 |
| 59409 | Chip | 10 cm | 352481 | 6492827 | 170,790 | 17.08 |

Host rock was identified as predominantly buff-colored shale with interlayered dolomite. Most of the mountain top was observed to be covered by scree (rock fragments). Sample 59407 consisted of chalcopyrite, possibly with minor bornite, and gangue consisting of banded crystalline yellowish ankerite and minor quartz, with red brown blebs of iron oxide. Sample 59408 consisted of chalcopyrite with minor bornite, and gangue of yellowish ankerite, and minor quartz. Grey brecciated angular shale fragments <2 cm were observed in the vein material.

Sample 59409 consisted of semi massive to massive chalcopyrite with abundant green malachite, and gangue of quartz, white ankerite, and reddish brown patches of iron oxide. Sample 59409 was taken from a vein close to the breccia.

In November 2016, at the request of High Range Exploration Ltd, John Kowalchuk, P. Geo. (Kowalchuk 2016) carried out a site visit of the Neil, undertook a review of geological and geophysical data, and wrote an internal unpublished report titled Mineral Potential of the Neil Veins and Breccia.

During the site visit Kowalchuk took a total of five rock samples of vein and breccia mineralization. Sample details and locations are shown on Figure 17. The following observations and conclusions are taken from Kowalchuk's report:

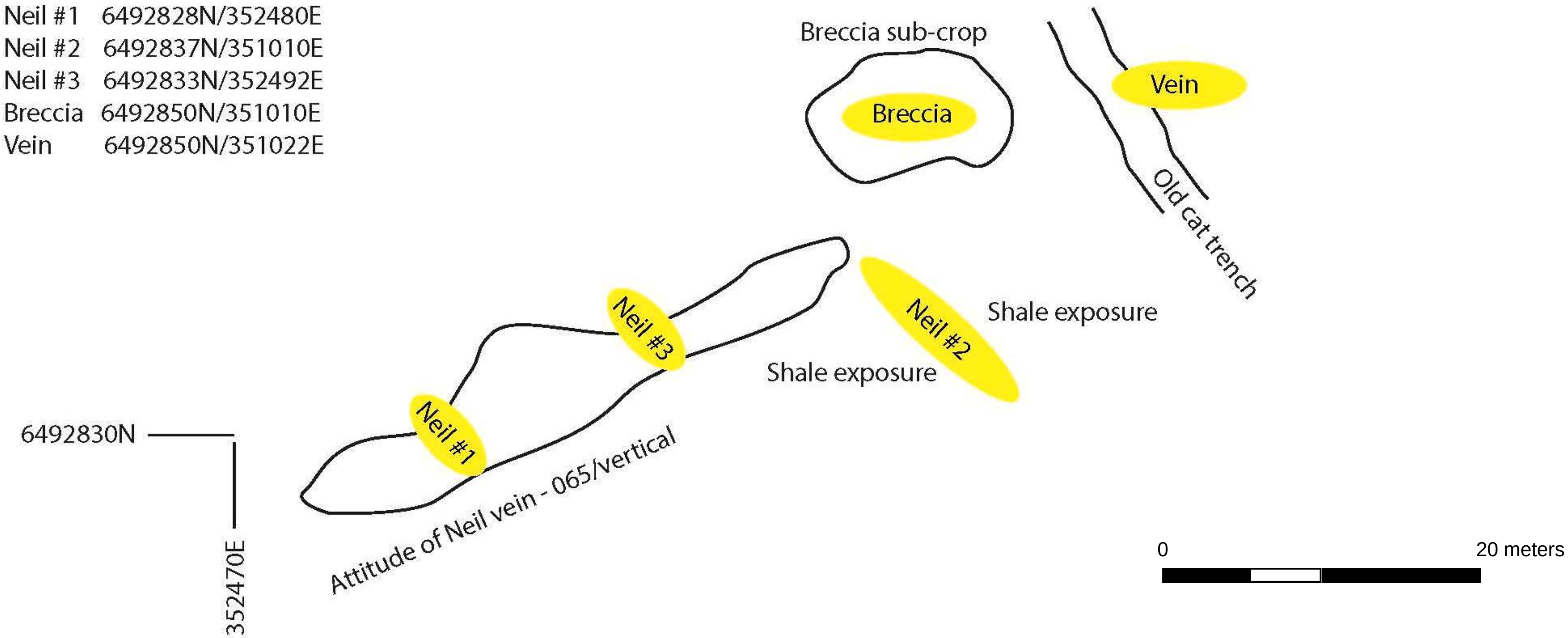
- The Neil prospect hosts two styles of high grade copper mineralization in the Neil vein and the adjoining mineralized quartz sulfide breccias;
- The breccias, which have not been systematically sampled, may provide a significant increase in size and grade to the historical resource of the property;
- The total extent of the veins and breccias is greater than 1,000 meters vertically and 1,500 meters along strike;
- The vein-breccia system varies from a few meters to 30 meters wide; and
- The vein-breccia zone should be sampled by channel sampling in excavated trenches and also with strategically-spaced core drilling.

In 2016, ERSi Earth Resource Surveys Inc carried out a preparatory structural and geological remote sensing investigation in the area of the Neil prospect (Campbell 2016). The study utilized digital elevation models (DEM's), Landsat 7 ETM, ASTER, and WorldView2 satellite imagery and was, in part, follow-up work to satellite imagery analysis performed in 2012 (Campbell, 2012).

| Sample | Description | Cu % | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neil #1 | Hematite breccia | 1.11 | 1.2 | <5 | <0.5 |
| Neil #2 | Mineralized shale | 0.036 | 9428 | 146271 | 9 |
| Neil #3 | Quartz breccia | 10.12 | 14.8 | 204 | 2.4 |
| Breccia | Hematite breccia | 21.44 | 14.1 | 46.2 | 9.5 |
| Vein | Quartz vein | 4.73 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

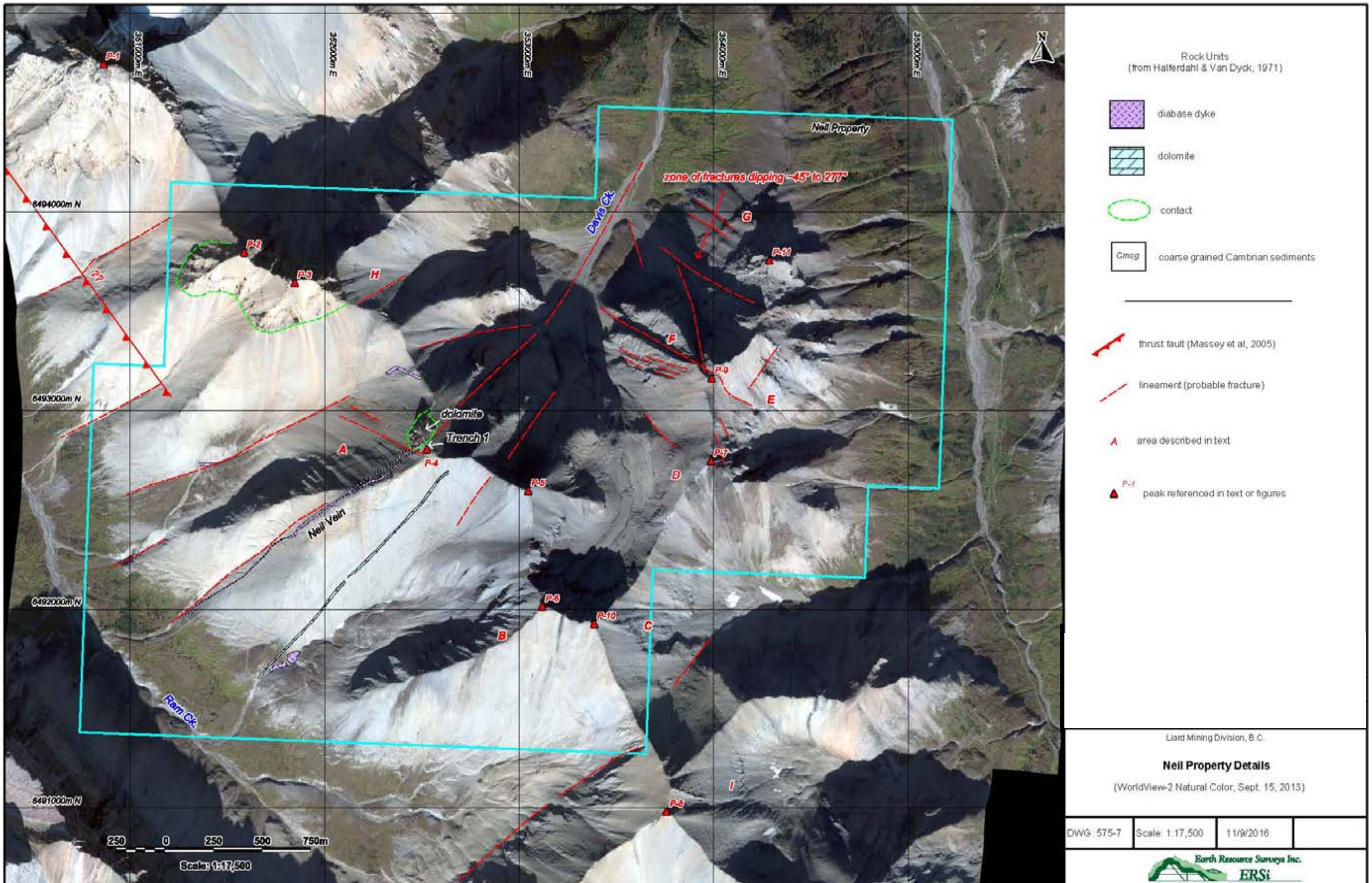
Note: all samples are a collection (grabs) of material over the area being sampled

UTM locations
Neil #1 6492828N/352480E
Neil #2 6492837N/351010E
Neil #3 6492833N/352492E
Breccia 6492850N/351010E
Vein 6492850N/351022E




(After Kowalchuk 2016)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Neil Vein Rock Sampling - 2016 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 17 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |




UTM 10 NAD83

(After Campbell 2016)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Structural and Remote Sensing - Neil | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6, 94K12 | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 18 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Study objectives were to provide information on the structural geology and prepare image and base maps suitable for future field work. In addition, historical exploration work on the Neil was incorporated into a geological GIS database. A compilation of topographic lineaments interpreted on the Neil is shown in Figure 18. Areas where stratification is evident are shown as areas A to I. Structural details extracted from each of these areas are summarized as follows:

**Area A**

In Area A, thin-bedded strata display a low to moderate dip to the west-southwest. The strata are truncated by a northwest striking, steeply southwest-dipping fault to the southwest of the dolomite body. The Neil vein continues along the southeast margin of the dolomite.

**Area B**

Strata on the northwest face of the ridge southwest of Peak 6 dip at a moderate angle to the south-southwest of approximately 34° and strike at 189°, similar to the south sloping side of the ridge.

**Areas C and I**

As in Areas A and B, the strata exposed in the cirques of Areas C and I approximate the dip slopes of the southwest facing slopes, approximately 35-40° with a strike of 225°. No major folds are evident in these areas, although the dip steepens towards the northern flank of Area C.

**Area D**

Towards Peak 7, thin-bedded strata display an open syncline underlain by coarser, blocky strata lacking well defined bedding. The latter rocks are cut by numerous high angle fractures with a predominant strike to the northwest.

**Area E**

The east slope of the Peak 7 to Peak 9 ridge shows lighter gray sediments displaying a blocky fabric underlying typical dark gray, thin-bedded shales and mudstones of the Aida Formation. The dark gray sediments appear to be truncated by a northwest-trending, southwest-dipping high angle fault adjacent to the lighter gray rocks.

**Area F**

A lighter gray blocky rock unit underlies typical Aida Formation thin-bedded clastics. Also evident are steeply southwest-dipping fractures cutting the blocky light gray unit below Peak 9.

**Area G**

This area shows the principal drainage of Davis Creek, located north of Peak 4 and the Neil vein. A broad zone of fractures estimated to dip at 40-45° and striking 277° is situated on the east side of Davis Creek. The fractures affect both the light gray blocky rock unit and the underlying relatively thin-bedded, dark gray clastics.

**Area H**

West of Davis Creek, Aida Formation strata lack the structural diversity evident on the east side of the creek. The thinly bedded sediments dip at low to moderate angles to the west and southwest, and are capped by Cambrian coarse-grained clastic rocks.

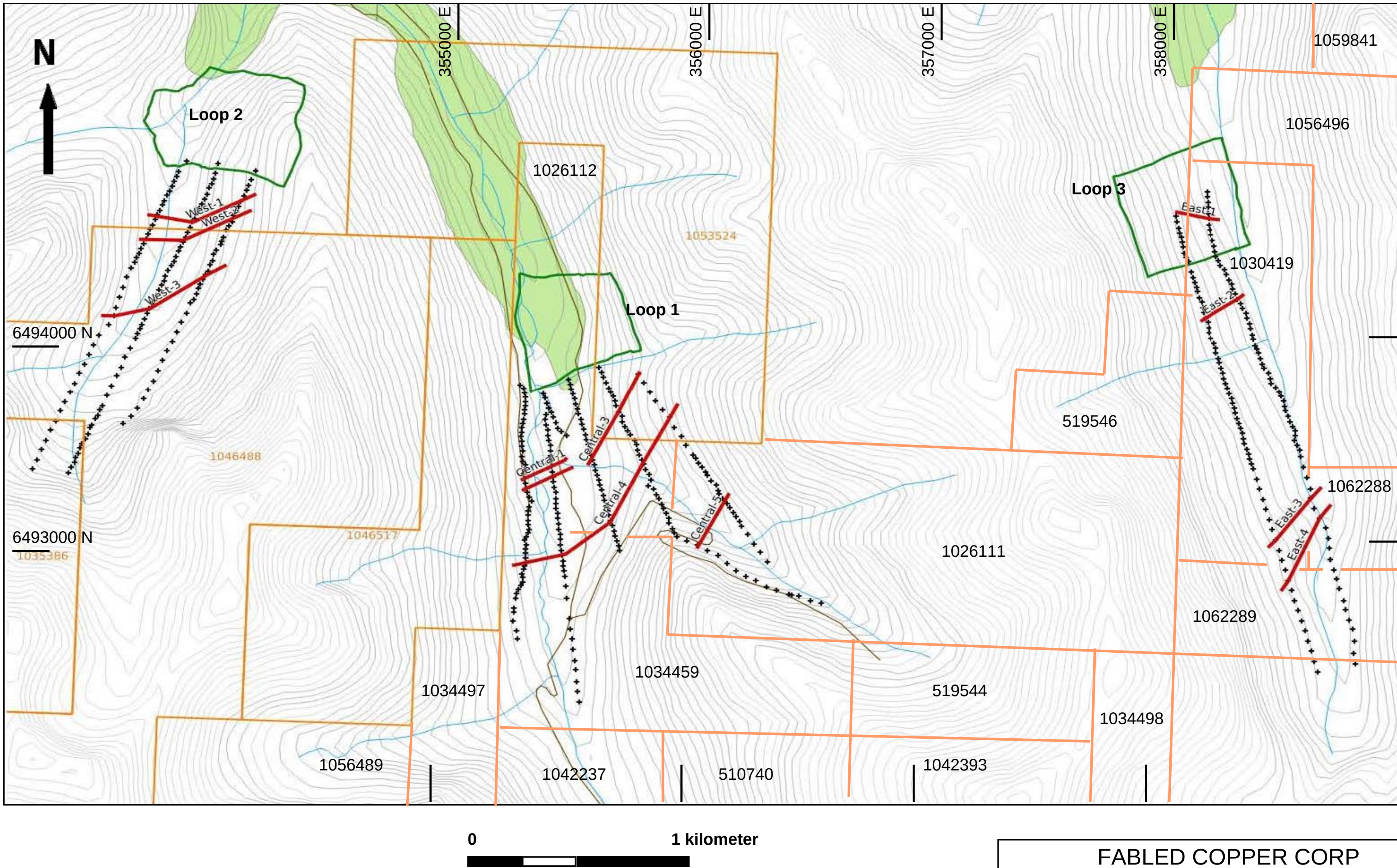
The northeast-striking Neil vein and Davis Creek lineament divides the area into two structural domains. To the southeast of this alignment there are several northwest-trending fractures. In contrast, rocks on the northwest side of this alignment display few such structures, one of which is the well defined northwest striking fault that terminates the thin-bedded Aida Formation clastics below Peak 4.

Aida Formation clastics dip at low to moderate angles to the southwest, approximating the southwesterly slopes. Slaty cleavage is well developed and dips at moderate to steep angles to the southwest. There appears to be some lithological and structural complexity in the northeast corner of the property, between Davis Creek and the unnamed creek to the east. Lighter colored rocks with a blocky appearance lie between dark grey, well stratified clastics. The lighter colored rocks and the dark clastics show northeast-trending fractures as well as other structures dipping at moderate angles to the west.

In 2017, at the request of Fabled Copper and Gold Corp, SJ Geophysics Ltd of Vancouver, BC carried out a ground geophysical survey on the northern portion of the Muskwa Project area, in the general area of the Neil prospect. The cited interpretation report was co-authored by R. Polutnik (P.Geo. Geophysics) and S.J. Visser (P.Geo. Geophysics) (Polutnik et al 2018).

The survey used a Volterra time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) system and 15.4 line-kilometers of data were acquired on three non-contiguous grids (Figure 19). The objective of the geophysical survey was to follow up a strong, northwest-southeast-oriented EM anomaly identified in a 2006 airborne EM survey. The SJ Geophysics field crew consisted of one field geophysicist and three geophysical technicians. This team oversaw all operational aspects including field logistics, data acquisition, and initial field data quality control.

At each station, the Volterra-EM system measures the total electromagnetic field, which is a combination of the primary and secondary magnetic fields. On each grid, a single large, fixed-loop was setup from which multiple lines were surveyed. The EM loop locations were determined based on the anticipated coupling with the target conductor, with minor modifications required to take into account the significant relief present on the property. All three loops were approximately 500 m by 500 m in size.




After Polutnik et al 2018

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Volterra-EM Compilation | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 19 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

TDEM data were collected using SJ Geophysics Ltd's Volterra Acquisition System. The Volterra System utilizes four-channel data acquisition units to record the full waveform signal from an attached sensor. At each loop, the primary field was generated using an SJ Geophysics EM Transmitter (EMTX).

The EMTX produced a 100% duty cycle waveform and was powered by a 2000W Honda generator and real-time current was recorded using a current monitoring data acquisition unit. The EM response was measured along 10 survey lines with a station spacing of 25 m or 50 m depending on the distance from the loop. A station spacing of 25 m was used when close to the edge of the loop, and was increased to 50 m when more than 1 km from the loop edge. Reading lengths varied from 60 seconds to 120 seconds. The longer readings were taken when further away from the loop to account for the lower primary field strength.

At each survey station, the z-component of the EM field was measured using an induction magnetometer (B-Field coil) connected to a data acquisition unit. The induction magnetometers were orientated using levels and tripods. The data were initially acquired using a base frequency of 5 Hz in order to identify late time constant anomalies. After reviewing data from the first grid (Loop 1), it was decided to increase the base frequency to 30 Hz for the remaining grids to reduce the influence of wind noise in the data.

Five lines of EM data were acquired from the central loop (Loop 1) with a base frequency of 5 Hz. The EM profiles along these lines contain multiple small, single station noise spikes, which are likely the result of strong winds in the area causing ground and coil movement. The data indicates there is a series of weak, conductive layers extending from under the loop past the ends of the survey lines.

Breaks in the profiles suggest these weakly conductive layers have been broken by structures or dip slightly to the south with the tops approaching the surface.

The observed breaks give the appearance of relatively strong conductors in the EM data, however this is likely the result of edge effects.

It is believed that the layers are more conductive to the south of picked breaks labeled Central-1, 2 and 3. The observed breaks could also be due to moderately conductive structures, giving the appearance of a standard crossover anomaly, usually caused by more vertical conductors.

Due to the observed wind noise, lack of strong late-time EM response, and time constraints, the base frequency was increased to 30 Hz for the remaining loops to improve data quality. Two very long lines were surveyed from the east loop (Loop 3).

One line followed the valley bottom and the other contoured along the west side of the valley. EM data indicates a very weak, conductive layer underlying both the loop and the lines, and continuing to the south. This conductive layer appears to have a northern edge situated under the loop near the start of the survey line and is labeled as East-1.

There is a second break in the conductive layer, East-2, located approximately 100 m south of the loop. The conductivity of East-2 appears to be very low, and is likely caused by a thinner layer. A distinct anomalous response is observed on both survey lines between stations 3000N and 3500N. These are labeled as East-3 and East-4. The anomaly on line 5600E is a current channeling, top anomaly, due to a weakly conductive zone with a width of approximately 200 m that is very close to the surface. The anomaly on line 5400E has a smoother response, most likely the result of an increase in depth. This response looks like a crossover anomaly, and therefore may be due to a narrower, steeply dipping zone. The conductivity of the layer(s) is more conductive to the south, suggesting a thicker weakly conductive layer dipping to the south of this anomalous response. This target should be investigated with a loop located closer to the anomalous response.

For each loop, the EM data indicates an extensive, shallow dipping, and weakly conductive body that appears to dip towards the south. This weakly conductive body is believed to consist of multiple sub-parallel, weakly conductive and shallowly dipping layers of varying thickness and conductivity. Multiple breaks or changes in slope in the EM profiles are observed and are interpreted as edges of the semi-flat lying conductive horizons or layers. These edges may be the result of cross-cutting structures or near-surface outcropping of the weakly conductive layers. There is no indication in the EM data of any strong, localized conductors in the survey area (Polutnik et al 2018).

Additional fixed-loop EM data should be collected from multiple loop locations to improve the current interpretation. Data from multiple small loops could take advantage of new EM inversion codes, improving the interpretation of depth as well as the extent and conductivities of the conductive zones. All of the EM responses appear to be very close to surface. The report recommends that these responses should be followed up with geological field work to identify the weakly conducive layers and possibly testing the layers by drilling.

Also in 2017, during the Property examination, the writer took two select rock samples of float material on the Neil Property (Figure 16). Sample 335843 consisted of limestone-hosted chalcopyrite and copper oxide mineralization that returned 2,500 ppm copper and 4.58 ppm molybdenum. Sample 335844 consisted of silicified breccia material and returned 277 ppm copper and 0.65 ppm molybdenum.

In 2019 at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, JMK Geological Services, Richmond, BC carried out a six-hole 972.5-meter drilling program on the Neil prospect. Details of the drilling program are presented in Section 10.0 Drilling.

### 6.2.9 John (BC Minfile 094K 076)

In 1971, Copperline Mines Ltd mapped the topography and surface workings, trenched 2,103 metres on the John 21, 22, 28, and 55 claims and the HO 19 and 21 claims, and completed 11 kilometers of two-track road construction, south from the Churchill Copper mine concentrator at the confluence of the Racing River and Delano Creek.

Lithology consists of gently folded Aida Formation rocks cut by an irregular system of quartz-carbonate veins exposed intermittently for approximately 45 meters. The vein system comprises two parallel veins striking $315^{o}$ and dipping vertically. Veins are 3 meters apart, separated by dolostone at the southeast end and by argillites at the northwest end.

The most significant vein to the southwest, averages between 1 and 3.5 meters in width containing disseminations, stringers, and massive pods of chalcopyrite (BC Minfile 094K 076). The northeastern vein, which averages 1 to 1.5 meters in width, also contains visible sulfides.

### 6.2.10 Toro (BC Minfile 094K 050)

In 1965, Dolmage Campbell & Associates examined the Toro-Churchill Creek property. The original Dolmage Campbell reports are not available to the writer. The following remarks by Genn (1991) are based on the Dolmage Campbell report:

- The principal mineralized structure is an irregular quartz vein in the foot wall of the main dike;
- To the north, a wide quartz vein occurs in the dike hanging wall and contains appreciable chalcopyrite above 5500-foot elevation (1,680 meters). Rock sampling returned an average grade of 6.8% copper over a width of 1.4 meters and a strike length of 107 meters; and

- Gold values were reported to range from 0.01 to 0.02 ounces per ton (opt) (0.343 to 0.686 grams per tonne (g/t)). Silver values were reported to range from 0.1 to 0.2 opt (3.43 to 6.86 g/t). No details were given by Genn regarding which quartz veins were sampled.

The BC Department of Mines Annual Report for 1966 states that, over a four month period in 1966, Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd ("Canex") carried out exploration on the Toro consisting of detailed geological surveys, 2,100 feet (640 meters) of trenching, the construction of two adits totaling 80 feet (24.4 meters) in length, and the drilling of 5 diamond drill holes totaling 692 feet (211 meters).

In 1976, J.E. Irwin (Irwin, 1976) carried out prospecting on the Jed 1 and 3 claims, covering the area of the main Toro occurrence, as well as the Churchill and HO copper occurrences (BC Assessment Report 6471). Chalcopyrite mineralization was identified in quartz-carbonate veins up to 12 feet (3.6 meters) wide. A 5-foot (1.5-meter) channel sample of massive chalcopyrite, located by trenching, returned 3.91% copper.

In 1983, Halferdahl and Associates Ltd (Halferdahl, 1983) carried out a regional reconnaissance exploration program consisting of 150 soil samples, taken along ten traverses totaling five line-kilometers, and regional geological mapping at a scale of 1:250,000. Soil samples were analyzed for copper, cobalt, lead, and zinc. The work was carried out in parts of the areas drained by the Churchill, Delano, Yedhe, and Belcher creeks. On two of the traverse lines, anomalous zinc and lead values were reported over lower Paleozoic rocks. Scattered copper, cobalt, and lead values were also observed, but with no apparent pattern of occurrence.

In 1991, International Lornex Inc developed exploration and exploitation programs, referred to as the Racing River Copper Project, which included proposed work on nine copper occurrences and deposits in the Racing River area, one of which was the Toro/Churchill copper deposit (Genn 1991). Based on Lakefield's investigations, Lornex's exploitation plan was to create a primary copper concentrate on site using only a gravity separation process and then direct ship the concentrates for refining. No exploration work was completed and Lornex never put any of the seven properties into production.

In 2005, Archer Cathro and Associates of Vancouver carried out a regional exploration program that included the Toro. The work program was designed to target IOCG-style mineralization and included geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling, diamond drilling, and a 9,002 line-kilometer airborne magnetometer survey (Carne et al, 2006). A four person field crew conducted work on Toro between July 28 and August 14, 2005. A total of 57 rock samples, 233 soil samples, 5 silt samples, and 5 pan samples were collected.

Rock samples returned copper values ranging from 1 ppm (0.0001%) up to 29.8%, and silver values ranging from <0.2 g/t up to 50.8 g/t. Selected rock sample data are provided in Table 17 and shown in Figure 20. Results from the soil samples, silt samples, and pan samples were not reported.

**Table 15: Archer Cathro Rock Sampling (2005)**

| Sample | Location | | Type | Length (m) | Assay Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | Silver (g/t) | Copper (%) |
| B374276 | 370147 | 6471738 | select | - | 0.4 | 1.35 |
| B374277 | 370851 | 6471601 | select | - | 2.0 | 6.40 |
| B374279 | 370922 | 6471335 | chip | 0.50 | 3.5 | 18.55 |
| B374281 | 371707 | 6472171 | select | - | 2.7 | 10.85 |
| B374287 | 371778 | 6473065 | chip | 2.00 | 0.7 | 5.27 |
| B374289 | 371771 | 6473052 | chip | 2.00 | 1.0 | 7.44 |
| B374292 | 371610 | 6472815 | chip | 1.09 | 0.2 | 3.20 |
| B374296 | 371610 | 6472815 | chip | 0.64 | 0.3 | 2.68 |

| Sample | Location | | Type | Length (m) | Assay Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | Silver (g/t) | Copper (%) |
| B374300 | 371563 | 6472714 | chip | 0.66 | 1.3 | 7.62 |
| B374321 | 368702 | 6473683 | chip | 1.15 | 50.8 | 12.75 |
| B374324 | 368729 | 6473673 | chip | 1.00 | 47.5 | 10.70 |
| B374328 | 368704 | 6473683 | chip | 1.00 | 0.3 | 1.99 |
| B374336 | 371199 | 6473414 | chip | 1.00 | 1.2 | 5.27 |
| B374338 | 371213 | 6473643 | select | - | 3.1 | 29.80 |
| B374339 | 371213 | 6473643 | chip | 1.50 | 1.2 | 8.23 |
| B374340 | 371213 | 6473643 | chip | 2.00 | 0.4 | 3.00 |
| B374355 | 371776 | 6473158 | chip | 1.04 | <0.2 | 2.91 |

The airborne geophysical survey showed a strong magnetic anomaly situated under the central Toro area (Figure 21). The Eagle and Magnum veins also showed close association with high magnetic responses.

In July 2011, the Northern IOCG Syndicate carried out a work program consisting of geophysical interpretation, remote sensing interpretation (satellite and air photos), and property examinations (Coetzee 2012). Air photo interpretation suggests that the dike system on Toro extends for up to 5 kilometers in a generally 10-15° northeasterly direction. No fault displacement was noted, but moderate to strong shearing was observed in the eastern-most dike. One select rock sample taken of mineralized float consisted of semi-massive to disseminated chalcopyrite with secondary malachite. The rock sample returned 4.38% copper. No IOCG-type mineralization was noted.

In 2014, at the request of Aida Minerals Corp of Vancouver, BC ERSi (Earth Resource Surveys Inc), Horsefly, BC utilized digital elevation models (DEM's) and RapidEye satellite imagery (Campbell 2014). The objectives of the study were to prepare image maps suitable for future field work and, if possible, provide information on the occurrence of areas enriched in iron oxides.

22 copper in silt sample; Carne, 2006

Soil samples (Carne, 2006)

Cu > mean + 1 STD (41-81 ppm)

Cu > mean, < mean+ 1 STD (25-41 ppm)

Cu < mean (25 ppm)

Rock samples (Carne, 2006)
B374xxx sample series

Cu > 1 wt%

Cu < 1 wt%

Rock samples (Harrington, 2006)
B335xxx sample series

335xxx

Rock sample (Coetzee, 2012)

69410

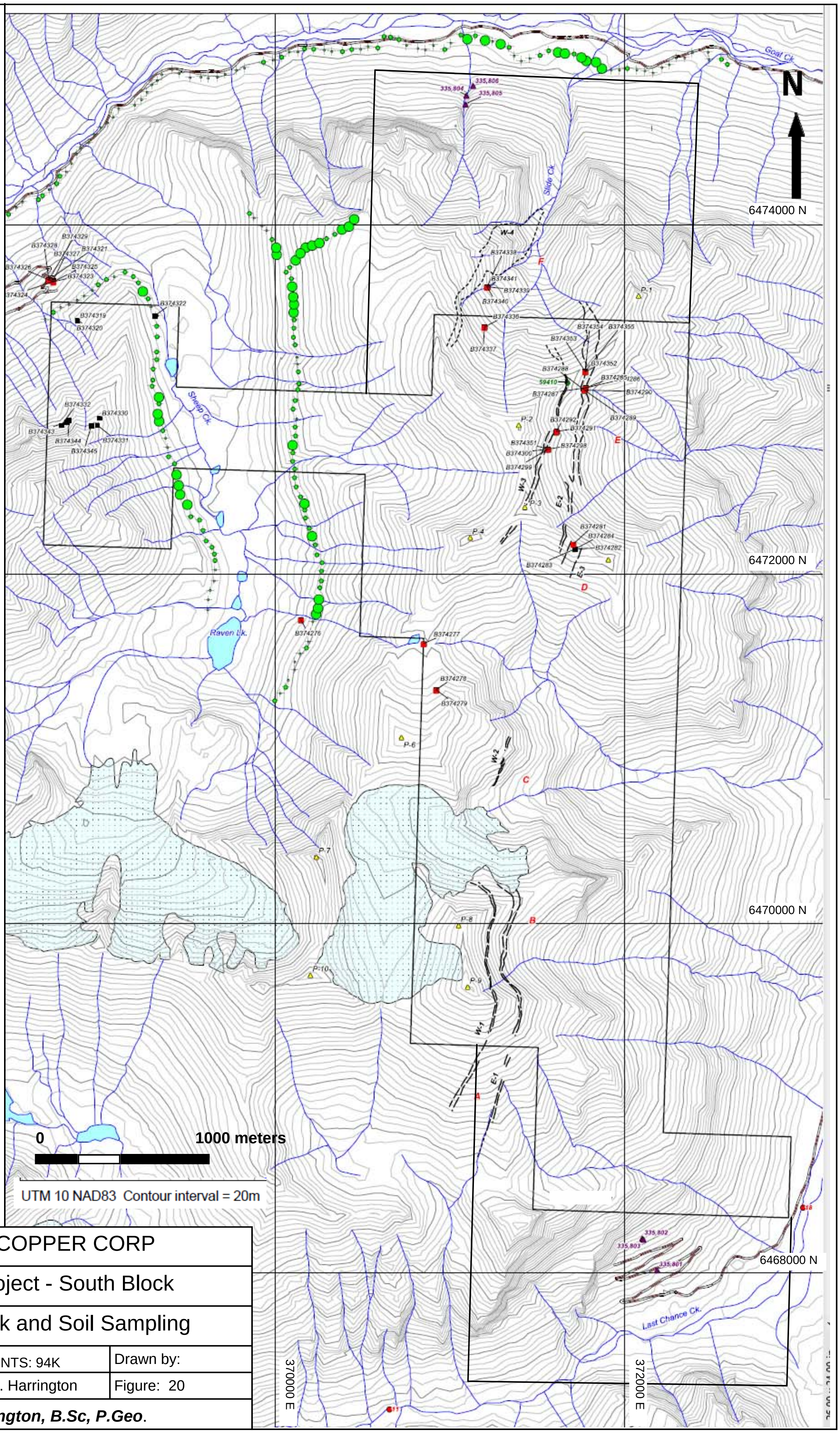
W-1 basic dyke

glacier

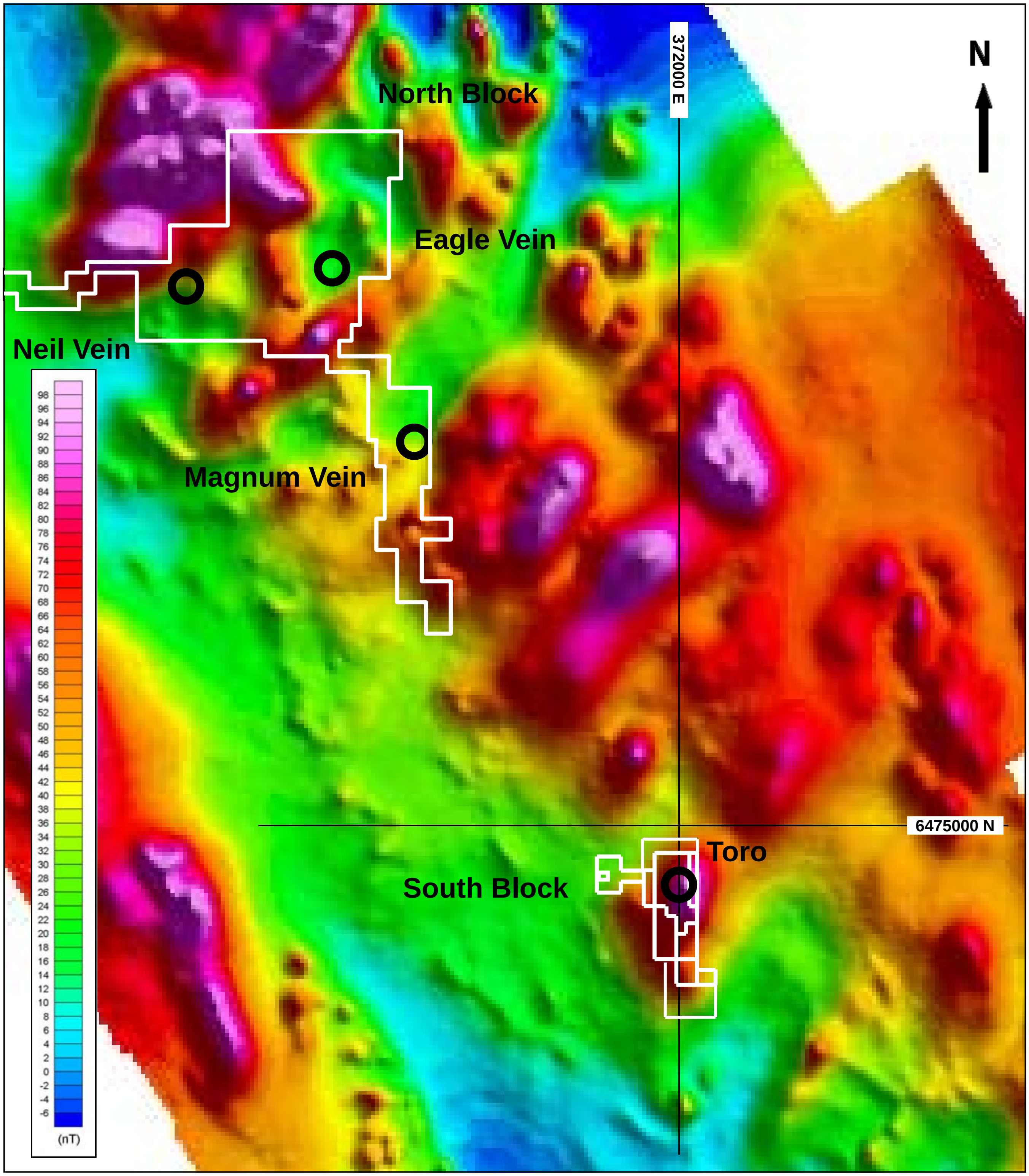
P-5 peak referenced in text or figures

A area refered to in text

Note: Original figure is by KV Campbell (Campbell 2017) to accompany AR 36324, modified by E. Harrington.




| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project - South Block | | |
| Historical Rock and Soil Sampling | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 20 |
| *E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*. | | |




(After Carne et al, 2006)

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Airborne Magnetic Survey (TMI) - 2005 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 21 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.*** | | |

The RapidEye satellite imagery proved to be a low cost source of suitable imagery with a resampled pixel size of 5m and enabled the generation of field base maps to a scale of 1:10,000. The central Toro area hosts low to high zones of iron oxide alteration.

In 2016, on behalf of A.R. Raven, Smithers, BC, ERS carried out a study utilizing digital elevation models (DEM's), Landsat 7 ETM, ASTER (Advanced Space-borne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer), WorldView2 and PALSAR (Phased Array L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar) satellite imagery (Campbell 2016). The objectives of the study were to provide information on the distribution of rock exposures, structural geology and prepare image and base maps suitable for future field work.

The high resolution, multispectral satellite imagery was successful in mapping the dikes, although quartz-carbonate veins, which host the copper mineralization in the area, could not be differentiated. Dikes can be traced for at least 2km in the northern part and for approximately 1.3km in the southern portion. At least two sub-parallel dikes occur in the south part and at least three dikes in the north part. The PALSAR imagery did not provide any great insight into the geological structure.

In 2017 and 2018, Fabled Copper carried out rock sampling programs. These programs are detailed in Section 9.0 Exploration.

#### 6.2.11 Churchill (BC Minfile 094K 009)

Copper mineralization at the Churchill prospect occurs in quartz-carbonate veins hosted by interbedded dolostone and slate. Veining generally follows the margins of north-trending intermediate mafic dikes, and is probably a continuation of the Toro occurrence located approximately three kilometers to the north. Locally massive chalcopyrite is reported over a width of approximately 1.5 meters. A 1.5-meter channel sample taken from a trench returned 3.91% copper (BC Minfile 094K 009).

### 6.2.12 Ho (BC Minfile 094K 029)

The HO copper occurrence consists of quartz-carbonate veins containing disseminations, stringers, and massive pods of chalcopyrite. Mineralization is hosted by rocks of the Tuchodi Formation that consist of sandstone, dolostone, dolomitic siltstone, and shale.

In 1971, Copperline Mines Ltd mapped the topography and surface workings, trenched 2103 metres on the John 21, 22, 28, and 55 claims and the HO 19 and 21 claims, and completed 11 kilometers of two-track road construction, south from the Churchill Copper mine concentrator at the confluence of the Racing River and Delano Creek.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

The Muskwa Property lies within the Muskwa Range on the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains in an area of rugged topography.

### 7.1 Regional Geology and Structure

### 7.1.1 Regional Geology

The Muskwa Property is located in the Cordilleran Foreland Belt in the northern Rocky Mountains and is underlain by a broad belt of sedimentary rocks that have been deformed by moderate folds and a stack of northeast-trending thrust or reactivated reverse faults. The structural trend throughout the Rocky Mountains is predominantly northwest. The main structural feature in the area is the Muskwa Anticlinorium, a major north-northwest trending window that exposes rocks as old as Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) (Campbell 2016).

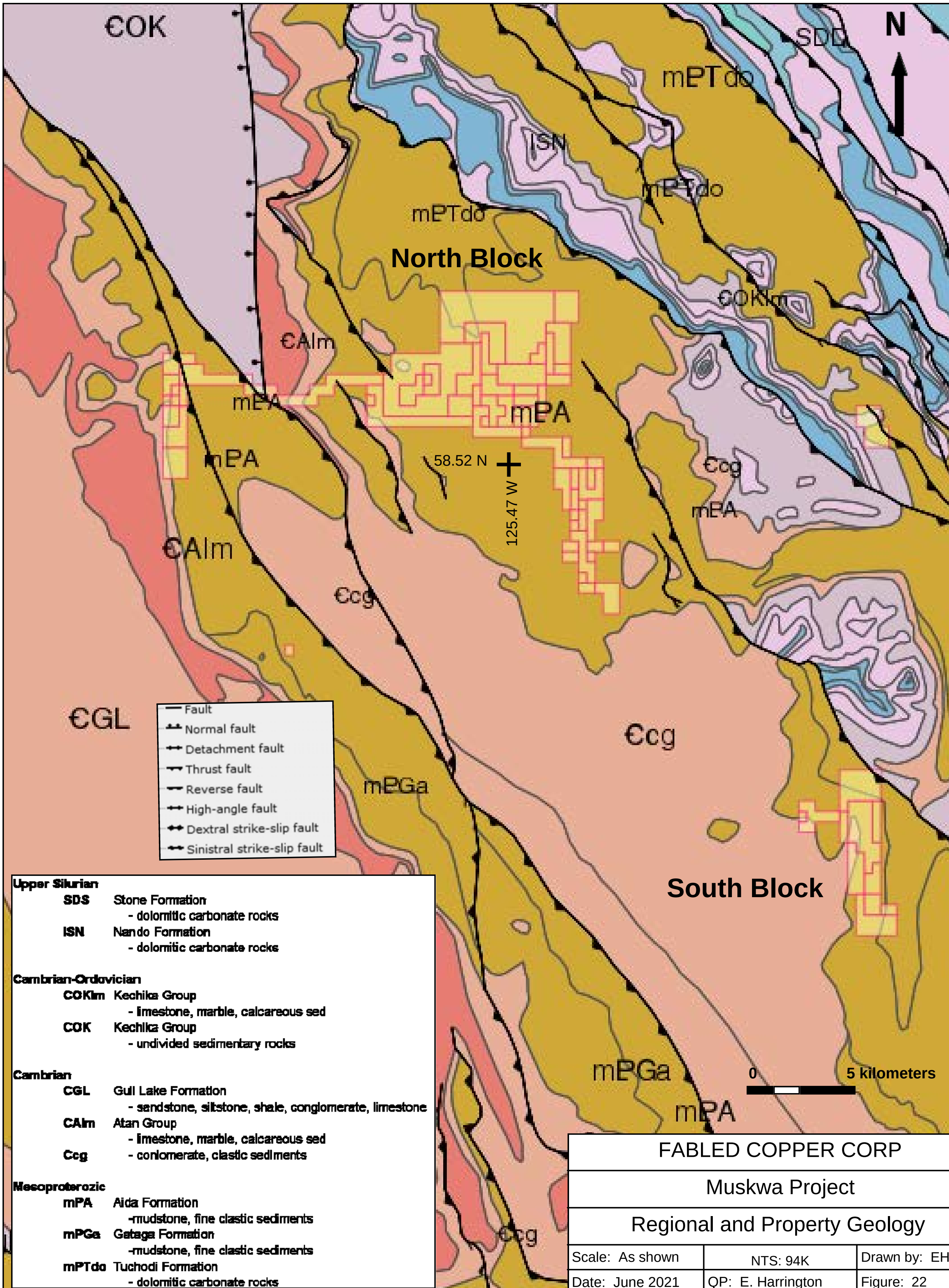
The pre-Paleozoic package is collectively referred to as the Muskwa Assemblage and consists of a 6400m thick succession of argillaceous to fine grained siliceous clastic strata and carbonates. Seven formations of Proterozoic age are represented in the anticlinorium. From youngest to oldest, with approximately true thickness, they are the:

- Aida and Gataga formations (3000m together);
- Tuchodi Formation (1500m);
- Henry Creek Formation (460m);
- George Formation (360-530m);
- Tetsa Formation (320 m); and
- Chischa Formation (940m).

Paleozoic units unconformably overlie the Proterozoic rocks along a Lower Cambrian erosional surface. Mapping in the area identified various Paleozoic strata, units belonging to the three uppermost Proterozoic Formations, numerous gabbroic and diabase dikes, and a few discordant hematite-rich breccia bodies (Carne, 2006).

The Aida Formation (mPrA) (Figure 22) underlies most of area except for occasional inliers of Cambrian-age coarse clastic sediments (Cmcg). Paleozoic formations unconformably overly the Proterozoic formations and are mainly composed of carbonaceous and siliceous units, including limestone, dolomite, quartzite, and quartz pebble conglomerate.

Proterozoic formations are crosscut by a set of apparently Hadrynian-aged gabbro and diabase dikes. The dikes range from 5 to 35 meters in width and follow the main north-northwest structural orientation of the area. The majority of the dikes are moderately to strongly magnetic, forming prominent linear features that resist weathering. The dikes are the only observed igneous rocks in the Muskwa Anticlinorium. Low grade metamorphism, mainly sub-greenschist, is evident throughout the Proterozoic sedimentary package.

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Muskwa Project

Regional and Property Geology

| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: EH |
|---|---|---|
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 22 |

***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo.***

Contact metamorphism along the periphery of the dikes is rare but, where present, consists of sericite and chlorite alteration.

Thrust faults, reverse faults, and moderate folding characterize the structural history of the area. Late Helikian or early Hadrynian structures are represented by high angle fault zones that have been intruded by dike swarms. These structural zones are considered to be deep-seated and have been observed to be up to 180 meters wide, suggesting an extensional tectonic environment (Campbell 2016). Inferred strike lengths are in the order of tens of kilometers. Copper-bearing quartz carbonate veins were emplaced along these same structures and are mainly found alongside the gabbroic dikes. The age relationship between dikes and veins is not known. Shearing is common along dike contacts with the wall rocks and veins.

Low angle, westerly-dipping thrust faults have in some areas stacked Proterozoic basement rocks above the younger Paleozoic cover rocks. These faults are north-south-trending and extend over hundreds of kilometers. Faults and folds developed during Jurassic to Tertiary times. Penetrative slaty cleavage occurs throughout the Proterozoic rocks and is especially visible in the argillaceous rocks of the Aida and Gataga formations.

The presently known quartz-carbonate veins, many of which contain chalcopyrite, occur mainly in the western half of the Precambrian. Dikes are weakly mineralized on fractures that contain carbonates (principally calcite) and quartz. In places dikes are more strongly mineralized by barren pyrite. Dikes and veins generally have similar attitudes that are relatively constant in certain zones, belts, or parts of the area. Dikes and veins probably occur in, and may be virtually restricted to, these so-called mineral belts (Chapman 1971).

The most significant mineral belt recognized to date is approximately 6 miles (9.6 km) wide and 40 miles (64 km) long that trends 325$^{o}$ and contains the Davis-Keays Eagle and Harris Veins, the past producing Churchill Copper Magnum Vein, plus the Neil, Toro/Churchill, and Bronson Veins. The Bronson veins are not part of the Property that is the subject of this report.

Most of the known mineralized veins of the region have strikingly similar mineral composition and structural characteristics. The belt, which is further marked by a pattern of sporadically developed northwest-trending asymmetric folds with steep east limbs and by the occurrence within it of a huge local pile of Cambrian conglomerate that forms Mt. Roosevelt, contains dikes and veins that mostly strike east of north and possess steep westerly dips.

### 7.1.2 Regional Structure

Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Muskwa Assemblage include the Tetsa, George, Henry Creek, Tuchodi, Aida, and Gataga formations described by Taylor et al, 1973.

The Muskwa Assemblage is cut by gabbroic dikes and is overlain unconformably by Cambrian (Atan Group) and Ordovician (Kechika Group) rocks. These Ordovician and older rocks, termed pseudo-basement by Taylor, were intensely and repeatedly deformed during pre-Laramide periods of tectonism, and also later during the Laramide Orogony, which occurred between 80 and 43 Ma.

Laramide compression deformation created the large asymmetrical northwest-trending folds, thrust faults, and anticlinal structures that form the Muskwa Anticlinorium. Uplift in the Rocky Mountains resulted principally from generally northeast-southwest shortening and thrust faulting that penetrated basement rocks, bringing the basement and overriding younger strata to relatively high levels in the crust. The Laramide thrusts likely followed older zones of weakness.

A zone of normal faults, later than Laramide deformation, extends southward from Muncho Lake into the Toad River valley and has a vertical displacement of approximately 600 meters.

### 7.2 Property Geology

The North Block is underlain mainly by the Aida Formation of the Muskwa Assemblage comprising calcareous and dolomitic mudstone and slate, silty mudstone, dolostone, limestone, and minor quartzite. Bedding strikes northwest and dips moderately southwest. Locally the rocks are folded, sheared and faulted, and are intruded by numerous steeply or vertically dipping northeast-striking diabase dikes.

The dikes produce a minimal amount of contact metamorphism in the surrounding sedimentary rock. Rock strata are folded about axes that plunge gently southeast. All folds are asymmetric, with steep northeast- and gentle southwest-dipping limbs, and have axial planar slaty cleavage that strikes northwest and dips steeply southwest. Dikes and shear zones host mineralized quartz-carbonate veins, occurring at or close to the dike's contacts in the shear zones. The veins have the same general orientation, but may vary in attitude on a smaller scale. The age relationship between dike intrusion and veining is uncertain. At least some shearing post-dates both. The veins are composed of quartz and ankerite, and may have inclusions of wall rock.

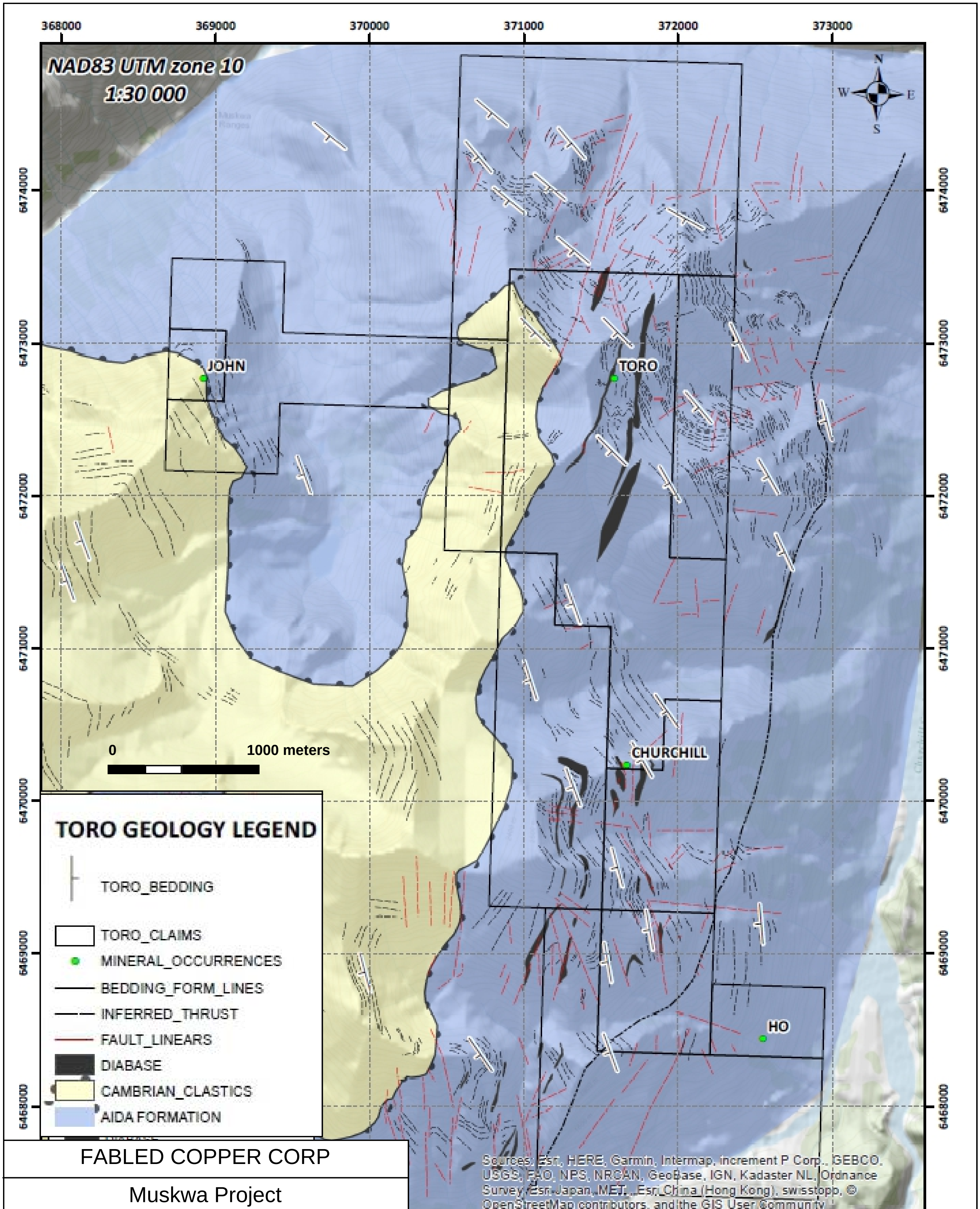
The vein system at Churchill Copper is northeast-trending, generally tabular and steeply dipping. Mineralized intersections occur through a length of 2,800 feet (850 meters) and to a depth of 1,200 feet (365 meters), and are considered open for extension at both ends and at depth (Carr 1970). The vein zone shows rock deformation, alteration, mineralization, and dike intrusion. The zone trends 035$^{o}$, dips steeply, and is up to 300 feet (91 meters) wide.

Veining occurs in a sequence of Precambrian limy strata, which dip more or less uniformly at low to moderate angles southeastward forming the southeastern limb of a broad anticline, the axis of which approximately follows Magnum Creek. The strata on either side of the zone are thin- to medium-bedded rocks, which include grey and black limestone, limy argillite, and limy shale. Westward across Magnum Creek, the opposite flank of the anticline consists of similar rocks, which are locally sharply folded and cut by dikes.

Several minor faults occur in the northern part of the mine. These mineralized faults dip at about -40$^{o}$ southwest, and show westward displacement of up to 30 feet (9 meters). A post-mineralization irregular steeply dipping diabase dike closely follows the southeastern side of the vein system, intruding it progressively southward. The dike is less than10 feet (3 meters) wide in the northern part of the zone, but widens southward and splits into two or more parallel branches with an aggregate width exceeding 150 feet (46 meters). In places, the dike becomes sill-like and, as shown on Figures 10 and 11, subsidiary dikes extend west across the vein system. Along part of its length, the main dike is followed by one or more steep faults with unknown displacement.

In the northern part of the mine, the dike adjoins one or more mineralized veins, locally invading and destroying them. In the southern part of the mine, the dike is more destructive, because it is emplaced partly inside the vein system and either obliterates or displaces the greater part of the veins (Carr 1970).

In the South Block, Precambrian sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of the Toro showings comprise interbedded Aida Formation dolomite and slate, strongly folded on axes plunging gently to the southeast (Figure 23). Due to folding, bedding in these sedimentary rocks dips at various angles to the northeast and southwest. To the east, and several thousand feet below the showings, Aida strata are conformably underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Tuchodi Formation.

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|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Toro Geology | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 23 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Original figure by V. Bennett, to accompany AR 38880 (Bennett 2020)

Precambrian sedimentary rocks are cut by at least three large, north-trending diabase dikes which, in the western area of the showings, are truncated and unconformably overlain by varicolored clastic Cambrian strata of the Sylvia Formation (Preto, BCDMPR, 1971).

Taylor et al (1973) interprets a major northwest-trending southwest-dipping thrust fault to be located approximately one kilometer northeast of the Property. The thrust fault is due to northeast-southwest-trending compression, bringing deeper and older Proterozoic formations into contact with younger Phanerozoic rock formations higher in the stratigraphic succession.

### 7.3 Mineralization

In the North Block, the copper-mineralized Davis-Keays Eagle vein is hosted in a northeast-trending vertically-dipping quartz-carbonate shear that has been explored by underground development over a strike length of approximately 1,220 meters and a depth of 460 meters. Historical work (MacDonald 1970) reported vein widths ranged from 5.1 to 10.7 feet (1.6 to 3.3 meters) with a calculated average width of 6.24 feet (1.9 meters). Copper grades were calculated as percent copper across the width of the vein, and ranged from 2.56% to 7.48% copper.

Mineralization occurring in the Magnum vein-system consists of varying proportions of ankerite, quartz, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, in partly replaced remnants of the sedimentary host rock. The principal veins are nearly vertical. Ten veins have been identified, varying in width from less than 3 feet (0.9 meters) up to 25 feet (7.6 meters), showing continuity on strike and at depth. Veins were emplaced in several stages, with the first stage consisting principally of ankerite with only minor quartz and sulfides. One or more later stages included the introduction of quartz and more sulfides, principally chalcopyrite, with sulfides occurring as veins and patches mostly within or adjoining the ankerite veins.

Pyrite is locally prominent, but in general amounts to less than 10% of total sulfides. Quartz can be so subordinate in amount that veins, or parts of veins, appear to be composed completely of massive chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite content is increased where a vein jogs or locally changes direction (Carr 1970).

In the South Block, the Toro copper occurrence is a developed prospect hosted in the Aida Formation of the Muskwa Assemblage and consisting of interbedded dolostone and slate, with thicker subunits of slate and carbonate. The rocks are strongly folded about a northwesterly axis. Bedding strikes approximately 315$^{o}$ and dips moderately southwest. Three steeply dipping diabase dikes cut the Aida Formation and strike north-northwesterly.

Copper mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins, most of which follow the margins of two of the dikes. The veins are exposed intermittently for over 1,830 meters along the dikes, and vary considerably in width and degree of mineralization. Chalcopyrite occurs mostly as lenses and stringers in the veins, but is erratic, with some veins being barren. The main vein is exposed for approximately 150 meters and averages 2.5 meters in width. Surface samples of the vein averaged 2.95% copper over 2.4 meters.

Two adits were dug in 1966 and 5 holes were diamond drilled from the adits. Drill intersections in four of the holes averaged 0.66% copper over 4.1 meters, suggesting the variable and discontinuous grade of mineralization. Results from the fifth hole are not mentioned. Dikes and veins may extend at least 3 kilometers farther south, towards the Churchill occurrence, as suggested by malachite visible in the cliffs.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The most obvious target deposit type in the area of the Muskwa Project is structurally controlled high-grade copper hosted in veins and/or breccias. Structurally controlled mineralization could possibly be the surface expression of a more extensive and deep-seated IOCG type deposit.

### Structurally Controlled Mineralization

Quartz-carbonate veins generally contain patches and disseminations of chalcopyrite with bornite, tetrahedrite, covellite, and pyrite. These veins typically crosscut clastic sedimentary or volcanic sequences. The tectonic setting reflects a wide variety of host rocks that include extensional sedimentary basins, often Proterozoic, and volcanic sequences associated with rifting or subduction-related continental and island arc settings (Lefebure 1996).

The metasediment- and volcanic-hosted veins are associated with major faults related to crustal extension that control the ascent of hydrothermal fluids to suitable sites for deposition of metals. The fluids are likely derived from mafic intrusions that are also the source for compositionally similar dikes and sills associated with the veins. Veins are emplaced along faults, commonly post-dating major deformation and metamorphism. Veins can be of any age and are generally much younger than host rocks. Mineralized quartz veins can occur in virtually any rock type, but the most common hosts are clastic metasediments and mafic volcanic sequences.

Mafic dikes and sills are often spatially associated with metasediment-hosted veins. Deposits form simple to complicated veins and vein sets that typically follow high-angle faults that may be associated with major fold sets. Single veins vary in thickness from centimeters up to tens of meters and can extend hundreds of meters along strike and down dip.

Sulfides are irregularly distributed as patches and disseminations. Vein breccias and stockworks are associated with some deposits. Copper-mineralized quartz veins are common in copper metallogenic provinces and can be more important as indicators of the presence of other types of copper deposits (Lefebure 1996).

**IOCG Deposit**

Olympic Dam-type iron oxide-copper-gold deposits (IOCG) are characterized by iron-rich, low-titanium rocks formed in extensional tectonic environments. IOCG deposits are formed in shallow crustal environments as expressions of deep-seated, volatile-rich igneous-hydrothermal systems, tapped by deep crustal structures. Deposits occur as magnetite+/-hematite breccias, veins, and tabular bodies hosted by continental volcanics, sediments, and intrusive rocks (Lefebure, 1995). The following observations are based on Hitzman et al, (1992):

- Age: Early to mid-Proterozoic host rocks (1.1 - 1.8 billion years (Ga)), but examples are recognized into the Tertiary. Ages in the 1.8-1.4 Ga range suggest a relationship to global rifting that preceded the break-up of the mostly amalgamated Proterozoic super-continental land masses and subsequently led to continental drift;
- Tectonic Setting: Located in cratonic or continental margin environments associated with extensional tectonics and major structural zones. Deposits can be elongated parallel to regional or local structural trends;
- Mineralogy: Ores are generally dominated by iron oxides (magnetite or hematite). Magnetite is found at deeper levels than hematite. Calcium carbonate, barium, phosphorus, or fluorine minerals are common. The deposits contain anomalous rare earth elements (REE); and
- Alteration: alteration mineralogy depends on host rock lithology and depth of deposit formation. Generally, the alteration trend is from sodic alteration at deep levels, to potassic alteration at intermediate to shallow levels, to sericitic alteration and silicification at very shallow levels.

## 9.0 EXPLORATION

### 9.1 2017

In September 2017, at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, JMK Geological Services carried out a prospecting program in the South Block of the Muskwa Project area (Kowalchuk 2018). The program was intended to precede an expanded program of mapping, rock sampling, and soil sampling during the summer of 2018.

During the work program, the areas below the Toro and Churchill showings were prospected, but no mineralized outcrop was encountered. Five select rock samples of mineralized material were taken from the talus slopes below the showings.

**Table 16: Rock Sample Results - Toro 2017**

| Sample | UTM | | Description | Location | Assay Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | | Cu ppm | Cu % |
| 838817 | 371165 | 6471630 | Quartz breccia with stringers of chalcopyrite | Toro | >10,000 | 1.32 |
| 838818 | 371400 | 6471500 | Buff coloured dolomite and shale breccia cemented by quartz contains fragments of chalcopyrite | Toro | 2374 | 0.24 |
| 838819 | 371570 | 6471400 | Brecciated quartz vein with malachite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite in fractures | Toro | 6650 | 0.67 |
| 838820 | 371662 | 6469875 | Quartz vein in limestone containing bands of chalcopyrite and malachite | Churchill | >10,000 | 7.43 |
| 838821 | 371848 | 6469826 | Banded Quartz vein in sandstone | Churchill | 139 | - |

### 9.2 2018

In October 2018 at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, JMK Geological Services carried out a mapping and sampling program in the Muskwa copper district (Kowalchuk 2018). The purpose of the program was to:

- Determine the timing of mafic dike emplacement compared to quartz veining and copper mineralization;

- Compare mineralization styles and differences from south to north within the district;
- Determine if a more extensive sampling survey should be done throughout the district to define copper mineralization genesis; and
- Gain data for the construction of a new geological model.

**F**ifteen selected rock samples were taken: one each from the Churchill Copper Magnum vein and Davis-Keays Eagle vein in the North Block, eleven from Toro in the South Block, and two from Bronson that is not part of the subject report.

Rock samples were prepared into polished thin sections and examined petrographically by J.G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geo. of Vancouver Petrographics.

Whole rock geochemical analyses were performed on splits of the same samples so that whole rock information could be used to guide petrographic analyses. Sampling focus was not to determine absolute grades of the various deposits, but base metal analyses including copper were also performed on the samples. Copper values from analyses ranged from 9 ppm to 9,737 ppm (0.97%).

**Table 17: Petrographic Rock Samples - 2018**

| Sample | Area | Location UTM | | Cu ppm | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Easting | Northing | | |
| 204301 | Toro | 372302 | 6468008 | 2,788 | Qtz-carb vein breccia, trace cpy, black wall rock with malachite stain |
| 204302 | Toro | 372268 | 6468064 | 1,931 | as above |
| 204303 | Toro | 372371 | 6468097 | 9,717 | Qtz-carb vein,5% cpy |
| 204304 | Toro | 372371 | 6468094 | 23 | black chert with hairline qtz stringers |
| 204305 | Toro | 372325 | 6468024 | 5,960 | Qtz-carb vein with malachite |
| 204306 | Toro | 372367 | 6468070 | 868 | Qtz-carb vein,5% cpy, malachite and hematite |
| 204307 | Toro | 372372 | 6468076 | 1,455 | mineralized qtz-carb vein with qtz-filled breccia |
| 204308 | Toro | 372351 | 6468086 | 49 | Qtz-carb breccia cut by fine barren qtz veins |
| 204309 | Toro | 372425 | 6468132 | 2,984 | qtz breccia with dark argillite, malachite |
| 204310 | Toro | 372371 | 6468166 | 1,764 | carbonate breccia with qtz-carb veining, cpy, trace malachite |

| Sample | Area | Location UTM | | Cu ppm | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Easting | Northing | | |
| 204311 | Toro | 372351 | 6468165 | 9 | dike material |
| 204312 | Magnum | 358991 | 6486729 | 9,737 | quartz-carbonate breccia with chalcopyrite and quartz veins |
| 204315 | Eagle | 356500 | 6493000 | 666 | quartz-carbonate vein material |

The report includes the following:

"The district has undergone a long period of compression during the mountain building sequence followed by a period of extension causing a large swarm of north- to northwest-trending fractures in the Proterozoic carbonates (Kowalchuk 2018). Petrographic analysis suggests the following sequence of events:

- Diabase dikes were emplaced along the vertical fractures;
- Hydrothermal quartz-filled veins and breccias followed the dikes along some of the fractures; and
- Copper mineralization in the form of chalcopyrite and chalcocite was likely the last event to occur in the mineralization of veins and breccias.

Petrologic and analytical results suggest an extensive hydrothermal system with significant potassium alteration of the dikes and the mineralized sediments. The system was relatively cool because there is no sign of thermal alteration of the carbonates, and no formation of skarns or mantos. Mineralized veins examined show varying amounts of calcite/ankerite emplacement, while samples of host rock show minor graphitic material (Kowalchuk 2018).

The sampling program was successful in determining the styles and paragenesis of quartz veining and brecciation, as well as timing of the diabase dikes that bracket mineralization. Veining and brecciation appear to be related to a singular hydrothermal event, with quartz carbonate mineralization occurring after a preliminary brecciation of host rocks. In some cases, quartz veins were also brecciated and healed with quartz.

Brecciated vein material appeared to be better mineralized than single veins suggesting the act of brecciation prepared a more open location for later chalcopyrite infusion.

Except for minor potassic alteration, country rock showed no significant alteration. Other than chalcopyrite mineralization, no other sulfides were observed in the thin sections.

In all samples where chalcopyrite and quartz occur together, chalcopyrite either is contemporaneous with quartz or associated with late-phase recrystallization of adjacent quartz. No evidence suggests that any of the quartz was introduced after chalcopyrite had been formed. Marcasite (iron sulfide $FeS_2$) replaces some of the chalcopyrite (copper sulfide $CuFeS_2$) suggesting that the mineralizing event was high in iron and relatively low in sulphur (individual sample summaries were prepared for Kowalchuk's report by J.G. Payne, Ph.D., P.Geo.).

There is not enough chalcopyrite in the mineralization of these deposits to account for the large amounts of iron in-flooding, suggesting a possible IOCG environment. There is no significant change in mineralization style from south to north. High-grade copper mineralization is probably related to improved ground preparation due to brecciation prior to intrusion of quartz veins and chalcopyrite." (Kowalchuk 2018).

## 9.3 2019

### 9.3.1 2019 Drilling

In 2019 at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, JMK Geological Services, Richmond, BC, carried out a six-hole 972.5-meter drilling program on the Neil prospect. Details of the drilling program are presented in Section 10.0 Drilling.

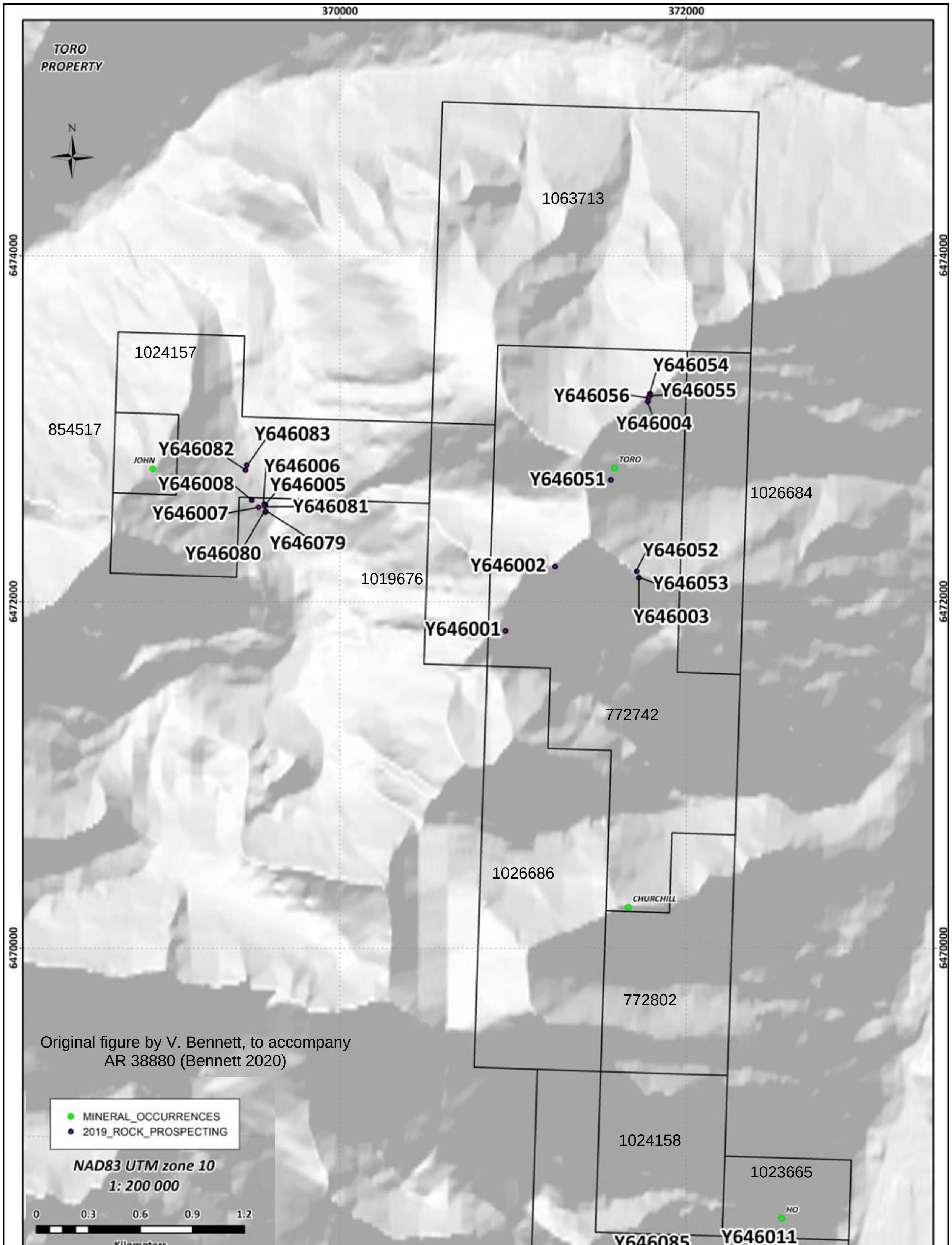
### 9.3.2 2019 Geomantia Consulting

Also in 2019, at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, Geomantia Consulting, Whitehorse, YT and JMK Geological Services carried out a work program (Bennett 2020) consisting of:

- Reconnaissance rock prospecting consisting of 56 rock samples, 25 of which are relevant to this report;
- Detailed data compilation and analysis of:
  - high resolution multiband satellite imagery;
  - regional airborne magnetic and gravity data; and
  - historical rock, silt, and soil geochemical datasets in the vicinity of the South Block of claims.

Twenty-five select rock samples were collected at three mineral occurrence areas (John, Toro, and Ho) within the South Block of the Muskwa Project on September 20 and 23, 2019 (Figure 24). No attempt was made to sample the area systematically. Individual samples were composed of selected pieces of mineralized material chosen visually by the sampler. Sample material was chosen to best represent the area of interest of the targeted geologic occurrence, but the sample material may not be representative of the occurrence as a whole. Copper values ranged from below detection to 4.34%. The highest grade sample was collected at the main Toro occurrence adjacent to a NNE-trending portion of a diabase dike.

Nine samples returned Cu values greater than 1%. No significant Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Ni, Mo, Sb, or Bi anomalies were associated with elevated Cu values. Cobalt values varied from below detection to 140 ppm. The highest Co value was reported from the lowest elevation (1350 m), but not enough samples were collected to truly assess whether Co zonation may be present.

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|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Rock Sampling Locations 2019 | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6 | Drawn by: EH |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 24 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Significant results are presented in Table 18.

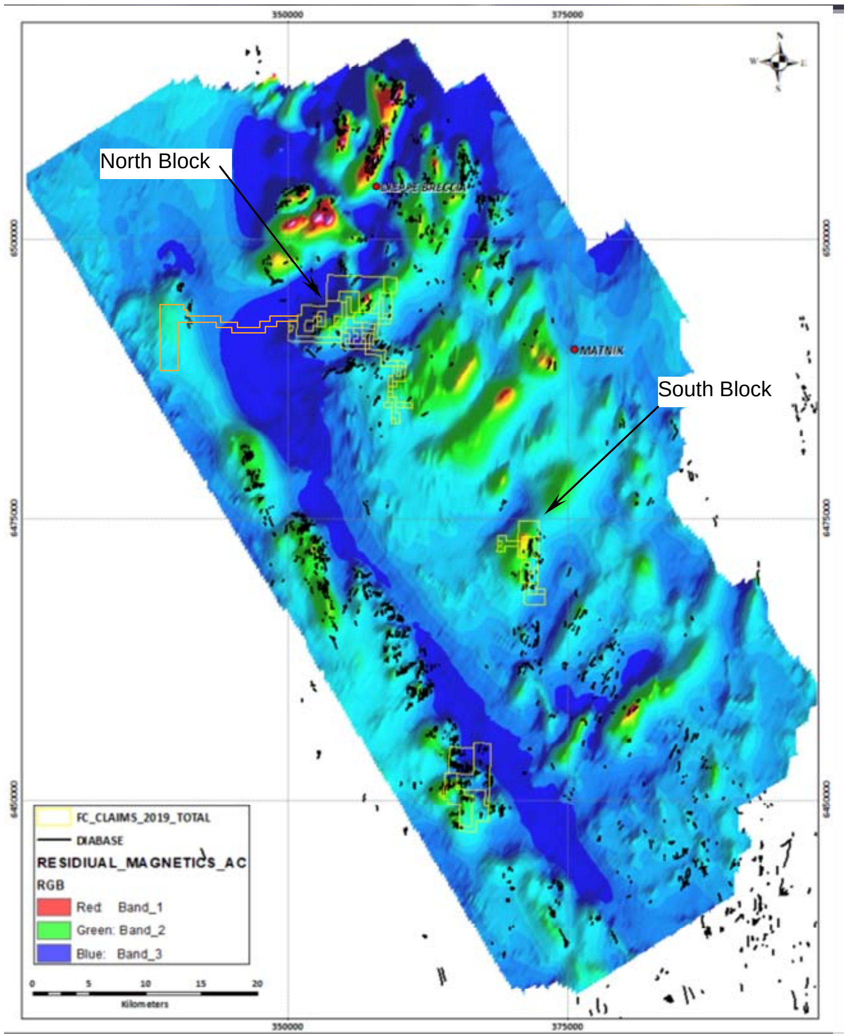
**Table 18: Significant Results - 2019 Rock Sampling**

| Sample | UTM Location | | Cu % | Co ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | | |
| Y646003 | 371726.16 | 6472139.04 | 2.567 | 60.0 |
| Y646004 | 371777.58 | 6473156.06 | 2.947 | 20.0 |
| Y646011 | 372231.56 | 6468227.98 | 1.245 | 20.0 |
| Y646012 | 372142.61 | 6468148.98 | 1.587 | 140.0 |
| Y646052 | 371714.26 | 6472175.21 | 2.108 | 60.0 |
| Y646055 | 371790.17 | 6473191.13 | 1.127 | 4.9 |
| Y646056 | 371781.48 | 6473179.49 | 4.347 | 20.0 |
| Y606484 | 372154.22 | 6468131.70 | 2.636 | 80.0 |
| Y606485 | 372099.86 | 6468202.66 | 1.245 | 40.0 |

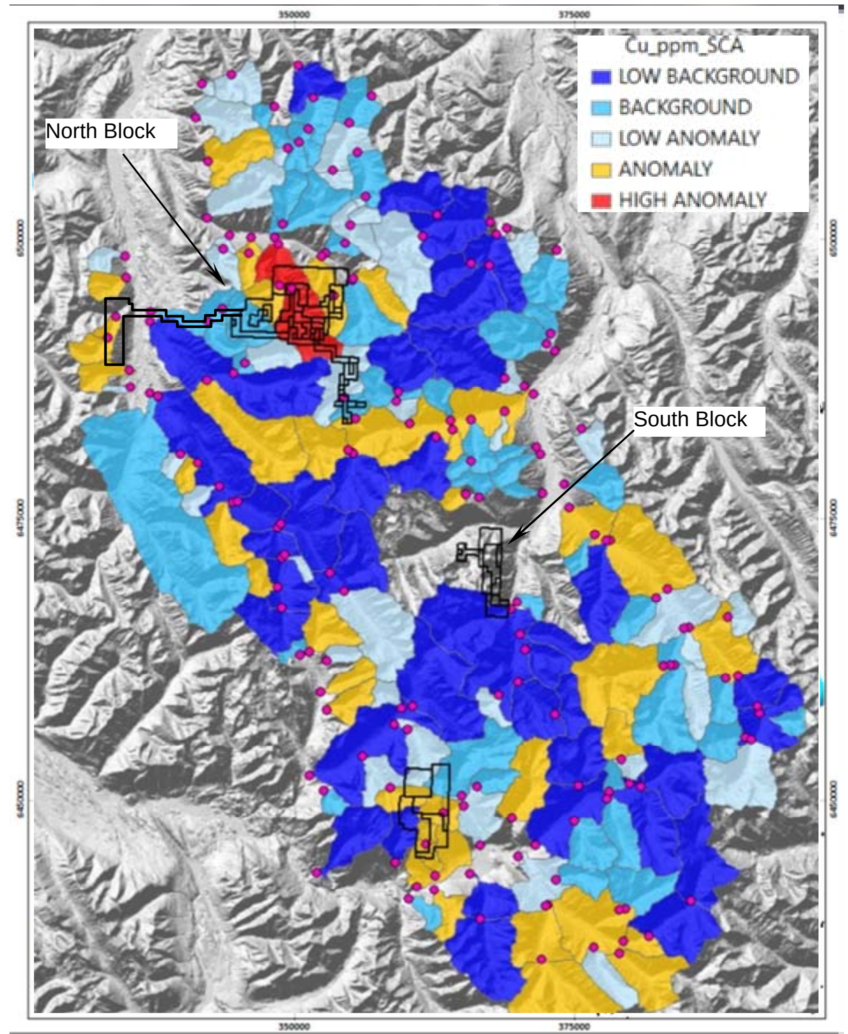
Mineralization consists of copper-bearing quartz carbonate veining hosted in Proterozoic carbonates. A spatial correlation exists between vein-hosted mineralization and the presence of Neoproterozoic diabase dike units. Given the spatial coincidence of the two features and exploitation of similar structures, it is plausible they are genetically related (Bennett 2020).

High-resolution satellite imagery was used to map out the extent of diabase dikes within Proterozoic host rocks delineated from regional geophysical datasets (Figure 25). The analysis shows a large prospective area where Cu-Co mineralization may occur. The diabase mapping exercise also shows that Jurassic-Cretaceous deformation is significant and overprints the Cu vein-hosted mineralization in the area. Diabase dikes appear to have been emplaced in two main generations, the first generation exploiting pre-existing trans-tensional fault systems, several of which host Cu mineralization (Figure 25).

Satellite imagery was also used to survey for ground-color anomalies. Iron oxide color anomalies can be subdivided into formational iron oxide, Paleozoic unconformity related iron oxide development, and iron oxide related to mineralization. Survey results show many color-anomaly targets with no known mineral occurrences that warrant surface follow-up.




Magnetic Highs Relative to Concentrations of Diabase




Sample Catchment Basin Analysis

Original figures by V. Bennett, to accompany
AR 38880 (Bennett 2020)

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|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| Regional Interpretations | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K/6 | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 25 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Geochemical analysis of historic rock, silt, and soil data suggests that pathfinder elements associated with area Cu mineralization are similar to pathfinders present in known IOCG deposits (Cu, S, As, Ag, Co, Fe, and Ni). Sample catchment basin analysis (“SCB”) has identified numerous catchment areas that are characterized by geochemical anomalies, but have no known mineral occurrences. Bennett’s recommendations include:

- Structural/stratigraphic mapping of the Toro claims (1: 5000) scale, with a focus on identifying Jurassic-Cretaceous deformation, intensity, and structural controls on vein-hosted Cu mineralization;
- Carry out a district-scale gravity survey;
- Carry out a drone magnetic survey over the South Block; and
- Carry out regional reconnaissance prospecting to evaluate anomalous sample catchment basins and iron oxide anomalies identified during analysis of high resolution satellite data.

## 10.0 DRILLING

In 2019, at the request of Fabled Copper Corp, JMK Geological Services of Richmond, BC completed 972.5 meters of diamond drilling in Tenures 845171 and 1046488 located in the North Block of claims. The work program was carried out from 24 September to 26 October, 2019. Drilling was carried out by Kluane Drilling Ltd, Whitehorse, YT using a KD1000 helicopter-portable hydraulic drill (Kowalchuk 2020). The KD1000 uses NQ thin-wall core barrels producing 56.23 mm (2.21 inches) diameter core. Highland Helicopters provided an A-Star helicopter for program support. Prior to each drill move, drill pads were constructed using 10x10 inch by 16-foot timbers so that the drill could be placed directly onto each site by the helicopter. Fog, snow, and high winds caused delays of several days.

Core was placed into uniquely marked wooden core boxes, strapped, and flown to a prepared drill logging and sampling site near Muncho Lake, where the core was washed and geotechnical measurements of core recovery and RQD (Rock Quality Index) were taken prior to logging.  RQD measures the degree of fracturing in the core.  The core was then logged geologically, photographed, and sections of interest were marked for sampling.  A total of 104 core samples were taken.

Core sampling consisted of cutting the core in half using a rock saw.  Half the core was placed into uniquely marked plastic sample bags and the remaining half returned to the core box for storage.  Sample bags were secured with plastic zip ties and collected into large rice bags, which were also sealed with zip ties.  Because the drill program was preliminary in nature, no independent standards or blanks for Quality Assurance and Quality Control were employed in the field.

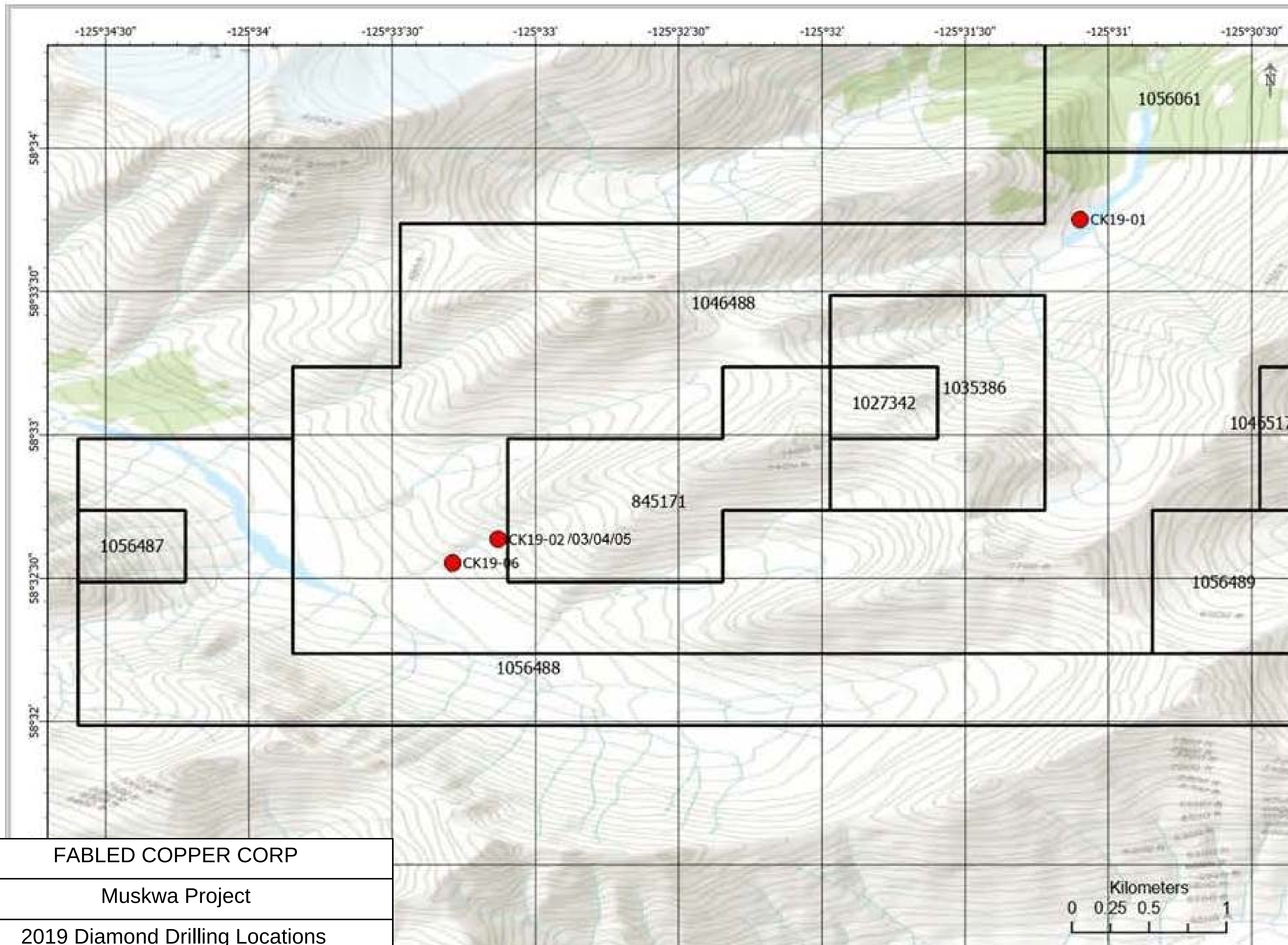
Hole locations are shown in Figure 26 and lithological cross-sections are shown in Figure 27.  A drilling summary follows.

**Table 19:  2019 Drilling Data**

| Hole | Easting | Northing | Elevation (m) | Azimuth | Incline | Depth (m) | Average % Recovery | Average RQD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ck19-01 | 353510 | 6494090 | 1500 | 300$^{o}$ | -90$^{o}$ | 144.00 | 94.7 | 78.1 |
| Ck19-02 | 351463 | 6492097 | 1789 | 330$^{o}$ | -50$^{o}$ | 291.80 | 93.6 | 55.3 |
| Ck19-03 | 351463 | 6492097 | 1789 | 330$^{o}$ | -70$^{o}$ | 150.88 | 93.3 | 54.2 |
| Ck19-04 | 351463 | 6492097 | 1789 | 150$^{o}$ | -50$^{o}$ | 109.75 | 90.8 | 54.5 |
| Ck19-05 | 351463 | 6492097 | 1789 | 150$^{o}$ | -70$^{o}$ | 126.09 | 83.6 | 48.1 |
| Ck19-06 | 351303 | 6491948 | 1701 | 145$^{o}$ | -50$^{o}$ | 150.00 | 85.2 | - |
| | | | | | **TOTAL** | **972.52** | | |

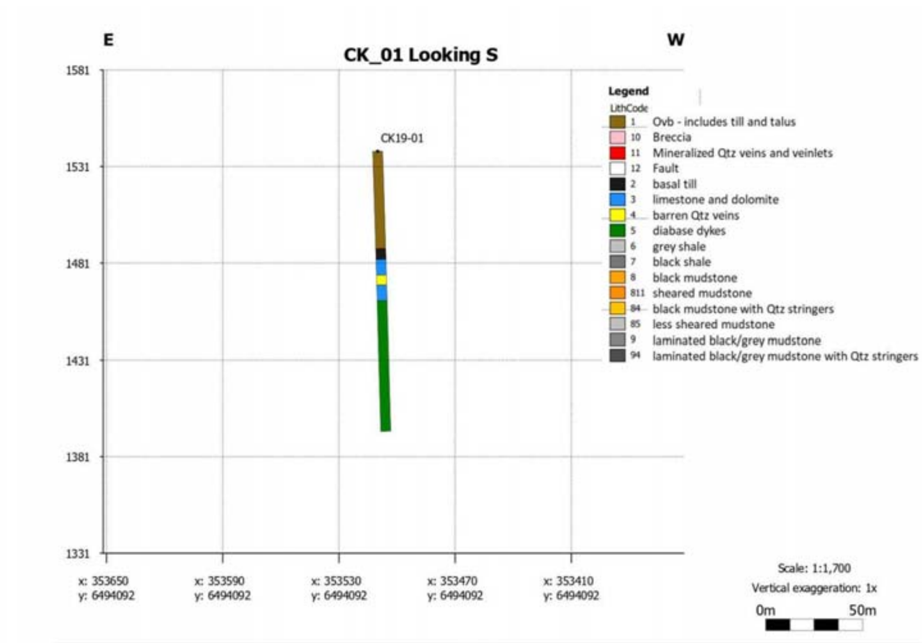
**Drill Hole CK19-01**

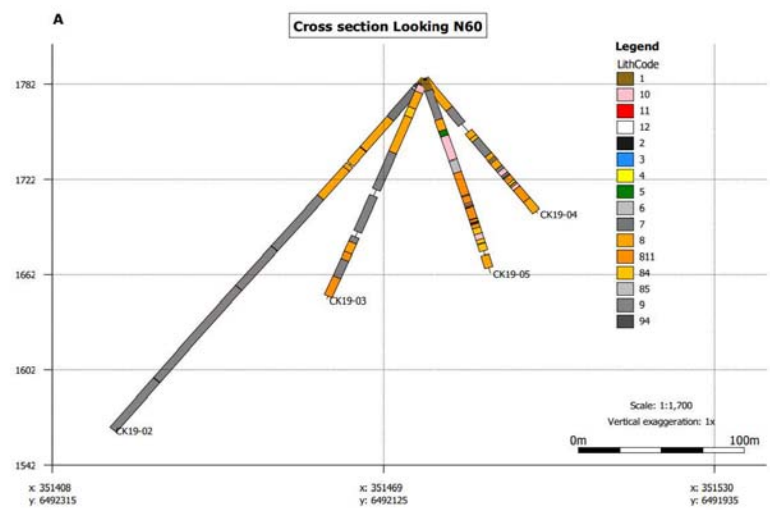
CK19-01 was oriented to the northwest to test the cause of a large stratigraphic EM resistivity anomaly along with discrete conductors.  Historical surface geological mapping does not discuss graphitic mudstones, but drilling intersected a thick black mudstone unit, possibly explaining the resistivity anomaly.

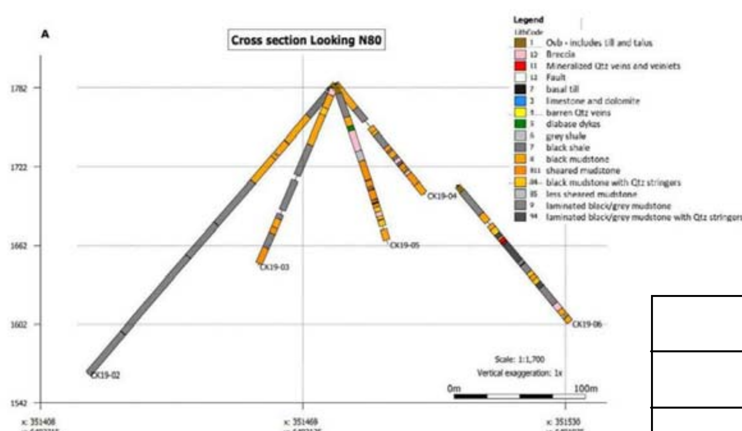



| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| 2019 Diamond Drilling Locations | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 26 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

Original figure to accompany Assessment Report 38953 by J. Kowalchuk (Kowalchuk 2020)




Original figures to accompany AR 38953 by J. Kowalchuk (Kowalchuk 2020)

| FABLED COPPER CORP | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muskwa Project | | |
| 2019 Drilling Cross-Sections | | |
| Scale: As shown | NTS: 94K | Drawn by: |
| Date: June 2021 | QP: E. Harrington | Figure: 27 |
| ***E. Harrington, B.Sc, P.Geo*.** | | |

The discrete conductors could be caused by narrow black graphitic and calcareous basal till. None of the veining intersected carried significant amounts of copper mineralization.

**Drill Holes CK19-02 and CK19-03**

CK19-02 and CK19-03 were also oriented to the northwest with the intent of intersecting the down-dip extension of the Neil vein. Photo geology completed in 2017 suggested that the vein should be to the northwest of the hole collars. CK19-02 did not intersect a vein even though it was extended for 300 meters.

CK19-03 was a shorter hole drilled underneath CK19-02 to test a nearby shear zone. Neither hole intersected the vein and no significant copper values were returned from sampling.

**Drill Holes CK19-04 and CK19-05**

Because the Neil vein was not intersected to the northwest of the drill pad, the drill was turned 180 degrees and CK19-04 and CK19-05 were drilled to the southeast. Both holes intersected significant mineralized veining as well as mineralized quartz stockworks and breccias. Most of the sulfide mineralization in CK19-04 and CK19-05 was pyrite. Hole DK19-04 intersected the Neil vein from 86.24 meters to 88.24 meters, a 2.0-meter interval. Hole DK19-05 intersected the Neil vein from 82.3 meters to 86.63 meters, a 4.33-meter interval. The following Table 20 provides intersection details.

**Table 20: Drilling Intersection Details**

| Drill Hole | Sample | Intersection (meter) | | | Cu % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From | To | Interval | |
| CK19-04 | 40658 | 86.24 | 87.24 | 1.00 | 0.001 |
| | 40659 | 87.24 | 88.24 | 1.00 | 0.016 |
| CK19-05 | 40679 | 82.30 | 82.70 | 0.40 | 0.290 |
| | 40680 | 82.70 | 83.80 | 1.10 | 0.018 |
| | 40681 | 83.80 | 85.34 | 1.54 | 1.638 |
| | 40682 | 85.34 | 86.63 | 1.29 | 0.008 |

The DK19-05 intersection includes a well mineralized 1.54-meter interval from 83.80 meters to 85.34 meters returning 1.638% copper. Much of the sulfide mineralization was pyrite. No indication of vein true width or orientation was provided.

**Drill Hole CK19-06**

CK19-06 was drilled from a new pad located 88 meters down slope from CK19-04 and CK19-05. CK19-06 was drilled underneath CK19-04 and CK19-05 to test the presence and grade of the Neil vein at depth. This hole intersected 2.44 meters of significant quartz vein and quartz vein breccia from 121.0 meters to 123.44 meters. The intersected portion of the Neil vein did not carry any sulfide mineralization or significant copper values.

The 2019 drill program extended the Neil vein approximately 700 meters down-dip from where the vein outcrops on the ridge at an elevation of 2,400 meters down to 1700 meters where it is intersected in drill hole CK19-06. The degree of chalcopyrite mineralization varies significantly and becomes less prominent as the vein loses elevation.

The limited drilling suggests that the mineralization changes from chalcopyrite at elevation to pyrite at depth. This chalcopyrite to pyrite switch may be due to the vein's host rock chemistry changing from carbonate-rich at elevation on top of the ridge to a black mudstone at depth. A significant amount of drilling is required to trace and confirm the change in grade of mineralization. Further drilling on the Eagle and Magnum veins should be carried out to determine the presence of copper at depth (Kowalchuk 2020).

## 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, and SECURITY

### 11.1 2017

Rock samples taken in 2017 were selected from float material that best represented a particular geological occurrence. Samples were collected by hand, using rock hammers, and the sample material sealed in uniquely identified sample bags. Each sample site was marked with orange flagging tape showing the unique sample number and was located using GPS coordinates. Samples were sent to MS Analytical Laboratories, Langley, BC. Samples were prepared using method PRP-910 (dry and crush 1kg to 2mm, split 250gm and pulverize to 85%-75 microns). Samples were analyzed using 35-element method ICP-130 and ICA-6xx (over limit >10,000 ppm). Due to the small number of samples taken, no independent standards or blanks for QA/QC were inserted into the sample stream.

### 11.2 2018

Representative samples of rock types for the 2018 petrographic program were collected by hand, using rock hammers. Each sample was divided on site; one sample for petrographic study; and one for geochemical whole-rock analysis. Sample material was sealed in uniquely identified sample bags. Each sample site was marked with orange flagging tape showing the unique sample number and was located using GPS coordinates. Due to the small number of samples taken, no independent standards or blanks for QA/QC were inserted into the sample stream.

Rock material for analysis was sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratory, Vancouver, BC. Rock samples were prepared for analysis using method PRP70-500 15 Crush, split, and pulverize 500g rock to 200 mesh. Analysis methods include:

- Lf 100 - a 31-element procedure using Aqua Regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS); and
- LF 302 - a 20-element major oxide detection package using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES).

Petrographic samples were delivered to Vancouver Petrographics where samples were prepared into polished thin sections and examined under a microscope. Sampling focus was not to determine absolute grades of the various deposits, but base metal analyses including copper were also performed on the samples.

## 11.3 2019

### 11.3.1 Core Sampling and 11.3.2 Rock Sampling

One hundred and four core samples from the 2019 drilling program and twenty-five rock samples from Bennett's 2019 rock sampling program were delivered by JMK Geological personnel to the Bureau Veritas preparation facility in Whitehorse where they were crushed, pulverized, and 50-gram cuts of each sample were shipped to the Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver where they were analyzed by ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma), a common technique for copper analysis. Drill core sample preparation prior to laboratory dispatch is detailed in Section 10.0 Drilling.

Because the program was preliminary in nature, no independent standards or blanks for QA/QC were inserted into the sample stream. Quality control and assurance was dependent on the QA/QC procedures used by the laboratory. In the writer's opinion, sample preparation, security, and choice of analytical procedures are basic. Even for a preliminary stage program independent assay standards and blanks should have been employed.

Analysis consisted of Procedure AQ370 where a 2-gram sample of pulverized rock material was mixed with aqua regia (two acid digestion). The resultant product was then taken into an EDTA solution and analyzed by an ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) instrument, which read the concentrations of 30 elements. Over limit copper results (>10%) were reanalyzed using Procedure GC820, which uses Classical Titration for copper assay. All results were checked against several lab standards and blanks, and the values recorded.

MS Analytical, ALS, and Bureau Veritas procedures employ comprehensive quality control (QC) programs to monitor sample preparation and analysis. QC protocols include the use of barren material to clean sample equipment between sample batches, and size monitoring of crushed material. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference materials, and replicate samples. Bar coding and scanning technology provides complete chain of custody records for sample preparation and analytical process. MS Analytical, ALS, and Bureau Veritas hold global certifications for International Standards ISO 17025 and ISO 9001.

Because of the use of standard QA/QC procedures commonly used by assay labs holding global certifications, the sample processing, security, and analytical procedures employed by MS Analytical, ALS, and Bureau Veritas are considered by the writer to meet all professional reporting requirements ("industry standard"). To the writer's knowledge, Fabled Copper Corp, ChurchKey Mines, High Range Exploration, R. Beck Consulting Services, Geomantia Consulting, and JMK Geological have no relationship with MS Analytical, ALS, or Bureau Veritas other than as clients.

## 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Using Mineral Titles Online (“MTO”), the writer reviewed the status of claims comprising the Muskwa Project on 11 June 2021. Of relevance to this Technical Report, the writer made a two-day helicopter-borne property visit on 27 and 28 July 2019, accompanied by the mine manager of record and three First Nations members acting as guides. Landings were made at the Ram Creek No. 1, Fort Reliance, Davis-Keays, and Churchill Copper sites.

The writer was unsuccessful in accessing the mineralized sites at Ram Creek No. 1 and Fort Reliance. At Davis-Keays, the 6400, 6950, and 7140 levels were found to be blocked by avalanche scree and ice. The 4850 Level was the only level accessible. At Churchill Copper, the lower haulage portal at the 5200 Level was found to be accessible, but partly blocked by ice. No attempt was made to access the historical underground workings.

Laboratory assay results for sampling carried out on behalf of Fabled Copper were acquired in a number of formats including PDF, text and Excel spreadsheets. Selected rock sampling assay data were then checked by the writer against data appearing on drawn report figures and values reported in text. No transcription errors were noted.

While reasonable care has been taken in preparing this report, the writer did not attempt to determine the veracity of geochemical data reported by third parties, nor did the author attempt to conduct duplicate sampling for comparison with the geochemical results provided by other parties. In the writer’s opinion, information provided by the cited sources is considered to be reliable. It is the writer’s opinion that the data provided are adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

## 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Not relevant to this report.

## 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

## 15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

## 16.0 MINING METHODS

Not relevant to this report.

## 17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

Not relevant to this report.

## 18.0 PROPERTY INFRASTRUCTURE

Not relevant to this report.

## 19.0 MARKET STUDIES and CONTRACTS

Not relevant to this report.

## 20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, and SOCIAL or COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not relevant to this report.

## 21.0 CAPITAL and OPERATING COSTS

Not relevant to this report.

## 22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not relevant to this report.

## 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties relevant to this report.

## 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data and information is available on the Property.

## 25.0 INTERPRETATIONS and CONCLUSIONS

### 25.1 Interpretations

As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the North and South blocks of the Muskwa Project host twelve documented sites of significant copper mineralization ranging from occurrences to a past producing mine. These sites have similar mineralogical, lithological, and structural characteristics:

- The occurrences are hosted by rocks of the Aida Formation comprising calcareous and dolomitic mudstone and slate, silty mudstone, limestone, and minor quartzite;
- Copper mineralization is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins associated with diabase dikes;
- Dikes generally strike northeast and are steeply dipping to vertical;
- The age relationship between dikes and mineralized quartz-carbonate veins is not clear, but dikes and veins appear to be closely associated both spatially and in time; and
- Dike fractures can be weakly mineralized suggesting some mineralization and/or remobilization of vein material containing carbonates (principally calcite) and quartz occurred after dike emplacement. Dikes are sometimes more strongly mineralized by pyrite.

High-grade copper-bearing quartz veins, especially in copper metallogenic provinces, can be important as indicators of the presence of other types of copper occurrences such as IOCG deposits.

Copper mineralization occurring in the Neil vein is associated with a sheared northeast-trending diabase dike that terminates in the Neil Breccia Zone, an area of brecciated dolomite. Landsat structural interpretation suggests that this northeast-trending mineralization could be truncated by northwest-trending faults or shears.

If this structural interpretation is correct, there may be several areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that have been offset by the northwest-trending structural movements and may contain more vein structures with accompanying copper mineralization. This intersection of structures could be the formative event responsible for the Neil's Breccia Zone. Copper mineralization could be concentrated in breccia pipes formed at the intersection of the structures.

The 2019 drilling program investigating the Neil vein encountered significant vein-hosted copper mineralization in one hole. Much of the sulfide mineralization observed was pyrite. Quartz-carbonate veining intersected in the hole drilled under the significant copper intersection did not carry any sulfide mineralization or significant copper values. The degree of vein-hosted chalcopyrite mineralization appears to vary significantly, suggesting that sulfide and copper mineralization may be influenced by elevation.

Results reported from the 2017 ground TDEM geophysical survey suggest that the weakly conductive bodies shown by the survey may comprise multiple sub-parallel, shallowly dipping layers of varying thickness and conductivity. Multiple breaks or changes in slope in the EM profiles were observed and were interpreted as edges of the semi-flat lying conductive horizons or layers. These edges may be the result of cross-cutting structures or near-surface outcropping of the weakly conductive layers.

The time relationship between quartz-carbonate veining and diabase dike intrusion is not clear. Preto suggested that the more mineralized veins are older than the dikes, occurring either as inclusions inside dikes or as panels along or near the sides of dikes. Barren veins appear to be younger than their associated dikes.

## 25.2 Conclusions

Underground development in the Muskwa Project area, carried out in the late 60s and early 70s, still forms the main basis for planning serious exploration of the area. See Recommendations (Sec 26.0). The intermittent and minor work done since that time has confirmed areas of interest but has not been as coordinated or extensive as needed to truly advance the Project area. Significant high-grade copper mineralization at Davis-Keays, Fort Reliance, and Magnum are target areas that justify considerable work.

The Project area has good potential to host multiple significant copper sites for the following reasons:

- The Project area hosts twelve documented copper sites;
- Two sites of significant vein-type copper mineralization, the Davis-Keays and Churchill Copper, have demonstrated similarities in lithological type, age, formation, and structure;
- Historical work suggests that copper mineralization may be influenced by elevation. Work in 1965 reported "appreciable chalcopyrite above 5500-foot elevation (1,680 meters)" at Toro. The 2019 drilling program on the Neil prospect suggests that host rock geochemistry and possibly elevation may affect the deposition of copper-bearing sulfides;
- Based on geophysical work in 1998 and 1999, post-mineralization northwest-trending faults may have truncated several veins. If that structural interpretation is correct, there may be areas in the vicinity of the Eagle, Magnum, and Neil veins that contain more copper mineralized vein structures;

- Historical work on the Toro and Churchill Copper has shown that mineralized parallel veins exist. As mineralized quartz-carbonate veining probably did not occur all at once, multiple injections of mineralizing fluids over time could increase the possibility of mineralization accumulating sufficiently to be economic;
- The Eagle and Magnum veins show significant copper mineralization over vertical distances of approximately 1,500 feet (460 meters) and 600 feet (180 meters) respectively, with no reported geological reason for mineralization to terminate immediately beyond lowest tested elevations. Significant copper could exist at depth, beyond historically explored depths; and
- The Magnum vein system was exploited only south of the faults, which cut the northern end of the vein system. Plans show that no attempts were made to follow the veins further north.

The exploration work at Davis-Keays, including 6,982 meters of underground development, is relevant to future work plans and development.

As the Project is located within the Muskwa-Kechika SMZ and in an area claimed by the FNFN, without successful consultation with local and indigenous peoples, there is a risk that local opposition could delay exploration and development in the Project area. Fabled Copper has appointed a knowledgeable Community Liaison Officer and has reportedly been successful so far in its developing relations with the FNFN and trappers, and other people with interests in the area.

Geochemical rock and core sampling has spanned over fifty years and has been carried out by a variety of operators. Subsequently, no consistent QA/QC procedures have been employed. Future work programs should include prescribed and consistent QA/QC procedures to be followed in the field.

Assay results to date should be viewed on an individual program basis, and not as part of a comprehensive or systematic project. Assay labs carry out their own QA/QC procedures and routinely analyze submitted samples using in-house blanks and standard samples with known results. The reported sample results have undergone external standardized QA/QC and as such should be considered meaningful.

One obvious risk of the mineral exploration process is not obtaining significant results. The Muskwa Project includes the Churchill Mine, intermittently mined from 1970 to 1975, and a developed-to-mine target (Davis-Keays). Some of the risks associated with pure exploration have been mitigated by the presence of significant copper mineralization.

## 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The significant high-grade copper mineralization at Davis-Keays, Fort Reliance, and Magnum are target areas that justify considerable work. Numerous other showings of similar type and grade have yielded significant enough results to require further work to define the potential of the Muskwa Project area.

Fabled Copper 's assembly of lands in the large Muskwa Project area creates an opportunity to carry out regional-style work to further define high-grade targets and to investigate the underlying geology to try to identify the source of the known targets.

**Season 2021 (Phase 1)**

To further evaluate the potential of the Muskwa Project, the following work program is recommended for Phase 1. The cost of Phase 1 work is estimated to be $2,500,000.

- Continue with First Nations and Community consultations;
- Acquire and digitize all available information since the mid-1960s to create a comprehensive data repository to be used for planning and interpretation;
- Continue with the historical data compilation along with QA/QC of the master database;
- Explore using geological mapping and rock sampling;
- Check sampling to validate and verify historical data;
- Initiate with environmental work and baseline studies;
- Design Volterra (TDEM) survey to further define anomalies interpreted from the 2017 Volterra survey and also to expand the TDEM coverage to include survey lines in the area of the Churchill Mine; and.
- Ensure all permits are up-to-date and in compliance.

**Season 2022 (Phase 2)**

The Phase 2 program should consist of First Nations consultation, a continuation of environmental base-line studies as outlined in Section 4.0 and diamond drilling to test mineralized structures and/or geophysical anomalies. The drilling program will be helicopter supported and the cost is based on a minimum of 4 hours of usage per day. The budget is for 20 holes totaling 5,000 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of approximately $3,000,000. Phase 2 is not contingent upon Phase 1 results as proposed drill targets have already been identified and only lack of permitting is preventing drilling during the 2021 season. Phase 1 work may further refine those drill locations.

## 26.1 Muskwa Property Proposed Budgets: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Work

### Table 21: Proposed Budget

| Task Description | | Cost (CDN$) |
|---|---|---|
| **Phase 1** | | |
| | Preparation, Consultation, Reporting, Digitization | $90,000 |
| | Geological Field Work | $2,000,000 |
| | Environmental Base-line studies | $210,000 |
| | Volterra (TDEM) Survey (24 km) | $200,000 |
| | | $2,500,000 |
| **Phase 2** | | |
| | Consultation and Permitting | $125,000 |
| | Environmental Base-line studies | $150,000 |
| | Diamond Drilling (5,000 m), including reporting | $2,725,000 |
| | | $3,000,000 |
| | | |
| | **Total** | **$5,500,000** |

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# GLOSSARY

## Conversion Factors

| To Convert From | To | Multiply By |
|---|---|---|
| Feet | Meters | 0.305 |
| Meters | Feet | 3.281 |
| Miles | Kilometers ("km") | 1.609 |
| Kilometers | Miles | 0.6214 |
| Acres | Hectares ("ha") | 0.405 |
| Hectares | Acres | 2.471 |
| Grams | Ounces (Troy) | 0.03215 |
| Grams/Tonne | Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton | 0.02917 |
| Ounces (Troy)/Short Ton | Grams/tonne | 34.2857 |
| Tonnes (metric) | Short Tons | 1.1023 |

**Alteration**: Any change in the mineralogical composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

**Anticlinorium**: A regional series of anticlines and synclines, so grouped that taken together they have the general outline of an arch.

**Breccia**: A rock composed of highly angular course fragments.

**Conglomerate**: Detrital sedimentary rock made up of more or less rounded fragments of such size that an appreciable percentage of volume of rock consists of particles of granule size or larger.

**Diabase:** Rock of basaltic composition, essentially labradorite and pyroxene, characterized by ophitic texture.

**Dike:** An intrusive igneous body with boundaries that cut across surfaces of layering or foliation in rocks into which it has intruded.

**Dolomitic**: Having the characteristics of dolomite, where calcium-magnesium carbonate predominates, rather than calcium carbonate comprising limestone.

**Gangue**: Assessory minerals associated with ore in a vein.

**Hydrothermal**: An adjective applied to heated or hot aqueous-rich solutions, to the processes in which they are concerned, and to the rocks, ore deposits and alteration products produced by them.

**IOCG:** Iron oxide copper gold deposits. Concentrations of copper, gold, and uranium hosted by iron oxide dominant gangue, sharing a common genetic origin.

**Ma**: Million years.

**Manto:** A flat-lying, bedded deposit; either a sedimentary bed or a replacement strata-bound orebody.

**Normal Fault:** A fault in which the hanging wall is lowered relative to the foot wall.

**Orogeny:** Mountain building, particularly by folding and thrusting.

**Skarn:** A term applied to silicate gangue (amphibole, pyroxene, garnet, etc.) of certain iron ore and sulfide deposits of Archean age, particularly those that have replaced limestone and dolomite. The meaning is generally expanded to include lime-bearing silicates, of any geologic age, derived from nearly pure limestone and dolomite, that have undergone the introduction of large amounts of Si, Al, Fe, and Mg.

**Talus:** Slope established by accumulation of rock fragments at the foot of a cliff or ridge. Rock fragments that form talus may be rock waste, slide rock, or pieces broken by frost action. Widely used to mean the rock debris itself.

**Thrust Fault:** A fault in which the hanging wall appears to have moved upward relative to the footwall. Also referred to as a reverse fault.

**Geological Time Scale**

| | Eon | Era | Period | | Epoch | Ma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Phanerozoic | Cenozoic | Quaternary | | Holocene | Present<br>0.01 |
| | | | | | Pleistocene | 1.6 |
| | | | Tertiary | Neogene | Pliocene | 5 |
| | | | | | Miocene | 23 |
| | | | | Paleogene | Oligocene | 35 |
| | | | | | Eocene | 57 |
| | | | | | Paleocene | 65 |
| | | Mesozoic | Cretaceous | | | 145 |
| | | | Jurassic | | | 200 |
| | | | Triassic | | | 251 |
| | | Paleozoic | Permian | | | 290 |
| | | | Pennsylvanian (Carboniferous) | | | 325 |
| | | | Mississippian (Carboniferous) | | | 362 |
| | | | Devonian | | | 418 |
| | | | Silurian | | | 443 |
| | | | Ordovician | | | 495 |
| | | | Cambrian | | | 544 |
| Precambrian | Proterozoic | Hadrynian (late) | | | | 1000 |
| | | Helikian (middle) | | | | 1600 |
| | | Aphebian (early | | | | 2500 |
| | Archaean | Neoarchaean (late) | | | | 2800 |
| | | Mesoarchaean (mid) | | | | 3200 |
| | | Paleoarchaean (early) | | | | 3600 |
| | | Eoarchaean (earliest) | | | | 4550 |

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**CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR**

I, Edward D. Harrington, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Geology from Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia in 1971.
2. I am a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #23328.
3. I have pursued my career as a geologist for over thirty years in Canada, the United States, the Sultanate of Oman, Argentina, Australia, Greenland, and Mexico. Relevant work experience includes drilling and other exploration activities on copper properties in BC, Alaska, and Greenland.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association as defined in NI 43-101, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person".
5. I am responsible for the information presented in the technical report titled "Amended Technical Report on the Muskwa Project, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada" and effective 6 July 2021 and signed on 2 November 2021. I inspected the Property on 14 July 2005, 8 and 10 August 2002, 16 to 20 August 2009, 22 September 2017, and 27 and 28 July 2019. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
6. I am independent of Fabled Copper Corp, Fabled Silver Gold Corp, High Range Exploration, and ChurchKey Mines Inc, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

7. I have written a number of assessment and technical reports on the subject area, the most recent being:

- Technical Report on the Muskwa Project, 8 December 2017; and
- Technical Report on the ChurchKey Property, 31 July 2019.

8. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading. This report is based on geological assessment reports, fieldwork, and published and unpublished literature researched by me, and I have visited the subject Property personally.

Effective date of the Report is the 6th day of July 2021
Signed this 2nd day of November 2021

Edward D. Harrington, B.Sc., P.Geo.