NI43-101 Technical Report

on the
Porcher Property
British Columbia
NTS Map 103G16
53.93˚ Latitude
-130.38 ˚Longitude

For
Great Republic Mining Corp
705-543 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T5

By
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February 17th, 2022

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Great Republic Mining Corp. (the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Porcher Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Porcher Property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The Porcher property is a Vanadium prospect located on Porcher Island in northwestern British Columbia, Canada. Porcher Island is approximately 40 kilometres southwest of the city of Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The Property consists of nine contiguous non-survey mineral titles covering an area of 3,560.4 hectares. Access to the Property is via helicopter or boat charter from Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The author visited the Porcher Property on January 27 2022.

The agreements provided to the author show that Great Republic Mining Corp. can acquire 100% in the Porcher Property from Oliver Friesen, Christopher Paul, and Michael A. Baldy, by completing $1,600,000 in exploration expenditures, issuing 2,250,000 shares, and making total cash payments of $75,000. The property is subject to a Net Smelter Royalty of 2% with a 1% buy back for $1,000,000.

The Property is located in the Alexander Terrane and is comprised of a broad range of sedimentary, volcanic, and plutonic rocks, including their metamorphic equivalents primarily of Paleozoic age. These rocks underlie most of southern Alaska, where they have been subject to only minor metamorphism, deformation, and plutonism. To the southeast, Cretaceous-aged plutons become more widespread, and the degree of younger deformation and metamorphism increases (Nelson et al., 2009). The government-mapped, sinistral-striking ‘Useless Fault’ cuts through the northeastern section of the Property. It is part of a larger, sinistral-striking fault system which includes the Lamppost and Grenville Channel Faults.

The available geology on the property includes two unnamed gabbroic to dioritic intrusions (OTrgb) which are intruding an unnamed volcaniclastics (OTrvc). The northeastern part of the property is covered by Delta River/Swede Point Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks (PzDSgd).

Ridgeline Exploration Services of Kelowna, British Columbia were engaged to carried out a mineral exploration program on the Property in 2019. This included total of 472.48 line-kilometre helicopter-borne magnetic survey over the property (Friesen, 2019). The results of the helicopter-borne magnetic survey highlighted two large, roughly concentric, magnetic high anomalies in the central portion of the survey area. The northern anomaly is slightly elongated in the north-south direction, with dimensions of roughly 2.6 by 2.6 kilometres with magnetic intensities ranging up to 57,145nT. The southern anomaly is roughly 2 by 3 kilometres and is slightly elongate in an east-west direction with magnetic intensities ranging up to 57,145nT (Friesen, 2019).

In 2019, Ridgeline Exploration Services also undertook a prospecting and rock sampling program on the Property focused on the magnetic high anomalies identified during the helicopter-borne magnetic survey. A total of 61 rocks were collected during the campaign, many which returned anomalous iron, titanium, and vanadium results from various mafic intrusive units (ranging from metagabbros to metadiorites). 11 of the 61 selective outcrop grab samples returned >0.20% V_2O_5 with individual results up to 0.42% V_2O_5 , including 47.8% Fe and 2.69% Ti (Friesen, 2019).

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Porcher Property warrants the following work programme: A property-wide programme of geological mapping, hand trenching in the area of the high vanadium values, and detailed drone magnetics over areas of interest. The estimated cost of the program is $197,560.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Great Republic Mining Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Porcher Property. This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Porcher Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Other information was reviewed in assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Porcher Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions and exchanges, as required.

This evaluation of the Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report and
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

All maps in this report are Nad83 Zone 9 unless otherwise stated. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author. The author found Nelson et al 2010 and Friesen: 2019 excellent sources of information to build upon. The author visited the Porcher Property on January 27 2022.

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2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	g	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Fred Davidson of Great Republic Mining Corp. on December 22 2021 which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on December 22, 2021 supports the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Porcher Property claim group consists of nine contiguous non-surveyed mineral claims covering 3560.44 hectares located on NTS map sheet 103G16, centered at centered at latitude 53.93˚ north and longitude -130.38 ˚ west, within the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia (See Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Table 2: Claims

Claim No.	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1057674	PORCHER2018A	15/01/18	10/07/2023	152.28
1057675	PORCHER2018B	15/01/18	10/07/2023	133.28
1059309	PORCHER2018C	15/03/18	10/07/2023	666.30
1059830	PORCHER2018D	05/04/18	10/07/2023	647.11
1059832	PORCHER2018E	05/04/18	10/07/2023	799.72
1060353	PORCHER2018F	30/04/18	10/07/2023	323.95
1060848	PORCHER2018G	30/05/18	10/07/2023	399.52
1067679	PORCHER2019A	03/04/19	10/07/2023	171.49
1067681	PORCHER2019B	03/04/19	10/07/2023	266.78
			Total	**3560.44**

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's MTO website to support the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Porcher Property ownership as of December 22, 2021 which are in good standing until July 7, 2023. The MTO website indicates that Oliver J. Friesen is a 33% owner and Christopher R. Paul is a 67% owner of the Porcher Property.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown land and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to access mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four is $10 per hectare, years five and six is $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The author is unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Porcher Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes four to six months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

Great Republic Mining Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Porcher Property.

4.1 A Letter agreement May 17th 2021

A Letter agreement provided to the author and dated May 17th 2021 between Oliver J. Friesen, of 14520 Mann Park Crs. White Rock BC, Christopher R. Paul of 335-1632 Dickson Ave. Kelowna BC, and Michael A. Baldy of 1851 Diamond View Drive West Kelowna, BC, (collective the Optionor) and Great Republic Mining Corp. shows the Company can acquire 100% interest in the Porcher Property subject to the 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty, by completing $1,600,000 in expenditures, issuing 2,200,000 shares, and making total cash payments of $75,000. The NSR has a buy back option of 1% for $1,000,000.

Share Issuances.

Share Issuances: Subject to receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, Great Republic Mining Corp. will issue a total of 2,200,000 common shares in the capital of Great Republic Mining Corp to the Optionor as follows:

- 300,000 shares on or before the date the Optionee becomes a listed issuer;
- 400,000 shares on or before the 12-month anniversary of listing; and
- 500,000 shares on or before the 24-month anniversary of listing,
- 750,000 shares on or before the 48-month anniversary of listing

Cash Payments.

Cash Payments: Great Republic Mining Corp. will make cash payments of $75,000 according to the following schedule:

- $6,000 within 5 days of signing this agreement;
- $24,000 on or before the date the Optionee becomes a listed issuer; and
- $45,000 on or before December 31, 2022,

Expenditures and Work Commitment

Incur a minimum in exploration expenditures on the Property of $1,600,000 as follows:

- $100,000 of Expenditures to be incurred within 12 months the company listing on a public exchange on or before December 31, 2022, whichever comes first.
- an additional $250,000 of within 24 months of listing
- an additional $500,000 of within 36 months of listing
- an additional $750,000 of within 48 months of listing

4.2 Amending agreement September 15the 2021

An amending agreement provided to the author and dated September15th 2021 between Oliver J. Friesen, Christopher R. Paul, and Michael A. Baldy (collectively the Optionors) and Great Republic Mining Corp., changes the number of shares that Company must issue to 2,250,000 under the following terms:

- 300,000 shares on or before the date the Great Republic Mining Corp becomes a listed issuer;
- 400,000 shares on or before the 12-month anniversary of listing;
- 500,000 shares on or before the 24-month anniversary of listing; and
- 1,050,000 shares on or before the 48-month anniversary of listing,

Michael A. Baldy is a Principal of Ridgeline Exploration Services. Oliver J. Friesen is the author/exploration manager of the 2019 Prospecting, Geological and Airborne Geophysical Report on the Porcher Property for Ridgeline Exploration Services.

Great Bear Rainforest Land Order

The Procher Property is entirely located in the Great Bear Rainforest Land Management area (Figure 3).

In 2016, the Great Bear Rainforest Land Use Order and the Great Bear Rainforest (Forest Management) came into place. The Act will conserve 85 % of the forest and 70% of old growth time. This will leave 15% of the area available for sustainable forestry. The initiative fulfills cultural, social, and economic objectives of First Nations and other communities to meet ecological integrity; the two concurrent goals of ecosystem-based management announced in 2006.

In addition to adopting an ecosystem-based management approach to resource management and the creation of unique new land management designations (114 conservancies and 21 biodiversity, mining and tourism areas), these processes also witnessed a fundamental change in the role of First Nations, who emerged as partners with the province following the negotiation of government-to-government agreements. A collaborative governance structure with First Nations and key stakeholders continues through implementation.

The effects of the Property being in the Great Bear Rainforest Land Use Order is unknown at this time. The Property is not in one of the following designate areas: Park or Protected, Conservancies, Biodiversity, Mining, Tourism, or Special Forest Management Areas (see Figure 3). The Company should investigate the implications of the Land Use Order when planning future exploration programs.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map

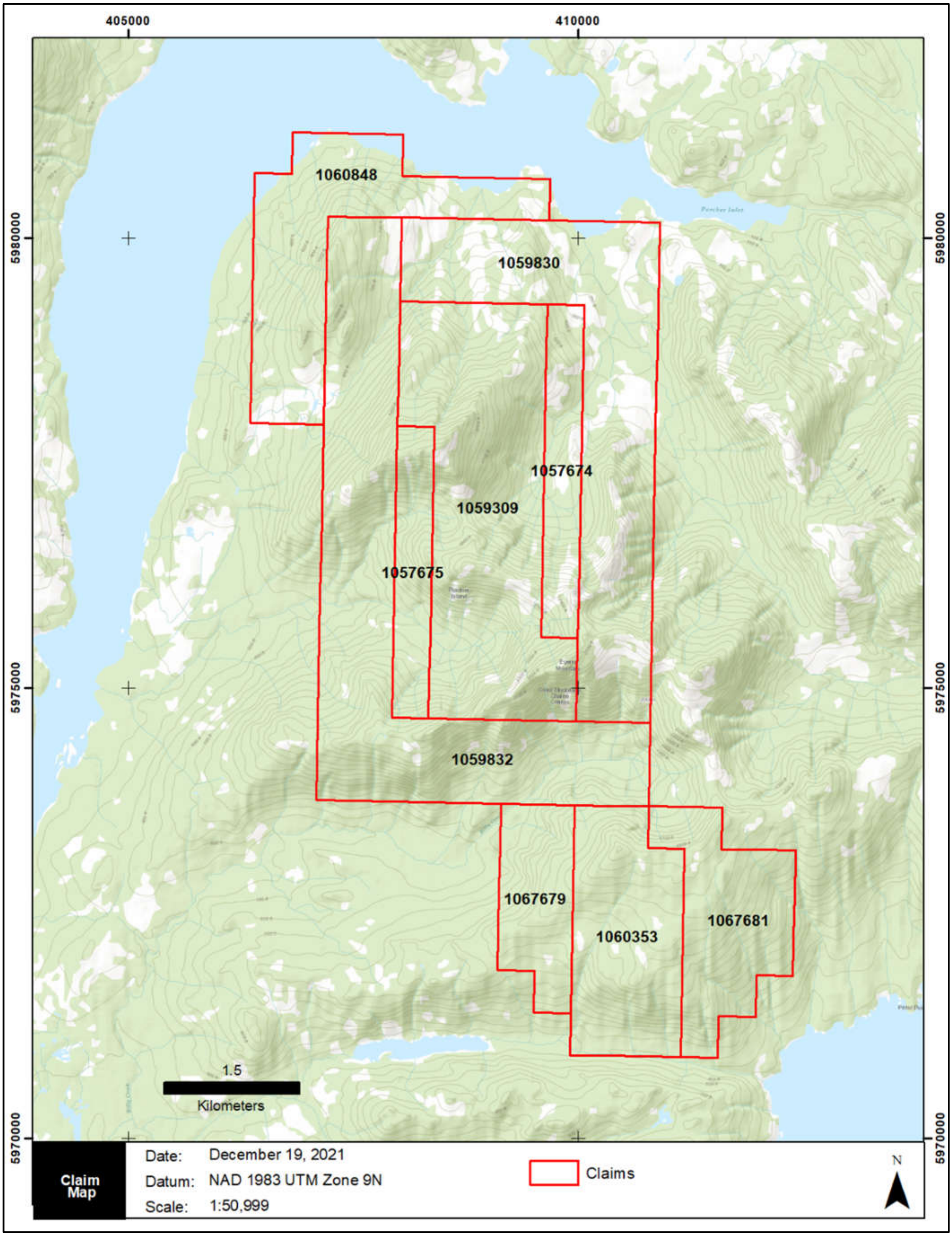
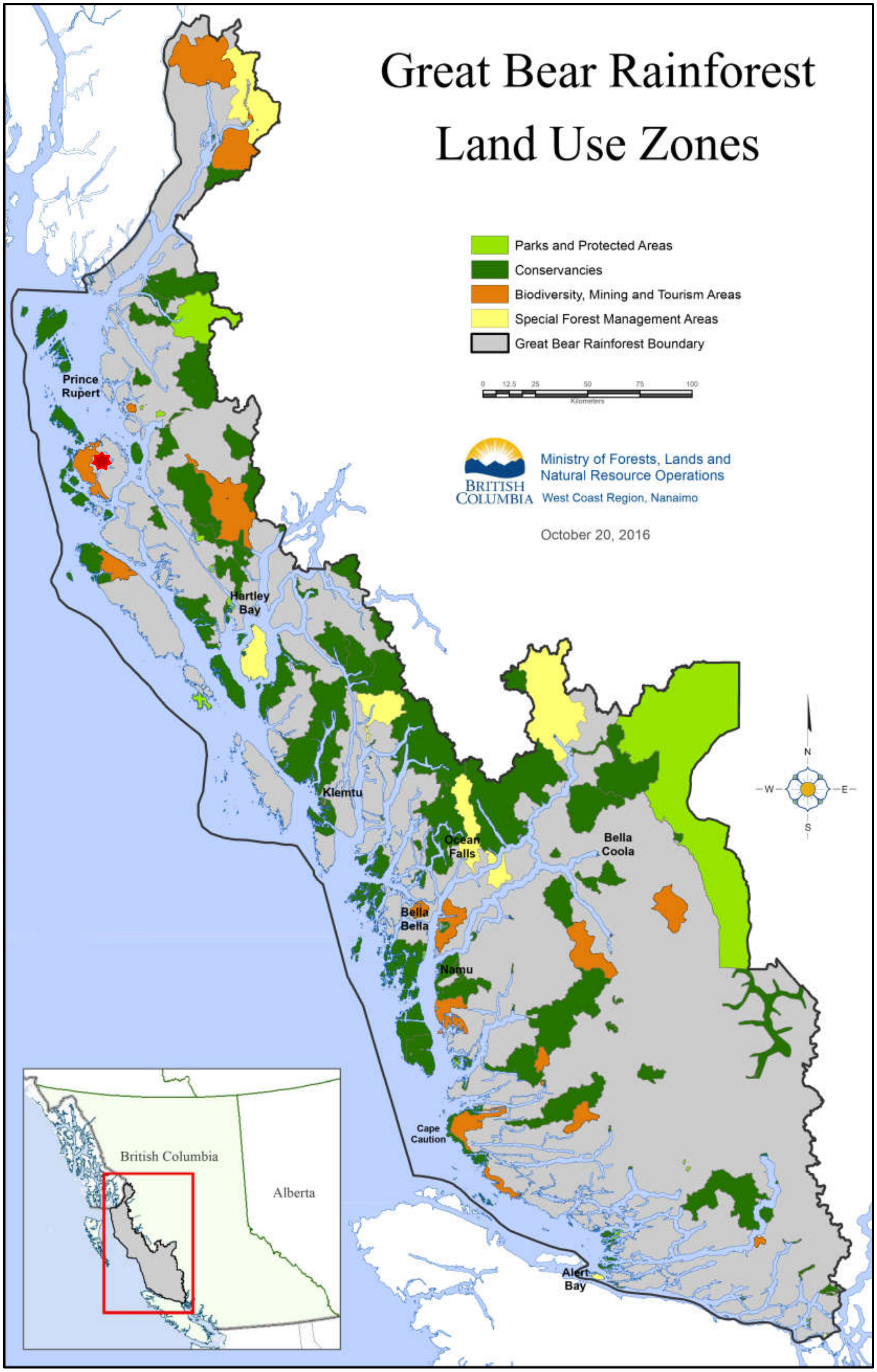


Figure 3: Great Bear Rainforest



The red star is the Property Location.

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

Porcher Island is the eighth largest coastal island in British Columbia and is located on the eastern margin of the Coastal Trough of the Western Physiographic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera (Hecate Lowland). The terrain on the island is characterized by gentle to moderate slopes, with local steep fluvial incised gullies. High year-round rainfall provides ample water supply to the various streams and creeks on the Island. Flora on the Property is sparse, with local dense stands of cedar, hemlock, and stunted lodgepole pine mixed with wetter patches of muskeg.

The Property is located near the center of Porcher Island, approximately 40 kilometres southwest of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and is only accessible by air or water. Access to the Property is via helicopter from the Prince Rupert/Seal Cove (Coast Guard) Heliport, or via hired boat charter from the Port of Prince Rupert located in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. While there are no road or trail systems on the Property, the main Property showings can be accessed by hiking from any boat accessible drop off spot along the shore.

The Property's region is within a temperate rainforest and is classified as an oceanic climate 'Cfb' using the standard Köppen–Geiger classification system. Prince Rupert is Canada's wettest city, with 2,620 millimetres of annual precipitation where 240 days per year receive at least some measurable precipitation, and only sees 1,230 hours of sunshine per year.

The sparsely-populated Porcher Island is home to three small hunting and fishing communities: Porcher Island, Hunts Inlet, and Oona River. All three communities are serviced by BC hydro. Oona River can be accessed via the public Tsimshian Storm ferry which operates on a bi-weekly schedule connecting Prince Rupert to its terminus destination of Kitkatla. Reservations must be made in advance to have the ferry stop in Oona River along its path.

Prince Rupert has support services including heavy equipment rental, lodging, as well as fuel and supplies. The Prince Rupert airport provides daily passenger and freight services through Air Canada which runs daily flights to Vancouver, British Columbia. It is also serviced by BC Ferries which operates bi-weekly ferries to Port Hardy, British Columbia, located near the northern tip of Vancouver Island. Prince Rupert is also home to the Prince Rupert Port Authority, a deep-water port facility which offers the quickest transit times to Asia of any North American port facility.

The Property is centered along Egeria Mountain, which rises to a maximum elevation of 890 metres above sea level. The Property extends for over 6 kilometre north of Egeria Mountain where it covers several kilometres of tidewater along the southern shores of Porcher Inlet

Based on available data and knowledge of the general area, a four-month operating (field) season could reasonably be expected. Year-round drilling operations may be possible.

6 HISTORY

The only known historic work program on the Property prior to 2019 is highlighted in an excerpt from a Geological Survey of Canada report on the Geology of Vanadium and Vanadiferous Occurrences of Canada published in 1973. The work included mapping, rock sampling, as well as polished thin section analysis. The operator is unknown, and no analytical certificates or reports were made available from the work program. The work is detailed below (Rose, 1973):

"*Porcher Island (8) 53°55'N, 130°24'W: On a mountain ridge in central Porcher Island a sill-like complex of interbanded, coarse- and fine-grained basic to ultrabasic, igneous rocks intrudes into fine-grained dark tuff, or slaty greenstone, and is intruded on the east by a granodiorite. The banded complex appears to be more than 100 feet thick and at least 600 feet long, possibly much more. It is composed of interbanded hornblende gabbro, anorthositic gabbro, and pyroxenite, mostly impregnated with clots and seams of titaniferous magnetite and ilmenite. The bands in the rock strike easterly and dip 45 to 60 degrees northerly but swing northwest and may reappear on the ridge to the north. Titaniferous magnetite is most abundant in two zones about 50 (15.2m) to 100 (30.5m) feet thick near the crest of the ridge, where it forms bands 4 (10.2cm) to 8 (20.3cm) inches thick carrying white plagioclase and tabular prisms of black hornblende arranged vertically and at right angles to the margins of the bands. Epidote and feldspar are common in seams both in joints parallel to the banding and in nearly vertical, north-south crosscutting joints. In polished section titanomagnetite and ilmenite form interlocking crystal mosaics that are interstitial to the silicate minerals, together with minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Samples from the host rock show > 5% Fe, 0.5 to 1.2% Ti, and 0.02 to 0.04% V. Samples from the mineralized zone showed > 5% Fe, 0.14 to 0.3% Ti, and 0.14 to 0.2% V."*

The current claim configuration was originally stated in 2018 by the current owners. Later that year all the mineral claims were transferred to BC Vanadium Corp (a private company) for a reported 5.5 million shares. Then, BC Vanadium Corp. was acquired by Delery Metals Corp. as part of a merger. On February 17, 2021 Delery Metals Corp. transferred the property back to the original claim holders for lack of payment for the 2019 work program (see below).

6.1 Delery Metals Corp 2019

In 2019, Delery Metals Corp. engaged services of Ridgeline Exploration Services Inc. to conducted an airborne magnetometer survey and two days of mapping and prospecting on the Porcher property from March 22nd to 27th and April 16th to 25th. (Friesen, 2019).

A total of 472.48 line-km was flown and 61 rock samples were taken during the 2019 field program. Rock samples were collected which represented commonly mapped rock types on the property, as well as in areas displaying strong alteration or mineralization.

Airborne Survey

Using an Astar 350 B2 helicopter operated by Silver King Helicopters Inc., the Survey consisted of approximately 472.48 line-km including 33.4 line-km of tie lines. Flight lines were flown in an east-west direction at 150m spacing. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines, with a line spacing of 1500 meters see Figure 4. (Friesen, 2019).

The helicopter survey employed the GEM Systems GSMP-35A(B) magnetometer. Ancillary equipment consisted of a high-quality potassium “Fast Reading” (20 Hz) oscillatory sensor with a magnetometer PreAmp electronics box, radar altimeters, tilt sensors, radar antennas, digital data recorder and an electronic GPS system (Friesen, 2019).

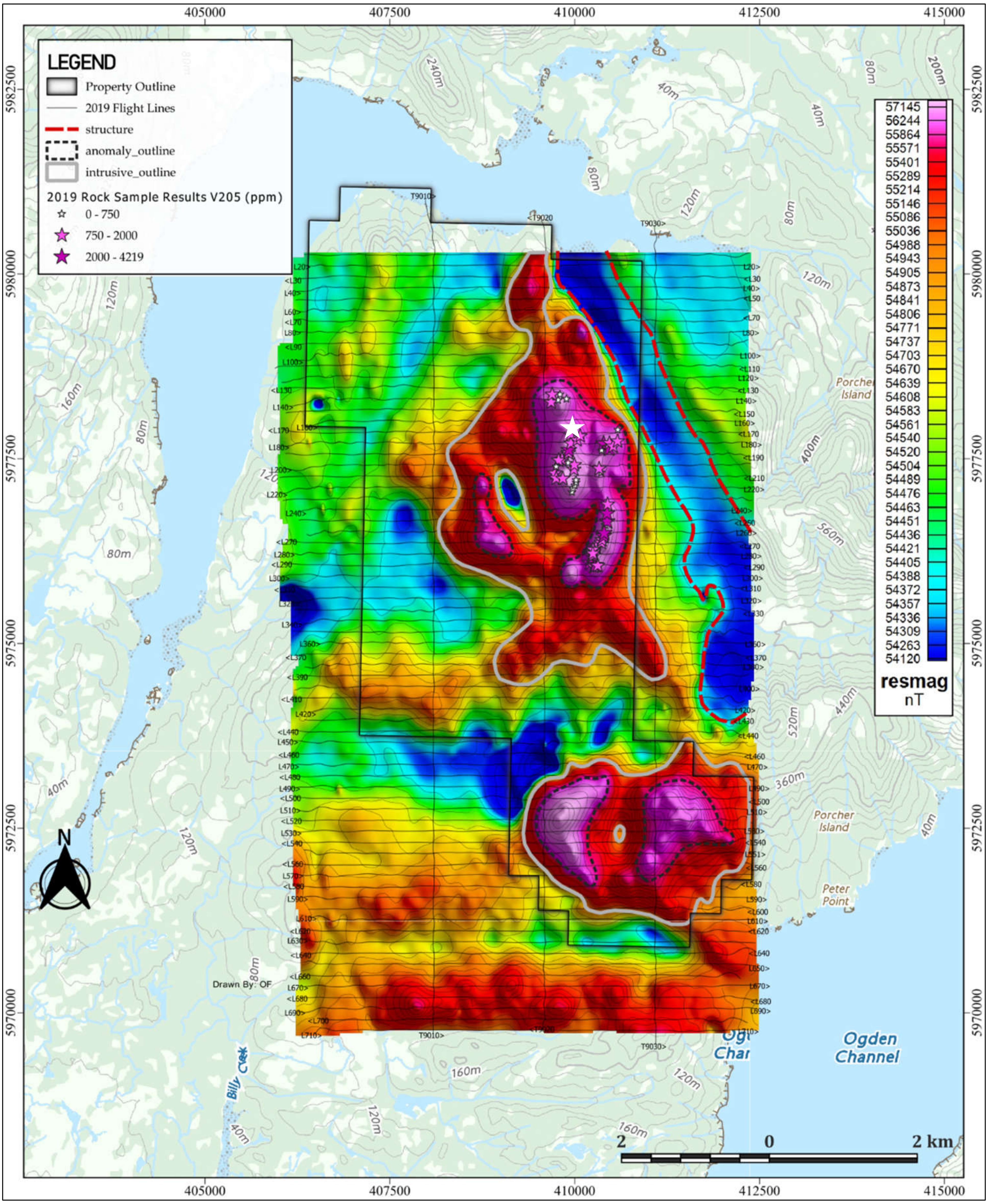
The total magnetic intensity map highlights two large roughly concentric high magnetic anomalies in the central portion of the survey area. The northern anomaly is slightly north-south elongated with 3.6km by 2.6km dimensions. The total magnetic intensities range from 57145nT at the center to ~54504nT at the outer margins. A small (200m x 200m) concentric strong magnetic low is located near the center of the large high anomaly (Figure 4.) The southern anomaly is roughly 3km x 2km and is slightly elongate in the east-west direction. A small concentric moderate magnetic low is located near the center of the broad anomaly. The total magnetic intensities range from 57145nT at the center to ~54489nT at the margins. This anomaly is in contact with a strong magnetic low immediately northwest of the anomaly. The survey also highlights a strongly pronounced northwest trending magnetic low located near the northern part of the survey area. This magnetic low is proximal to the northern magnetic high along its northeastern edge. The width of the anomaly is 500m and it can be traced for 3.2km within the survey area and remains open in both directions (towards northwest and southeast). (Friesen, 2019).

The survey results contain many structural features, some of which could be considered exploration targets. The dominant features highlighted are two roughly concentric magnetic highs located in the central part of the property proximal to a northwest-southeast trending magnetic trough possibly representing a regional suture/fault zone. These features contain two strong magnetic high cores which represent zones of vanadium rich titaniferous magnetite enrichment within gabbros. Selective rock samples from these magnetic anomalies include 0.42% V_2O_5, 2.69% Ti, and 47.8% Fe from a semi-massive magnetite in a silicified hornblende-rich diorite (Figure 4).

Rock Samples

2019 rock sampling resulted in areas of anomalous Vanadium (Figure 4), and iron and titanium (Figure 5 and Figure 6) particularly in the southern and northeastern parts of the central magnetic anomaly. Most encouraging were the Vanadium results from what appears to be a several kilometres long, roughly 400 m wide, north south trending mountain ridge with selective outcrop samples assaying up to 0.422% V_2O_5 (47.8% Fe, 2.69% Ti). 11 of the 61 selective rock samples from the property returned >0.20% V_2O_5. All rock samples are described as hornblende gabbros to diorites with variable enrichments of vanadium rich titaniferous magnetite (between ~5-95%). Iron results were variable across the magnetic anomaly with selective outcrop samples ranging from 6.26% to 47.8% iron. In general, increased iron enrichment corresponded with increase vanadium and titanium concentrations. (Friesen, 2019).

Figure 4: 2019 Summary Exploration Map Total Magnetic Intensity



Modified after Oliver J. Friesen of Ridgeline Exploration Services 2019
The white star is the author repeat sample (EG21-04) of the 2019 sample A0195522

Figure 5: 2019 Iron in Rocks

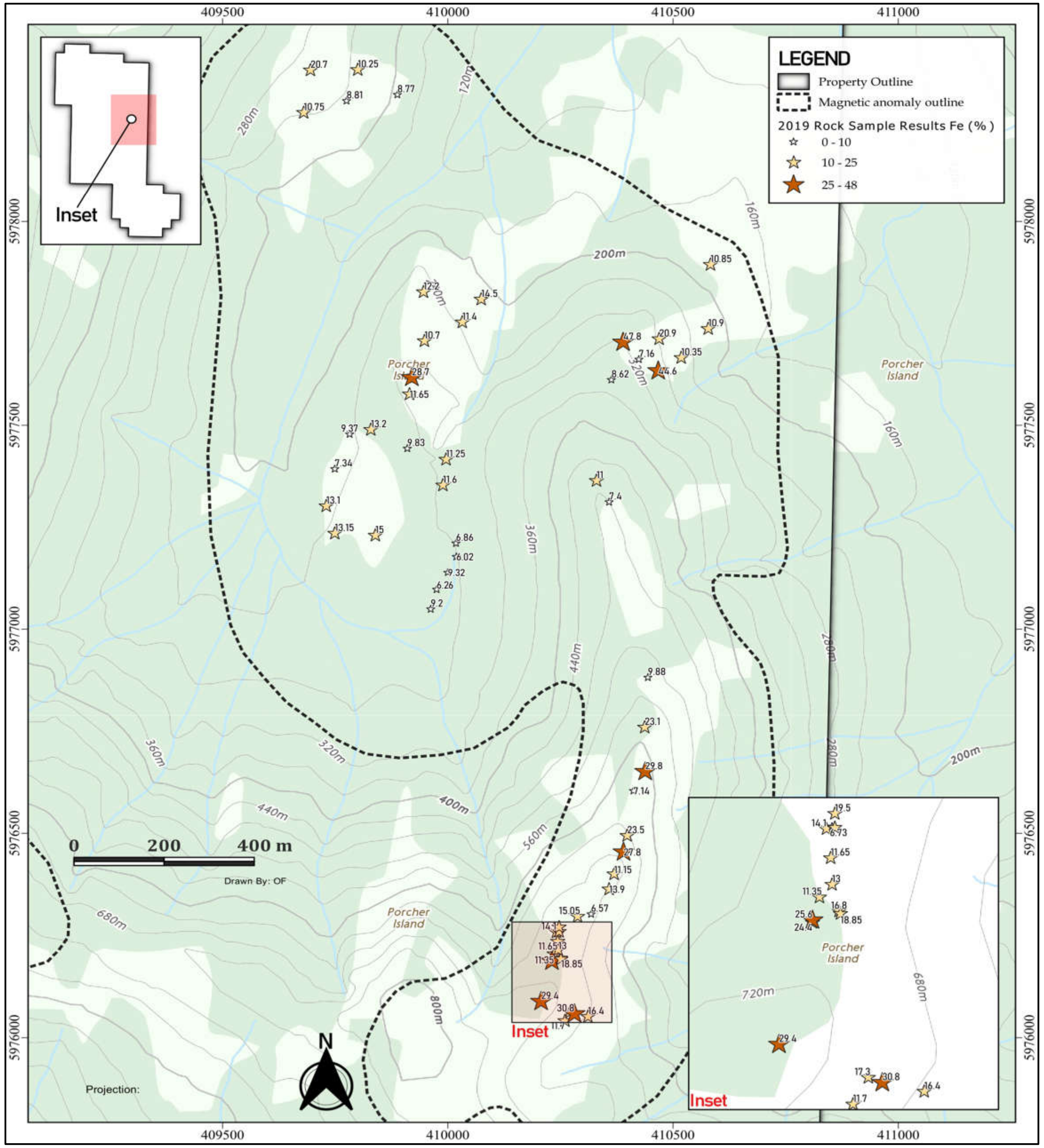
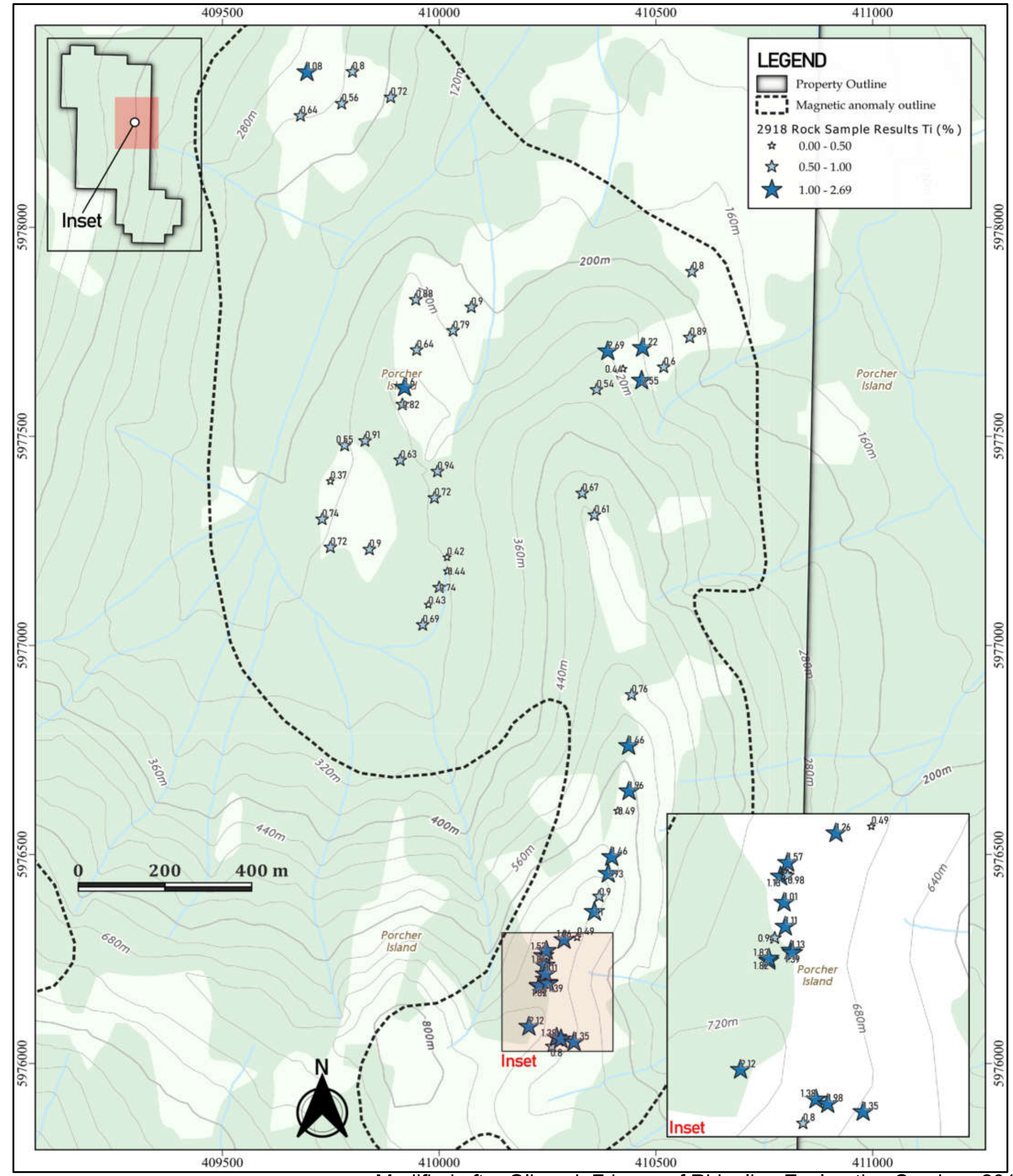


Figure 6: 2019 Titanium in Rocks



Modified after Oliver J. Friesen of Ridgeline Exploration Services 2019

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Mapping compilations of the region are provided by the British Columbia Geological Survey (Nelson, et al., 2014). Nelson et al. (2009) indicated that northern coastal BC is underlain by a series of roughly north-south trending tectonostratigraphic assemblages. From west to east, these include the Banks Island assemblage, the Alexander terrane, the Gravina belt, and the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The Property is located within the Alexander terrane.

The Alexander Terrane is comprised of a broad range of sedimentary, volcanic, and plutonic rocks, including their metamorphic equivalents primarily of Paleozoic age. These rocks underlie most of southern Alaska, where they have been subject to only minor metamorphism, deformation and plutonism. To the southeast, Cretaceous-aged plutons become more widespread, and the degree of younger deformation and metamorphism increases (Nelson et al., 2009). The government-mapped, sinistral-striking 'Useless Fault' cuts through the northeastern section of the Property. It is part of a larger, sinistral-striking fault system which includes the Lamppost and Grenville Channel Faults

Northern coastal BC is underlain by a wide variety of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that have been assigned to several tectonic assemblages. From west to east, these include the Banks Island assemblage, the Alexander terrane, the Gravina belt and the Yukon-Tanana terrane. With the exception of the Banks Island assemblage, which has only been recognized along the outer coast of northern BC, most of these units can be traced northward into adjacent portions of southeastern Alaska, where their lithic components, structural and metamorphic characteristics, and ages have been described in detail historically.

Rocks of the Wales Group in southeastern Alaska are overlain by a younger suite of lower grade and less deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks referred to as the Descon Formation. Protoliths of these rocks are very similar to those in the Wales Group, with the only significant difference being a scarcity of marble in the Descon Formation. Rocks of the Descon Formation generally lack a metamorphic foliation and lineation and are greenschist or lower in metamorphic grade. The age of these strata is constrained by fossils and U-Pb geochronology as Early Ordovician–Late Silurian. Plutons that are coeval (and probably cogenetic) with volcanic rocks of the Descon Formation are widespread and range from diorite to granite in composition.

These early Paleozoic assemblages are overlain unconformably by a variety of Devonian strata that commonly include a basal clastic sequence (conglomerate and sandstone) of the Karheen Formation; mafic volcanic rocks of the Coronados, St Joseph Islands, and Port Refugio formations; and limestone of the Wadlegh Formation. The basal conglomerate is interpreted to represent a major phase of uplift and erosion, the Klakas orogeny, as it overlies and contains clasts of a wide variety of older rocks (Gehrels and Saleeby, 1987).

The Ogden Channel Complex (Figure 7) comprises both orthogneiss and the older metasedimentary septa that it intrudes. It outcrops in two adjacent, northwest-striking belts that span both sides of Ogden Channel on Pitt and Porcher islands, separated from each other by the Useless fault and the Swede Point pluton. The orthogneiss consists of many small bodies with intricate crosscutting original relationships. It is dominantly mafic, consisting of variable-textured metadiorite and gabbro with subordinate smaller bodies of quartz diorite and tonalite. It is locally and region- ally heterogeneous, both in composition and texture. Compositional bands occur typically on 1–10 m scales; textures vary from coarse to fine grained. The orthogneiss is an intrusive complex, strongly deformed throughout and metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

The Porcher Island– Grenville Channel area, (Figure 7) is dominated by a set of regional, north- to northwest striking, mainly sinistral transcurrent faults. They form part of a zone of sinistral shearing that affected the entire northwestern Coast Mountains in Cretaceous time (Chardon et al., 1999). Locally, these faults offset and create local zones of tectonite in otherwise undeformed plutons, which are assumed to be of late Early Cretaceous age, based on similarities with nearby dated bodies (ca. 114–107 Ma; Butler et al., 2006). Thus, at least the later stages of motion on the faults took place during the late Early Cretaceous. Their earlier history is unconstrained at present, due to lack of age control on older rock units.

The major mapped transcurrent faults include, from northeast to southwest, the Grenville Channel and the Lamppost, Salt Lagoon, and Useless faults (Figure 7). All correspond to strong topographic lineaments, and one is a shipping channel. Except for the Grenville Channel fault, they are defined by outcropping tectonite zones characterized by well-developed L-S fabrics, which commonly culminate in the development of banded mylonite. On approaching the west-northwest-trending shear zones, the regional foliations progressively become more intense and deflect into parallelism; the sense of deflection suggests sinistral shear. The lineations in the tectonite commonly plunge shallowly to moderately, which, combined with ample mesoscale shear-sense indicators such as C-S structures, shear bands, intrafolial drag folds with curviplanar axial surfaces, asymmetric fragments, boudins and tails around porphyroclasts, consistently indicate sinistral transcurrent shear, commonly with an oblique, normal component.

The Property is centered around mapped interbedded metadiorites and metagabbros which are impregnated with clots and thin layers of titaniferous magnetite. These units are a part of the Neoproterozic Ogden Channel orthogneiss complex which intrude into various Wales Group metasedimentary units (pelites, calc-schist, marble, quartzite). The morphology of the Ogden Channel mafic intrusive units is unknown, however historically they were described as north-south oriented stacked sill-like complexes. The northeastern part of the Property is intruded by Devonian-aged Swede Point plutons composed of granodiorites and diorites (Nelson et al., 2009) (Figure 7)

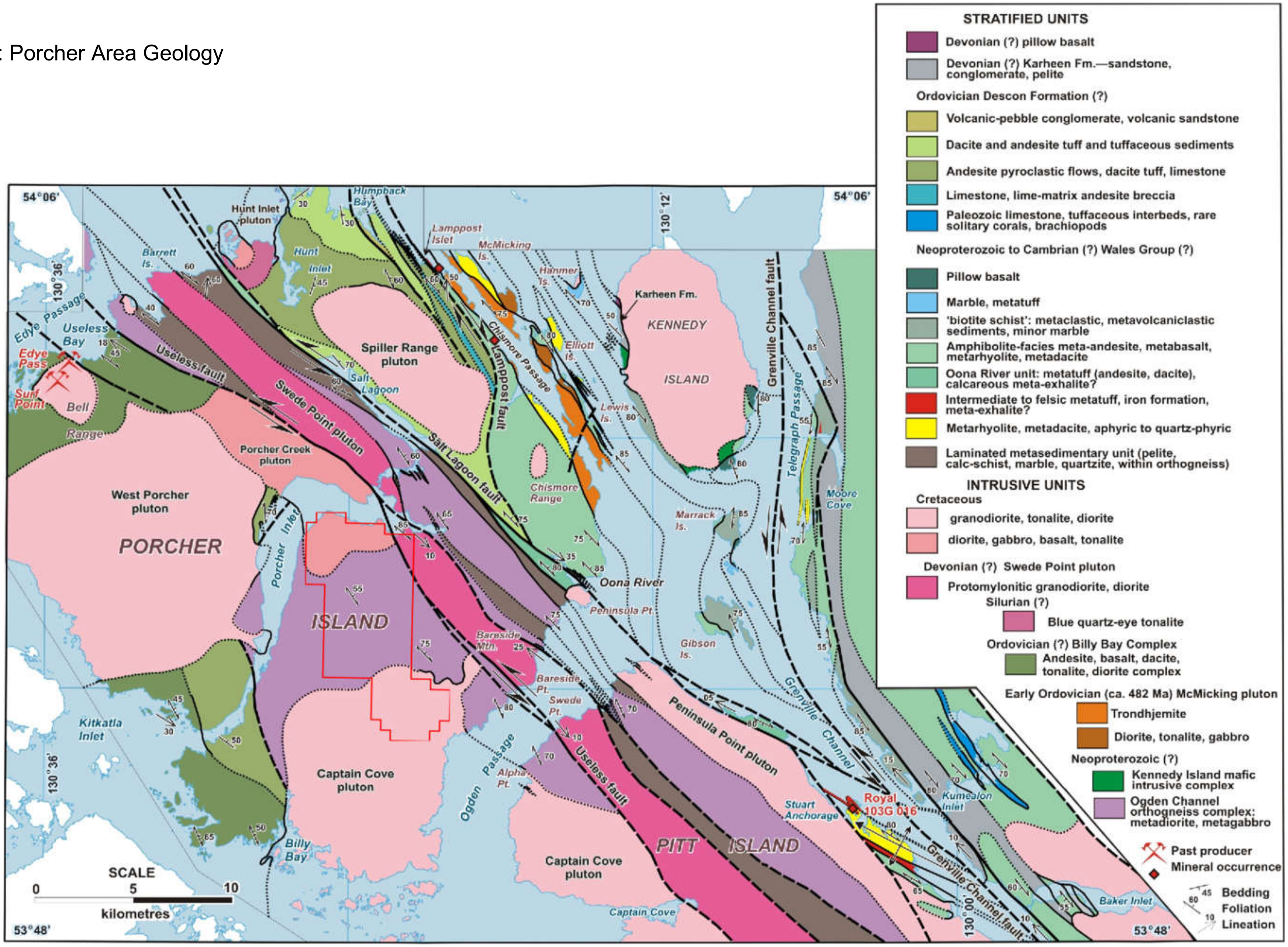
The available geology on the property includes two unnamed gabbroic to dioritic intrusions (OTrgb) which are intruding an unnamed volcaniclastics (OTrvc). The northeastern part of the Delta River/Swede Point Plutonic Suite granodioritic intrusive rocks (PzDSgd) See Figure 8.

The Porcher Vanadium Showing

The Porcher Vanadium Showing has been identified as a sill like complex of interbedded, coarse and fine grained, basic to ultrabasic, igneous rocks that intrude into fine grained dark tuff, or slaty greenstone, and is intruded on the east by granodiorite. The banded complex appears to be 30m by 200m in size. It is composed of interbanded hornblende gabbro, anorthositic gabbro, and pyroxenite, all impregnated with clots/seams of 16 titaniferous magnetite and ilmenite. The bands in the rock strike easterly and dip 45º to 60º northerly but swing. Titaniferous magnetite is abundant in two zones about 15 to 30 m thick near the crest of the ridge. In polished section, titanomagnetite and ilmenite form interlocking crystal mosaics that are interstitial to the silicate minerals, together with minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite (Nelson et al, 2009).

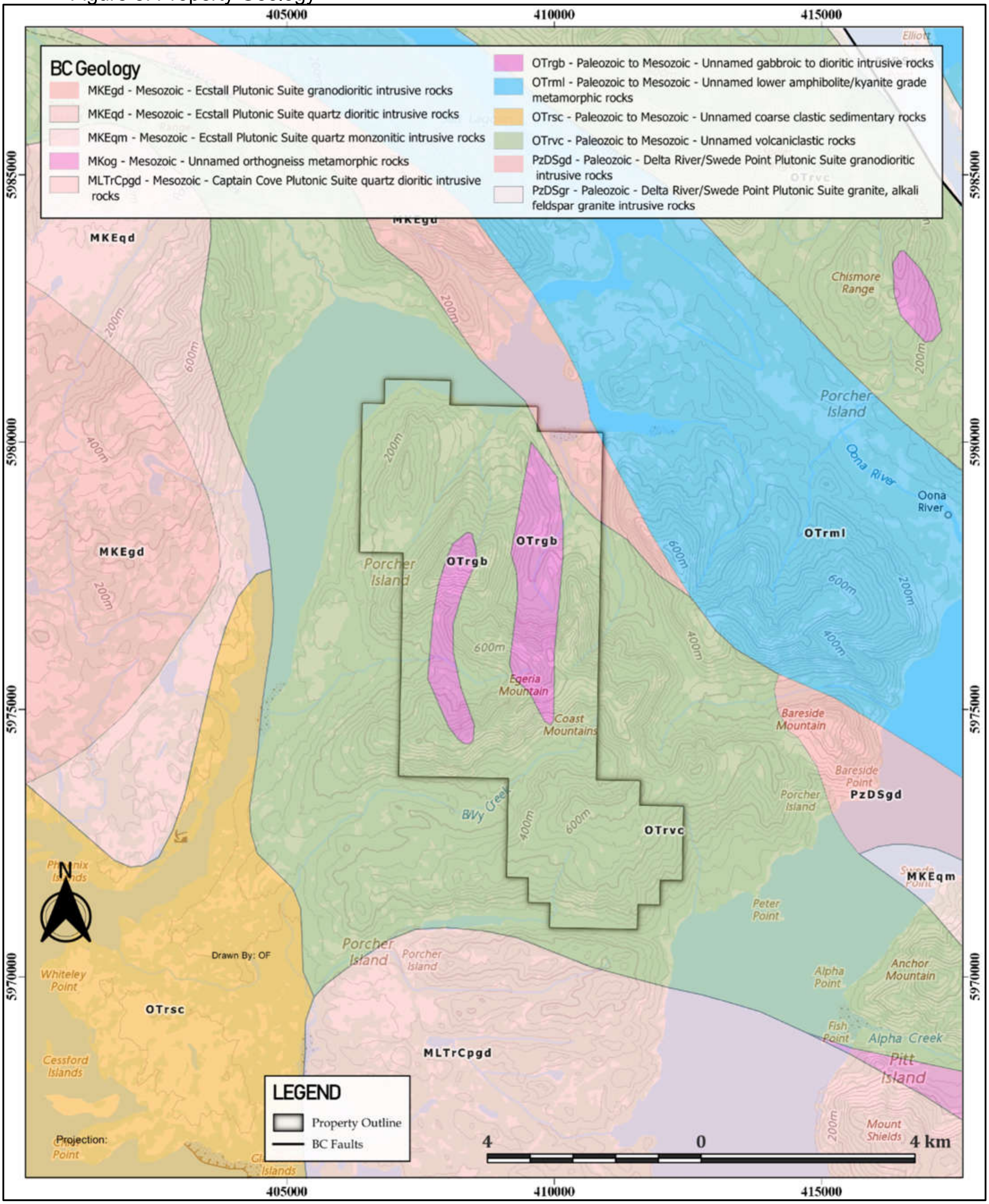
Friesen (2019), increased the number of vanadiferous magnetite-rich showings hosted in gabbroic in dioritic rocks. These occurrences are readily visible, as these areas produce substantial kill zones leaving the black outcrops generally barren. Mineralization found on the Property is generally ubiquitous across the large kilometre-scale gabbroic intrusives mapped, with only the percentage of blueish-coloured vanadiferous magnetite changing from roughly 5% of the total rock, to up to 30%. The magnetite is generally manifested as disseminations and clots, with the more magnetite rich rocks being dominated by larger grain sizes including clots up to 10cm in diameter locally (more commonly 1-2cm in diameter). Rarely, the rocks are crosscut by sulphide veinlets including pyrite and chalcopyrite. The clots and disseminations of magnetite are more resistive than the host mafic gabbroic and diorite rocks. As a result, weathering of the mineralized zones creates a very rough exterior face dominated by clots and disseminations of magnetite as more resistive mafic minerals preferentially weather away (Friesen, 2019).

Figure 7: Porcher Area Geology



Geology of Porcher Island and Grenville Channel area, northwestern British Columbia. Geological mapping done in 2009 by J. Nelson, et al and C. van Staal; with added information from Roddick (1970), Hutchison (1982) and G. Gehrels, 2009. Modified after Nelson et al 2010. The red line is the approx. location of the Property

Figure 8: Property Geology



Modified after Oliver J. Friesen of Ridgeline Exploration Services 2019

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary target on the Property is vanadiferous titano-magnetite deposits which are typically hosted within oxide-rich horizons found near the upper parts of large layered mafic complexes such as the Bushveld Complex in South Africa (Kelley et al., 2017).

The genesis of these magmatic ore deposits is highly affected by the chemical processes that were operating during the later stages of fractional crystallization within mafic intrusions. Specifically, during the later stages of cooling and fractional crystallization the formation and accumulation of Fe-Ti-V oxide minerals (e.g., magnetite, ilmenite, rutile) commences. These deposits are known to have two main subdivisions which are: ilmenite-dominated deposits (typically found within anorthosite host rocks) and magnetite-dominant deposits, typically found within layered intrusions within gabbroic host rocks (Gross, 1996).

The vanadiferous titano-magnetite deposits consist of magmatic accumulations of magnetite and ilmenite, defined arbitrarily as having grades of more than about 1 % rutile (Fischer, 1975). They commonly contain 0.2 to 1% V_2O_5V but some zones (for example, the Bushveld Complex) contain greater than 1.5% V_2O_5 (Reynolds, 1985).

Vanadiferous titano-magnetite deposits are hosed mainly within mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks, most commonly anorthosite and gabbro. Lithologies within the igneous complexes that contain the vanadium-rich ores vary considerably. In the Bushveld Complex, lithologies range from dunite and pyroxenite to anorthosite and pure oxide layers (Eales and Cawthorn, 1996). Some vanadiferous deposits are hosted in zoned mafic to ultramafic complexes with high levels of chromium and platinum-group elements (PGEs); these complexes are sometimes referred to as Alaska-type PGE deposits; and examples include the Union Bay deposit in Alaska (United States)., A few deposits are associated with alkalic igneous rocks, for example, syenodiorite is genetically related to layered gabbro [Shellnut and Jahn, 2010].

In contrast to laterally extensive and thick tabular bodies, some titaniferous magnetite deposits are hosted in relatively complex intrusive or lens-shaped bodies (Fischer, 1975).

Ores may be either massive or disseminated. Massive ores typically consist of closely packed, nearly equant grains of more than 80% titanomagnetite and contain variable amounts of clinopyroxene, olivine, and plagioclase. If silicate minerals are present, they are completely surrounded by oxides (Zhou and others, 2005). Disseminated ores are generally coarse grained and are composed of about 50% titanomagnetite, about 20% clinopyroxene, about 20% plagioclase, about 10 % ilmenite, and small amounts of olivine (Rohrmann, 1985; Eales and Cawthorn, 1996).

9 EXPLORATION

Great Republic Mining Corp. has not undertaken an exploration program on the Porcher Property.

10 DRILLING

Great Republic Mining Corp. has not performed drilling on the Porcher Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The author is unable to comment on the sampling preparation, analysis and security procedures of Great Republic Mining Corp since it has not undertaken an exploration program on the Porcher Property.

2019 Field Programme Procedures

Friesen's 2019 assessment report reported rock samples were placed in poly-bags with the locations marked in the field with labelled pink flagging tape. Sample notes for each sample and mapping stations were recorded using field-ready smartphones as well as write-in-the-rain notebooks. GPS locations were recorded using handheld Garmin devices and were downloaded and backed up.

Rock samples were transported to ALS Canada Ltd.'s Kamloops, BC, laboratory analysis. The rocks underwent ME-ICP61 which is ICP-AES 33 element four acid, ME-ICP41 for 35 Element Aqua Regia, ME-MS85 and Lithium Borate Fusion Select Elements and ME-ICP81 ICP Fusion.

Vanadium was analyzed using a lithium borate fusion. Upon completion of the digestion, the resulting solution was made up to volume with deionized water and analyzed by ICP-MS for ultrarace levels (Friesen 2019).

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken. ALS Global employs standard QA and QC protocols on all sample analyses including inserting one blank, reference standard and duplicate analysis in every twenty samples analyzed. No additional QA and QC procedures were reported or implemented as part of the program.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author examined the Property on January 27, 2022, during which time he examined several locations and collected one sample from the subject Property. During the site visit the author also observed the overall geological setting and conditions of the current project area. The authors current personal inspection was completed for the NI 43-101 technical report to support the initial public offering of the Company.

The author reviewed the data provide by Ridgeline Exploration Services 2019 exploration program. This included the rock sample notes, assay sheets, GIS files, and the processed geophysical files from 2019 survey. The data provided appears of good quality and is acceptable for purposes of this report. The author randomly reviewed and compared 20 assay results from the 2019 electronic data against the assay certificates provided. The author did not detect any discrepancies when comparing the assay results

The author collected a sample (EG21-04) which is a repeat sample from the 2019 program (A019552). Figure 4 has the location of the author collected sample. The sample was delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia, Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. The sample underwent assay package ICP-OES 4-Acid "Near Total Digestion 1 which includes a 35 element ICP analysis, Activation Laboratories Ltd. is independent of Great Republic Mining Corp, Oliver J. Friesen, Christopher R. Paul, Michael A. Baldy and the author.

Using Google Earth Pro, the author uploaded the current claim configuration into the program to verify the access and local infrastructure in the area. Google Earth is a useful tool to exam the area and terrain and to identify regional structures. The author has used it numerous times to plan and execute exploration programs.

The author is of the opinion that the historical data descriptions of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current early stage of exploration for the Property.

Since Great Republic Mining Corp. has not undertaken an exploration program on property 0he author is unable to verify the information generated by the company.

Orgnial Sample ID	Author Sample	ELEV M	NAD83N	NAD83N	DESCRIPTION	V ppm	V ppm
A0195522	EG21-004	330	5977704	410389	Semi-massive magnetite in silicified hbl diorite. >50% magntite.	2370	447
						Orgnial	Author

The author collected sample is from the same location of the 2019 sample. Sample A0195522 yielded the highest V results from the 2019 exploration program. The author collected sample clearly yielded elevated V values also.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early-stage exploration project and no mineral resource estimates have been prepared.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

On December 22, 2021, a review of the Mineral Titles Online website indicates that the Property has no direct adjacent mineral claims, except a one cell claim that touches the Property with a registered owner of BC Vanadium Corp.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other historical production or similar activities on the Porcher Property. Great Republic Mining Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of British Columbia concerning environmental compliance.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The results from the 2019 exploration program are encouraging. The magnetic highs identified by the airborne geophysical survey preliminarily appear to be caused by variably mineralized vanadium rich titaniferous magnetite.

The 2019 exploration results identified structural features, some of which may be considered exploration targets. The dominant features highlighted are two roughly concentric magnetic highs located in the south and central part of the survey area. The northern feature is proximal to a northwest-southeast trending magnetic trough possibly representing a regional suture/fault zone. These features contain two strong magnetic high cores which represent zones of vanadium rich titaniferous magnetite enrichment within gabbros. Selective rock samples from these magnetic anomalies include 0.42% V_2O_5, 2.69% Ti, and 47.8% Fe from a semi-massive magnetite in a silicified hornblende-rich diorite.

High-resolution (25m line spacing) drone magnetic data is required over the mineralized target zones. This data will outline zones of increased magnetite quantities within the gabbros as well as highlight any possible structural zones related to cumulate horizon emplacement.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Porcher Property warrants the following work programme: Low level Drone magnetic geophysics over areas of interest followed up by a property-wide programme of geological mapping and hand trenching in the areas of anomalous vanadium values.

Table 3: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Geological Mapping Geologist	days	$ 1,000	20	$ 20,000
Field crew of 3	days	$ 1,500	20	$ 30,000
Assays	sample	$ 40	400	$ 16,000
Truck Rental	days	$ 150	20	$ 3,000
Helicopter	Hours	$ 2,200	28	$ 61,600
Accommodations	days	$ 175	80	$ 14,000
Drone Geophysics	Lump Sum			$ 25,000
Supplies	Lump Sum			$ 1,500
Reports	Lump Sum			$ 8,500
		Subtotal		$179,600
Contingency 10%				$ 17,960
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)		**Subtotal**		$197,560

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Porcher Property British Columbia NTS Map 103G16, 53.93˚ Latitude -130.38˚ Longitude “with an effective and signature date day of February 17, 2022

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, permit to practice number 1000315, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration during which time I have used applied geophysics/ geochemistry/geology across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, Southeast Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, Pakistan, and Romania.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I have visited the Porcher Property on January 27 2022.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Porcher Property British Columbia NTS Map 103G16 53.93˚ Latitude -130.38 ˚Longitude” with an effective and signature date day of February 17, 2022

I am independent of Great Republic Mining Corp. and the Vendors in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Porcher Property nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Porcher Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Porcher Property

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Porcher Property British Columbia NTS Map 103G16, 53.93˚ Latitude -130.38 ˚Longitude” with an effective and signature date day of February 17, 2022 is signed:

“Original Signed and Sealed”

On this day February 17, 2022
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.