TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

Rupert Property

northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada

NTS 1:50,000 Map Sheet: 092L 11

BC TRIM 1:20,000 Map Sheets 092L 053, 092L 054, 092L 063

Centred near:
Latitude 50° 35' 8" North and Longitude 127° 22’ '8" West

Report Prepared for:

Buscando Resources Corp.

890-1140 West Pender St.
Vancouver BC
V6E 4G1

Buscando Resources

Report by:

Sean Butler P.Geo.

3252 Ganymede Dr.
Burnaby, BC, Canada
V3K1A4

Effective date: **February 15, 2022**

Certificate of Author - Sean Butler

I Sean Butler, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently working as an Independent Geological Consultant with a residence at 3252 Ganymede Dr, Burnaby, BC, Canada, V3J 1A4;
2. I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Science, in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1982;
3. My professional affiliation is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Member # 19,233, Professional Geoscientist and operating under Permit to Practice number 1001597;
4. I visited the Rupert Property on August 21, 2018 and June 22, 2021 with no other historical involvement in the Rupert property;
5. I am not involved in this project. I have no controlling or monetary interest involving Buscando Resources Corp., the Rupert Property or the property vendors;
6. I have been professionally active in the mining industry for approximately 35 years since graduation from university. I have worked extensively exploring for both base and precious metals from early-stage programs up to advanced underground exploration and mining;
7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Nl 43-101;
8. I am responsible for all sections in the report titled “Technical Report on the Rupert Property” with effective date of February 15, 2022 (the "Technical Report");
9. That as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;
10. I am independent of Buscando Resources Corp. and the property vendor applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form NI 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;
12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 15th day of February, 2022.

“Signed and Sealed”

Signature of Qualified Person
Sean Butler, P.Geo.

Executive Summary

A Technical Report on the Rupert Property (the "**Property**") was commissioned by Buscando Resources Corp. ("**Buscando**", or the "**Company**"). The purpose of the report is to allow for a prospectus to be prepared for listing the Company on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

On June 22, 2021 the Author, Sean Butler, visited the Rupert property. This was a follow up to a visit on August 21, 2018.

The Rupert Claim Block is on northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada as seen in Figure 4-2. The project is about 17 kilometres south-east of Port Hardy BC. It is centred near UTM 5,605,100N and 615300E in the NAD83 UTM Zone 9N datum and is covered by the 1:50,000 NTS map sheet 092L/11.

The area of the Rupert Property is about 2,500 hectares (Figure 4-1). A small corner of the very northwest area of the RUPERT Claim is located over one of the Mining Leases of the former Island Copper site that is therefore not included in the Rupert Property.

Table 0-1 Claims as noted on BC MTOnline on January 12, 2022

Claim Name	Record Number	Area (hectares)	Record Date	Expiry Date		Registered Owner
RUPERT	1061980	2,031	2018-27-07	2023-27-07		**Howson Ventures Inc.**
RUPERT SOUTH	1061981	472	2018-27-07	2023-27-07		
Total Area		**2,503**				

On December 11, 2020, Howson Ventures Inc. sold the Rupert property that it had acquired on September 11, 2018, to Buscando Resources Corp. ("**Buscando**"). Under this subsequent agreement, Buscando shall acquire the 100% interest in the Rupert property subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty being granted in favour of Howson. This royalty is in addition to the underlying 2% net smelter return royalty ("**NSR**") already in place owing to Cronin Capital Corp. and Longford Capital Corp. The total NSR is 4%. Buscando. may purchase one half of this back for C$1,500,000. In consideration for the Rupert property. Buscando shall also:

- pay an aggregate of C$150,000 in cash in instalments to Howson as follows:
  - C$25,000 to be paid on the closing date;
  - C$50,000 to be paid by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
  - C$75,000 to be paid by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando;
- issue 3,750,000 Class A common shares in itself to Howson as follows:
  - 1,000,000 shares on the closing date;
  - 1,250,000 shares by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
  - 1,500,000 shares by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
- Buscando must also incur exploration expenditure in connection with the Rupert property to the value of C$200,000 as follows:
  - C$100,000 to be paid by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
  - C$75,000 to be paid by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando

Howson is due to receive the following equity positions at certain dates in the future due to the option agreement:

- 2,750,000 common equity units of Buscando Resources Corp.

Howson is due to receive the following cash positions upon certain dates in the future due to purchase agreements

- C$150,000 from Buscando Resources Corp.

The Rupert project is located east of Rupert Inlet in the Nanaimo Mining Division, approximately 17 kilometres south-east of Port Hardy, BC. The claims are accessible from the nearby towns of Port Hardy or Port McNeil by following the paved Island Highway (Highway #19), which connects to the rest of Vancouver Island through Campbell River, to the Rupert Mainline gravel logging road. Alternative access is also available from the paved Port Alice Highway (Highway #30) or by the paved Coal Harbour Road to the M&B mainline that leads to the end of Rupert Inlet on the western end of the claims. The entire Rupert Property is easily accessible via an extensive network of rough gravel topped logging roads.

The history of work in the area is an aeromagnetic survey in 1962 leading to exploration work culminating in the discovery of the Island Copper open pit mine in 1976 and start of production in 1971. Production extending until 1995. The Rupert property was under the control of several companies in the early 1970s with BHP Utah (Island Copper) gaining control of the claims in the mid 1970s. Multiple other methods including Induced Polarization, magnetics, trenching and soil geochemistry have been completed on various parts of the property.

BHP and Lumina Resources have completed 52 drill holes at the Rupert property. In 2018 Longford Exploration did a limited scope Mobile Metal Ion analysis ("**MMI**") study that returned anomalous copper values on the edges of grid set lines. Further MMI sampling was completed in Fall 2021.

The property geology as seen in Figure 7-2 is underlain by a generally southward-younging sequence of Upper Triassic and Jurassic rocks belonging to the Vancouver and Bonanza Groups. The major units underlying the Rupert Property include on the north side of the property the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nahwitti River siltstone-greywacke of the Bonanza Group. In the middle is, undifferentiated due to limited outcrop, the Lower to Middle Jurassic Holberg volcanic unit, a part of the Bonanza Group of rocks and roughly coeval with the Mid Jurassic Island Intrusions. The Island Intrusions in this area are mapped as a large dyke like intrusion of QFP within the Bonanza Group. South of the roughly east-west striking regional Holberg Fault is the Upper Triassic Hyaloclastite Member of the Middle Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. As noted above the copper porphyry mineralization in this area is related to the Island Intrusions as seen in the QFP dyke unit with the Rupert stock in the west side of the Rupert Property.

The lack of outcrop has limited the opportunity to see much mineralization on the Rupert Property. Some localized mineralization has been encountered in the drill holes near the centre and pits in the north-west corner. These have been generally narrow zones of copper in the range 0.1 to 0.2% range and molybdenum of 0.05 to 0.1%. The shortage of outcrop has limited the definition of any zones of significance to date on the Rupert Property.

The target deposit type on the Rupert Property is a volcanic type calc-alkaline porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The results of geological mapping and airborne geophysics to date indicate the potential for mineralization in the area of the quartz-feldspar porphyry all within the surrounding andesites.

Buscando Resources Corp has completed exploration work at the Rupert property in the Fall of 2021. The work consisted of soil geochemistry and prospecting. Results of the MMI soil geochemistry for copper is summarized in Figure 9-1 for the 2018 and 2021 programs. The report for the 2021 program is not available yet.

The property to the immediate west of the Rupert Property is the former Island Copper mine-site. This former mine-site is now reclaimed and under care and maintenance. Island Copper was an open pit copper porphyry mine.

Based on the reports reviewed, data compiled and the visits to the property by the Author, it is recommended a two-Phase program of follow up exploration be completed. The second phase of possibly trenching and diamond drilling is contingent on positive results in Phase One.

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2 Introduction

The chapter numbers in this report are designated after the major headings of the NI 43-101-F1 report format. The Section headings (15 to 22) for advanced programs have been omitted.

2.1 Terms of Reference

A Technical Report on the Rupert Property ("**the Property**" or "**Rupert**") was commissioned by Buscando Resources Corp. ("**Buscando**", or "**the Company**"). This report is formatted to meet the NI 43-101 requirements and uses as stated in the certificate. The purpose of the report is to allow for a Prospectus to be prepared for listing the Company on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

The Company was incorporated on June 9, 2017 pursuant to the BCBCA under the name "Accelerate Capital Corp." On July 7, 2020, the Company changed its name to "Buscando Resources Corp." The Company's head office and registered office are located at Suite 520, 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2W2. The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Canada and currently has a portfolio of one property, the Property. Its current focus is to conduct the proposed exploration program on the Property as more particularly set out in this Technical Report, along with continuing to identify and potentially acquire additional property interests, assess their potential and engage in exploration activities

The Author is independent of Buscando Resources Corp., the Rupert Property and the property vendors.

2.2 Sources of Information

The major sources of information accessed in preparation of this report are listed in the References section of this report. Most of the reports accessed are BC Government Assessment Reports that were prepared by industry professionals to the standards of the mining industry at the time of their preparation. The Author has sourced these reports from SEDAR, Geoscience BC, government and university internet sources.

2.3 QP Personal Inspection of the Property

On August 21, 2018 the Author of this report first visited the Rupert project. The Author was accompanied on his first site visit by Trent Potts, Matt Krukowski, Sarah Ryan and Paul Leach of Longford Exploration while they actively undertook exploration of the Rupert property. Three sites were visited on this trip, with only one outcrop found.

On June 22, 2021 the Author visited the property again. This visit is the most recent QP Personal Inspection. The Author was alone on this trip and returned to the Quartz Feldspar Porphyry ("**QFP**") quarry site which is part of the Rupert Pluton. This was a site looked at during the first visit with the Longford crew. The Author also drove the roads with short foot traverses off the roads and tried to find other field locations noted on

the 1970s Assessment Report maps for rock outcrops or new outcrops uncovered recently by logging road construction. The Author was unable to confirm these formerly noted outcrop locations due to thick undergrowth in recently replanted areas. The areas visited did not have rock outcrop that the Author noticed.

Photo 2-1 Close up photo of the porphyritic intrusive outcropping at the quarry in 2018

Photo 2-2 Photo of the quarry site in 2021

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

All dollars are reported in Canadian Dollars unless noted otherwise. Units are metric unless noted. The following table is a list of abbreviations frequently used by the Author.

Table 2-1 List of Frequently Used Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
%	percent		li	limonite
AA	atomic absorption		m	metre

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
Ag	silver		m^2	square metre
AMSL	above mean sea level		m^3	cubic metre
As	arsenic		Ma	million years ago
Au	gold		mg	magnetite
AuEq	gold equivalent grade		mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth		mm^2	square millimetre
b.y.	billion years		mm^3	cubic millimetre
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey		mn	pyrolusite
BCBCA	British Columbia Businees Corporations Act		Mo	Molybdenum
CA$	Canadian dollar		Moz	million troy ounces
cl	chlorite		ms	sericite
cm	centimetre		Mt	million tonnes
cm^2	square centimetre		mu	muscovite
cm^3	cubic centimetre		m.y.	million years
cc	chalcocite		NAD	North American Datum
cp	chalcopyrite		NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
Cu	copper		opt	ounces per short ton
cy	clay		oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°C	degree Celsius		Pb	lead
°F	degree Fahrenheit		pf	plagioclase
DDH	diamond drill hole		ppb	parts per billion
ep	epidote		ppm	parts per million
ft	feet		py	pyrite
ft^2	square feet		QA	Quality Assurance
ft^3	cubic feet		QC	Quality Control
g	gram		qz	quartz
gl	galena		RC	reverse circulation drilling
go	goethite		RQD	rock quality description
GPS	Global Positioning System		Sb	antimony
gpt	grams per tonne		SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
ha	hectare		SG	specific gravity

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
hg	mercury		sp	sphalerite
hm	hematite		st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
ICP	induced coupled plasma		t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kf	potassic feldspar		to	tourmaline
kg	kilogram		um	micron
km	kilometre		US$	United States dollar
km^2	square kilometre		Zn	zinc
l	litre			

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has not relied on other experts for the preparation of this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Rupert Claim Block is on northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada as seen in Figure 4-1. The project is about 17 kilometres south-east of Port Hardy BC. It is centred near UTM 5,605,100N and 615300E in the NAD83 UTM Zone 9N datum and is covered by the 1:50,000 NTS map sheet 092L/11. The property is predominantly on the 1:20,000 TRIM map of BC sheet 092L054 with outlying portions to the west on 092L053 and 092L63. The claim block extends 8 km east starting from the western end of Rupert Inlet and extends approximately 1.5 km north and south of its geographic centre.

The north-western edge of the Rupert Property is located approximately three kilometres east of the former Island Copper open-pit mine-site, a large past producing, porphyry copper-molybdenum, mine.

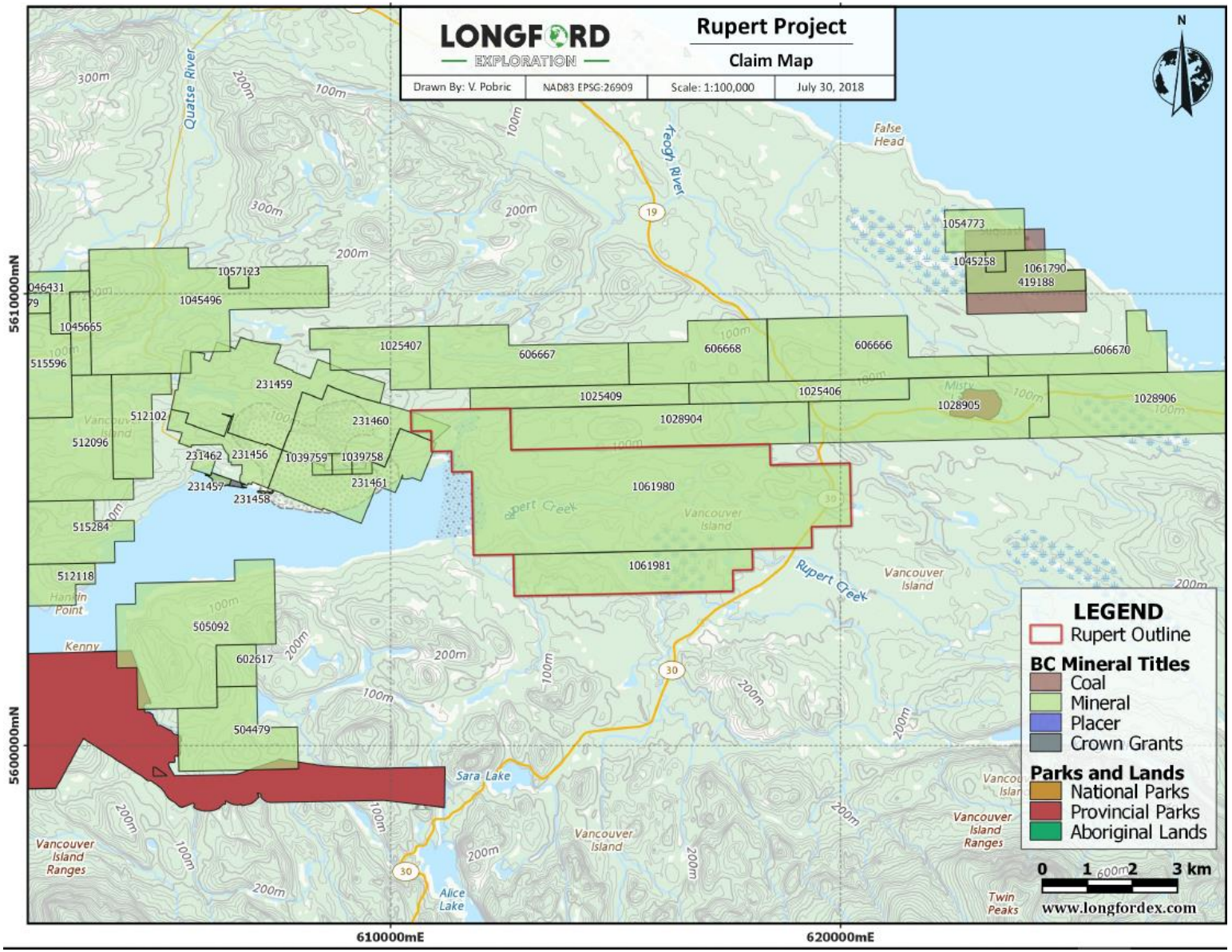
4.2 Mineral Titles

The area of the Rupert Property is about 2,500 hectares (Figure 4-1). A small corner of the very northwest area of the RUPERT Claim is located over one of the Mining Leases of the former Island Copper site that is therefore not included in the Rupert Property. The total area of 2,503 hectares as noted in the BC Government MTOnline website could be slightly decreased due to this overlap.

There are some private lands underlying portions of the claims along the coast of Rupert Inlet and some managed forest land on the south side of the claims. The area of private land is not large compared to the size of the project, mainly in a coastal area that will possibly be excluded from surface mining in the future.

Source Longford Exploration, 2018

Figure 4-1 Project Local Location Map



Source Longford Exploration, 2018

Figure 4-2 Project Claim Map with red border on Rupert project claims

The Author has been unable to fully verify the ownership of the Rupert mineral titles beyond the data on the MTOnline website of the Government of British Columbia.

Table 4-1 Claims as noted on BC MTOnline on January 12, 2022

Claim Name	Record Number	Area (hectares)	Record Date	Expiry Date		Registered Owner
Rupert	1061980	2,031	2018-27-07	2023-27-07		**Howson Ventures Inc.**
Rupert South	1061981	472	2018-27-07	2023-27-07		
Total Area		**2,503**				

All claim staking in British Columbia is performed using the "cell system" on the BC Mineral Titles Online web-site (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do), a "map-staking" process. This is a map-based system with the BC government having pre-determined corners and locations as options that are chosen by the applicant to suit their needs. Although the boundaries of the Rupert Property have not been surveyed in the field and their exact positions have not been defined on the ground the locations are defined precisely in the provincial mineral tenure grid. Consequently, there is no legal uncertainty regarding the claim location and the area covered by the RUPERT claims as well as no gaps between adjacent claims.

4.3 Underlying Agreements and Royalties

The property was map staked by James Rogers on July 27, 2018.

On 11 September 2018, Howson Ventures Inc. ("**Howson**") entered into an asset purchase agreement with Longford Capital Corp., a company controlled by James Rogers, and certain other entities that were party to the agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Rupert property. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Howson was to issue 1,000,000 shares in itself to each of Longford Capital Corp. and Cronin Capital Corp. Additionally, both Longford Capital Corp. and Cronin Capital Corp. were each granted a 1% net smelter return royalty.

On December 11, 2020, Howson Ventures Inc. sold the Rupert property that it had acquired on September 11, 2018, to Buscando Resources Corp. ("**Buscando**"). Under this subsequent agreement, Buscando shall acquire the 100% interest in the Rupert property subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty being granted in favour of Howson. This royalty is in addition to the underlying 2% net smelter return royalty ("**NSR**") already in place owing to Cronin Capital Corp. and Longford Capital Corp. Total NSR royalty is four percent. Buscando. may purchase one half of this back for C$1,500,000. In consideration for the Rupert property. Buscando shall also:

- pay an aggregate of C$150,000 in cash in instalments to Howson as follows:
  - C$25,000 to be paid on the closing date;
  - C$50,000 to be paid by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
  - C$75,000 to be paid by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando;

- issue 3,750,000 Class A common shares in itself to Howson as follows:
    - 1,000,000 shares on the closing date;
    - 1,250,000 shares by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
    - 1,500,000 shares by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
- Buscando must also incur exploration expenditure in connection with the Rupert property to the value of C$200,000 as follows:
    - C$100,000 to be paid by the first anniversary of the listing date of Buscando; and
    - C$75,000 to be paid by the second anniversary of the listing date of Buscando

Howson is due to receive the following equity positions at certain dates in the future due to the option agreement:

- 2,750,000 common equity units of Buscando Resources Corp.

Howson is due to receive the following cash positions upon certain dates in the future due to purchase agreements

- C$150,000 from Buscando Resources Corp.

4.4 Title Maintenance

The current assessment work requirements in British Columbia are reflected below. Assessment work is mineral exploration expenditures. The annual cost requirements for the Rupert Property are summarized in Table 4-2.

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

Table 4-2 Assessment Work Annual Cost Requirements to Maintain Mineral Title

Year (Work Due by July 27)	Property Area Requiring Annual Work (Ha)	Work Required at $5/Ha	Work Required at $10/Ha	Work Required at $15/Ha	Work Required at $20/Ha	Total Annual Work Cost Required
2021 + 2022	2,503.00	$ -	$ 25,030.00	$ -	$ -	**$ 25,030.00**
2023 + 2024	2,503.00	$ -	$ -	$ 37,545.00	$ -	**$ 37,545.00**
2025 and subsequent years	2,503.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,060.00	**$ 50,060.00**

Any work completed in excess of the annual requirements can be applied to future years assessment values at rates as reflected in this table up to ten years into the future. The Payment Instead of Exploration and Development work ("**PIED**") rate has been set by government statute at double the value of the corresponding assessment work requirement as an alternative title maintenance option. PIED is a direct cash

payment to the Provincial Government for title maintenance in lieu of Assessment Work. An Assessment Report detailing the results is required to confirm any work done.

The field work completed in 2021, when approved will extend the expiry dates to 2023.

There are provisions for optionally decreasing the size of the claims in the future as highly-prospective and barren zones are defined and assessment maintenance will change proportionally with these provisions.

The First Nations with Statements of Intent to the area underlying the RUPERT claims include the following:

- Kwakiutl Nation
- Quatsino First Nation

The provincial regulatory programs will determine with which First Nation(s) and to what extent Consultation is required before an advanced exploration project is permitted. There are no known First Nations reserves on the Rupert Property and according to Bartlett, et. al. 2012 there are no identified historical indigenous cultural areas on the Rupert property. There no parks overlapping the Rupert property.

4.5 Permits Required for Work

In BC there are no government permits required for work with little or no disturbance such as geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, airborne studies and similar. If further work with a surface disturbance such as trenching, drilling, road construction, cutting of merchantable timber or line cutting is to be performed a Notice of Work needs to be filed online with the government at FrontCounter BC. The government will assess the proposed disturbance, distribute the Notice to all impacted parties and prescribe a reclamation program for the end of the work as well as possibly a bond to ensure reclamation. Time for approval varies by region, season and the extent of disturbance.

There is an obligation by the Company to consult any surface landowners with agricultural land or a residence over whose land work will be done for access. The land owners could request a reclamation bond be posted as well if disturbance is planned. The private land at Rupert property is a very small area and near the extreme west and east ends and is not anticipated to be focus areas for future exploration programs. There are forest tenures in the southern part of the Rupert property in the area of the Holberg Fault target area. Consultation will be required with the local First Nations in the area of the proposed programs before permits are issued.

The province will require an environmental reclamation bond for any future exploration work that is deemed to cause surface disturbance. Phase one does not likely require a reclamation bond due to the limited surface disturbance unless the unbudgeted trenching is completed. There are no permits in place for this property.

4.6 Environmental and Anthropological Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities on the project although there is extensive clear-cut logging and a network of logging access roads on the property. Reclamation of these areas reside with the logging companies.

There are no parks known in the immediate area. Marble River Provincial Park is located about five kilometres to the south-west.

An assessment report prepared in 2012 (Bartlett, et. al., 2012) outlines an archaeological review of the area with no sites with archaeological values found in the surveyed locations.

The Author is not aware of any liabilities due to mining or exploration at this time.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Rupert project is located east of Rupert Inlet in the Nanaimo Mining Division, approximately 17 kilometres south-east of Port Hardy, BC. The claims are accessible from the nearby towns of Port Hardy or Port McNeil by following the paved Island Highway (Highway #19), which connects to the rest of Vancouver Island through Campbell River, to the Rupert Mainline gravel logging road. Alternative access is also available from the paved Port Alice Highway (Highway #30) or by the paved Coal Harbour Road to the M&B mainline that leads to the end of Rupert Inlet on the western end of the claims. The entire Rupert Property is easily accessible via an extensive network of rough gravel topped logging roads.

5.2 Climate

This region is characterized by an oceanic or maritime climate, typical of western coasts in higher middle-latitudes of continents. This type of climate generally produces cool summers (relative to its continental middle-latitude counterparts) and winters, with significant annual rainfall, and few extremes of temperature. Average daily temperatures in the summer range from 12-14 °C, and 4.0-5.5 °C in the winter (Table 5-1). The total average annual rainfall for Port Hardy is 1,865 mm with the most significant amount of precipitation occurring between October and February. Spring and summer months are considerably drier. This provides ideal conditions for a year-round exploration and mining season with summer being the best for field work.

The nearest active weather station to the property is 12 km northeast at the Port Hardy Regional Airport.

Table 5-1 Climatic historical averages for the nearby Port Hardy Airport

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year Total
Daily Average (°C)	4.2	4.4	5.5	7.3	10.1	12.3	14.3	14.4	12.2	8.8	5.5	3.7	**8.6**
Record High (°C)	6.5	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.9	15.9	17.8	18.1	15.8	11.8	8.1	6	**11.8**
Record Low (°C)	1.8	1.4	2	3.4	6.1	8.7	10.7	10.7	8.5	5.7	3	1.3	**5.3**
Avg Precipitation (mm)	247	160.2	159.7	125	79.3	80.7	53.7	73.1	109.6	256.7	311.7	250.9	**1,907.6**
Avg Rainfall (mm)	235	151.9	154.8	123.5	79.2	80.7	53.7	73.1	109.6	256.5	307.9	239.9	**1,865.7**
Avg Snowfall (cm)	12.4	8.8	4.9	1.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	3.9	10.8	**42.7**
1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data; Port Hardy, BC; 50°40'49.000" N 127°21'58.000" W 21.60 m													

5.3 Local Resources

The property is road accessible from Port McNeil and Port Hardy with access to the coast for shipping as well the Island Highway for supplies, equipment and man power. Port Hardy has all of the resources for an exploration program. Port Hardy Airport with scheduled daily air service is within a 20-minute drive of the site. There was a deep-sea concentrate shipping terminal at Island Copper that could be available to rehabilitate if required if an agreement with present owners could be made.

5.4 Infrastructure

There are electrical grid powerlines for several small communities and the former Island Copper mine crossing the property with the regional electrical substation located just a few kilometres to the southeast of the Rupert Property. This connects to the western North America electrical grid through various connections.

Island Copper, a large open pit mine operated for many years just to the west of the property. Plenty of flat land and resources including water and electricity plus a possible shipping port for operation of a mine is available locally on the Rupert Property or at the adjoining Island Copper mine-site, which is under the ownership of other parties and would require a negotiated agreement to use.

5.5 Physiography

The property is located in the foothills of the Vancouver Island Ranges and is characterized by low lying, gently undulating, till covered areas with subtle relief. The area is well timbered, swampy in some regions with generally deep overburden and limited outcrops. Changes in elevations within the property area range from sea-level at the end of Rupert Inlet to just over 120 metres above sea level in a number of locations in the claim area.

This region is populated by mainly first and second growth forest of predominantly fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar trees and has been the site of active logging for numerous decades and continues to be actively logged

presently. As a result, second-growth areas and third growth revegetated areas have variable age, density, and ease of access with roughly 50% of the property area having been clear cut recently.

The fauna in the area includes deer, moose, black bears, cougars, wolves, coyotes, and bald eagles.

6 History

6.1 Regional

Interest in the region around the Rupert Property area began back in 1962, after a joint airborne magnetic survey was conducted over northern Vancouver Island by the British Columbia Department of Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada. This survey identified a north-westerly-trending belt of magnetic highs north of Holberg and Rupert Inlets. Several exploration programs ensued during 1963 and 1964 without a significant discovery leading to a decreased interest in the area by 1965.

Interest in the area was renewed in 1965 when local prospector Gordon Melbourne staked a magnetic anomaly in the Bay Lake area near the eastern end of Rupert Inlet, about three kilometres northwest of the current Rupert Property boundary. Chalcopyrite was discovered in the float and later sourced back to bedrock by trenching in the now former Island Copper mine site. In January of 1966, the Island Copper property was optioned by Utah Construction and Mining Co. which began an intense exploration program involving mapping, soil sampling, ground geophysics followed by drill testing. In February of 1967 the discovery hole was drilled. This property was developed into the Island Copper Mine, with production beginning in 1971 and continuing until December of 1995. This development brought attention to the region around the mine including the area underlying the present Rupert Property.

The area underlying the present Rupert Property was first staked in the mid-late 1960s following the early work at the present Island Copper site. The area was in part staked by Utah Mines Ltd. (owner of the nearby Island Copper Mine) on the west but a number of owners in the existing claims middle and eastern end included Manor Mines Ltd., John Tancowny. Riviera Mines and Ballinderry Exploration were able to get the work in the south-west corner and beyond the present claims. Around 1971 or 1972 Utah Mines Ltd. was able to gain control of these claims and further east and controlled essentially all the ground under the present Rupert project in the 1970s and 1980s.

6.2 Rupert Property

Table 6-1 outlines a history of work on the RUPERT claims and the immediate surrounding area.

Table 6-1 Table of Recorded Assessment Report Work History

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1968	P.L. Group	Sanders, K. G.	Geochemical Survey	300 Soil Samples	Analysed for Cu	ARIS_01687 Geochemical Report_1968, Pine Lake Mining Division
1969	Tie Group	Pedley, S.J.	Line Cutting	Physical Line cutting: 13.0 km	Line cutting in preparation for geophysical and geochemical surveys.	ARIS_01907 Report on Line Cutting, Cominco Ltd.
1969	Plum	Manor Mines	Geochemical Survey	4,100 feet of grid lines with samples every 200 feet	Grid plus soils for copper	ARIS_02067 Geochemical Survey Report on the Plum Claims
1970	HAR	Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd.	Line Cutting	Physical Line cutting: 11.2 km	Line cutting in preparation for geophysical and geochemical surveys.	ARIS_02514 Map of Linecutting locations
1970	HAR	Hallof, P. and Mullan, A.	Geophysical Survey	26.9 km of IP and Resistivity		ARIS_02607 Report on the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey
1970	EXPO	Singhai, G.	Geochemical Survey, Geophysical Survey, Line Cutting	1210 soil samples. Geophysical: Magnetic, ground over 56.0 km; Physical: lines cut over 56.0 km	Samples analysed for: Cu. Plate 6 at line indicates a magnetic anomaly which is trending N 84° W	ARIS_02658 Report on Geochemical and Magnetic Survey, Ballinderry Exploration

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1970	EXPO	Baird, Shannon James	Geophysical Survey	IP over 49.0 km	The amplitude of the present responses could arise from bedrock containing metallically conducting mineralization such as sulphides.	ARIS_02659 Report on Induced Polarization Survey, Ballinderry Explorations Ltd.
1973	Rupert	Kaiway, P.	Drilling	5 holes (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5); BQ	Drill logs included in report.	ARIS_05102 Diamond Drilling Report, BHP-Utah Mines
1974	BEE, BIM, F, KEN	Lamb, J.	Drilling	4 holes (M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4); BQ; 677.0 m	Drill logs included in report.	ARIS_05033 Diamond Drilling Report, Utah Mines Ltd.
1976	Sun	Lamb, J.	Drilling	1 hole (R-6); NQ; 284.0 m	Drill logs included in report.	ARIS_06056 Diamond Drilling Report_1976, BHP-Utah Mines
1977	Rupp, EX, Beaver, and Star	Lamb, J.	Drilling	4 holes (R7, R-8, R-9, R-10); BQ; 663.0 m	Drill logs included in report.	ARIS_06270 Diamond Drilling Report_1977, BHP-Utah Mines
1980	Rupert	Lamb, J.	Drilling	1 hole (R-11); NQ; 183.5 m	Drill logs included in report.	ARIS_08178 Diamond Drilling Report_1980, BHP-Utah Mines
Prior to 1982			Drilling	23 DDHs (C-31, C-98, C-99, C-312 to 314, C-330 to 333, BC-01, BC-03 to 14), at least 14 DDH prior to 1970	Location recorded on 1982 report map (Fleming et al. 1983), mentioned in (Singhai, 1970)	

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1983	Sun 64	Flemming, J.A.	Drilling	1 hole (R-13); NQ; 127 m	No Cu or Mo encountered in the hole. Chloritic and sericitic alterations in the overlying pyritized tuffs; hydrothermal activity related to porphyry intrusions exist in the area.	ARIS_11460 Drilling Report_1983, BHP-Utah Mines
1984	Moon	Holland, G.; Flemming, J. A.	Drilling	2 holes (R-14, R-15); NQ; 245.1 m	The holes confirm the extension of the Rupert Stock Dyke system east from hole R-13.	ARIS_12768 Drilling Report_1984, BHP-Utah Mines
1984	CAR, EXPO, F, JIM, JUNE, KEN, Rupert, SPAM, TAR	Clark, G.A.	Geophysical Survey	IP: 20.1-line miles were surveyed using dipole-dipole array.	5 significantly anomalous zones were identified in addition to a few single features which are not grouped. The main anomalies are 84-1 through 84-5.	ARIS_13009 Geophysical Report_1984, BHP-Utah Mines
1984	BIM, KEN, EXPO, LAMB, Rupert, SPAM	Flemming, J.A.	Geochemical Survey	700 soil samples, of which 403 were assayed.	Samples analysed for: Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn. Eleven anomalous zones identified including 2 zones high priority zones (84-1 and 84-11).	ARIS_13716 Geochemical Assessment Report_1984, BHP-Utah Mines
1985	Pluto	Fleming, J.A.	Drilling	R-16 hole (NQ) 182.9 m	Drill log not in file	ARIS_14234 Drilling Report
1985	Rupert	Clark, G.A.	Drilling, Geochemical Survey	1 hole (R-17), 169.5 m; NQ; 9 samples assayed	Samples analysed for: Cu, Mo, and Fe. Drill logs included with report.	ARIS_14393 Drilling Assessment Report_1985, BHP-Utah Mines

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1985	EXPO, Moon, Rupert, Star and SUN	Flemming, J.A.	Geochemical Survey	760 soil samples of which 386 were assayed.	Samples analysed for: Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As, and Mn.	ARIS_15077 Geochemical Assessment Report_1985, BHP-Utah Mines
1986	Apple, Mars, Star, Sun, Moon, Mary	Clark, G.A.	Geochemical Survey	474 soil samples of which 240 were assayed;	Elements analysed for: Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Mn. Sample 155E, 91N has the highest Cu assay at 150 ppm.	ARIS_15707A Geochemical Assessment Report_1986, Utah Mines
1986	East 86 Group	Clark, G.A. Fleming, J.A.	Geochemical Survey	398 soil samples of which 190 were sent for assay;	Samples assayed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, As, Ag, and Mn. Low assay values reflect heavy overburden cover in the area and therefore it is questionable whether anomalies reflect underlying mineralization.	ARIS_15707A-F multiple reports_1986, Utah Mines
1987	East 87 Group	Clark, G.A.	Drilling	One hole drilled	Samples assayed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, As. Low values.	ARIS_15884 Report on Diamond Drilling
1987	VAL, CAR, EXPO, Jim, Mary, Moon, Rupert, Snafu, Spam, Sun	Flemming, J.A.	Geochemical Survey	124 soil samples	30 element ICP analysis and AA for Au. A number of multi-element anomalies detected on the west side of the property near hole R-17.	ARIS_16510 Geochemical assessment Report_1987, BHP-Utah Mines

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
1988	Rupert, Snafu, EXPO	Brabec, D.; Flemming, J. A.	Geochemical Survey, Physical Survey	48 overburden and rock samples, 72 soil samples. Physical: 21 pits	Multi-element ICP analysis and AA for Au. Results confirm the level and continuity of the anomalies found on the western part of the property.	ARIS_17368 Soil Geochemical Survey_1988, BHP-Utah Mines
1994	Sun, Pluto, Waas	Flemming, J.A.	Drilling, Geochemical Survey, Physical Survey	3 holes (R-019, R-020, R-021); NQ; 648.3 m	Porphyry system is not strongly mineralized in the area and area is too restricted in size to contain a large porphyry deposit.	ARIS_23276 Diamond Drilling Report_1994, BHP Minerals Canada
2005	Rupert	Baker, D.	Drilling, Geochemical Survey, Geophysical Survey	138 soil samples, 8 DDHs (R-022 to R-029) totaling 1,108.7m of NQ and Approx. 600 km DIGHEM V-DSP airborne EM/Res/Mag	Extensive review of the RUPERT property	ARIS_33615 2005 Field Work, Lumina Copper
2011	MO 1 to MO 12 and MO 15 to MO 16	Lesnikov, Konstantin	Geophysical Survey	Significant IP highs were detected in the western part of the Rupert grid.	Proximity to Island Copper Deposit, along with several other nearby deposits still makes this property prospective.	ARIS_32722 2011 Induced Polarization Survey Report on the Rupert Grid, Island Copper East Block, Northisle Copper and Gold Inc

Year	Occurrence	Report By	Work	Summary	Comments	Reference
2012	MO 4 and MO 5	Bartlett, Morgan; Chatan, Robbin; Lesnikov, Konstantin	Archaeological Impact Assessment	Covered an estimated 100% of the areas of high archaeological potential within the then claim boundaries.	Did not encounter aboriginal heritage sites, features, remains, or deposits. The Survey did not encounter any archaeological surface, subsurface, CMT sites or post 1846 traditional use sites.	ARIS_33983 2012 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report on the Rupert Grid, North Island Mining Corp.
2019	Existing RUPERT claims	Sarah Ryan and Trent Potts	MMI soil and ICP rock sampling	Several areas were sampled	Showed varied results including anomalous values on edges of two parallel areas	ARIS_38208 Assessment Report on the Rupert Property
ARIS refers to the BC Government Assessment Report numbers						

It is not known when the Utah Mines claims expired but 21 mineral claims were reportedly staked in March and May 2005 by Moraga Resources Ltd. This claim block included the present Rupert but extended further east than the present claims as well. Lumina Copper optioned the ground and completed a significant program in 2005 including diamond drilling. They were later transferred to NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. and in 2011 and 2012 further work was completed. These were also known as the Rupert group of claims but also had a group of claims with names MO 1 to MO 19, CONNECTO and FILL 12.

The present RUPERT and RUPERT SOUTH claims were located in July of 2018 by James Rogers.

It should be noted that a lot of work has been completed in the area on immediately adjoining properties, and although while possibly not noted in Table 6-1 due to not being in the relevant project location, this work added to the understanding of the geology on the Rupert property.

Riviera Mines and Ballinderry Exploration 1967 to 1970

In 1967, Utah staked 661 claims along strike from the Island Copper deposit and named it the Expo Property after the World's Fair hosted in Montreal that year. This included a large portion of the western half of the current Rupert Property. Records of work done on claims by other companies during this time is incomplete likely due to selective filing for assessment credits. In 1968 Riviera Mines Ltd. performed a 6.3 line-km IP survey on parts of the Expo and Har claim groups south of Rupert Inlet (Baird, 1968). Areas of weakly anomalous chargeability were delineated on the Expo claims.

In 1969 Ballinderry Exploration obtained parts of the Expo claim block and conducted a 33.6-line km IP survey, collected 1210 soil samples which were analysed for copper and completed a 56 line-km magnetometer survey (Baird, 1970; Singhai, …). Two east-west trending steeply dipping magnetic anomalies were identified and attributed to granite dykes with pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite mineralization.

Utah 1974 to 1984

By 1974 Utah had re-acquired and consolidated the Expo claims east of Rupert Inlet. Utah drilled five BQ diamond drill holes totalling 888.2m (holes R-001 to R-005) in the summer of 1974. The drilling was presumably to test previously identified geophysical and geochemical anomalies attributed to the Rupert Stock, although the intention is not stated (Kaiway, 1974). Six more holes were drilled between 1976 and 1980 (R-006 to R-012) totalling 545.6 m of NQ and 673.6 m of BQ. No mention of significant mineralization in any of the reports covering this period (Lamb, 1976, 1977, …).

Exploration efforts were renewed in 1981 and a two-year program of ground geophysical (IP / resistivity, mag., VLF-EM) and soil geochemical surveys was undertaken with 124.8 line-km of ground geophysics completed. Three geophysical trends were delineated (…):

- The Dyke Trend – originally known as anomalies 81-8, 81-9, 81-11, and 82-1, this group of east-west trending chargeability highs and associated magnetic highs has been attributed to porphyritic dykes extending eastward from the Rupert Stock.
- Quatsino Trend – Comprising chargeability anomalies 81-12 and 82-3, that are located near the inferred contact with Quatsino Limestone to the north and is interpreted to be related to skarn in the limestone. The anomaly is partially contained within the Rupert Property.
- M-1 Anomaly – A small, low-amplitude magnetic high in the southern part of the claim block. Another trend called the Parson Bay Trend was identified but attributed to pyrite mineralization in Bonanza Group volcanic rocks and was ignored as an exploration target. Subsequent drilling in 1983 and 1984 (DDHs R-013 to -016, totalling 555.0 m of NQ) tested the strike length of the Dyke Trend. All diamond drill holes confirmed the presence of the Rupert Stock-like intrusive rocks and holes R-014 and R-015 returned anomalous copper and molybdenum (30 feet of 0.12% Cu, 0.048% Mo and 10 feet of 0.10% Cu, 0.008% Mo, respectively).

Utah 1985 to 1993

Diamond drilling of the Dyke Trend chargeability anomalies continued in 1985 with one drill hole, R-017, on the far east of the anomaly (…). This intersected Parsons Bay Formation from top to bottom and so closed off the eastern extent of the Rupert Stock. The following year the M-1 low amplitude magnetic anomaly was tested with diamond drill hole R- 018 (…). The hole intersected magnetite alteration with higher-than-normal magnetic susceptibility (relative to other data from the same unit). The magnetite alteration was interpreted to be the cause of the M-1 anomaly.

Contemporaneous with the diamond drilling discussed above, a large soil geochemistry survey was undertaken around. The survey consisted of 2559 samples with about every second sample being analyzed for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, gold, silver, arsenic, and manganese (2435 samples) and 30 element ICP (124 samples + unknown number rerun from 1985 survey). The geochemical survey returned weak anomalies across most of the area except for some anomalous values of Zn, Cu, Au, Mo, and As in the western portion of the survey centered on hole R-017. Further drilling was recommended. In early 1988 a follow-up geochemical survey was performed taking 48 samples from shallow (0.3 to 1.0 m deep) pits and 72 line samples (Fleming, 1988). Samples from pits 15 and 16 returned anomalous values including 0.06% Mo, 0.13% Cu, 0.75% Zn and 1.1 g/t Au. Further trenching and drilling was recommended for this area. It was not until 1993 that the area would again see drilling. The drilling included a final three holes, one in each of the main areas of previous concern, the far-east anomaly (R-019), the M-1 anomaly (R-020), and the Rupert

Stock in the northwest of the property (R-021) (Fleming, …). All three holes resulted in low geochemical values and no further drilling was recommended.

Lumina Resources, 2005 Exploration Program

Lumina Resources Corp. 2005 exploration program included geophysical survey, soil geochemistry survey and drilling. In May 2005 a helicopter borne DIGHEM electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic survey was performed. Approximately 600-line km were flown. Line separation was 200m and lines were flown north-south. Based on magnetic and resistivity patterns (…) a porphyry copper-gold target was identified. Since no outcrop data was attainable, 138 soil samples were collected across the geophysical target area along north-south oriented grid lines. A selective leach method (digestion in a hot hydroxylamine hydrochloride) was used to dissolve amorphous hydrous iron oxide which can be an effective scavenger of mobile metal ions. Samples were analyzed for 63 elements via ICPMS.

Subsequently, eight NQ drill holes (R-022 to R-029) were drilled within the main target area for 1108.7 metres. There was no significant mineralization in 2005 drill holes, only indications of a large hydrothermal alteration system in several holes. The east-west trending dyke system intersected by BHP was not encountered in 2005 drilling.

NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. 2011 program

In October 2011 NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. conducted a reconnaissance geophysical IP survey which covered most of the ground staked by Lumina Resources in 2005 in Rupert area.

Survey was designed to target a possible porphyry type copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization east of the Island Copper deposit.

A total of 21-line kilometres were surveyed. Survey grid consisted of 11 parallel lines; each line was approx. 2 km long. Spacing between lines was 1000m, except for the spacing between the two easternmost lines which were 2700m apart.

2011 IP survey has detected several anomalies with chargeability greater than 10 milliVolts/Volt (mV/V). Anomalies were detected it the western part of the survey grid, i.e. there were no significant chargeability highs in the eastern third of the property. Chargeability anomalies create an east-west oriented trend over six km long. This chargeability anomaly is open to the west towards the Rupert Stock and to the north-east. Another parallel east-west trend was defined about 400 meters to the South. This trend roughly coincides with the porphyritic dyke intersected in several historic drill holes.

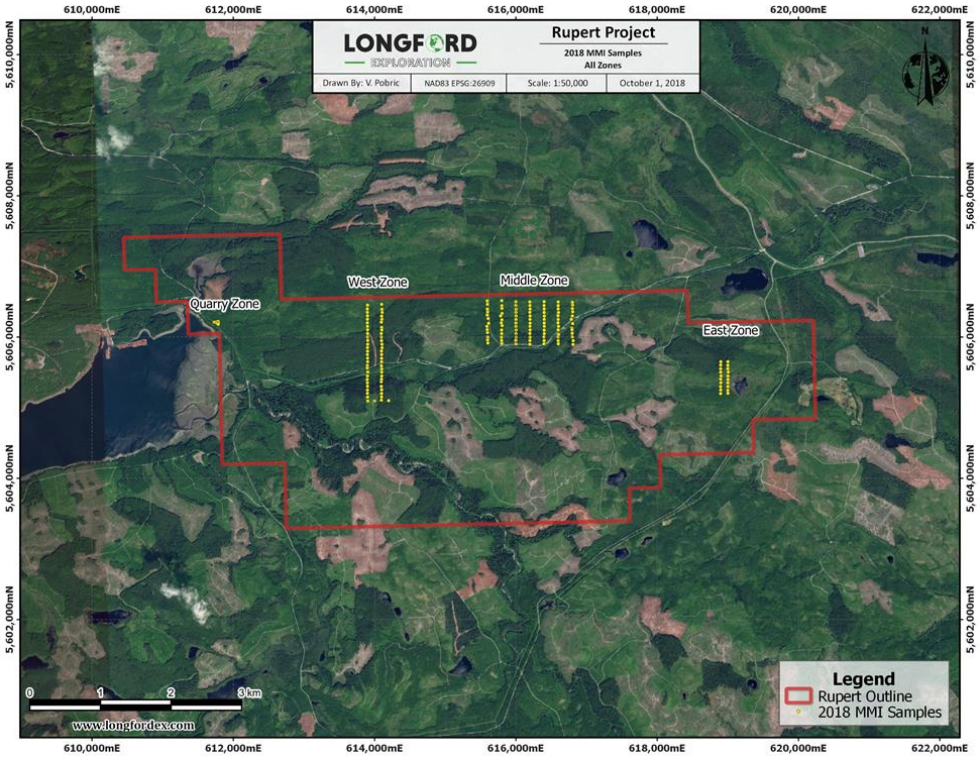
Contrary to the limited outcrop the underlying geology is reasonably well understood in the middle of the Rupert property due to the historical diamond drilling that has been completed on the ground as seen in the map of Figure 6-7 with 52 holes of unknown total meterage as noted in Lesnikov, 2012.

2018 MMI Soil Geochemistry

In August 2018 a four-person field crew from Longford Exploration completed a program including collecting 185 MMI soil samples and nine rock samples over the Rupert Property. Mobile Metal Ion analysis ("MMI") is an analytical method employing a low intensity extraction solution for selective dissolution of elements weakly attached to soil particles that are used for tracking buried mineralization. The MMI soil program was designed to target the 2011 Induced Polarization survey anomalies with low resistivity and high conductivity. Four areas of interest were sampled as shown in Figure 6-1. As well nine rock samples were collected and analyzed.

The grades reported for copper values in the MMI study varied from a low of 20 ppb to a high of 8,560 ppb. The values when graphed appeared to have inflection points on grade plots around 570 and 2,500 ppb indicating a preliminary anomalous value of greater than 2,500 ppm (red dots in Figures below) for the purposes of this study.

The tightly clustered northwest samples targeted the quartz feldspar porphyry ("QFP") dyke of the Island Plutonic Suite which was visible in the roadcut at a nearby quarry (Figure 6-2 and Photo 2-2) The QFP is known to host porphyry copper mineralization at the Island Copper Mine along strike and further to the west of the Rupert Property.



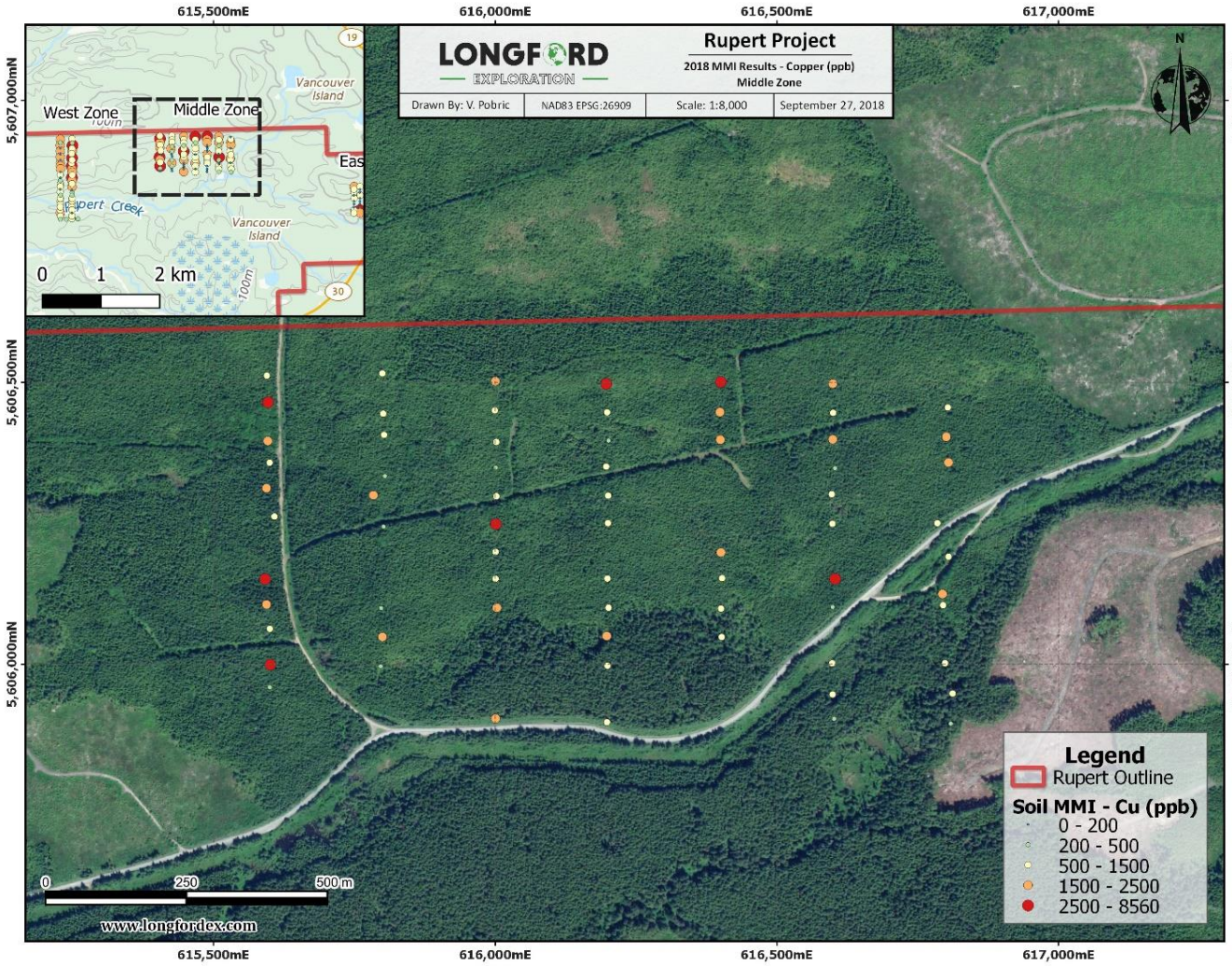
Source Longford Exploration, 2018

Figure 6-1 2018 MMI Sample Locations

Source Longford Exploration, 2018

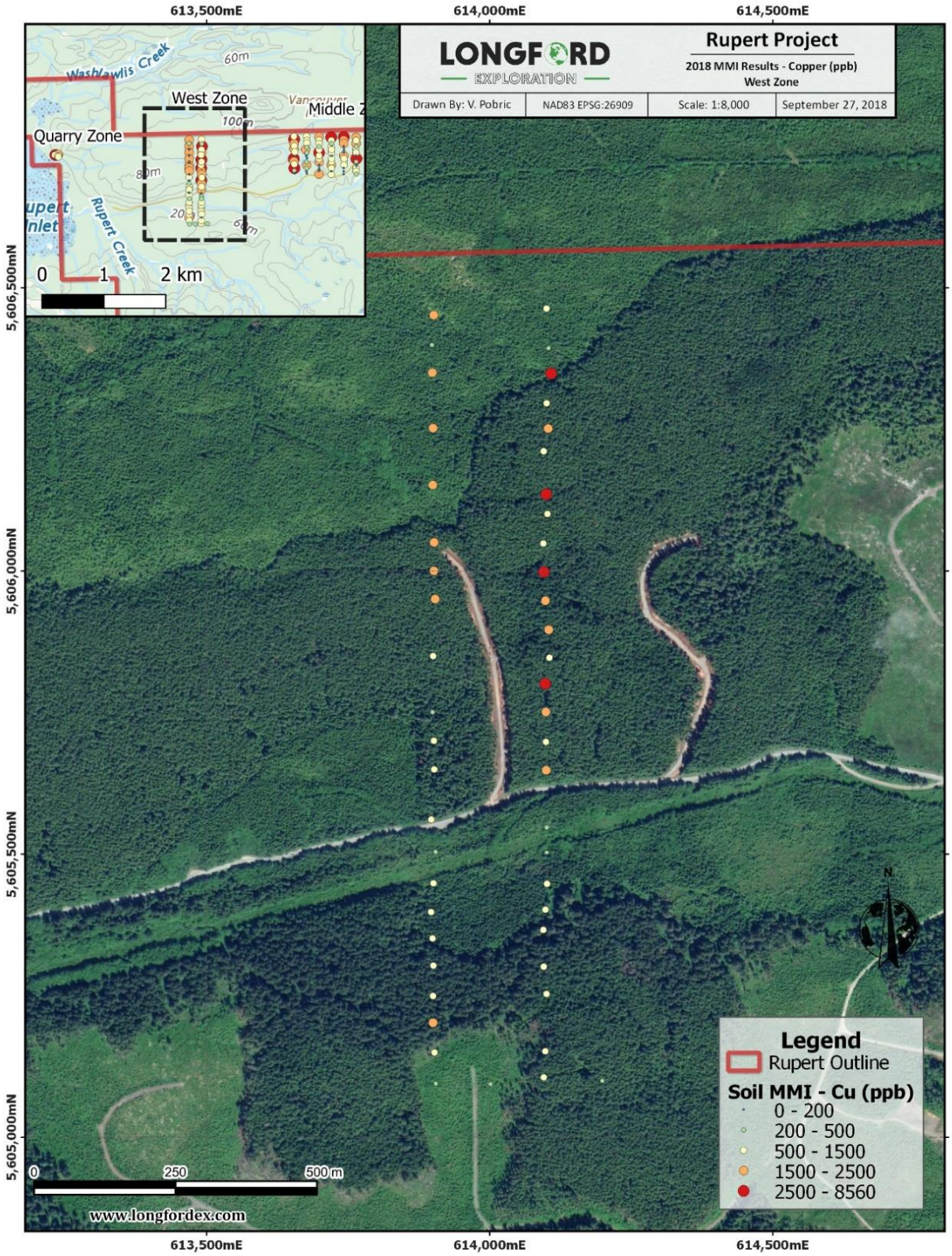
Figure 6-2 MMI Sample Locations in the Northwest (quarry area) with colour coding copper value ranges

The middle MMI zone targeted two sets of resistivity highs and lows and covered the initial Rupert showing. The North central grid covered a proposed contact between volcanic units with the potential of copper mineralization, with historical soil samples up to 630 ppm Cu as well as a coincident IP anomaly. The eastern most MMI soil lines cover a 'wish bone' like structure in the IP anomaly, which could possibly be converging feeder dykes or mineralisation overlying an intrusive. This information is displayed in Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4.



Source Longford Exploration, 2018

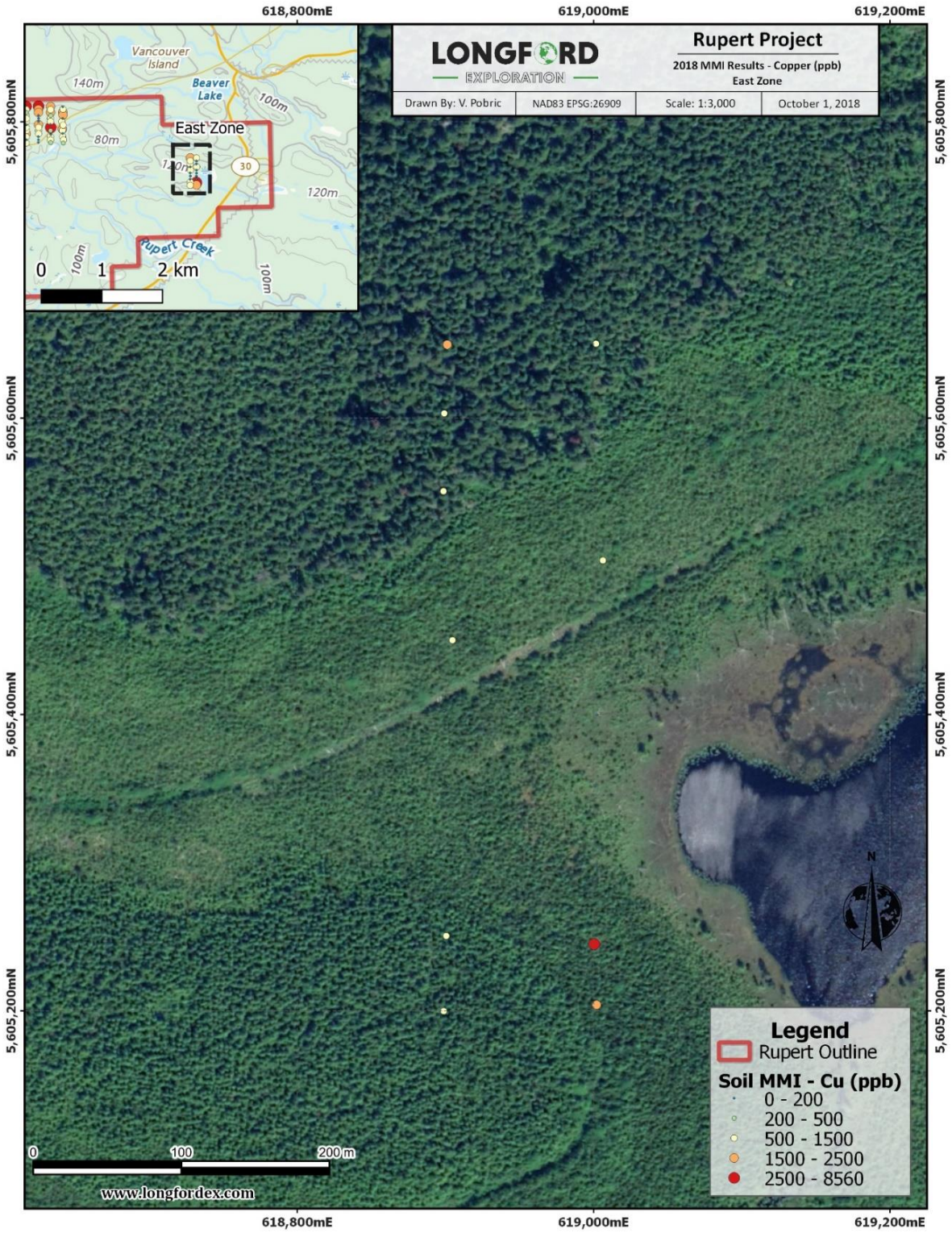
Figure 6-3 Middle zone MMI sampling area



Source Longford Exploration, 2018

Figure 6-4 West zone MMI sampling area

The soil geochemistry results in the east were very scattered and difficult to interpret without reviewing more elements or more sample locations (Figure 6-5).



Source Longford Exploration, 2018

Figure 6-5 East zone MMI sampling area

The results show a scattered set of anomalous copper values with local areas of increased frequency of anomalous values in copper. These areas are towards the eastern edge of the 2018 Middle sample zone and the west edge of the West zone. Further elements, including bismuth, tungsten, barium, molybdenum, silver and strontium, will assist in defining the anomalous areas. The lines on the inside edge of the West zone, east side of this zone, and the Middle zone, west side of this zone, are moderately anomalous in copper and further MMI sampling work between them may show promise.

There are no known mineral resource estimates on the RUPERT claim area. There is no record of production of mineral products on the Rupert Property.

At the end of operations in 1995 a paper was prepared by the staff at Island Copper and related BHP operations (Perello, et. al., 1995) that included the map (Figure 6-6) that summarizes the results of BHPs regional exploration at that time. It shows several characteristics of the Island Copper area including the existing Rupert property (marked as "Rupert Inlet" with an arrow pointing at the dashed area on the right-hand side of the map). These areas on the map continue to be relevant target areas.

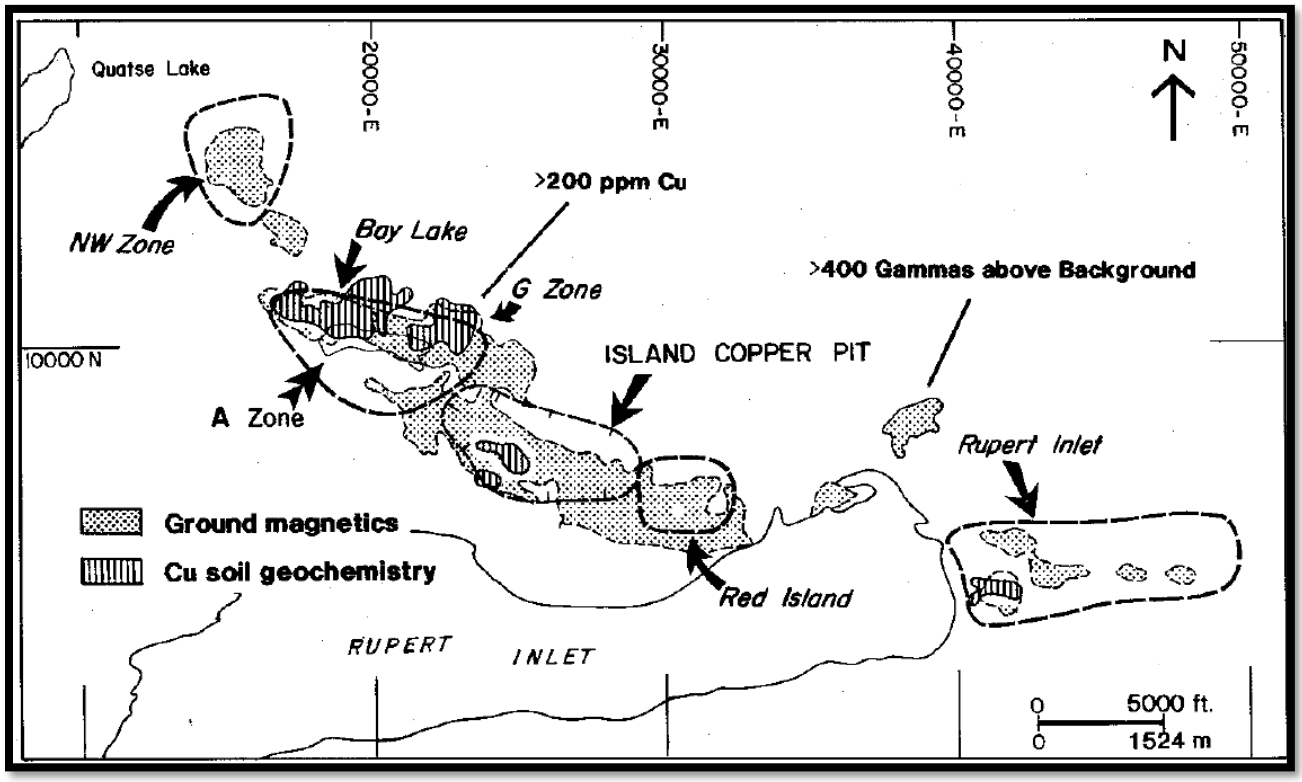
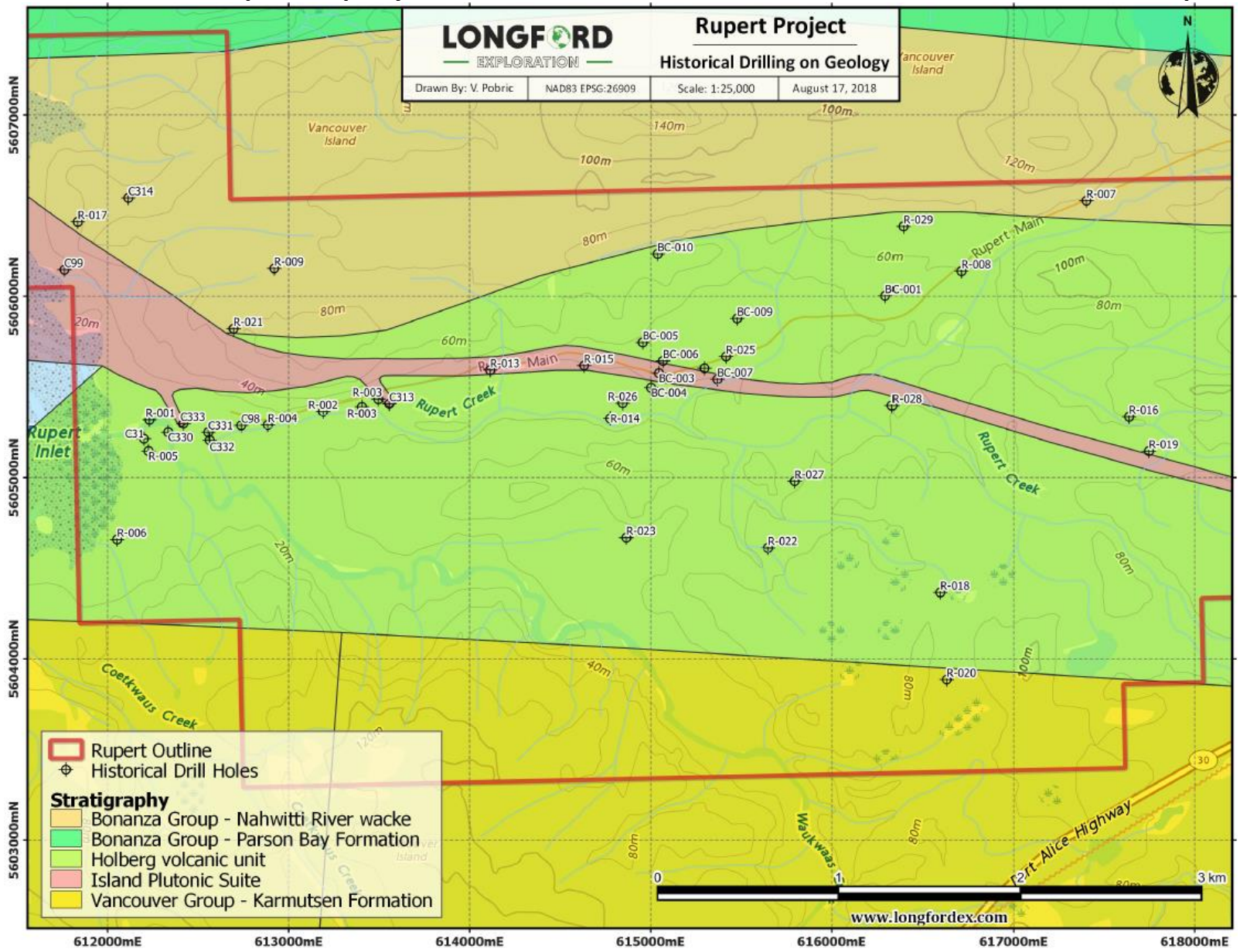


Figure 6-6 Map from Perello, 1995 with the "Rupert Inlet" area on the right indicating soil geochemical and geophysical targets underlying the present Rupert Property



Source Longford Exploration in 2018 as prepared for Ryan and Potts, 2019 with geology after Nixon, et. al., 2011

Figure 6-7 Historical drill hole location map with BCGS geology shown

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geology

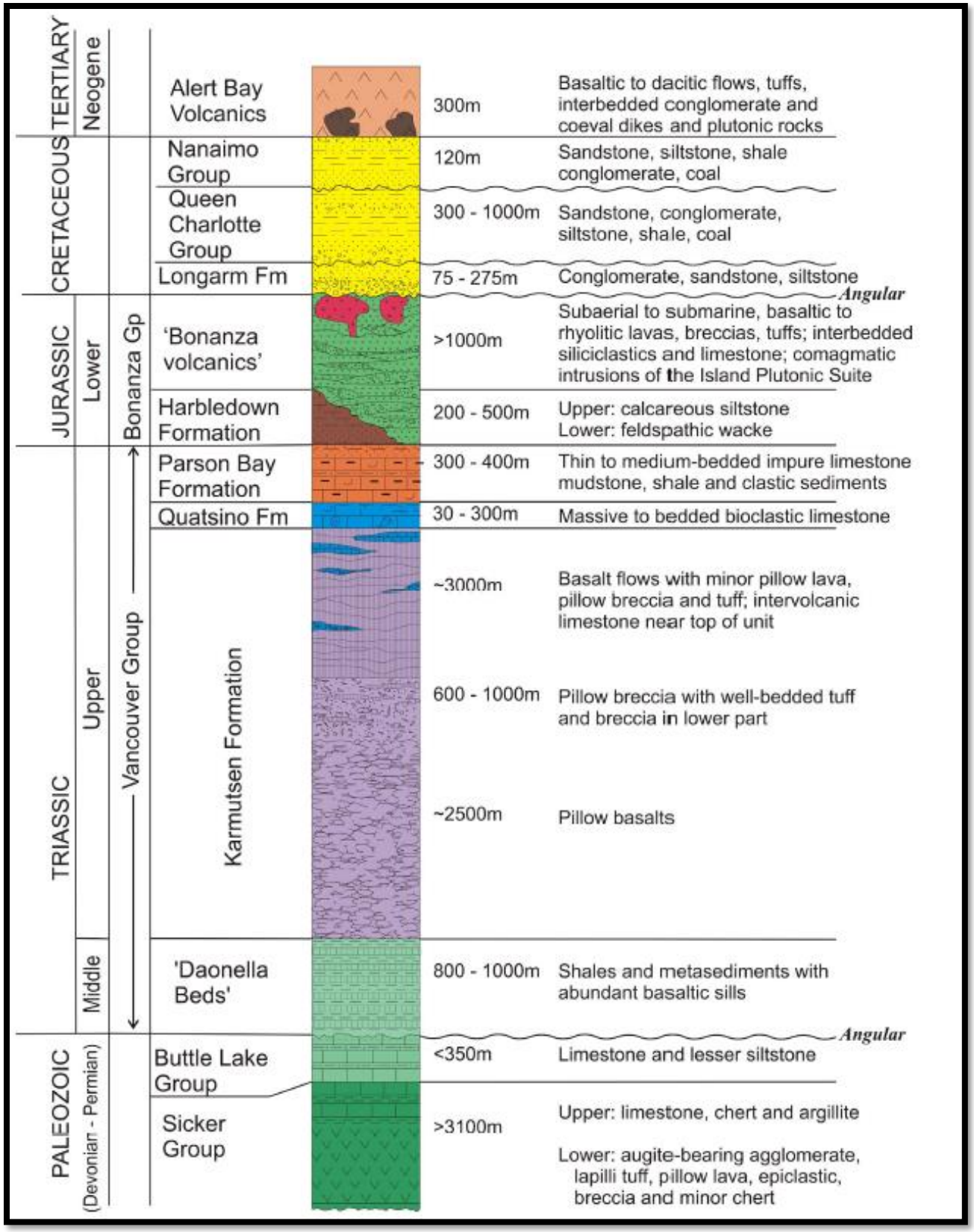
The first geological mapping of the area was reported in 1887 by George Dawson (Dawson, 1887). There have been several generations of geological mapping including Muller and others in the 1970s, which overlapped with the opening of the Island Copper mine. The regional geological sequence is summarized in Table 7-1. The most recent regional work is a map by Nixon, et. al., 2011 of which to the local area is reproduced in Figure 7-2. The similar map Nixon, et. al., 2006 has an extensive discussion of the regional geology whose map was essentially the same locally on the Rupert property but was revised in 2011 to extend the extent of the porphyritic intrusive (QFP dyke) further onto the Rupert Property than it was defined by Utah Mines and the 2006 map. Nixon, et. al., 2006 summarized the revised regional geology stratigraphic sequence as summarized in Figure *7-1*. Evidence in the Vancouver Island North Regional Project documented in Geoscience BC Report 2020-05 suggests to the Author the QFP dyke may be longer, extending to the eastern edge of the Rupert property This is indicated in the 2011 map in Figure 7-2 and then the 2020 data in Figure 7-4. The radiometric data from the Geoscience BC 2020 report is locally largely unusable due to the surface water in bogs, ponds and lakes at the Rupert property.

Vancouver Island is comprised of Upper Palaeozoic to Lower Mesozoic rocks of Wrangellia – a tectonostratigraphic terrane that occurs discontinuously northward as far as central Alaska. By the Late Carboniferous time the Wrangellia terrane was joined to the Alexander Terrane of the Alaskan Panhandle which together comprise the Insular Superterrane. Subsequently, these terranes were accreted to North America between the Middle Jurassic and the mid-Cretaceous. Vancouver Island includes an early allochthonous past with a younger commonality with the North American plate.

The Palaeozoic Sicker Group and the Middle to Late Triassic Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations represent the pre-accretion history of Wrangellia. The Sicker Group is mainly marine Devonian to Early Permian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host VMS deposits such as at Myra Falls. The Karmutsen conformably overlies the Sicker Group consisting of basaltic and minor sedimentary rocks underlies about half of Vancouver Island. This unit is up to 6,000 meters thick. The Karmutsen is in turn conformably overlain by the Quatsino Formation of limestone consistent with a period of quietude following impingement of a mantle plume.

Table 7-1 Regional Geological Stratigraphic Summary (from Muller, et. al., 1974)

PERIOD		STAGES	GROUP OR FORMATION	MAP UNIT	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (feet)
Tertiary		Miocene?	Tertiary Volcanics,	Tv	Basaltic to dacitic lava,	1,000
			Sediments	Ts	conglomerate	
		Not in contact; disconformable				
		Eocene?	Tertiary Intrusions	Tg	Quartzdiorite	
		Intrusive contact in Alberni map-area				
Cretaceous	Upper	Maestrichtian? Campanian	Nanaimo Group (incl. Suquash Fm.)	uKN	Greywacke, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, coal	400
		Disconformable contact?				
		Cenomanian Albian	Queen Charlotte Group	lKQC	Greywacke, conglomerate,	1,000 - 3,500
		Disconformable contact				
	Lower	Barremian Hauterivian Valanginian	Longarm Formation	lKL	siltstone, shale, coal	3,500
		Equal age but diverse tectonic setting				
			Pacific Rim Sequence	JKs	Argillite, greywacke?, conglomerate	
Jurassic	Middle	Unconformable contact				
			Island Intrusions	Jg	quartz monzonite,	
		Intrusive contact				
	Lower	Pliensbachian Sinemurian	Vancouver Group (gradational contacts within group)			
			Bonanza Volcanics	lJBV	Andesitic to rhyodacitic lava, tuff, breccia;	1,000 - 18,5000
			Harbledown Fm.	JH	greywacke, argillite, tuff	
Triassic	Upper	Norian Karnian Ladinian	Parson Bay Fm.	uTRPB	Calcareous siltstone, shale, greywacke, conglomerate, breccia	1,000 - 2,000
			Quatsino Fm.	uTRQ	Limestone	100 - 2,500
			Karmutsen Fm. includes in upper part	muTRK	Basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia	10,000 . 20,000
			intervolcanic limstone	UTRQ2	Limestone	
	Mid		Sediment - sill unit		Diabase, argillite	2,500
			Disconformable or unconformable contact			
Pennsilvanian?			Sicker Group	Ps	Limestone, siltstone	700
		Migmatic contact?				
pre-Cretaceous			Westcoast Complex	Pmdin	Quartz diorite, agmatite, amphibolite, gneiss	



Source Longford Exploration in 2018 as prepared for Ryan and Potts, 2019

Figure 7-1 Stratigraphic Summary of northern Vancouver Island (after Nixon, et. al., 2006)

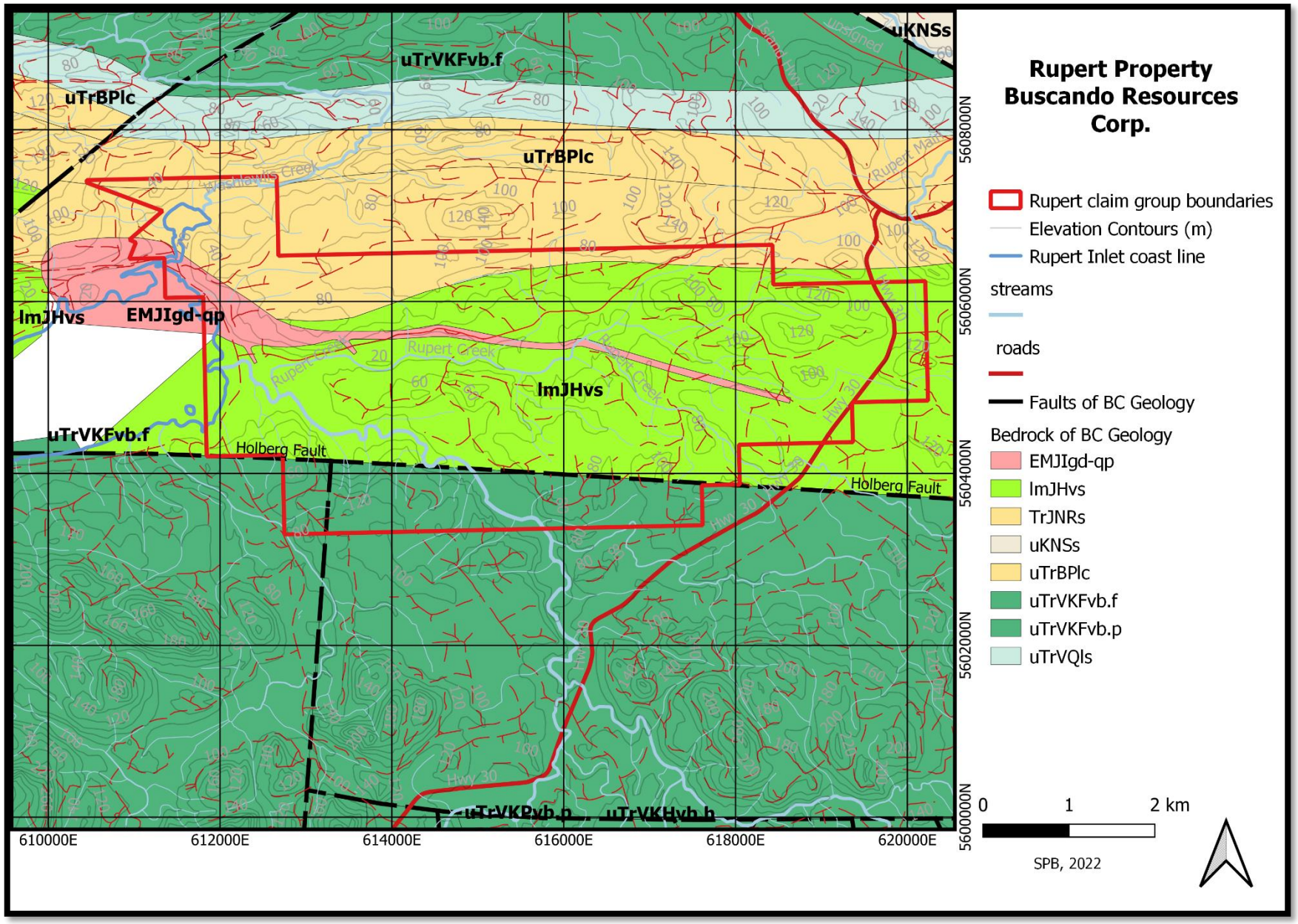


Figure 7-2 Local Geological Map (see Figure 7-3 for Geological Unit Summary)

Source: Ryan and Potts, 2019

Figure 7-3 Summary of Local Geological Units in Figure 7-2 and nearby

At the north end of Vancouver Island Wrangellia is intruded from the east by granitoid rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These are named the Island Intrusions in the report area. These are fault bounded to the west by the Westcoast Crystalline Complex, part of the basement of Wrangellia and the outlying Pacific Rim Terrane. These units are age related to the Bonanza Group of rocks that formed along the length of Vancouver Island during accretion of Wrangellia. The plutonic rocks of the Island Intrusions are responsible for the porphyry copper mineralization on northern Vancouver Island.

The east side of Vancouver Island includes the younger sediments that formed in the Queen Charlotte basin and later after accretion to North America.

7.2 Local Geology

The property as seen in Figure 7-2 is underlain by a generally southward-younging sequence of Upper Triassic and Jurassic rocks belonging to the Vancouver and Bonanza Groups. The major units underlying the Rupert Property include on the north side of the property the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nahwitti River siltstone-greywacke of the Bonanza Group. In the middle is, undifferentiated due to limited outcrop, the Lower to Middle Jurassic Holberg volcanic unit, a part of the Bonanza Group of rocks and roughly coeval with the Mid Jurassic Island Intrusions. The Island Intrusions in this area are mapped as a large dyke like intrusion of QFP within the Bonanza Group. South of the roughly east-west striking regional Holberg Fault is the Upper Triassic Hyaloclastite Member of the Middle Karmutsen Formation of the Vancouver Group. As noted above the copper porphyry mineralization in this area is related to the Island Intrusions as seen in the QFP dyke unit with the Rupert stock in the west side of the Rupert Property.

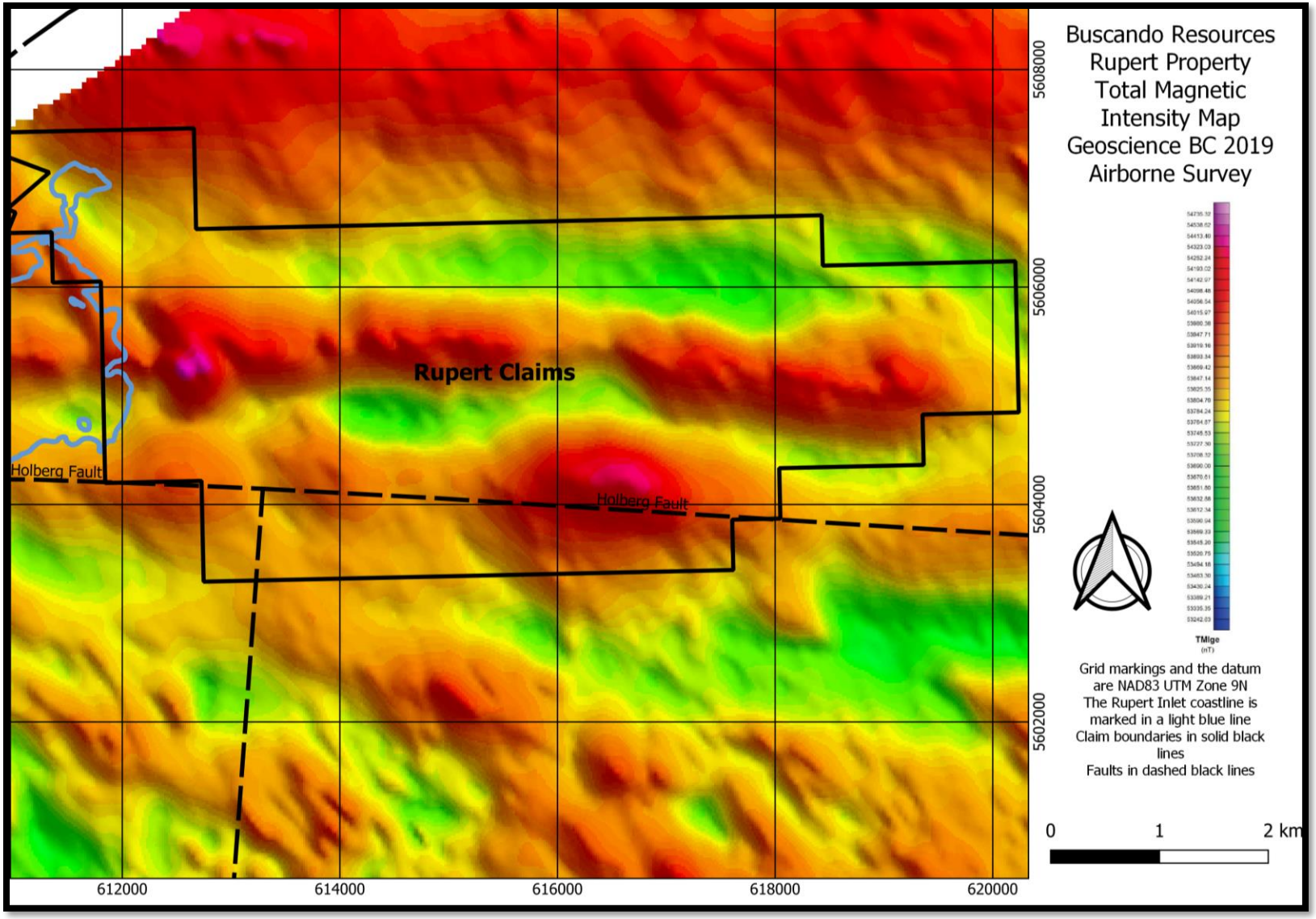


Figure 7-4 Geoscience BC 2019 Airborne Magnetics - Total Magnetic Intensity

The local units found on the Rupert Property are regionally summarized in Nixon, et. al., 2011 as follows:

NAHWITTI RIVER SILTSTONE-WACKE

Dark grey to grey-green, medium bedded to thinly laminated, siliceous siltstone, mudstone and feldspathic lithic wacke; locally contains massive beds of basaltic to andesitic volcaniclastic breccia and thin, rhyolitic tuff beds

HOLBERG VOLCANIC UNIT

Poorly exposed, undivided basaltic to rhyolitic flows, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks east of Rupert Inlet (due to the lack of outcrop).

The Holberg Volcanic is disambiguated to the following units in areas of significant outcrop and these units are likely represented in whole or part on the Rupert property and not defined separately due to lack of outcrop:

- Mainly dark grey-green to medium grey, basaltic to andesitic flows and volcaniclastic rocks including plagioclase-hornblende-phyric andesite, plagioclase-clinopyroxene-phyric basalt-andesite with sparse hornblende megacrysts (~1cm), tuff-breccia, lapilli tuff and reworked equivalents; minor sedimentary rocks including volcanic breccia, wacke, siltstone, mudstone and shale; locally may include minor rhyolitic flows and tuffs
- Medium grey to grey-green, aphanitic to feldspar-phyric, rhyolitic to dacitic flows, flow domes and/or pyroclastic rocks including flow and pyroclastic breccia, welded to non-welded crystal-lithic lapilli tuff with carbonized wood fragments; may locally include thin interbedded volcanic breccia and wacke, and minor basaltic to andesitic flows5
- Dark grey-green volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks including basaltic to andesitic, plagioclase-clinopyroxene and plagioclase-hornblende-phyric lapilli tuff and tuff breccia, volcanic breccia, wacke and minor siltstone and mudstone; locally includes basaltic to andesitic flows

VANCOUVER GROUP

Middle Karmutsen Formation: Hyaloclastite Member

Dark grey-green, massive to medium bedded, basaltic hyaloclastite breccia, including pillow-fragment breccia, and medium bedded to laminated hyaloclastite sandstone; may locally pass laterally into pillowed basalt flows

ISLAND PLUTONIC SUITE

Dark grey-green to pale pinkish grey, medium to coarse-grained, equigranular granitoid rocks and porphyry; includes hornblende±biotite-bearing quartz diorite (qdi), granodiorite (gd),

plagioclase±hornblende porphyry (po) and quartz-plagioclase±biotite porphyry (qpo); combined codes indicate a range of common rock types (qdi-gd, quartz diorite - granodiorite)

Archibald and Nixon, 1995 note an age date of 174 Ma ± 2 Ma in an intrusive rock of the Rupert Stock in the western side of the Rupert property at or near the quarry. This date is based on $^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar$ age dating of biotite within sample 93GNX 9-10. The map by Nixon, et. al., 2011 notes a number of ages in the Rupert Pluton ("**QFP**") on the present Rupert property and the QFP dyke at the Island Copper mine. The Rupert pluton ages are similar to the sites at the Island Copper mine but generally vary from 160 Ma to 171 Ma with multiple different methods used that may explain the differences in age range.

7.3 Local Mineralization

The lack of outcrop has limited the opportunity to see much mineralization on the Rupert Property. Some localized mineralization has been encountered in the drill holes near the centre and pits in the north-west corner. There have been reports at Rupert of generally narrow zones of copper in the range 0.1 to 0.2% range and molybdenum of 0.05 to 0.1%. The shortage of outcrop has limited the definition of any zones of significance to date on the Rupert Property.

The mineralization reported in the past is consistent with a calc-alkaline porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The reports of veinlets and stockworks plus disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenite plus other copper minerals is noted.

8 Deposit Types

The target deposit type on the Rupert Property is a volcanic type calc-alkaline porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The results of geological mapping and airborne geophysics to date indicate the potential for mineralization in the area of the quartz-feldspar porphyry all within the surrounding andesites. The alteration patterns described below are commonly used a vector toward the highest mineralized zones. The following text is sourced from Panteleyev, 1995 along with Figure 8-1 from Kirkham and Sinclair, 1996, indicating an idealized cross section of the major zones of a porphyry copper deposit. The nearby deposits in the regional belt are **bolded and underlined** in the list below.

8.1 Calc-Alkalic Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum Deposit

"Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au L04

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYM: Calcalkaline porphyry Cu, Cu-Mo, Cu-Au.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Cu Mo and Au are generally present but quantities range from insufficient for economic recovery to major ore constituents. Minor Ag in most deposits; rare recovery of Re from Island Copper mine.

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/ International):

- Volcanic type deposits (Cu + Au +/- Mo) - Fish Lake (092O 041), Kemess (094E 021, 094), **Hushamu EXPO, (092L 240), Red Dog (092L 200),** Poison Mountain (092O 046), Bell (093M 001), Morrison (093M 007), **Island Copper (092L 158)**; Dos Pobres (USA); Far Southeast (Lepanto/Mankayan), Dizon, Guianaong, Taysan and Santo Thomas II (Philippines), Frieda River and Panguna (Papua New Guinea).
- Classic deposits (Cu+Cu+/-Au - Brenda (092HNE 047), Berg (093E 046), Huckleberry (093E 037), Schaft Creek (1 04G 015); Casino (Yukon, Canada), Inspiration, Morenci, Ray Sierrita-Experanza, Twin Buttes, Kalamazoo and Santa Rita (Arizona, USA), Bingham (Utah, USA), El Salvador, (Chile), Bajo de Alumbrera (Argentina).
- Plutonic deposits Cu+/-Mo - Highland Valley Copper (092ISE 001, 011, 012, 045), Gibraltar (093B012, 007), Catface (092F 120); Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebreda Blanca (Chile).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION:

Stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the hostrock intrusions and wallrocks.

TECTONIC SETTINGS:

In orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism. Also in association with emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

High-level (epizonal) stock emplacement levels in volcano-plutonic arcs, commonly oceanic volcanic island and continent-margin arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dykes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic piles.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION:

Two main periods in the Canadian Cordillera: the Triassic/Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (8 5-45 Ma). Elsewhere deposits are mainly Tertiary, but range from Archean to Quaternary.

HOST / ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES:

Intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dyke swarms; rarely pegmatitic. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias. Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposits are associated with syenitic and other calcalkalic rocks and are considered to be a distinct deposit type.

DEPOSIT FORM:

Large zones of hydrothermally altered rock contain quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 (3.72 mi2) in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dyke swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Cordilleran deposits are commonly sub-divided according to their morphology into three classes - classic, volcanic, and plutonic:

- Volcanic type deposits (e.g. **Island Copper**) are associated with multiple intrusions in subvolcanic settings of small stocks, sills, dikes and diverse types of intrusive breccias. Reconstruction of volcanic landforms, structures, vent-proximal extrusive deposits and subvolcanic intrusive centers is possible in many cases, or can be inferred. Mineralization at depths of 1 km (0.61 mi) or less, is mainly associated with breccia development or as lithologically controlled preferential replacement in host rocks with high primary permeability. Propylitic alteration is widespread and generally flanks early, centrally located potassic alteration; the latter is commonly well-mineralized. Younger mineralized phyllic alteration commonly overprints the early mineralization. Barren advanced argillic alteration is rarely present as a late, high-level hydrothermal carapace.
- Classic deposits (e.g. Berg) are stock related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km, 0.6 to 1.2 mi) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dykes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals forming a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is usual. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite +/- chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren aureole or ‘halo’.
- Plutonic deposits (e.g. the Highland Valley deposits) are found in large plutonic to batholithic intrusions immobilized at relatively deep levels, say 2 to 4 km (1.2 to 2.4 mi). Related dikes and intrusive breccia bodies can be emplaced at shallower levels. Host rocks are phaneritic coarse-grained to porphyritic. The intrusions can display internal compositional differences as a result of differentiation with gradational to sharp boundaries between different phases of magma emplacement. Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying

chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

TEXTURE / STRUCTURE:

Quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks; sulphide grains in fractures and fracture selvages. Minor disseminated sulphides commonly replacing primary mafic minerals. Quartz phenocrysts can be partly resorbed and overgrown by silica.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):

Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these veins are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY:

Quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite/gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained ‘shreddy’ looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a “biotite hornfels”. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and the phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (Kaolinite-pyrophyllite).

WEATHERING:

Secondary (supergene) zones carry chalcocite, covellite and other Cu minerals (digenite, djurleite, etc.), chrysocolla, native copper, and copper oxide, carbonate and sulphate minerals. Oxidized and leached zones at surface are marked by ferruginous ‘cappings’ with supergene clay minerals, limonite (goethite, hematite and jarosite) and residual quartz.

ORE CONTROLS:

Igneous contacts, both internal between intrusive phases and external with wallrocks; cupolas and the uppermost, bifurcating parts of stocks, dike swarms. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types. Zones of most intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES:

Skarn Cu (K01), porphyry Au (K02), epithermal Au-Ag in low sulphidation type (H05) or epithermal Cu-Au-Ag as high-sulphidation type enargite-bearing veins (L01), replacements and stockworks; auriferous and polymetallic base metal quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (I01, I05), Au-Ag and base metal sulphide mantos and replacements in carbonate and non-carbonate rocks (M01, M04), placer Au (C0 1, C02).

COMMENTS:

Subdivision of porphyry copper deposits can be made on the basis of metal content, mainly ratios between Cu, Mo, and Au. This is a purely arbitrary, economically based criterion, an artifact of mainly metal prices and metallurgy. There are a few differences in the style of mineralization between deposits although morphology of calcalkaline deposits does provide a basis for subdivision into three distinct subtypes - the 'volcanic, classic, and plutonic' types. A fundamental contrast can be made on the compositional differences between calcalkaline quartz-bearing porphyry copper deposits and the alkalic (silica undersaturated) class ...

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE:

Calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a cupriferous (+/-Mo) ore having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious-metal bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE:

Ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic halos surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) Surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant I.P. response.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES:

Porphyry deposits are marked by large-scale, zoned metal and alteration assemblages. Ore zones can form within certain intrusive phases and breccias or stockworks are present as vertical 'shells' or mineralized cupolas around particular intrusive bodies. Weathering can produce a pronounced vertical

zonation with an oxidized, limonitic leached zone at surface (leached capping), an underlying zone with copper enrichment (supergene zone with secondary copper minerals) and at depth a zone of primary mineralization (the hypogene zone).

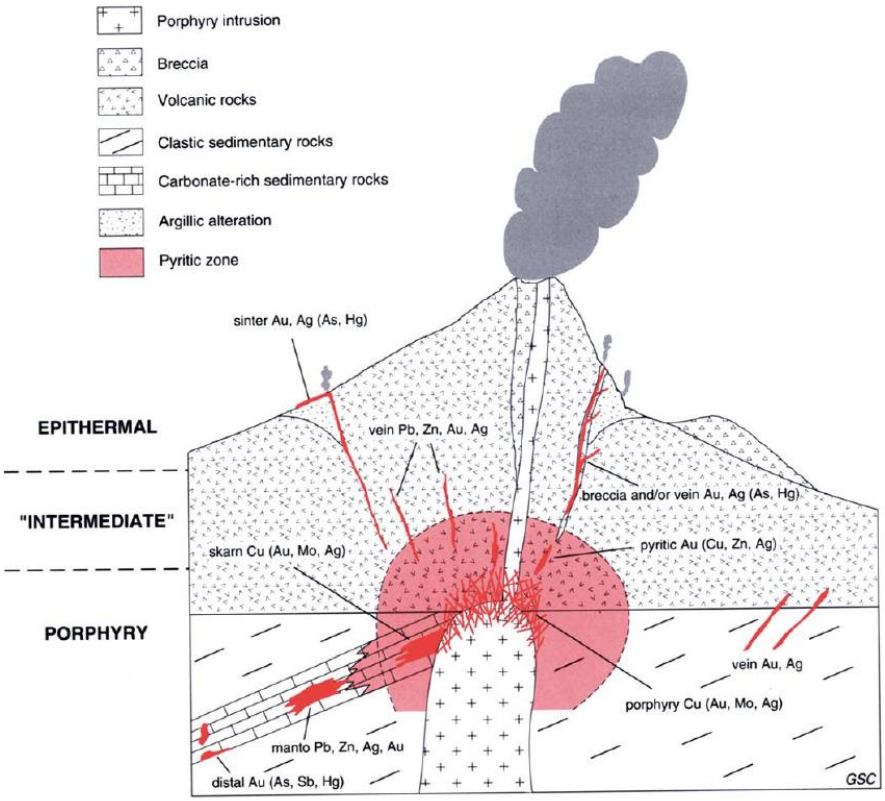


Figure 19-10. Schematic diagram of a porphyry copper system in the root zone of an andesitic stratovolcano showing mineral zonation and possible relationship to skarn, manto, "mesothermal" or "intermediate" precious metal and base metal vein and replacement, and epithermal precious-metal deposits.

Figure 8-1 Idealized Porphyry Copper Cross Section Model from Kirkham and Sinclair, 1996

IMPORTANCE:

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50% of the Au reserves in British Columbia."

Additionally, the stages of mineralization at Island Copper are summarized in Perello, et. al. ,1995 and displayed in Figure 8-2. Identifying these stages of alteration could be valuable in future stages of exploration.

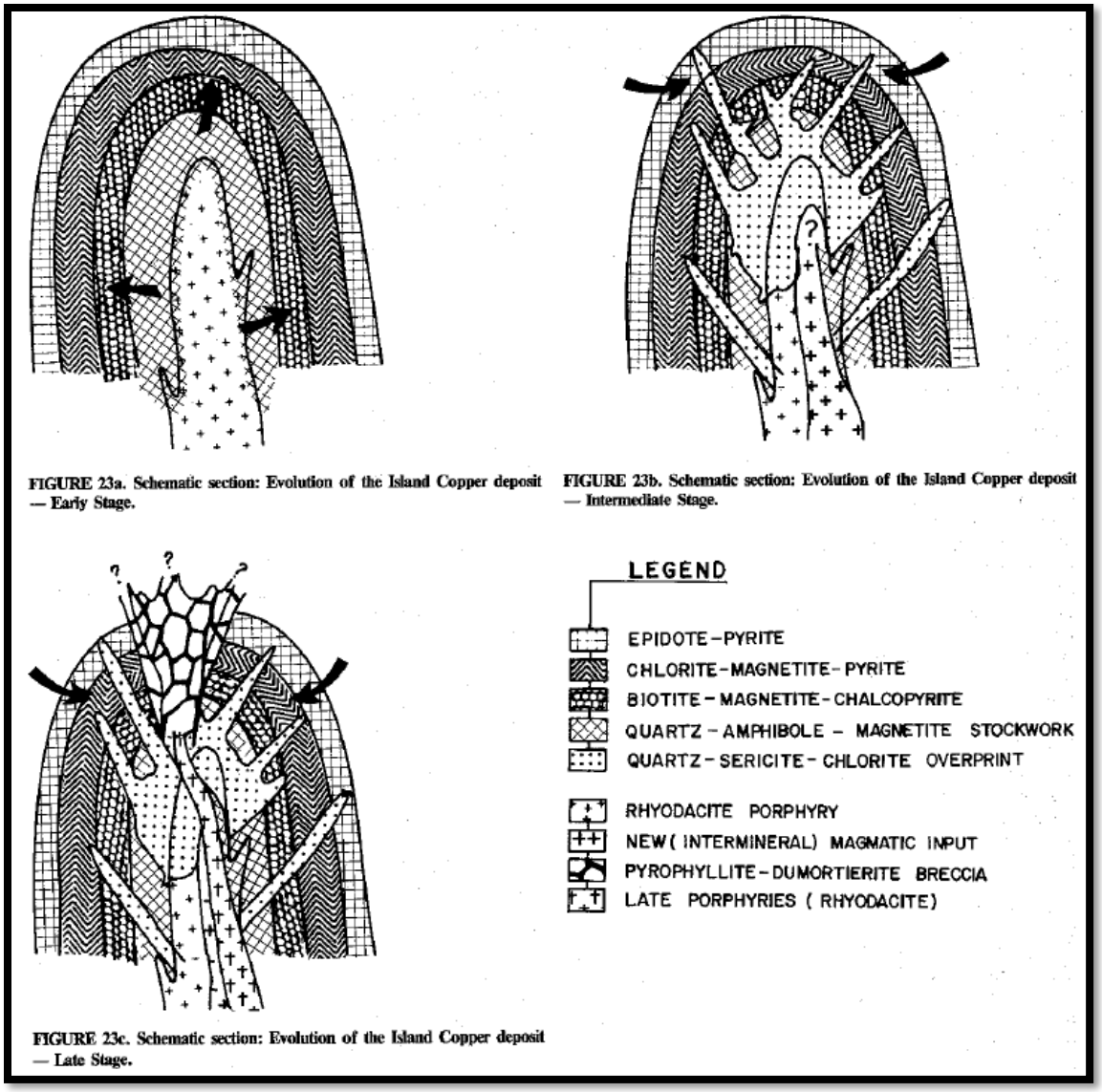
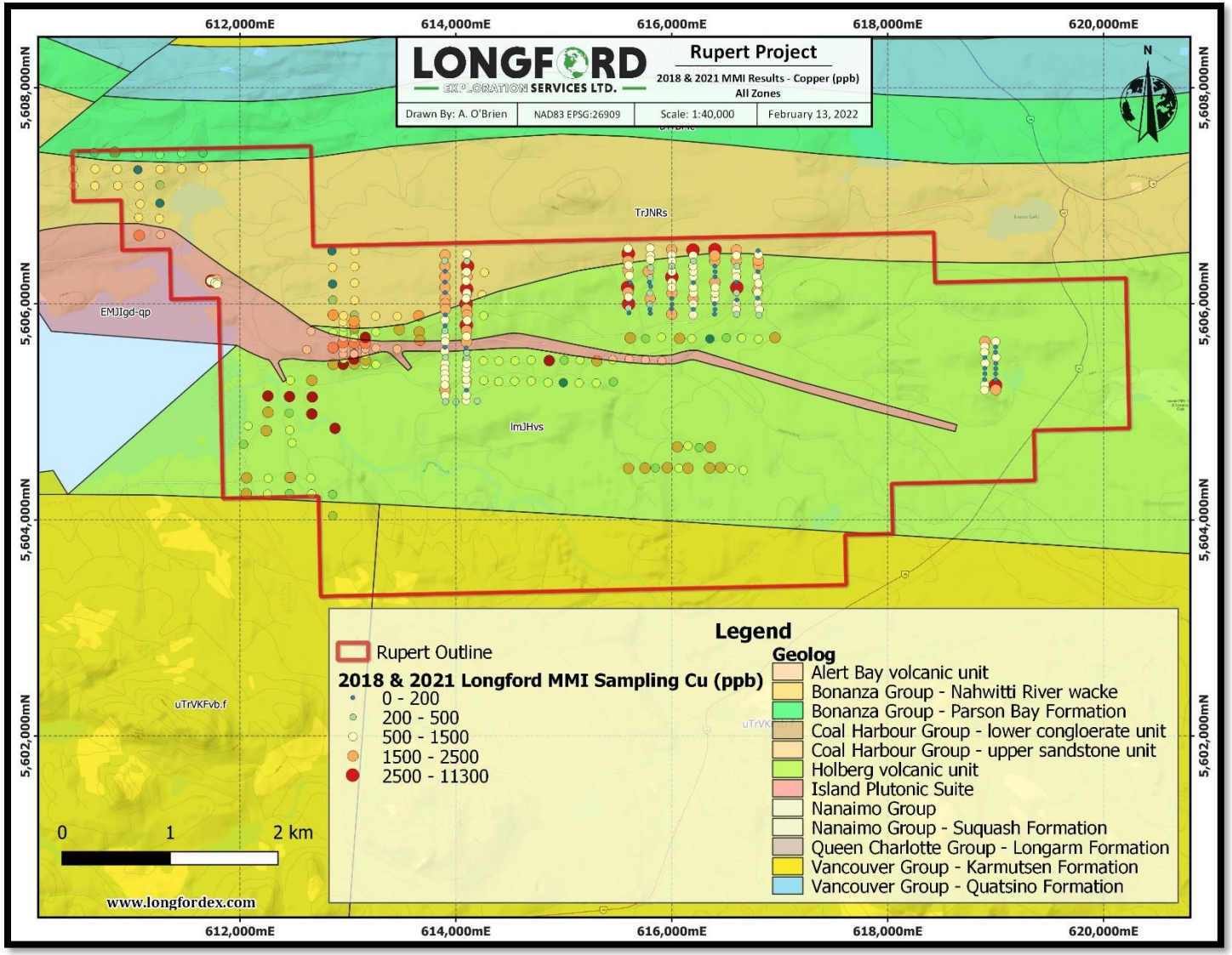


Figure 8-2 Stages of Mineralization at the adjacent Island Copper deposit from Perello, et. al, 1995

9 Exploration

Buscando Resources Corp contracted Longford Exploration Services Ltd. to complete exploration work at the Rupert property in the last half of 2021. There is a Statement of Work filed with the Province of BC to extend the claim expiry dates that denotes geochemistry and prospecting was completed.

The proposal for the Fall 2021 program indicates widely spaced (200 m X 200m) sampling west of the West Zone and south of the Middle Zone as described in Section 6.3 of this report.



Source Longford Exploration, 2022 via Buscando Resources

Figure 9-1 Summary of the 2018 and 2021 MMI Soil Geochemistry Results for copper (ppb)

Figure 9-1 is a summary of the widely spaced sampling from 2021 with the results of the same information for copper in ppb from the Mobile Metal Ion analysis ("**MMI**") method collected in 2018 included. The report on this work is not yet available for further review.

10 Drilling

Buscando has not carried out any drilling on the Rupert Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

The report on the 2018 fieldwork at Rupert (Ryan and Potts, 2019) summarizes the sample collection methods. The 2021 field program was by the same contractor following the same procedures (personal communication, 2022). Location of both rock and soil samples was determined by GPS.

Soil samples were analyzed using the SGS MMI sampling and analysis technique. Sample collection included:

> *"A similar process was carried out for recording the soil sample data however, soils were collected following strict guidelines to prevent cross contamination within the samples as MMI analysis is very sensitive. The MMI soil grid designed to sample the air/soil or organic/soil layer interface in true soils. This interface became the zero-datum line for the sampling procedure. Sampling was carried out in four zones, namely The Quarry, West Zone, Middle Zone and the East Zone, at 50 m intervals with a 200 m line spacing within the property. All sample locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS unit. Sample sites were marked using flagging tape and labelled with the sample number."*
>
> *"Holes were initially dug with metal shovels and tools to the appropriate depth, exposing the soil profile. The plastic collection tray and plastic trowel were Longford Exploration Services Ltd. Page 48 of 117 then scrubbed with a clean uncontaminated cloth. The trowel was used to expose the wall of the soil profile by removing the soil that was in direct contact with the metal shovel. Then the zero datum was located, and samples were taken between 10 and 25 cm."*
>
> *"During the sampling program every 20th sample was taken as a duplicate for QA/QC control in the field. Strict procedures were followed during soil collection; this analytical method is highly sensitive, and results can be skewed if sampling is carried out at inconsistent depths or by cross contamination (e.g. poorly cleaned geo-tools)."*

Soil samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Burnaby, BC. The laboratory is certified and uses a Quality Management System that meets, as a minimum requirement, ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC 17025. The methods used for preparation and analysis are summarized in Table 11-1:

Table 11-1 Methods used in Soil Geochemistry

Methods used in Rock and Soil Geochemistry			
Laboratory	**Media**	**Analysis Method Code**	**Description**
SGS Laboratories	Soil	G_LOG_02	Pre-preparation, sorting, logging, boxing
		GE_MMI_M	Mobile Metal ION Std. package/ICP-MS (53 elements)

The Author was present for some of the 2018 sample collection and reviewed and found the methodology used and the work done by Longford Exploration in 2018 was appropriate for the sampling completed and a project at this stage of exploration. The same contractor completed the 2021 work and was working with the same methods of sample collection, preparation, analysis and chain of custody as applied in 2018. It is the Author's opinion that these sample procedures are adequate for a project at this stage of development.

12 Data Verification

The Author visited the Rupert Property on August 21, 2018 and June 22, 2021 to review the findings and see the surface geology available for review. Very little surface geology was found by the Longford Exploration crew in 2018 and this was confirmed by the Author in the visits in both 2018 and 2021. The author field verified the soil sampling method used in both 2018 and 2021 during his visit in 2018.

In 2021, the Author drove multiple roads on the property with several short traverses into the forest on foot in an effort to uncover outcrop and target areas with no success beyond the single outcrop. The Rupert property is heavily covered in young thick coastal forest from recent reforestation.

There is very limited recent historical rock analysis and the single quartz feldspar porphyry outcrop, visited by the Author in 2018 and 2021 located in a possible quarry, does not have significant mineralization. The Author did not analyze any rocks for verification due to lack of comparison historical values and no significant mineralization seen in the outcrop to collect.

The data from 2021, used the same field, laboratory and sample security procedures as the 2018 program, The 2018 data and methodology were previously reviewed by the author, including a review in the field, and it meets the present industry standards of quality control and assurance. A field review of the 2021 work has not been completed.

The Author has reviewed the previous reports and the work outlined in the reports, completed by professionals as noted in the References section of this report. These reports summarize a progressing level of development of the geology, geochemistry and geophysics at Rupert. The Author has prepared historical data such as maps, in a GIS database, and compared the various stages of the data for consistency and data evolution with greater information for consistency. It is the Author's opinion that the historical work completed and reported in the past was prepared to the standards of the time it was

completed and is suitable for use in developing future exploration programs. The methodology of the 2018 and 2021 programs were review and they are adequate for use in future exploration planning and targeting. The verification completed on the sampling is adequate for a project at this stage of development.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There is no mineral processing testing or metallurgical work noted in the record of information found for this project.

23 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no historical mineral resource estimate on the Rupert project.

24 Adjacent Properties

The property to the immediate west of the Rupert Property is the former Island Copper mine-site. This former mine-site is now reclaimed and under care and maintenance. Island Copper was an open pit copper porphyry mine. It was at one time the third-largest copper mine in Canada. It was owned by BHP Copper (formerly Utah Construction and Mining Ltd) and began production in 1971 closing at the end of 1995.

Cargill, 1975 summarized the geology at Island Copper. It is greatly generalized to be a Quartz Feldspar Porphyritic dyke ("**QFP**") intruding into the Bonanza Group volcanics. The dyke is associated with various marginal breccias. The copper and molybdenum mineralization are generally located within the volcanics surrounding the QFP with little or none in the QFP.

Although not an adjacent property but located on strike beyond Island Copper, within the same geological belt of Island Intrusions and exhibiting similar geology to Island Copper, NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. has defined two copper porphyry deposits at Hushamu and Red Dog. It is also exploring the nearer Pemberton Hills zone along with multinational mining company Freeport McMoran. See Figure 23 1 for a summary of this belt.

The Author has been unable to verify the information on the former Island Copper mine-site and the information on this former mine and the other properties of NorthIsle Copper are not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Rupert property.

Source: modified from Tahija, et. al., 2017

Figure 24-1 Island Copper and the NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. deposit belt with the Rupert Property

25 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author is not aware of any other relevant information not included in this report.

26 Interpretation and Conclusions

The outcrop at the Quarry site has been traced below overburden on the Rupert property by historical drilling and geomagnetic methods to extend well into the Rupert Property. There is at least one other outcrop noted in historical maps. As well the rocks surrounding the intrusive dyke have been confirmed as Bonanza volcanic rocks in core.

The MMI geochemical soil survey in the summer of 2018 showed potential in the area between two groups of lines in that the inside lines were elevated for copper values. The MMI method of soil

geochemical analysis is felt to be the best option available at this time for the determination of buried copper mineralization in this environment.

The various 1970s and 1980s historical drill intercepts and surface pits indicate that the geology at Rupert is consistent with porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit styles. Due to the limited outcrop and the reasonably large area covered by the Rupert property, there is adequate area that is under-explored at Rupert for an economic deposit to still be uncovered.

27 Recommendations

A two-phased exploration program is recommended for the Rupert Property. The second phase is contingent on positive results in Phase One.

1.1 Phase One

The project is best followed up with further field work, preceded by a data compilation. The data compilation should focus on:

- Reinterpret the regional geology based on the Geoscience BC, 2020 report especially the possible extension of the QFP dyke and a possible other southern target near the Holberg Fault (Figure 7-4). Hiring a geophysicist to rework the Geoscience BC, 2020 raw-data for local detail and then interpret the results may be helpful.
- Plot more elements of the existing 2018 and 2021 MMI soil survey values on the maps to determine the best elements to follow up on this property and use this in future programs.
- Using the historical drill data summarized in historical assessment reports create a drill database and load it into a 3-Dimensional geological software package such as Leapfrog to confirm if and what spatial sub-surface relationships can be determined and used to assist in drill targeting in Phase 2. These need to be reviewed with the existing geophysics and present and future MMI geochemical datasets. The historical Assessment Reports are a good start for data but do leave some data gaps. Previous operators or the team at NorthIsle Copper may have a database they will share.
- There is LIDAR data available for download from the BC Government for the region. This data should be evaluated if it can be processed to outline possible outcrop areas and other surface features. The thick vegetation will limit the amount of detail possible, but it could assist future exploration.

The now complete Fall, 2021 program has shown that the areas of higher values continue beyond the 2018 results. Further soil geochemistry using Mobile Metal Ion ("**MMI**") analysis and further mapping at 1:5,000 scale and prospecting for surface exposures of outcrop is required.

- Future MMI sampling plans should focus near the locations historically mapped by BHP-Utah Copper and later the BCGS in Nixon, 2011 as the area on the margins of the quartz feldspar porphyry dyke ("**QFP**") and its surroundings. Continued MMI sampling between the 2018 West and 2018 Middle sample zones to fill in the gap and extending south to cover south beyond the QFP. The lines of samples that border the gap between 2018 West and 2018 Middle sample zones have elevated Cu values and along with the IP / Resistivity anomalies from previous work define an area of potential buried mineralization. This area has been the location of the largest number of historical drill holes and needs some focusing. The other area is to extend sampling around the high copper values near the center-west of the property in the 2021 program. The sampling should be at a 50 meter or tighter spacing north-south and no wider than 100m between east-west lines. Sample infill at tighter spacing in the higher value areas of 2021 sampling may also be valuable.
- Using the historical 1970s geological maps to follow up on the soil locations and determine the surface outcrops of the area.
- Follow up the geology near the projection of the Holberg Fault with the goal of explaining the magnetic high from Geoscience BC, 2020. Whether it is finding another mineralized QFP dyke squeezed up the fault zone or a deep-seated fault related magnetic intrusive body or mineralization of a different age and variety. A few test lines of tightly space MMI soil geochemistry over this area will be required if no outcrop is found to review for potential mineralization.
- A UAV or ground based magnetic survey at a 50-meter line-spacing or less. The 2019 airborne regional data indicates that the magnetic signature of the QFP dyke is significant and a tighter survey spacing should provide good resolution. The area around the QFP dyke looking for smaller branch dykes and areas of magnetite destruction or creation should be focused on. As well, the 2019 regional magnetic anomaly near the Holberg Fault should be the other focus area.
- Not budgeted, but if due to mapping it is suggested the overburden may be shallow near the anomalous soil zones, an excavator could be considered to trench some local areas before drill target choices are finalized to possibly determine the directional trend of veining. This option can be postponed to the beginning of Phase Two for permitting reasons.

1.2 Phase Two

Drill targets in phase two are contingent on positive results and assessment of historical data in the first phase. A 1,000-meter-long drill program should be undertaken following the compilation of the results of the past data and the proposed Phase One program. An unbudgeted option is to complete some

excavator trenching before drilling, in areas that are deemed to be shallow overburden and near the target zones of potential drilling.

Table 27-1 Budget for the Recommended work program

Phase One		
Geological Mapping, Prospecting, Soil Sampling	**Unit Costs**	**Totals**
Compiling/Reinterpretating/Reporting of exisitng data and field results		**$ 20,000.00**
Field Program 2 weeks, 4-person crew (1 Geologist/Project Manager, 1 Geologist, 2 Helpers)		**$ 110,000.00**
Wages:	$ 35,000.00	
Room and board:	$ 10,000.00	
Transportation:	$ 5,000.00	
Equipment rentals:	$ 5,000.00	
Sample analysis:	$ 30,000.00	
UAV or ground magnetic survey:	$ 25,000.00	
Contingency	$ 10,000.00	**$ 10,000.00**
Total Phase 1		**$ 140,000.00**
Phase Two		
Anomaly Follow Up (contingent on results from Phase 1)	**Unit Costs**	**Totals**
Permitting	$ 15,000.00	**$ 15,000.00**
1,000 m of diamond drilling to test geophysical and mapping targets $200/m all in cost.	$ 200,000.00	**$ 200,000.00**
Reporting	$ 20,000.00	**$ 20,000.00**
Total Phase 2		**$ 220,000.00**
TOTAL of both phases (contingent on positive result in first phase)		**$ 360,000.00**

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BC Government Internet Sources:

Assessment Reports: http://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/

Deposit Types:

http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MineralDepositProfiles/Pages/default.aspx

MapPlace: http://www.mapplace.ca/

Mineral Title Online: https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do

Minfile: https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/ MINFILE 092L 173 HAR, MINFILE 092L 177 TIE, MINFILE 092L 273 Rupert and MINFILE 092L 158 ISLAND COPPER (adjoining)

LIDAR:

https://governmentofbc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=d06b37979b0c4709b7fcf2a1ed458e03

Weather:

http://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnName&txtStationName=port+hardy&searchMethod=contains&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=202&dispBack=1#normals-data

Other websites related to adjacent and nearby properties:

NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. http://www.northisle.ca

SEDAR https://sedar.com/issuers/issuers_en.htm