REPORT ON THE LEMON LAKE PROPERTY

Located in the Cariboo Mining District

NTS: 93A06

BCGS: 93A.034

52° 21' N Latitude; 121° 17' W Longitude

For

ACME GOLD COMPANY LIMITED

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by

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Abbreviations used in this report

Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
Cu	Copper
FSR	Forest Service Road
gpt	grams per tonne
IP	Induced Polarization
Km	kilometres
M	metres
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
NTS	National Topographic System
VLF-EM	Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic
~	approximately
<	less than
>	greater than

1.0 Summary

Acme Gold Company Limited (the "Company") has the right to earn a 100% interest in the Lemon Lake property (the "Property") by making a series of cash payments totalling $575,000 to Orogen Royalties Inc. over a period of 5 years. In addition, the Company must commit to undertaking work to the value of $3 million on the Property during that period. Orogen will retain a 1% NSR on the Property after completion of the earn-in; the Company can purchase 0.25% of the NSR for $1.5 million. Furthermore, the Company must make cash payments totalling $700,000 to underlying vendors of the Property upon reaching specified milestones. The vendors also retain in the aggregate a 2% NSR, 1.25% of which can be purchased for $2.5 million.

The Property is situated in the Cariboo Mining District, 8 km east of the hamlet of Horsefly and 65 kilometres east of Williams Lake (Figure1). It consists of seven contiguous mineral claims that cover 2,646 hectares. There is good access to the Property on a network of logging roads that cross the area.

Geologically, the Property is located in the Quesnel Terrane: an oceanic island arc assemblage of mainly Triassic volcanic rocks and associated intrusives that were accreted onto North America during Jurassic times. The Quesnel Terrane hosts a variety of mineral deposits; among them alkalic copper-gold porphyries are unique to this terrane and are economically important as several producing deposits occur in this geological environment. On the Property an intrusive complex consisting of gabbro and diorite that have been intruded by monzonite and syenite and lessor anorthosite occurs within the surrounding basic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Copper-gold mineralization is associated with the monzonite-syenite phases of the intrusive complex. Glacial till covers an estimated 95% of the Property's surface.

Prior to the Company's involvement with the Property exploration work has been conducted on the area covered by the claims since the mid-1960's. This work has included a number of soil geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys and several campaigns of drilling. That work was focused on copper-gold potential of the Property, and drilling did encounter potentially economic concentrations of copper and gold mineralization indicative of alkalic copper-gold deposits. There have been no estimates of mineral resources or reserves for the Property and there has been no mineral production from it.

The Company initiated exploration on the Property in May of 2021, completing 184 line-kilometres of helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys covering 16.1 square kilometres. In addition, geological mapping was conducted over selected areas

along with rock sampling and trenching. Results of this work support the alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit model for the mineralization and alteration found on Property. Three target areas were defined by the Company's work based on their results in combination with supporting data from some of the previous exploration programs.

It is the author's opinion that the alkalic copper-gold porphyry deposit model is a valid target for the mineralization located to date. Further work is therefore warranted to test the target areas on the Property.

It is recommended that an initial program of diamond drilling be conducted on the three targets defined by the Company. This program should consist of at least 600 metres of NQ-WL core drilling in three holes. Estimated cost for this work is $190,000.

Contingent upon the success of the first phase of drilling, a more aggressive second phase of 4,000 metres of diamond drilling would be appropriate. Additional success contingent phases of drilling will be required in order to obtain sufficient data for mineral resource estimation.

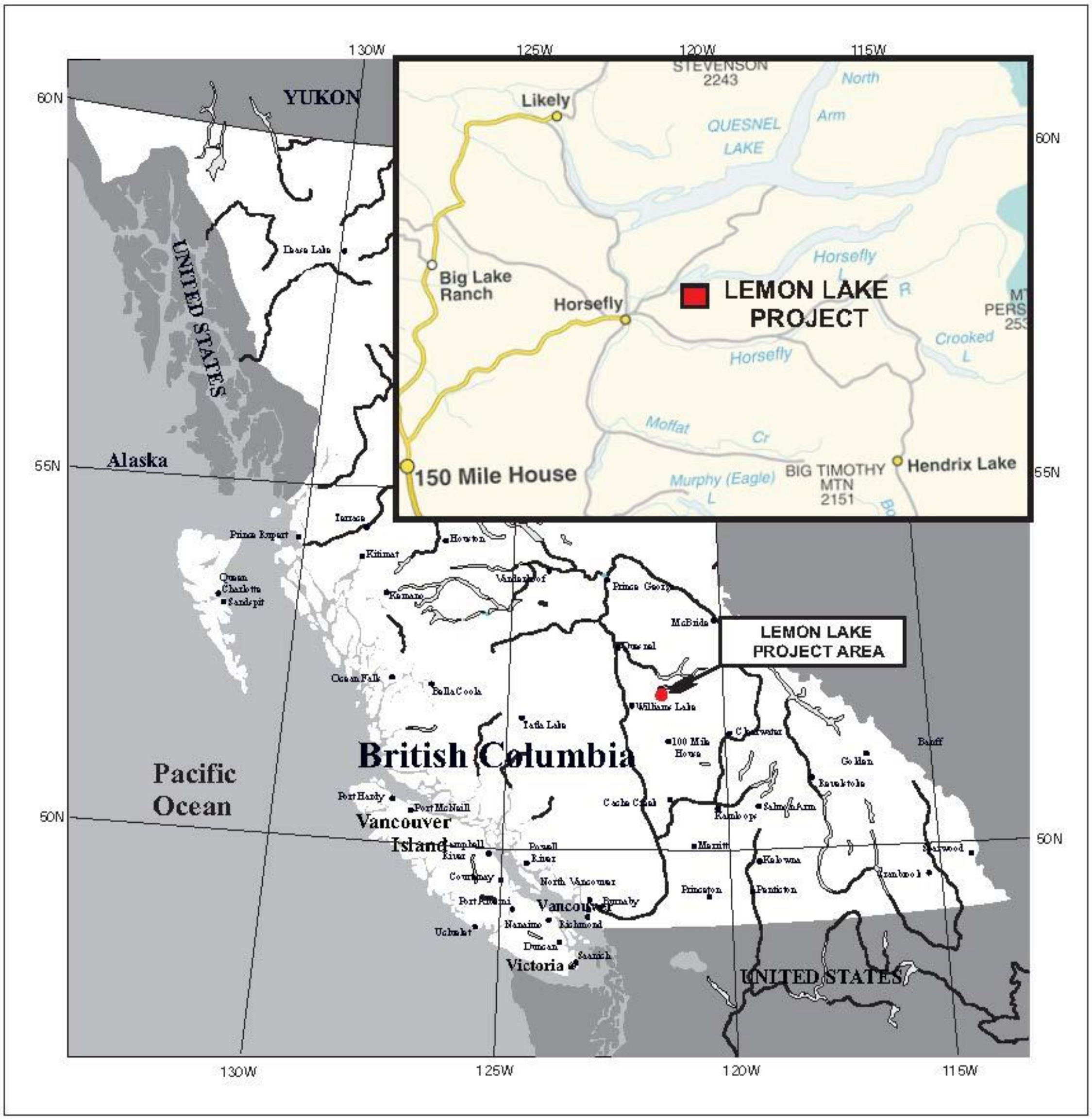

Figure 1. Property Location Map

2.0 Introduction

This report is prepared for Acme Gold Company Limited (the “Company”); it is prepared in accordance with Form 43-101F1 of the Canadian Securities Administrator’s National Instrument 43-101 and its Companion Policy.

The purpose of the report is to provide the Company with a summary of the geology, mineralization, and other relevant data on the Company’s Lemon Lake Property (the “Property”) that will meet the requirements for listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Information and data contained in this report and used in its preparation were sourced from BC Geological Survey reports, Assessment Reports filed by companies that worked on the area that is now covered by the Property, as well as the Company's own geological, geochemical and geophysical data acquired through their work on the Property. These sources are cited throughout this report and listed in the References section at the end of the report.

The author of this report made a site visit to the Property on September 15, 2021. During that visit he accessed the Property by way of logging roads that traverse the claims and he examined several exposures in order to confirm the geology, alteration, and mineral potential of the Property. The track of the author's site visit and location of points where stops were made is illustrated in Figure 2.

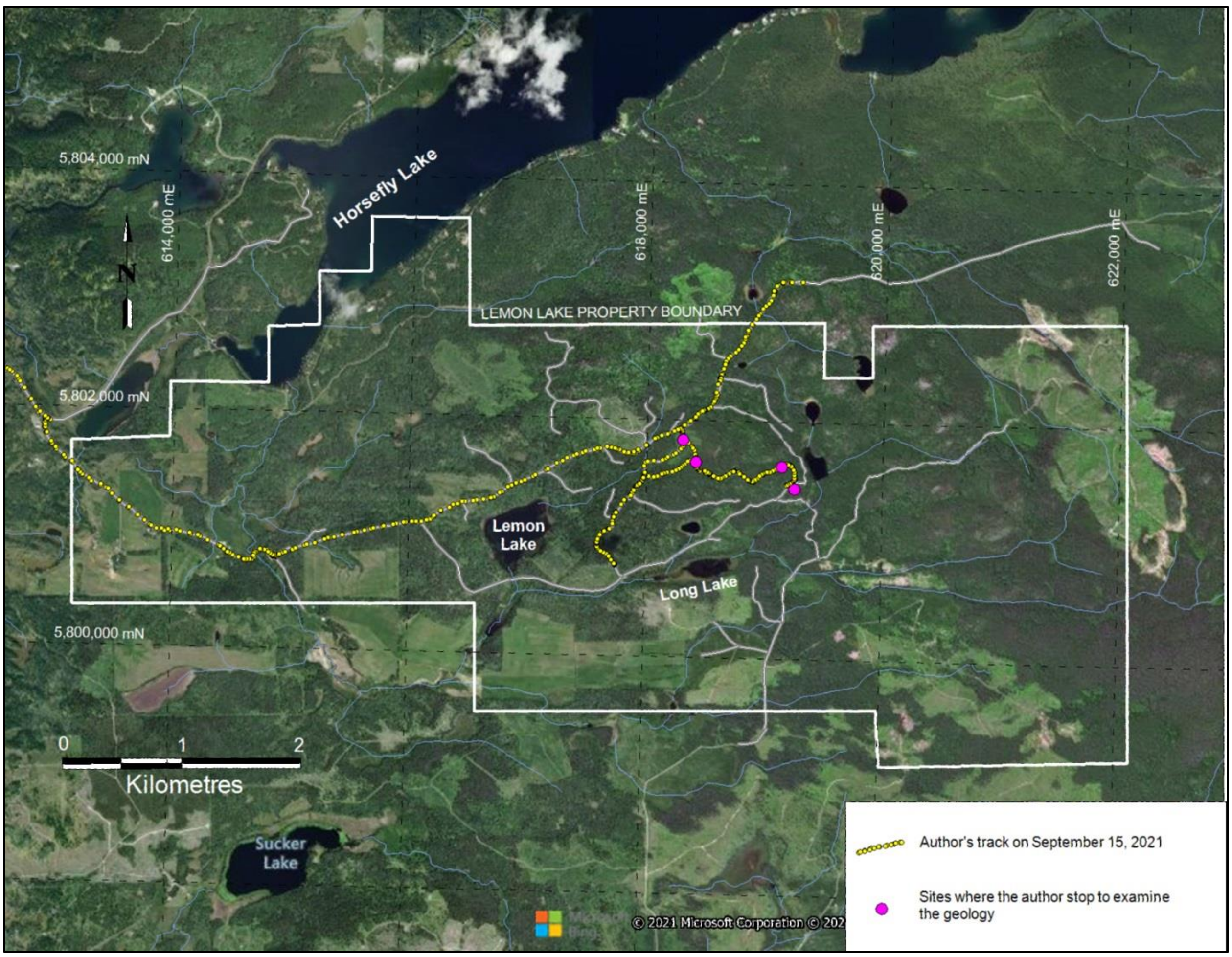

Figure 2. Track of Author's site visit

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

In the preparation of this report the author has not relied on any other experts.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Company's Property is 2,646.16 hectares in area (Figure 3).

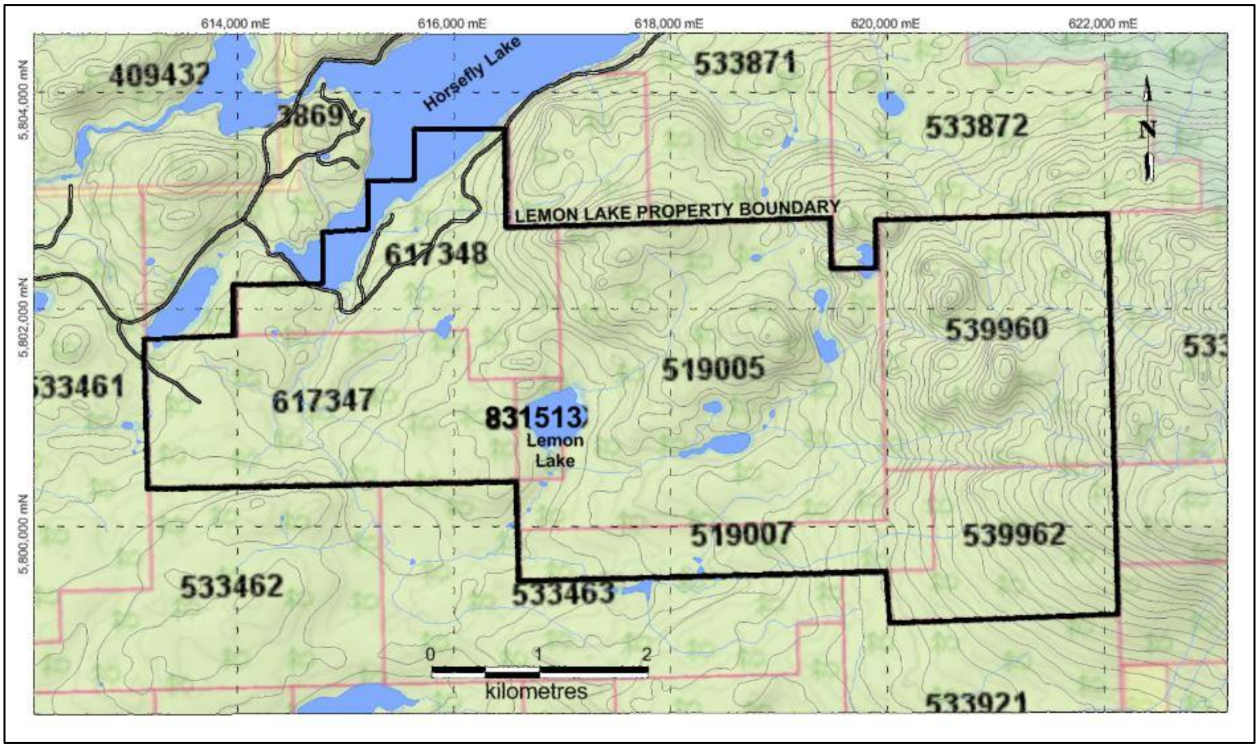

Figure 3. Claim Map

The Property is located 6 kilometres east of the village of Horsefly and 65 kilometres east of Williams Lake; it is centered at latitude 52° 21' North and Longitude 121° 17' West, on NTS map sheet 93A06.

The Property is comprised of seven contiguous mineral claims as listed in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 3. Title to the claims is currently still listed under the name of Evrim Exploration Canada Corp. ("Evrim Exploration") in BC Mineral Titles online database.

Table 1. Lemon Lake Mineral Tenure Data

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)
519005	-	13-Aug-05	1-Sep-23	829.37
617347	LEMON 1A	11-Aug-09	1-Sep-23	454.22
617348	LEMON 2A	11-Aug-09	1-Sep-23	375.12
831513	LEMON E 1	14-Aug-10	1-Sep-23	39.50
519007	-	13-Aug-05	1-Sep-23	197.53
539962	COMINCO 2	28-Aug-06	1-Sep-23	256.79
539960	COMINCO 1	28-Aug-06	1-Sep-23	493.63
			Total:	**2,646.16**

The Company has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Property pursuant to a February 18, 2021 agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with Evrim Exploration and Orogen Royalties Inc. (together with Evrim Exploration, the "Optionors"), by making cash payments in the aggregate amount of $575,000 and incurring work expenditures in the aggregate amount of $3.0 million over a five-year period to the Optionors, as set out in Table 2 below. Upon earning a 100% interest in the Property, the Company will grant a 1% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to Evrim Exploration; 0.25% of the royalty can be purchased by the Company for $1.5 million. If the Company completes the payment and work commitment terms of the Option Agreement, then on the fifth anniversary of the effective date of that agreement the Company will make annual advance cash payments of $50,000 to Evrim Exploration to be set off against the 0.25% royalty buydown.

Table 2. Orogen Agreement Payment and Work Terms Summary

Trigger	Cash Payment	Work Commitment
First Anniversary of Option Agreement	$-	$75,000
Second Anniversary of Option Agreement	$10,000	$75,000
Third Anniversary of Option Agreement	$65,000	$350,000
Fourth Anniversary of Option Agreement	$100,000	$1,000,000
Fifth Anniversary of Option Agreement	$400,000	$1,500,000
TOTALS	**$575,000**	**$3,000,000**

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, the Company also agreed to make cash payments to certain underlying vendors of the Property at milestones specified in Table 3, below. In addition, the underlying vendors retain, in the aggregate, a 2% NSR on mineral production from the Property; an aggregate amount of 1.25% of which can be purchased from the underlying vendors for an aggregate amount of $2.5 million.

Table 3. Vendor Payment Schedule

Milestone date or trigger	Cash Payments
February 18, 2022	$7,500
February 18, 2023	$17,500
Completion of 10,000 metres of drilling	$25,000
Announcing resource estimate of 200 million tonnes grading at least 0.5% copper equivalent	$150,000
Commercial production announcement	$500,000
TOTAL	**$700,000**

The Property is unencumbered by environmental liabilities.

The Property is situated within the traditional territory of the Williams Lake Indian Band, Xatsull First Nation and the Neskonlith Indian Band. The Company has indicated that it is committed to developing positive and mutually beneficial relationships with First Nations based on trust and respect and a foundation of open and honest communications.

Prior to working on the Property the Company will need to engage with the local First Nations communities and gain their consent to the Company's work program. In addition, the Company is required to submit a Notice of Work for a Mines Act Permit through B.C.'s Natural Resources Online Service. The Permit must be received prior to commencing work.

As of the effective date of this report the author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. Going forward the Company will need to maintain community support for the possible future development of the Property.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Property is by a main gravel forest service road and numerous logging road spurs throughout the central portion of the property, using 2 and 4-wheel drive vehicles.

The Property is situated within the Cariboo Region in the transition zone from the Cariboo Plateau to the Cariboo Mountains. The biogeoclimatic ecosystem is classified as Interior Cedar-Hemlock (ICHmk2–ICHmk3) covering lower elevations (725-1250 m) and Engelmann Sub-Alpine Spruce zone (ESSFwk1) at elevations above 1,200 metres (Steen and Coupé, 1997). Elevations on the property range from 780 to 1,320 metres.

The project is located 6 kilometres east of the hamlet of Horsefly and 65 kilometres east of Williams Lake, B.C. Lemon Lake is located 30 kilometres southeast of Imperial Metals Mount Polley Mine, 60 kilometres east of Taseko Mines Gibraltar Mine and 45 kilometres southeast of the past-producing QR mine in Barkerville.

Horsefly (population ~1000) and Williams Lake (population ~10,000) offer a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration, including skilled and unskilled labor, bulk food, freight, groceries, heavy equipment, hardware, and a daily flight service to Vancouver. Williams Lake is also connected to Northern B.C. and Vancouver by rail.

The region is characterized by warm dry summers, and long, cold, snowy winters. Length of the operating season for early stage exploration is approximately a 185 day period from late April to late November. Advanced exploration can be conducted year round.

Based on his site visit, and an area of 26 square kilometres of relatively subdued topography, the author is of the opinion that there are sufficient areas for potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites on the Property. However, agreements for land use for mining operations would have to be negotiated with holders of surface rights over those areas no longer held by the Crown. Electrical power would have to be brought in either from 150 Mile House or from the line into the Mount Polley mine, if on site diesel generation is to be avoided. There is sufficient water for mining purpose on the Property. The communities of Williams Lake and Horsefly should be able to meet requirements for mining personnel.

6.0 History

A number of exploration campaigns, by various companies, have been carried out over the area now covered by the Property since the mid-1960's. These programs along with their results, and references to the original assessments reports from which the information was sourced, are listed below in Table 4. In addition, highlights of the exploration work are illustrated in Figure 4 and summarized below.

Early induced polarization ("IP") surveys detected chargeability anomalies to the north of Lemon Lake (Ware, 1966; Chaplin and Currie, 1970). These anomalies were thought to be indicative of disseminated sulphides in the underlying rocks. Later percussion drill testing of the anomalies intercepted in hole 74-L04: 0.25% Cu over 21.3 m, no Au was reported (Hegge, 1974).

Geochemical soil surveys were also conducted, but thick glacial till reduced the effectiveness of this technique. A total of four soils survey campaigns were conducted from 1982 to 2018 on the Property. These surveys collected in total 2,457 samples that were analysed using multi-element ICP methods. Copper in soils ranged up to 6785 ppm (Payne and Fox, 1987); gold ranged up to 405 ppb (Allen and Ditson, 1989). Although the results were not statistically analysed using cumulative frequency distributions to segregate anomalous populations of copper and gold from background, a broad area considered to be anomalous in copper and gold (Figure 4) coincides with the area underlain by intrusive phases associated with mineralization. The variable thickness and consistency of the glacial till sampled may have contributed to the sporadic distribution of high copper and gold values in the soils. Ice flow from west to northwest as determined from ice flow indicators (Arnold, et al., 2016) may have influenced the distribution of soil anomalies. However, equilibration of the silt fraction of the till blanket with metal ions emanating from underlying bedrock since the till was deposited support the idea that the broad area of anomalous copper and gold is indicative of underlying mineralized bedrock.

Diamond drilling intersected 0.11% Cu over 6 m in a zone of propylitic altered volcanic rock with disseminated pyrite (Hole 206-4: Payne, 1987). A later reverse circulation drill hole (LRC92-3) intersected 0.26% Cu and 0.78 gpt Au over 6.1 m (Schatten, 1993).

In 2011 a detailed ground magnetic and IP survey was conducted over the central part of the Property (D.G. Bailey, 2011; Scott, 2011). The IP chargeability data was inverted and a well-defined, but off-set chargeability and apparent resistivity anomalies were located extending downward from a depth of 40 m to 250 m below the surface. The chargeability high may reflect a pyrite-rich zone associated with propylitic alteration; whereas, the chargeability low and apparent resistivity high along with the magnetic high may be indicative of the monzonite-syenite intrusion.

When the IP and magnetic data are combined with soil geochemistry and geology it becomes apparent that drilling tested only a limited part of the anomalous area.

There have been no estimates undertaken for either mineral resources or mineral reserves; neither has there been any mineral production from the Property.

Table 4. Summary of prior exploration work on the Property area.

Year	Explorer	Work Done	Results	Reference
1966	Helicon Exploration Ltd	frequency domain IP – 2.5 km east of Lemon Lake		Ware, 1966
1970	Silver Standard Resources Inc	frequency domain IP (pole-dipole) – 17.7 km over Lemon Lake pluton	Outlined an irregular, broad chargeability zone 1.5 km long in a NE trend 0.5 km north of Lemon Lk.	Chaplin & Currie, 1970
1973	Hudson Bay Oil & Gas	Soil geochemical survey (Cu, Mo, Zn, Ag)		Hegge, 1973
1974	Hudson Bay Oil & Gas	Percussion Drilling – 11, 200 ft vertical holes; Magnetic survey of Lemon Lk pluton	One hole returned 0.25% Cu over 21.3 m, no Au reported	Hegge, 1974 Olson, 1974
1981	Orbex Minerals Ltd.	Helicopter EM & Mag survey		Sheldrake, 1981
1982	Orbex Minerals Ltd	Soil geochem survey (multi-element ICP, 1,100 samples over 90 km of grid lines	Weak gold, silver and arsenic anomalies detected	Topham & Fox, 1982
1986	Orbex Minerals Ltd	Soil geochemical survey (multi-element ICP, 443 samples)	Two gold in soil anomalies detected flanking Lemon Lake stock	Payne & Fox, 1987
1987	Orbex Minerals Ltd	Diamond drilling – 7 holes	Hole 206-4 returned 0.11% Cu over 6 m	Payne, 1987
1988	Geva Resource Co. Ltd.	Geological mapping, soil geochem (723 samples) and geophysical (IP & VLF-EM) surveys	Mapping defined 4 intrusive phases;	Allen & Ditson, 1988

Table 4 continued.

Year	Explorer	Work Done	Results	Reference
1992-93	Canim Lake Gold Corp	Soil geochemical survey (Cu only); RC drilling – 12 holes; magnetic survey over soil grid	Hole LRC92-3 returned 0.26% Cu & 0.77 gpt Au over 6.1 m	Schatten, 1993
1994	Canim Lake Gold Corp	Ground Magnetic survey	Delineated the Lemon Lake stock	Schatten, 1994
1994	Joranex Resources Inc	Geological mapping	Mapping "northern sector" of Lemon Lake property	Salat, 1995
1996	Joranex Resources Inc	Geological mapping	Mapping & rock sampling	Salat, 1997
2002	AN-Kobra Resources Inc/Joranex Resources Inc	Geological mapping	Mapping & rock sampling	Salat, 2002
2007	Cedar Mountain Exploration Inc	Rock sampling	160-290 ppb Au & 0.13 – 0.43% Cu in potassic altered gabbro & diorite	Raffle & Knight, 2007
2008	Cedar Mountain Exploration Inc	Geological mapping and rock sampling	Compilation & rock sampling	Price, 2008
2011	Metalogic Exploration Inc.	Ground magnetic and IP survey, 39.2 km	2.5 km by 0.7 km NE trending chargeability anomaly (<15mV/V)	D.G.Bailey, 2011 Scott, 2011
2018	Evrim Exploration Canada	Compilation of all previous work; soil geochemical survey (181 samples; geological mapping and prospecting; rock sampling (15 samples)		Pryer & Harris, 2019

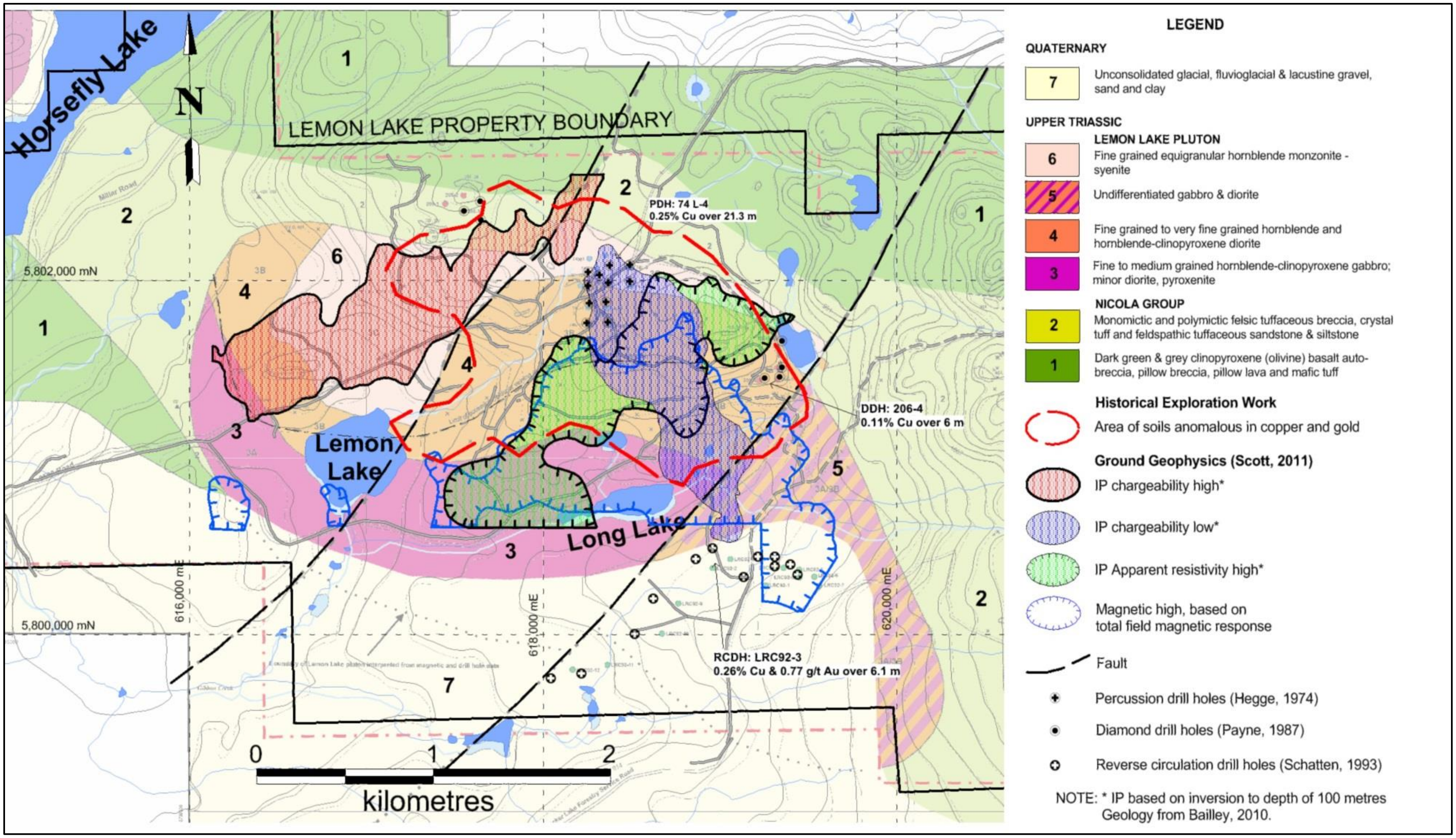

Figure 4. Map summarizing historic work on the core of the Property

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The following description of the regional geology (Figure 5) of the Lemon Lake property is from Bailey (2010a, b).

"The Lemon Lake property occurs within the Central Quesnel Terrane ("Quesnellia") of the Canadian Cordillera, a terrane that comprises an island arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage that developed to the west of the North American plate during Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic times. The Quesnel island arc was transported eastward and collided with the North American plate during late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic at which time eastward-directed subduction under Quesnellia ceased. The geology of the Central Quesnel terrane has been described by Bailey (1988, 1989, 1990), Bloodgood (1988, 1989) and Panteleyev, (1988), work which was summarised and compiled by Panteleyev et al (1996). Mineral deposits related to Upper Triassic volcanism of Quesnellia have been summarised by Barr et al (1975).

"The oldest strata within Quesnellia are black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age and which are well exposed along the eastern margin of Quesnellia ("black phyllite") and less so in the western part of the belt. Uppermost strata of this unit contain mafic tuffaceous beds which mark the onset of basaltic volcanism within the developing arc. Overlying these rocks are olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age and which, in turn, are overlain by basaltic breccia and tuff that lacks olivine but often contains hornblende as well as diopsidic augite. The top of the basaltic unit is often marked by anclitic and feldspar phyric basalt or basaltic andesite, tuffaceous and calcareous sandstone and lenses of limestone. Upper Triassic volcanism was probably controlled by extensional faults that developed along the central axis of the Quesnel island arc and was mainly submarine in nature.

"Basaltic volcanism ceased during the Norian Stage and was followed by volcanic eruption of more felsic composition from central vents arranged along the arc axis.

As volcanism progressed islands developed so, that while initial Late Triassic volcanism was submarine, in time volcanic facies that were deposited adjacent to vents were formed in a subaerial environment, surrounded by shallow marine volcanic facies and carbonate biohermal reefs and calcareous epiclastic sedimentary strata. Volcanic products consist of volcanic breccia and tuff and their reworked products, conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone. The degree of reworking increases away from a central vent area. Breccias proximal to vents are commonly monomictic and consist of trachyte or latite clasts. In places clasts of diorite or monzonite are also common. Distal breccias, on the other hand, are polymictic and contain clasts of underlying basalt as well as clasts of felsic composition.

"Following felsic volcanism, quartz-bearing epiclastic sedimentary strata were deposited in small successor basins overlying the Triassic stratigraphy. From fossil evidence, these basins are of Pliensbachian to Bajocian age; the presence of quartz-bearing sedimentary rocks in these basins suggests that Quesnellia had docked with ancestral North America by this time and these successor basins were receiving quartz-bearing erosional detritus from the Omineca Terrane to the east.

"Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks, bosses and high-level dykes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions and, in some case, gabbro and pyroxenite and commonly, although not always, occupy central volcanic vent areas. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Upper Triassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic breccia. A later group of intrusions are of quartz monzonite to granite composition and are of Jurassic and possibly Cretaceous age (Bailey 1988).

"A characteristic of the Upper Triassic volcanic and plutonic rocks of Quesnellia are generally undersaturated with respect to silica (minor modal quartz is present in places) and are commonly nepheline normative. The chemistry of these rocks indicate a shoshonitic assemblage or a group of alkaline rocks that formed at a convergent plate margin.

"Except along the eastern margin of Quesnellia where thrust faulting and strong penetrative deformation occurs within the lowermost, mainly phyllitic, strata,

deformation within the Quesnel Terrane is marked by high angle extensional faulting both parallel to, and oblique to, the terrane margins. The eastern margin of the central Quesnel Terrane is marked by a thrust fault known as the Eureka Thrust while the western margin is interpreted to be a high angle fault between Quesnellia to the east and the older Cache Creek Terrane to the west.

"Mineral deposits within Quesnellia are mainly gold-enriched copper deposits of porphyry type such as Mt. Polley. These deposits formed during the Upper Triassic and are genetically related to plutonism and volcanism occurring at that time. A variation of this type of deposit is that of QR, to the northwest of Mt. Polley, which is a gold-enriched exoskarn deposit with only low-grade copper mineralization (Fox and Cameron, 1995). The QR deposit occurs within intensely carbonate-altered basaltic tuffaceous strata. A skarn deposit to the south of the main Mount Polley deposits occurs within a limestone lens that formed at the top of the basaltic volcanic stratigraphy, probably as a biohermal reefoid limestone that is recognized at this stratigraphic level (Panteleyev et al, 1996)."

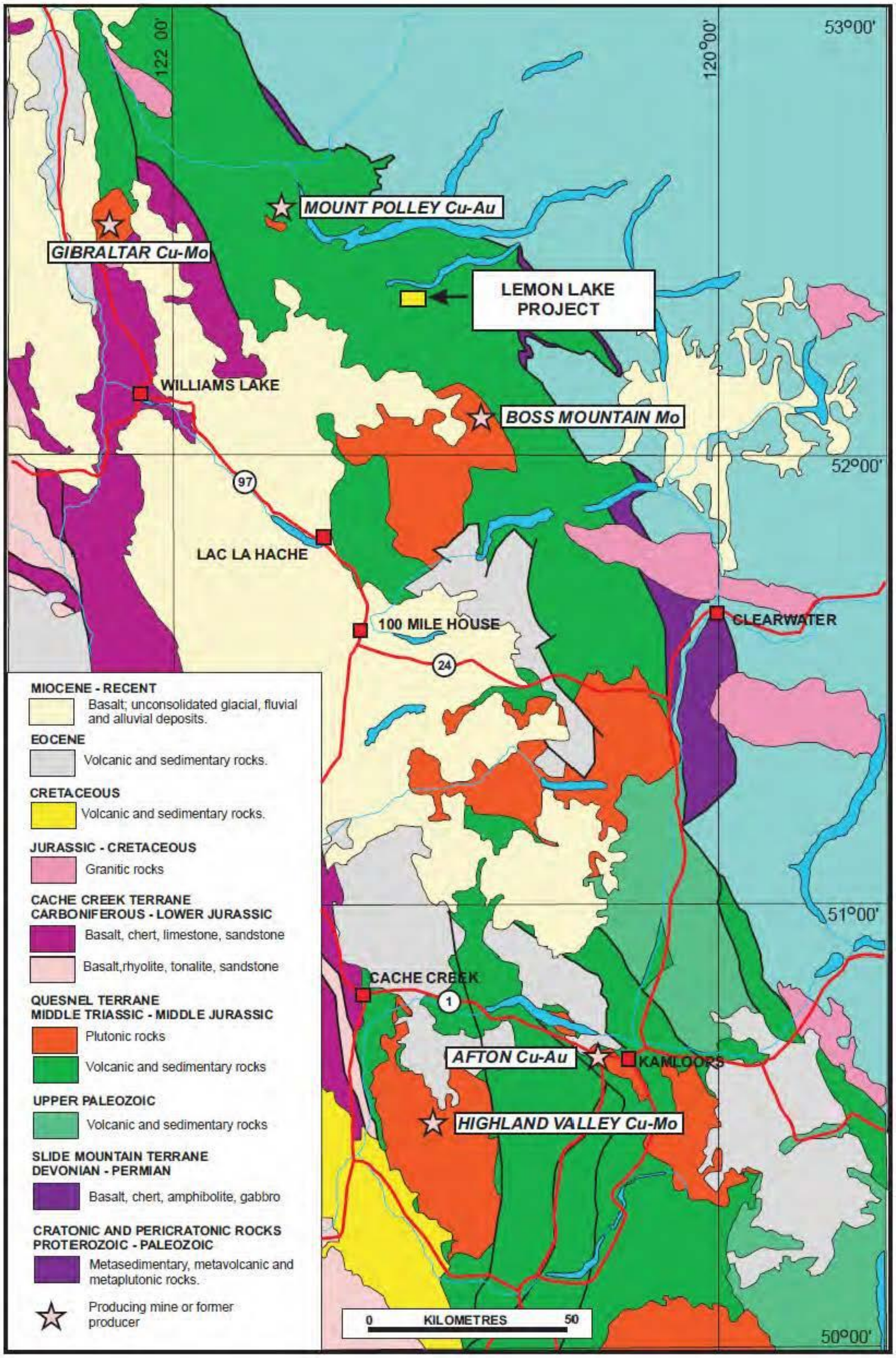

Figure 5. Regional Geological Setting of the Property
(from Bailey, 2010b, after Schiarizza and Bligh, 2008)

7.2 Property Geology

The Lemon Lake Property is located in the central portion of the Quesnellia terrane (Figure 6) that consists of intermediate to mafic volcanics invaded by a multiphase stock of early complex fragmented gabbro and diorite and minor anorthosite intruded by poorly exposed monzonite or syenite. The area of outcrop totals <5% due to the extensive glacial till cover (Figure 6) that consists mainly of boulder, cobble and sand the ranges from a few metres to 10's of metres thick (Stratten, 1993).

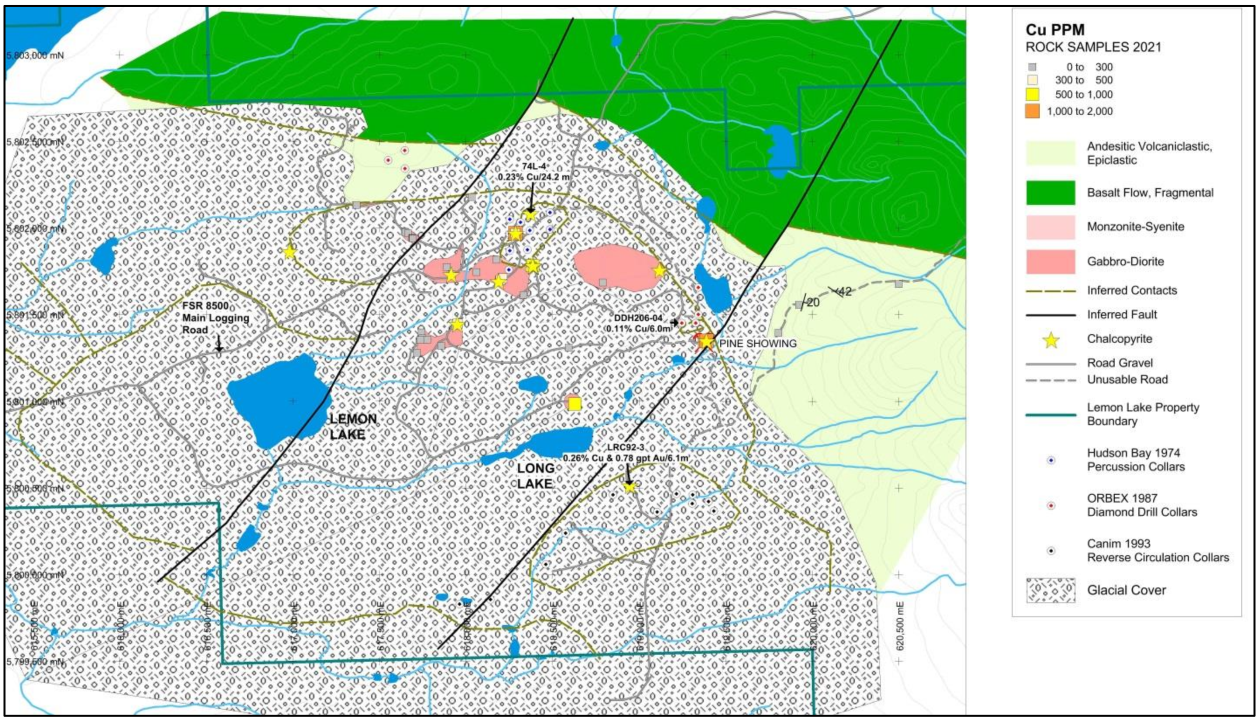

Figure 6. Glacial cover over the Property

Oldest rocks on the property are fine-grained, dark-green to black volcanics of pyroxene – plagioclase ± olivine phyric massive flows or autobrecciated basalts interbedded with lapilli tuffs, bedded tuffs and volcanic breccias of the upper Triassic Nicola Group. Local vesicular basalt can contain 5-10% zeolite (Pryer and Harris, 2019). Thin bedded airfall tuff and lapilli tuff crop out on the east side of the claims and dip to 20º SE to 42º NE. They are commonly heterolithic containing angular felsic fragments with crudely graded beds, contain magnetite, and are altered to epidote ± calcite in propylitic assemblages, but dissipate ~1.2 km from the intrusion complex into unaltered rock.

According to recent mapping and petrographic work undertaking by the Company there are four main intrusive phases making up the intrusive complex underlying the Property (Britten, op cit.).

Gabbro, the oldest intrusive phase, is a dark fine to medium grained dark rock consisting of >50% hornblende and pyroxene and <50% plagioclase. It contains an estimated 3 to 6% disseminated primary magnetite. Gabbro occurs sporadically in the southern two thirds of the complex. It can be massive but more typically is found as fragments in phases of diorite or less common anorthosite.

Diorite is more widespread than the gabbro and more disrupted with variable fragments of both gabbro or diorite, zenoliths and multi-phase features. Variable textures range from holocrystalline, equigranular fine to coarse-grained diorite, variable concentrations of amphiboles and greater pyroxenes, and contain vari-textured diorite fragments and gabbro zenoliths. Mafics are dominated by clinopyroxene, less hornblende, and ~5% to less common 20% medium-grained biotite books. Disseminated magnetite ranges from 2 to 5%, similar to gabbro.

Monzonite is fine to medium-grained, moderately magnetic, equigranular, and consists of ~20% pyroxene and biotite with abundant K-feldspar and less plagioclase. Monzonite was also intersected in many percussion drill holes completed by Hudson Bay Oil and Gas near LL74-03 area (Hegge, 1974), diamond drill holes north of the Pine showing (Payne, 1987).

Syenite normally consists of fine-grained K-feldspar as a pink fine-grained breccia matrix with other minor mafic minerals that host rock mafic fragments with clean, sharp contacts. It is also found as irregular narrow dikes or stockworks dominated by K-feldspar as noted by results of the K-feldspar stain tests that are indicative of a syenite composition. K-feldspar flooding noted in some samples could either be magmatic in origin or due to alteration. Syenite was intersected in drill holes beneath till in Cedar Mountain Exploration's holes (Schatten, 1993) in the south margin of the property.

Monzonite or syenite is noted in sub outcrop, but rarely in outcrop as noted by Pryer and Harris (2021) and confirmed by the Company's mapping program. Bailey (2010a,b) mapped monzonite on the northern margin of the pluton, but shallow hand trenches by the Company exposed strongly K-feldspar – quartz – sericite – pyrite or oxidized equivalent ± chlorite that may be altered diorite or monzonite. K-feldspar in fractures, veins, envelopes and flooded zones are thought to reflect an upper carapace of the monzonite or syenite intrusion.

Monzonite or syenite dikes, irregular bodies, and breccias with a monzonite or syenite matrix that support mafic intrusion fragments, were intersected in many holes. These are believed to have locally introduced chalcopyrite and pyrite and elevated Au as noted in exploration targets described below. The highly variable textures fragmented and disrupted features in the mafic intrusion phases may suggest a proximal hypabyssal vent setting with variable textures of zenoliths, breccias, chaotic textures and laminated flow features.

A light grey medium-grained **leucocratic anorthosite** cuts the more mafic intrusions as minor dikes typically found in large angular boulders in sub outcrop. This rock type is rare and typically fresh.

Distribution of the rock types found on the Property (Figure 7) is in part based on the interpretation of airborne magnetic survey work, as well as drill hole data.

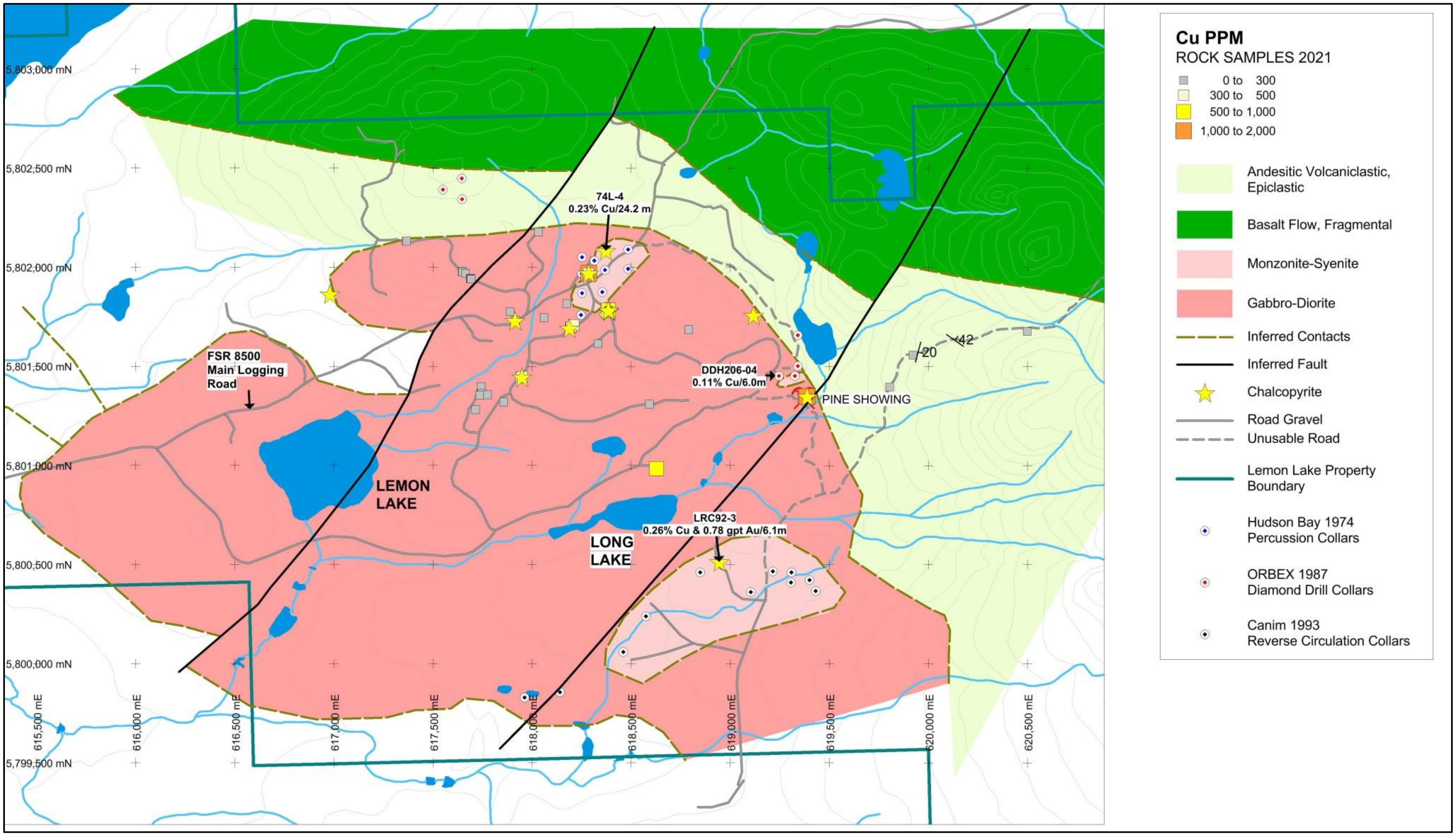

Figure 7. Property geological map with glacial cover removed
from Britten, 2021.

7.2.1 Alteration and Mineralization`

Assemblages of secondary K-feldspar, secondary biotite, sericite, chlorite, epidote, pyrite and chalcopyrite are based on recent field mapping, petrological observations (Colombo, 2021), and stain tests of hand samples conducted by the Company (Britten, op cit.). The review of historic drill log data (Hegge 1974; Payne 1987; Schatten 1993) was also undertaken to provide a preliminary but rudimentary distribution of the alteration minerals given the masking effect of widespread glacial cover. Secondary K-feldspar and biotite can be difficult to distinguish with primary K-feldspar and biotite minerals in the same sample and these differences have been noted by Britten (op cit.). A first iteration of the distribution of the alteration minerals, based on the Company's recent work is illustrated in Figure 8.

Secondary K-feldspar occurs as fine-grained white to pastel pink crystals, replacing plagioclase or matrix and occurs in weak to strong abundances as fractures, selvages and flooding based on staining tests. At surface, it is associated with the erratically distributed monzonite or syenite, although these rocks occur in broader zones several tens of metres below surface, as noted in the historic drill holes located in Targets A and C. These features may indicate a carapace of younger felsic units that expand at depth and that may provide an environment favourable for development of an alkalic Cu-Au porphyry. Hudson Bay explorers recognized some of these features and recommended future holes should test below many of their previous shallower drill percussion holes (Hegge 1974). Strong K-feldspar – quartz - sericite - pyrite ± Fe oxide occurs in road cuts or beds 600 m west of Target A and extends east to Target A and on to the upper part of Target C and can be consider as a potassic alteration assemblage. Fine-grained anhedral, mainly disseminated, pyrite can range from 2% and reach up to 10% whereas chalcopyrite is rare. Strong chargeability anomaly detected by ground geophysics is probably associated with this poorly exposed alteration assemblage and extends east towards Target A and to the west margin of the intrusion complex. The boundary of this alteration pyrite-rich assemblage and Target A may develop into a coherent and sizeable Cu-Au mineralized zone.

Secondary biotite is found as fine-grained shreddy accumulations that surround or replace clinopyroxene or other mafic sites. It is generally finer-grained than primary euhedral coarse biotite books and is probably part of the potassic alteration assemblage.

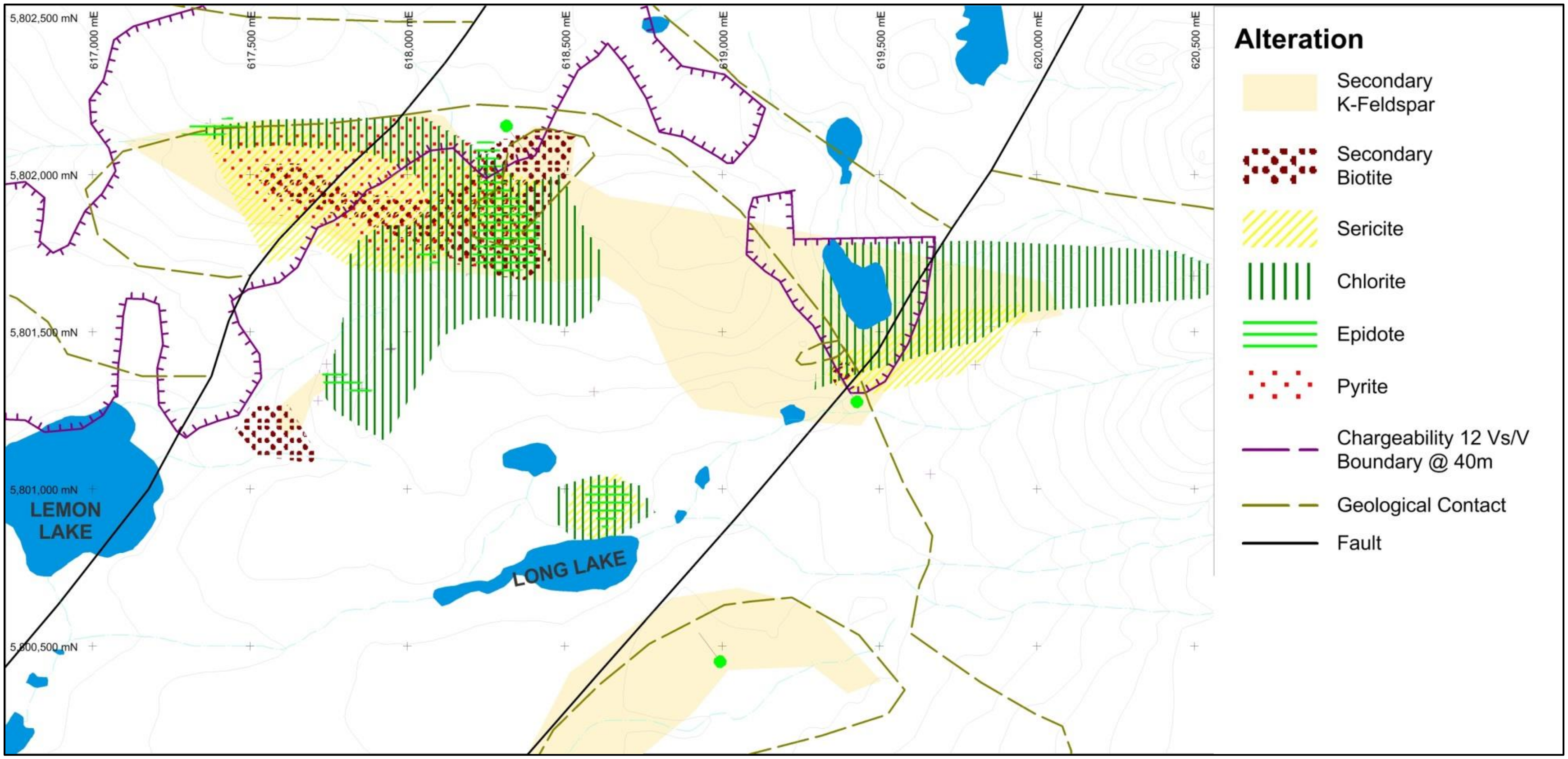

Figure 8. Map of Alteration in the core area of the Property
from Britten, 2021

Chlorite: mafic minerals are commonly weakly to moderately altered to chlorite or optically unresolved minerals (Colombo 2021) in the gabbro or diorite and are common with erratically distributed epidote ± pyrite and less chalcopyrite. Moderate to strong pervasive epidote - chlorite - K-feldspar ± carbonate ± pyrite or propylitic alteration is noted in volcanic rocks surrounding the intrusive complex. It also appears to over print the potassic alteration around Targets A and B and immediately north of Target C.

Mineralization: chalcopyrite ± malachite has been noted in several occurrences in outcrop, as well as in historical drill core or cuttings. Pyrite or pyrrhotite–chalcopyrite-filled fractures lined with chlorite and pyrite, and disseminated grains or clots of chalcopyrite occur with propylitic alteration and common feldspar and quartz veins along the Lemon Lake (or 8500) Forest Service road (Pryer and Harris, 2019) near Target A. Fracture-controlled chalcopyrite–pyrite–chlorite was noted at the northeast end of Target B, described below. Patches of chalcopyrite–pyrite are associated with moderate to strong K-feldspar alteration at the Pine showing.

7.2.2 Mineral Targets

Three targets (A, B and C), located in the central core area of the Property have been identified based on recent mapping and petrographic analyses of rock samples from outcrops/trenches in combination with historical reports and drill results (Figure 9).

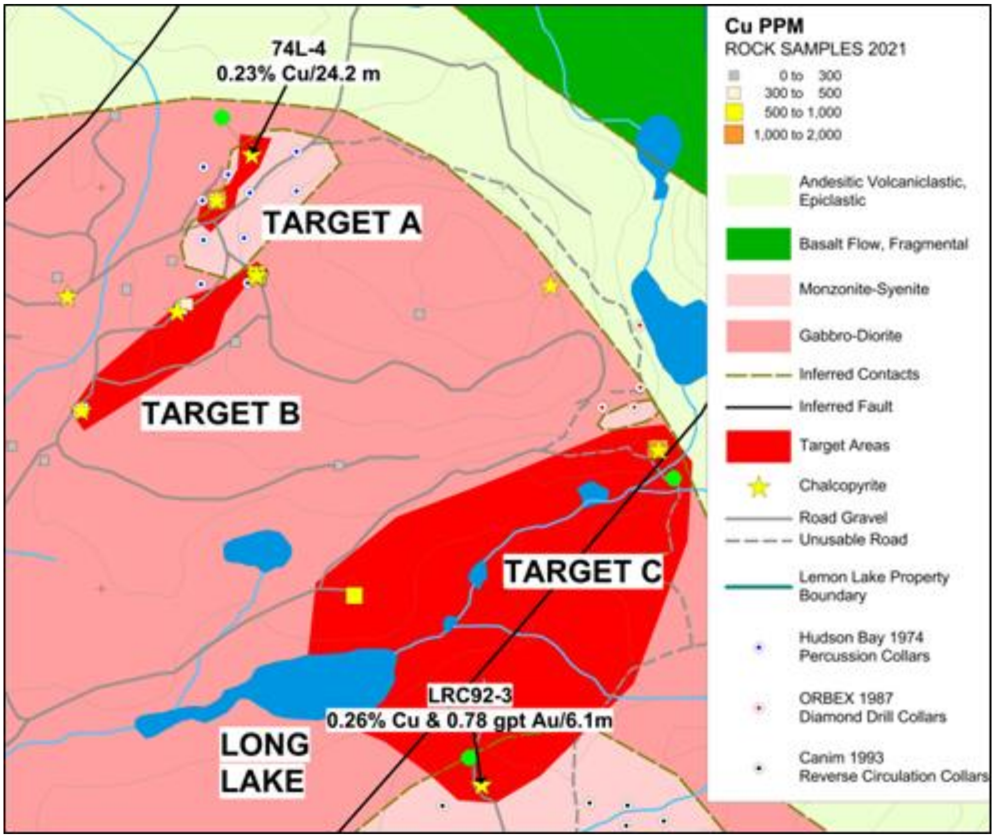

Figure 9. Targets A, B & C.

Target A is a north-northeast, 140 m long and 25-50 m wide zone located north of the Lemon Lake Forest Service road. It is open to the northeast and located east of the strong K-feldspar-sericite-chlorite-pyrite alteration likely coincident with the chargeability high. The target is partially defined by 0.23% Cu over 24.2 m interval in percussion drill hole 74L-4 (no Au results), grab samples of float (believed to be in-situ), and outcrop that carried up to 1249 ppm or 0.125% Cu and 0.22 gpt Au. Two narrow, sub-vertical K-feldspar veins are roughly parallel the northeast trend of Target A.

Target B is located approximately 130 m south of Target A and is a poorly defined northeast-trend marked by variable chip channel rock samples that range <300 to maximum 618 ppm Cu and maximum 38 ppb (0.038 gpt) Au. To the southeast outcrop is very scarce over the ~700 m interval from Target B to C. There is widespread glacial cover in the area and only two small poorly mineralized outcrops are exposed by the recent construction of numerous logging roads.

Target C encloses the Pine Showing to the northeast, drill hole LRC92-3 at the southern boundary, and an isolated glaciated outcrop on the northwest margin of the area. They define an ovoid area that measures approximately 560 m by 920 m. Most of the area is covered in thick glacial debris as noted in reverse circulation drill results in the southern area (Schatten, 1993). Rock chip channel samples on outcrop at the Pine showing returned 0.08 to 0.15% Cu and 0.049 to 0.091 gpt Au. Grab samples from the Pine showing taken by Cedar Mountain Exploration Inc. (Raffle and Knight, 2007) recorded maximum 0.24% Cu and 0.29 gpt Au. Reverse circulation drill hole LRC92-3 returned 0.26% Cu and 0.78 gpt Au over 6.1 m starting from 36.6 m depth (Schatten, 1993) near the final depth of the hole at 45.7 m. The glaciated outcrop in the northern margin of the ovoid is moderately to strongly propylitic altered and cut by southeast sub-vertical epidote-chlorite and albite veins. A rock grab sample from the hard polished outcrop returned 0.05% Cu and 0.014 gpt Au, but the sample was not representative. Saw-cut channel sampling using diamond blade would be an effective method to sample the outcrop and is recommended for follow-up work.

Currently Target C has the most size potential, followed by relatively confined Target A. The potential in the area south of Target B is unknown as it is covered by till.

8.0 Deposit Types

Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits are the principal objective of the Company's exploration effort on the Property. Detailed description of the characteristics of these deposits can be found in A. Panteleyev (1995) and in Bissig and Cooke (2014) and are summarized below.

These deposits are characterized by stockworks of copper mineralization (chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite) with accessory magnetite and pyrite. Gold can be an economically important by- or co-product. As such the deposits are typically bulk mineable, large tonnage (in B.C. <10 to >300 Mt), and low to moderate grade (0.2 to 1.5% Cu, 0.2 to 0.6 g/t Au, and >2g/t Ag). Host rocks are typically mafic to intermediate volcanics that have been intruded by gabbros to syenites having a variety of textural features. The syenitic phases are generally undersaturated with respect to silica, explaining the lack of quartz veining in the stockworks.

Alteration is typified by central and early formed potassic zones that grade outward into propylitic zones. The potassic alteration consists of K-feldspar, secondary biotite, and anhydrite that generally coincide with ore zones. In some deposits, sodic alteration consisting of albite with epidote, pyrite, diopside, actinolite, rare scapolite and prehnite occurs as central zones. Propylitic alteration generally consists of sericite and pyrite, less commonly with clay and carbonate.

The lack of quartz veining, elevated gold values, abundance of magnetite, and very low molybdenite are features that contrast alkalic porphyries from calc-alkalic porphyries.

Alkalic Cu-Au deposits in B.C. are found in the Quesnel and Stikine terranes (Figure 10).

Minerals that are subordinate to the main sulphide minerals include: galena, sphalerite, tellurides, tetrahedrite, gold, and silver. These along with elevated values in associated trace elements: Ti, V, P, F, Ba, Sr, Rb, Nb, Te, Pb, Zn and platinum group elements provide a geochemical guide to copper-gold zones.

Geophysical surveys can be very useful tools for outlining mineralized zones in alkalic porphyries when combined with geology and geochemistry, as Panteleyev (ob.cit.) has pointed out: "ore zones, particularly those with high Au content, are frequently found in association with magnetite-rich rocks and can be located by magnetic surveys. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization surveys. The more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks produce resistivity lows.

Historical geology, geochemistry and geophysical surveys on the Property provide abundant support for the deposit model proposed for the Property. Drill targets based on that data as well as the current exploration data that the Company has, form the basis for the proposed exploration program.

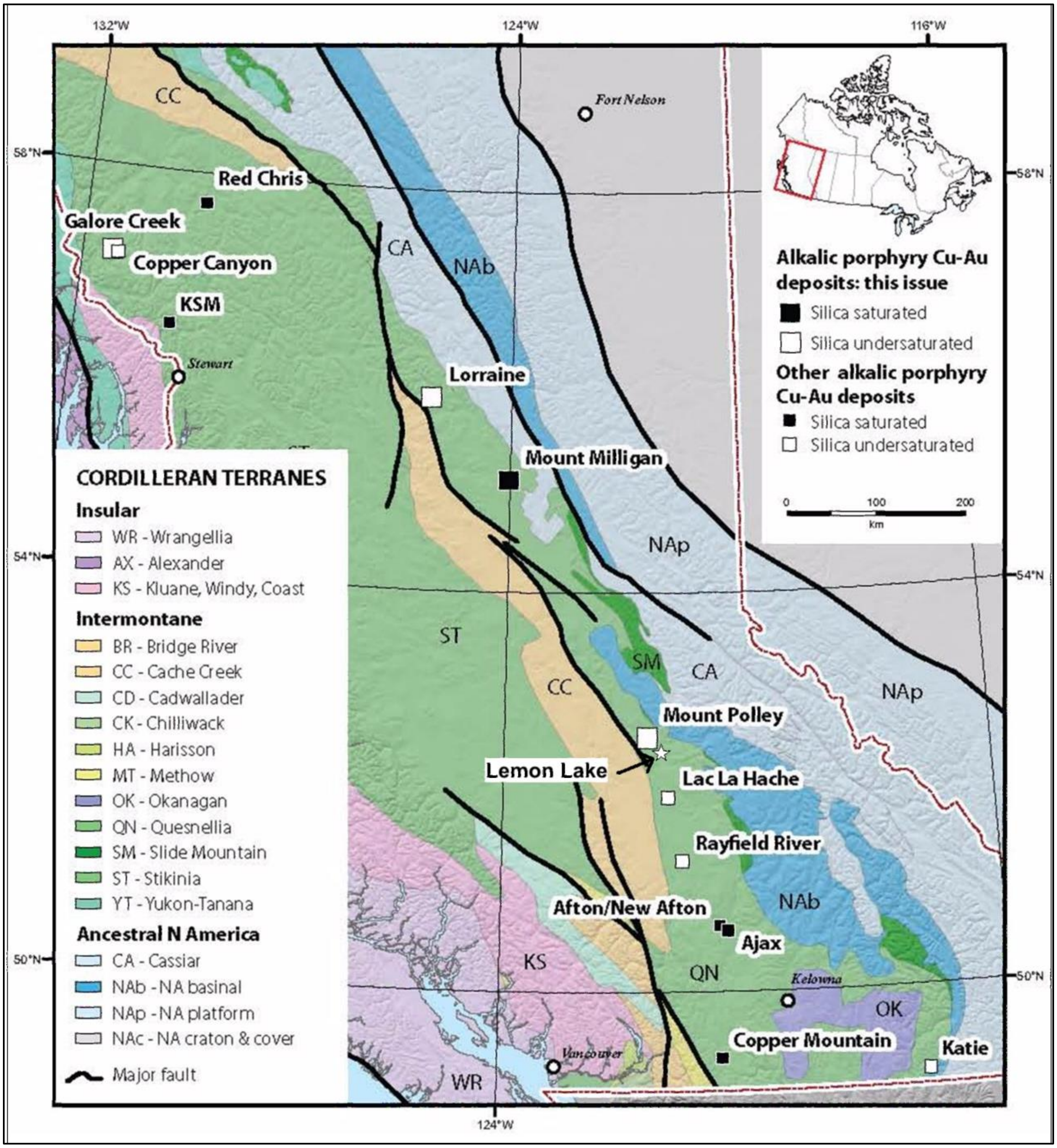

Figure 10. Property Location in Quesnel Terrane

9.0 Exploration

In 2021, the Company initiated a mapping and rock sampling program on the Property (Britten, 2021). In addition, Precision GeoSurveys Inc., of Langley, B.C. was contracted to undertake an airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey of the Property (Poon, 2021). The rock sampling was supplemented with petrographic studies of the samples undertaken by Francisco Colombo (2021).

9.1 Mapping and Rock Sampling

During the mapping program 58 eight rock samples were collected from outcrop, chip-channel hand trenches for detailed examination to include staining for the presence and texture of K-feldspar. A subset of 48 samples was submitted to MSALABS Inc. ("MSALABS") laboratory in Langley, B.C. for geochemical analysis. In addition, petrographic studies were conducted on 31 of these samples. The hand samples and polished thin sections were also prepared in order to provide a library of rock and alteration types to aid future exploration.

Rock and trench sampling were conducted within a 5.1 sq-km area in the central part of the Property (Figure 11). Sampling focused on collecting representative samples from the various intrusive units encountered on the Property, as well as taking grab samples of what were believed to be mineralized zones. Samples were collected where there was outcrop, which was limited to approximately 5% of the area because of extensive glacial till cover. Grab samples, averaging 1.36 kg, from selected exposures that vary from bedrock outcrop to rubbly subcrop generally off of roads; samples were placed in plastic bags along with sample labels. Trench samples, which averaged 2.58 kg, were also placed in labelled sample bags. A total of seven trenches along logging roads were sampled. Samples were collected across 2 to3 metres lengths within each trench. Duplicate hand samples were also collected at each site that was sampled. All sampling was conducted under the supervision of Ron Britten, PhD, PEng. Samples were delivered to the MSALABS laboratory for multi-element analysis. Basic statistics of selected elements from the sample results are listed in Table 5.

All of the duplicate samples were cut and stained for presence of primary or secondary K-feldspar using an approximate 15 second HF bath then, washed and immersed in sodium cobaltinitrite 15-20 seconds. In addition, 32 samples were sent to Van Petrographic for polished thin section preparation and descriptions to aid exploration and understanding the genesis of the mineralization.

In the field, rock samples were located and selected from hand trenches using a handheld GPS (Garmin 62s) or 50 m measuring tape. Trench samples from the start were marked in the field with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number.

Key data was entered into MapInfo and MS Excel programs to aid ongoing mapping program and the interpretation of the geological, geochemical and airborne data. A magnetic declination of 16°E was applied to trench maps and UTM coordinates referenced to the 1983 North American Datum (NAD 83; Zone 10). Final data were entered in a MapInfo data base for plotting and interpretation.

Table 5. Basic Statistics for 2021 Rock and Trench Samples

	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Ba ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
Rocks - Grab samples, n=25									
MIN	<5	0.30	9	22	85	1	1	62	32
MAX	220	1.30	1451	414	6322	209	11	402	221
Average	24	0.56	336	151	2585	17	3	260	65
SD	49.89	0.22	418.14	108.80	1199.65	40.36	2.55	74.67	37.40
P_25	<5	0.4	106	61	1901	6	1	217	46
P_50	<5	0.5	171	134	2300	8	2	266	56
P_75	14	0.6	272	188	3131	10	4	301	68
P_98	158	1.06	1405	391	5518	119	10	391	170
Trench samples, n=23									
MIN	<5	0.20	66	38	1,081	5	1	89	21
MAX	38	0.90	618	402	4,397	39	7	379	213
Ave	12	0.54	270	164	2,296	15	2	255	88
SD	9.61	0.18	141.76	104.16	828.62	8.84	2.06	69.85	39.53
P_25	4	0.50	158	84	1,809	8	1	224	69
P_50	10	0.60	242	129	2,062	11	1	246	80
P_75	16	0.60	379	237	2,499	20	4	261	109
P_98	34	0.86	555	382	4,375	35	7	379	175

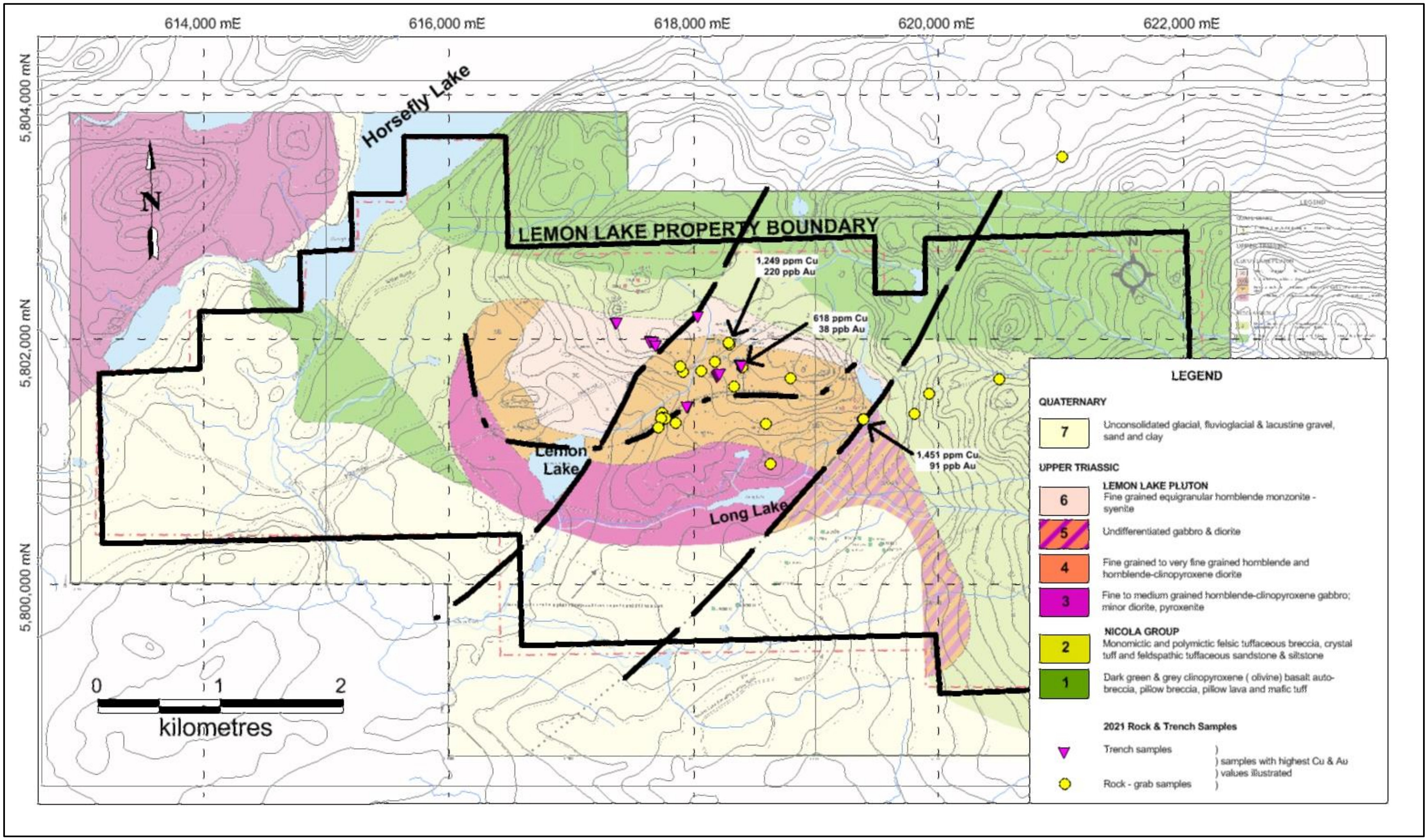

Figure 11. 2021 Rock and trench sample locations

9.2 Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey

Precision GeoSurveys Inc. carried out the survey on April 24, 2021. The survey was conducted utilizing a high resolution helicopter borne magnetic gradiometer and VLF-EM. The survey block was flown at 100m line spacing at a heading of 000°/180°; tie lines were flown at 1000m spacing at a heading of 090°/270°.

The geodetic system used for the geophysical survey was WGS 84 in UTM Zone 10N. Polygon coordinates for the Lemon Lake survey block are listed in Table 6, below.

Table 6. Corner Coordinates of Property Survey Block

Latitude	Longitude	WGS 84, Zone 10	
(deg N)	(deg W)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
52.36252	121.30765	615,236	5,802,708
52.36144	121.23368	620,275	5,802,708
52.33263	121.23483	620,275	5,799,502
52.33371	121.30875	615,236	5,799,502

A total of 184 line km was flown over an area of 16.1km^2. Survey location was facilitated using a Hemisphere R330 GPS receiver and a Novatel GPS antenna on the tail of the aircraft integrated with an AGIS navigation system and pilot display (PGU) to provide accurate navigational information and position control. The R330 GPS receiver supports fast updates at a rate of up to 10 Hz (10 times per second); delivering sub-metre positioning accuracy in three dimensions. Terrain clearance is measured by an Opti-Logic RS800 Rangefinder laser altimeter.

The magnetic survey was conducted using a magnetic gradiometer system. "Three widely-spaced split-beam cesium vapor magnetometers mounted in a non-magnetic and non-conductive triple boom configuration provide total magnetic intensity, as well as, magnetic gradient in the cross-line (X or lateral or transverse) and in-line (Y or longitudinal) directions." A triaxial fluxgate magnetometer was also attached to the survey aircraft to measure small attitude changes (pitch, roll, and yaw) as the aircraft flew along a survey line. Magnetic base stations to record diurnal variations in the Earth's magnetic field consisted of two GEM GSM-19T proton precession magnetometer located near the survey area.

Very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was conducted using a Herz Totem-2A system. The system measured signals from two VLF transmitting stations: Seattle, Washington and LaMoure, North Dakota.

The magnetic response from known areas of mapped gabbro and diorite allowed a contact to be inferred in areas extensively covered by glacial till in the southern and western margin of the intrusion complex.

The interpretive lineaments of magnetic and VLF maps in Figure 12, trend east or southeast and are probably not exposed but are thought to be post intrusion and post mineral faults and fractures. The northeast trends of targets are inferred and do not appear to correlate with the lineaments. Northeast inferred faults (Bailey, 2012) subparallel the targets and the eastern fault appears centered on Target C.

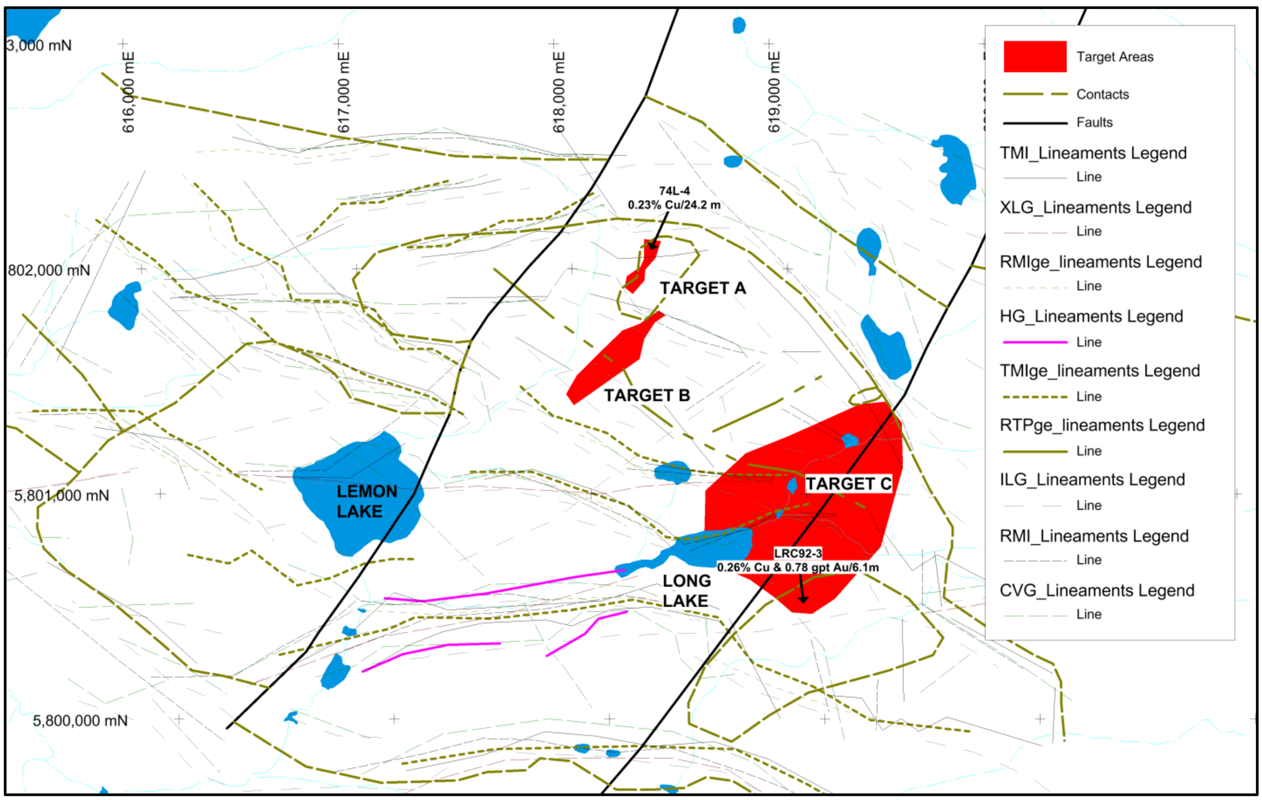

Figure 12. Map of VLF-EM lineaments

9.2.1 Survey Quality Control and Quality Assurance

Equipment tests and calibrations were conducted for the laser altimeter, magnetometers, and VLF-EM system at the start of the survey to ensure compliance with contract specifications (Table 7) and to deliver high quality airborne geophysical data. A lag test was conducted for all sensors. For the airborne magnetometers, compensation and heading error test flights were flown.

The magnetometers were tested and calibrated with a series of dedicated flights specifically for removing instrument offset errors and undesired effects of aircraft movement, speed, and heading direction.

During aeromagnetic surveying, a small but significant amount of noise is introduced to the magnetic data by the aircraft itself, as the magnetometers are within the aircraft's magnetic field. Changes in aircraft attitude combined with the permanent magnetization of certain aircraft parts (in particular the engine and other ferrous magnetic objects) contribute to this noise. The aircraft was degaussed using proprietary technology prior to starting the survey and the remaining magnetic noise was removed by a process called magnetic compensation.

To determine heading errors and other offsets, a clover leaf pattern flight test was conducted at high altitude to minimize the effect of natural magnetic gradient. The cloverleaf test was flown in the same orthogonal headings as the survey and tie lines (000°/090°/180°/270°in the case of this survey) at >2500 m AGL in an area with low magnetic gradient. For all four directions of the cloverleaf test the survey helicopter must pass over the same point, at the same elevation, with the aircraft in straight and level flight. The difference in magnetic values obtained in reciprocal headings is the heading error.

The survey data collected by Precision GeoSurveys were transferred from the aircraft's data acquisition system onto a USB memory stick and copied onto a field data processing laptop on a flight-by-flight basis. Several procedures were undertaken to ensure that the data met a high standard of quality. The raw data files in PEI binary data format were converted into Geosoft GDB database format. Using Geosoft Oasis Montaj 9.9.1, the data were inspected to ensure compliance with contract specifications. At Lemon Lake, flight height locally exceeded specification due to homes and livestock within the survey area those areas are marked out on Figure 13.

Details of the survey logistics, instrumentation used, quality control and quality assurance can be found in Poon, 2021. Precision Surveys did not provide interpretive commentary on the survey results.

Table 7. Survey Contract Specifications

Parameter	Specification	Tolerance
Position	Line Spacing	Flight line deviation within 8m L/R from ideal flight path. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
	Height	Nominal flight height of 40 m above ground level (AGL)with tolerance of ±10 m. No exceedance for more than 1 km, provided deviation is not due to tall trees, topography, mitigation of wildlife/livestock harassment, cultural features, or other obstacles beyond the pilot’s control.
	GPS	GPS signals from four or more satellites must be received at all times, except where signal loss is due to topography. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
Magnetics	Temporal/Diurnal Variations	Non-linear temporal magnetic variations within 10 nT of a linear chord of length 5 minutes.
	Normalized 4_{th}Difference	Magnetic data within 0.02nTpeak to peak. No exceedance for distances greater than 1 km or more, provided noise is not due to geological or cultural features.
VLF	Transmitter station schedule	Collected at best effort. Survey will not stop if a suitable

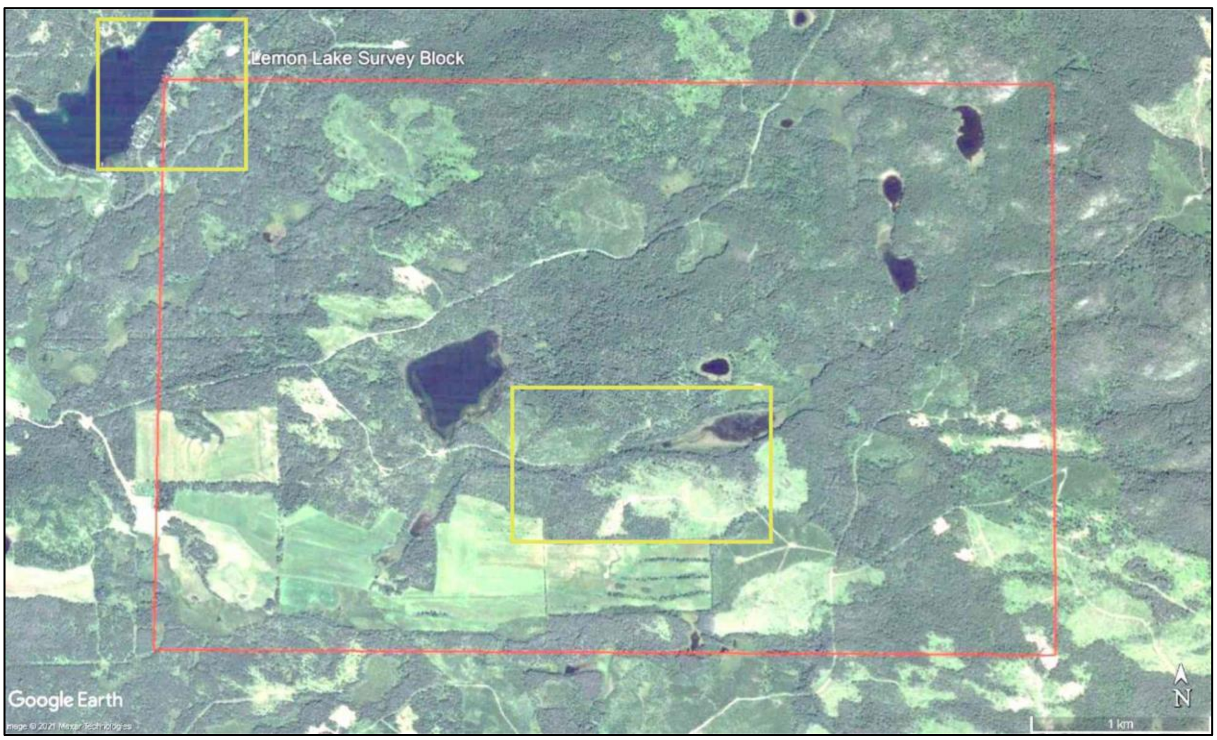

Figure 13. Area of 2021 airborne geophysical survey

Yellow rectangles are areas where specified survey height was generally exceeded.

10.0 Drilling

The Company has not conducted any drilling on the Property. Drilling by prior explorers on the Property is summarized in Item 6.0 History.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples were sent to the MSALABS geochemical laboratory for analysis. There samples were prepared according to protocol PRP-910; i.e. dried, crushed to 70% passing 2mm; split to 250 gram; then pulverized to 85% passing 75 µm. Samples splits were then analysed by FA-111, a gold fire assay method where a 30 gram aliquot mixed with an appropriate flux, was then fused in an assay furnace. The resulting bead was dissolved in an acid solution that was then analysed by atomic absorption spectrometry. In addition, protocol ICP-130 was used on all samples. Under this procedure a 0.5 gram aliquot was dissolved in a 3:1 aqua regia solution that was then analysed by argon emission spectrometry of inductively coupled plasma (ICP-AES). These methods allow for detection of trace levels of elements.

MSALABS Inc. is independent of the Company. The laboratory is certified according to ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017 and the certification includes assay method FAS-111 and analytical method ICP-130.

The Company relied upon MSALABS' quality control and quality assurance procedures for the sample preparation and analysis of its samples.

MSALABS sample blanks showed no evidence of contamination. Standards and duplicate samples returned acceptable analysis.

Handling of samples from collection in the field to delivery at the laboratory was undertaken by Ron Britten, PhD, PEng., who is believed to have provided necessary security to maintain sample integrity.

The author is of the opinion that for this project, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate.

12.0 Data Verification

The author has reviewed the data in the historical assessment reports that cover work done on the Property, as well as data accumulated by the Company during work that it has had undertaken on the Property. He has confirmed the title information described in Item 4.0 through access to the BC Government online minerals title website and assumes that that information is up to date. During his site visit the author was able to visit trenches sampled by the Company. He has confirmed that the character of the trenched rock is consistent with that described in the assessment report by the Company's geologist (Britten, 2021).

The author is of the opinion that the data used to compile this report is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing conducted on mineralization from the Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no mineral resource estimates made for mineralization on the Property.

15.0 To 22.0 Advanced Property Disclosure

These items are not applicable to the Company's Property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no significant properties immediately adjacent to the Lemon Lake property.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information to disclose regarding the Property.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Historic soil and rock geochemical information have outlined an area of approximately 2.5 square kilometres that is anomalous in copper and gold.

In addition, historical ground and airborne geophysical surveys have outlined chargeability, apparent resistivity, VLF-EM, and magnetic anomalies that appear to have a strong connection to mineralization on the Property. Drilling over three campaigns has located potentially economic copper mineralization; with one drill hole returning 0.25% copper over 21.3 metres. The abundance of stable K-feldspar alteration compared to minimal silicification or quartz veining could be indicative of a silica undersaturated alkalic Cu-Au mineralizing system.

Risks and uncertainties that may affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information are limited due to the early stage nature of the project. The exploration information is not being relied upon for resource estimates, but is being used as a guide to discover potentially economic copper and gold mineralization. Clearly, additional work, involving drilling, will be required to test the geochemical and geophysical anomalies in order to determine if there is sufficient mineralization to warrant further work. The sufficiency of additional work to make a discovery is a risk to the success of the project.

Geochemical and geophysical results, geological and petrographic information obtained from work conducted by the Company are consistent with the deposit type and indicative of potential for the Property to host alkalic copper-gold mineralization. Historic exploration data also supports the deposit type predicted for the Property. Further work is warranted.

26.0 Recommendations

A staged approach is recommended for further exploration of the Property.

The first stage should consist of a small diamond drill program to test targets developed by the geophysics, geology, and alteration/petrographic studies. Drilling should consist of 600 metres in 3 holes (Figure 14). The estimated cost of the program is $190,000 (Table 8).

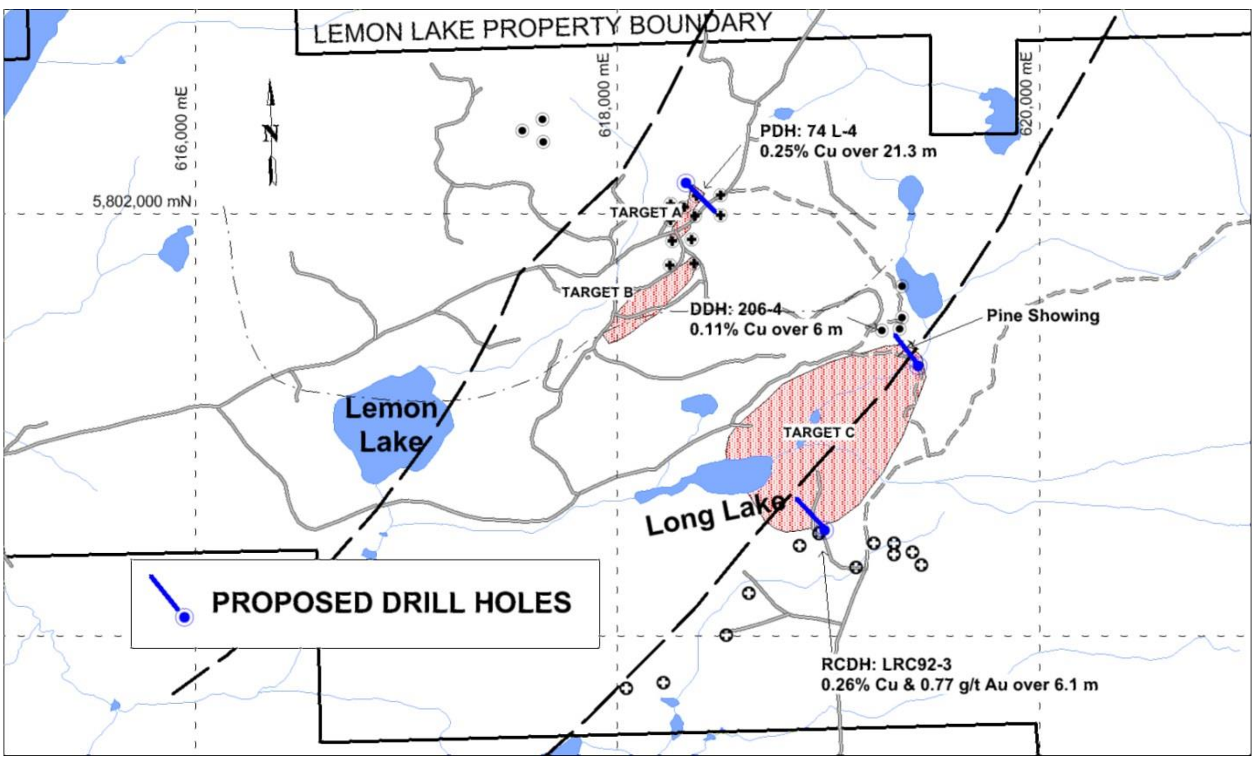

Figure 14. Plan Map showing locations of proposed drill holes (Targets A and C)

Table 8. Estimated Cost of Recommended Stage 1 Program

Item	Quantity	Units	Rate	Cost
WAGES & SALARIES				
Project Geologist	30	days	$600	$18,000
Local Labor (2)	30	days	$400	$12,000
FIELD EXPENSE:				
Field supplies				$750
Fuel - regular gas	400	ltrs	$1.8	$720
diesel	4200	ltrs	$1.7	$7,140
Room & Board for 7 persons	30	days	$525	$15,750
TECHNICAL SERVICES/				
SUBCONTRACTORS				
Assay & analysis	600	samples	$50	$30,000
Drilling				
Mob/Demob				$3,000
NQ-core drilling	600	m	$120	$72,000
Moves	3		$1,200	$3,600
Down hole additives/mud	600	m	$5	$3,000
Core boxes	250		$20	$5,000
Core saw rental	30	days	$50	$1,500
Final Report				$7,500
SUBTOTAL				$179,960
Contingency				$10,040
TOTAL				**$190,000**

A second stage for drilling, contingent upon the success of the first stage, should consist of 4,000 m of diamond drilling.

27.0 References

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28.0 Certificate of Qualified Person – Date & Signature Page

I, Carl G. Verley, reside at 5895 Wiltshire Street, Vancouver, B.C., and I am a registered professional geoscientist and I hereby certify that:

1. I am the author of the technical report titled: “Report on the Lemon Lake Property, Located in the Cariboo Mining District” and dated effective September 19, 2021 (the “Technical Report”), to which this certificate applies.
2. I am a registered professional geoscientist with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C (#18,572) and with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Engineers and Geoscientists (#L2911). I graduated from the University of B.C. in 1974 with B.Sc. degree, majoring in geological science. I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry since that time. My industry experience has included project generation, as well as managing prospecting and drilling programs in Yukon, B.C., and Nevada for a variety of commodities in a variety of deposit types. My porphyry experience has come from exploration work in B.C. and Yukon for molybdenum porphyries; Mexico for Cu-Mo-Au porphyries: as well as through professional field trips to major porphyries in B.C. and Chile.
3. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I am a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. On September 15, 2021, I made a one day site inspection of the Lemon Lake Property.
5. I am responsible for all Items of the Technical Report.
6. I am independent of Acme Gold Company Limited as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Lemon Lake Property, which is the subject of the Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.
9. At the effective date of the Technical 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 Effective: September 19, 2021.
Signing Date: February 23, 2022.

[original signed]

"*Carl G. Verley*"
Carl G. Verley. P.Geo.