Technical Summary Report
North McKinney Property

Greenwood Mining Division
British Columbia, Canada

NTS Map Sheet 082E/03

Latitude 49.14°N & Longitude -119.1978°W
UTM Zone 11N: 340300E & 5447175N

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

The North McKinney property (the "Property") is located in southern British Columbia approximately 25 km northeast of the town of Osoyoos and directly north of the historical Camp McKinney mining camp. The Property is composed of five mineral claims totalling 1288.78 hectares. The Property covers a geological setting that is considered prospective for polymetallic vein mineralization similar to known gold-bearing mesothermal veins first discovered at Camp McKinney in 1887. The Property was staked to cover reverted Crown grants or mineral claims that date back to the late 1800's/early 1900's; similar to the Crown grants that persist to this day covering the Camp McKinney veins.

The Property is underlain predominately by Carboniferous to Permian Anarchist Group metamorphosed sediments and lesser volcanics rocks that are mainly characterized by quartzite, greywacke, limestone and biotite schist. Minor volcanics within the Anarchist Group are described in the region as mainly altered andesitic and basaltic flows. The assemblage is locally intruded by plutons and smaller bodies of Jurassic and Eocene age.

The Caribou-Amelia mine at the Camp McKinney camp, hosted in a similar geological setting, is a past producing underground mine with recorded production of gold, silver, lead and zinc over an intermittent 68-year mine life, from 1894 to 1962 (Minfile 082ESW020).

Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. ("CMG") initiated a prospecting program on the North McKinney property in May of 2020 to confirm the existence and nature of mineralization on the nine historical claims/reverted Crown grants, beginning with the southern reverted Crown grants. Work commenced with a drone orthomosaic survey flown to refine surface targets, followed by ground traverses of areas of interest.

The program successfully discovered historical workings on a number of the southern reverted Crown grants including the Bluebird and the Highland Chief. Grab samples taken at different localities identified mineralization that returned significant values, including gold up to 3.87 g/t in sample KJR-001. This sample was taken on the Highland Chief reverted Crown grant where a metre-scale stripped outcrop revealed a mineralized fault anomalous in gold and tungsten. Five rock grab samples were collected overall and mineralization was categorized as polymetallic vein (the "Blue Bird" showing) and as shear-hosted gold (the "KT" showing). The northern portion of the Property was inaccessible during the work program due to active logging.

Follow-up work by CMG in 2021 included establishment of two separate exploration grids over both the north and south groupings of historical Crown grants. A total of 711 soil samples and 34 rock samples were collected and revealed interesting soil anomalies. On the southern grid, NE and W-WSW trending multi-element soil anomalies were defined that coincide with a series of rediscovered historical workings spread over an area of approximately 1.2 square kilometres. Rock samples collected from or near historical workings assayed up to 0.58 ppm Au, 68 ppm Ag, > 10,000 ppm Zn, 498 ppm Cu and 1,087 ppm Pb. The North Grid produced no rock samples of significance; however, a strong linear NNE-trending continuous Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As soil anomaly transects the historical Crown grants and remains unexplained.

On the basis of the preliminary work done by CMG, Scout Minerals Corp. (the "Company" or "Scout") entered into an agreement with 1218802 B.C. Ltd. (the "Seller") dated January 27th, 2022, to acquire a 75% interest in the Property through i) staged cash and share payments, and ii) by incurring minimum exploration expenditures on the Property, outlined in detail under Section 4.0.

The Property covers geologically prospective ground similar to the past-producer Caribou-Amelia mine at the Camp McKinney camp, with recorded historical work on reverted Crown grants that demonstrate mineral potential of gold-bearing mesothermal veins. Historical and more recent exploration campaigns have yet to fully evaluate the potential of the known mineralization discovered to date. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate those areas of high prospectivity surrounding the known zones that remain underexplored. It is the opinion of the qualified person that the North McKinney Property is a project of merit.

Further work is recommended that includes infilling and expanding the current soil grids, detailed geological mapping/prospecting, and a ground-based magnetometer survey. Phase 1 work is estimated to cost $110,000.00. Based on results from Phase 1, preliminary diamond drilling will comprise Phase 2 work at an estimated cost of $309,000.00.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The North McKinney Property is located on the southeast slope of Mt. Baldy in southern British Columbia, approximately 25 km northeast of the town of Osoyoos and directly north of the historical Camp McKinney mining camp. The Property is accessible by a series of all-weather gravel logging roads that bring access both to the west and east sides. The main arterial access from the Mt. Baldy Road is the Wapiti Forest Service Road. The Property is located in the Greenwood Mining Division on NTS Map Sheet 082E/03 and centred at approximately 340300 Easting & 5447175 Northing in UTM Zone 11 (NAD 83).

The mountainous terrain is generally moderate to subdued and elevations range from 1,400 to 1,800 metres above sea level. The slopes are progressively more moderate to gentle relief toward the eastern edge. There is a network of old trails that once provided access to historical workings on the Crown grants but which is now largely overgrown. Recent logging to the north and south provides excellent access to many of the reverted Crown grants.

The Property is composed of five mineral claims totalling 1288.78 hectares currently held by Jerry Bella, an officer of 1218802 B.C. Ltd. 1218802 B.C. Ltd. has entered into an agreement with Scout to acquire 75% of the Property, subject to option terms which include cash payments, share payments and exploration expenditure commitments.

The area is prospective for mesothermal polymetallic vein gold deposits similar to the Caribou-Amelia mine at the Camp McKinney camp, a past producing underground mine with recorded production of gold, silver, lead and zinc over an intermittent 68-year mine life. A number of historical working have been located on reverted Crown grants in the southern portion of the Property. Limited rock grab sampling from 2020 and 2021 by CMG has returned anomalous gold-silver values. Recent soil geochemistry in 2021 has outlined coherent multi-element metal anomalies. Additional exploration is warranted to advance the known zones of mineralization and to evaluate areas of high prospectivity that remain under explored. The Property is considered to be at the initial “grass roots” level of exploration as there is no documented mineral resource.

Site Inspection

The author completed a property inspection on October 21st, 2021 accompanied by Geoff Schellenberg, principal of Coast Mountain Geological. The inspection focused on the general overall site condition of

the Property, including examination of the so-called KT Zone on the Highland Chief reverted Crown grant where a metre-scale stripped outcrop revealed a mineralized fault zone that was sampled in 2020 and returned 3.87 g/t gold in sample KJR-001. The inspection also examined and surveyed (handheld GPS) several new logging clear-cuts and roads on the southern side of the property.

Two check samples were taken from exposed outcrop located about at and near the location of sample KJR-001. Sample KM21-NM02 returned 1.88 g/t Au. The samples, along with a QA/QC Certified Reference Standard (CRS), were submitted to MSA Labs of Langley BC and results received. The author used a hand-held Garmin 60SCx GPS unit (accuracy: ± 3.0m) for location and a digital camera to record photographs.

Qualifications

The author has completed this report in accordance with the methodology and format outlined in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy NI 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1. The author is a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Engineers and Geoscientists BC) and is considered a "Qualified Person", as per the requirement of NI 43-101. The author is independent of Scout and has no material interest in the North McKinney Property or in mineral claims in the vicinity of the property. To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no subsequent new scientific or technical information that would be considered material as of the report date of this report.

Terms of Reference

The author has been retained by Scout to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant technical report (this "Technical Report") for the North McKinney Property. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support Scout's initial public offering and listing on a recognized Canadian securities exchange.

The report has been prepared using the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and using the technical report format as set out in Form NI 43-101F1. The NI 43-101 reporting standards govern a company's public disclosure of scientific and technical information about its mineral projects. The author was also requested to provide recommendations and to propose an exploration program and a budget for further exploration and development on the Property.

The co-ordinate system used in this report is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 11N, and the datum used is North American Datum 1983 (NAD83). Throughout this report, an effort has been made to use plain language wherever possible. Some technical terms or abbreviations which may not be familiar to the reader have inevitably been included. In such cases, a reputable geological dictionary should be consulted.

The Metric System is the primary system of measure and length used in this report. Length is generally expressed in kilometres (km), metres (m) and centimetres (cm); volume is expressed as cubic metres (m3); mass is expressed as metric tonnes (t); and area is expressed as hectares (ha). Gold and silver concentrations are generally expressed as parts per million (ppm) or grams per tonne (g/t). Conversions from the Metric System to the Imperial System are provided in the Appendix I.

Subsequent to the Site Inspection, the author recommended to CMG that they revisit the Property to sample mineralized quartz veins in quartzite observed during the time of the site inspection. Four samples were taken on October 26, 2021 during a separate visit to the Property by CMG and results are reported in Section 25.0.

The author has based this report on:

1. Publicly available technical data surrounding the Property, specifically that of the ARIS Assessment Reports and BC Government Publications listed in section 27.0 of this report.
2. Ground geochemical and prospecting data from work completed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. for 1218802 B.C. Ltd. in 2020 and 2021.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In the course of preparing this report the author has reviewed the ownership information following a search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site on November 8th, 2021. This dependence only applies to the title information in Section 4.0. Mineral Titles Online is an internet based electronic mineral titles administration system incorporating digital registration of titles and documents with electronic commerce. Historical surveyed Crown grants contained within the Property boundary were researched on November 9th, 2021 through the Government Access Tool for Online Retrieval (GATOR) and are confirmed to have no pre-existing mineral rights. Key land use overlaps were obtained from a report generated by the Natural Resource Online Service, a tool offered by FrontCounterBC, on November 16th, 2021

The author is not an expert in environmental, archeological, or forestry matters and does not herein provide any comment regarding the same. Assessments regarding these matters may be required as part of the permitting process prior to any work being authorized. The Company may be required to hire consultants to carry out these assessments if deemed necessary.

The author is not aware of any information that has been intentionally withheld that would affect the conclusions made herein.

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The North McKinney Property is located on the southeast slope of Mt. Baldy in southern British Columbia, approximately 25 km northeast of the town of Osoyoos and directly north of the historical Camp McKinney mining camp. The Property is approximately 450 road kilometres east of Vancouver, BC.

The Property is in the Greenwood Mining Division, and is centred at 340300 Easting and 5447175 Northing (UTM NAD83 Zone 11) on NTS Map Sheet 82E/03. It comprises five tenures totalling 1288.78 hectares. The claims are MTO "cell" type claims staked online through the BC Government MTO web portal and as such have no reference points or claim posts in the field. However, the claim corners can be referenced to UTM coordinates which can be precisely measured in the field. There is adequate area on the claims for exploration and development. The claims were staked to cover the projected locations of nine historical reverted Crown grants/mining claims from the late 1800s/early 1900s (Figures 1, 2; Table 1, 2).

Mineral Titles:

Mineral tenures are currently 100% owned by and registered to Jerome Michael Bella ("Jerry Bella"; Free Miner Certificate 285344), an officer of 1218802 B.C. Ltd. The claims will be held in trust for Scout until exercise of the option according to the terms of the Option Agreement. The mineral claims remain in good standing until December 31, 2027. CMG had previously filed on December 4th, 2020 a total of $12,134.90

of assessment expenditures for the preliminary 2020 reconnaissance survey. They subsequently filed on December 23, 2021, a total of $76,972.44 of assessment expenditures for the 2021 exploration program. Filed exploration expenditure costs since 2020 total $89,107.34.

Table 1 - Tenure Information

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1073562	NORTH MCKINNEY	285344 (100%)	082E	2020/JAN/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	211.3519
1073563	NORTH MCKINNEY 1	285344 (100%)	082E	2020/JAN/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	253.4586
1073564	NORTH MCKINNEY 2	285344 (100%)	082E	2020/JAN/02	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	105.6399
1080572	NORTH MCKINNEY 3	285344 (100%)	082E	2021/JAN/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	316.9252
1080573	NORTH MCKINNEY 4	285344 (100%)	082E	2021/JAN/14	2027/DEC/31	GOOD	401.3973

Table 2 - Reverted Crown Grant Information

Name	Type	Lot Number	Date Located	Date Reverted	Area (ha.)
Hindoo	Mineral Claim	L.3012	July 25, 1903	n/a	20.12
True Blue	Crown Grant	L.3011	Aug 25, 1898	Dec 22, 1938	16.35
Victoria	Crown Grant	L.2523	May 30, 1896	Dec 22, 1938	20.31
Mainland	Mineral Claim	L.2998	Nov 16, 1898	n/a	21.00
North Star	Crown Grant	L.1587	May 21, 1897	Nov 6, 1940	18.66
G.M. Bennett	Mineral Claim	L.2817	June 20, 1895	n/a	18.04
Highland Chief	Mineral Claim	L.1588	June 20, 1895	n/a	17.98
Silent Friend Fr.	Mineral Claim	L.2816	May 24, 1900	n/a	4.97
Blue Bird	Crown Grant	L.2815	Jun 14, 1897	Nov 22, 1923	19.67

Annual assessment work requirements in British Columbia fall under a four-tier system, detailed as follows:

- $5.00/ha for anniversary years 1 and 2
- $10.00/ha for anniversary years 3 and 4
- $15.00/ha for anniversary years 5 and 6
- $20.00/ha for any subsequent anniversary years

Cash-in-Lieu payments may be made instead of performing work, and are double the amounts stated above.

Figure 1 - Location Map

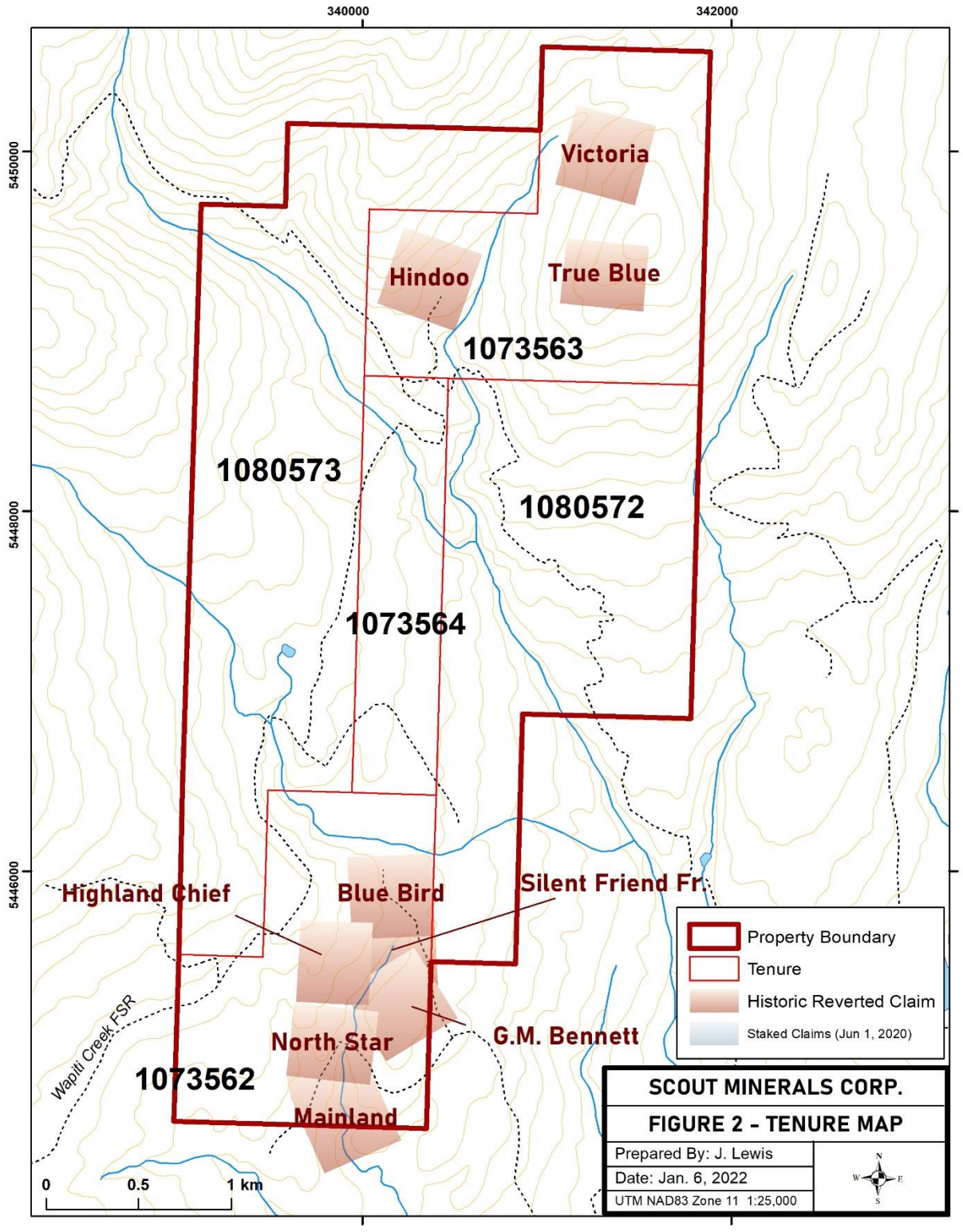

Figure 2 - Tenure Map with Reverted Crown Grants

Permits:

The BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon is the responsible provincial authority for exploration and mine permitting. Prior to conducting mechanized exploration, a Notice of Work, including a Plan for Reclamation, must be filed with the local office responsible for southern BC. The Notice of Work describes the proposed exploration activities and any remedial reclamation and if approved an MX Permit will be issued. A reclamation bond must be posted with the agency for any physical disturbance, with the amount of the bond set commensurate with the size of the proposed disturbance. An MX Permit application may take several months to approve, and consultation with the appropriate First Nations groups is required. A separate permit must be issued for any timber disturbance related to the MX Permit. Due to the early stage of this property, no MX permit has been applied for or issued.

Land Use:

The mineral claims are encumbered on provincial Crown land and there are no known surface rights beyond the use for exploration. There are no known land use conflicts as the area is unpopulated and used by commercial forestry interests for logging. Timber licenses overlying the Property have been granted to Vaagan Fiber Canada, and timber harvesting was active as recently as the 2021 field program. Scout Minerals will have to engage with the local forest licensee to ensure access on the Wapiti Forest Service Road (FSR) is consistent with the licensee's Road Permits.

There are no known impediments to legally access the Property, and the author is not aware of any other issues that would affect title to the Property or the ability to perform work on the claims. A Crown Land Licence granted to Mt. Baldy Resort Holdings Ltd. overlaps approximately 13 ha at the far northwest corner of the Property, but does not affect subsurface mineral rights. A free miner who is exercising a right under the Mineral Tenure Act is entitled to enter private lands, provided those lands are mineral lands. The Mining Right of Way Act provides for the right of a recorded holder to use access roads owned by a person or to use existing roads on Crown Land or private land for the purpose of gaining access to a mineral title.

As of September 9, 2021, an Investigative License was granted to Universal Kraft Canada Inc. to explore the viability of wind turbines in District Lot 2708, of which the Property falls within. As of the date of this report, inquiries by CMG to Universal Kraft Canada have gone unanswered, and no further data has been located as to the precise location of the proposed wind turbines or any study progress.

The Property lies within the Rock Creek Designated Placer Lease Area; as of Nov 9th, 2021, there were no active placer claims overlapping the Property.

The Property is contained within Ungulate Winter Range #U-8-007. No general or special wildlife measures are applicable to authorized activities under the Mineral Tenure Act (https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/uwr/U-8-007_ord.pdf).

First Nations:

There are no First Nations reserves, treaty lands or treaty-related lands on the Property. The Province of British Columbia is legally required to consult and accommodate First Nations on resource decisions that could impact their aboriginal interests. Proponents are encouraged to engage and involve applicable First Nation groups as early as possible in the exploration process. The following First Nations are believed to

have traditional interests in the region of the Property that may be affected by mineral exploration work on the Property:

- Penticton Indian Band
- Okanagan Indian Band
- Lower Similkameen Indian Band
- Upper Nicola Band
- Osoyoos Indian Band
- Okanagan Nation Alliance

Due to the early-stage nature of the exploration work completed since 2020, there has been no engagement of First Nations. Scout Minerals is encouraged to consults with First Nations identified as having traditional interests in the area of the Property and involve them early on in the permitting process.

Environmental Liability:

The author is not aware of any significant environmental liability issues on the Property. Historic land surveys and documents indicate some level of historical exploration activity on the Property in the form of shallow adits, shafts and trenches. These workings do not appear to present a visible human or wildlife hazard but no attempt has been made to properly survey and inspect all workings and that work needs to be done by Scout Minerals upon commencement of exploration work. There are no waste dumps, tailings sites or mine buildings known on the property.

Property Option Agreement:

In a document dated January 27th, 2022, 1218802 B.C. Ltd. entered into an agreement with the Company to sell 75% of the Property, subject to the following:

Cash Payments: an aggregate of $287,500; to be paid as follows:

- $17,500.00 upon execution of the Option Agreement ($25,000 payment less $7,500 deposit, previously paid by Scout);
- $45,000.00 upon listing on a recognized Canadian Stock Exchange (as such term is defined in the Option Agreement) (the "Listing");
- $50,000.00 on the first-year anniversary date of listing on a recognized Canadian Stock Exchange;
- $75,000.00 on the second-year anniversary date of Listing; and
- $100,000.00 on the third anniversary date of Listing.

Share Payments: an aggregate of 1,100,000 Shares; to be issued as follows

- 250,000 on the first-year anniversary date of Listing;
- 350,000 on the second-year anniversary date of Listing; and
- 500,000 on the third anniversary date of Listing.

Property Expenditures: not less than $500,000 as follows

- $100,000.00 by the first anniversary date of Listing; and
- $500,000.00 cumulative expenditures by the third anniversary date of Listing.

1. Grant the Seller a 2% NSR; ½ of which can be purchased for $1 million prior to a production decision.
2. The purchaser may transfer the option to acquire the 75% interest to a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia that will be listed on a recognized Canadian Stock Exchange.

Risks and Uncertainties:

The risks and uncertainties for the North McKinney Property are those inherent in mineral exploration and the development of mineral properties in British Columbia, and at present are:

- Immaterial sampling and drilling results
- Unfavorable metal prices
- Unfavorable markets to raise venture capital
- Extended periods for approval of mineral exploration permits and approval
- Potential conflicts with asserted First Nation rights and title; some of which may overlap
- Extended periods for provincial and/or federal approvals and permits for a mining project
- Risk of closure of exploration areas due to wildfire, flooding, excessive heat, or pandemics.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The closest community to the Property is Bridesville, a small agricultural community approximately 13 kilometres south of the Property. Bridesville is 15 kilometres west of Rock Creek and 36 kilometres east of Osoyoos on Highway 3. The historical mining camp of Camp McKinney is less than 2 kilometres from the southern edge of the claim boundary.

Access to the Property is gained via Mt. Baldy Road., an all-season gravel road that departs Highway 3 just east of Bridesville, B.C. and continues to KM 16 where it junctions with the Wapiti Creek Forest Service Road (FSR). The Wapiti FSR travels northeast and variably transects the length of the Property. Alternative mapped access to the eastern portion of the Property is provided by Fish Lake West Road but this road has not been field-verified by the author. Extensive commercial logging has occurred on the Property over the past 20 years, resulting in numerous spur roads and cut-blocks scattered through its entirety. The Mt. Baldy Road provides good access to the Property for work year-round as it is kept open for recreational access to the Mt. Baldy Ski Area to the west. The Wapiti FSR is an all-season logging road for which minimal snow plowing would be required for winter access.

The climate features warm summers and mild to moderate winters. The West Kettle Valley to the east is fairly dry in the summers, whereas the Okanagan valley to the west is much drier. Yearly temperature data obtained from Environment and Natural Resources Canada from a weather station on Mt. Baldy varies from -14.1°C to 32.0°C, with 4.30 m average yearly precipitation split nearly equally as snow and rain. Maximum snowfall is achieved in January with maximum rainfall in May. Snow generally persists on the ground from November through until late April.

The Property is situated within the Monashee Mountains of the Southern Interior Physiographic Region, and elevations range from 1,400 metres to over 1,700 metres ASL. Slopes are moderate, with some steep sections in the northern portion.

Vegetation consists mainly of fir, larch and pine with much of it as mature second growth. Some of the area has been recently logged or burned over. There is relatively little underbrush and open grassy areas are not uncommon. Outcrops are common on the flanks of ridges, where small bluffs/cliffs with talus aprons occur.

Due to the active exploration in the region, there are experienced personnel readily available nearby. Kelowna is approximately a 1.5-hour drive from the Property, hosts an international airport, and has all necessary personnel and supplies for field operations. Rock Creek is a 30-minute drive from the center of the Property, has services and amenities, and could host exploration field crews. Multiple fishing lodges and campgrounds, as well as the Mt Baldy ski resort (private cabins), provide alternate camp options for field crews.

Fortis's Southern Crossing natural gas pipeline lies approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the Property, and Fortis BC owns and maintains the old West Kootenay power line that runs 2 kilometres south of the Property adjacent to Camp McKinney. BC Hydro plans to construct a 500 kV transmission line in the near future that is projected to parallel the Mt. Baldy Road (www.bchydro.com).

Wapiti Creek and Rock Creek and other un-named streams and small ponds on the Property are able to supply ample water for exploration activities year-round.

6.0 HISTORY

The Property is located just north of the historical Camp McKinney mining camp, a ghost town now but that once serviced a group of past-producing mines active during the late 1800's and into the 1900's.

Camp McKinney

Placer gold was mined nearby, from Rock Creek and its tributaries, as early as 1860. Lode gold was first discovered on the Victoria Crown grant, part of the Old England group, in Upper Joly Creek in 1884. By 1887 the surrounding area had been fully staked. The Cariboo-Amelia past-producing mine has historically been the most significant find in the camp, and was first located on a group of eight Crown-granted claims west of the Old England group.

Underground mining began on the Cariboo vein in 1887. A 10-stamp mill was constructed in 1894 and by 1898 the operation and milling capacity was increased by 10 stamps. Mining ceased at the end of 1903 as exploration failed to find the eastern extension of the vein. Various operators worked intermittently from 1903 to 1957 both on surface and underground in exploration workings trying to expand the mineable resource. The eastern extension of the Cariboo vein was discovered by surface diamond drilling in 1957 which set off another round of underground development and intermittent mining to 1962. Exploration resumed in the 1980's and has continued intermittently to the present day.

Current exploration (1997) was conducted by Gold City Resources, with a 100 per cent interest in 1,150 hectares covering Camp McKinney and including the Cariboo-Amelia occurrence (Minfile 082ESW020).

The Cariboo-Amelia mine was the sole important historical gold producer in the camp and recorded production of 81,602 oz of Au and 32,439 oz of Ag, as well as appreciable amounts of lead and zinc from 111, 998 tonnes milled, the bulk of which came from the central and eastern sections of the mine (Hedley, 1940).

The author has been unable to verify the historical production and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the North McKinney Property. It should be cautioned that historical recorded mine production from the Cariboo-Amelia past-producing mine cannot be relied upon to infer economic viability for the North McKinney Property. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not yet completed sufficient exploration, test work or examination of past work to define a mineral resource at North McKinney that is compliant with NI 43-101, and, further, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

North McKinney Property

There is a very limited recorded history of the 9 reverted Crown grant claims identified in Table 2. The first historical Crown grant claims encompassed by the Property were acquired by 1895. A synopsis of work performed on several of the reverted Crown grants within the Property follows, sourced from Schedule A Affidavits that support individual Crown grant applications from that period (www.familysearch.com).

Blue Bird

- One shaft in rock, 6 ft. x 8 ft. by 10 ft. deep
- One shaft in rock, 6 ft. x 8 ft. by 12 ft. deep
- One open cut in rock, 6 ft. wide, avg. depth 11 ft., 60 ft. long
- One timbered shaft in above open cut, 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 22 ft. deep
- One open cut in rock, 5 ft. wide, avg. depth 8 ft., 40 ft. long
- Survey of claim

North Star

- Shaft 10 ft. deep 5 ft. x 7 ft. wide
- Open cut 125 ft. long, 3 ft. x 3 ft.
- 6 crosscuts 20 ft. x 6 ft.
- Open cut in rock 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 12 ft.
- 60 ft. crosscut 2 ½ ft. x 3 ft. wide
- Survey of claim

True Blue

- Open Cut, half in rock half in gravel, 7 ft. x 9 ft. x 24 ft. long
- In above cut, one shaft 4 ft. x 7 ft. 2 ft. deep
- Open cut in rock, 5 ft. x 4 ft. x 15 ft. long
- Open cut in rock, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 20 ft. long
- In above cut, one shaft 5 ft. x 6 ft. x 8 ft. deep
- Survey of claim

Victoria (Different from Old England Group)

- Open cut in rock, 18 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep

- One shaft 5 ft. x 8 ft. and 16 ft. deep
- Open cut in rock, 24 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, 5 ft. deep
- Open cut in rock, 20 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 5 ft. deep
- One shaft in above cut, 4 ft. x 5 ft. x 3 ft. deep
- Open cut in rock, 20 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, 5 ft. deep
- Survey of claim

Two mentions of the Highland Chief mineral claim and one mention of the G.M. Bennett are found in Annual Reports to the Minister of Mines (ARMM):

1895: "*On {the Highland Chief}, situate 3 miles northeast of {Camp McKinney}, a 98 foot tunnel has been run, 12 feet of the work having been done in the past year."*(ARMM 1895, p.705)
1898: *"The Highland Chief and G. M. Bennet, lying north of the camp, have had a considerable amount of work done on them, but not enough to determine their values…"*(ARMM 1898, p. 1118)

There is little reference to recorded mineral exploration specific to the claim area in the ARIS database (https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/). An airborne geophysical survey was flown by Goldwest Resources in 1985 that covered the southern portion of the Property. A local magnetic high is present overlapping the southwest portion of the North Star reverted Crown grant (Pezzot & White, 1985).

Reconnaissance prospecting work was performed over the southern portion of the current tenure by Big Blackfoot Resources Ltd. as part of a 1999 exploration program on their 97 Bev Group (Miller, R.E. 1999). Sample 99Bev1R, apparently pyrite-bearing quartz taken from an old blast trench west of the historic reverted Highland Chief mineral claim, returned 202 ppb Au with elevated As. A series of grab samples were taken from within the North Star Crown grant targeting intrusive dykes and quartz veins associated with an east-west belt of serpentinite; assay values were reported as uniformly low.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property lies in a region of complex geology where elements of several accreted tectonic terranes are juxtaposed against one another. The Property appears to lie largely within the Quesnel Terrane which is itself enveloped and overlapped by younger, distinctly different, post-accretionary assemblages.

The Quesnel Terrane is a large northwest trending terrane characterized by a Late Triassic to Early Jurassic magmatic arc complex that formed along or near the western North American continental margin. The Quesnel Terrane to the east is faulted against Proterozoic and Paleozoic siliciclastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks of the Kootenay Terrane, and locally, there is an assemblage of Middle to Late Paleozoic oceanic basalt and chert assigned to the Slide Mountain Terrane. The Kootenay Terrane is interpreted to represent an outboard facies of the ancestral North American miogeocline. The Slide Mountain Terrane is interpreted as the imbricated remnants of a Late Paleozoic marginal basin. Late Paleozoic through middle Mesozoic oceanic rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane occur to the west of the Quesnel Terrane, and are interpreted as part of the accretion-subduction complex that was responsible for generating the

Quesnellia magmatic arc (Schiarizza & Boulton, 2006). The regional geology is presented in Figure 3, simplified from G.S.C. map 1736-A (Templeman-Kluit, 1989).

The oldest rocks in the region belong to the Proterozoic Monashee complex of the Shuswap Terrane, an assemblage of uplifted basement metamorphic sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks expressed primarily as paragneiss. The younger Permian-Triassic Anarchist Group rocks are an assemblage of metamorphosed seafloor sedimentary and volcanic rocks. This poorly understood group is believed to have been obducted from the seafloor onto the leading edge of the ancient North American craton, represented today by the Shuswap Terrane, and then intruded/altered by rising plumes of magma that formed the stocks and batholiths of the Nelson and Okanagan intrusive rocks (Lammle, 1995).

The Anarchist Group is composed of variably altered and deformed quartzites, argillaceous quartzites, amphibolites, limestone and greenstone. All rock types appear to be interstratified, with fine banding evident. Alteration is extensive and includes recrystallization, hornfels, silicification, sericitization, and metasomatism.

The quartzites are generally light grey and contain fine bands of biotite probably representing original bedding planes. They are gradational in contact with all other rocks of the group, and can be easily confused with zones of silicification. Greenstone is common, occurring as fine hornblende-chloritic rock of probable andesitic composition interbanded within other members of the group. Carbonate content within the greenstone varies but can be quite extensive. Isolated bands of striped fibrous amphibole-rich rocks occur sporadically throughout the region. Recrystallized blue-grey limestone lenses are interbedded throughout the group (Hedley, 1940).

Intruding the Anarchist Group are the middle Jurassic Nelson plutonic rocks and the late Jurassic-Cretaceous Valhalla intrusion of the Okanagan batholith. The Nelson plutonic rocks are generally granodioritic in composition, and were incrementally emplaced over a period of +/- 15 million years, from 153.2 +/-2.3 Ma to 168.2 +/-2.9 Ma by at least two magmatic pulses, being younger to the west (Steinitz, 2010). They tend to be equigranular and light grey-white in color.

The later Valhalla intrusive rocks are more granitic or monzonitic, and can be differentiated from the Nelson plutonic rocks by the presence of smoky quartz and a generally porphyritic texture. Throughout the Boundary region, the Valhalla intrusive rocks can be seen both gradational with and cutting the Nelson granodiorite (Reinsbakken, 1970).

Eocene-age Penticton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlay portions of the Anarchist Group, Nelson plutonic rocks and the Valhalla intrusive suite. Volcanic rocks belong to the Marron Formation, a thick package of dominantly alkalic rocks composed of buff-green tuff and andesite flows and an overlaying massive basalt. Flows are variable feldspar-phyric, especially in the lowest exposed portions of the member. Sedimentary rocks are loosely assigned to the Kettle River Formation and comprise coarse feldspar porphyry conglomerate and silty/sand conglomerates (Hoy & DeFields, 2017).

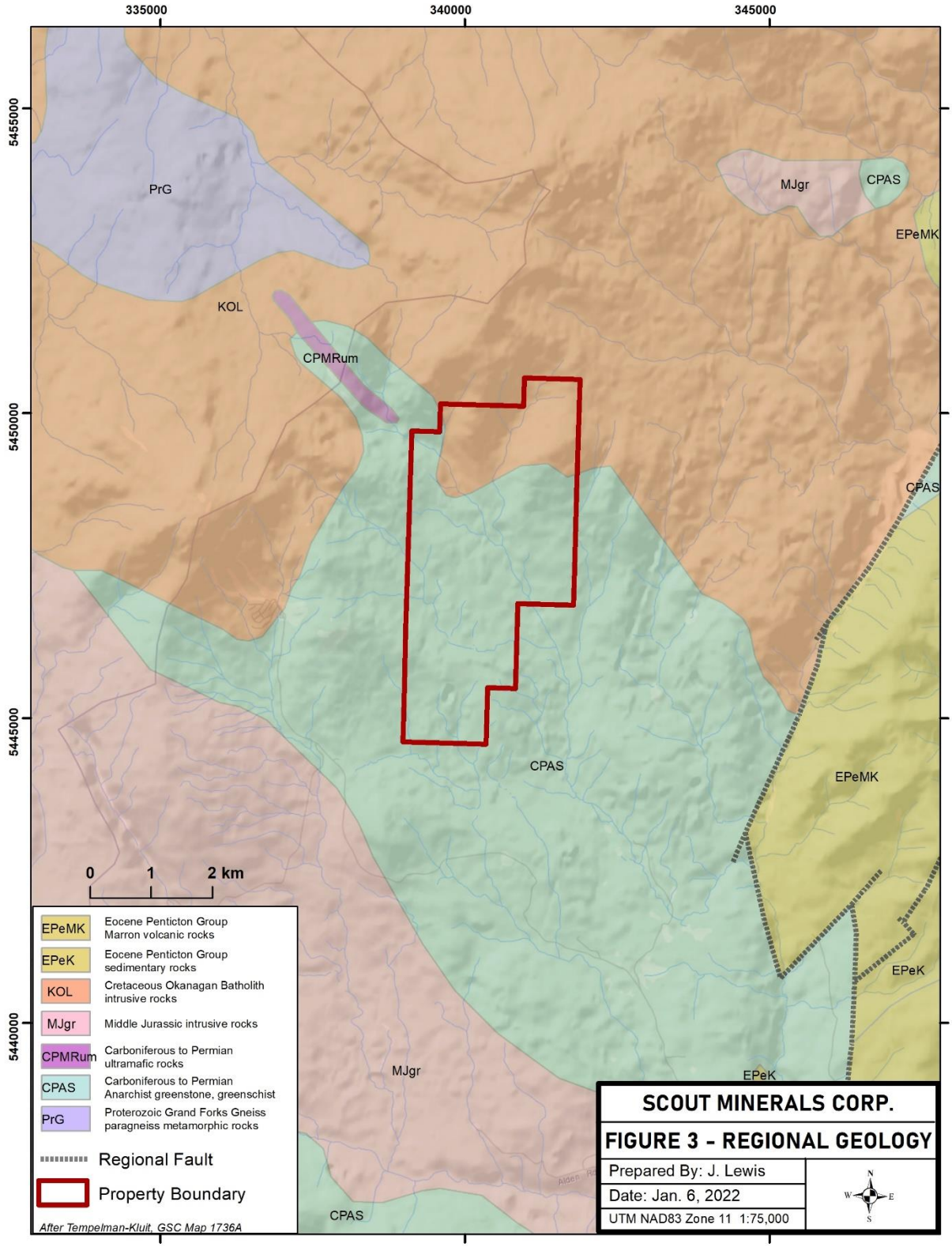

Figure 3 - Regional Geology

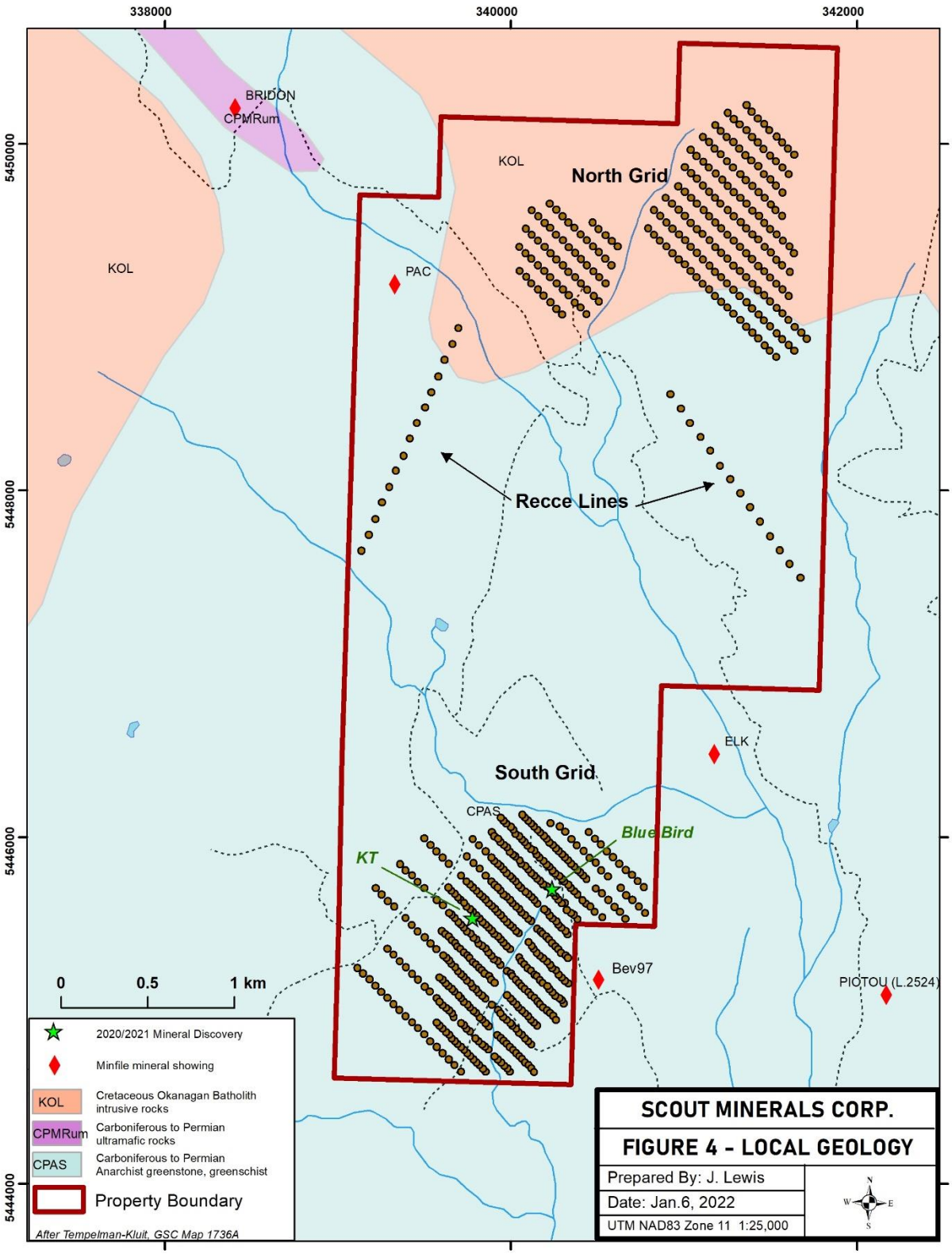

Figure 4 - Local Geology with Mineral Showings

During the Eocene, low angle normal faults separated older basement rocks and the Anarchist Group rocks from the younger overlying rocks, forming an extensive series of north-trending fault-bounded grabens extending from west of Osoyoos to east of Rossland. Subsequent faulting later on in the Tertiary further offset and variably lifted all regional lithologies (Banas & Dufresne, 2013).

7.2 Local Geology and Mineralization

The Property encompasses lithology regionally mapped by Templeman-Kluit (1989) as Anarchist Group rocks, with the northern portion containing Valhalla intrusive rocks. To the immediate east and north of the Property, bodies of ultramafic rocks within the Anarchist Group trend roughly NW and have been serpentinized, and rare bodies of talc and soapstone occur (Wilkinson, 2007). Economic mineralization locally occurs as two distinct styles, mesothermal gold veins and skarns, discussed in Section 8.0.

No known Minfile mineral occurrences are located within the confines of the Property. Directly east, the Bev97 soapstone/talc showing has been explored for a number of years. Recent drilling here reported enrichment in Ni and Ag, as well as isolated sections of anomalous Au-Cu mineralization associated with thin massive sulphide layers in contact with the talc bodies (Wilkenson, 2008).

Northwest of the Property, at the Bridon (Minfile 082ESW025) and PAC (Minfile 082ESW265) mineral occurrences, disseminated crystals and pods of massive chromite up to 1 metre wide and 30 metres long are associated with NW-trending bands of ultramafic/serpentinized rock. Platinum group element (PGE) assays are uniformly low.

The past-producing mines of Camp McKinney are approximately 2 km due south of the Property, as discussed in Section 6.0. Gold mineralization was contained in quartz veins up to meter-scale, with varying amounts of sulphide minerals, that appear to cross-cut all local rock lithologies, including Anarchist Group rocks. Gold content was seen to increase in light blue chalcedonic zones and in sections containing fine bands of sulphide, as opposed to clots and aggregates. Higher concentrations of galena and sphalerite also correlated with high gold content (Minfile 082ESW020, Cockfield, 1935).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The principal deposit type inferred for the Property, consistent with the Camp McKinney vein mineralization, is mesothermal gold veins. Mesothermal vein mineralization forms in deep faults related to ancient terrane collision and accretion. Gold-bearing mesothermal veins in British Columbia are thought to have formed due to the accretion of oceanic terranes during the Jurassic period, using the resultant major structures as fluid conduits at depth. The veins tend to form as tabular fissure-style veins and can be extensive laterally and to depth. Gold mineralization in the veins can be associated with sulphides or chalcedonic banding, and is often spatially related to serpentinized or ultramafic rocks. The Bralorne-Pioneer (Bralorne) and Caribou-Amelia (Camp McKinney) are well known examples of this style of mineralization (Dufresne & Banas, 2013).

Gold skarn deposits are also regionally significant, notably reduced gold skarns. These deposits are associated with subduction and arc-related plutonic rocks, particularly of granodiorite-to-diorite composition, and are marked by a low garnet/pyroxene ratio, a potential lack of gold correlation with other primary skarn economic metals (Cu, W, Fe), and the presence of a pyroxene-rich envelope. Additionally, the gold tends to be micron-sized, and ore can be visually indistinguishable from waste. The

Buckhorn Mountain deposit, located approximately 25 km south in Washington State, exemplifies this deposit style (Ray, 1998).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Two separate exploration programs were completed by CMG on the Property for 1218802 B.C. Ltd. during 2020-2021. In total, 39 rock samples and 711 soil samples were collected, and numerous historical workings were rediscovered.

9.1 May 2020 Reconnaissance Work Program

Between May 11 – 13, 2020, CMG personnel visited the Property to confirm the existence and nature of mineralization on the nine historical claims/reverted Crown grants. Five rock samples were collected, which are summarized in Table 3.

Sample	Date	Location	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
KJR-001	11-May-20	Highland Chief	3.87	1.08	62.4	20.8	63	177.43
KJR-002	12-May-20	Highland Chief	0.004	1.59	133.3	23	1087	1.18
KJR-003	12-May-20	Highland Chief	0.002	0.5	103.8	4.3	155	1.74
KJR-004	12-May-20	Silent Friend Fr.	0.002	0.23	186.8	2.7	157	1.35
KJR-005	12-May-20	Blue Bird	0.093	92	961	903.6	>10000	0.78

Table 3 – 2020 Rock Sample Data

A drone orthomosaic and DEM survey was flown on the afternoon of May 11 covering the Blue Bird, Highland Chief and Silent Friend Fr. Claims. Cursory evaluation of the raw photos led to the discovery of a large stripped outcrop located in an old clear cut within the Highland Chief claim outline. A brief traverse to the location revealed an altered (silicified/bleached) Anarchist greenstone with an east/west rusty quartz-filled structure running through it (the "KT showing"). A 1-meter north-south chip sample comprising both quartz and altered greenstone (KJR-001) was taken perpendicular across the structure, returning 3.87 g/t Au and 177.43 ppm W.

May 12th was spent visiting suspected locations of old workings identified on the compiled drone orthomosaic photo. Snow was heavy in low lying areas and north/west facing slopes, which hampered production and rock visibility.

Grab* samples KJR-002 and KJR-003 were taken from an extensive snow-covered dump pile/apron associated with an assumed collapsed adit and ax-worked timbers at the far eastern edge of the Highland Chief reverted Crown grant. Time was spent digging through the snow, resulting in a weakly pyrite-bearing

quartz rubble block (KJR-002) and a black hornfelsed Anarchist group rock (KJR-003) collected for assay. Results were insignificant.

A hexagonal topographical feature within the Silent Friend Fr. reverted Crown grant was next visited. This turned out to be a natural feature surrounded by water, with greenstone cliffs on all sides. Grab sample KJR-004 was collected from here, comprising 5% pyrite-bearing weakly silicified Anarchist greenstone. Results were insignificant for precious and base metals.

Lastly, an interpreted series of excavations were visited within the Blue Bird reverted Crown grant. An extensive area (>500 m sq.) of historical shafts and open cuts was discovered that CMG believes to represent the Blue Bird workings outlined in the above-mentioned Schedule A affidavit (the "Blue Bird" showing). Time constraints prevented thorough exploration here, however, sulphide-mineralized quartz was found in a large dump pile from a deep open cut. A grab sample (KJR-005) was taken from here, composed of rusty, vuggy and fractured quartz hosting 7% pyrite, 2-3% sphalerite, 0.5% galena and 0.5% chalcopyrite, returning 92 g/t Ag with associated base metals and gold (Table 3).

An attempt was made to reach the northern portion of the Property to explore the projected locations of the Hindoo, Victoria and True Blue survey parcels, but active logging blocked the Wapiti Creek FSR just north of the Blue Bird reverted Crown grant area.

9.2 May-June 2021 Geological and Geochemical Exploration Program

Based on favorable results from the reconnaissance program, CMG personnel completed a regional-scale exploration program on the Property between May 26th – June 5th, 2021, during which time 711 soil samples and 35 rock samples were collected.

Two separate grids were established to cover the mapped locations of the reverted Crown grants in the south and north of the claim group. Two reconnaissance lines were run to coarsely cover ground between the two grids. Prospecting and limited geological mapping were completed concurrently.

Over the course of the exploration program, 26 individual historical workings were re-discovered comprising blast pits, trenches and shafts (Figure 21). Mapping notes indicate that variably-mineralized quartz veins and sulphide-rich greenstone appeared to be the main target that were exploited by the workings. The Blue Bird Crown grant hosted the highest density of workings, confirming observations from the 2020 reconnaissance program. Additional workings were found scattered throughout the other southern Crown grants and historical tenures; no evidence of historical work was discovered on the northern Crown grants. A portable XRF analyzer was utilized on site daily to produce real-time assay results for soils, resulting in targeted prospecting that discovered additional workings. Base metal soil anomalies identified by the XRF closely match those revealed by lab assays (Figure 22).

South Grid

The South Grid comprises 441 soil samples, covering roughly 147 hectares and encompassing the six southern historical mining claims and Crown grants. A total of 32 chip and grab rock samples were collected. Grid lines within the Crown grants were oriented at 315° and spaced 100 metres apart; sample spacing was 25 metres within Crown grants and 50 metres outside of mapped Crown grants.

Mapping/prospecting confirmed that the area is underlain by Anarchist Group amphibolite and greenstone rocks (primarily chlorite schist), with rare serpentinite and listwanite noted near the eastern edge of the Highland Chief claim at the site of a collapsed adit. The rocks are weakly to strongly foliated,

generally striking southwest and dipping to the northwest, in parallel to creeks and prominent ridges in the area. Old trenches, prospect pits and shafts were discovered throughout the grid area targeting either foliation-constrained mineralized quartz veins or cross-cutting rusty structures. Notable rock samples are highlighted in Table 4.

Sample	UTM_X	UTM_Y	Elev	Type	Area	Comments	Au ppm FA	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppm IMS	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
42712001	339800	5445533	1465	Grab	Highland Chief	Highland Chief collapsed adit, grab of weakly pyritic and limonitic quartz vein material on dump		68.05	47.9	0.023	514.1	296.7	744.4	0.15	4921
42712002	340030	5445689	1464	Grab	Blue Bird	Blue Bird workings, largest trench dump pile. White quartz with cm-scale seams of brown fine sphalerite along internal partings.		44.3	5.4	0.035	174.11	418.2	332.5	0.23	> 10000
42712003	340033	5445517	1472	Grab	Highland Chief	Rusty weathered limonitic foliated fg greenstone with fg talc (?) Cut by chaotic qz veins with abundant hairline seams to pods of fg aggregate pyrite. Small footwide outcrop, feature oriented roughly 205		3.09	33.4	0.395	3.77	168	296.8	0.97	226
42712011	340154	5445408	1473	Chip	G.M. Bennett	1 m chip across main vein that's roughly .5 m wide. Zoned vein consists of orange dolomite (?)- fg euhedral clear elongate qz- cubic py from mm scale to cm scale. 10-20 cm of strong silicification with minor disseminated py in halo.		27.26	84.4	0.04	60.61	497.7	270.4	23.92	> 10000
42712012	340150	5445409	1467	Chip	G.M. Bennett	Strongly silicified wallrock with up to cm+ sized disseminated pyrite cubes around main few cm wide sugary vuggy white and grey qz-aspy vein. Sampled 1 m across vein and decimeter scale mineralized pod in footwall of vein.		43.06	37.5	0.017	182.21	148.3	606.7	369.86	9570
42712020	339587	5445268	1498	Grab	South Grid	Sampled host rock and qz-asp vein from excavated pile outside of cut. No obviously mineralized structure in cut that's still exposed at surface.		3.94	5.4	0.394	64.3	95.3	163.6	482.25	83
42712021	339866	5445152	1471	Chip	North Star	2 m chip across highly fractured qz-aspy veined fold hinge. Width of min qz vein is just under 2 m. Hinge and vein short of does out on opposite side of shaft where mineralized fracture are more chaotic	0.58	0.57	158.5	0.61	5.4	31.8	6.4	2.43	120
42712027	339795	5445534	1524	Chip	KT	1 m across zone with slightly more qz than 029. Bleached silicification of greenstone appears more prominent on the N side of this small irregular fault related to mineralization.	0.54	0.54	4.1	0.807	13.58	107.6	14.1	151.32	103
42712031	340103	5445365	1478	Grab	G.M. Bennett	Quartz vein approx. 15-20cm wide, weathered purple blue orange fresh Green dark grey wall rock. light grey quartz btwn will rock trending NE, visible pyrite Crystal on occasion		65.74	6.8	0.008	288.93	23.7	1086.6	1.51	206
42712034	339923	5444967	1448	Chip	North Star	20cm wide quartz vein located in grey/greenstone host rock; host rock has quartz sweats, and possibly some pyrite. Quartz vein strike: 27degrees, dip: 68degrees. Quartz has large cubic-shaped holes missing. Samples taken were from vein and 0.5m on either side of vein for a 1.5 m chip sample		1.02	197.3	0.157	4.13	49.3	6.7	0.62	59

Table 4 - Notable Rock Samples South Grid

On the Blue Bird Crown Grant, seven trenches and shafts were found over 100 metres that exposed up to metre-scale sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite bearing white quartz veins oriented at roughly 060°/240°. Grab samples were collected from within the workings and from the surrounding dump piles. The host greenstone rock was noted to be silicified and pyritic in proximity to quartz veins. The best sample (42712002) was taken from sphalerite-pyrite-rich quartz in a dump located next to the largest trench.

The KT gold showing and collapsed adit site on the Highland Chief Crown grant, discovered during the 2020 reconnaissance program, were re-visited. Chip sample 42712027 confirmed that anomalous gold at the KT is spatially associated with an east-west structure cutting and altering the host greenstone. The collapsed adit site hosts a flat apron of rubble covering ~ 100 sq. metres that contains blocks of white quartz with rare sulphides. One grab sample was collected from here (42712001), assaying anomalous Ag, Bi, Pb and Zn and weakly anomalous Au and Cu. Just north of the adit site, a grab sample was taken from a pyritic and talc-altered greenstone outcrop that assayed anomalous Au (42712003). Two other blast pits were discovered that exposed pyritic quartz veins; assay results for grab samples from here returned negligible values.

In the adjacent G.M. Bennet Crown grant, two large metre-scale cuts into bedrock were discovered targeting roughly east-west sulphide-rich quartz veins. Two chip samples (42712011, 42712012) and one grab sample (42712031) were collected from the workings, returning anomalous Ag, with variably anomalous Zn, Bi, Au and W. Five separate historical workings were rediscovered on the North Star Crown grant comprising blast pits and shafts. A 1.5 m chip sample (42712034) collected from a shaft across a quartz vein hosted in greenstone returned weakly anomalous gold. Approximately 60 metres west from the Highland Chief's southwest corner, two large open cuts were found with pyritic quartz in their rubble piles. A grab sample (42712020) of mineralized material assayed anomalous Au and W.

Soil samples assay results for the South Grid were statistically analyzed independent of the North Grid due to the difference in the underlying lithology. Analysis here shows two distinct correlative geochemical assemblages: Au-W-Bi and Pb-Zn-Cu-As-Ag. By defining anomalous as higher than the 80th percentile for each element (Table 5), the trends are highlighted running roughly north to northeast through the North Star, Highland Chief, G.M Bennet and Silent Friend Fraction.

Element	70th Pctl ppm	80th Pctl ppm	90th Pctl ppm	95th Pctl ppm
Au	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.0085
Ag	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.315
Cu	19.8	25.4	36.6	55.65
Pb	10.6	11.4	12.6	14.1
Zn	84	103	131	171
W	0.44	0.52	0.63	0.725
Bi	0.37	0.44	0.64	0.835
As	3	3.3	4	4.9

Table 5 – South Grid Soil Sample Assay Thresholds

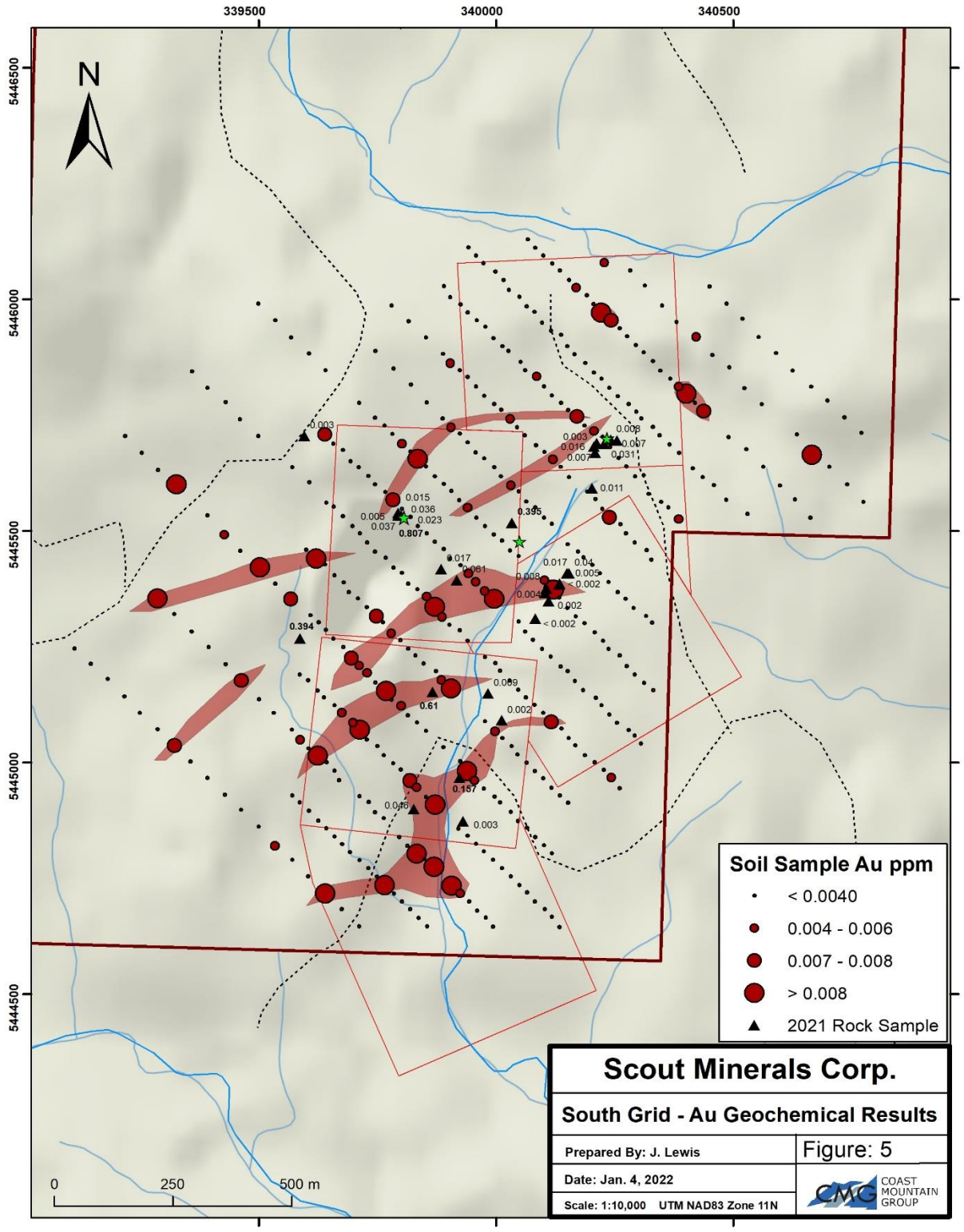

Figure 5 - South Grid Au Geochemical Results

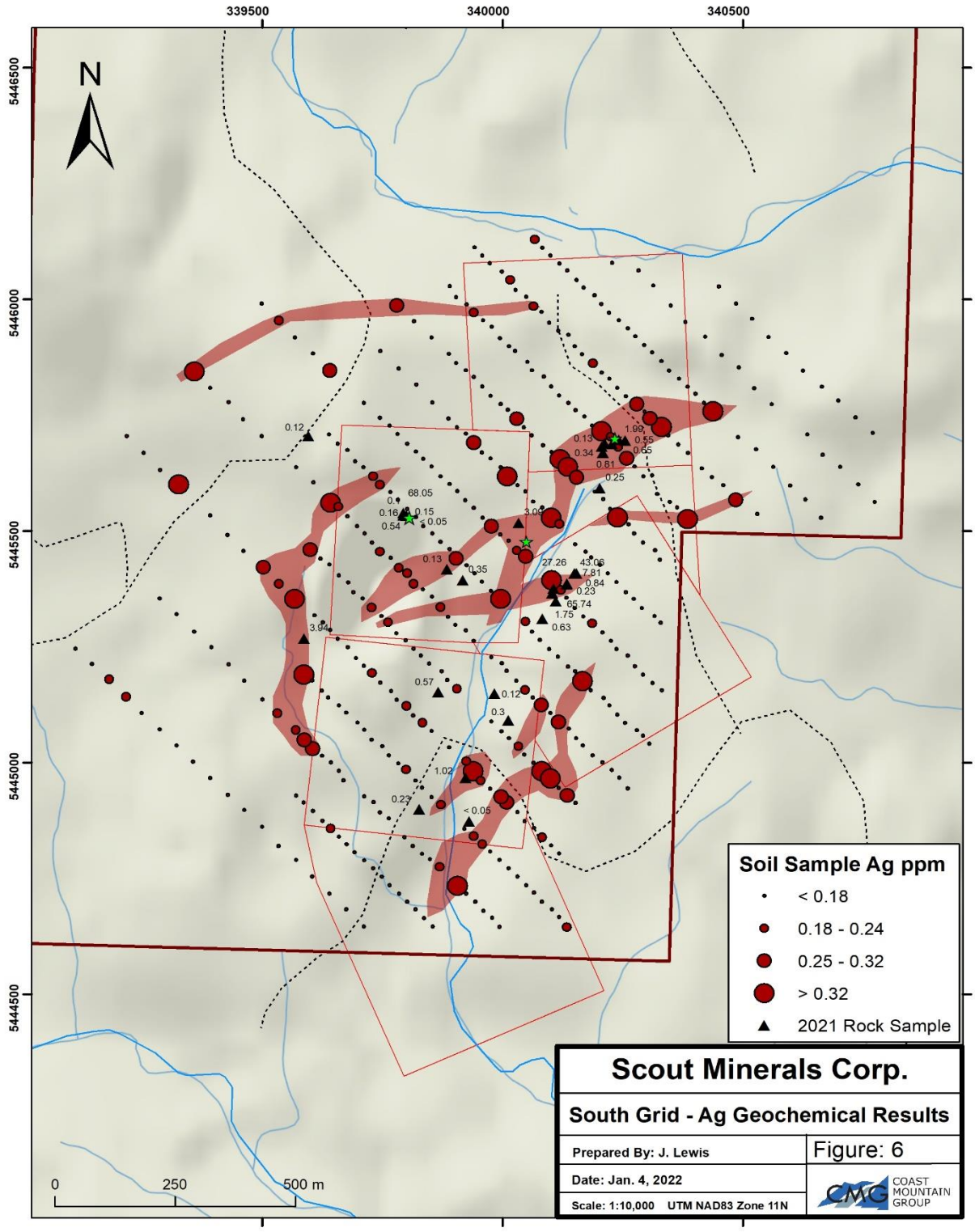

Figure 6 - South Grid Ag Geochemical Results

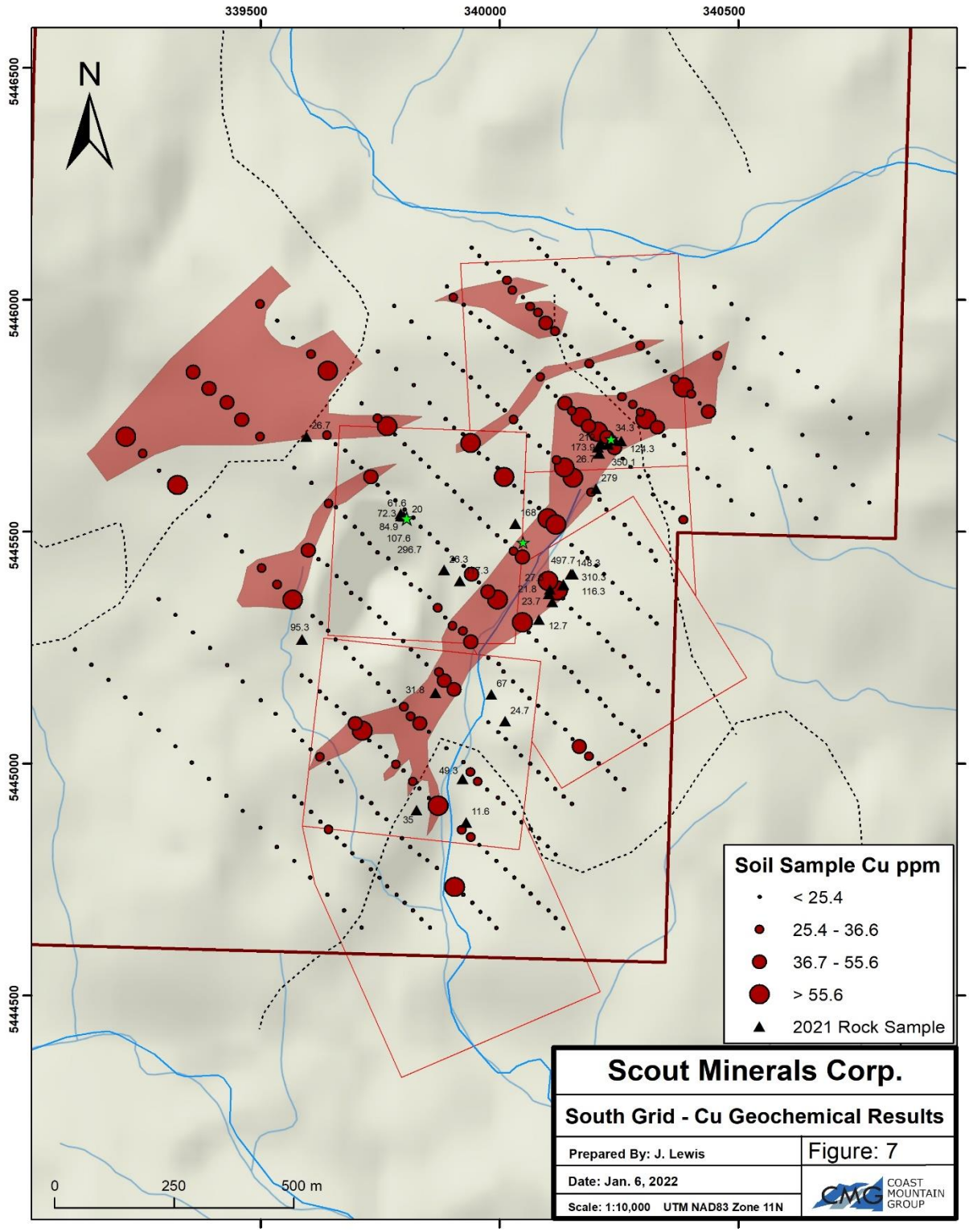

Figure 7 - South Grid Cu Geochemical Results

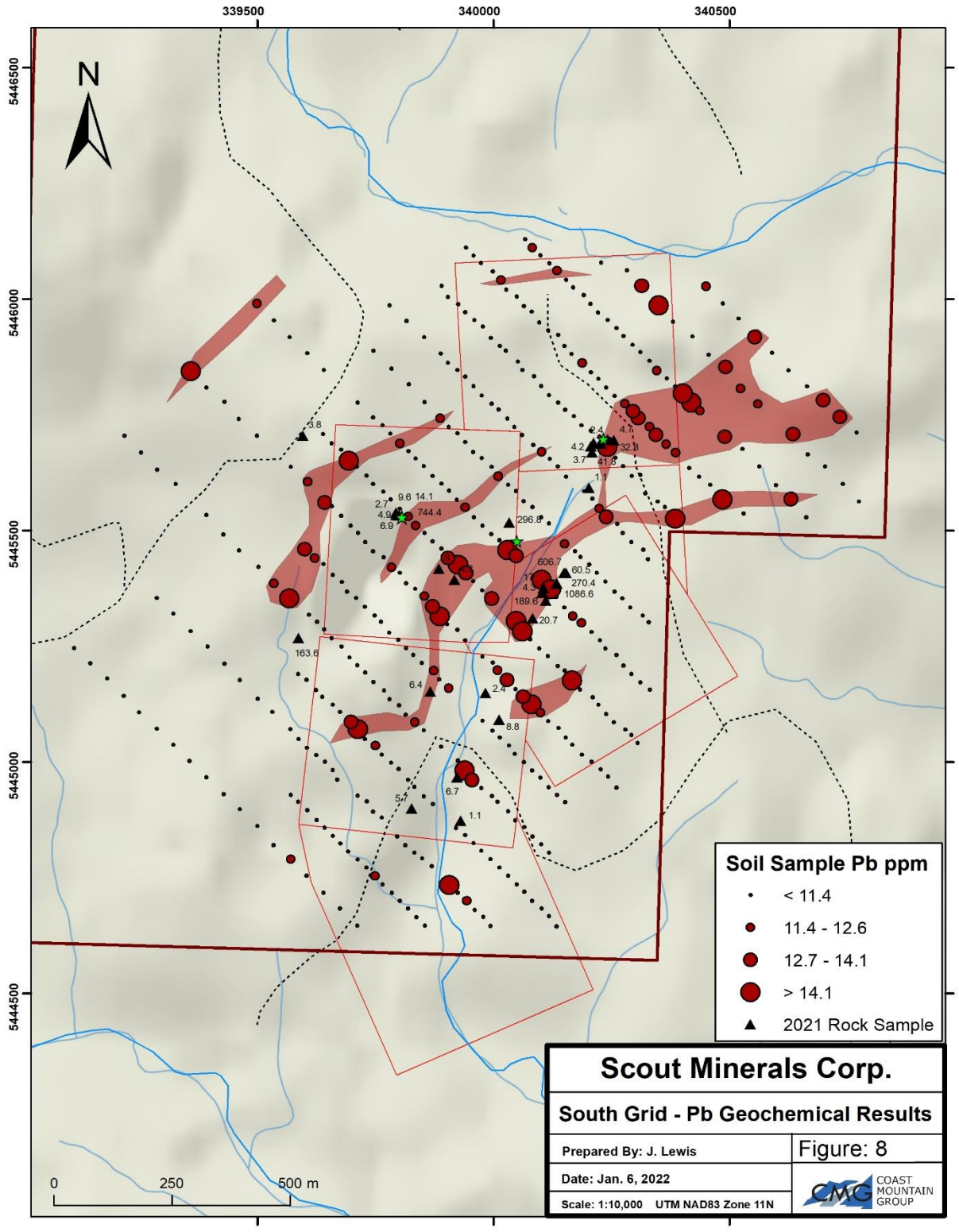

Figure 8 - South Grid Pb Geochemical Results

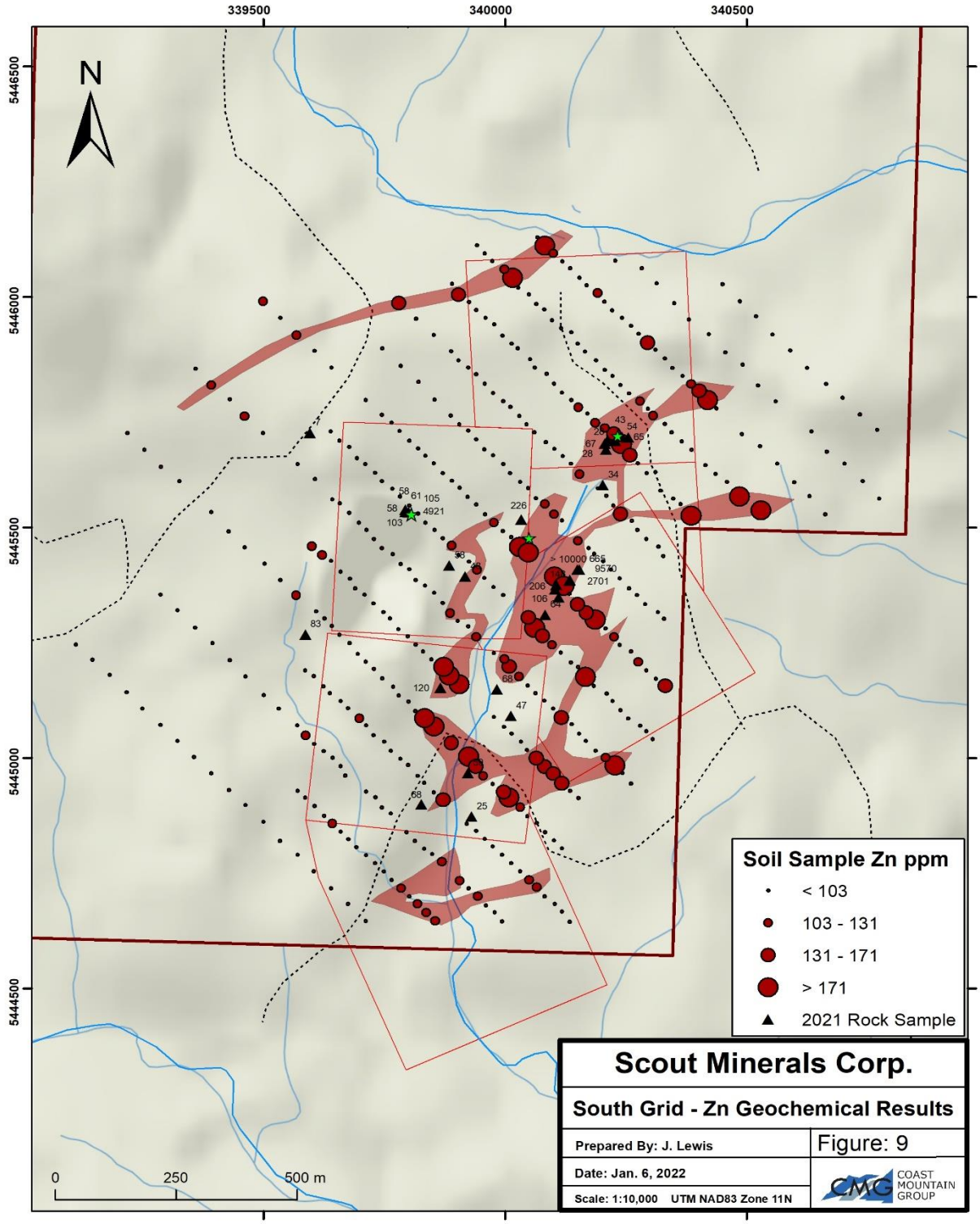

Figure 9 - South Grid Zn Geochemical Results

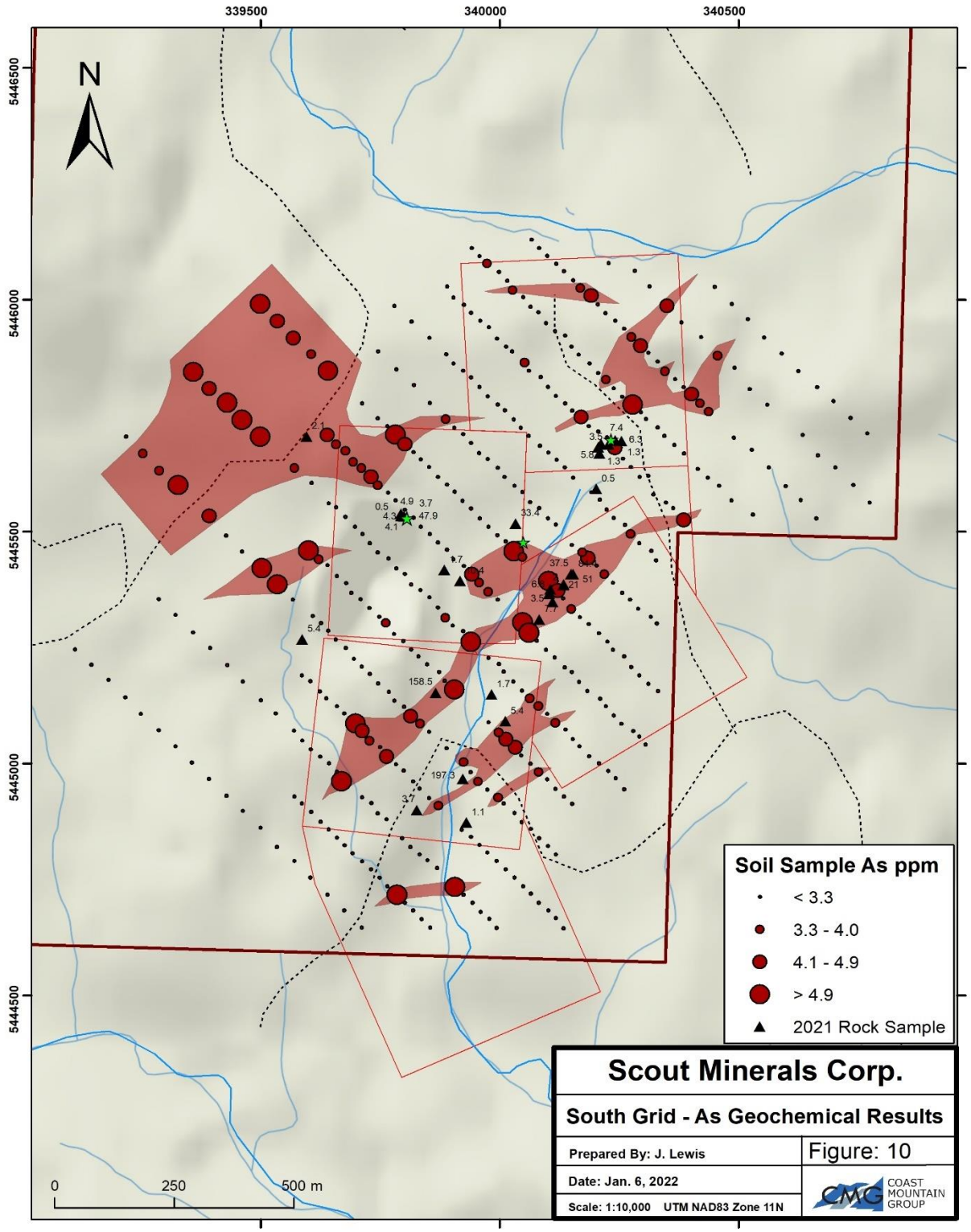

Figure 10 - South Grid As Geochemical Results

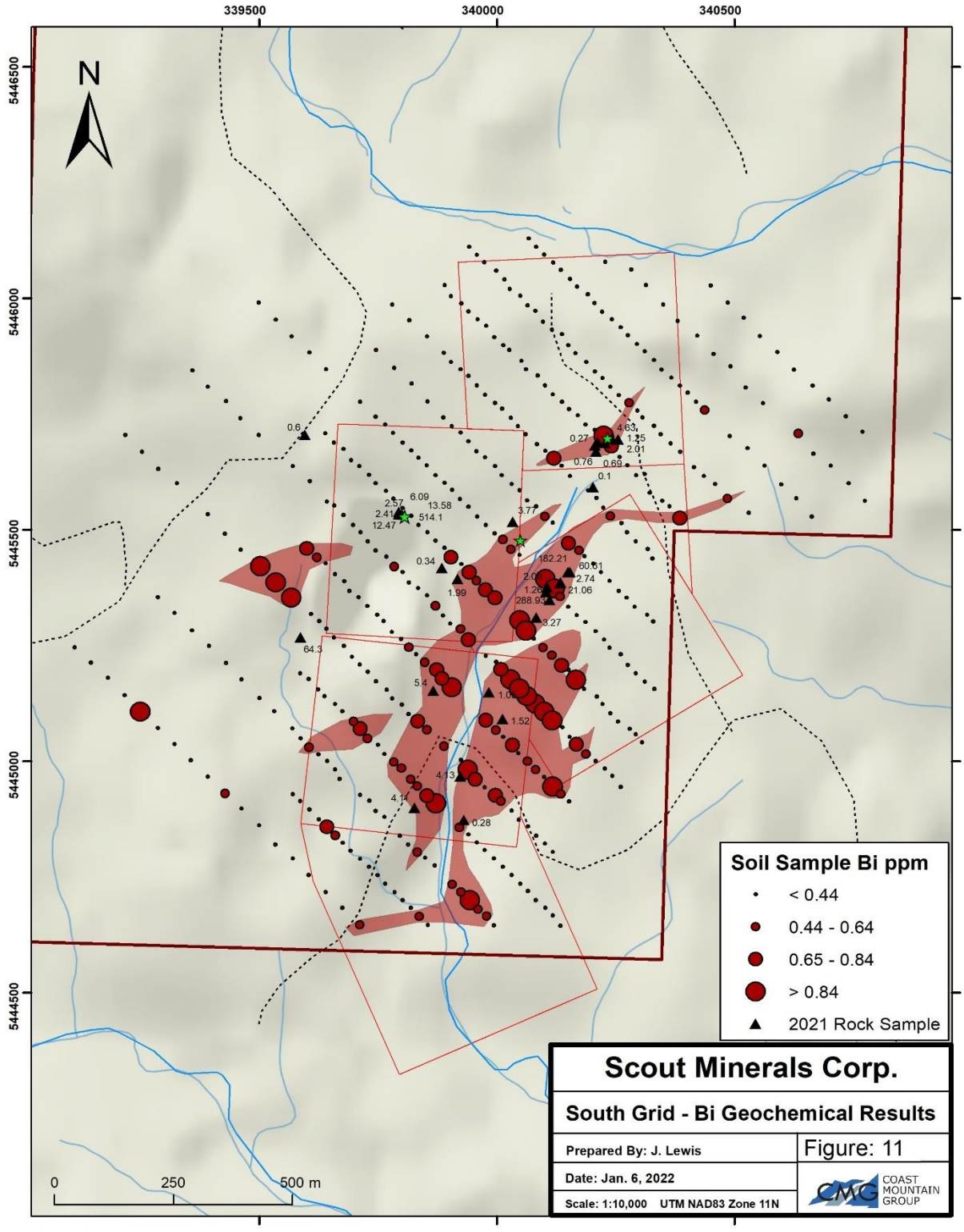

Figure 11 - South Grid Bi Geochemical Results

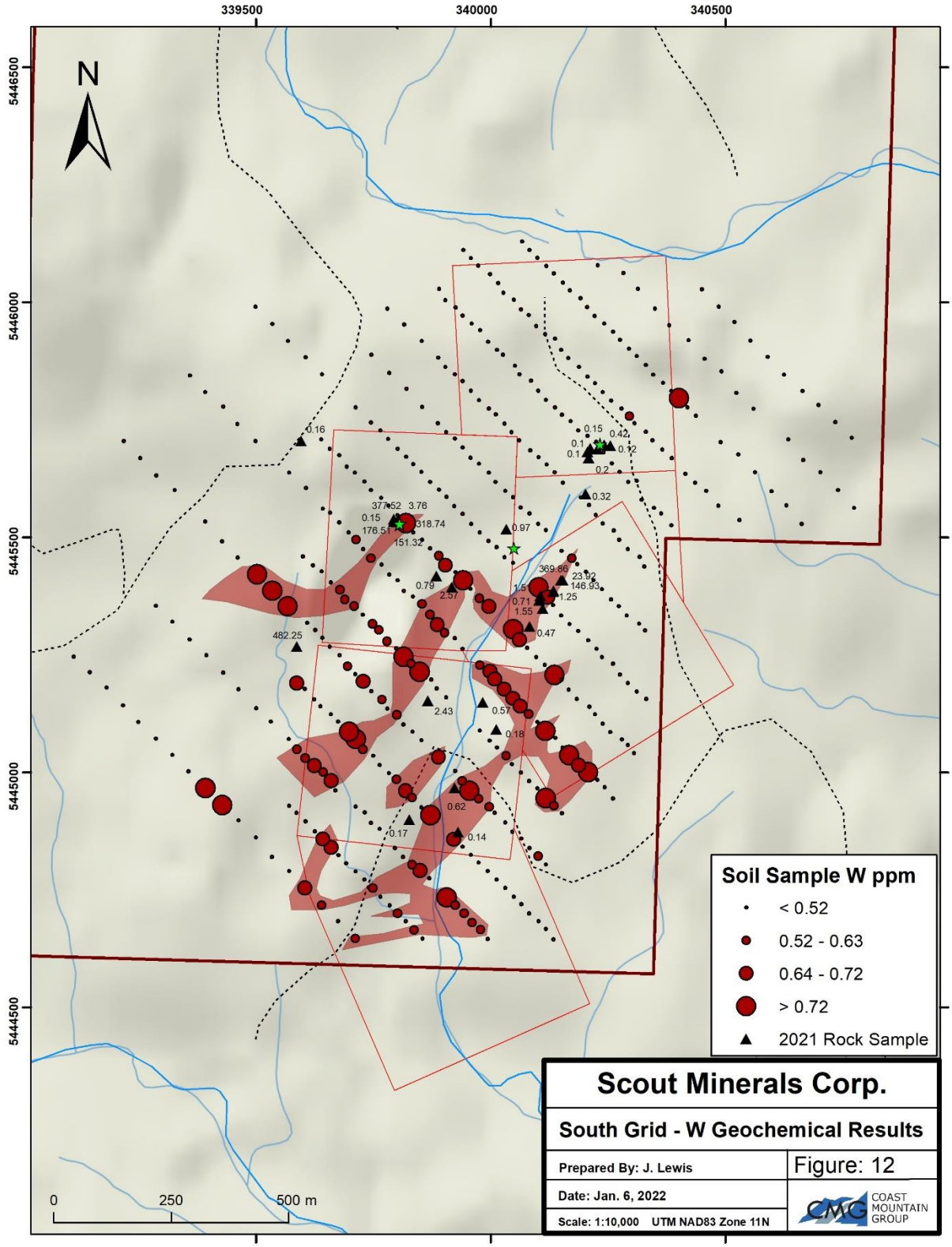

Figure 12 - South Grid W Geochemical Results

Plots of individual elements are presented in Figures 5 - 12. Au-W-Bi trends are largely confined to the southwest half of the grid, whereas Pb-Zn-Cu-As-Ag trends span the entirety of it. Topography within the grid is gentle, outcrops are abundant, and soil excavated by the crew was largely colluvium, suggesting the anomalies are likely locally sourced and not mechanically transported for any considerable distance (S. Makin, personal communication, June 3, 2021).

Included within the above statistical analysis are 29 soil samples from the two reconnaissance lines taken between the two main grids. The western line was 1,400 metre long and oriented at 025°, and the eastern line measured 1,300 metres long oriented at 325°; both with 100 metre station spacing. Samples at the southern end of the east line show coincident anomalous Cu-Ag, occurring in an area of high outcrop density. Single station spot highs for other elements of interest occur sporadically.

North Grid

The North Gird contains 233 soil samples collected from stations every 50 metres along lines oriented at 315° and spaced 100 metres apart. The grid was designed to cover the True Blue and Victoria reverted Crown grants and the historical Hindoo mineral claim; total coverage was roughly 115 hectares. One rock grab sample was taken north of the Hindoo mineral claim.

Mapping and prospecting failed to uncover any historical workings or mineralized rock. Granite, granodiorite and andesite were encountered throughout the grid area, confirming the mapped regional geology. At the far southeast of the grid, magnetite was noted as an accessory mineral within a felsic intrusive outcrop. A single rock grab sample, collected from subcrop north of the Hindoo mineral claim and comprising white-clear quartz with trace magnetite, returned negligible precious and base metal values.

Soil geochemical results from the North Grid were statistically analyzed, revealing weak correlations between Au-Zn-Bi & Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As and producing the following thresholds; the 80th percentile and higher is considered anomalous.

Element	70th Pctl ppm	80th Pctl ppm	90th Pctl ppm	95th Pctl ppm
Au	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004
Ag	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.24
Cu	9.2	10.4	12.2	13.8
Pb	14.5	15.8	18.1	22.2
Zn	52	62	72	82
W	0.33	0.35	0.39	0.42
Bi	0.39	0.44	0.57	0.71
As	3.2	3.5	4.2	4.6

Table 6 - North Grid Soil Sample Assay Thresholds

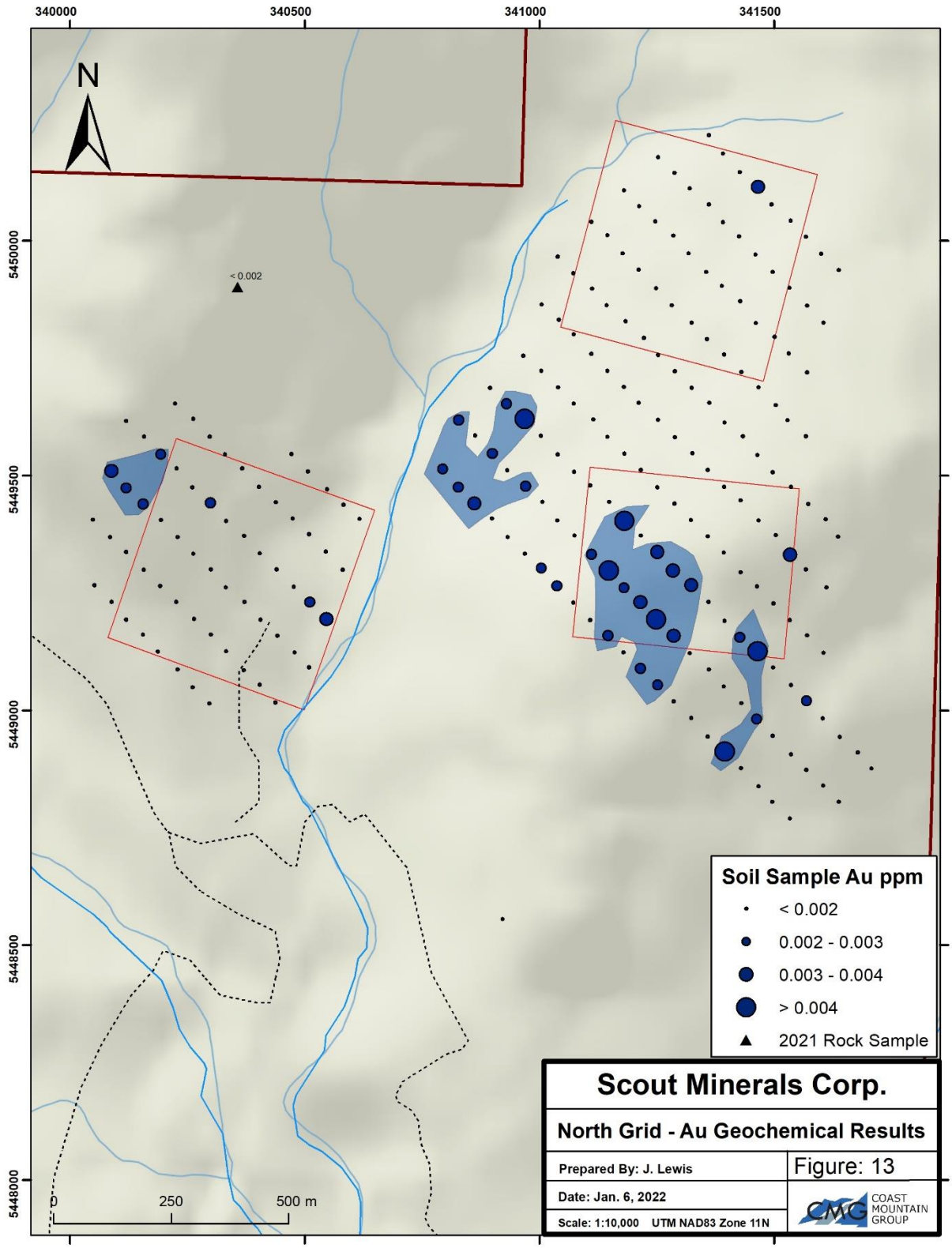

Figure 13 - North Grid Au Geochemical Results

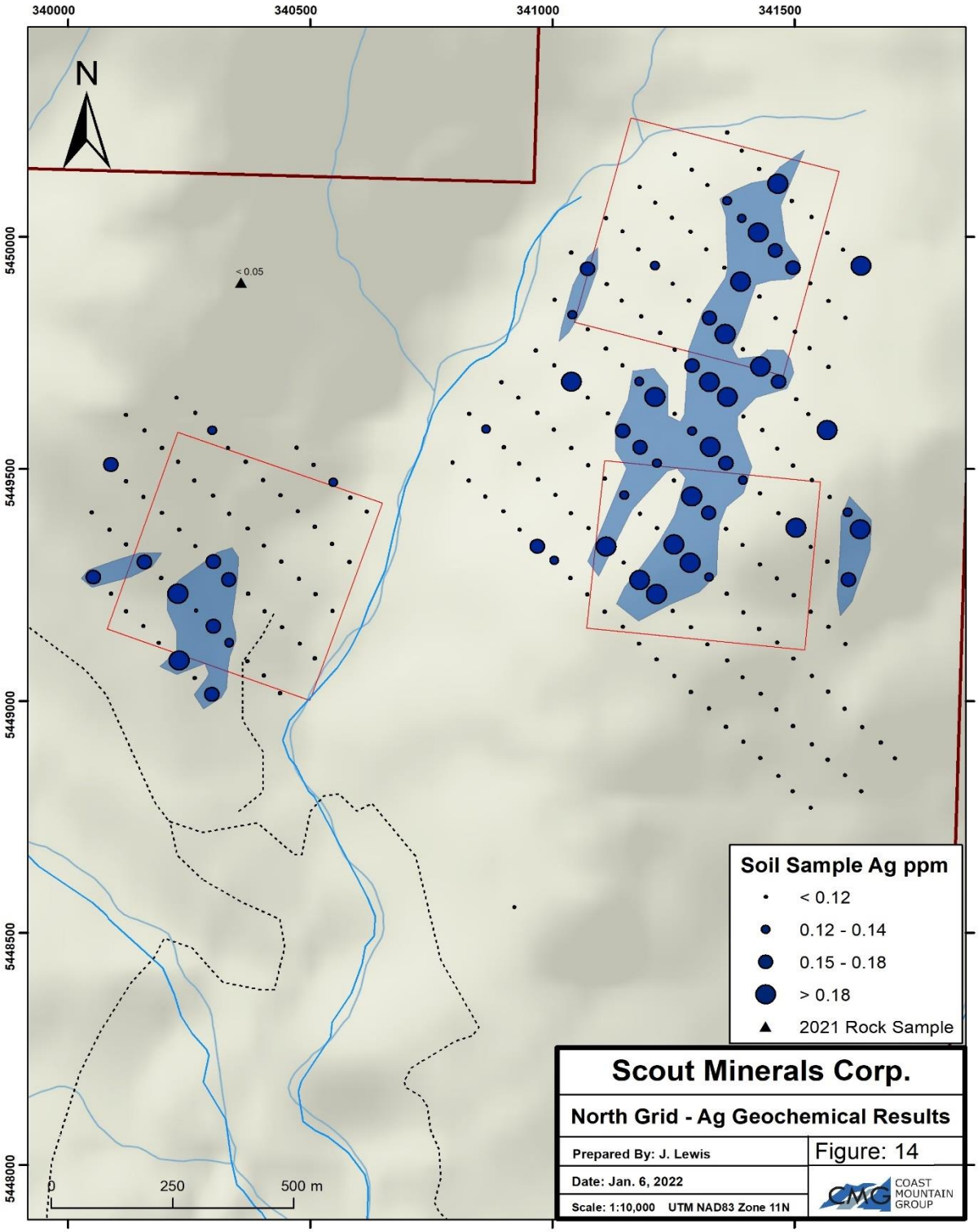

Figure 14 - North Grid Ag Geochemical Results

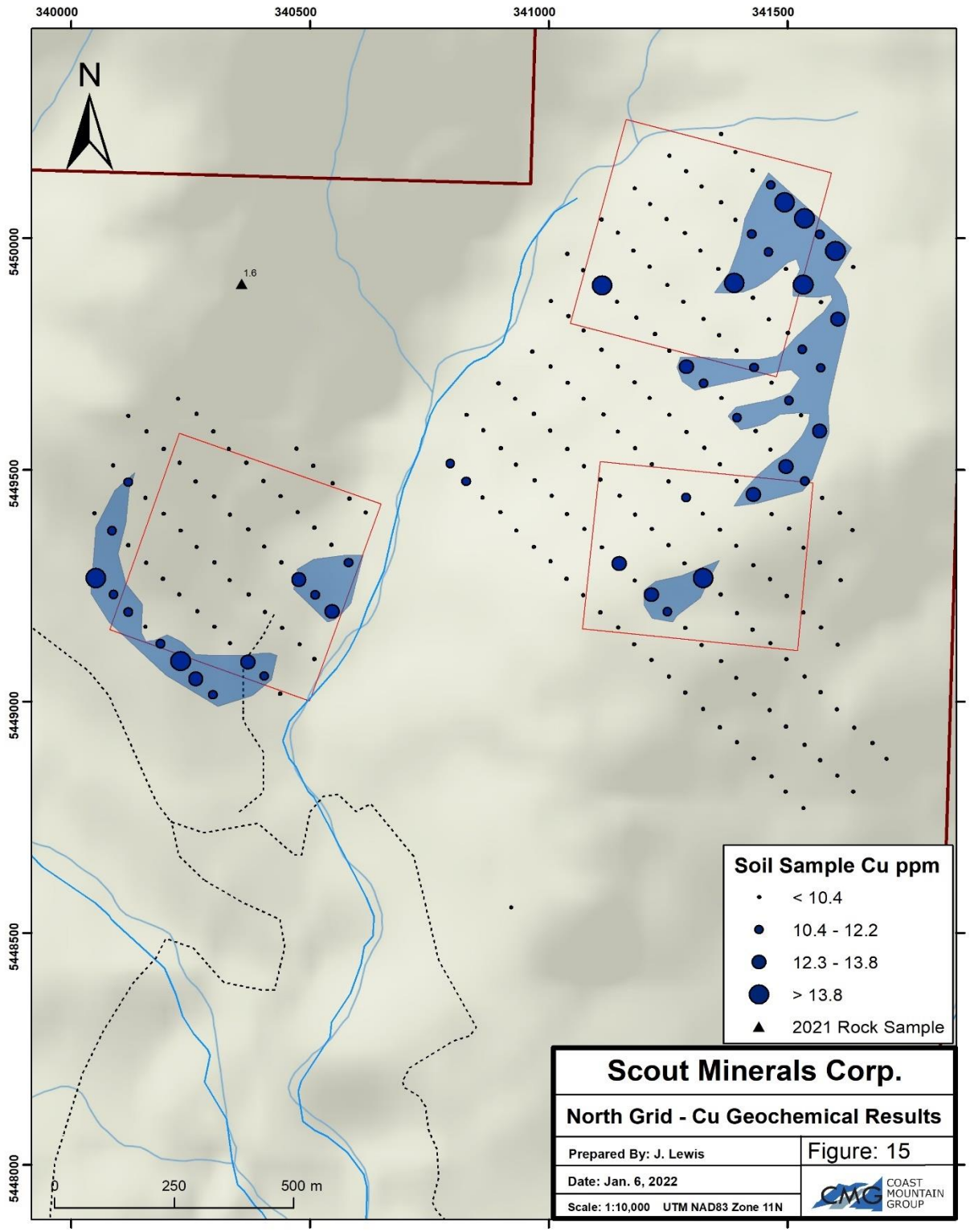

Figure 15 - North Grid Cu Geochemical Results

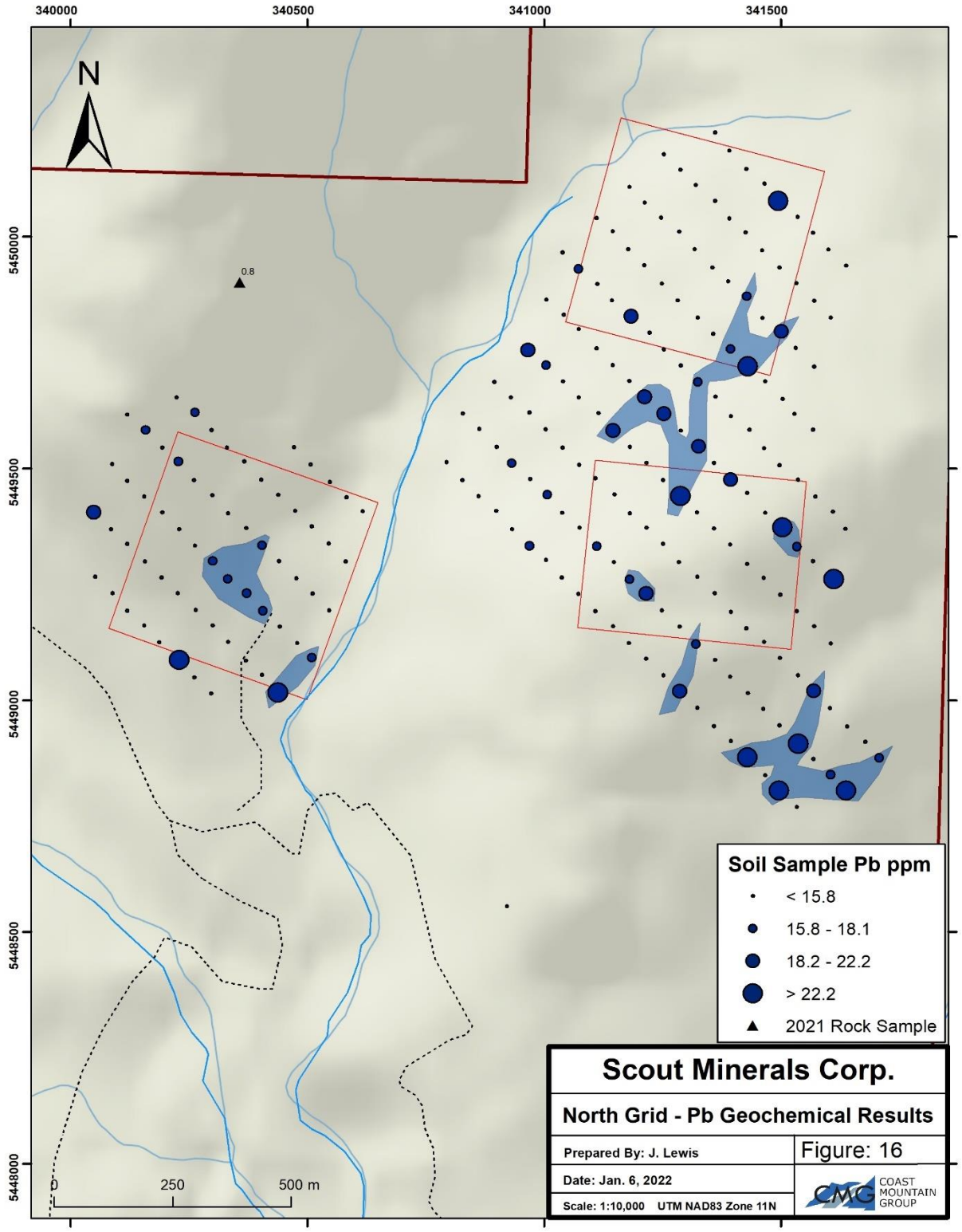

Figure 16 - North Grid Pb Geochemical Results

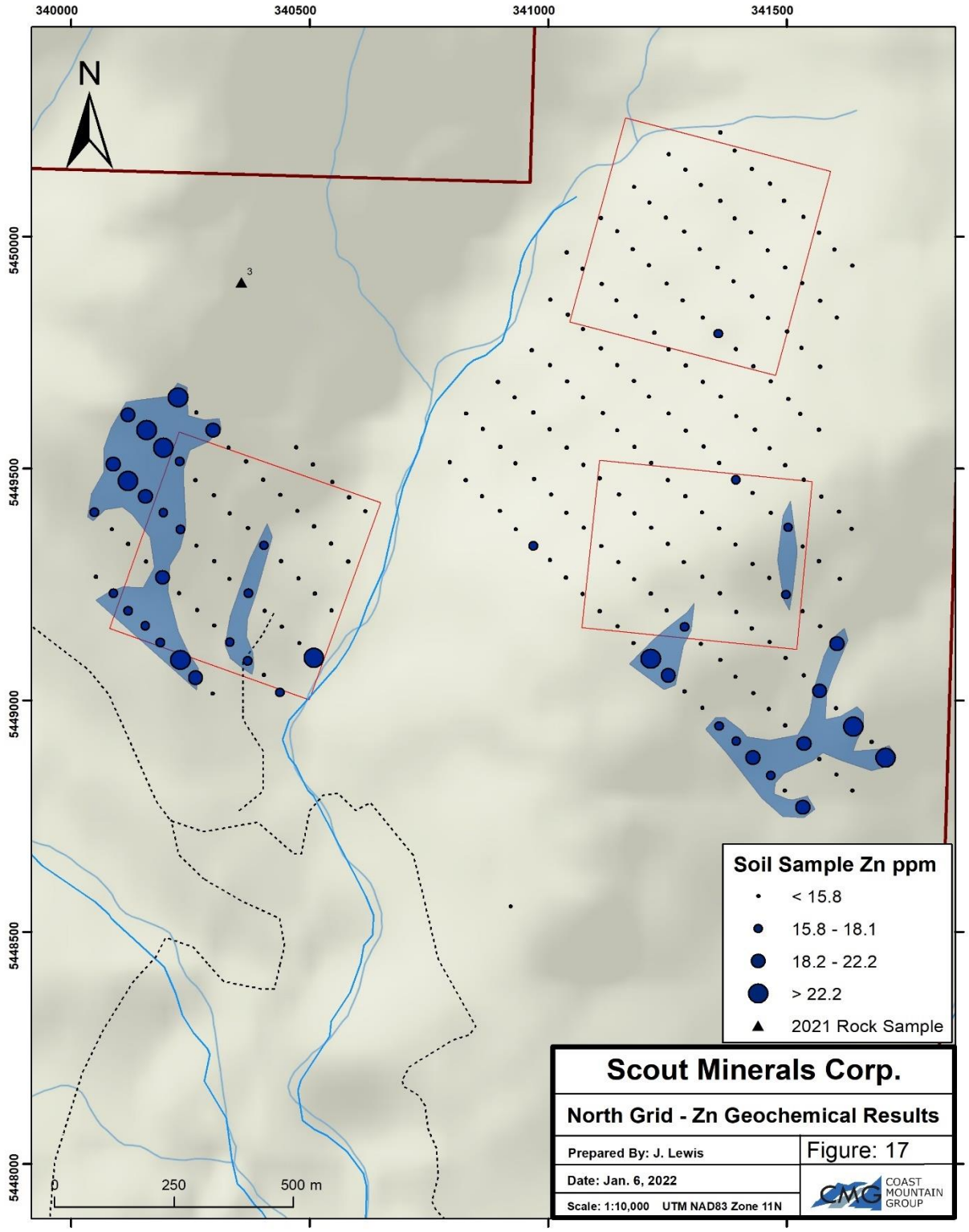

Figure 17 - North Grid Zn Geochemical Results

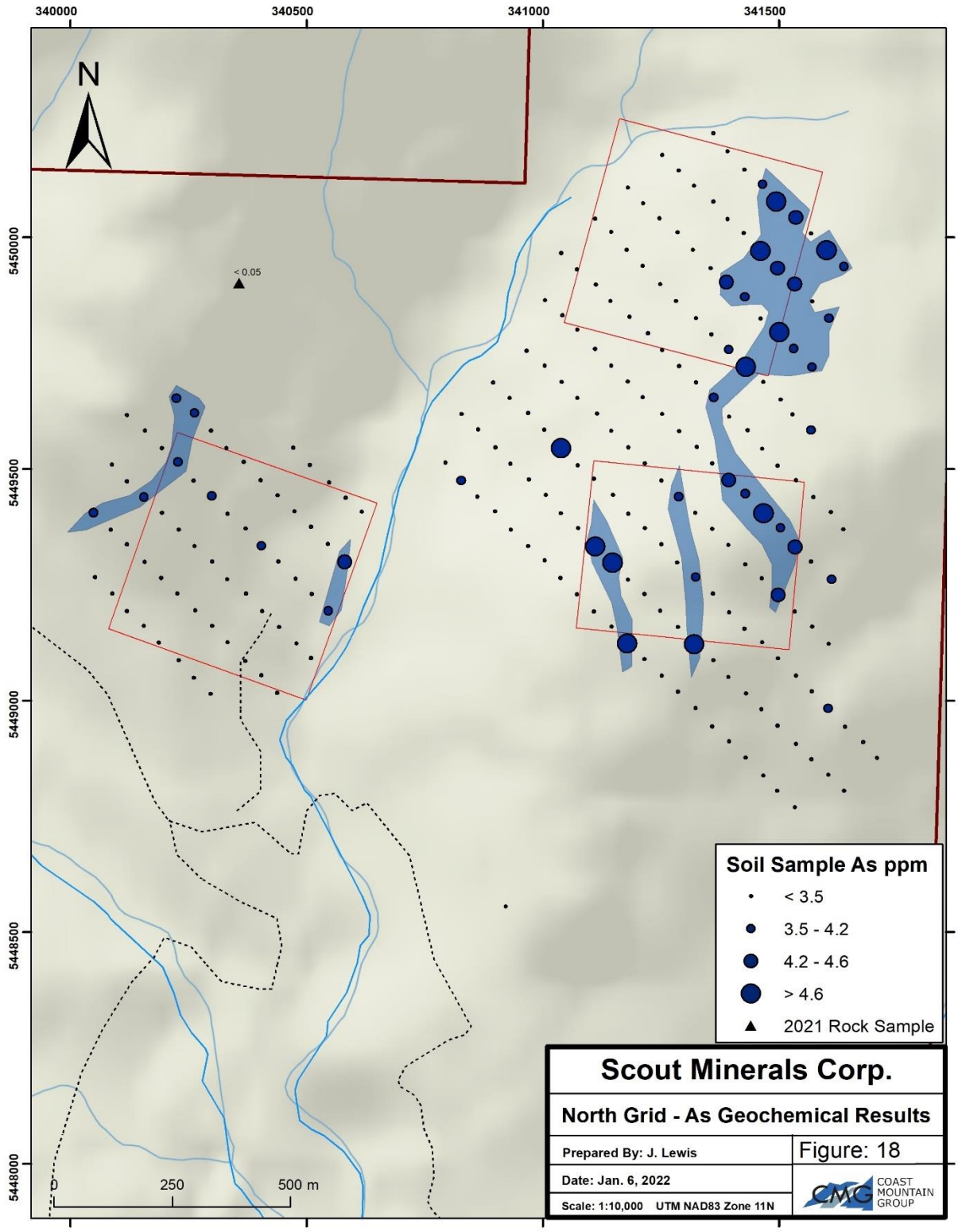

Figure 18 - North Grid As Geochemical Results

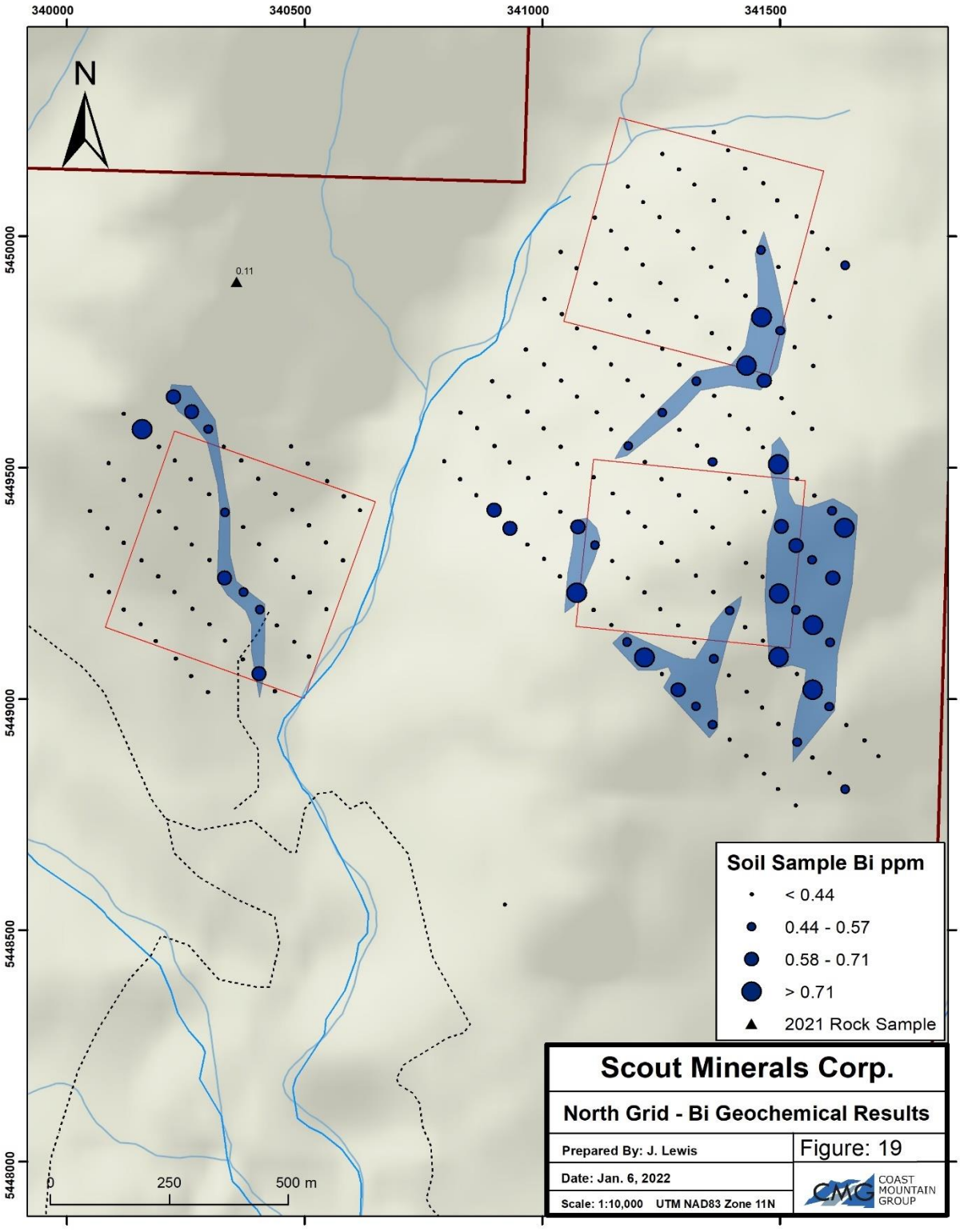

Figure 19 - North Grid Bi Geochemical Results

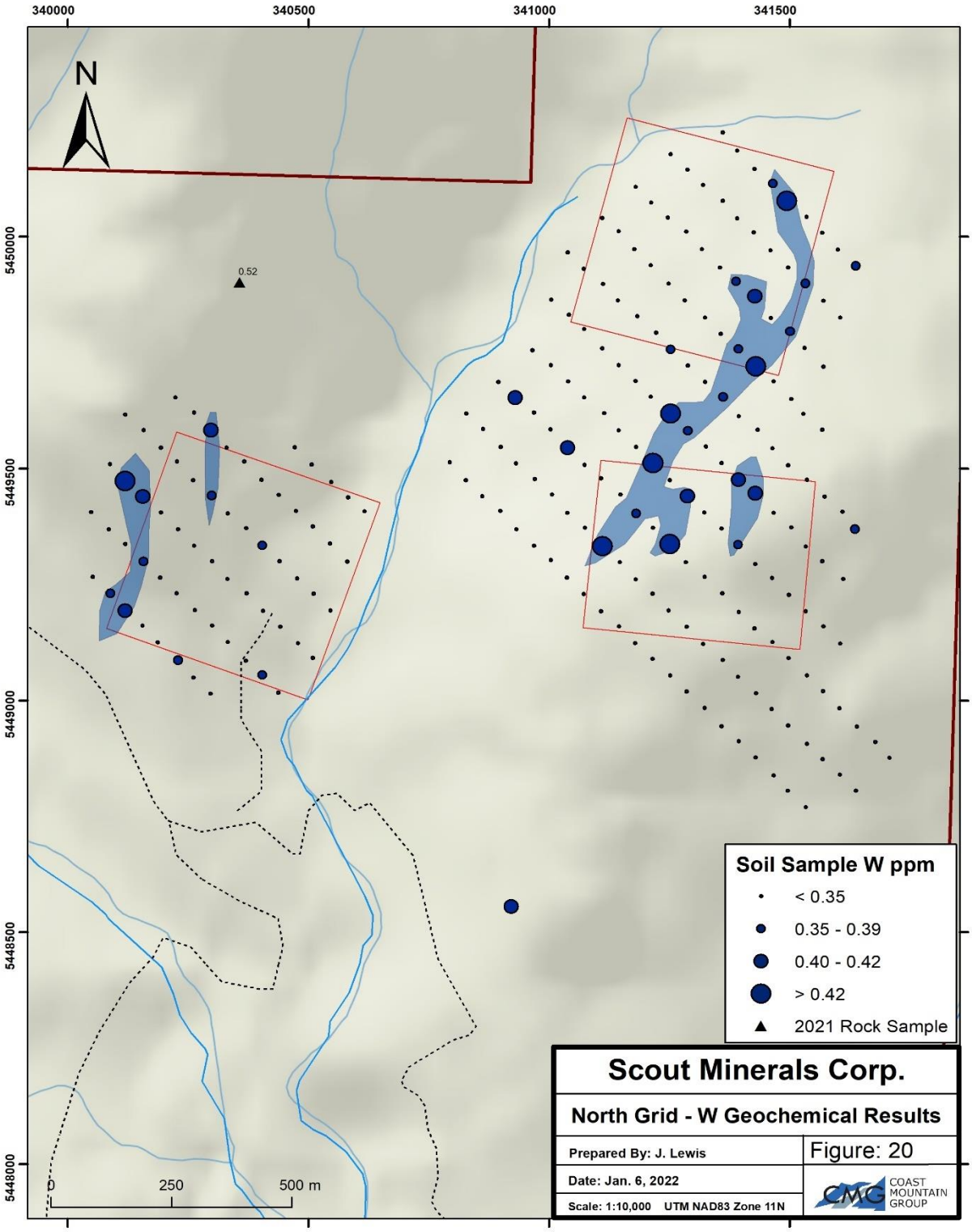

Figure 20 - North Grid W Geochemical Results

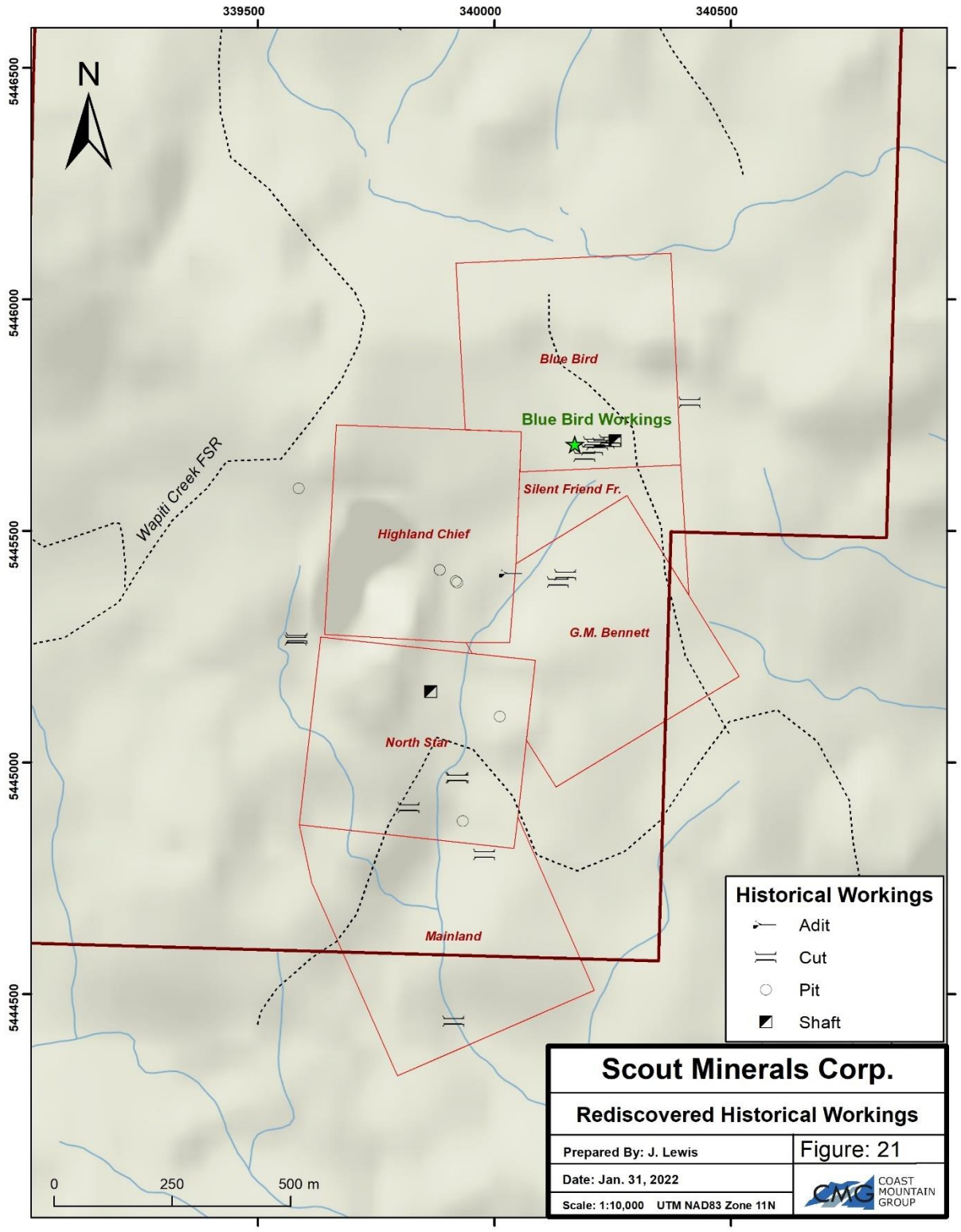

Figure 21 - Rediscovered Historical Workings

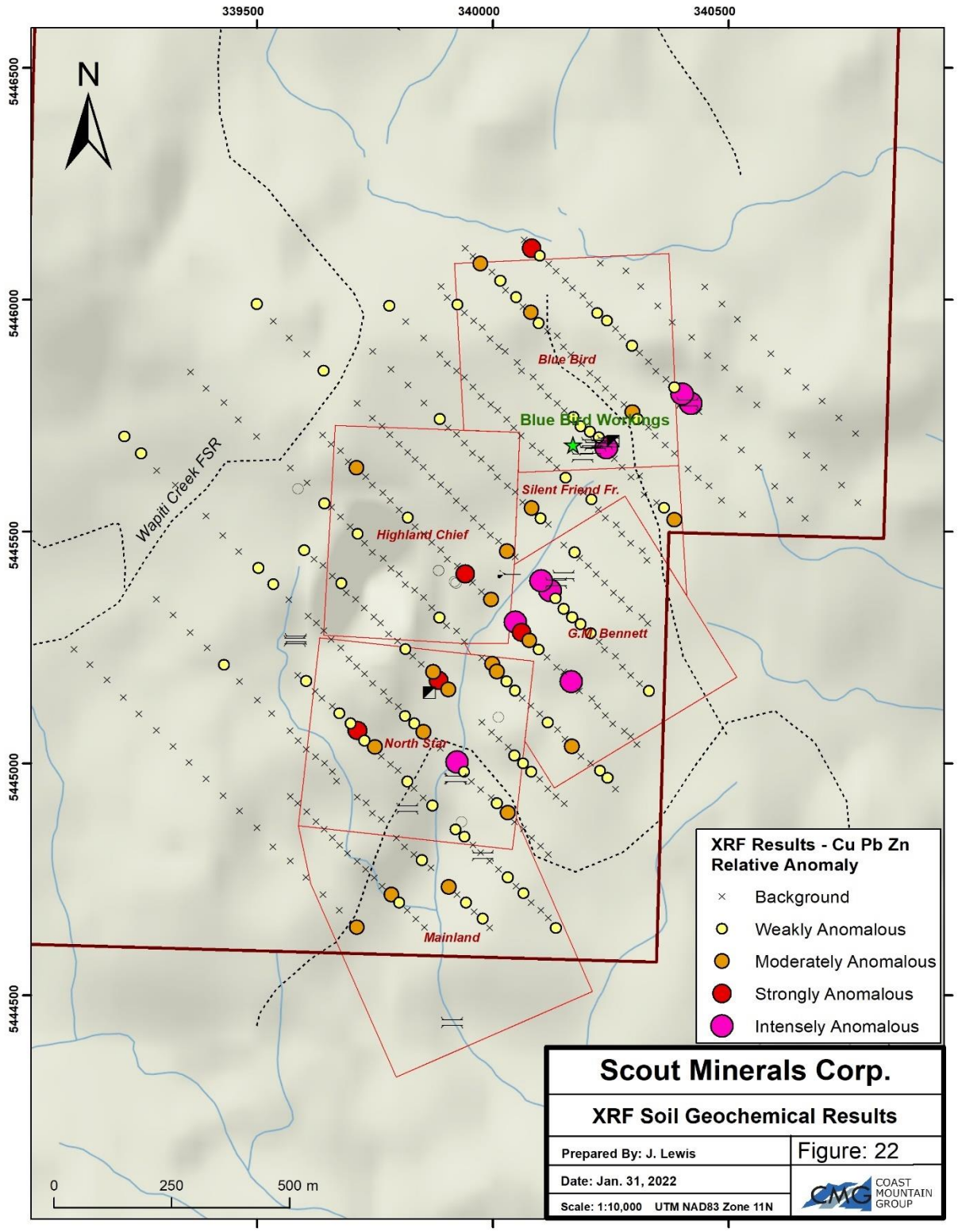

Figure 22 - XRF Soil Geochemical Results. Relative multi-element anomaly calculated by assigning a value of 0 – 4 to percentile thresholds for Cu, Pb, Zn (95^{th} = 4, 90^{th} = 3, 80^{th} = 2, 70^{th} = 1, <70^{th} = 0), then summing the resultant values.

Weak Au-Zn-Bi anomalies are apparent, clustered within the southern portion of the grid flanking the True Blue Crown grant. Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As anomalies are more pronounced, cutting the centers of both the Victoria and True Blue Crown grants up to 1 kilometre long and 150 metres wide trending roughly 020°. Sampling over the Hindoo mineral claim revealed scattered single station soil anomalies, none of which can truly be considered of interest (Figures 13 - 20). Topography was steep and varied over the grid, which covered a prominent hill that represents the highest elevation on the Property. Colluvial material was dominantly sampled on the hill, with glacial till found lower downslope and within the Hindoo region.

** The reader is cautioned that grab samples by nature are selective and therefore may not be representative of the mineralization being sampled.*

10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

There is no record of diamond drilling performed on the Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPERATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Soil and rock samples were collected and transported by CMG personnel for submission to MSA Labs, an ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC17025 certified commercial laboratory located in Langley, British Columbia. MSA is a Canadian company with 25+ years of experience analyzing geological material.

Rock samples were taken from outcrop or float, placed into clear poly bags, labelled and stored on site in the possession of CMG until they were hand-delivered to the lab. All rock samples collected were each crushed and screened to 70% passing 2 mm, then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (code PRP-910). A 20 gram split of pulp was subjected to the IMS-117 ICP-MS assay method utilizing a 1:1 aqua regia acid mixture, producing assays for a suite of 37 elements.

Additionally, 2020 rock samples were subjected to package FAS-415, a fire assay technique for gold in which a 30 gram pulp is mixed with reagents and subjected to high heat, resulting in slag and a lead button. The lead button, containing the gold, is cupelled at high temperatures, absorbing the lead and producing an Au-Ag dore bead. The bead is acid digested and then finished with gravimetric techniques. All rocks from 2021 returning > 0.5 ppm for Au from IMS-117 were re-run via FAS-211, a method similar to FAS-415 but in which the finish is via AAS.

All overlimit assay results for Zn and Ag from the 2020 rocks were re-analyzed using method ICF-6XX that employs a 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES finish to produce ore-grade results. One 2020 rock sample (KJR-005) suspected to contain coarse gold was also run via method MSC-530, a metallics screening technique that assays both the coarse and fine portions after the sieving process via fire assay as listed above.

Soil samples were prepared via PRP-757 that involves drying and screening the soil through an 80 mesh. Analysis was performed by IMS-117, as discussed above.

Historical sample 99Bev1R, referred to under Section 6.0 from Miller (1999), was assayed by Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver B.C. utilizing 0.5 grams of pulped material, aqua regia digestion, and ICP-ES finish. The gold content was further refined via atomic absorption to produce the stated value.

In the author's opinion, the sample preparation and analytical methods used for current samples are suitable for the work conducted.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Property has several zones of historical mineralization that were explored in the late 1800's and early 1900's but for which little to no documentation is available. Most of the old workings are badly sloughed so that mineralization, where present, is not well exposed. No data verification can be done on the undocumented historical work per se; but CMG has clearly demonstrated there are historical exploration workings on some of reverted Crown grants that contain mineralized rock. The reader is cautioned that evidence of historical work, in and of itself, does not infer that mineralization is present, and where it is present that mineralization may not be representative of all mineralization on the Property.

There is very little recorded modern exploration work completed on the Property. The most current work was completed by CMG who implemented rigorous field procedures to ensure QA/QC measures, including photography of all rock samples submitted for assay, daily verification of recorded GPS and sample data, and secure on-site sample storage. MSA Labs also prepared their own QA/QC methods by systematically inserting standards, blanks and replicates into sample batches at the lab level that returned expected results.

The author has reviewed the sampling and handling procedures, the analytical lab results, and the quality assurance and quality control measures from the 2020 and 2021 CMG field programs. Original laboratory certificates and details regarding sample preparation, analytical methods and security are available and well-documented in the public domain covering the recent exploration field program from 2020. Details regarding the 2021 field program are contained in a report submitted to BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon to support assessment credit from 2021, but is not available to the general public until 2023 due to confidentiality clauses enacted by the Ministry. The author has viewed the original lab certificates and associated field data for both 2020 and 2021 field programs and confirms that they accurately reflect data presented in this document.

It is the author's opinion that the verification procedures carried out, including independent sampling, are adequate for the purposes of this report and that data is reliable for the purposes of inclusion in this Technical Report and the recommendations made in this Technical Report.

The author last visited the Property on October 21st, 2021, and further directed J. Lewis, P.L.Geo., to return on October 26th, 2021 for a brief follow-up. The author has verified that no new work has been completed on the Property since this time, and no new work beyond what is discussed here has been filed with the Mineral Titles office for assessment credit purposes. It is of the opinion of the author that the data obtained is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been performed on samples from the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been performed on the Property.

15.0 – 22.0 FOR ADVANCED PROPERTIES – NOT REQUIRED

These sections have been omitted from the report since the Property is not considered an "Advanced Property."

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Mineral rights covering the historical Camp McKinney gold camp are currently held by Ximen Mining Corp ('Ximen"). The Crown grants comprising the Cariboo-Amelia historical mine and adjacent workings were acquired from Huakan International Mining Inc. in June of 2019, after which additional mineral tenures were staked by Ximen to consolidate the area into one land package.

The acquisition included the original Cariboo-Amelia Crown-granted claims: Molson (L.2526s), Paragon (Lott 2530s), Burley#1 (L2531s), Edward VII (Lott 3499) Wonder Y (Lott 2536s) Last Chance (Lott 751) Fontenoy (Lott 752) Emma (Lot 270), Alice (Lot 271), Cariboo (Lot 272), Amelia (Lot 273), Okanagan (Lot 274), Maple Leaf (Lot 613), and Sawtooth (Lot 952), and Wiarton (Lot 856) (082ESW217). The Maple Leaf & Wiarton also include the surface rights as originally granted (ximenminingcorp.com).

The author is unable to verify the information and any information contained herein is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is unaware of any additional data or information related to the Property; the lack of which would make this Technical Report incomplete or misleading or materially change the conclusions presented.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

25.1 INTERPRETATION

The Property lies immediately north of the Camp McKinney gold camp and encompasses geology similar to that within the past-producing Crown grants of the historical camp. At Camp McKinney, quartz veins striking west or west-northwest are generally associated with gold mineralization, and follow apparent foliation within the greenstone and quartzites. Veins exploited in historical workings that were oriented north east or east-north-east tended to be rich in base metals, but returned low to negligible gold values (Cockfield, 1940).

Northeast to east-northeast trending veins encountered within the Blue Bird historical workings and others throughout the South Grid appear to match observations by Cockfield (1940) in so far as they contain appreciable base metal and silver values, but return sub-economic gold values. Rock samples collected from the east-west trending KT showing and from workings exploiting similarly-oriented quartz-rich faults/shears (e.g. the G.M Bennett, west of Highland Chief) suggest relatively higher gold grades and

lower base metals The recent work performed by CMG demonstrated that in rock samples, elevated values of tungsten (> 100 ppm) are often associated with more anomalous gold values. Further work is required to clearly define these observed relationships, as only general comments can be produced from the limited rock sampling and prospecting to date.

Finding both serpentinite and possibly listwanite at the Highland Chief collapsed adit is significant. Although grab samples of quartz material from the dump returned low gold values, serpentinite and listwanite are known to be associated with meaningful mesothermal gold occurrences in southern BC (Bralorne, Minfile 092JNE001; Elizabeth, Minfile O92O012).

The South Grid produced significant multi-element trends and clusters from soil geochemistry that appear to verify observations gleaned from rock samples and mapping notes. The principal base metal and silver anomaly trends north northeast to east-northeast over roughly 1.3 kilometres, moving north, with the inflection occurring on the eastern edge of the Highland Chief historical claim. Wapiti Creek parallels the trend, implying an important controlling structural feature in the area. Historical workings re-discovered in the Blue Bird Crown grant reveal metre-scale quartz veins hosting galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite that overlap and follow the above soil anomaly. Copper and Ag anomalies are open to the northeast of the current grid.

Gold-in-soil anomalies, though locally subdued, show distinct west or west-southwest, multi-station trends up to 600 metres long which appear to parallel each other throughout the southern portion of the grid. The highest gold value obtained in soil was 0.236 ppm, taken in close proximity to workings discovered on the North Star Crown grant. Gold anomalies trend towards un-sampled ground southwest of the grid. Tungsten and arsenic anomalous results overlap and expand upon gold anomalies, confirming the gold-tungsten relationship observed in rock samples and revealing a pathfinder element. A multi-line, multi-station coincident copper-arsenic anomaly occurs on the far western edge of the South Grid in the area re-visited and grab sampled under direction of the author by J.Lewis, P.L.Geo. on Oct. 26th, 2021. Though collected from promising chalcedonic quartz veins in quartzite, precious and base metal geochemical results were negligible, and the anomaly continues to be unexplained. The soil anomaly remains open towards the west.

Mapping, prospecting and rock sampling on the North Grid failed to justify the presence of Crown grants. No historical workings were re-discovered, and the single rock grab sample, taken from quartz vein material, returned negligible precious and base metal values. However, soil sample assay results revealed a strong coincident Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As anomaly continuous through both the True Blue and Victoria Crown grants over a distance of roughly 1.0 kilometre trending north-northeast that remains open both north and south of the current grid. Very subdued Au anomalies, clustered in the south and to the west of the True Blue Crown grant, show downhill dispersion from a linear west-northwest trend, approximately normal to the silver-base metal anomaly. As at the South Grid, tungsten soil anomalies are spatially associated with gold.

Of interest, Pb soil results are significantly higher from the North Grid vs. the South Grid, likely reflecting the underlying difference in lithology between the two grids.

25.2 CONCLUSION

The Property, comprising five mineral claims totalling 1288.78 ha, is located in southern British Columbia approximately 25 km NE of Osoyoos and directly north of the historical Camp McKinney Au-Ag mining

camp. The Property covers ground prospective for polymetallic vein mineralization similar to that found at Camp McKinney and was staked to cover historical reverted Crown grants or mineral claims from the late 1800's/early 1900's. No recorded Minfile mineral occurrences are known within the claim boundary.

Two field programs by CMG between May 2020 and June 2021, composed of soil sampling, mapping, prospecting, and drone orthomosaic work, confirmed that historical exploration had taken place exploiting both precious and base metal-rich quartz veins and structures. Systematic soil sampling was effective in outlining significant multi-element trends on two separate grids.

On the South Grid, 26 historical workings were rediscovered comprising pits, trenches and shafts. These undocumented mineral occurrences returned assays from grab or chip rock samples up to 3.87 ppm Au, 92 ppm Ag, 961 ppm Cu, 1087 ppm Pb and >10000 ppm Zn. Soil sampling defined anomalous base and precious metal trends that remain open in various directions.

The North Grid produced no meaningful rock assay results, and no historical workings were rediscovered. However, a strong continuous multi-element Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As soil anomaly trends through the center of two of the Crown grants and remains open both north and south of the current grid.

Based on the review of historical data and the results from the two modern field programs, the author concludes that the North McKinney property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the discovery of gold, lead, zinc, silver and other mineralization. Excellent road access, nearby infrastructure and availability of exploration and mining services in the region makes it a worthy exploration target.

The Property is in its early stage of exploration. The significant risk for the Property is the same as all early-stage exploration properties in that there may be no discoverable mineral resource of economic quantities. As of the effective date of this report, the author is not aware of other significant risks that could affect the viability of the Property.

26.0 RECCOMENDATIONS

Based on exploration results to date, further work is warranted to advance the Property. The recommended Phase One field program is designed to follow-up on and expand upon positive rock and soil sample results received from the 2020 and 2021 campaigns. A portable XRF analyzer should continue to be utilized on soil samples daily to help refine prospecting targets and allow for on-the-fly grid extensions.

The South Grid should be extended 300 metres northeast and 500 metres southwest, with new lines paralleling the original grid, spaced 100 metres apart and sampling done on 50 metre centers along each line. The western portion of the grid should be infilled so that line spacing is reduced to 100 metres, and lines covering the broad As-Cu soil anomaly uncovered on the far west of the grid should be extended 300 metres northwest. Ultramafic rocks encountered at the Highland Chief collapsed adit should be targeted to assess their gold potential. More rigorous sampling of the Blue Bird and G.M Bennett workings should be undertaken to test the exposed mineralization and the host rock.

The North Grid should be extended 400 metres north and south of the True Blue and Victoria Crown grants to test the continuity of the Ag-Cu-Pb-W-As soil anomaly. New lines will parallel the existing grid and remain at 100 metre spacing, with stations every 50 metres along each line. Detailed mapping and

prospecting should occur within the soil anomaly with the goal of discovering the recorded historical workings.

In addition to expanded sampling, prospecting and mapping, a ground-based magnetic survey is recommended. The survey should cover and refine the current grids, utilizing 50 metre spaced lines with readings taken every 12.5 metres. The survey should aid in highlighting buried structures, as well as define different lithological units within the Anarchist Group that may be preferentially associated with mineralization. Should results of the above program prove favorable and drill-ready targets are identified; then a Phase Two program of targeted diamond drilling is recommended. Cost estimates for both phases are summarized below.

Table 7 - Phase 1 Estimated Costs

North McKinney Proposed Phase 1 Work	Count	Cost/unit	Projected Costs
PREPERATORY/PLANNING			
Project Planning (days)	3	$ 600.00	$ 1,800.00
			$ 1,800.00
ANALYTICAL			
Soil Sample Analysis MSA IMS-117 ICP-MS 39 element 20g pulp	800	$ 22.00	$ 17,600.00
Rock Sample Analysis MSA IMS-117, some FAS-211	50	$ 40.00	$ 2,000.00
			$ 19,600.00
RENTALS			
Truck Rental 2 X 14 days	28	$ 150.00	$ 4,200.00
Field Gear Rental 5 crew, $15/day	14	$ 75.00	$ 1,050.00
XRF Portable Analyzer $8/sample	800	$ 8.00	$ 6,400.00
GSM 19 magnetometer units X 2	2	$ 500.00	$ 1,000.00
			$ 12,650.00
OTHER EXPENSES			
Accommodation $400/night 13 days	13	$ 400.00	$ 5,200.00
Food prepared by crew. $45/man/day	13	$ 225.00	$ 2,925.00
Communication 5 radios, Sat phone			$ 500.00
Field Supplies			$ 1,500.00
Fuel			$ 1,000.00
Mobilization/Demobilization Expenses			$ 500.00
			$ 11,625.00
FIELD PERSONNEL			
Project Manager/Geo	14	$ 850.00	$ 11,900.00
Junior Geo	14	$ 600.00	$ 8,400.00
Senior Field Tech	14	$ 500.00	$ 7,000.00
Junior Tech	14	$ 450.00	$ 6,300.00
Senior Field Tech	14	$ 500.00	$ 7,000.00
			$ 40,600.00
REPORTING			
Data Compilation/Report Writing			$ 7,500.00
Magnetic Survey Interp and Memo			$ 5,000.00
			$ 12,500.00
Admin @ 10% on Rentals, Comm, Field Supples, Fuel, Mob/Demob			**$ 1,687.50**
Subtotal of Proposed Phase I Work			**$ 100,462.50**
Contingency 10%			**$ 10,046.25**
Total Phase 1 Work			**$ 110,508.75**

Table 8 - Phase 2 Rough Estimated Costs

Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Rough Estimate	
Diamond Drilling (450m/3 NQ Oriented drill holes @$120/m	$ 54,000
Logging, sampling, supervision (Tech + P.Geo @ $1275/day)	$ 25,500
Assays (30 element ICP + some F.A.) 135 samples @ $36.34/sample	$ 4,900
Room and Board: ($100/d/person x 6) x 20days	$ 12,000
Niton XRF Analyzer @ $125/day x 20 days	$ 2,500
Helicopter (Drill program, Pad Building, Support, Fuel) 70hrs x $2052 (wet)	$143,640
Transportation (Truck, Fuel) @ $170/day	$ 3,400
Field Equipment, Supplies	$ 5,000
Preparation, Report, Drafting	$ 15,000
Pad Building ($5,000/pad x 3 pads)	$ 15,000
Sub Total	$280,940
Contingency 10%	$ 28,094
Total Phase 2	**$309,034**

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, entitled *Technical Summary Report North McKinney Property*, is February 4, 2022.

Signed,

'Signed and sealed'

'Ken MacDonald' Feb. 4, 2022

_____ Dated:_____

Ken MacDonald, P.Geo

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Kenneth (Ken) MacDonald, P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as an independent consulting geologist, residing at 2665 Carlisle Way, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, V2H 4B5.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1987.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia with Professional Geoscientist status since 1997.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since 1987. I have assisted on and directed mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and elsewhere, as an employee and as an independent geological consultant. I have worked on properties of all stages of exploration, from grass roots to early stage exploration through to advance stage exploration and development and production.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" as set out in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I conducted a site visit on the North McKinney Property on October 21, 2021.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled *Technical Summary Report North McKinney Property*, with an effective date of February 4, 2022.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report (collectively, "NI 43-101"); and certify that this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with these instruments and forms.
11. I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled *Technical Summary Report North McKinney Property*, with an effective date of February 4, 2022, with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication, including electronic publication in the company public files and their websites accessible by the public.

Dated in Prince George, British Columbia, this 4th day of February, 2022.

'signed and sealed'

"Ken MacDonald'

F. Kenneth MacDonald, P.Geo. (License #23018)

APPENDIX 1.0

Units of Conversion and Abbreviations

Abbreviations

ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
g	gram
g/t	gram per tonne
opt	(troy) ounce per short ton
oz/t	(troy) ounce per short ton
Moz	million ounces
Mt	million tonnes
t	metric tonne (1000 kilograms)
st	short ton (2000 pounds)

Conversions

1 gram	=	0.0322 troy ounces	
1 troy ounce	=	31.104 grams	
1 ton	=	2000 pounds	
1 tonne	=	1000 kilograms	
1 gram/tonne	=	1ppm	= 1000ppb
1 troy ounces/ton	=	34.29 gram/tonne	
1 gram/tonne	=	0292 troy ounces/ton	
1 kilogram	=	32.151 troy ounces	= 2.205 pounds
1 pound	=	0.454 kilograms	
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters	
1 foot	=	0.3048 metres	
1 metre	=	39.37 inches	= 3.281 feet
1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres	
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectares	
1 sq mile	=	2.59 square kilometres	
1 hectare	=	10,000 square metres	= 2.471 acres