NI 43-101 Technical Report
Schotts Lake Property
East Central Saskatchewan

Location:

UTM 6108478 N / 677791 E ZONE 13N
Attitti Lake Mapsheet 063M-01

For

Canter Capital Corp.
918 – 1300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 2Y3

Prepared by
Stephen Kenwood, P. Geo.

Date of Report: July 30,2021

NOTICE

This Technical Report ("Report") has been prepared for Canter Capital Corp. ("Canter") by Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined under National Instrument NI 43-101.

The Author has, in preparing the Report, followed methodology and procedures, and exercised due care consistent with the intended level of accuracy, using his professional judgment and reasonable care.

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report has been produced at the request of the management of Canter Capital Corp. ("Canter") or (the "Company") for filing with the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"). On July 21, 2021 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") entered into an agreement with Canter whereby Canter could earn a 60% undivided right, title and interest in the Schotts Lake Property by making cash payments of $550,000, issuing 1,000,000 common shares, and by completing exploration expenditures of $5,000,000 over a four year option period.

The purpose of this report is to summarize results from work programs carried out on the Schotts Lake Property and to provide recommendations for further exploration and development work on the property, if warranted. This report is also being prepared to support an Initial Public Offering and listing of Canter common shares on the CSE.

1.2 Reliance on Other Experts

Claim status and title data has been extracted from the MARS Saskatchewan online Mineral Titles website and there are no apparent environmental concerns. There has never been a title opinion and no environmental evaluation provided to the Author.

1.3 Project Description and Location

The Schotts (or Schott's or Margrave) Lake Property is centered at 677,4791 mE, 6,108,478 mN (UTM Zone 13N, NAD83) 37 km northwest of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 45 km east of Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan. The property consists of 12 MARS mineral claims totaling 2160 hectares centered within the Attitti Lake Map Sheet 063M-01. The tenures are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, with 3 of the claims subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Royalty held in favour of Edge Geological Consulting Inc.

Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan is governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. Depending on the specifics of the field program, a permit will be required in order to complete any work recommendations. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.

1.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The property, which encompasses most of Schotts Lake, is located in east-central Saskatchewan, within N.T.S. area 63M/01, approximately 40 km northwest of the city of Flin Flon, located on the border between Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Access is by float-equipped aircraft in the summer and by snow mobile or ski-equipped aircraft in the winter from Flin Flon, Mb., or Pelican Narrows, Sk. In the winter season, trails exist in the area connecting Wildnest Lake or Mari Lake to Keep and Schotts Lake. These trails can be traveled by snowmobile from points along the Hanson Lake Road which lies approximately 30 kilometres to the south. A high-voltage transmission line lies approximately 8.0 kilometres east of the Property.

The project area is underlain by rolling Canadian Shield physiography typified by low relief ridge lines of exposed bedrock with intervening lowlands of lake and/or marsh-muskeg. The area has been heavily

glaciated. Vegetation is dominated by black spruce, poplar and willows and moss in low-lying poorly drained areas and pine and poplar in higher areas. The 2019 and 2021field visits revealed recent property wide forest fire covering most to all of the historically drilled areas.

The property is within the Churchill River Upland ecoregion, which is marked by cool summers and very cold winters. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskeg and lakes. Break-up typically begins in April and ends approximately mid to late May. Work such as geological mapping, prospecting and certain geochemical sampling are only feasible when there is no snow cover, typically between late May to October; other operations such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be completed during the freeze-up period stated above.

The nearest major city centre is Flin Flon, Manitoba which is a supply centre for the west central Manitoba region. Flin Flon has a long history of mining and mineral exploration and provides an experienced work force and support services.

1.5 History

Government work in the Schotts Lake area started in 1975 with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) completing a regional lake-bottom sediment survey across the east-central area of Saskatchewan. In 1985-86, the GSC collected high resolution aeromagnetic data in the Flin Flon and Snow Lake regions, which included the current Schotts Lake tenures. Additional work was done in the area in 1995-96 which include geophysical data compilation and an airborne VLF-EM geophysical survey.

The Saskatchewan Geological survey work included a case study of the geology and mineralization of the Schotts Lake Base Metal Deposit in 1986 and 1:20000 scale geological studies and update mapping centred on the Kakinagimak Lake area (including Schotts Lake) in 2007.

Industry work at Schotts Lake started with the discovery of mineralization in 1953 by Kay Lake mines.

Over the ensuing 68 years, a number of operators including Hudson Bay Exploration and Development, Scope Resources, Homestake, Quest Canada and aur Resources have completed exploration work at Schotts including geological mapping, soil sampling, prospecting, and ground and airborne geophysics, and 79 diamond drill holes.

There has been a total of 12 Mineral Assessment reports filed by industry on the current Schotts Lake property area. The last work on the property before it was acquired by Eagle Plains was a 2015 HeliSAM electromagnetic survey by HudBay Minerals Inc.

The Schotts Lake Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index 0320 lists a number of historic mineral resource estimates. Canter is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. These estimates do not comply with categories prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 or the Canadian Institute of Mining, and are disclosed only as indications of the presence of mineralization and are considered to be a guide for additional work. The historical models and data sets used to prepare these historical estimates are not available to Canter and the author is not aware of any more recent resource estimates or data.

1.6 Geological Setting and Mineralization

1.6.1 Geology

The Schotts Lake property is hosted within the Reindeer Zone of the Paleoproterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogen between the northwestern edge of the Churchill- Superior Boundary Zone and the southeastern margin of the Wathaman-Chipewyan Batholith. The regional geology consists of a collage of arc and

ocean floor volcanic rocks, plutons, and younger molasse and turbiditic sedimentary rocks.

The property is underlain by upper amphibolite facies supracrustal rocks and granitoids interpreted to be a high-grade metamorphic equivalent of the Flin Flon Domain. The Schotts Lake mineralized zone lies on a peninsula in Schotts Lake within a group of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, which include mafic volcanics, intermediate volcanics or volcaniclastics, metasediments and local iron formation.

These rocks are folded into a major synform with a moderately easterly-dipping axial plane. The mineralization was formed in close proximity to volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with the development of an underlying footwall alteration zone characterized by variable mineralogy and discordant relationships to other rock units. The mineralization is classified as a VMS type, and seems to contain some distal magnetite-bearing iron formation and is capped by a small calc-silicate unit. The Mineralized zone is now overturned and lies on the abnormal limb of a parasitic z-fold on the eastern limb of a major north-easterly plunging synform.

1.6.2 Mineralization

The surface expression of the Schotts Lake zone gossan is approximately 25 metres wide, and about 100 metres long. Mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with variable amounts of graphite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and gahnite. The mineralized zone strikes 325°, dips 18° to 20° northeast, and has a strike length of 53.0 metres to 152.0 metres. The true width, measured parallel to the strike direction, varies from 53.3m to 152.4m. True thickness is variable; some values as great as 25.9m feet have been determined.

1.7 Deposit Type

The target at Schott's Lake is polymetallic volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. VMS deposits are associated with submarine environments consisting of volcanic rocks and are often interlayered with sequences of sedimentary deposition. The massive sulphide layers form by hydrothermal fluids depositing base metals directly onto the sea floor.

Exploration for this deposit type is strongly governed by identification of permissive stratigraphic intervals or mineralized horizons and rock alteration. Detailed geological mapping and lithogeochemical typing are fundamental to the identification of alteration vectors and mineralized horizons. In deformed rock masses delineation of preferred stratigraphic horizons can be linked using structural analyses. These deposits are commonly classified into five major groups (Barrie and Hannington, 1999): mafic type, bimodal-mafic type, mafic-siliclastic type, bimodal-felsic type, and bimodal-siliciclastic type. VMS mineralization at Schotts Lake is classified as mafic or bimodal-mafic type.

Many nearby examples can be found in the Flin Flon Manitoba camp.

1.8 Exploration

Eagle Plains Resources has completed two field programs since acquiring the Schotts Lake project in 2018. The 2019 program focused on ground truthing and surveying of historic drill collars. The most recent work was a 2021 6.28 line-km Ground Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) Survey which identified 9 TDEM conductors. Preliminary modelling of the data indicates that the conductors are dipping at approximately 45 degrees, consistent with the known mineralized zone at Schotts Lake.

1.9 Drilling

Over the sixty-eight year history of the property a total of approximately 9516.2 meters of diamond drilling has been completed in 79 diamond drill holes. The first drilling was in 1953 by Kay Lake Mines who completed 7 holes. Other drill programs were carried out by Hudson Bay 1954-56 Exploration and Development, Kay Lake Mines, International Minerals Corporation, Scope Resources / Stall Lake Mines JV, Mingold Resources Inc. and Quest Canada Resources.

1.10 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Quality control and quality assurance for the 2021 TDEM survey were completed daily during the acquisition phase to ensure all field data collected was at a high standard. Final processing and leveling were completed post acquisition. The post-processing software included for data QC and corrections. All of the QAQC checks were within the established parameters of error specified for the survey.

1.11 Data Verification

The Author visited the property on June 14 and July 27, 2021. Data verification consisted of a visit to outcrops and some of the old drill collar locations. The location of the HLEM geophysical survey over the NE plunge extension of the known mineralization was checked using a property map and the author collected three verification samples.

The Author has no reason to believe that Terralogic's detailed compilation of historic work and current exploration data does not represent the nature of the mineralization on the property. All work conducted for Eagle Plains by TerraLogic Exploration or subcontractors on the Schotts Lake property was under the direction of a Qualified Person and the quality of data and information produced from the efforts meet or exceed acceptable industry standards. In the opinion of the Author, the available data that this technical report is based on is sufficient and adequate to support the recommendations in this technical report.

1.12 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no current mineral resource estimates done on the Schotts Lake property as of the date of this report.

1.13 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Schotts Lake polymetallic VMS mineralized zone shares many similarities with Cu-Zn±Ag-Au VMS deposits of the Flin-Flon Belt. The zone outcrops at surface and remains open at depth and along strike. Within the mineralized zone there are localized zones of Au-Ag enrichment and historic diamond drill results indicate that there are additional zones of mineralization outside of the main mineralization which have received no follow-up exploration. The presence of both magnetite and pyrrhotite within the volcanic stratigraphy make EM geophysics a very effective exploration and targeting tool.

1.14 Recommendations

The Schotts Lake property hosts stratigraphy that is prospective for polymetallic VMS deposits and further work is recommended. The focus of future work should be to continue to define extend known mineralization trends, to locate areas of new mineralization potential and to generate targets for diamond drilling.

A first phase of work to define drill targets is recommended. Additional ground based HLEM geophysics should be completed. A detailed model using all of the digital geophysical information, historic drill logs

and surface geology should be constructed to accurately conceptualize the spatial orientation of the Schotts Lake mineralization both in the immediate area of known mineralization and along strike to the south west.

The cost for this work is $103,700.00

Table of Contents

1.0 Summary ii
1.1 Introduction ii
1.2 Reliance on Other Experts ii
1.3 Project Description and Location ii
1.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography ii
1.5 History iii
1.6 Geological Setting and Mineralization iii
1.6.1 Geology iii
1.6.2 Mineralization iv
1.7 Deposit Type iv
1.8 Exploration iv
1.9 Drilling v
1.10 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security v
1.11 Data Verification v
1.12 Mineral Resource Estimates v
1.13 Interpretation and Conclusions v
1.14 Recommendations v
2.0 Introduction 1
3.0 Reliance On Other Experts 1
4.0 Property Description and Location 2
4.1 Property Location 2
4.2 Property Description 2
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography 8
6.0 History 8
6.1 Government Surveys 8
6.2 Industry History 9
6.4 History of Work by Eagle Plains Resources 10
6.5 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates 10
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization 11
7.1 Regional Geology 11
7.2 Property Geology 13
7.4 Mineralization 18
8.0 Deposit Types 21
9.0 Exploration 22
9.1 Drill Hole Collar Survey 22
9.2 Geophysics 22
10.0 Drilling 25
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 26
Geophysical Survey 26
Analytical Methods 26
Analytical QAQC 26
12.0 Data Verification 26
13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 27
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates 27
15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates 27

16.0 Mining Methods 27
17.0 Recovery Methods 27
18.0 Project Infrastructure 27
19.0 Market Studies and Contracts 28
20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact 28
21.0 Capital and Operating Costs 28
22.0 Economic Analyses 28
23.0 Adjacent Properties 28
24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information 29
25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions 29
26.0 Recommendations 30
27.0 References 33

List of Figures

Figure 1: Property Location 6
Figure 2: Mineral Tenure 7
Figure 3: Regional Geology 12
Figure 4: Property Geology and Historic Diamond Drill Locations 17
Figure 5: Historic Geophysics Compilation 19
Figure 6: Historic Geochemistry Compilation 20
Figure 7: 2021 Geophysics Results 23
Figure 8: Historic Drill Collar Survey Results 24

List of Tables

Table 1: Tenure Summary 5
Table 2: Summary of Historic Assessment Reports 9
Table 3: Schotts Lake SMDI 18
Table 4: Summary of Significant Intercepts from Historic Diamond Drilling 25
Table 5: Schotts Lake Property Verification Samples 27
Table 6: Exploration Budget 32

List of Appendices

Appendix I : Statement of Qualifications

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been produced at the request of the management of Canter Capital Corp. ("Canter") or (the "Company") for filing with the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE"). On July 21, 2021, Eagle Plains and Canter entered into an agreement whereby Canter could earn a 60% undivided right, title and interest in the Schotts Lake Property by making cash payments of $550,000, issuing 1,000,000 common shares, and by completing exploration expenditures of $5,000,000 over a four year option period.

The purpose of this report is to summarize salient features of the Schotts Lake Property (the "Property") and to provide recommendations for further exploration of the Property, if warranted.

This technical report was prepared for Canter in accordance with standards laid out by National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Headings follow those suggested in the Form, and no disclosure is provided for inapplicable items. Sources of information include reports and data collected by Eagle Plains and by Terralogic Exploration Inc. ("Terralogic"), a geological consulting company contracted by Eagle Plains to compile and review historical data, and to conduct exploration work on the Schotts Lake Property.

Data reviewed also included publicly available geological maps and reports prepared by and for the Saskatchewan Geological Survey, and the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Mines and historic reports prepared by consultants and/or data collected by predecessor companies that undertook exploration on the Property and in the immediate area.

The Author has reviewed a comprehensive data compilation prepared by Eagle Plains on work that was undertaken on the Schotts Lake property and is of the opinion that the data presented in these reports can be relied upon and is more than adequate for the purposes used in this report.

The Author visited the property on June 14 and July 27, 2021 accompanied by Charles Downie, P.Geo., VP Exploration for Eagle Plains Resources. Data verification consisted of a visit to outcrops. The Author collected verification samples along the trend of the Schotts mineralization. There have been no material changes to the subject property between the property visit by the Author and the Effective Date of this report. The Author has researched any possible public filings including assessment reports on the Saskatchewan Government SMDI Database and/or news releases that may have filed on SEDAR for the vendor company, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

The Author confirmed with Eagle Plains Resources that the last work program completed on the Schotts Lake Project was prior to the Effective Date of this report.

All coordinates presented in the Report are in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) in Zone 13 North of Saskatchewan, Canada. All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian dollars.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has not relied on any other experts to complete this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Schotts (or Schott's or Margrave) Lake Property is centered at 677,4791 mE, 6,108,478 mN (UTM Zone 13N, NAD83) 37 km northwest of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and 45 km east of Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan. The tenures are owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd, with 3 of the claims subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Royalty held in favour of Edge Geological Consulting Inc.

4.2 Property Description

The Schotts Lake property consists of 12 MARS mineral claims totaling 2160 hectares centered within the Attitti Lake Map Sheet 063M-01 (Figure 2).

On July 22, 2021 Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") announced in a news release that it had entered into an agreement with Canter Capital Corp. ("Canter") whereby Canter could earn a 60% undivided right, title and interest in the Schotts Lake Property by making cash payments of $500,000, issuing 1,000,000 common shares, and by completing exploration expenditures of $5,000,000 over a four year option period according to the following schedule:

Exploration Expenditures ($5,000,000)

- $100,000 on or before July 31, 2022
- An additional $500,000 on or before December 31, 2022
- An additional $800,000 on or before December 31, 2023
- An additional $1,600,000 on or before December 31, 2024
- An additional $2,000,000 on or before December 31, 2025

Cash Payments ($500,000)

- $10,000 on execution of Letter of Intent (paid)
- An additional $20,000 on the Final Exchange Bulletin Date, on or before October 31, 2021, unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the parties
- An additional $35,000 on or before July 31, 2022
- An additional $50,000 on or before December 31, 2022
- An additional $75,000 on or before December 31, 2023
- An additional $120,000 on or before December 31, 2024
- An additional $200,000 on or before December 31, 2025

Share Consideration (1,000,000 shares)

- 150,000 shares on the Final Exchange Bulletin Date, on or before October 31, 2021, unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the parties
- An additional 150,000 shares on or before July 31, 2022
- An additional 150,000 shares on or before December 31, 2022
- An additional 150,000 shares on or before December 31, 2023
- An additional 200,000 shares on or before December 31, 2024
- An additional 200,000 shares on or before December 31, 2025

If Canter exercises the option and acquires 60% of the Schotts Lake property then it will be subject to a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty payable to Eagle Plains upon the commencement of commercial production on all claims with the exception of those claims subject to the Edge NSR. 1.0% (one-half) of the royalty may be repurchased by Canter at any time by making a $1,000,000 payment to Eagle Plains.

In order to conduct ground work at the property, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Forest Product Permit and Aquatic Habitat Protection Permit. The operator must also comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry. The environmental liabilities associated with the activities to date are consistent with low impact exploration activities. The mitigation measures associated with these impacts are accounted for within the current surface exploration permits and Crown Authorizations.

Depending on the specifics of the field program, a permit will be required in order to complete the work recommendations in Section 18. Additional permitting will be required for an increased camp and mechanical disturbance if the project moves to a diamond drilling stage. Eagle Plains currently holds a Crown Work Authorization from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment for the geophysical survey included in this report. Exploration permits are readily available from the relevant regulatory agencies and the Author does not anticipate any undue delay in obtaining any future permits, including delays related to First Nations consultation.

Exploration and mining in Saskatchewan is governed by the Mineral Tenure Registry Regulations, and administered by the Mines Branch of the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Economy. A mineral claim does not grant the holder the right to mine minerals except for exploration purposes. Subject to completing necessary expenditure requirements, mineral claims can be maintained for a maximum of twenty-one years. Beginning in the second year, and continuing to the tenth anniversary of staking a claim, the annual expenditure required to maintain claim ownership is $15 per ha. In order to mine minerals, the mineral claim must be converted to a mineral lease by applying to the mining recorder. Surface rights for mining operations are Crown owned and require a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan. A surface lease is issued for a maximum of 33 years, and may be extended as required. The Author is not aware of any significant factors or risks that would affect a company from obtaining either legal access to the property or a surface lease from the Province of Saskatchewan.

The 2019 and 2021 field programs were carried out under a Crown Work Authorization issued by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, Fish, Wildlife and Lands Branch. As part of the permitting process and as an ongoing component of community and First Nations engagement by Eagle Plains, notification letters soliciting comments on the permit application and notices of the start of the program were sent out to the PBCN Band Council in Denare Beach, as well as the PBCN Lands Manager.

The HabiSask website http://www.biodiversity.sk.ca/HABISask.htm indicates that there are no known S1 or S2 rated rare or endangered species within the tenured areas of interest.

The Author has not identified any comprehensive historical environmental studies or any history of social or community impacts related to historical work on the Schotts Lake property. If a production decision was made on the property and the project entered the environmental review process, a number of environmental monitoring requirements would be triggered including baseline water geochemical

sampling of the streams and possibly the groundwater, and wildlife impact studies. There are a number of private companies in Saskatchewan who could provide their services. To the Author's knowledge, the Schotts Lake property area is not subject to any environmental liability.

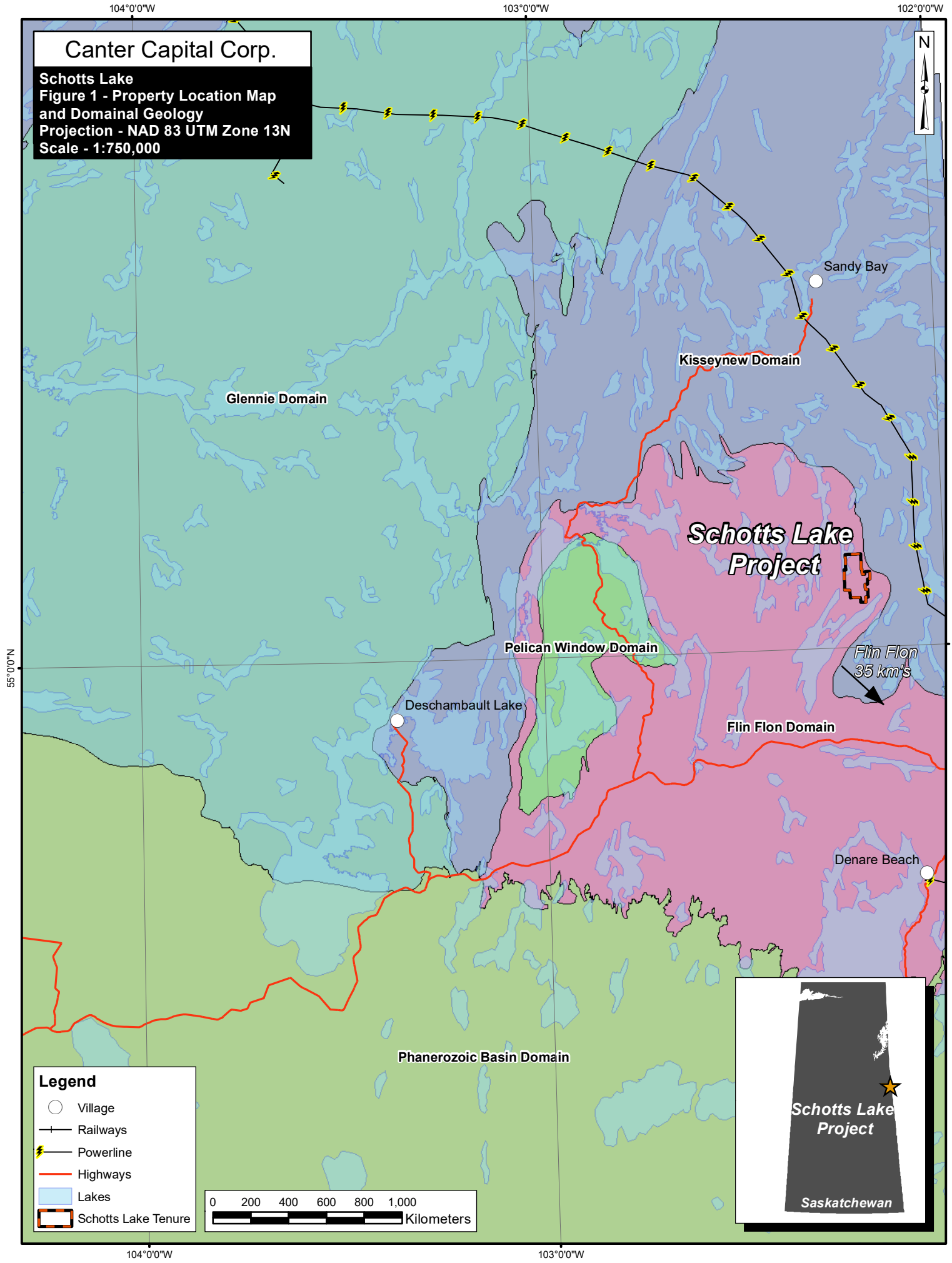
The Schotts Lake Property is part of an area identified by the Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation (PBCN) as their traditional lands. The closest band settlements are Pelican Narrows, 45km west and Denare Beach, 49km south. As the Schotts Lake project is considered to be an early stage exploration project, there have not been any formal agreements signed between local First Nation groups and Eagle Plains Resources. Eagle Plains will continue to engage with PBCN and local stakeholders regarding any concerns with the proposed work and to identify support services and employment opportunities. There are currently no land claim settlement issues that would hinder project development

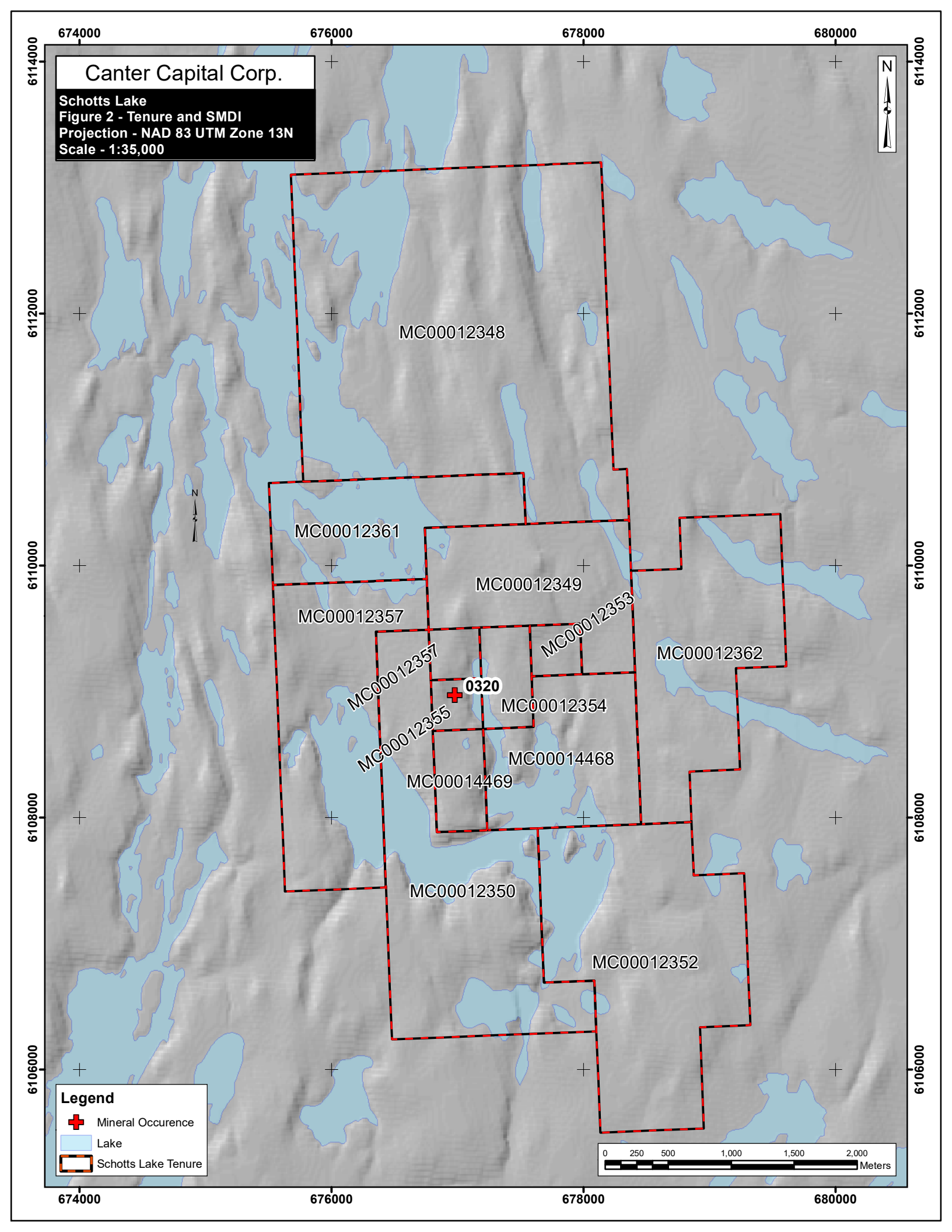
Table 1: Tenure Summary

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES SCHOTTS LAKE TENURE JULY 15, 2021 (12 DISPOSITIONS / 2160 ha)						
Disposition #	Type	Total Area	Issuance Date	Review Date	Work Req	Excess Work Credits
MC00012349	Mineral Claim	147.92	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$2,218.85	$4,437.70
MC00012352	Mineral Claim	297.62	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$4,464.27	$4,464.27
MC00012353	Mineral Claim	16.12	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$241.80	$725.40
MC00012354	Mineral Claim	32.241	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$483.62	$2,524.50
MC00012355	Mineral Claim	16.121	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$241.82	$1,450.92
MC00012357	Mineral Claim	228.12	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$3,421.80	$10,265.40
MC00012362	Mineral Claim	209.78	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$3,146.72	$3,146.72
MC00012348*	Mineral Claim	634.37	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$9,515.55	$9,515.55
MC00012350*	Mineral Claim	283.06	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$4,245.92	$8,491.84
MC00012361*	Mineral Claim	131.43	August 29, 2018	August 29, 2021	$1,971.41	$1,971.41
MC00014468	Mineral Claim	131.4	November 24, 2020	August 29, 2021	$1,971.03	$1,971.03
MC00014469	Mineral Claim	32.247	November 24, 2020	August 29, 2021	$483.71	$1,938.38

**underlying 2% NSR to Edge Geological*

(Tenure information is current and taken from the Saskatchewan MARS system on July 15, 2021; all of the claims carry excess work credits which are approved on a yearly basis on the anniversary date of the claim and the earliest lapse date would be August 29, 2022)


Canter Capital Corp.
Schotts Lake
Figure 1 - Property Location Map
and Domainal Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:750,000
N
104°0'0"W
103°0'0"W
102°0'0"W
55°0'0"N
Sandy Bay
Kisseynew Domain
Glennie Domain
Schotts Lake
Project
Pelican Window Domain
Flin Flon
35 km's
Deschambault Lake
Flin Flon Domain
Denare Beach
Phanerozoic Basin Domain
Legend
Village
Railways
Powerline
Highways
Lakes
Schotts Lake Tenure
0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Kilometers
Schotts Lake
Project
Saskatchewan


Canter Capital Corp.
Schotts Lake
Figure 2 - Tenure and SMDI
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:35,000
N
674000
676000
678000
680000
6114000
6112000
6110000
6108000
6106000
MC00012348
MC00012361
MC00012349
MC00012357
MC00012353
MC00012362
MC00012357
0320
MC00012354
MC00012355
MC00014468
MC00014469
MC00012350
MC00012352
Legend
Mineral Occurence
Lake
Schotts Lake Tenure
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Meters

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property, which encompasses most of Schotts Lake, is located in east-central Saskatchewan, within N.T.S. area 63M/01, approximately 40 km northwest of the city of Flin Flon, located on the border between Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Figure 1). Access is by float-equipped aircraft in the summer and by snow mobile or ski-equipped aircraft in the winter from Flin Flon, Mb., Pelican Narrows, Sk. or La Ronge, Sk. In the winter season, trails exist in the area connecting Wildnest Lake or Mari Lake to Keep and Schotts Lake. These trails can be traveled by snowmobile from points along the Hanson Lake Road which lies approximately 30 kilometres to the south. A high-voltage transmission line lies approximately 8.0 kilometres east of the Property.

The project area is underlain by rolling Canadian Shield physiography typified by low relief ridge lines of exposed bedrock (up to 10-20% in the project area), with intervening lowlands of lake and/or marsh-muskeg. Occasional strong topographic lineaments are defined by punctuated bedrock cliff exposures with vertical relief to 10m. A long history of glaciation is evident by erosional features such as glacial striations, and roche moutonnee, and extensive flat depositional features (till planes), with occasional more linear or sinuous cobble till or sandy esker features. Vegetation is dominated by black spruce, poplar and willows and moss in low-lying poorly drained areas and pine and poplar in higher areas. The 2019 and 2021field visits revealed recent property wide forest fire covering most to all of the historically drilled areas.

The property is within the Churchill River Upland ecoregion, which is marked by cool summers and very cold winters. The climate is sub-arctic with warm summers and cold winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately -2.5°C. The mean summer temperature is 12.5°C and the mean winter temperature is -18.5°C. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskeg and lakes. Break-up typically begins in April and ends approximately mid to late May. Work such as geological mapping, prospecting and certain geochemical sampling are only feasible when there is no snow cover, typically between late May to October; other operations such as geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be completed during the freeze-up period stated above.

The nearest major city centre is Flin Flon, Manitoba which is a supply centre for the west central Manitoba region. Flin Flon has a long history of mining and mineral exploration and provides an experienced work force and support services. The 2,160.43 hectare property is located on Crown land and has sufficient area to support any kind of mining operation envisioned at this early stage of exploration.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Government Surveys

In 1975, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) completed a regional lake-bottom sediment survey across the east-central area of Saskatchewan. Helicopter-supported sample collection was carried out in the summer of 1974. Lake sediment samples were collected at an average density of 1 sample per 13 km2 throughout the approximately 51 000 km2 survey area. The data are published in Geological Survey of Canada Open Files 266, 488, 683 and 1129 (see Hornbrook et al., 1975; 1976; 1977; 1985).

Between 1985 and 1986, the Geological Survey of Canada collected high resolution aeromagnetic data in the Flin Flon and Snow Lake regions, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The airborne data collected included a compilation of a combined aeromagnetic gradiometer and airborne two-frequency VLF electromagnetic survey flown by Kenting Earth Sciences Ltd. (see Kenting Earth Sciences International Ltd., GSC File 23233-5-0810). A total of 35,847 km of data was collected for this survey which covered three separate areas. Area 100 enclosed a region which straddles the boundary between Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The line spacing in all areas was 300 m, oriented in an east-west direction.

Between 1995 and 1996, the GSC collected additional airborne data in the Flin Flon-Hanson Lake area, Saskatchewan (Shives et al., 1996). The survey included a compilation of airborne gamma-ray spectrometer, magnetic, and VLF-EM geophysical data flown at a line spacing of 500 m over east-west oriented lines, covering the Saskatchewan-Manitoba property boundary (Flin Flon and east to Hanson Lake).

Pearson (1986) initiated a series of deposit-scale studies pertaining to Kisseynew Metallogeny which included a case study of the geology and mineralization of the Schotts Lake Base Metal Deposit. This was followed by 1:20000 scale geological studies and update mapping centred on the Kakinagimak Lake area (including Schotts Lake) by Maxeiner (2007).

6.2 Industry History

A zone of VMS mineralization was discovered in the Schotts Lake (formerly known as Margrave Lake) area in 1953. Since the original discovery intermittent surges of exploration activity have culminated in the definition of a modest copper-zinc resource which remains open at depth. Over the sixty-eight year history of the property a total of approximately 7,918.0 metres of diamond drilling has been completed in 77 diamond drill holes. A detailed summary of exploration activity for the Schotts Lake Property has been provided below in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Historic Assessment Reports

Assessment File Number	Year	Work Completed
-	1953	Staking of DRS and Tonto Claims by Kay Lake Mines:
63M01-SE-0001	1954	Property optioned to Hudson Bay Exploration and Development (HBED). Boliden survey & 7 DDH Completed (JS-1 to JS-7) – total meterage unknown.
63M01-SE-0001	1954-55	HBED completed 3,116.0 m (10,224') of diamond drilling in holes 8 to 39. Option subsequently dropped.
63M01-SE-0001	1957	Kay Lake Mines completes 469.0 m (1539') of diamond drilling in holes 45 to 47.
	1959	Kay Lake Mines conducts magnetic survey.
	1961	Kay Lake Mines becomes Schotts Lake Mines Ltd.
63M01-SE-0016	1966	Optioned to International Minerals Corporation who completed 610.0 m (2002') of diamond drilling in holes 48 and 49. The option was dropped the following year (1967).
63M01-SE-0018	1968	Scope Resources forms Joint Venture ('JV') with Stall Lake Mines Ltd. The JV completed 3,314 m (10,872') of diamond

Assessment File Number	Year	Work Completed
		drilling in holes 50 to 75.
63M01-SE-0018	1985	Homestake conducts 644.0 line-kilometres of airborne VLF/EM survey.
91833	1986	Area of Schotts Lake mapped by J. Pearson of Saskatchewan Energy & Mines at a scale of 1: 2,000.
	1990	Registered to OMT Oil Ltd.
63M01-SE-0034	1991	OMT Oil Ltd. Conducts a VLF-EM survey.
63M01-SE-0034	1992	Optioned to Sarabat Gold Corporation and Quest Canada Resources Ltd. Geologic mapping, 41.3 line-kilometres of Magnetic/Genie EM survey.
63M01-SE-0036	1993	Quest Canada Resources completes 409.0 m (1,342') of diamond drilling in holes SAB-76 and SAB-77. Core is stored on the property at respective drill sites.
	1996	CBS 3690 staked by Aur Resources Inc. HBED flies property with SpectrEM system. Total survey coverage is unknown?
63M01-SE-0041	1998	Aur Resources Inc., completes 46.8 line-kilometres of surface Magnetic/EM survey, geological mapping, sampling and reclogging of drill hole SAB-76.
	2010	Property staked by HudBay Minerals Inc.
	2014	HudBay Minerals Inc., conducts geochemical survey of the property. Scope of work currently unknown.
MAW00757	2015	HudBay Minerals Inc., conducts 214.95 line-kilometres of HeliSAM electromagnetic survey coverage. Numerous conductors were identified and recommendations for follow-up work were provided for each conductor.
	2018	Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., acquires the Schotts Lake VMS Project

6.4 History of Work by Eagle Plains Resources

In June 2019, a one day visit to the property was made by two Terralogic geologists in with the purpose of initial showing assessment, and to ground-truth the locations of historical drill collars.

6.5 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

Canter has not done any resource estimates on the Schotts Lake property as of the date of this report. A summary of historical mineral resource estimates on the Schotts Lake property is provided in the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index SMDI 0320.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The area of the Schotts Lake property is hosted within the Reindeer Zone of the Paleoproterozoic Trans-Hudson Orogen. The Reindeer Zone lies between the northwestern edge of the Churchill-Superior Boundary Zone and the southeastern margin of the Wathaman-Chipewyan Batholith. The Reindeer Zone consists of a collage up to 400.0 kilometer wide of arc and ocean floor volcanic rocks, plutons, and younger molasse and turbiditic sedimentary rocks (Lewry et al., 1990; Hoffman, 1990; Lucas et al., 1999).

The Schotts Lake property is situated within the Attitti Map Sheet, which is characterized in the Wildnest Lake area by upper amphibolite facies supracrustal rocks and granitoids (Ashton and Leclair, 1991). The Attitti Block is interpreted to be a high-grade metamorphic equivalent of the Flin Flon Domain (Figure 2) that extends to the south and east (Ashton and Leclair, 1991).

The Flin Flon belt comprises an assemblage of Aphebian submarine volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks of the Amisk Group, and overlying immature, coarse terrestrial sediments of the Missi Group (Figure 3). The sequence of rocks includes: 1. subgreenschist- to amphibolite-grade subaqueous and lesser subaerial volcanic rocks and associated sediments (Amisk Group); and 2. an unconformably overlying sequence of terrestrial sedimentary and minor metamorphosed volcanic rocks (Missi Group). Mafic to felsic plutonic suites ranging from syn-Amisk to post-Missi intrude or are intercalated with the Amisk and Missi Group sequences. The Flin Flon belt is in gradational contact to the north with the Kisseynew metasedimentary terrain and to the south is unconformably overlain by Ordovician limestone. Four ages of igneous bodies intrude the supracrustals. The oldest intrusions are sub-volcanic granitic plutons. Numerous post-metamorphic faults divide the Flin Flon segment of the belt into discrete fault-bounded blocks each containing a distinct stratigraphic sequence, structural style, metamorphic grade, and suite of intrusions. (Bailes and Syme, 1989).

The boundary between the Attitti Block and the Kisseynew Domain (Figure 2) to the east is interpreted as a facies change from dominantly volcanic to dominantly sedimentary rocks (Ashton and Leclair, 1991). The Attitti Block is separated from the Hanson Lake Block on the west by the Sturgeon-weir Shear Zone (Ashton and Leclair, 1991). In the Kisseynew Domain and the Hanson Lake Block (and, presumably, the Attitti Block) "early foliation and isoclinal folds of one or more generations (D1/D2?) are refolded by closed to isoclinal north-trending D3 folds, which, in turn, are refolded by dominant open to closed, generally upright northeast-trending D4 structures to produce complex large- and small-scale interference patterns" (Lewry et al., 1990). The Schotts Lake property lies on the northwestern limb of the northeast trending Wildnest Lake synform, a regional D4 structure clearly recognizable on the NATMAP geological map. Northerly trending stratigraphy and fold axes within and west of the Schotts Lake property may reflect D3 structures.

The NATMAP regional geological map (Lucas et al., 1999) shows the western part of the Wildnest property to be underlain primarily by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks, undivided juvenile arc rocks and volcaniclastic rocks. Detailed geological mapping of the mineralization and host rocks was conducted by the provincial government by Pearson in 1986, and is discussed in the following sub-section of this report.

Canter Capital Corp.

Schotts Lake Project
Figure 3 - Regional Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:50,000

672000 674000 676000 678000 680000 682000

6118000 6116000 6114000 6112000 6110000 6108000 6106000 6104000 6102000 6100000

N

Fqd Kw Kng Kbb Kgdn Krn Krc Kyn Fvin Fvan Fvbn Fgdl Fbn Fwn Fbb peg Fgdn Fc Kvbn

Legend

Schotts Lake Tenure
Lake

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Kilometers

Geology Legend

1:250K Geology Sask Atlas 2016

Regional Fault

peg	*Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
Kgdn	*Foliated to gneissic tonalite-quartz diorite*
Kbb	*Gabbro, diorite*
Krn	*Psammitic to psammopelitic gneiss and derived migmatite*
Kyn	*Metaconglomerate gneiss*
Krc	*Calcareous wacke*
Kw	*Metagreywacke*
Kng	*Garnet-biotite gneiss and derived migmatite*
Kvbn	*Mafic gneiss derived from basic volcanics*
Fgdl	*Leucogranodiorite-tonalite*
Fgdn	*Foliated to gneissic granodiorite-tonalite*
Fqd	
Fbb	*Gabbro-diorite*
Fwn	*Metagreywacke gneiss*
Fc	*Calc-silicate rocks*
Fvan	*Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics*
Fvin	*Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
Fvbn	*Mafic gneiss derived from basic volcanics*
Fbn	*Biotite gneiss +/- hornblende +/- garnet*

7.2 Property Geology

A description of the property geology (Figure 4) and the mineralization was completed by Pearson (1986) and is provided as open citation.

"The (Schotts Lake) deposit lies on a peninsula in Schotts Lake within a group of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, which include hornblende-plagioclase gneisses (mafic volcanics), plagioclase-amphibole gneisses (intermediate volcanics or volcaniclastics), quartz-feldspar-biotite gneisses (metapsammites), quartzofeldspathic gneisses (meta-arkoses), calcsilicates, poikiloblastic hornblende-plagioclase-quartz gneisses (alteration zone?), quartz-feldspar-garnet-biotite gneisses (metapelites) and quartz-feldspar –magnetite gneisses (iron formation).

These rocks are folded into a major synform with a moderately easterly-dipping axial plane. The distribution of the various rock types and the location of the interpreted alteration zone overlying the massive sulphide zone indicate that this mineralization is a typical exhalative massive sulphide zone, similar to those described by Sangster (1972). The mineralized zone was formed in close proximity to volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, with the development of an underlying footwall alteration zone characterized by variable mineralogy and discordant relationships to other rock units. The massive sulphide seems to contain some distal magnetite-bearing iron formation and is capped by a small calc-silicate unit. The zone is now overturned and lies on the abnormal limb of a parasitic z-fold on the eastern limb of a major north-easterly plunging synform."

Property Lithologies

Mafic Schists, Foliates and Gneisses (Mafic Volcanic Rocks)

Rocks of this unit weather dark brown to buff brown whereas fresh surfaces are dark green-black to mixed black and white. These rocks vary from medium-grained to fine-grained and vary in texture from schists to foliates to gneisses. Hornblende and plagioclase comprise the majority of the rock and these minerals can exist in equal proportions although hornblende is usually predominant. Locally biotite forms up to 20% of the rock (at the expense of hornblende). Red garnet is often present as an accessory (0 to 10%) and is locally concentrated in layers. A very minor amount of disseminated pyrrhotite is common, as is magnetite. In the Schotts Lake area mafic volcanic units commonly contain calcareous layers that probably reflect hydrothermal alteration. Other examples of alteration within the mafic volcanic assemblage include garnet-anthophyllite alteration (possibly related to VMS mineralization), epidote alteration, and possible silicification (locally quartz forms up to 15% of the rock).

Felsic And Intermediate Schists And Gneisses (Felsic To Intermediate Volcanic And Sedimentary Rocks)

This major unit consists of supracrustal rocks in which leucocratic minerals dominant over melanocratic minerals and biotite occurs in greater proportions than hornblende. These rocks are further subdivided into four subunits based upon mineralogy and texture.

a. These rocks are medium- to fine-grained, strongly layered and foliated schists and gneisses composed of plagioclase (30-50%), quartz (20-40%) and biotite (10-20%) ± garnet (0-5%).
b. This subunit is characterized by garnet porphyroblasts (15-25%; 3-10 mm) and plagioclase porphyroblasts or phenocrysts (10-20%; 2-4 mm) in a medium-grained (2 mm) matrix of plagioclase (20-30%), quarts (20-30%), and biotite (5-15%). The plagioclase porphyroblasts are

strongly deformed and are characterized by long “tails” that typically form well-developed stretching lineations on foliation surfaces.

The garnet is typically equidimensional.

c. These rocks are generally fine-grained schists and gneisses composed of plagioclase (30-50%), quartz, (10-25%), and biotite (10-25%) with or without garnet (0-15%), sillimanite (0-10%), and graphite (0-5%). Garnet typically occurs as 1-3 mm porphyroblasts but locally the garnet porphyroblasts are up 40 mm across.

d. Quartz-plagioclase-muscovite-biotite schist was mapped at a single location near 4800E, 1100N. This outcrop contains 60% quartz, 20% plagioclase, 15% muscovite, 5% biotite, and accessory amounts of disseminated pyrite. Sillimanite may also be present. The rock weathers buff-yellow and varies from white to rusty brown on the fresh surface.

Tonalite And Quartz Diorite

Outcrops of medium-grained, weakly foliated to gneissic tonality and quartz diorite were mapped between lines 2000N and 2400N between 4500E and 4800E. These rocks contain 30-45% hornblende, 25-30% plagioclase, 10-30% quartz, 5-10% biotite, and minor garnet.

Granite And Pegmatitic Granite

Prevalent throughout the eastern map area is a pink, medium-grained to pegmatitic granite. This unit is deformed and is thought to have been intruded during or just after the peak of metamorphism (Ashton and Leclair, 1991). This rock generally contains 5%-10% biotite, occasional magnetite, and rare hornblende, garnet and clinopyroxene.

Quartz-Feldspar Pegmatite

Volumetrically minor dikes of undeformed feldspar-quartz-biotite pegmatite locally cut stratigraphy. These pegmatite dykes may be part of the 1770 Ma Jan Lake Granite suite (Ashton and Leclair, 1991).

Schotts Lake Zone Gossan

The surface expression of the Schotts Lake zone gossan is approximately 25 meters wide, and about 100 meters long. The zone intersects the surface in a swampy area surrounded by low banks and some outcrop. The principal expression of the gossan is a red, calcrete-like soil that occurs in a creek bed running through the central part of the swamp. The creek bed disappears into the swamp about 35m north of L18N. Some pyrite and pyrrhotite bearing boulders occur in the creek bed. In the swamp beyond the “head” of the creek, there are small concentrations of boulders of bull quartz containing galena and pyrite. A single outcrop at the northeastern corner of the swamp exposes a sequence of quartz-rich rocks with minor sillimanite, muscovite, and pyrite. Trenching the hillsides around the margin of the mineralized zone can expose gossanous material. At the northern end of the swamp, trenches expose only orange clay-rich soil with a few rock chips, most of which contain trace pyrite and pyrrhotite, quartz, and sometimes sillimanite. Around the southern margin of the zone, shallow (0.5 meters) trenching through yellow-orange soil exposed disrupted outcrop of quartz-rich rocks with up to 20% sillimanite, trace to 7% pyrite, and traces of muscovite (sericite) and biotite.

Magnetite-Rich Rocks (Possible Iron Formation)

Outcrops of oxide facies iron formation and/or magnetite-rich alteration occur around the southern and

southwestern margins of the surface expression of the Schotts Lake zone. The texture and mineral composition of these rocks varies widely. The most distinctive rocks are hornblende(?)-magnetite gneisses, which occur exclusively on the southern margin of the zone. These rocks are characterized by tabular grains of hornblende(?) up to 4 cm long by 1 cm wide that define both the foliation and lineation. The hornblende grains are poikiloblastic, and contain oikocrysts of both garnet and magnetite. The rocks are strongly magnetic. The matrix comprises quartz and plagioclase, with small (2 mm) porphyroblasts of garnet. The rocks on the southwestern margin of the zone are less distinctive and consist of garnet + biotite + quartz + plagioclase ± sillimanite ± magnetite gneisses. Magnetite usually makes up less than 5% of these rocks.

Carbonate Rocks

Minor outcrops of carbonate rocks occur on two locations on the western side of the grid. The most extensive outcrops occur between L18N and L19N near 37E. These rocks consist predominantly of medium- to fine-grained dolomite and diopside with or without quartz. Similar rocks occur as lenses and pods in outcrop near 1700N, 3700E.

Structural Geology

The rocks of the Schotts Lake grid are characterized by poor continuity of lithologies along strike. Foliation is defined predominantly by compositional layering, but in many areas, there is also a weak grain shape foliation that is subparallel to the layering. The intersection angle between the two fabrics is so small that it cannot be measured. Planar fabrics typically dip moderately to shallowly to the north, northeast, or east. Gentle folds occur locally. Linear fabrics are typically defined by the low angle intersection of compositional layering and grain-shape foliations. However, in map unit 2b a strong stretching lineation, defined by streaked quartz and plagioclase grains, is common. Where sillimanite is present in unit 2b it usually defines a strong mineral lineation. Lineations are typically shallowly to moderately east plunging and often plunge down dip. There is no readily apparent difference in the orientations of the different lineation types. Lineation orientations are broadly consistent with the trend and plunge of the Schotts Lake zone.

Most data suggests that the stratigraphy in the grid area has been completely transposed by one of more folding events. Data supporting this conclusion include 1) the discontinuity of lithologic units along strike; 2) the near parallelism of metamorphic foliation and compositional layering, and 3) regional map patterns (Ashton and Le Clair, 1991) which show superposed folding on the regional scale.

A large-scale fold that closes to the south is outlined by the map pattern of the mafic volcanic succession near the central part of the 1998 map area (Figure 4). The fold has a northerly-trending axial plane that passes close to the surface location of the Schotts Lake mineralized zone. Structural measurements and data from drilling indicates that the axial plane dips towards the east at shallow to moderate angles.

Alteration

Numerous garnet-anthophyllite occurrences have been noted by Ashton and Leclair (1991) on Wildnest Lake to the south of Schotts Lake and by Ashton et al., (1995) in the Galbraith-Attitti Lakes area to the northwest and also in core from the 1998 drill program.

Aluminous assemblages in the Schotts lake area are indicated by the presence of sillimanite. The sillimanite logged in hole SAB-76, which occurs close to the massive sulphides, almost certainly

reflects metasomatism related to hydrothermal alteration that accompanied the VMS mineralization event. Other occurrences of sillimanite in the Schotts Lake area may represent hydrothermal alteration or the presence of an aluminum-rich sedimentary protolith.

Lithogeochemistry

In 1998, Aur Resources analyzed 127 rock samples from their Wildnest property which includes the current SAM tenures. The samples were analyzed for major oxides and Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Ba, Ni and Zn. Included with the samples were 34 core samples which were assayed for gold and a multi-element ICP suite.

The analytical results were used to differentiate volcanic and sedimentary derived metamorphic rocks that underlie the property. Two main groups were identified based on Zr content. The low Zr group was interpreted to be either volcanic or volcaniclastic rocks that have not undergone significant chemical modification by sedimentary processes. The volcanic derived rocks are further interpreted to be dominantly mafic (basaltic) and felsic (rhyolitic / dacitic) in composition. The high Zr group rocks are interpreted to be of sedimentary origin.

Analyses of the drill core samples identified strong feldspar destructive hydrothermal alteration in a 50m zone immediately above the massive sulphide zone. This interpretation was based on a decrease in Na content.

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Schotts Lake Project
Figure 4 - Property Geology and Historic DDH Locations
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

676000 678000 680000

6112000 6110000 6108000 6106000

Geology Legend

1:250K Geology Sask Atlas 2016

- Regional Fault
- peg — *Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
- Kgdn — *Foliated to gneissic tonalite-quartz diorite*
- Krn — *Psammitic to psammopelitic gneiss and derived migmatite*
- Kw — *Metagreywacke*
- Kng — *Garnet-biotite gneiss and derived migmatite*
- Fgdl — *Leucogranodiorite-tonalite*
- Fgdn — *Foliated to gneissic granodiorite-tonalite*
- Fbb — *Gabbro-diorite*
- Fwn — *Metagreywacke gneiss*
- Fc — *Calc-silicate rocks*
- Fvan — *Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics*
- Fvin — *Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
- Fvbn — *Mafic gneiss derived from basic volcanics*
- Fbn — *Biotite gneiss +/- hornblende +/- garnet*

Legend

- Historic DDH Location
- Mineral Occurence
- Lake
- Schotts Lake Tenure

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

7.4 Mineralization

The surface expression of the Schotts Lake zone gossan is approximately 25 meters wide, and about 100 meters long. The zone intersects the surface in a swampy area surrounded by low banks and some outcrop. The principal expression of the gossan is a red, calcrete-like soil that occurs in a creek bed running through the central part of the swamp. The creek bed disappears into the swamp about 35m north of L18N. Some pyrite and pyrrhotite bearing boulders occur in the creek bed. In the swamp beyond the "head" of the creek, there are small concentrations of boulders of bull quartz containing galena and pyrite. A single outcrop at the northeastern corner of the swamp exposes a sequence of quartz-rich rocks with minor sillimanite, muscovite, and pyrite. Trenching the hillsides around the margin of the mineralized zone can expose gossanous material. At the northern end of the swamp, trenches expose only orange clay-rich soil with a few rock chips, most of which contain trace pyrite and pyrrhotite, quartz, and sometimes sillimanite. Around the southern margin of the zone, shallow (0.5 meters) trenching through yellow-orange soil exposed disrupted outcrop of quartz-rich rocks with up to 20% sillimanite, trace to 7% pyrite, and traces of muscovite (sericite) and biotite.

Mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with variable amounts of graphite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and gahnite (Prior, 2001). The mineralized zone strikes 325°, dips 18° to 20° northeast, and has a strike length of 53.0 meters to 152.0 meters. The mineralized zone outcrops with the deepest massive sulphide zone intersection in drill core at a vertical depth of 266.0 m in SH1969-49. The true width, measured parallel to the strike direction, varies from 53.3m to 152.4m. True thickness is variable; some values as great as 25.9m feet have been determined.

Table 3: Schotts Lake SMDI

SMDI	Name	Property	Commodity	Status	Type	Deposit Type
320	Schotts Lake	S-108690	Cu (Ag-Au-Fe-Zn)	Developed Prospect with Resources	Outcrop Grab	VMS

Canter Capital Corp.

Schotts Lake Project
Figure 5 - Geophysics Compilation
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

676000 678000

6112000 6110000 6108000 6106000

1:250K Geology Sask Atlas 2016

Legend

- Historic DDH Location
- Mineral Occurence
- EM Conductor
- Geophysical Conductors VLF
- Lake
- Schotts Lake Tenure

Dueck 2019- Total Mag Inversion.tif
RGB
- Red: Band_1
- Green: Band_2
- Blue: Band_3

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

Canter Capital Corp.

Schotts Lake Project
Figure 6 - Historical Geochemistry Au
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

676000
678000
6112000
6110000
6108000
6106000

Legend

Historical Rock Sample Location
Au ppb
- < 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- > 20

Historical Soil Sample Location
Au ppb
- < 2
- 2 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- > 20

- Historic DDH Location
- Mineral Occurence
- Lake
- Schotts Lake Tenure

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The target at Schott's Lake is polymetallic volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. VMS deposits are associated with submarine environments consisting of volcanic rocks and are often interlayered with sequences of sedimentary deposition. Subvolcanic intrusions create a high temperature environment that initiate hydrothermal fluids to precipitate base metals directly from the sea floor. Typically, a copper-rich stockwork feeder zone is found in a discordant zone in the footwall and grades into an overlying massive sulphide zone that is more zinc-rich on the edges with a more copper rich core. The massive sulphide layers form by hydrothermal fluids depositing base metals directly onto the sea floor.

Exploration for this deposit type is strongly governed by identification of permissive stratigraphic intervals or mineralized horizons and rock alteration. Detailed geological mapping and lithogeochemical typing are fundamental to the identification of alteration vectors and mineralized horizons. In deformed rock masses delineation of preferred stratigraphic horizons can be linked using structural analyses. These deposits are commonly classified into five major groups (Barrie and Hannington, 1999): mafic type, bimodal-mafic type, mafic-siliclastic type, bimodal-felsic type, and bimodal-siliciclastic type. VMS mineralization at Schotts Lake is classified as mafic or bimodal-mafic type.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Eagle Plains Resources has completed two field programs since acquiring the Schotts Lake project in 2018. Total expenditures on the property in the 36 months preceding the effective date of this report are $130,730.16.

9.1 Drill Hole Collar Survey

Based on the results of a comprehensive data compilation, technical staff concluded that there could be merit in completing a borehole EM-geophysical survey if existing historical drill collars could be located. Geophysical consultant, Peter Dueck of PKBM Consultants was engaged to assist in the design of the survey and prioritization of holes that would be conducive to this survey type. A review of the 2008 Murgor VTEM geophysical survey results and the follow-up 2015 HeliSAM results indicate that the Schotts Lake mineralized zone is clearly demarcated by coincident magnetic and conductivity highs. 3D inversion of the HelisSAM magnetic data confirmed the NE plunging oreshoot control of the main mineralized body. On June 14, 2019, Terralogic Exploration geologists flew to the property by float plane to complete a reconnaissance search for historical drill collars.

25 historical drill sites were visited and surveyed with only one of the sites located with surface casing remaining (hole # SH1966-48). Actual drill pad locations found were generally within 5-25m of their respective georeferenced locations, but vector off-sets were not consistent, precluding a universal correction for other historical drill collar locations. Most (or all) of the Schotts Lake historical drilling falls within an area that was subjected to a recent intense forest fire. Drill sites were surveyed using an ARROW-100 DGPS using satellite based WAAS correction with nominal accuracy of +-30cm. (Figure 8)

9.2 Geophysics

The most recent work on the Schotts Lake property was a 2021 Ground Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) Survey. Initial Exploration Services from Langley BC was retained to complete the work and PKBM Consultants designed the final survey parameters. 6.28 line km of surveying over nine lines using two loops were completed between June 24 and July 07, 2021.

Two areas were identified for the survey (Figure 7). The NE plunge extension of the known mineralization was chosen to refine depth to targets and groundtruth the 2015 HeliSAM EM data (Loop 1) and the south peninsula area was surveyed to assess for potential for folded or faulted off extensions of the mineralization(Loop 2).

A total of 9 TDEM conductors were identified. Preliminary modelling of the data indicates that the conductors are dipping at approximately 45 degrees, consistent with the known mineralized zone at Schotts Lake.

Canter Capital Corp.

Schotts Lake Project
Figure 7 - 2021 Geophysics Results
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

676000 678000 680000

6112000 6110000 6108000 6106000

Geology Legend

1:250K Geology Sask Atlas 2016

- Regional Fault
- peg — *Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
- Kgdn — *Foliated to gneissic tonalite-quartz diorite*
- Krn — *Psammitic to psammopelitic gneiss and derived migmatite*
- Kw — *Metagreywacke*
- Kng — *Garnet-biotite gneiss and derived migmatite*
- Fgdl — *Leucogranodiorite-tonalite*
- Fgdn — *Foliated to gneissic granodiorite-tonalite*
- Fbb — *Gabbro-diorite*
- Fwn — *Metagreywacke gneiss*
- Fc — *Calc-silicate rocks*
- Fvan — *Felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics*
- Fvin — *Mafelsic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics*
- Fvbn — *Mafic gneiss derived from basic volcanics*
- Fbn — *Biotite gneiss +/- hornblende +/- garnet*

Loop 1
Loop 2
L100
L200
L300
L400
L500
L600
L700
L800
L900
SKSHR001
SKSHR002
SKSHR003

Legend

- 2021 QP Rock Samples
- 2021 EM Anomaly Picks
- Mineral Occurence
- TDEM Line
- TDEM Loop
- Lake
- Schotts Lake Tenure

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Meters

N

Canter Capital Corp.

Schotts Lake Project
Figure 8 - Ground Truthed
Historical DDH Locations
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 13N
Scale - 1:20,000

N

676800 677000 677200 677400 677600

6109800 6109600 6109400 6109200 6109000 6108800 6108600 6108400 6108200

MC00012357 MC00012349 MC00012353 MC00012354 MC00012355 MC00012350 MC00014468 MC00014469

Fvbn Fbn Fgdl Fvan Fwn Fvin

SH1954-21 SH1969-62 SH1993_SAB76 SH1969-63 SH1969-64 SH1954-34 SH1954-35 SH1970-72 SH1970-74 SH1970-71 SH1970-75 SH1970-70 SH1966-48 SH1966-49 SH1957-46 SH1954-33 SH1956-43 SH1970-69 SH1970-68 SH1956-42 SH1969-65 SH1954-39 SH1957-45 SH1970-73 SH1956-44 SH1957-47 SH1954-18 0320 SKSHR003 SH1955-20 SH1969-59 SH1954-17 SH1969-66 SH1969-60 SH1954-12 SH1954-11 SH1954-16 SH1954-36 SH1969-61 SH1969-58 SH1954-37 SH1969-67 SH1954-15 SH1969-56 SH1954-8 SH1954-9 SH1955-19 SH1954-10 SH1953-2 SH1968-50 SH1969-57 SH1969-55 SH1953-1 SH1969-52 SH1954-13 SH1953-3 SH1969-51 SH1953-6 SH1969-53 SH1954-14 SH1953-4 SH1953-5 SH1956-40 SKSHR001 SKSHR002 SH1953-7 SH1956-41 SH1956-7

Geology Legend

1:250K Sask Atlas 2016

- Regional Fault
- Fgdl - leucogranodiorite-tonalite
- Fwn - metagreywacke gneiss
- Fvan - felsic gneiss derived from felsic volcanics
- Fvin - mafic gneiss derived from intermediate to mafic volcanics
- Fvbn - mafic gneiss derived from basic volcanics
- Fbn - biotite gneiss +/- hornblende +/- garnet

Legend

Historic DDH Collar
- DGPS - Ground Truthed
- Digitized From Historic Maps
- Visited But Not Located
- Original Digitized DDH Location
- 2021 QP Rock Samples
- Mineral Occurence
- Prospecting Traverse
- Lake
- Schotts Lake Tenure
- Deposit Surface Projection

0 25 50 100 150 200 Meters

10.0 DRILLING

Canter has not completed any drilling on the Schotts Lake property.

Over the sixty-eight year history of the property a total of approximately 9516.2 meters of diamond drilling has been completed in 79 diamond drill holes. The first drilling was in 1953 by Kay Lake Mines who completed 7 holes. Other drill programs were carried out in 1954-56 (Hudson Bay Exploration and Development - 44 holes), 1957 (Kay Lake Mines - 2 holes), 1966 (International Minerals Corporation -2 holes), 1968 (Scope Resources / Stall Lake Mines JV - 25 holes), 1987-88 (Mingold Resources Inc. - 2 holes), and 1993 (Quest Canada Resources - 2 holes).

10 boxes of core from hole 70 (113.4-189.0m) and 8 boxes (128.0-184.7m) from hole 71 are stored at the Saskatchewan Energy and Mines core library in La Ronge. Other core drilled prior to 1991 has been lost. Core from the 1993 drilling was stored at the individual drill sites but has subsequently been destroyed by fire.

Table 4: Summary of Significant Intercepts from Historic Diamond Drilling

Hole Number	Core Interval (ft)	Core Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
1	54.8	16.7	1.1	1.83
4	2.5	0.7	4.3	3.3
13	18.9	5.7	2.5	0.17
35	5.5	1.6	2.07	0.01
65	52	15.8	0.38	1.84
66	25	7.6	0.96	5.48
67	10	3	1.71	3.48
68	58.7	17.8	0.85	1.53
69	60.1	18.3	0.53	1.09
70	74.6	22.7	0.54	1.96
75	90	27.4	0.35	2.25

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

QAQC

Geophysical Survey

Quality control and quality assurance were completed daily during the acquisition phase to ensure all field data collected was at a high standard. Final processing and leveling were completed post acquisition. The post-processing software included for data QC and corrections. All of the QAQC checks were within the established parameters of error specified for the survey.

Analytical Methods

Analytical work for the 2021 Schotts Lake property visit samples was carried out by ALS Canada Ltd., 2103 Dollarton Highway, North Vancouver, BC V7H 0A7. ALS Canada has no relation to Canter.

Rock samples were crushed so that >=70% passed through 2 mm sieve and then pulverized until 250 g >= 85% passed through a 75 µm sieve (prep code PRP70-250). Following crushing and pulverization a 0.25 g split of the sample was subjected to a ultra-trace 4 acid digest (HNO3, HClO4, HF and HCl) followed by ICP-MS analysis for 35 major and trace elements (MA250 method). Gold was analyzed using a 30 g split for fire assay atomic absorption analysis (AAS)(FA430).

Analytical QAQC

As this is an early-stage exploration program, there were no external certified reference materials inserted into the sample chain.

In the Author's opinion all of the data collection, quality control, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures related to the 2019 and 2021 field programs were adequate.

12.0 Data Verification

The Author visited the property on June 14 and July 27, 2021 accompanied by Charles Downie, P.Geo., a director of Eagle Plains Resources. Data verification consisted of a visit to outcrops and some of the old drill collar locations. The location of the HLEM geophysical survey over the NE plunge extension of the known mineralization was checked using a property map. The Author collected three verification samples. Two were collected from the extensive gossan zone exposed at surface (SKSHR001, 002) and one sample was collected from a rusty quartz vein (SKSHR003).

Sample SKSHR001, a sample of mixed ferricrete gossan and rusty quartz and SHSHR002, gossan ruble collected from a trench or shallow pit in the main gossan zone did not return amonamlous base or precious metal value but did return high Al and Ba. SHSKR003 returned anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values, reflective of the historic metal values detailed in historic work.

Table 5: Schotts Lake Property Verification Samples

Sample #	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Al %	Ba	Cu	Pb	Zn
SKSHR001	<0.005	0.08	7.58	210	4.6	28.7	7
SKSHR002	<0.005	0.06	7.2	2700	13.9	17.3	55
SKSHR003	4.14	13.85	3.46	460	483	442	777

all values in ppm unless otherwise specified

The Author has also reviewed the existing geological and exploration data contained in some of the historic assessment reports. The Author has no reason to believe that the historic exploration data does not represent the nature of the mineralization on the property.

The Author has reviewed the methodology, QC/QC and data collection procedures from the 2019 and 2021 field programs and has no reason to doubt that the data was not collected in a manner consistent with the highest industry standards.

The Author collected the 2021 geochemical samples, placed them in rice bags with the appropriate shipping forms, and sealed the bag with a zip tie. The samples were then taken to Cranbrook and shipped to the analytical facility.

In the opinion of the Author, the available data that this technical report is based on is sufficient and adequate to support the recommendations in this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 13.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 14.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 15.

16.0 Mining Methods

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 16.

17.0 Recovery Methods

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 17.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 18.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 19.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 20.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 21.

22.0 Economic Analyses

There is no applicable disclosure under Section 22.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The nearest and best analogues to the Schotts Lake property would be the Graham Au Mine area or Amisk Lake Cu-Zn Deposit (SMDI 2671).

The Graham Au Mine (SMDI 0296), also referred to as the Graham Deposits No. 1 and No. 2 (Zones 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, and 2B), or the Frank Au Showing is part of a group of five SMDI occurrences (Graham Mine, 87-1 Au Showing SMDI 2283, K Au Showing SMDI 2483, Graham Deposit No.3 SMDI 0299a and Graham Deposit No. 4 SMDI 0299b) located 32 km south of the southern property boundary.

Bedrock in the Graham Mine area consists of Missi Series conglomerate, greywacke and arkose on a large drag fold on the northeast limb of the Magdalen Lake syncline. Shearing is common, and locally very strong. The mineralization style is classified as Structurally-Controlled Mesothermal Lode Gold. Mineralization occurs in quartz-ankerite and aplitic vein stockworks hosted by chlorite, sericite and carbonate altered conglomerates.

The first recorded work in the area was in 1914. All of the SMDI occurrences have seen varying amounts of fieldwork including soil, till and overburden surveys, ground VLF-EM, magnetic/gradiometer and IP/resistivity geophysics, and trenching. The area has also seen approximately 100 diamond drill holes completed.

Historic development work is poorly documented. Trenching, drilling, and one 32 ft (9.8 m) shaft were completed on Graham Deposit No. 1 between 1914 and 1932 and it was reported that some gold was produced by a 10 ton per day mill installed on the property by W. Bowie, but no production figures are recorded. There have been no historical resource or reserve estimates documented for the Graham Deposit area.

The current claims that cover the five SMDI occurrences are held by Jim Campbell, John Michael Danko and Heather Bjorklund.

The Amisk Lake Cu-Zn Deposit (SMDI 2671) is located 46 km south of the southeast property boundary.

It is classified as a mafic hosted, back arc, rift-type Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulphide deposit. The deposit area is underlain by Amisk Lake Group Birch Lake Assemblage or arc-type mafic flows which are cross-cut by abundant epidote+ plagioclase+quartz± carbonate veins and stockworks. The mafic metavolcanics show contact metamorphism and alteration related to large mafic sill-like intrusions which occur on either side of the metavolcanics. Hudson Bay Exploration and Development considers the deposit to lie within the same package of pillowed, chloritized, silicified, and carbonatized island arc tholeiitic basaltic flows with minor intercalated mafic metasediments which host the Flexar, Birch, and Coronation Mines.

The deposit is made up of four stacked massive sulphide lenses consisting of sulphide breccias and stockwork type ore mainly composed of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and minor pyrite.
Hydrothermal alteration occurs close to the zones of sulphide mineralization. The host volcanics have been biotized, chloritized, sericitized, carbonatized, and silicified and they contain significant amounts of epidoite-quartz±plagioclase±carbonate stringers and stockwork type net veining. Locally, thin bands of magnetite occur in the sulphide ore. Microscopic examination of the ore reveals significant bornite as intergrowths with chalcopyrite and trace amounts of cubanite, mackinawite, vallerite, tellurobismuthite, molybdenite, and native gold.

The deposit was discovered by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development in 1994 with diamond drilling testing anomalies generated by ground HLEM and magnetic geophysical surveys. Mining started in 1999 using a ramp access and the ore was trucked to Flin Flon for processing. Total production for the Amisk Lake deposit from 1999 – 2006 was 2,065,150 tonnes at an average grade of approximately 4% copper and 2% zinc, with associated silver and gold credits.

The information in Section 23.0 is taken from the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDI) files, a public geoscience reference data base maintained by the Government of Saskatchewan. The Author has not been able to verify the information that has been provided with respect to any of the deposits described herein. This information is not necessarily indicative of any mineralization that may occur on the Schotts Lake Property. The Author cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate land are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the subject properties

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

As of the date of this report, there is no other relevant data or information on the Schotts Lake Property or properties adjacent to the Schotts Lake property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

All of the mined volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VMS) base-metal deposits in the Flin Flon Belt are associated with the juvenile arc volcanic rocks (Syme and Bailes, 1993). More specifically, the deposits are related to island arc tholeiite assemblages and occur in complex stratigraphic sequences which represent volcanic constructs and associated intravolcanic basins within the former magmatic arc (Syme and Bailes, 1993).

The Schotts Lake VMS mineralization shares many similarities with Cu-Zn±Ag-Au VMS deposits of the Flin-Flon Belt which include: an association with a bi-modal sequence of juvenile arc volcanic rocks (Prior, 2001); an average Cu/Zn ratio of ~ 0.46 in comparison to productive Arc Tholeiite

deposits of the Flin Flon belt which generally speaking have a Cu/Zn ratio of 0.5 (Syme and Bailes, 1993); and an alteration zone enriched in Ca, Fe, Mg and depleted in Si which are discordant to the host rocks.

Significant features of interest pertaining to the Schotts Lake property include:

- The mineralization outcrops at surface and remains open at depth and along strike. Future exploration should focus on defining the down-dip extent of the mineralization and additional zones of VMS mineralization which may have been overlooked in the past;
- Conductive anomalies within volcanic stratigraphy, especially where accompanied by a positive magnetic anomaly (both magnetic pyrrhotite and magnetite are intimately associated with mineralization and related alteration at Schotts Lake), are worthy of exploration on the Schotts Lake Property (Prior, 2001);
- Historic diamond drill results indicate that there are localized zones of high-grade copper-zinc-silver-gold mineralization. There is no clear understanding of what controls the distribution of these higher-grade zones within the currently defined mineralization. Future drilling programs completed on the property should utilize oriented core to elucidate possible structural influences responsible for localizing the high-grade zones of mineralization;
- Historic diamond drill results indicate that there are additional zones of mineralization outside of the main mineralized zone which have received no follow-up exploration. These zones may represent mineralization of similar nature to that observed at the Manson Bay Property located approximately 4.5 kilometres southwest from the property;
- Future diamond drilling programs should be designed to define a deposit that could be extracted using modern underground mining methods.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a focused exploration program to further evaluate the Schott's Lake property for VMS mineralization be undertaken. The work should focus on defining targets for diamond drilling both along extensions of known mineralization and in under explored areas of the property. Due to the highly conductive nature of the Schotts Lake mineralization defined to date, electromagnetic geophysical surveys remain the most effective tool to locate subsurface conductors that may represent additional mineralized zones.

- Geophysical data collected from the 2021 ground HLEM survey should be reprocessed
- A detailed model using all of the digital geophysical information, historic drill logs and surface geology should be constructed to accurately conceptualize the spatial orientation of the Schotts Lake mineralization both at the immediate deposit and along strike to the south west
- Detailed EM surveys should be caried out over all known conductors and in unsurveyed areas of the property. Although ground based HLEM is relatively more expensive than airborne methods, the combination of favorable topography and higher data resolution makes it the recommended survey method.
- As VMS deposits can occur at different stratigraphic levels, the survey parameters should include the ability to image deeper mineralization.

The estimated cost for this work is program is $103,700 and a budget for the proposed work is presented in Table 7.

Table 6: Exploration Budget

Schotts Lake Exploration Budget

Terralogic Exploration Services	
Program Planning / Reporting / Permitting	$4,000.00
Detailed modelling and target selection (including Leapfrog software rental)	$5,500.00
Geophysical Surveys	
Ground HLEM	
mob / demob	$7,500.00
lay out / pick up transmitter loops 4 days x $3000/day	$12,000.00
surveying 12 days x $3600/day	$43,200.00
Advanced Data Interpretation	$10,000.00
Aircraft Support	$16,500.00
Accommodation / Meals (Denare Beach)	$5,000.00
TOTAL:	**$103,700.00**

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Appendix I
Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

I am an independent Consulting Geologist and Professional Geoscientist residing at 13629 Marine Drive, White Rock, B.C. V4B 1A3.

I graduated from University of British Columbia, Vancouver B.C., in 1987 with a Bachelor's Degree in Science (B.Sc.), in the field of Geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation. I have experience in advanced exploration and development of both precious and base metals projects in British Columbia, Panama, and China.

I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.) in the Province of British Columbia (No 20447).

I have prepared this report titled Technical Report for the Schotts Lake for Canter Capital Corp., dated July 30, 2021, based on visits to the subject property on June 14, 2021 and July 27, 2021, and a review of all available data concerning the subject property supplied by the current property owners. I have had no prior involvement in the Schotts Lake Property aside from the two property visits.

For the purposes of this Technical Report, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. I am responsible for all of the items in this technical report. I have read the Instrument (NI 43-101) and this report is prepared in compliance with its provisions.

I am not an employee, insider, director or partner of Canter Capital Corp. or any related party to Canter Capital Corp. and have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report. I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any securities in Canter Capital Corp. or any related company to Canter Capital Corp., nor do I intend to acquire any such securities in Canter Capital Corp. or any related company, in full compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I also have no direct or indirect interest in the property which is the subject of this report, and have no interest, directly or indirectly, in Eagle Plains Resources Ltd., the vendor of the property, in compliance with all provisions of Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of the qualified person's knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at White Rock B.C. this July 30, 2021 (Effective date)

Respectfully submitted,

("Original signed and sealed")

_____

Stephen Kenwood, P.Geo., Qualified Person

Appendix II