National Instrument 43-101

Technical Report:

2021 Update on the Loljuh Property,

Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia

Latitude 54° 24’16.92” North by 127°10’16.14” West

UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 U 618,700 East / 6,030,400 North

NTS Sheet: 093L06

BCGS Map Sheets: 093L045, 093L035, 093L44 and 93L034

Report Prepared for: Carmanah Minerals Corp.

Report Compiled by: Farrell Exploration Services Inc.

Report Author: Lorie Farrell P. Geo.

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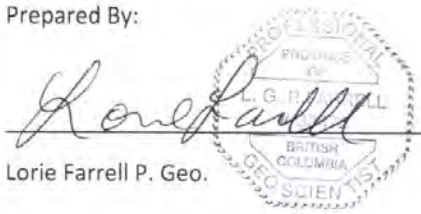
DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report entitled "National Instrument 43-101, Technical Report 2021 update on the Loljuh Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" dated effective December 17, 2021 updated February 18, 2022 (the "Technical Report") was prepared for Carmanah Minerals Corp by Lorie Farrell P. Geo. who is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101.

Signed Sealed and Submitted on February 18, 2022

Prepared By:



Lorie Farrell P. Geo. Date: February 18, 2022

Contents

Table of Figures

Tables:

1 Summary

Lorie Farrell P. Geo. (the “author”), a consultant geologist, was retained by Carmanah Minerals Corp. (“Carmanah”) to author this independent technical report (the ”report”) on the Loljuh property (the “property”) in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). This report summarizes the exploration history of the property, recent work that was completed in 2019 and suggests future plans for work.

The property consists of one claim totaling 1,656.73 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division of Central British Columbia, Canada, 40 km south of the community of Smithers or 29 km west of the community of Houston. The mineral titles are registered in the names of Fred Antonio Tejada (“Tejada” or “Optionor”). Carmanah has signed an option agreement with Tejada to option the Loljuh property. For Carmanah to fully exercise the option and acquire 100% right, title, and interest in and to the property, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) it must: incur total exploration expenditures of $1,000,000 and make total cash payments of $300,000 on or before 66 months following the closing date. Following this, the Optionor has 90 days to pay the Optionor a further $1,500,000. The optionor may elect to satisfy up to 50% ($750,000) of this by the issuance of Carmanah shares. Carmanah may acquire the 2% NSR by making a payment of $2,000,000 to the optionor at any time prior to the Decision to Mine.

The Loljuh property is a grassroot property which lies within the highly prospective Skeena Arch, an uplifted northeast trending belt representing a long-lived magmatic arc that produced a wide variety of mineral deposits and transects central British Columbia. The Skeena Arch represents some of the most richly endowed terrane in British Columbia (MacIntyre, 2007).

The Loljuh property which is the subject of this report, is located near the previously discovered Pete showing of Minfile number 093L 228 and Loljuh Stock showing of Minfile number 093L 347. A different Minfile showing with the Minfile number 093L 166 also has the name Loljuh. This is located 675m outside of the claim boundary to the west and is not the subject of this report.

No drilling has been recorded on the property.

The most recent program of mapping and geochemical sampling in 2019, recorded four previously unrecognised zones of mineralization in bedrock, outlined two broad geochemical anomalies in soil geochemistry and airborne magnetic geophysics survey showing corresponding areas which have been potentially altered by hydrothermal fluid.

In the author’s opinion, the Loljuh property has sufficient merit to warrant recommending a continuation of geochemical sampling to better define the soil anomaly, Induced Polarization (IP) and potential diamond drilling based on results of the future soils and IP.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

This independent technical report on the property was prepared by the author at the request of Jonathan Yang CEO of Carmanah, prior to the option of the Loljuh property transaction being used as a qualifying transaction. Carmanah, with offices at 1430-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver BC V6C 2V6, is a corporation existing under the laws of the province of British Columbia.

The Loljuh property is located in the Omineca Mining Division in west central British Columbia, 40 km south of the community of Smithers or 32 km west of the community of Houston. This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instruments 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

Lorie Farrell, P. Geo., is the author of this report and the qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101. The author is independent of Tejada and Carmanah and has no interest in the Loljuh property. A personal inspection of the property was completed by the author on July 24th, 2021 with rock samples collected from the Loljuh Stock and Skarn and Stockwork areas.

The author reviewed the tenure documents on the public website Mineral Titles Online (MTO) that is maintained by the Province of British Columbia, downloaded assessment reports and property files from the Assessment Report Database and reviewed property specific information that is located on the MINFILE Mineral Occurrence Database, both of which are maintained by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Province of British Columbia. Specific reports, property files and MINFILE information that was used by the author is listed in the reference section of this report.

The author received the option agreement and information about the companies through personal communication with Tejada and Jonathan Yan. The author is unaware of any other technical data other than that which is available to the public in the ARIS database and MINFILE website.

2.2 Abbreviations and units of Measurement

Metric units are used through this report and dollar amounts are in Canadian Dollars (CAD$). Coordinates within this report use UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 3. Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
km	Kilometer		Cu	copper
m	meter		Zn	zinc
cm	centimeter		CAD$	Canadian Dollar
mm	millimeter		C°	degree Celsius
%	percent		Mo	molybdenum
ppm	parts per million		Sb	antimony
ppb	parts per billion		GPS	Global Positioning System
g/t or gpt	grams per tonne		NI43-101	National Instrument 43-101
Ag	silver		UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinate System
Au	gold		TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity
E	Easting		N	Northing
g	Gram		QA-QC	Quality Assurance Quality Control

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has had no involvement with the Loljuh property prior to the preparation of this report and is responsible for all items in this report.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Loljuh property consists of one mineral claim (1067782) covering a surface area of 1,656.73 hectares and is 40 km south of the community of Smithers or 29 km west of the community of Houston BC within the Omineca Mining Division; NTS map sheet 093L06, BCGS Map Sheets: 093L045, 093L035, 093L44 and 93L034. The central coordinates are UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 616,500 East / 6,029,500 North.

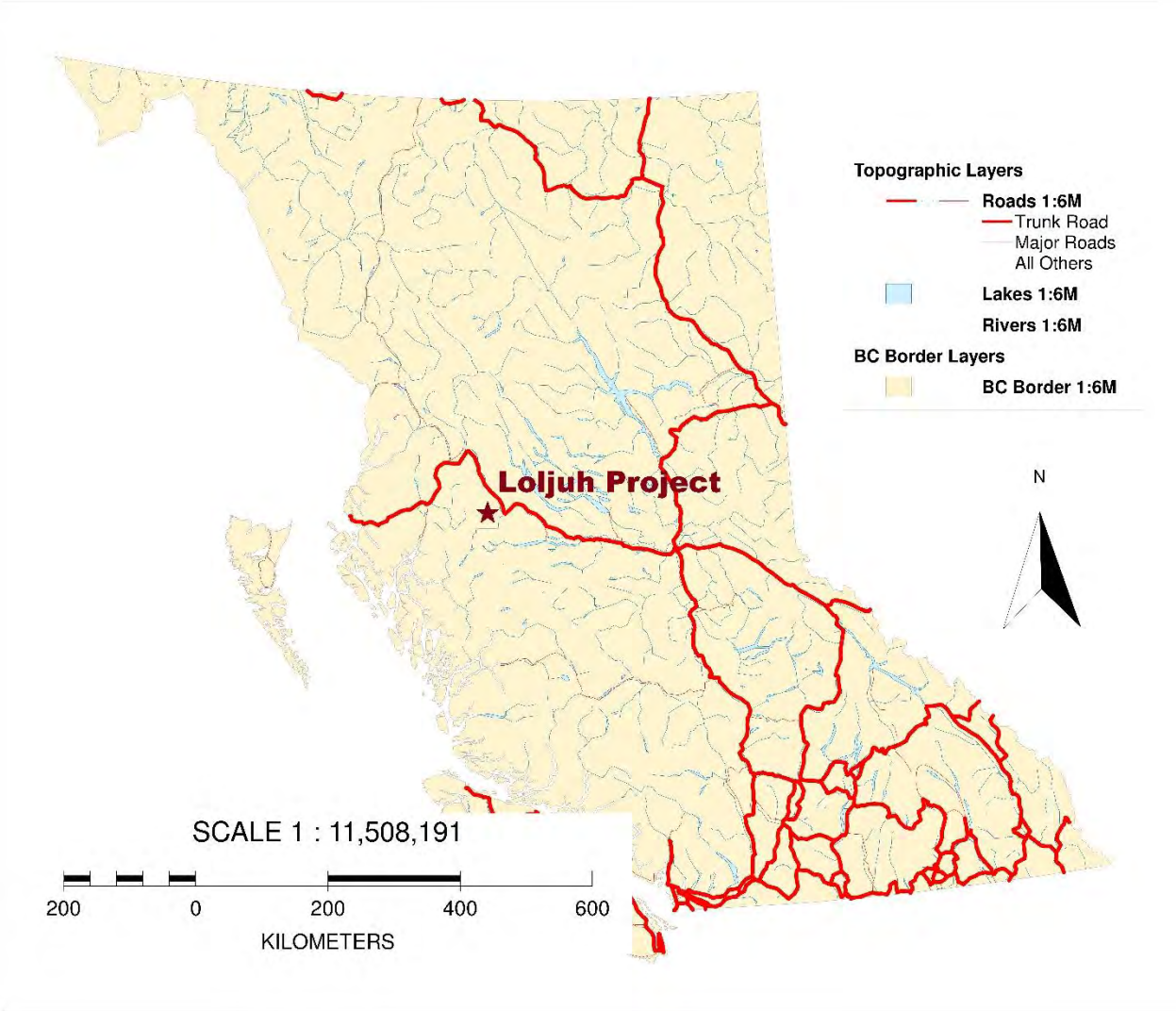


Figure 1. Property Regional Location in British Columbia, Canada (Modified from ARIS MapBuilder, May 7, 2021 LF)

4.2 Ownership

Claim 1067782 is registered on Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") to Fred Antonio Tejada. A Transfer of Ownership (Bill of Sale Completion) between Tejada and the previous owner was recorded on MTO on July 28, 2020.

4.3 Option Agreement

The option agreement between Carmanah and Tejada to option the Loljuh property was executed on February 6th 2021. For Carmanah to fully exercise the option and acquire 100% right, title and interest in and to the property, subject to a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR"), it must:

Make cash payment to Tejada of:	$40,000 on the closing date
	$40,000 on or before 18 months following the closing date
	$40,000 on or before 30 months following the closing date
	$60,000 on or before 42 months following the closing date
	$60,000 on or before 54 months following the closing date
	$60,000 on or before 66 months following the closing date
	For a total of $300,000 in Cash Payments

Incur exploration expenditures on the property:

$100,000 on or before 30 months following the closing date

$200,000 on or before 42 months following the closing date

$300,000 on or before 54 months following the closing date

$400,000 on or before 66 months following the closing date

For a total of $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property.

Any excess expenditures completed in any of the payment periods will be carried forward and credited to the expenditures needed in the next payment period. The above payments and expenditures may be accelerated if desired by Carmanah.

Upon Carmanah delivering to Tejada a notice confirming that the above conditions have been satisfied, Carmanah has 90 days to pay Tejada a further $1,500,000. The optionor may elect to satisfy up to 50% ($750,000) of this by the issuance of Carmanah shares at a price equal to the market price at the time of such issuance. Upon Carmanah acquiring 100% interest in the property, Tejada will retain a 2% NSR. Carmanah may acquire the 2% NSR by making a payment of $2,000,000 to the optionor at any time prior to the Decision to Mine.

4.4 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Section 8 of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulations requires that exploration and development work must be done on a mineral claim to keep it in good standing. The value of exploration and development

required to maintain a mineral claim for one year is $5 per hectare for each of the first and second anniversary years, $10 per hectare for each of the third and fourth anniversary years, $15 per hectare for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years and $20 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year. Exploration and development registered under this section may be applied to further anniversary years to a maximum of 10 future years. Expiration dates for the Loljuh claim is set out in Table 2.
The claim boundaries were located using the Mineral Titles Online Method of claim acquisition in the Province of British Columbia.

Table 4. Loljuh Project Tenure Data

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1067782	LOLJUH	TEJADA, FRED ANTONIO	Mineral Claim	093L	2019/APR/08	2027/AUG/22	1656.73

4.5 Surface Rights and Permitting

Surface rights over the Loljuh property are owned by the Province of British Columbia and are not included with mineral claims.

Exploration permits must be obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines and Petroleum Resources prior to carrying out mechanized exploration on the property.

The Loljuh claims lie within the traditional territories of the Gidumden and Laksamshu clans of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation. (www.wetsuweten.com)

The author is unaware of any consultation that has been done by Carmanah with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en and if there are any significant factors or risks relating to access, title or the right or ability to perform work that may arise because of the property lying within this particular area in the traditional territory of the aforementioned First Nation group.

The Unis'tot'en camp is approximately 28km to the southwest of the Loljuh claim on the Thautil Forest Service Road where it crosses the Morice River. This camp has been built with the intentions of blocking pipeline development through Wet'suwet'en territory.

The author is not aware of any known environmental liabilities to which the Loljuh claims are subject.

Exploration permits must be obtained from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation prior to carrying out any mechanized exploration on the property.

To perform the mechanized portion of the proposed program of work including Induced Polarization, the registered owner must file a Notice of Work and receive a Mines Act Permit as required by section 10 of the Mines Act of British Columbia. The permitting mines inspector may require the posting of a

reclamation security deposit before issuing a permit to conduct work. There is not currently a Mines Act permit on the Loljuh property.

The Loljuh claim is located within a larger area of wildlife habitat for the Telkwa Caribou herd which is considered a species of risk. Areas of winter range cover the Loljuh claim and recreational access to the Telkwa Mountains is limited due to the herd. Applications for mineral exploration and development activities within the caribou wildlife habitat area need to include a professionally prepared and implemented caribou mitigation and monitoring plan that outlines all efforts to avoid, minimize and restore impacts to caribou and caribou habitat. Avoidance of areas where caribou are observed including minimum distances for helicopters, limited timing for work windows, limited access development and tree harvest are minimum requirements of a caribou mitigation and monitoring plan under Order – Wildlife Habitat Area # 6-333 Northern Caribou – Telkwa Herd, Skeena-Stikine and Nadina Natural Resource Districts. Mark Wong, an Ecosystem Biologist with Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations has requested that he be contacted prior to crew mobilization to confirm that collared caribou are not in the immediate region before work commences. Email: mark.m.wong@gov.bc.ca Phone 250-876-7106.

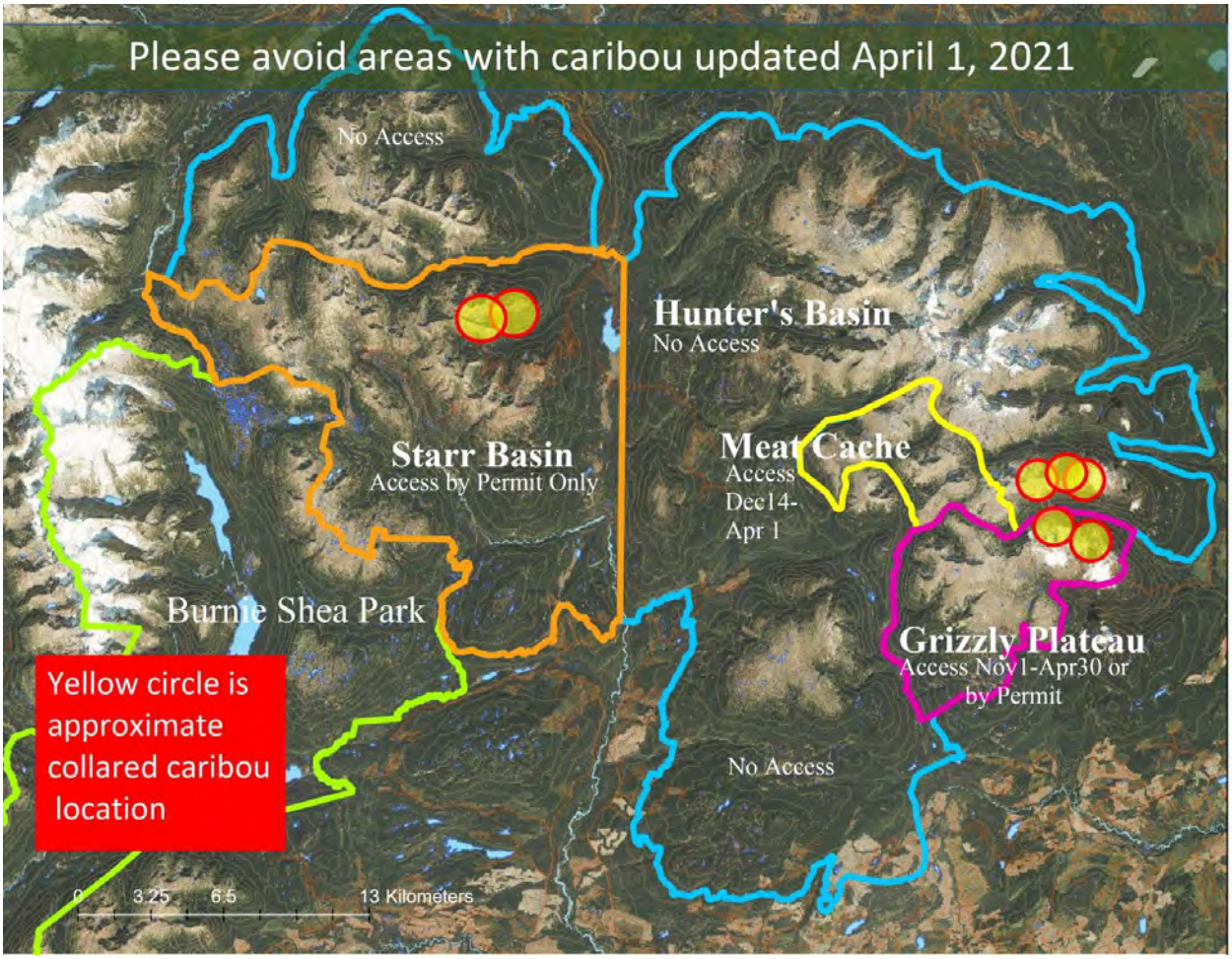


Figure 2.The above map is from the Telkwa Caribou Recovery Program Facebook page and shows the locations of collared caribou on April 1, 2021.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Loljuh property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Loljuh property ranges from a high of 1840 m in the alpine on an un-named ridge on Mount Forster to a low of 1120 m in Loljuh Creek. Topography varies from steep and rugged to gently rolling. Vegetation consists of tall thick fir and spruce forest at the lower elevations up to alpine and talus slopes at the higher elevations.

5.2 Means of Access

The property is located in the Telkwa Mountain ranges on the southwestern side of Mount Forster, 40 km south of the community of Smithers or 32 km west of the community of Houston. Access to the property is by helicopter. Logging road access comes within 9 km of the property via the Chisholm and Morice River Forest Service Roads from the south of Houston BC.

5.3 Proximity to a Population Center and Access to Resources

The closest town is Houston, which was the closest community to the past producing Huckleberry mine and has a forestry-based economy. Houston is well set up for industrial work with forestry and heavy equipment contractors, motels, restaurants, grocery store, industrial supply stores and a helicopter base, the CNR transcontinental railway and Highway 16 pass through both Houston and Smithers. The town of Smithers is down the highway from Houston and slightly further from the property. Smithers is a hub for mineral exploration and mining. A range of suppliers from diamond drill contractors, air services, expediting, camp and drill pad construction companies, labour supply companies and professional exploration personnel are available as well as the Smithers branch of the Ministry of Energy Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. Daily air service to Vancouver is available at the Smithers regional airport.

As the property is considered a greenfield exploration project, potential sites for mine infrastructure have not been surveyed. Claims are on crown land and surface rights are held by the crown. Water is available from seasonal creeks on the property and Loljuh Creek. Water use is subject to provincial and federal regulations. Land use for exploration and mining purposes is governed by the Mineral Tenure Act, the Mines Right of Way Act, the Mines Act and other applicable laws of the Province of British Columbia. The author is not aware of any impediments to the acquisition of surface rights for exploration and mining purposes. Power is available in Houston and there is a 138 KVA powerline along the Morice River Forest Service Road.

5.4 Climate and Operating Season

Climate is typical of alpine and sub-alpine regions of central British Columbia. Snow can be expected from late August to early June, while summer months experience moderate rainfall. Some high elevation north facing ground may be permanently snow covered during the colder summer months. While the Equity weather station is further away, at an elevation of 1280m, it will more accurately reflect the potential climate of the lower areas of the Loljuh property than the Smithers station at 522 m. The

operating season for field work at the higher elevations is between mid June and early September, snow is possible at any time of year but will be more likely on either end of this period. No mineral or coal exploration or development activities are permitted between September 15th and July 15th within the subalpine and alpine biogeoclimatic zones as the property is located in the Wildlife Habitat Area of the Telkwa Caribou herd.

Table 3. Equity BC 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data: Temperature (weather.gc.ca)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Average (°C)	-8.4	-6.8	-4	0.9	4.9	9.5	12	12	7.3	1.6	-4	-7.5	1.3
Standard Deviation	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	1	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.1
Daily Maximum (°C)	-4.8	-2.6	0.3	5.4	9.6	14	17	17	12	4.9	-1	-4.2	5.5
Daily Minimum (°C)	-12	-11	-8.2	-4	0.3	4.5	6.5	6.6	2.9	-2	-7	-11	-2.8
Extreme Maximum (°C)	9	10.5	13	20	30	29	**30**	29	28	21	9	9.5	
Extreme Minimum (°C)	**-44**	-36	-32	-20	-14	-4	-2	0	-7	-25	-37	-38	

Table 4. Equity BC 1981 to 2010 Canadian Climate Normals station data: Precipitation (weather.gc.ca)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Rainfall (mm)	1.7	0.2	0.9	10.3	37	71	70	54	55	40	7.7	1	348
Snowfall (cm)	63	41	39	17.8	8.7	0.7	0	0	1.9	31	55	56	314
Precipitation (mm)	65	41	40	28.1	46	72	70	54	56	71	63	57	661
Extreme Daily Rainfall (mm)	6.5	1.5	8	14.3	31	28	**58**	25	35	24	18	5.2	
Extreme Daily Snowfall (cm)	31	25	27	14.7	20	4	0	0	8.5	20	**32**	30	
Extreme Daily Precipitation (mm)	31	25	27	14.7	31	28	**58**	25	35	24	32	30	
Extreme Snow Depth (cm)	98	**131**	108	124	55	0	0	0	1	14	46	44	

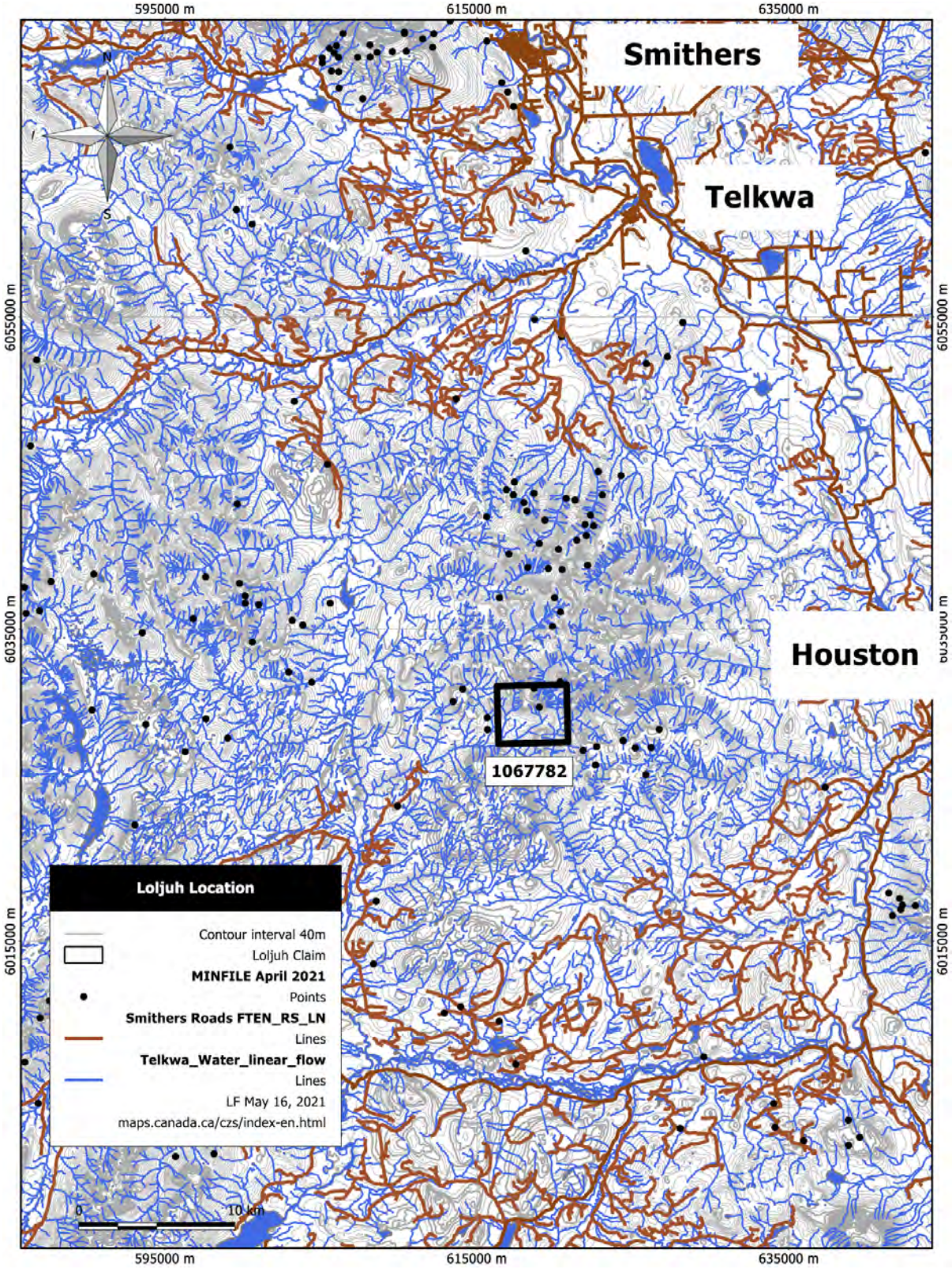


Figure 3. Loljuh Location Map Showing Access

6 History

Earliest recorded work on the Loljuh property dates to a Summit Oils Limited program in 1969 with geochemical, geological, and ground magnetic survey on the Joe claims which extended over the western portion of the current Loljuh claim. 27 silt samples and 152 soil samples on the grid returned elevated samples to 2,130 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 635 ppm Zn. These Ag and Zn results were off the current claims, the maps are difficult to read but it appears that highs of over 200 ppm Zn and 13.5 ppm Ag were returned within the Loljuh claim group. (Anselmo, 1970)

Follow up work in 1970 by Lobell Mines Ltd on the Joe Claims consisted of geological mapping, 231 "B" horizon soil samples at 8-10 inches depth, 79 silt samples and 27 line km of electromagnetometer (E.M.) and magnetometer surveying. A 200 foot X 300 foot area referred to as Source 1 was identified along a geologic contact along Loljuh creek and contained disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite below the contact and veins of calcite and siderite with veinlets of galena and sphalerite above the contact. Another area referred to as Source 2 is located on the southern border of the Loljuh claim and contains epidote alteration, chalcopyrite and pyrite and fracture filling with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with malachite staining as blebs and fracture filling. Two main anomalous areas of copper with coincident high silver values are outlined in the geochemical survey. The southernmost copper anomaly runs E-W and is coincident with changing lithology and a E-W trending magnetic high flank and is somewhat coincident with a large E.M. conductor. The northernmost copper anomaly ran N-S to NW-SE and was strongly coincident with a silver anomaly. Maps for this report are not very clear but the northern anomaly appears to be within the current northeast portion of the Loljuh claim and the southern anomaly appears to be partially covered. (Anselmo, 1970)

Approximately 7.5 line miles of reconnaissance induced polarization survey and 174 "B" horizon soils samples were collected during the 1972 geochemistry and Induced Polarization survey over the Joe claims. Copper results over the surveyed area reached 1760 ppm on the current Loljuh claim. A strong well-defined chargeability anomaly associated with anomalous copper was defined around the southern area of the Loljuh claim. (White, 1972)

In 1973, Maharaja Minerals Ltd., performed a program of prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling of the Pete claims on the Houston Tommy property, which overlaps the north central portion of the current Loljuh property. Two mineral showings were mapped and sampled, one of which was the Pete showing 093L 228 on the current Loljuh claim. Chip sampling across two parallel veins from 0.3-0.9 m wide produced assays up to 5.5% Cu, 191.3 g/t Ag and 1.47 g/t Au as recorded on the Minfile summary for this program and in McAndrew, 1974.

Geostar Mining Corporation focused on exploration over and southwest of the Loljuh intrusion in 1987. 780 "B" horizon soil samples were collected, elevated samples with up to 4,262 ppm Cu, 123.2 ppm Ag, 101 ppm Pb, and 440 ppm Zn were returned. Two significant anomalous areas were reported (Helgason 1987). The author's attempt to georeferenced the geochemical maps from 1987 was not accurate but it appears that the soil anomaly may continue to the western border of the claim.

In 2008, Lions Gate Energy performed a large reconnaissance program over the 34,356 Ha El Toro claim group. Showings covered by the current Loljuh claim were not investigated on this program, it appears that the Loljuh stock was flown over by crew (Pautler 2009) but ground based mapping of the Loljuh stock may have occurred (Pautler, 2010).

2009 work over the Loljuh property with Lions Gate Energy was part of a larger regional mapping, rock, and soil geochemical sampling program over the El Toro claims. Significant porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with the Loljuh stock was located. Limited reconnaissance sampling returned maximum values of 0.35% Cu from a 1m chip sample and 4,543 ppm Cu and 156 ppm Mo in soil (Pautler, 2010).

Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties of Canada Inc staked the current Loljuh claim in April 2019. A soil, stream sediment, rock sampling, prospecting, geological mapping, and airborne magnetometer surveying program was carried out over the claim that summer. The main aim for the program was to follow up on and confirm mineralization at historic Minfile occurrences, however it led to the discovery of four previously undocumented mineralized zones: 1) Skarn and Stockwork; 2) Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein; 3) Chalcocite-Bornite; and 4) QSP Knoll. Mapping of the Loljuh stock was completed at 1:10,000 scale. (Mitchell, 2019)

Freeport-McMoRan Mineral Properties of Canada Inc. transferred the claim to Fred Tejada on July 28, 2020.

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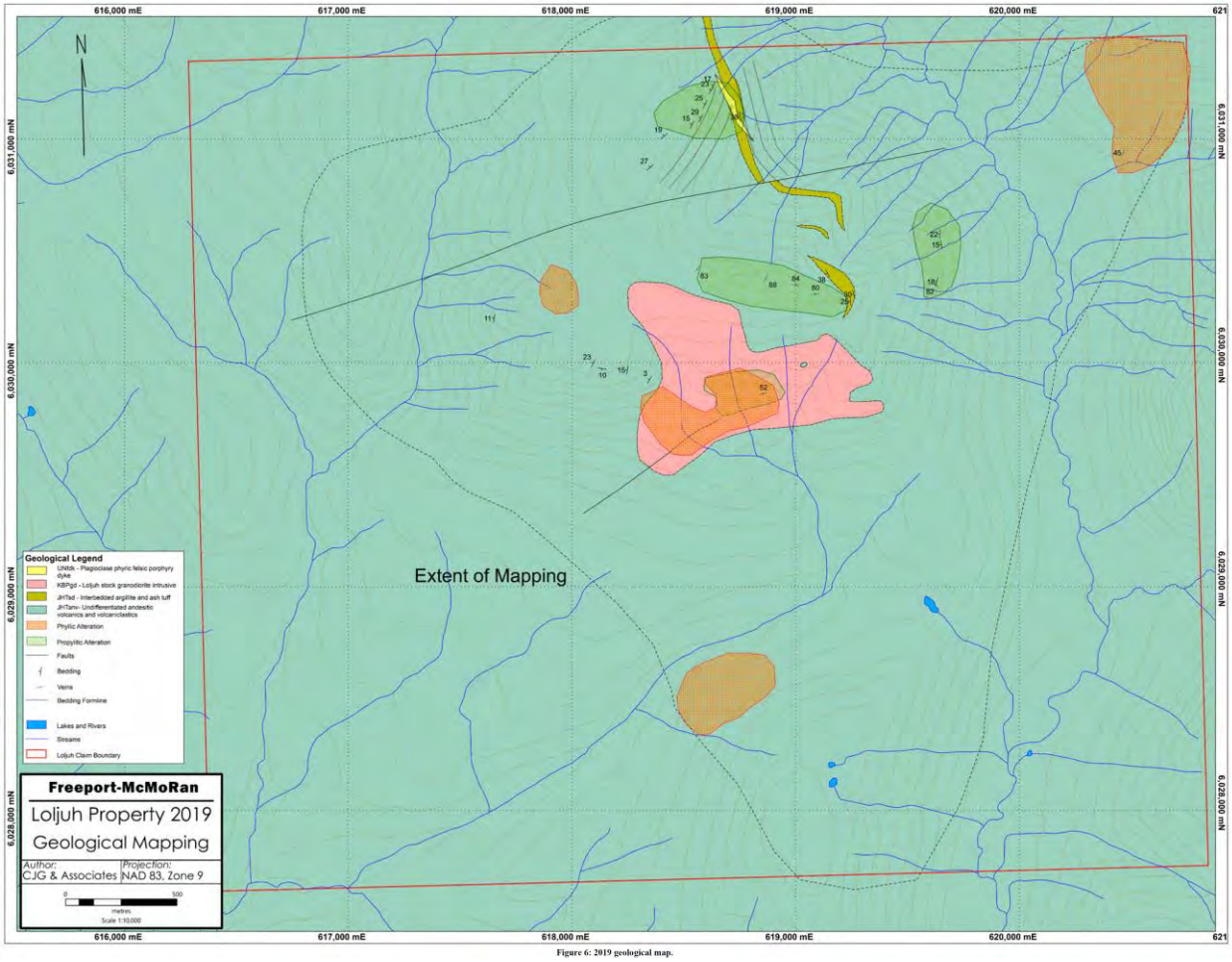

Figure 4. 2019 Geological Map (Mitchell, 2019)

Silt samples in 2019 were mainly collected where soil sampling lines crossed suitably high energy streams, 17 samples were collected, the highest gold (41 ppb) and silver (0.9 ppm) results seem to be sourced from the Loljuh Stock and QSP Knoll zones. Elevated copper (to 351 ppm) has a wider distribution including southwest of the Loljuh Stock which is under thick forest cover. Soil sampling in 2019 was designed to broadly assess the mineral potential across the property and is widely spaced at 200 m intervals with lines at 400 m spacing. 163 soil samples were collected from the grid, and 6 from an exposure of gossan on the Loljuh stock. A broad roughly north-northeast south-southwest trending anomalous area was outlined with Cu greater than 100 ppm and coincident anomalous Au. Scattered anomalous Mo and Ag results occur over the same area with a smaller concentrated anomalous zone of Ag (over 500 ppb) southwest of the Loljuh stock. (Mitchell, 2019)

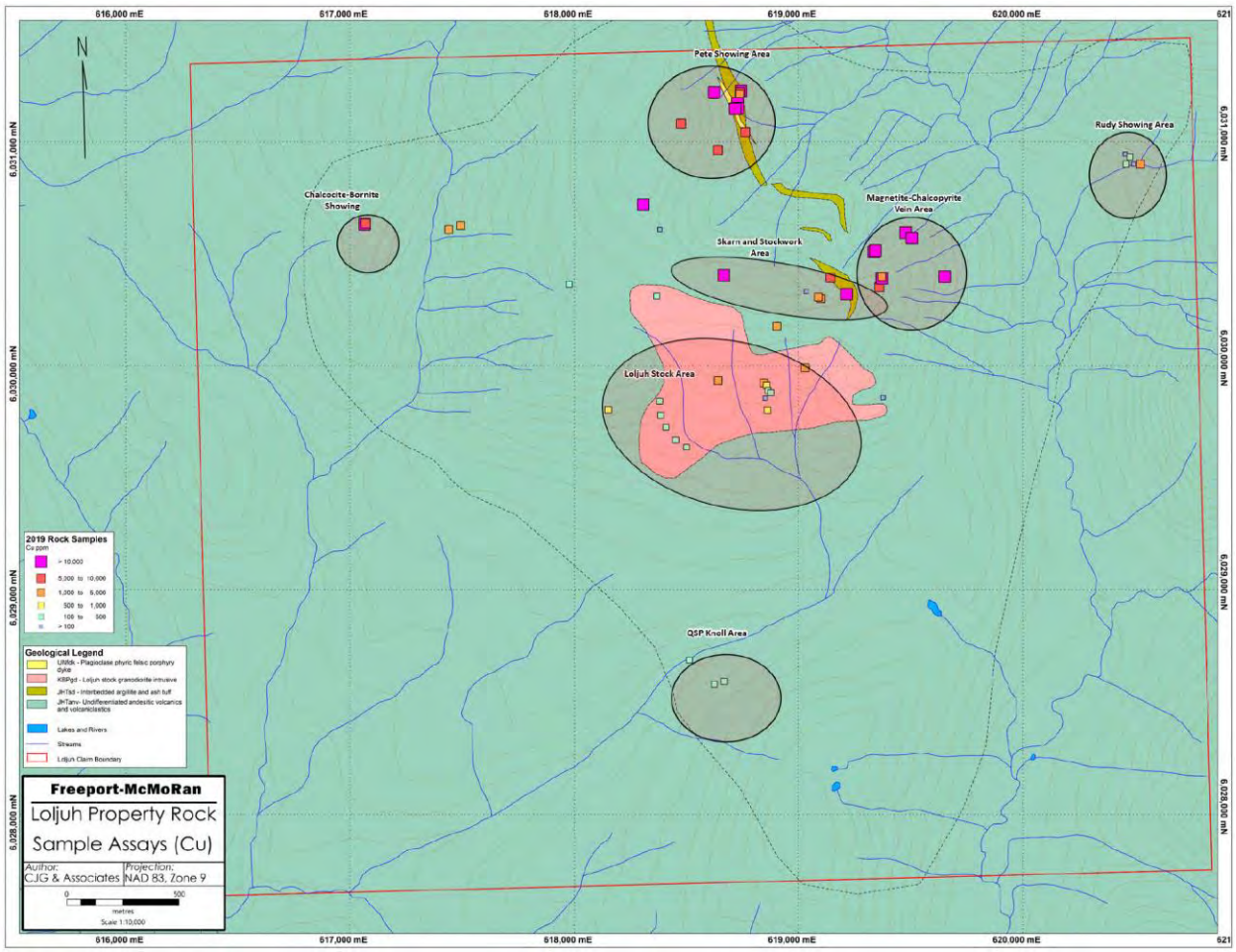

Figure 5. Mineralized zones delineated by 2019 rock sampling and prospecting (Mitchell, 2019)

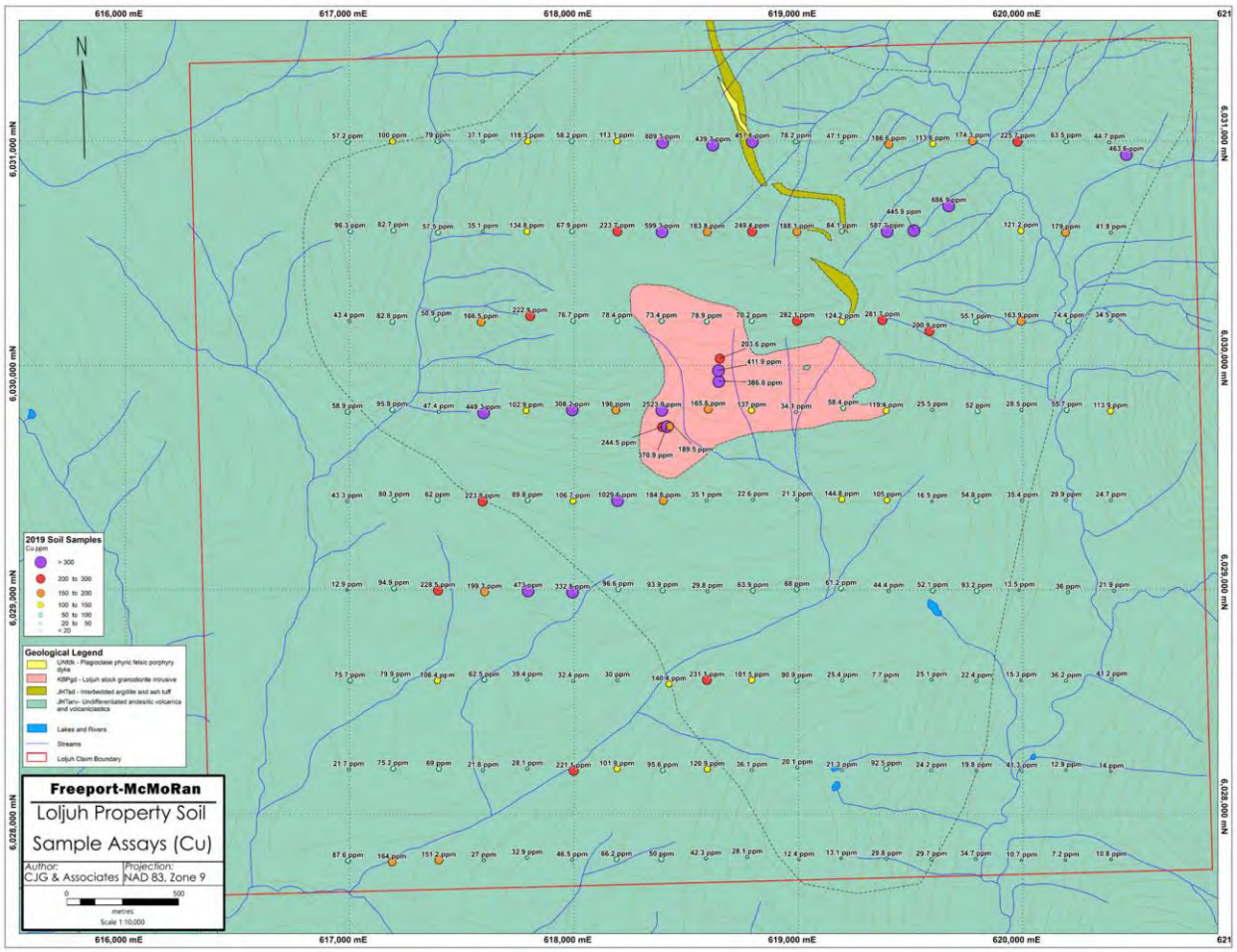

Figure 6. 2019 Soil Sampling showing Cu (Mitchell, 2019)

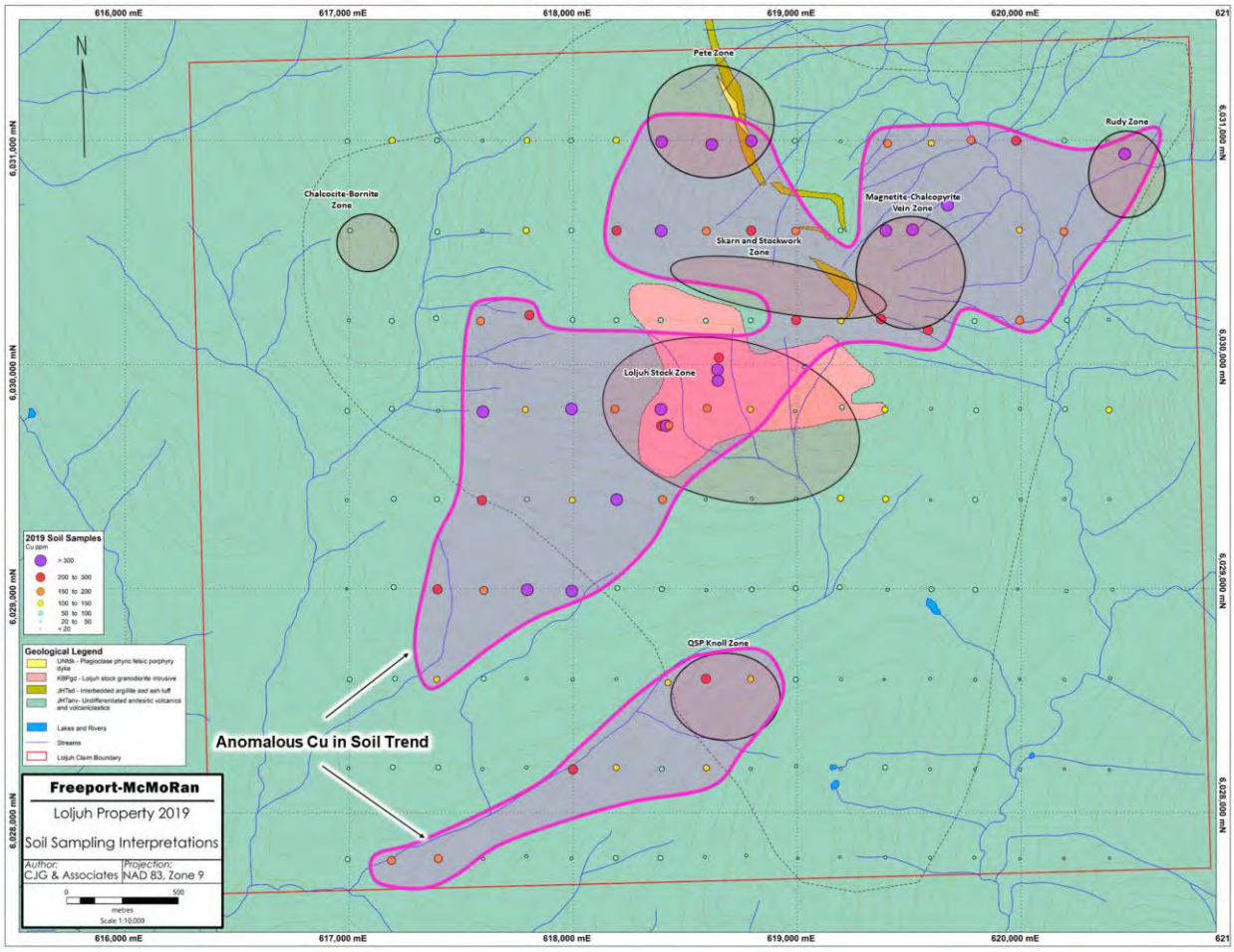

Figure 7. 2019 Cu-in-soil with anomalous Cu trend and mineralized showing areas (Mitchell, 2019)

A helicopter-borne magnetic survey was flown across the Loljuh property at 100m line spacing with north-south tie lines at 1 km spacing in 2019, Several distinct linear magnetic lows were identified and were interpreted as regional to property scale faults. A prominent magnetic high roughly correlates with the mapped location of the Loljuh stock and more magnetic components of the Telkwa Formation, an area of magnetic destruction appears to correlate with the most strongly phyllic altered and mineralized portion of the southwest mapped Loljuh stock. The larger anomalous copper in soil area outlined in 2019 correlates closely with this main magnetic high in the survey with stronger anomalous samples tending to occur on the margins next to the high. The smaller anomalous copper area occurs on the flanks of a large linear magnetic low immediately downhill from a smaller magnetic high. (Mitchell, 2019)

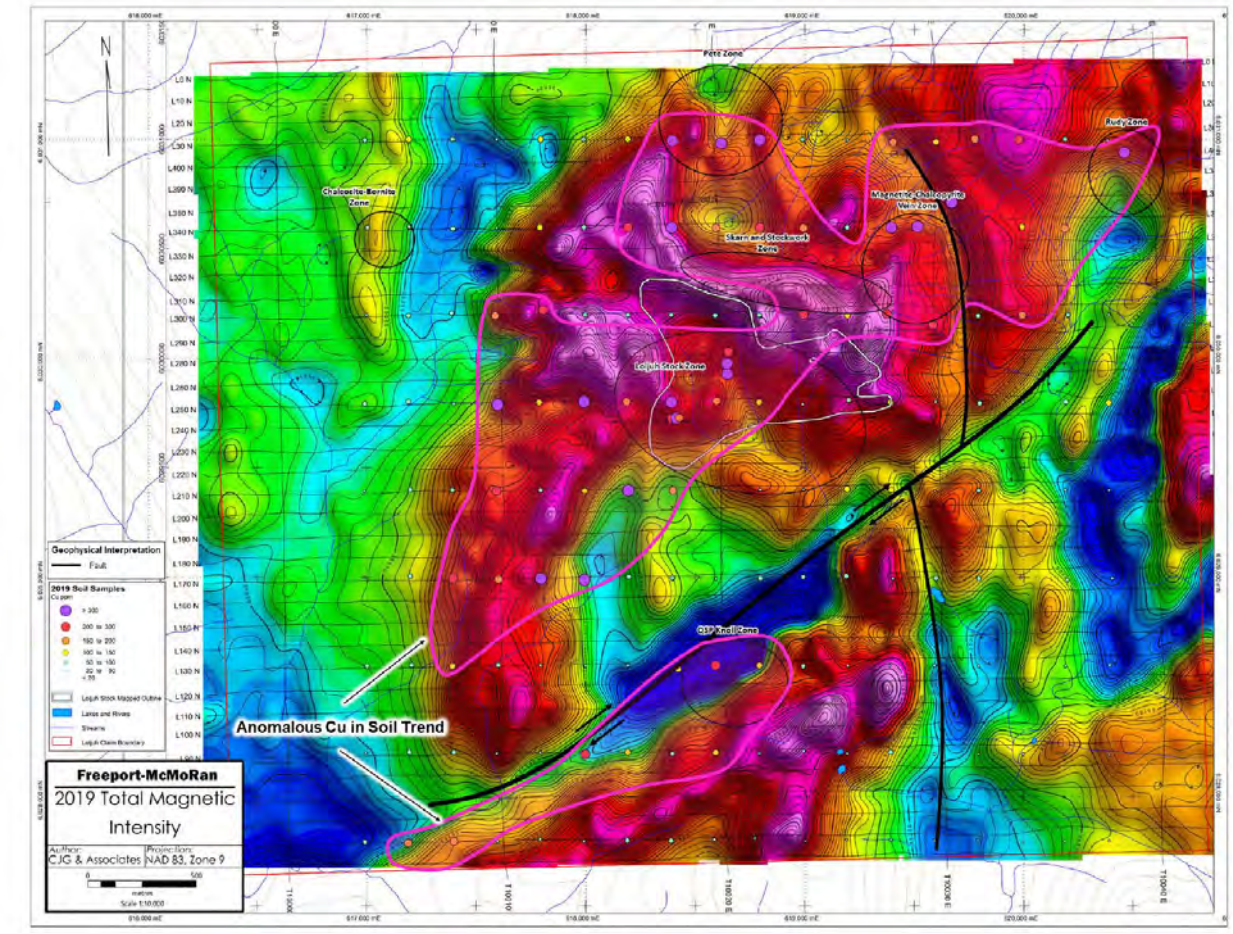

Figure 8. 2019 Interpretation of Total Magnetic Intensity Airborne Magnetic survey and mineralized showing areas (Mitchell, 2019)

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Loljuh property is located within the Skeena arch; a northeast trending paleo-high that extends diagonal to the general trend of the Stikine arc terrane. The Stikine terrane is contained within the Intermontane Belt which extends the length of British Columbia. The Skeena arch has recorded island arc magmatism and siliclastic sedimentation. Volcanic rocks of the Telkwa Formation (lJHT) form the lower part of the Hazelton Group and are the most commonly exposed rocks in the Skeena Arch and typically form green to maroon subaerial andesitic to dacitic feldspar phyric flows, breccias, pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks, augite phyric to aphyric basalt and welded tuff. Hazelton arc volcanism waned by the mid Jurassic, with deposition of mixed sediments and volcanics of the Nilkitkwa Formation (lJHNk) consisting of shallow to deep marine shales, wacke, conglomerates, sandstone siltstone, bioclastic limestone, feldspathic epiclastics, and ash tuff with a basal conglomerate. This was followed by deposition of red crystal lithic tuff, tuffaceous mudstone, lapilli tuff, volcaniclastics, minor rhyolitic ash flow, marl tuffaceous sediments of the Eagle Peak formation (lJHE) of the Hazelton Group. The Stikine Terrane then accreted to North America forming the faulted contact present to the east at the Stikine-Cache Creek terrane boundary. This was followed by the marine sedimentation in the Bowser and

Nechako basins. Skeena Group sedimentary rocks gradually overlie the Bowser Lake Group within the Bowser Basin but unconformably overlie the Hazelton Group over the Skeena Arch. (Angen, 2017, Cui, Y., 2019)

The Bulkley, Nanika and Babine plutonic suites are hosts of significant economic porphyry and related mineralization that are distributed through the Skeena arch. Overall distributions of Bulkley intrusions follow a north-south trend and Nanika and Babine intrusives follow a northeast trend but individual intrusions are defined by northeast and northwest trending shear zones and faults. (Angen, 2017). The late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive suite (LKB) is represented by numerous mapped granitic stocks in the region, with variable composition ranging from equigranular to porphyritic granodiorite, quartz diorite, minor andesite, felsite, aplite, alaskite and intrusive breccia, stocks, plugs, sills and dykes.

Early Cretaceous McCauley Island Plutonic Suite (EKMqm) diorite and quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks are also mapped in the area of the Loljuh property.

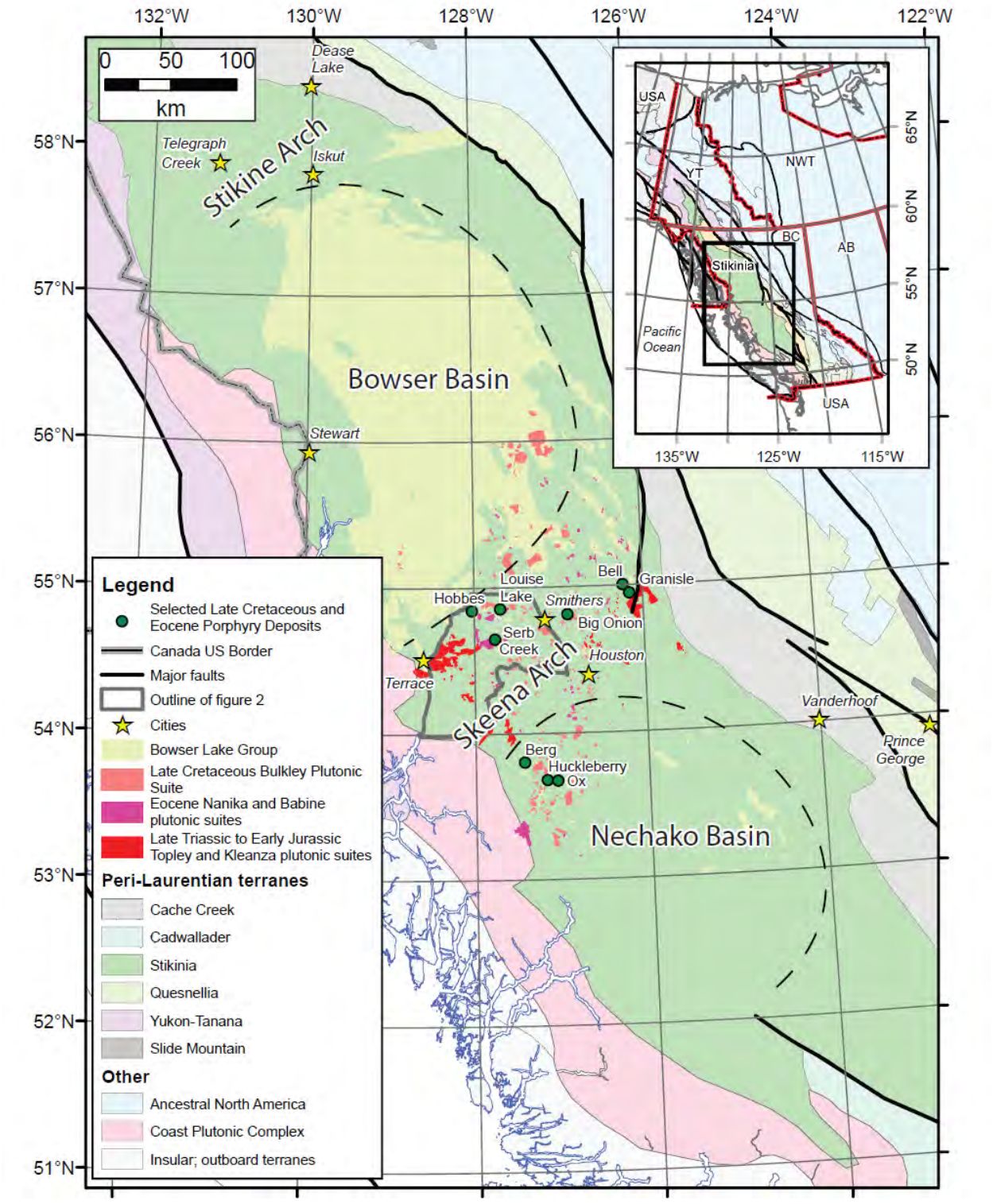

Figure 9. Central British Columbia Geology (Angen, 2017)

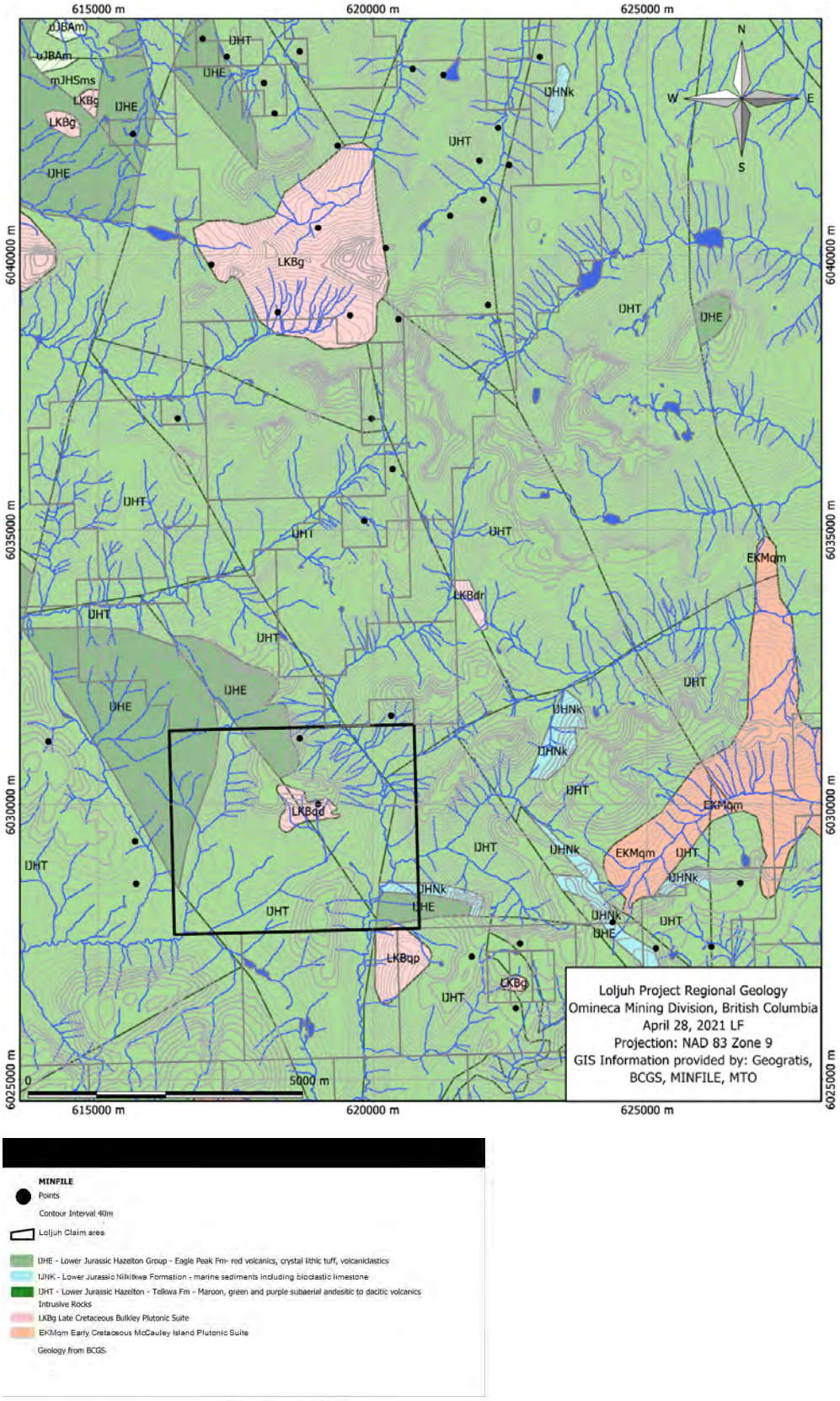

Figure 10. Regional Geology near the Loljuh Project

7.2 Regional Mineralization

The Skeena arch is host to a variety of deposits including Cu+-Au+-Mo+-Ag calc-alkaline porphyries, epithermal, mesothermal and polymetallic vein deposits. Past producing porphyry deposits in the Skeena arch include the Huckleberry (093E 037) copper molybdenum deposit which is located 80 km south of Loljuh and is associated with a granodiorite porphyry stock of the Bulkley Plutonic Suite. In the Hunter Basin region of the Telkwa Mountains, approximately 10 km to the north of the Loljuh property, Bulkey Intrusives are associated with the Rainbow (93L 044), Colorado (093L 043), and King (093L 041) past producers. Mineralization is categorized on Minfile as being subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb), Volcanic Redbed Cu or Cu+/- Ag quartz veins. Specifically, as a fracture zone with quartz infilling with chalcopyrite, bornite and specularite as lenses at Rainbow. Mineralization at Colorado is described as being a calcite and quartz filled fissure vein with chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and electrum with malachite staining in fault contact with the silicified hanging wall and grey tuff with tetrahedrite footwall. King is associated with a silicified fracture zone heavily mineralized with pockets or lenses of bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and specularite with minor magnetite

7.3 Property Geology

The Loljuh property is dominantly underlain by fine grained, pale green to maroon andesitic volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation which has been intruded by the Lower Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusive Loljuh stock. Eagle Peak and Nilkitkwa Formation rocks are located in the north and northwest part of the property.

Telkwa Formation Rocks

Hazelton Group Telkwa Formation rocks are the dominant rocks on the Loljuh property. They occur as extensive packages of green to maroon andesitic flows with interbedded intervals of plagioclase phyric crystal tuff, augite phyric andesitic flows, and carbonaceous argillite. (Michell, 2019)

Loljuh Stock

The Loljuh stock has been described as ranging between granodiorite to diorite in composition and was observed by the author as being is a medium grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite. The stock was mapped across an area measuring approximately 1000 by 500 m in 2019. The Loljuh Stock Minfile occurrence is on a gossanous scree slope within the mapped area of the Loljuh stock. This part of the stock contains variable amounts of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in a granodiorite with chlorite altered biotite.

Eagle Peak and Nilkitkwa Formations

Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group Eagle Peak formation and Nilkitkwa Formation rocks are in the north of the property. The Eagle Peak formation consists of red to brick red crystal-lithic tuff, tuffaceous mudstone, lapilli tuff, volcaniclastics, minor amygdaloidal basalt, rhyolitic ash flow and marl. Nilkitkwa Formation rocks are shallow to deep marine shale, wacke, sandstone, siltstone, bioclastic limestone, feldspathic epiclastics, conglomerate, ash tuff, basal conglomerate. (Cui, 2017)

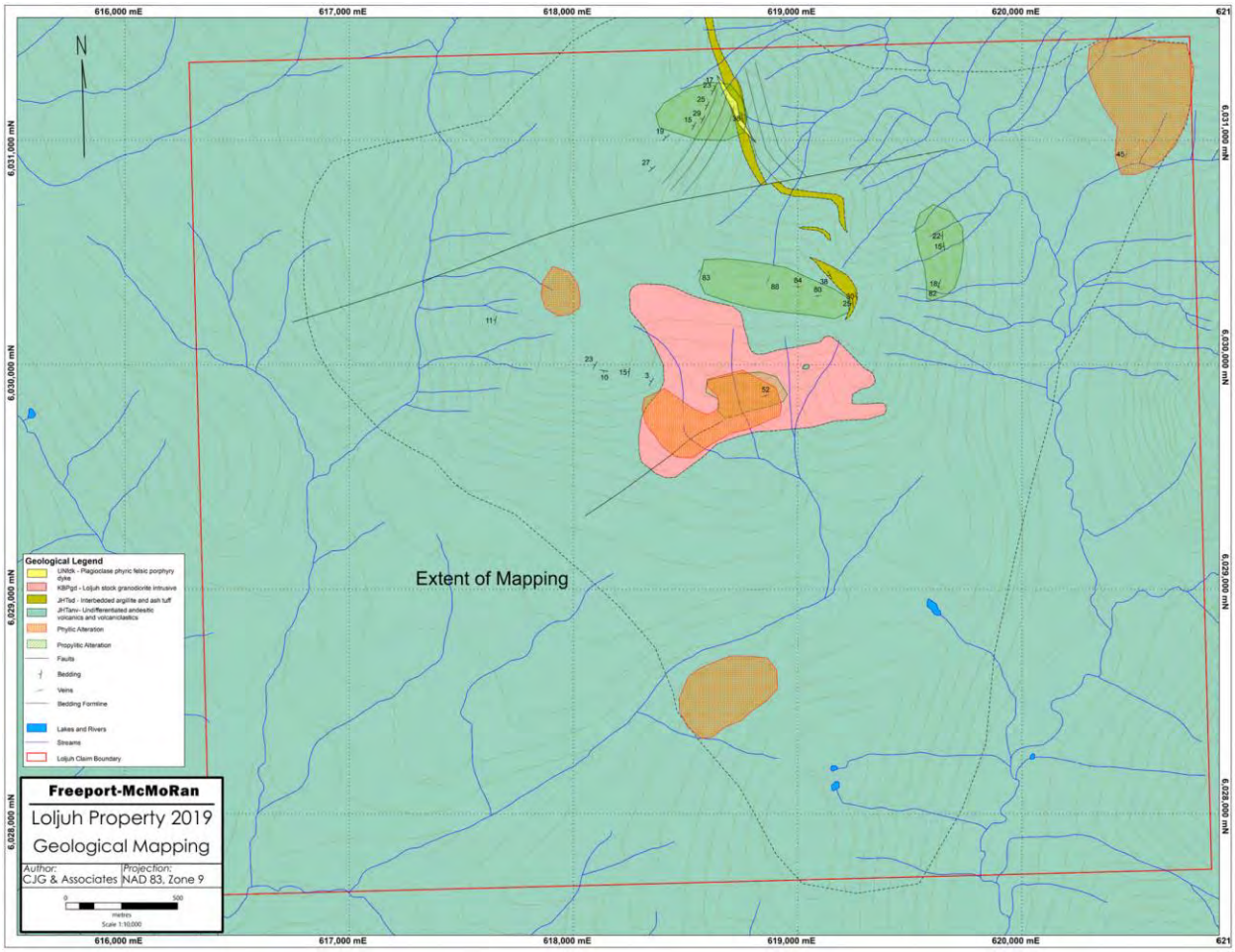

Figure 11. 2019 Geological Map showing mapped alteration (Michell, 2019)

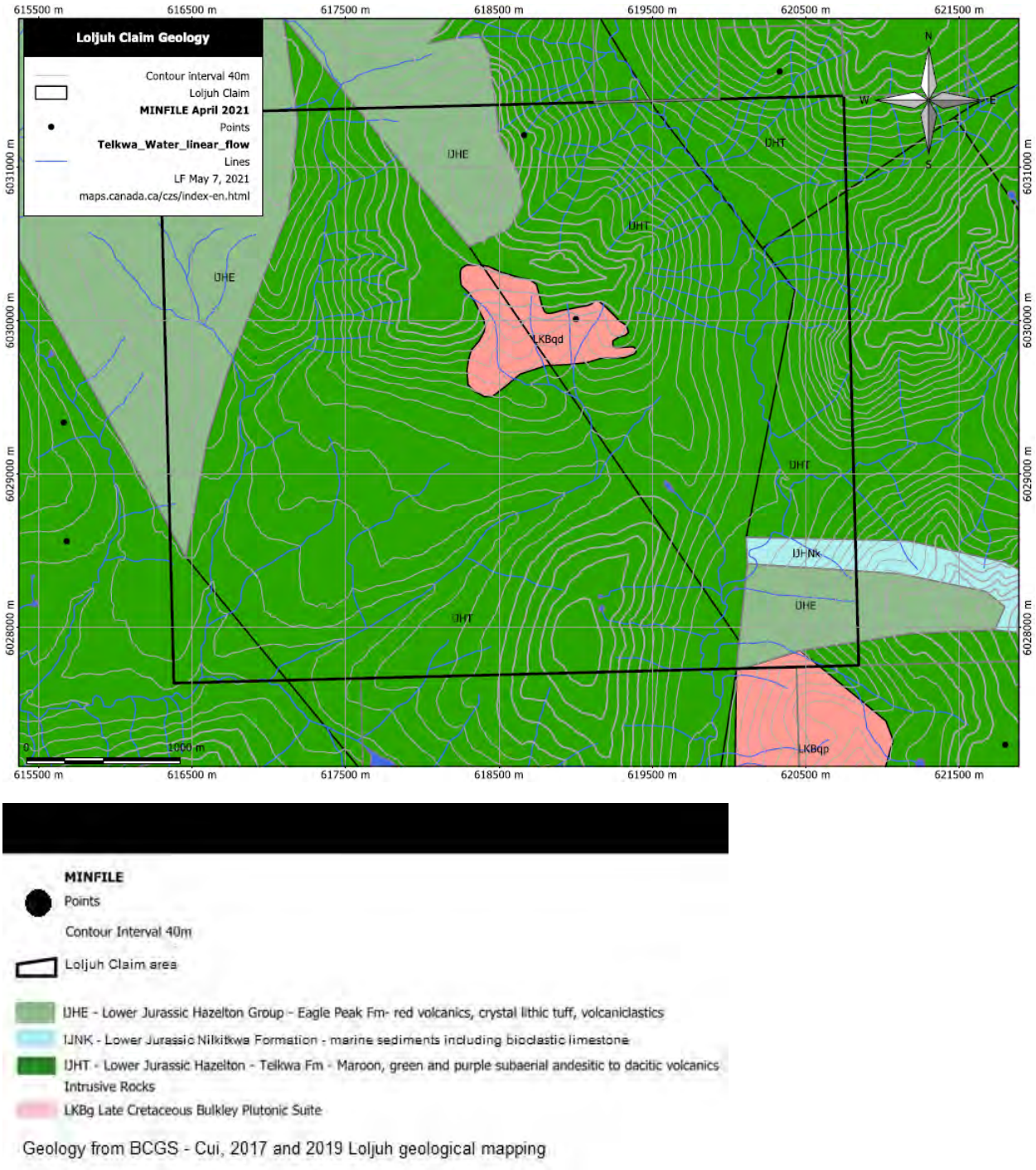

Figure 12. Compilation of BCGS geology map and more detailed Loljuh stock from 2019 mapping (Cui, 2017 and Michell, 2019)

Alteration

Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite (QSP) alteration was outlined in four locations in 2019, two areas of approximately 500 m X 300 m QSP correspond with the QSP Knoll Zone and the Loljuh stock. Smaller zones of QSP alteration were located at the Rudy Zone and 300 m west of the Loljuh stock. Propylitic

alteration overlaps with the Loljuh Stock, QSP alteration and was also found north and northeast of the Loljuh stock in three separate locations. (Michell, 2019

7.4 Property Mineralization

Loljuh Stock Showing (Minfile No 093L 347)

The Loljuh Stock showing occurs in a small quartz diorite to granodiorite stock emplaced within the Telkwa Volcanics. The Loljuh Stock showing is a gossanous zone on a scree slope in the Loljuh stock consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite bearing granodiorite. The highest results recorded in Minfile are 0.35 % Cu and 0.0008 % Mo over 1 meter, another grab sample 450 m away from this returned 0.34 % Cu and 0.0005% Mo.

The host intrusion of the Loljuh Stock showing was mapped over approximately 1,000 m by 500 m in 2019. The intrusion is variably mineralized, and it was described as a pinkish granodiorite. Intense alteration consisting of chlorite and possibly potassic alteration are present with weak magnetism in areas of more intense alteration. A total of 13 rock samples were collected in 2019, with the highest sample returning 1,553 ppm Cu, 67 ppb Au, 3.8 ppm Ag and 7.3 ppm Mo. (Michell, 2019)

Gossan, chalcopyrite mineralization, disseminated pyrite and quartz carbonate veining oriented at 290/65 degrees was observed by the author.

Figure 13. 2019 photo showing mineralized granodiorite at the Loljuh Stock showing; 1553 ppm Cu, 11 ppb Au and 1.6 ppm Ag (Michell, 2019)

Figure 14. 2019 photo showing gossan at the Loljuh Stock (Michell, 2019)

Pete Showing (Minfile No 093L 228)

The Pete showing is located is hosted in Telkwa Formation volcanics on a steep east facing slope with associated granodioritic stock and quartz porphyry dykes. Mineralization has been described as fracture infilling of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite, as a set of north-south striking parallel veins with an approximate spacing of 10.7 m, dipping 70 degrees east ranging from 0.1-0.9 m width, and as a brittle shear zone with malachite, chalcopyrite and veining. Sampling in 1973 returned assays of 5.5 %

copper and 191.3 grams per tonne silver and 1.47 grams / tonne gold. Sampling in 2019 returned assays up to 4.28% Cu, 1.122 g/t Au, 48.6 g/t Ag and 27.1 ppm Mo. (Michell, 2019)

Figure 15. 2019 photo showing mineralized brittle shear zone at Pete Showing (Michell, 2019)

Figure 16. 2019 photo showing grab of mineralized brittle shear zone at Pete Showing; 4.28% Cu, 277 ppb Au and 31.9 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019)

Occurrences which were newly discovered in 2019 are described below.

Skarn and Stockwork Zone

To the north of the Loljuh Stock, skarn horizons with local chalcopyrite and malachite associated with epidote and magnetite were discovered in 2019. Stockwork veining of quartz, possible adularia, zeolite and anhydrite are present along the ridge top. Localized chalcopyrite and malachite associated with moderate epidote-chlorite alteration associated with this stockwork veining was described in 2019. Grab samples from 2019 were collected over a 400 m long traverse and returned assays to 7.35 % Cu, 0.92 g/t Au, 139.8 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019) Stockwork veining as described above was observed by the author. Mineralization and epidote-chlorite alteration was not observed but the author believes this is because the steeper terrane with visually more abundant stockwork veining was not visited.

Figure 17. 2019 photo of stock work veins at the skarn and stockwork zone; 0.47% Cu, 659 ppb Au and 5.1 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019)

Magnetite – Chalcopyrite Vein Zone

Located northeast of the Loljuh stock on an east-northeast trending ridge, a chalcopyrite bearing magnetite vein up to 50 cm thick was discovered in 2019. This vein appeared to be steeply dipping to the southeast and trending to the northeast. Malachite and azurite staining was described with coarse grains and discontinuous seams of massive chalcopyrite to 10 mm thick. Two cm scale quartz veins with up to 50% chalcopyrite were observed cutting the magnetite vein. Strike length is described as a minimum of 50 meters but is still open. Five samples were collected in 2019 with assays up to 5.00% Cu, 2.49 g/t Au, 49.2 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019)

Figure 18. 2019 photo of the Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein occurrence; view northeast along trend. (Michell, 2019)

Figure 19. 2019 photo of the Magnetite-Chalcopyrite Vein occurrence; semi-massive magnetite vein; 5.00% Cu, 1.177 g/t Au and 30.7 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019)

Chalcopyrite – Bornite Zone

To the northwest of the Loljuh Stock, a 15 X 15 m exposure of patchy epidote-tremolite-magnetite skarn was discovered in 2019. Pockets or patches of malachite and azurite staining is along fracture surfaces, and bornite or chalcocite appear to make up 5% of the rock. Grab samples assays up to 1.44% Cu and 12.2 g/t Ag were returned in 2019. (Michell, 2019)

Figure 20. 2019 photo of the skarn at the Chalcopyrite-Bornite Zone; 1.44% Cu, 6 ppb Au and 12.2 g/t Ag. (Michell, 2019)

Rudy Zone

Located in the northeastern portion of the property, it has strong QSP alteration with relic mafic minerals altered to chlorite. The area has brittle shear zones up to 1.2 m thick with local intense

silicification, limonite staining and locally developed boxwork textures. Mineralized and altered zones trend north south and dip to the east. A continuous chip sample collected across a strongly oxidized zone returned 354 ppm Cu, 23 ppb Au, 0.5 g/t Ag, and 0.57% Zn. Another sample of quartz veining 5cm wide with semi-massive pyrite intergrown within milky white quartz returned 0.15% Cu, 41 ppb Au, 2.0 g/t Ag and 226.6 ppm Mo. (Michell, 2019) This is located approximately 700m south of the coordinates that are recorded for the Rudy Minfile showing.

Figure 21. 2019 photo of intense QSP alteration at the Rudy Zone (Michell, 2019)

QSP Knoll Zone

Located south of the Loljuh Stock, locally exposed quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) altered rocks were found in an approximately 180 m X 50 m area on a steep northwest facing forested slope in 2019. Only background values were returned in assays but rock samples appear to be strongly silicified with up to 5% pyrite as both disseminations and discontinuous stringers. (Michell, 2019)

Figure 22. 2019 photo of intense QSP alteration at the QSP Knoll Zone (Michell, 2019)

8 Deposit Types

The Skeena arch is host to a variety of deposits including calc-alkaline porphyries, epithermal, mesothermal, subvolcanic and polymetallic vein deposits.

8.1 Porphyry

Calc-alkaline porphyry deposits are associated with intrusions with compositions ranging from calc-alkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite and associated country rock. They consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rocks containing stockworks of copper and molybdenum bearing quartz veinlets, fractures, breccias and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size. Calcalkalic porphyry systems can be zoned with a copper ore zone that commonly has coincident Mo, Au, Ag and possibly Bi, W, B and Sr with possible increased peripheral Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and Hg. One of the characteristics of porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits is their concentric shells of alteration and mineralization. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral, in some deposits, magnetite is common. Ore minerals include chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite and rare primary chalcocite. Other ore minerals may include tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite, minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. Late veins may contain galena and sphalerite. Early formed alteration assemblages can be over-printed by later alteration, central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) frequently coincide with ore, this can grade outward into propylitic rocks. Later potassic, phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration can overprint this with argillic alteration sometimes being present. Iron and copper sulphide minerals which accompany these deposits respond to certain geophysics techniques. By introducing electrical currents into the surrounding rocks and accurately measuring the decay of the current, the sulphide distribution around the deposit can be measured which can guide exploration. (Panteleyev, 1995)

8.2 Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag (As-Sb)

Subvolcanic Cu-Au-Ag deposits are also referred to as transitional, intrusion-related polymetallic stockwork and veins. They represent a transition from porphyry copper to epithermal conditions and are located above or near porphyry hydrothermal systems and have pyritic auriferous polymetallic mineralization with Ag sulphosalts and As and Sb bearing minerals. They commonly occur as pyrite veins, stockwork, sheeted veins and breccia and with stratabound to discordant massive pyrite replacement in subvolcanic intrusive bodies with related hydrothermal breccias in country rock. Mineralization forms in zones within the intrusions and as structurally controlled and stratabound or bedding plane replacements along permeable horizons or units in the host rock. Veining and stockwork form in transgressive hydrothermal fluid conduits which can pass into pipe and planar breccias. Breccia zones range from tens of meters to more rarely hundreds of meters in size. Minerals can sometimes show zonation from massive sulphides out to auriferous pyrite-quartz-sericite veins and replacement.

Common ore minerals include auriferous pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite/luzonite, covellite, chalcocite, bornite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, argentite, sulphosalts, gold, stibnite, molybdenite, wolframite or scheelite, pyrrhotite, marcasite, realgar, hematite, tin and bismuth minerals. Depth zonation is commonly evident.

Primary ore controls are structural including faults, shears, fractures, crackle zones and breccias. Secondary controls include permeable lithologies, bedding planes and unconformities.

Induced polarization can be used to delineate pyrite zones, magnetic surveys may be able to outline lithologic units and contacts. (Panteleyev, 1995)

8.3 Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Sulphide rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These can form in virtually any host rock and may occur peripheral to nearly all types of porphyry mineralization.

Deposits are typically steeply dipping with narrow, tabular or splayed veins. They commonly form parallel or offset veins with individual veins varying in width from cm to meter scale with strike length up to 1000 m, stockwork zones may widen to tens of meters.

Mineralization may consist of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite, acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, sometimes native gold and electrum. Silver minerals may occur in galena inclusions and sphalerite sometimes shows rhythmic compositional banding. Wall alteration is of generally limited extent and black manganese oxide stains are common as weathering products of some veins.

Important ore controls are regional faults, fault sets and fractures though veins are typically associated with second order structures.

These may show elongate zones of low magnetic response and or electromagnetic or induced polarization anomalies related to the ore zone. (Lefebure, 1996)

8.4 Cu Skarns

Associated with porphyritic stocks, dykes and breccia pipes of quartz diorite, granodiorite, monzogranite and tonalite composition which have intruded carbonate rock or calcareous volcanics. Deposit forms are

variable. Copper is present as stockwork veining and disseminations. Mineral zonation from stock out to marble is commonly; diopside + andradite (proximal); wollastonite +- tremolite+-garnet+- diopside+-vesuvianite (distal). Common retrograde alteration is to actinolite, chlorite and montmorillonite.

Rock analysis may show Cu-Au-Ag rich inner zones which grade outwards to Au-Ag zones to an otter Pb-Zn-Ag zone. Skarns create magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization anomalies. (Ray,1995)

9 Exploration

No work has been done on the Loljuh property by or on behalf of Carmanah.

10 Drilling

No historic drilling has been recorded on the Loljuh property and no drilling has been conducted by or on behalf of Carmanah.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

In 1969 traverses were run using a pace and compass method, sample holes were dug with a rock hammer and samples were placed in a water-resistant bag until analysis. Samples were sent to Chemex Laboratories Ltd., in North Vancouver and tested by atomic adsorption for copper silver and zinc. Three soil profiles were analyzed at different locations to determine the best horizon for sample collection. “B” Horizon was represented between six to ten inches (15 to 25 cm) and was determined to be the most likely material to give a reliable geochemical reading. The C horizon returned similar amounts of copper, silver and zinc to the B horizon but in one profile, the C horizon carried nearly twice the amount of copper and zinc and three times the amount of silver as the B horizon at the same site.

In 1970 a grid was established with soil samples collected at 500 foot intervals. Sample holes were dug with a maddock, samples were collected by hand and placed into water resistant bags until analysis. Samples were delivered to Chemex Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver where drying, -80 mesh sieving, digestion by perchloric acid, and analysis by atomic absorption was carried out. Samples were analyzed for copper and silver. Assay results on the maps are not legible for this program.

In 1972 “B” horizon samples were collected in geochemical envelopes provided by Chemex Labs Ltd., samples were delivered to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where drying, -80 mesh sieving, digestion by perchloric acid and analysis for copper by atomic absorption was carried out.

Prospecting and mapping in 1973 were done at the Pete mineral showing and a second showing that is off the Loljuh claim, all samples were chip samples and were analyzed for Cu, Ag and Au. Assay results were not clear in this report (McAndrew, 1974) but are legible in the report for the other showing (Assessment Report number 04890). In the descriptions of the showings, it’s not clear which of the descriptions is for the Pete showing.

Soil sampling in 1987 was done on a re-established grid, lines were rechained and flagged every 50m, extended lines were compassed and flagged at 50m. Samples were collected from the B horizon using a mattock, placed in kraft envelops and sent to Acme Analytical Labs Ltd in Vancouver BC. Samples were analysed using an aqua regia digestion and Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) technique for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic.

Rock samples collected in 2009 consisted of chip or grab samples, they were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field, soil samples were collected with a rock hammer and placed in water proof kraft bags, were numbered and secured. Samples were located by GPS and UTM coordinates were recorded along with sample descriptions.

Samples in 2009 were delivered to Greyhound in Smithers for shipping to Echo Tech Laboratory Ltd in Kamloops, an ISO 9001 accredited facility for sample preparation and a 28 element ICP package (Al, Sb, As, Ba, BI, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn) which involved a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Blanks, standards and repeat analysis of samples was done as part of the quality control procedures at the lab.

Rock sample sites in 2019 were marked in the field with orange flagging tape with identification using black permanent marker. UTM coordinates were recorded using a handheld GPS. Rock samples were placed into pre-labelled poly bags. Samples were placed into larger rice bags before shipment to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver. Samples were crushed to greater or equal to 70 % passing 2 millimeters, riffle splitting off 250 grams. This was pulverized and split to better than 85 % passing 75 microns. Fine fractions (30g) were analyzed for gold using fire assay (FA330-Au) followed by inductively coupled plasma-emission spectroscopy (ICP) analysis. For multi-acid digestion, a 0.25 gram split is heated in HNO3, HCLO4 and HF to fuming and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in HCl and analyzed for 45 elements (MA200) ICP and mass spectroscopy analysis. Soil samples were collected from 10-30 cm depth using an auger or GeoTul, 500g of “C” horizon material was collected at each site. Sample stations were marked with sample identification on orange flagging tape and UTM coordinates were recorded by a Garmin handheld GPS. Soil samples were placed into pre-labelled Kraft paper bags and allowed to dry for seven days. Kraft bags were then packed into plastic poly bags before being placed into rice bags for shipment to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver BC. Samples were dried at less than 60 degrees Celsius, weighed and sieved to -180 microns (80 mesh). 30 grams was analyzed for gold using fire assay (FA-330-Au) and inductively coupled plasma-emission spectroscopy analysis. For multi-acid digestion, a 0.25 gram split is heated in HNO3, HClO4 and HF to fuming and taken to dryness. Residue is then dissolved in HCl and analyzed for 45 elements (MA200) using inductively coupled plasma emission and mass spectroscopy analysis.

Quality control samples were not added to the sample sequence by crews prior to them being sent to the lab. Bureau Veritas and Echo Tech Labs insert duplicate, standard and blank samples as part of their QA-QC protocol.

Historic work until 1987 was done to the normal standards of the time. However, assay results are sometimes not clear in the historic reports and where the writing is clear, the accuracy of the locations is not precise. The author believes that the results can be used to guide further geochemical programs but should not be used to plan more advanced programs.

Sample preparation, security and analytical procedures in 2009 and 2019 are considered to be adequate by the author.

12 Data Verification

The author reviewed historic reports on the property, georeferenced many of the historic geochemistry maps and compiled some of the historic assays. A spreadsheet with compiled 2019 assays was received from Tejadah and reviewed by the author, 20% of the assays in the sheet and additional higher-grade results were compared with the results in the signed assay sheets from the associated assessment report. Assays that were below detection limit have been changed to ½ the amount of the detection limit in the spreadsheet. Assays are in the correct locations compared to the signed assay sheets but some of the heading with the elements have become mixed up in the soils sheet. Signed assay sheets were not present in the assessment report for rock sample # 100717-100730.

The range for the depths of soil sampling in 2019 is comparable to the depths of samples taken in "B" horizon in 1969. According to sampling protocol, 2019 sampling was collected from the "C" horizon, additional details on the samples were not given. Confirmation of this was requested from the company that performed the sampling, the person that responded confirmed that the material would have been collected below the A horizon but may have been a mixture of poorly developed B horizon with C.

The Loljuh Stock and Skarn - Stockwork Zones were visited by the author on July 24th 2021. A combination of malachite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz carbonate veining were observed in different samples at the Loljuh stock area along with jarosite/goethite/gossan weathering. Stockwork veining but no mineralization was observed in the area visited by the author on the Skarn and Stockwork zone. Steeper terrane where stronger stockwork was noticed was not visited. Assays from samples collected by the author at these two locations show anomalous mineralization up to 0.34 g/t silver, 987 ppm copper and 153 zinc.

Photos at the Loljuh Stock during the author's site visit

Photos at the Skarn and Stockwork Zone during the author's site visit

The Magnetite Zone (pictured above) and the Pete Zone were only observed from the helicopter. The other described mineral showings and areas of alteration were not visited by the author.

It is the author's opinion that the data is adequate for the purposes used in the technical report.

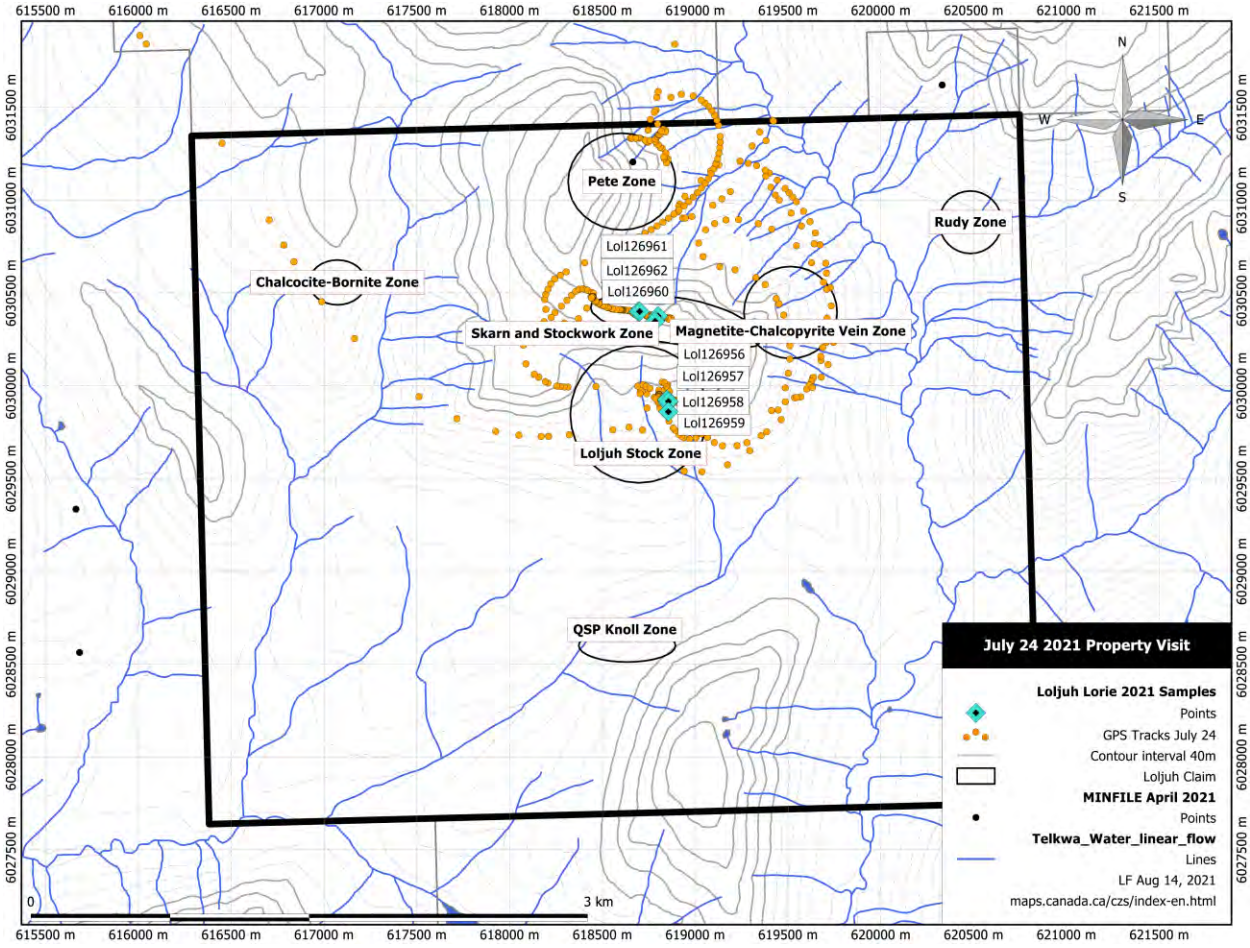

Figure 23. July 24 2021 Site Visit – GPS Tracks and Sample Locations

Table 5. 2021 Loljuh Rock Samples (UTM NAD 83 Zone 9)

Sample Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Date	Sample Description	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm
Lol126956	618848	6029926	1619	7/24/2021	Grab sample in rubble crop/scree slope on Loljuh Stock, disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite with gossan and malachite staining, non-magnetic.	0.3	987	85	473
Lol126957	618852	6029908	1611	7/24/2021	Grab sample from outcrop on Loljuh Stock, disseminated pyrite +- chalcopyrite, patchy magnetism. Possible potassic alteration.	0.2	197	33	492
Lol126958	618855	6029915	1611	7/24/2021	Grab sample in subcrop on Loljuh Stock, weathered with jarosite, goethite and gossan	0.3	263	35	594
Lol126959	618855	6029860	1592	7/24/2021	Grab sample from quartz-carbonate vein with 290/65 orientation, 3cm wide, 2m long	0.2	88	43	608
Lol126960	618799	6030375	1820	7/24/2021	On ridge in Skarn Stockwork Zone, composite grab of weathered subcrop 2m apart, small gossan patches, black mineral (manganese?)	0	3.2	72	1020
Lol126961	618783	6030347	1816	7/24/2021	On ridge in Skarn Stockwork Zone, grab sample from weathered subcrop below outcrop with stockwork, stockwork has generally steep dipping orientation, black mineral (manganese?) in sample	0.3	143	153	1020
Lol126962	618692	6030400	1812	7/24/2021	On ridge in Skarn Stockwork Zone, composite grab sample over 20m, sediments with various stockwork veining, no epidote noticed.	0.1	88.5	93	2010

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing completed on the property.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resources yet defined on the property.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable to this report.

16 Mining Methods

Not applicable to this report.

17 Recovery Methods

Not applicable to this report.

18 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable to this report.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to this report.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable to this report.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable to this report.

22 Economic Analysis

Not applicable to this report.

23 Adjacent Properties

Multiple mineral occurrences and past producing mines are present in the Skeena Arch including in the Telkwa Mountains where the Loljuh property is locate. The area is host to a variety of deposits including but not limited to calc-alkaline porphyries, epithermal, mesothermal, subvolcanic and polymetallic vein deposits. Select mineral showings and past producing mines that are located near to the Loljuh property and which may share some similar geological characteristics to the Loljuh mineralization are described below.

23.1 Rudy (093L 227)

Located less than 200m to the north of the Loljuh claim boundary, Hazelton Group volcanics are intruded by Late Cretaceous to Tertiary granodiorite to quartz-monzonitic stock with associated dykes and quartz veining.

A quartz vein with associated calcite and epidote is 0.15m by 10.7m long and cuts andesite, striking 075 degrees dipping to the south. Mineralization associated with the vein consists of black sphalerite, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite. Assays in 1973 returned 0.87 to 2.4 % Cu and 26.7 to 72 g/t silver from chip samples.

A shear zone 0.9m by 2.4m, also in the volcanics, hosts mineralization consisting of bornite and malachite. Assays of 30.7 to 32.8 % Cu and 4,780 to 6,460 g/t silver were returned in 1973.

23.2 Loljuh (093L 166)

This is not the Loljuh Stock showing which is located on the claim that is the subject of this report. The Loljuh showing is located less than 700m outside of the western claim boundary. Gossanous light green andesite containing pyrite and pyrrhotite is in contact with carbonate rocks. Calcite-siderite veins crosscutting the volcanics host 2-5% galena and sphalerite, Vein material assayed 0.1 % Cu, 0.4% Zn 0.4% Pb and 0.006 g/t Ag in 1970. Drilling was recorded in 1967 but no record of the work is available. Attempts to find drill core in 2009 were unsuccessful.

23.3 B, Jewelry Box (093L 048)

Located less than 1.9 km to the east of the Loljuh property boundary, this is underlain by Telkwa Formation volcanics and intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyry which is probably related to Bulkley Intrusions. Mineralization has been exposed in bulldozer trenches. Bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur as massive and as locally disseminated patches in andesite and quartz veining. Alteration consists of patchy epidote in andesite with or without quartz and carbonate veinlets. Rhodochrosite is widespread in the area of the old trenches. Sampling in 1988 returned grades of 15.60 % Cu and 268.45 g/t Ag from massive copper and quartz veining returned assays of 5.50 % Cu, 1,689.9 g/t Ag and 0.48 g/t Au. 6.4 km of excavation was completed between 1965 to 1969.

Past Producers

Telkwa Mountains

The King, Rainbow and Colorado past producing mines are located approximately 12 km to the north of the Loljuh property in the Telkwa mountains. The area is underlain by Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanics which are composed of red, purple, green to grey andesitic to rhyolitic flows, tuffs and breccias with minor intercalated sediments. Late Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyry stock and felsite dykes intrude the volcanics near the Rainbow area. Mineralization is classified as L01: Subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb), D03: Volcanic redbed Cu, I06: Cu+-Ag quartz veins.

23.4 King (093 041)

Mineralization at King occurs as disseminations and fissure vein fillings; mineralization includes bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite and magnetite. 1,153,483 grams of silver, 15,563 grams of gold and 44,356 kg of copper are recorded to have been recovered from the mine. This was shipped between 1914 to 1915, 1940 to 1941 and 1962.

23.5 Rainbow (093L 044)

Mineralization is up to 6 meters wide as a fracture zone with quartz infilling a shattered porphyritic volcanic rock. Consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, and specularite as irregular lenses. 257,067 g of Ag, 7,403 g of Au and 42,709 kg of Cu were reported as recovered from Rainbow.

23.6 Colorado (093L 043)

A 30-61 cm wide quartz-calcite filled fissure vein on a faulted contact, vein is separated from the host rock by a clay zone which ranges from 1 to 20 cm wide. Mineralisation in the vein contains chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and electrum with magnetite staining.

Reported recovered materials from Colorado consist of 155,515 g of Ag and 2,722 kg of Cu material was shipped in 1914 and 1962. Several tunnels and a shaft were driven prior to 1915.

23.7 Huckleberry (093E 037)

The past producing Huckleberry Mine is located 80 km south of the Loljuh property. Huckleberry is a calc-alkaline porphyry that is associated with Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic suite granodiorite porphyry intrusive that has intruded a fine-grained crystal tuff of the Lower-Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and minor molybdenum in fractures and occasionally as disseminated chalcopyrite and molybdenum with quartz in hairline fractures. Chalcopyrite is associated with quartz, orthoclase, pyrite, calcite, gypsum, zeolite and sometimes magnetite. Mineralization grade and extent greatly varies but generally occurs around the stock contact, highest grades occur on the east side of the stock. Alteration halos consisting of potassic, pyrite and chlorite surround the stock.

Metals recovered between 1997 and 2016 when the mine was placed on care and maintenance are: 90,946,551 grams Ag, 1,946,785 grams Au, 493,853,204 kilograms Cu, 3,679,075 kilograms Mo 8,110,972 pounds.

23.8 Equity Silver (093L 001)

The Equity Silver past producing mine is located 60km to the southeast of the Loljuh property and was in production from 1981 to 1994. Recovered metals were: 2,219,480,555 g of Ag, 15,801,709 g of Ag and 84,086,250 kg Cu. It's located in an erosional window of uplifted Cretaceous sedimentary, pyroclastic and volcanic rocks, a small granitic intrusion (57.2 Ma) is located on east side and a gabbro-monzonite intrusion (48 Ma) is on the east side. Mineralization at the Equity Silver mine is a subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) deposit type that is epigenetic in origin with hydrothermal metal rich fluids being introduced to the Cretaceous rocks. Mineralization occurs as veins, disseminations and local patches of coarse-grained sulphide replacement bodies and are generally restricted to fracture zones which roughly parallel stratigraphy. Tourmaline pyrite breccia and copper-molybdenum associated with a quartz stockwork are also present. Sulphides and alteration associated with the deposit include: pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite with minor galena, sphalerite, argentite, pyrargyrite and other silver sulphosalts, advanced argillic alteration clay minerals are associated with the mineralization along with chlorite, specularite, sericite, pyrophyllite, andalusite, tourmaline and minor scorzalite, corundum and dumortierite. Remobilization, concentration and contact metamorphism o sulphides occurs at the contact with the post-mineral gabbro-monzonite complex.

The author has not verified the above information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is unaware of any other information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Loljuh project lies in an area of high geological potential for calc-alkaline porphyries, epithermal, subvolcanic Au-Ag-Cu (As-Sb) and polymetallic vein deposits. It shows potential evidence for these deposit types from both past Minfile showings and more recent discoveries. Based on literature reviews

from past work, regional geology, tectonic and mineralization settings along with encouraging widespread highly anomalous geochemical soil results and new bedrock discoveries reported from the 2019 Loljuh program, the author believes Loljuh is a project which merits further exploration work.

In addition to confirming the locations of the Pete and Loljuh Stock Minfile showings, successful prospecting and mapping on the Loljuh property in 2019 led to the discovery of four mineralized zones which were previously not documented. Of these the Magnetite-Chalcopyrite vein zone and the Skarn and Stockwork zone have the most initial interest to the author for priority follow-up based on alteration, mineralization and proximity to the Pete and Loljuh Stock zones.

Soil sampling in 2019 consisted of a wide spaced grid which covered most of the Loljuh claim, two multi-element soil anomalies (Cu, Au, Ag) form broad distinct anomalies with Cu over 100 ppm. Wide spaced soil grids are an effective reconnaissance tool to identify areas of interest, particularly for larger deposit models such as porphyry systems, closer spaced soil sampling is required on the property to more closely outline the areas of interest. Maps showing specific historic geochemistry results on the Loljuh project are frequently not legible, but general soil contour locations are apparent and have some use for gathering general sample information, anomalous regions on previous programs didn't appear to be as broad as the 2019 samples. This may either be due to the 2019 samples being collected in "C" horizon material rather than "B" horizon material or it may be due to the closer spacing and therefore more detailed results, "anomalous" result were also set at higher amounts on earlier programs. Much of these anomalies are overlain by areas of heavy forest and little rock exposure which will obscure visual mineralization in the rocks.

The 2019 airborne magnetic survey over the property appears to show general broad magnetic highs corresponding with the more magnetic regions of the Telkwa Formation and less altered areas of the Loljuh stock. Areas of reduced magnetism within these areas may represent regions that have been affected by magnetite destructive hydrothermal fluids and mineralization relating to the emplacement of the Loljuh stock. Elevated copper in soils appear to correlate with the areas of lower magnetism within the more highly magnetic regions. Elevated soils and rock samples also appear to frequently occur on the margins of these magnetic lows. Annular magnetic features, either those showing magnetite destruction or increased magnetism from potassic alteration can indicate porphyry systems. One annular low to the north of the Loljuh stock is surrounded by the Pete, Skarn-Stockwork and Magnetite-Chalcopyrite zones which may represent mineralization distal to calc-alkaline porphyry systems.

Investors are cautioned that the potential to locate a larger mineralized system on the property is conceptual and that the proposed program of work may not identify new or larger sources of mineralization. In the author's opinion, the Loljuh property has sufficient merit to warrant the following recommended program of exploration.

26 Recommendations

Further evaluation of the Loljuh property is recommended knowing the grassroots nature of the project and abundance of anomalous mineralization in both broad soil anomalies and as bedrock exposures on the property.

Wide spaced soil grids are an effective reconnaissance tool to identify areas of interest, particularly for larger deposit models such as porphyry systems, however closer spaced soil sampling is recommended on the property to more closely outline the areas of interest and confirm that the mineralisation is consistent across tighter spaced samples. New lines can be added between the 2019 soil lines and samples collected at a maximum of 100m spacing. If mineralization shows significant variability with 2019 samples then additional infill samples should be collected.

Induced polarization (IP) is an effective tool used for locating sulfides, particularly the disseminated pyrite present in phyllic alteration associated with porphyry deposits. Wide spaced (600 m) reconnaissance IP lines should be completed over the north-central portion of the property to test the soil anomaly and Loljuh Stock, Pete, Skarn-Stockwork and Magnetite-Chalcopyrite zones. Additional infill lines should be considered if results are encouraging.

If there is continuity in the geochemical anomalies with the closer spaced sampling and IP targets are developed which indicate a larger system is the source of the mineralized zones, diamond drilling is recommended to test these targets.

Table 6. Proposed Exploration Budget:

Phase 1				Lines to infill between 2019 lines. Maximum distance of 100m spacing between samples on lines. If results are not consistent with 2019 sampling, then closer sample spacing is required. Estimate of 30 samples/day with two crews based on steep terrane
Soil samples	230	$55/sample	$12,650	
Estimated work-mob-demob-weather days with two crews ($600/person) getting 30 samples per day total	11	$2,400/day	$26,400	
Crew accommodations, transport and expendables		$600/day	$6,000	
Helicopter 2 hrs per day	18 hours	$1,960/hr	$35,280	
Assessment Report, supervision, preparation and wrap up			$6,500	
15% Contingency			$13,500	
Total Estimated Costs			$100,300	
Phase 2 - Induced Polarization				
Geophysics Crew Mob-Demob			$14,000.00	Minimum 10 km reconnaissance Induced Polarization Survey over the Loljuh Stock Zone, Skarn and Stockwork Zone, Pete Zone and Magnetite - Chalcopyrite Zone
Estimated rate for geophysics crew (6 people) and anticipated production of 1km/day	10 days	$5,000.00	$50,000.00	
Accommodations, meals, transportation, and expendables	10 days for 6 people	$150.00	$9,000.00	
Helicopter 3 hrs per day	10 days	$1,960.00/hr	$58,800.00	
Assessment Report and supervision			$5,000.00	
15% contingency			$20,520.00	
Total			$157,320.00	

The above table is for scoping purposes and is based on the author's experience on similar projects, quotations from suppliers have not been obtained and actual prices may vary with rates for specific contractors, production and weather.

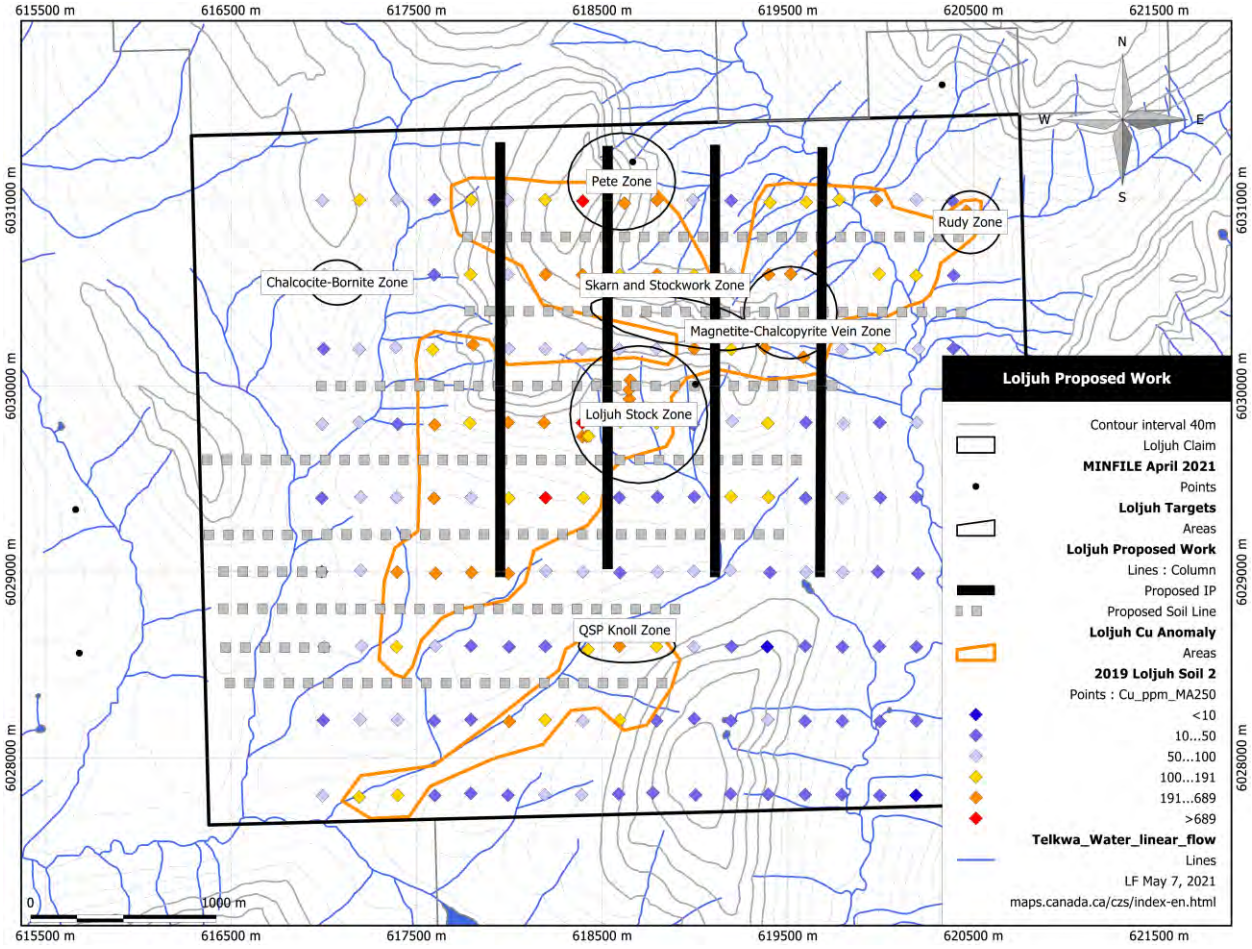

Figure 24. Proposed locations of recommended work with 2019 soil results and targets.

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28 Certificate of Author – Dated and Signed

L. Farrell P. Geo. B.Sc. QP Certificate.

This certificate is to accompany the Report titled "National Instrument 43-101, Technical Report 2021 update on the Loljuh Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" dated effective December 17, 2021 updated February 18, 2022 (the "Technical Report") and prepared for Carmanah (the Issuer").

I, Lorie G. P. Farrell, P. Geo., of 4547 Whistler Road, Smithers B.C. V0J 2N4, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and owner of Farrell Exploration Services Inc.

2. I am the author of the Technical Report and am responsible for all sections of this report.

3. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" as defined in NI-43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

4. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Saskatchewan in 2002.

5. I am a member of the Association of Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (APEGBC No. 38472).

6. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist continuously for the last nineteen years with the exception of the period from the summer of 2014 to the spring of 2016. I have worked as a geologist in British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Saskatchewan; this has included working on a wide range of mineral deposit types including but not limited to calc-alkaline porphyry, mesothermal, subvolcanic and polymetallic vein systems.

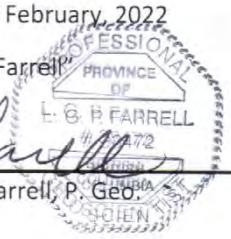
7. I am independent of Carmanah and Tejada, applying all of the tests described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have no interest in the Loljuh property and have had no prior involvement with the property.

8. I did a personal inspection of the property on July 24, 2021.

9. As of the effective date of the report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 18th Day of February, 2022

"Lorie Gayle Poulton Farrell"



Lorie Gayle Poulton Farrell, P. Geo.