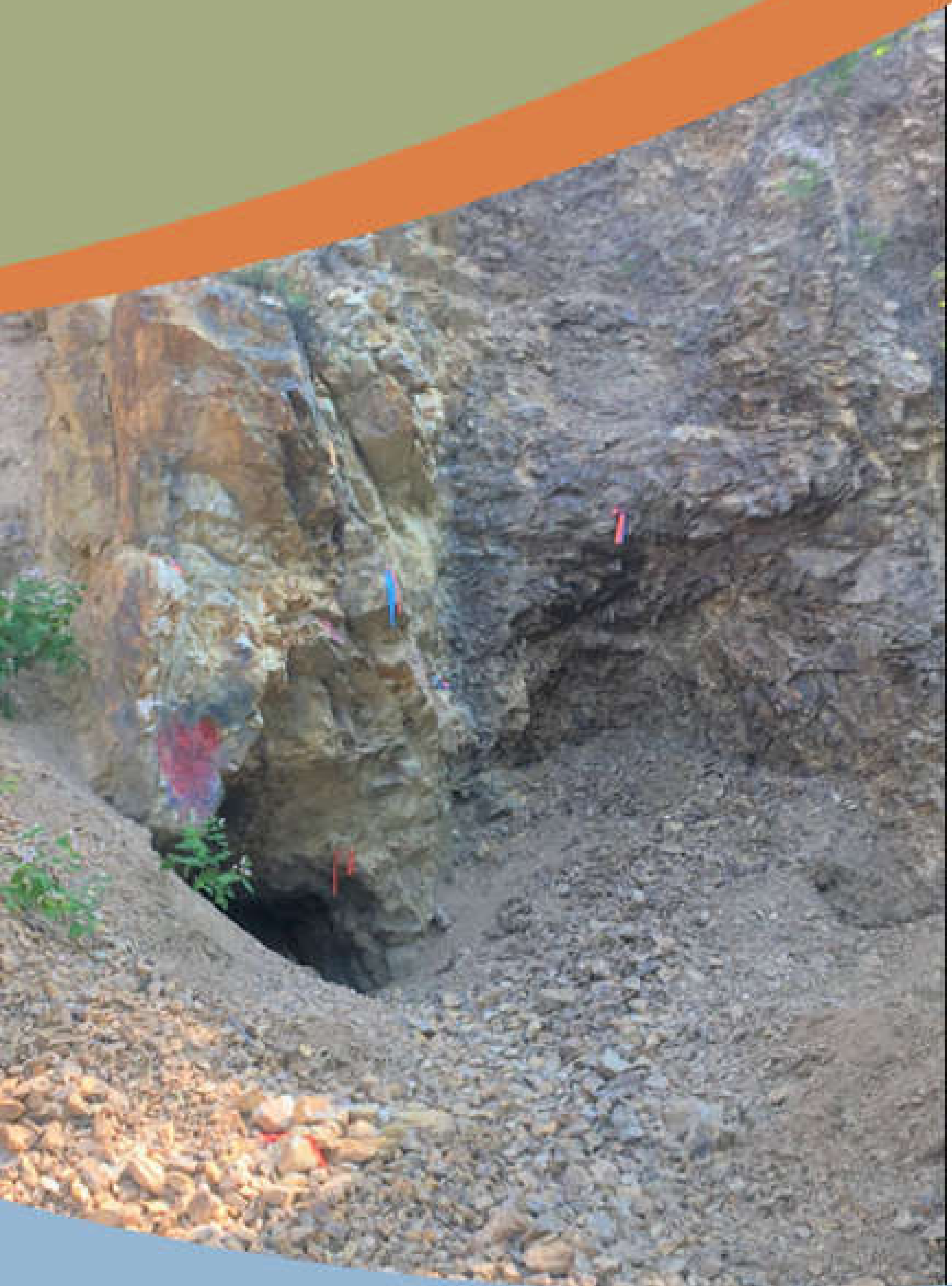
NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT



On the

Aida Property

British Columbia
Kamloops Mining District
NTS 82L/11
50.65° North Latitude
119.28° West Longitude

Prepared for
Peak Minerals Ltd
615-800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Prepared By
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Effective Date:
October 2, 2021

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1 SUMMARY

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

The Aida Property consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,335.42 hectares located on NTS maps 82L/11 centered at 50.65° North Latitude 119.28° West Longitude. The claims are located within Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The author visited the Aida Property on July 16, 2021.

In an agreement dated June 8, 2021, between Nicolas Rodway (current claim owner) and Andrew Molnar and Peak Minerals Ltd., the Company can acquire a 75% interest in the Property under a two-stage option agreement: During the first stage, Peak Minerals Ltd. can earn a 51% interest in the Property from Nicholas Rodway for a payment of $5,000 CDN and issuance of 100,000 shares of Peak Minerals Ltd. During the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 24% interest in the Property for an additional payment of $5,000 CDN and the issuance of 100,000 shares of Peak Minerals Ltd. The Company must incur $200,000 CDN of exploration costs within one year of being listed in the Canadian Securities Exchange .

The Aida Property is located on the eastern edge of the Kootenay Terrane while much higher-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Core Complex occupy the ground east of Mara Lake. The contact between the two metamorphic terranes is at the Eagle River detachment fault, a crustal-scale extensional shear zone that has been traced from the Okanagan valley in the south to at least 35 kilometres north of Sicamous. Kootenay Terrane rocks comprise a succession of generally low-grade metamorphosed and variably deformed clastic sediments, subordinate volcanics and limestones that range in age from Proterozoic to Triassic (Höy, 1997). Those rocks are inferred to have been deposited on the western edge of ancestral North America (Hoy, 1998). These rocks include those of the Mount Ida Group which includes the Eagle Bay Assemblage, and the coeval Sicamous and Tsalkom Formations and Silver Creek Assemblage.

The Property is favourable for Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au model. The geological characteristics of these are sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver, and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue.

Peak Minerals Ltd. conducted an exploration program on the Aida Property from June 30 to July 19, 2021. The program consisted of the collection of a total of 656 soil samples, 28 rock samples,6 property wide stream silt samples, and six rocks for petrographic analysis.

In order to continue the evaluation of the Property, the suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical data in order to properly compile a digital database in GIS-compatible format for further interpretation, and undertake a UAV-borne Geophysical Survey over the entire property. Additional tracing of known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling should then be conducted, along with identification of intersections between mineralized horizons and any shear or fault structures. In addition, detailed geochemistry and mapping with hand surface trenching other areas of interest is warranted. The estimated cost of the program is $114,850.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by a junior mining exploration company named Peak Minerals Ltd. ("Peak" or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Aida Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

The author was retained to complete this report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101F1. The author is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the CSE Venture Exchange.

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

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

Multiple BC mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27

The author visited the Aida Property on July 16, 2021, at which time the author reviewed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated maps in this report were created by the author.

This evaluation of the Peak Minerals Ltd. property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence.

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

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

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

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

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

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

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Gary Musil of Peak Minerals on June 21, 2021, which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on August 10, 2021 supports the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Aida Property consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,335.42 hectares located on NTS maps 82L/11 centered at 50.65° North Latitude 119.28° West Longitude. The claims are located within Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Aida Claims

Claim No	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to date	Area (ha)
1078854	AIDA 3	24/09/2020	15/02/2026	409.57
1078855	AIDA 4	24/09/2020	15/02/2026	491.79
1078856	AIDA 5	24/09/2020	15/02/2026	491.79
1074521	AIDA	10/02/2020	15/02/2026	491.62
1074522	AIDA 2	10/02/2020	15/02/2026	450.64
		Total		**2335.42**

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and that Nicholas Rodway is the 100% owner of the Aida Property as of August 10, 2021.

There has been no reported historical production on the Aida Property and the author did not observe any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity.

The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Aida Property for the recommended work program. No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Peak Minerals Ltd. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Property.

The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

An agreement provided to the author and dated June 8, 2021, between Nicholas Rodway and Andrew Molnar, and Peak Minerals Ltd. States that Peak Minerals Ltd. can acquire 75% interest in the Property under a two-stage option agreement:

First Stage: the agreement gives Peak Minerals Ltd. an opportunity to earn a 51% interest in the Property from Nicholas Rodway for an initial payment of $5,000 CDN to be paid on the date of agreement, and issue 100,000 shares Peak Minerals Ltd. upon listing.; and **Second Stage:** the agreement gives Peak Minerals Ltd. an opportunity to earn an additional 24% interest in the

Property for an additional payment of $5,000 CDN and the issuance of 100,000 shares of Peak Minerals Ltd to Nicholas Rodway. In addition, the Company must incur $200,000 worth of exploration on the property as follows:

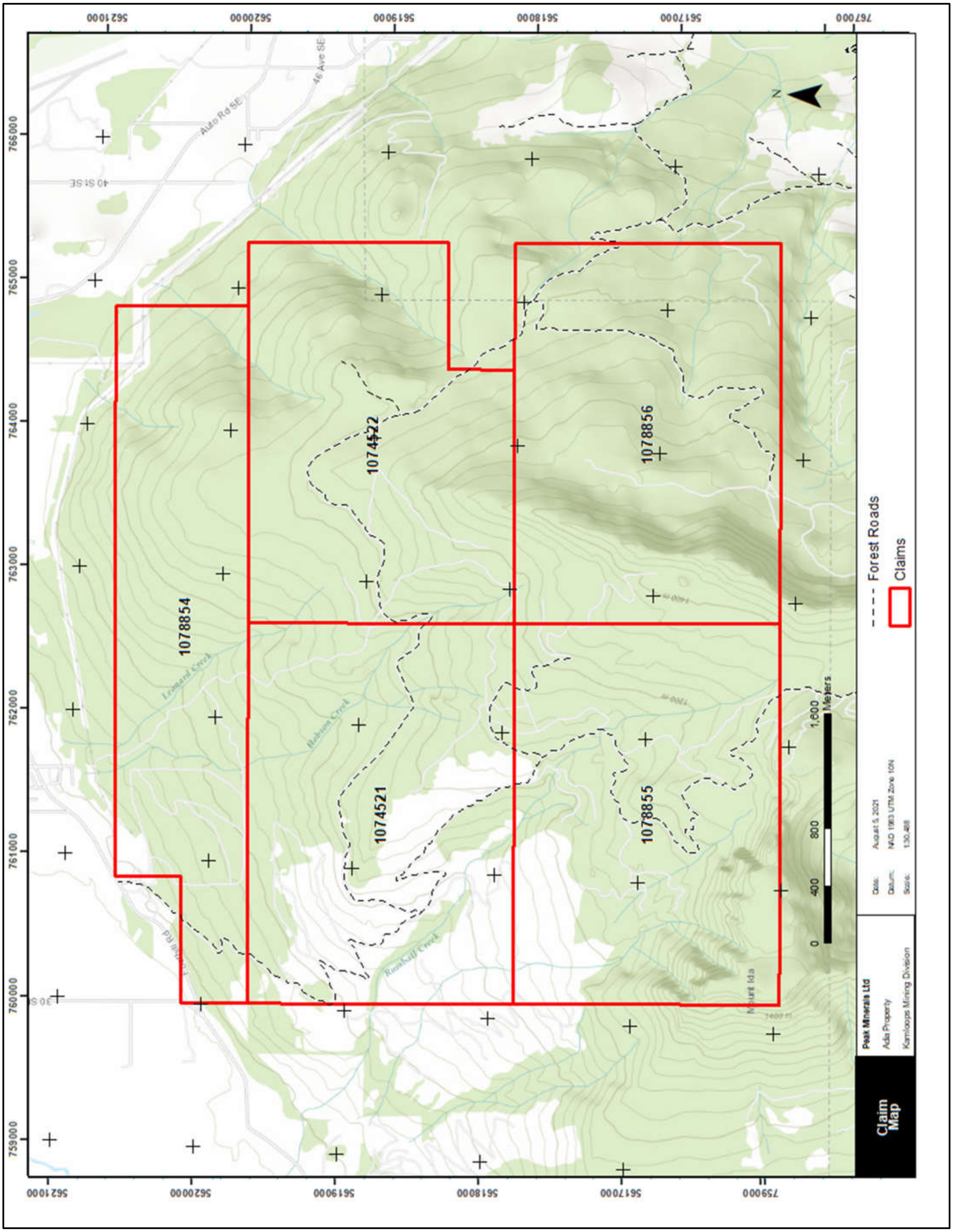
- $75,000 before June 8, 2022
- $125,000 on or before the first anniversary date of listing of share on the Exchange

The property is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 2 % of which 1% can be bought back for $1,000,000 within three years commencement of commercial production.

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out exploration work. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The Aida Property occupies part of the Shuswap Highland, which is part of BC's Interior Plateau. Topography on the Property consists of rising elevations of rolling hills and knobby terrain from 300 m elevation to a maximum elevation of 1,505 m in central part of the Property. The high elevations describe a broad ridge that swings into the center of the east part of the Property, beyond which the terrain descends in steeper slopes to Mara Lake. Except for numerous local cliffs, the topographic relief is moderate which enables access to nearly everywhere by a fieldworker.

Forest cover consists of mixed cedar and hemlock with variable, but usually open undergrowth. It is thought that essentially all or most mature forest on the Property is second growth with about half of the area either recently clear-cut or at some stage of recovery from logging activity. During the field visit no evidence of logging was seen.

A few significant creeks drain into Shuswap Lake but generally do not significantly incise the topography. A few small lakes or ponds exist at higher elevations. It is thought that water for a drill campaign could be found within a pumping distance of a few kilometres.

Generally, it is judged that enough outcrop is exposed in cliffs or on steep terrain, along streams and along road cuts to provide an acceptable basis for geological mapping. Overburden ranges from patches of thin or undeveloped soil at higher elevations to variable thicknesses of glacial deposits, ranging to several metres thick, especially at lower elevations.

The climate history at Salmon Arm airport, a distance of about two kilometres north-east of the Property which is the location for which the most recent data is available, ought to reflect that of the Property. Average daily maximum temperatures range from 18°C in July and August to -4°C in December and January with extremes of +40°C and a minimum of -33°C. Annual precipitation in Salmon Arm averages 669 mm, including 182 cm of snowfall. Some consideration for the elevation difference between Salmon Arm airport at 527 m, and elevations as high as 1,305 m on the Property would need to be applied to those statistics.

Snow-free months extend from about April through to October depending on elevation.

The city of Salmon Arm (pop. 17,100) is located immediately to the north of the property. The larger centre of Kamloops (pop. 87,100), a 90-minute drive west on Highway 1, serves as the business center for most of the Thompson-Nicola region. Most services required by an ongoing exploration program can be sourced from there, including regularly scheduled airline service. Vancouver is about 500 kilometres distant on Highways 1 and 5.

Cellular telephone service covers most of the Property, especially on slopes that face north and in the western parts of the Property.

6 HISTORY

Mr. W.F. Ferrier, reporting for the Munitions Resources Commission, Canada in a report dated 1920, indicated the presence of platinum at Mount Ida. Mr. Ferrier also reported the first claim sampled was the White Cliff claim on the northeast slope of Mount Ida at an elevation of about 3,150 feet. The Miller adit (Figure 6) follows a quartz vein zone within a shear (north-easterly) cutting granite. Sampling of the vein by Ferrier (1920) reported values 2.74 g/t Pd and 7.54 g/t Pd, 12.0 g/t Au, of 8.23 g/t Au and .0.69 g/t Pt across a 4.75 feet width.

In 1925, the Bonnie Brae showing area was reported on by the Minister of Mines for that year. This group was said to be located on the north slope of Mount Ida about 1,500 feet above the valley of the Salmon River apparently in the area of Hobson Creek near the common boundary of Bonnie Brae mineral claims. The report described the showings, local geology, and sampling carried out.

In 1926 and 1930 Minister of Mines Reports, reported silver values in the 5 to 10 oz/t range are reported from the Miller adit (Figure 6).

In 1967 Annmar Mining completed a number of trenches on the property near the Miller adit Figure 6). The results from these are not published.

The Whitecliff adit (Figure 6) consists of two small adits on sulphide bearing quartz veins. Ferrier's (1920) sampling yielded 12 g/t Au and 6.86 g/t Pt.

A limited rock and soil geochemical program was conducted part of the property by Peto in 1983. Samples from the Millar adit (Figure 6) area ran up to 0.17% Cu, 6.13% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 44 g/t Ag, and 0.45% Sn with no significant gold values.

Ware Resources 1980-82

In 1980, Ware Resources undertook a geochemical soil survey totaling 1,129 soils samples. The soil samples were analyzed for silver, lead, and zinc.

The results of this work showed anomalous values for silver, lead, and zinc in the north-east and east-central sectors of the property. Detailed geochemical soil sample surveys were done over eight selected areas in 1981. The results of this work showed anomalous zones of zinc in the north central area of the IDA showing area (Figure 6).

In 1981, a total of 303 soil samples were taken and analyzed for silver, lead, and zinc. A study of the results of the analyses shows:

The highest value found in zinc was 1,250 ppm;
The highest value in lead was found to be 139 ppm;
The highest value in silver was 4.6 ppm; and

During the period July 3 through 9, 1982, further detailed geochemical and sampling was done. There results also showed anomalous values for zinc. A total of 449 soil samples were taken. The highest value in silver was 10.3 ppm.

Several of the strong zinc values are also associated with lead and silver. This trend of ilver and lead suggests the possibility of a later age for the zinc mineralization along a subsequent fracture pattern.

Peter Peto 1983

In 1983 Peter Peto collected 20 rocks and 21 soils for multielement analysis.

	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Pt ppm	Sn ppm
1855	-	18	75	0.5	-	-	2
1856	-	790	111	9.	-	-	17
1857	-	19	280	0.7	-	-	2
54370	16	31	68	4.	1	2	4
54371	45	4273	569	25.	5	2	57
76835	1676	61259	8505	44.	20	2	4517
76836	29	1080	325	22.	3	4	79

Mineralization is associated with relatively high concentrations of B, Sb, As, Bi confirming the suspected greisen mineralogy. Very low Au and Pt values do not corroborate Ferrier's (1920) findings. The soil line shows a weak concentration of Zn and Ag at the projected intersection of the mineralized zone, but the connection remains tenuous. Nevertheless, more detailed work is warranted.

Best Resources Inc 1983-84

During April and May of 1983, Best Resources Inc. carried out a program of magnetometer surveying and geochemical soil sampling on the Bonnie Brae claim. During July, 1983 Asarco Exploration carried out a modest program of geochemical surveying consisting of 4 lines and 89 sample sites over an area that covered the central portion of the claim.

During July of 1984 Best Resources Inc. carried out a program of geochemical soil sampling to complete the grid for this type of survey over portions of the property. A total of 178 soil samples were taken and analyzed.

L.D. Lutjen 1988-1990

In 1989 Lutjen conducted a small program of grid installation, VLF-EM, prospecting, and sampling. This work covered the Miller adit and the projected north-easterly extension of the vein system to the Bonnie Brae workings. Two closely spaced grab samples from one trench yielded values up to 305 g/t Ag, 0.23% Cu, >1% Zn, >1% Pb, and 0.24% Sn.

During June 1989, three days were spent sampling and prospecting in the Miller Adit area (Figure 6). A total of 39 rock samples were taken.

Lutjen's 1990 program of stream geochemical sampling, trench sampling, mapping, and prospecting was conducted between June and August 1990. No geochemical anomalies for the elements Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn were outlined from the creeks draining the property area.

Locally, Lutjen identified trench 1 as a 20 cm in width, with swarms of blebby galena, sphalerite and some chalcopyrite. A 2.0 metre true width sample across a quartz vein zone in phyllic alteration yielded 13.65% Pb, 0.18% Cu, 0.35% Zn, 0.58% Sn and, 17% Sb.

Trench 2 was largely caved in, though a small dump of excavated rock can be examined. Numerous boulders of highly silicified sediments and possibly granite contain quartz veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Samples from this material yielded values up to 2.12% Zn, 127.9 g/t Ag, 13% Sn, and 1.13% Pb.

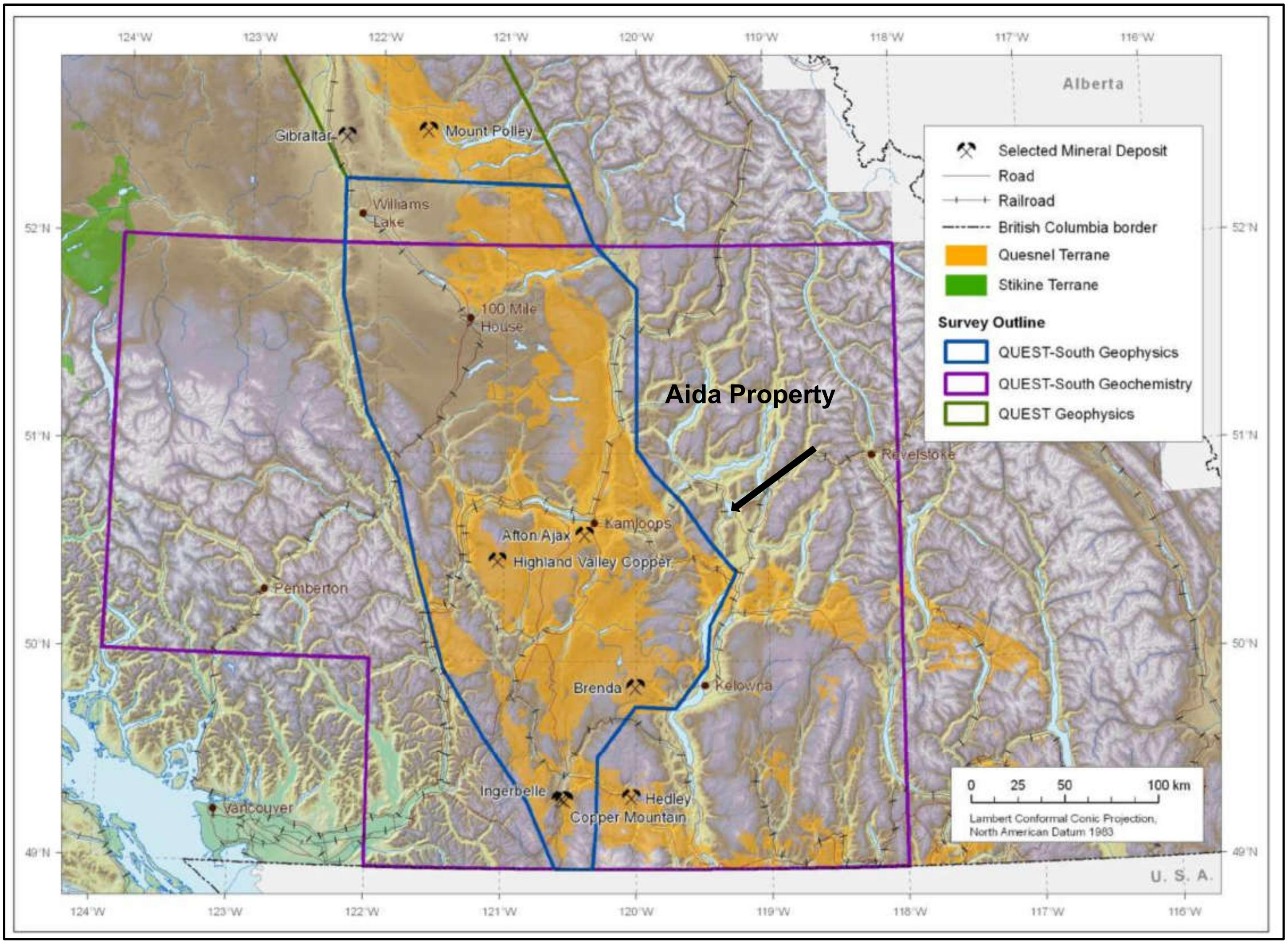
Geoscience BC Quest South Project

The QUEST-South Project is the third of a series of large scale regional geochemical studies that have been sponsored by Geoscience BC since 2007. Each of these projects (QUEST, QUEST-West and QUEST-South) has included a number of important initiatives such as infill sampling and the reanalysis of archived sediment pulps. Project results have significantly improved the availability of existing geochemical data for each of the study areas and have made a major contribution of new data to the provincial geochemical dataset. Covering a total area of over 275,000 km^2, over 5,000 drainage sediment samples have been collected and 20,000 sediment samples from previous surveys have been reanalyzed using current laboratory methods. The work has not only produced a vast array of geochemical information, but it complements other geoscience initiatives, such as airborne geophysical surveys, also funded by Geoscience BC, that are aimed at promoting and stimulating exploration interest in the region.

Geoscience BC's QUEST South project includes NTS 1:250,000 map sheets 082E, L, and M plus 092H, I, J, O, and P. Covering over 120,000 km^2, the area extends south from the Fraser Plateau and contains a large part of the Thompson Plateau, the Okanagan and Shuswap Highlands, and parts of the Coast, Cascade, and Monashee Mountain ranges. Phase 1 of the QUEST South Project includes regional geochemical surveys and regional airborne gravity surveys over an area extending south from Williams Lake to the Canada–United States border and west from Revelstoke to Pemberton (Figure 3). The Project also included the reanalysis of over 9,000 sample pulps from government funded surveys that were originally completed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Results from the reanalysis work were released in January 2010 (Geoscience BC, 2010).

These government-funded surveys were originally conducted from 1976 to 1981 as part of the National Geochemical Reconnaissance program (Lett, 2005). The new data has been carefully checked for analytical quality using blind duplicate samples and control reference material. When determined to be complete and accurate, the re-analysis data were merged with sample site location information acquired from the original survey published reports.

Figure 3: Quest South Location



Modified after Simpson, K.A. (2010):

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

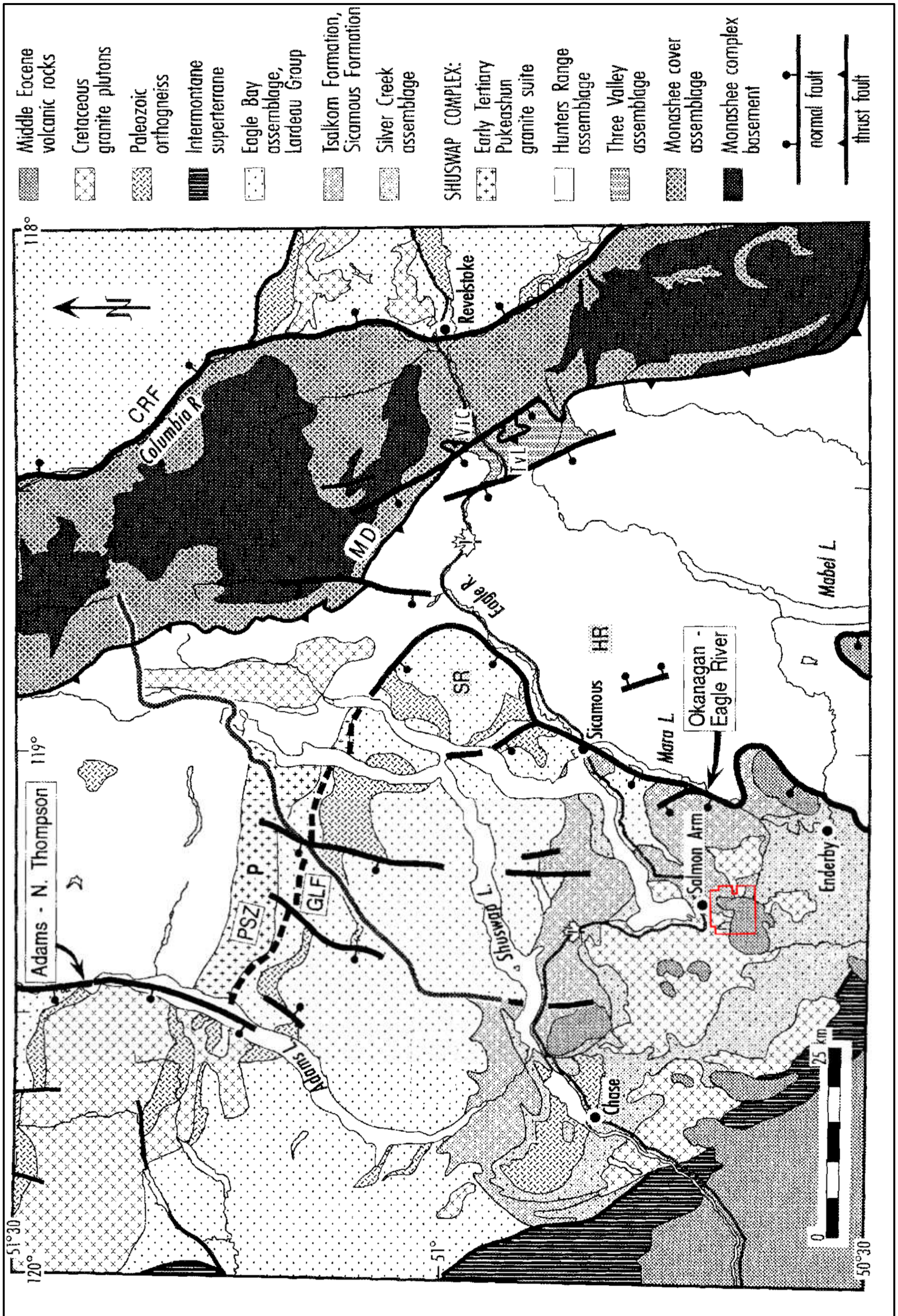
The Aida Property falls within the Omineca Morpho-geological Belt that extends through the eastern part of the BC Cordillera. The Omineca Belt is the exhumed metamorphic and plutonic hinterland to the Foreland Belt. It contains metamorphosed equivalents of Proterozoic and Paleozoic miogeoclinal strata, exhumed basement culminations, slivers of accreted terranes and Paleozoic to Tertiary plutons (Johnson & Brown, 1986). Tectonic events that formed most of the Omineca belt began in the early Jurassic, involving episodes of thrusting, folding, crustal thickening and metamorphism in response to compressional forces against the North American craton. Further thrusting and faulting resumed in the Cretaceous and Paleogene as terranes of the Insular Belt accreted to the continent (Carr, 1995).

Extensional collapse of the southern Omineca Belt that occurred in the early Tertiary resulted in tectonic exhumation of high-grade metamorphic rocks from beneath low to moderate angle Eocene normal fault systems (Johnson & Brown, 1986). That process has juxtaposed distinct lithologies of low-grade-metamorphism in fault contact with high-grade metamorphic rocks.

The Aida Property is located on the eastern edge of the Kootenay Terrane while much higher-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Core Complex occupy the ground east of Mara Lake. The contact between the two metamorphic terranes is at the Eagle River detachment fault, a crustal-scale extensional shear zone that has been traced from the Okanagan valley in the south to at least 35 kilometres north of Sicamous. Kootenay Terrane rocks comprise a succession of generally low-grade metamorphosed and variably deformed clastic sediments, subordinate volcanics, and limestones that range in age from Proterozoic to Triassic (Höy, 1997). Those rocks are inferred to have been deposited on the western edge of ancestral North America (Höy, 1998). These rocks include those of the Mount Ida Group which includes the Eagle Bay Assemblage, and the coeval Sicamous and Tsalkom Formations and Silver Creek Assemblage.

In the area is poly-deformed, high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Core Complex which are overlain by low- to medium- grade metamorphism of the Mount Ida Group. That boundary is marked by the Eagle River fault, which is thought to be a low angle, down-to-the-west detachment fault demonstrating brittle-ductile movement marked by mylonites dipping at about 15° to the west. Brittly deformed upper plate rocks of the Mount Ida Group have slid west relative to the exhumed footwall gneiss of the Shuswap Core Complex. The fault is characterized by highly fractured and brecciated hanging wall and footwall rocks that record both brittle and ductile movement of approximately 30 kilometres (Johnson & Brown, 1986). That fault is thought to have been active in the Eocene (Journeay & Brown, 1986).

Figure 4: Regional Geology



Regional geology of the Aida Property. Low-grade metamorphic rocks of the Kootenay Terrane in the west are in contact with high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Core Complex to the east. The contact is marked by the gently west-dipping Eagle River fault. The Silver Creek Assemblage, in the hanging wall of the fault, underlies the Aida Property After Johnson & Brown (1996)

The Sicamous Formation

The Sicamous Formation occurs at the structurally highest level. Rocks of the Sicamous Formation are grey, fine grained, phyllitic marble and calcareous and carbonaceous phyllites. The characteristic lithology is a flaggy or platy impure limestone, weathering to a blue-grey to blackish grey, with parting planes of black graphite-sericite schist. White calcite veins, seams, or lenticular knots are diagnostic to the formation. Their resemblance to similar units of the Eagle Bay assemblage may correlate them to Lower Paleozoic strata of the Lardeau Group of the Kootenay Terrane.

The Silver Creek Formation

The Silver Creek Assemblage may be correlative with the Lardeau Group or with the Hadrynian to lower Cambrian of the Windermere Supergroup and Hamill Group that stretch along the Cordillera east of Revelstoke.

Mica schist comprises the bulk of the Silver Creek Formation (Isq). Compositions include semi-pelitic to pelitic quartz-muscovite and garnet-biotite-quartz-muscovite schists, micaceous and feldspathic quartzites, and minor carbonate and mafic schists. Muscovite is the principal mica in the schist, but variable proportions of biotite are evident. Some schists are all quartz and muscovite while a few are mostly biotite and quartz. Quartz commonly forms thin, interstitial ribs and layers between folia of schist or forms individual knots and augen sheathed by undulating folia. The finest grained quartz preserves delicate details of bedding, features that are completely destroyed in the coarsely knotted schists. Close to intrusive bodies, the schist is impregnated with granitic components to become granitoid gneiss, making certain exposures difficult to distinguish between a sedimentary protolith or a plutonic parentage.

In the western Omineca belt, deformation is displayed as tight syn-metamorphic folds and associated penetrative foliation of middle Jurassic to early Cretaceous age. Metamorphic grades of middle greenschist facies pervade the rocks of the area (Johnson & Brown, 1996). The Mount Ida Group rocks are intruded by Devonian orthogneiss of the Mont Fowler batholith and the Cretaceous Baldy and Raft batholiths (Johnson, 1989).

The Kamloops Group

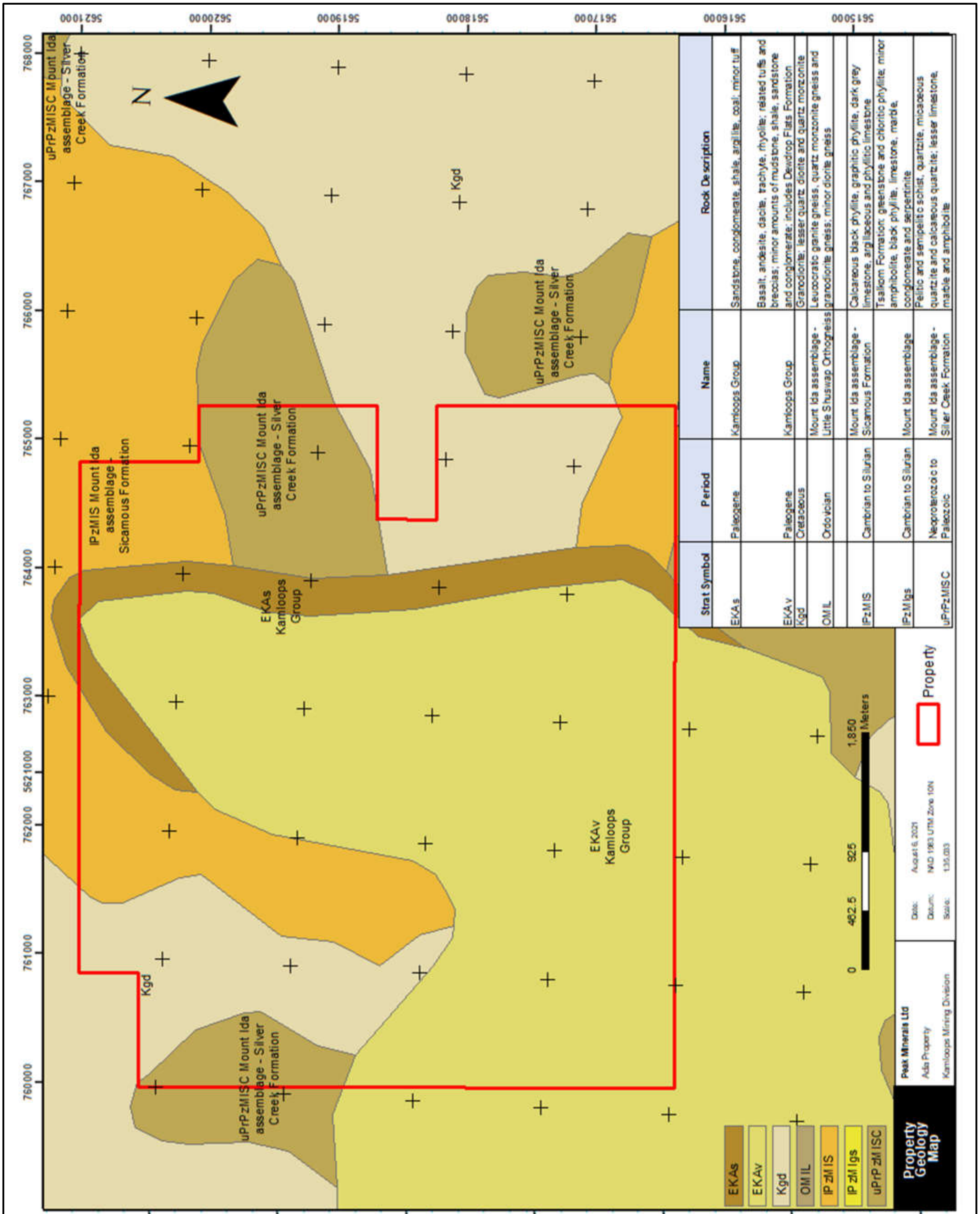
The Kamloops Group is an assemblage of Ypresian (52 Ma) volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks exposed from between Cache Creek eastward to Kamloops and extending 5-10 km to the north and south. The rocks mostly overly Mesozoic basement of the Quesnel terrane with some in the east overlying North American basement rocks.

The Mount Ida Assemblage.

Based on lithology, the Mount Ida Group was subdivided by Jones (1959) into severed formations of Precambrian age, although the reasons for the assigned ages are not mentioned. Jones (1959) mapped the structurally lowest formation of the Mount Ida Group that crops out in the study area, the Silver Creek Formation, as Precambrian mica schist and mica gneiss.

In the Kamloops Group in general, the rocks are well exposed in much of the area, and primary structures are well preserved, but units are laterally discontinuous and informal members of the Tranquille and Dewdrop formations include a variety of volcanic facies. The coherent flows and intrusions tend to be more resistant than the fragmental units, which tend to be more recessive and form soil-covered slopes. With the exception of volcanic glasses that have been altered to palagonite, alteration is minimal. Previous sampling focussed on two parts of the Kamloops Group type area, Kenna Cartwright Park, which is underlain by the Border facies of the Tranquille Formation, and the Mara Hill and Kissick members of the Dewdrop Flats Formation, and Cinnamon Ridge exposures of the middle member of the Tranquille Formation. Also examined were rocks of the Kamloops Group at the Nipple, Doherty Creek/Castle Butte, Red Plateau, Wheeler Peak, Mount Savona, and McAbee localities.

Figure 5: Property Geology



7.2 MINFILE Showing on the Property

There are three Minfile showings on the property; Mount Ida, Bonnie Brae, and Sunset (Figure 6).

Mount Ida Polymetallic Vein Ag-Pb-Zn+/- Au

The rocks in the vicinity of the Mount Ida workings comprise mica schist, grey gneiss, crystalline limestone, and quartzite. In this sequence, a system of parallel quartz veins, from 0.4 to 2.1 metres wide, are mineralized with argentiferous galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. These bodies occur at the contact between micaceous schist and quartzite, and between schist and limestone. The strike of these is approximately northeast with 65 º to almost vertical dips to the southeast.

Historical development work has been performed and consists of an upper adit 39 metres long and a lower adit 70 metres long. Shafts, 4.8 and 4.5 metres respectively, have also been sunk, and several open cuts have also been made.

In 1918, a chip sample of the sulphides in the quartz veins was taken at random from both walls of a lower tunnel and yielded 13.0 grams per tonne gold and 1.02 g/t platinum (Ferrier 1920).

Bonnie Brae Polymetallic Vein Ag-Pb-Zn+/- Au

The Bonnie Brae showing is situated on the northern slopes of Mount Ida at an elevation of about 450 metres above the valley of the Salmon River. The mineral occurrence in this group is represented by extensive bodies of quartz containing pyrite and some blende and galena carrying silver values and trace gold. The quartz occurs in zones of shearing and fracturing in impure quartzites and schist traversed by dykes of feldspar porphyry. A number of open-cuts strung out in a general direction of N60°E exposes a series of these quartz-bodies varying up to 2 metres in width, which appear to lie within a dominant zone of fracturing. The most north-easterly of these open-cut exposures lies at a vertical distance of about 75 metres above the bed of Hobe creek (locally known as Hobson creek), which follows an oblique course down the slope of the mountain in a north-westerly direction. A historical tunnel was reported to have been driven for a distance of about 20 metres in a general southerly direction, following the course of a porphyry dyke which lies on the western side of a zone of shearing, having a dip of about 50° to the north-east. The ground in the neighbourhood of the dyke is much disturbed and the width of the zone cannot be stated definitely; a characteristic feature is the inclusion of bodies of quarts.

The workings expose a reticulate system of quartz veins striking north to northeast in highly sheared and fractured mica schists cut by porphyritic felsic dikes adjacent to a granitic intrusion. Mineralization occurs along sheeted fracture zones and milky quartz veins and lenses 0.3 to 1.8 metres wide, and comprises pyrite, sphalerite, and argentiferous galena. Pyrrhotite occurs locally in lower workings. Silicification is prevalent.

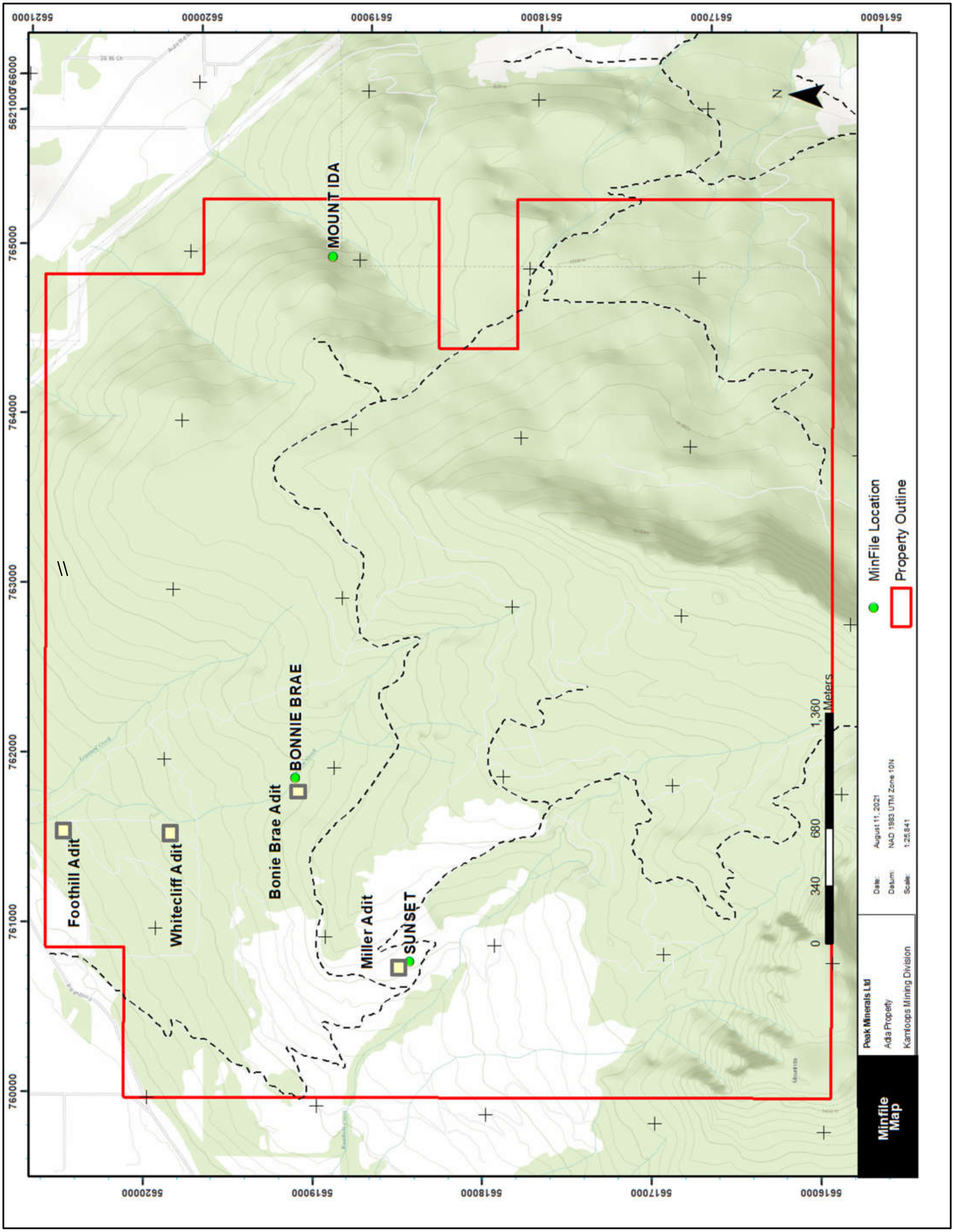
A number of open cuts along a northeast trend exposes a series of the quartz lenses. A tunnel has been driven for 21 metres in a general southerly direction following the course of a porphyry dike which lies on the west side of a zone of shearing. Between 1967 and 1969, seven trenches were completed totaling 548 metres, and 2 diamond drill holes were drilled totaling 609 metres.

Sunset Polymetallic Vein Ag-Pb-Zn+/- Au

The lower Paleozoic Sicamous Formation (Mount Ida Group) comprised of calcareous phyllite and limestone is underlain by schist of the Hadrynian and/or Paleozoic Silver Creek Formation (Mount Ida Group). This sequence is intruded by altered Cretaceous? granites and capped by Eocene volcanics of the Kamloops Group.

The Miller tunnel which part of the Sunset showing, is about 83 metres long, is in strongly fractured and silicified, micaceous metasediments less than 20 metres north of a granitic intrusion. The tunnel follows a north-easterly trending shear containing a quartz vein system mineralized with sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. In 1918, a 1.4 metre sample across the full width of the face (at the bottom) analyzed 8.2 grams per tonne gold and 0.68 gram per tonne platinum. Another sample from a mineralized streak, 3.8 centimetres wide, in the face, analyzed 4.7 grams per tonne gold and 1.02 grams per tonne platinum (Ferrier 1920). Recent work has failed to duplicate the gold and platinum values. Trenches expose strongly altered and
fractured micaceous and locally calcareous metasedimentary rocks. Original textures are obscured by strong silicification or phyllic alteration (quartz clay sericite pyrite). A number of milky quartz veins trending east to northeast cut both types of alteration. They locally reach 20 centimetres in width, though generally are much narrower and in swarms with blebs of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and some finer chalcopyrite. A 2.0 metre true-width sample across a quartz vein zone in phyllic alteration yielded 13.65 % lead, 0.18 % copper, 0.35 %zinc, 0.58 % tin and 0.17 % antimony (Lutjen 1990).

Figure 6: Minfile



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

A proposed geological model for Aida Project is that shear-controlled mineralization hosted in meta-sedimentary rocks consists of Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Au-Sn polymetallic veins as a result of differentiation of Cretaceous magma, with development of a volatile fluid phase that infilled secondary faults/fractures to form quartz-sulphide veins. The Aida Project polymetallic veins are interpreted as epigenetic (low sulphidation) vein/shear zones hosted in Mount Ida Group (Silver Creek and Sicamous Formation) calcareous phyllite and marble. The origin of the veins is most likely related to the emplacement of Cretaceous felsic-intermediate (granodiorite-granite) intrusion(s) that penetrated thick continental crust and provided mineralized hydrothermal emanations that infilled dilatant shear/fracture zones in older metasedimentary host rock.

Deposits consist of massive lenses and (or) pipes, known as mantos or replacement bodies, and veins of iron, lead, zinc, and copper sulphide minerals that are hosted by and replace limestone, dolomite, or other sedimentary rocks; most massive ore contains more than 50 percent sulphide minerals. Sediment-hosted ore commonly is intimately associated with igneous intrusions in the sedimentary rocks. Emplacement of these intrusions triggered ore formation and they host polymetallic veins and disseminations that contain iron, lead, zinc, and copper sulphide minerals. Some polymetallic replacement deposits are associated with skarn deposits in which host carbonate rocks are replaced by calc-silicate ±iron oxide mineral assemblages. Most polymetallic vein and replacement deposits are zoned such that copper-gold mineralization is proximal to intrusions, whereas lead-zinc-silver ore is laterally and vertically distal to intrusions.

- **Metasediment Host**. Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed, and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins typically postdate deformation and metamorphism.

- **Age of Mineralization**. Proterozoic or younger; mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts, there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures.

- **Genetic Models.** Historically, these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma.

The common characteristics of these locales are their proximity to crustal-scale faults affecting thick sequences of clastic metasedimentary rocks intruded by felsic rocks that may have acted as a heat source driving the hydrothermal system.

9 EXPLORATION

Peak Minerals Ltd. conducted an exploration program on the Aida Property from June 30 to July 19, 2021. The program consisted of the collection of a total of 656 soil samples, 28 rock samples, and 6 property wide silt samples.

A total of 16,475 metres of GPS surveyed grid was located on a main grid centered on the Miller Adit Area/Minfile showing. The grid was established to identify possible buried mineralization in areas of possible anomalous gold, copper, and other minerals. Lines are 1,000 metres in length and are spaced 50 metres apart. Sample stations are 25 meters apart. The grid lines were located by compass and GPS. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker, e.g. 14500N, 36700E.

Soil Samples

The soil grid had a total of 656 soil samples collected at 25-meter stations on 1000 metre lines oriented in an east west direction.

One gold in soil anomaly returned 83 ppb gold (Figure 7). Several anomalies ranging from 12 to 25 ppb Au are scattered through the grid area.

Copper in soils identified several anomalous areas that have over 80 ppm copper. Line 1400N has several copper anomalies that are at the edge of the grid that should be expanded. (Figure 8).

Zinc in soil identified several anomalous areas that returned over 200 ppm zinc. The general trend tends to follow the copper in soils., an easterly direction. Two zinc values returned 866 and 783 ppm zine (Figure 9).

Lead in soils is displayed in three isolated anomalies 588, 459, and 941 ppm lead (Figure 10).

Silt Samples

A total of 6 silt samples were collected from 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property. The gold values were minor (Figure 11). There are three zinc value that returned 85, 90, and 178 ppm (Figure 12). One sample returned50.3 ppm copper (Figure 13).

Rock Samples

Several rocks returned anomalous values: Sample 907409 returned 218 ppm silver, 1,020 ppm copper, and 5,050 ppm zinc; Sample 907406 returned 115 ppm silver, 711 ppm copper, and 12,300 ppm zinc; Sample 907408 returned 145 ppm silver, 972 ppm copper, and 17,300 ppm zinc; and Sample 907427 returned 31 ppm silver, 1,060 ppm copper, and 60,4000 ppm zinc (Figure 14).

Petrographic Samples

Six samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics and Ultra Petrographic & Geoscience Inc. for petrographic analysis.

Samples P-1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are quartz (minor carbonate) vein with relatively high total sulphide content (high pyrite). High pyrite content (10-20% pyrite) is associated with high sphalerite content in samples P-1, 2, & 4 (10-20% sphalerite), and contain minor chalcopyrite and grey sulphosalt mineral (tetrahedrite-tennantite), and have the best potential for silver and gold bearing mineralization. There is minor galena and cassiterite associated with high sphalerite-pyrite samples P-1, 2, & 4, and cassiterite associated with sample P-1. Sample P-5 contains relatively high limonite after pyrite, indicative of post-mineral oxidation. Samples P-3, 5, & 6 contain variable K-feldspar alteration that may be adularia, a low temperature K-feldspar. There is significant brecciation and coarse grain early quartz, and fine grain late quartz, as well as muscovite (sericite), and K-feldspar (adularia), see Figure 14 for sample locations.

Samples P-3, 5, & 6 contain variable K-feldspar alteration that may be adularia, a low temperature K-feldspar, as opposed to sanidine, a high temperature Kspar. There is minor galena and cassiterite associated with high sphalerite-pyrite samples P-1, 2, & 4, and cassiterite associated with sample P-1. Sample P-5 contains relatively high limonite after pyrite, indicative of post-mineral oxidation.

Figure 7: Gold in Soils

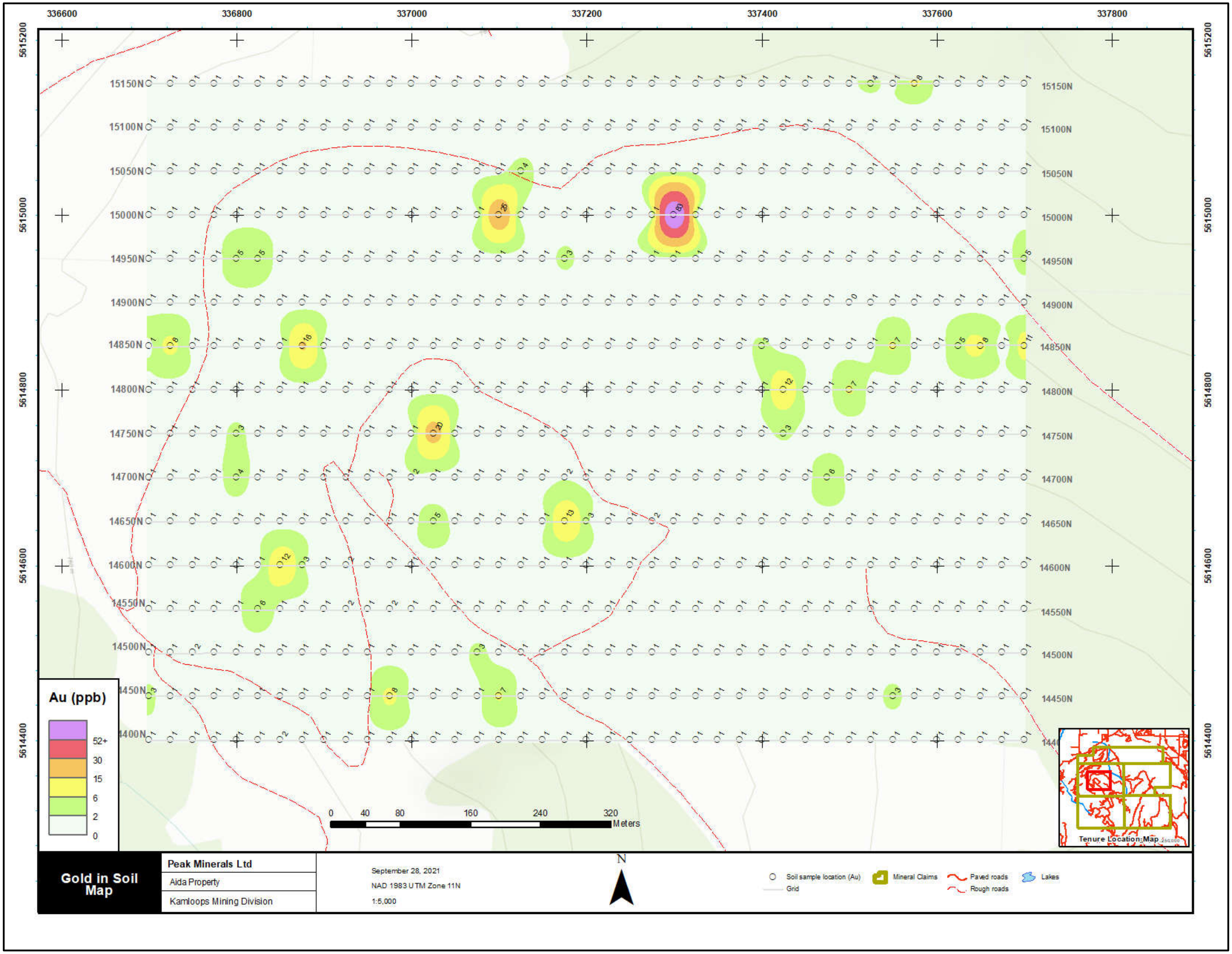


Figure 8: Copper in Soils

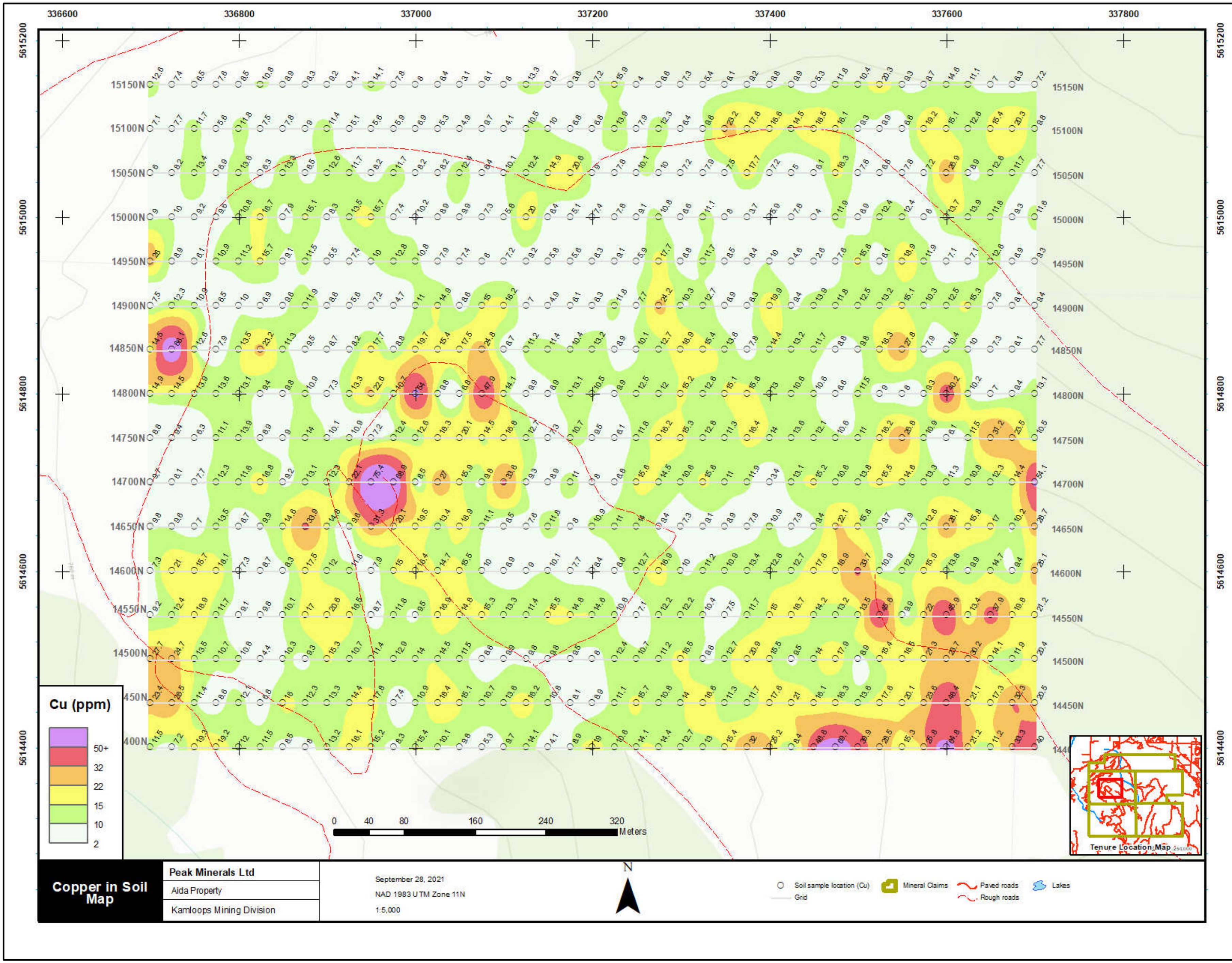


Figure 9: Zinc in Soils

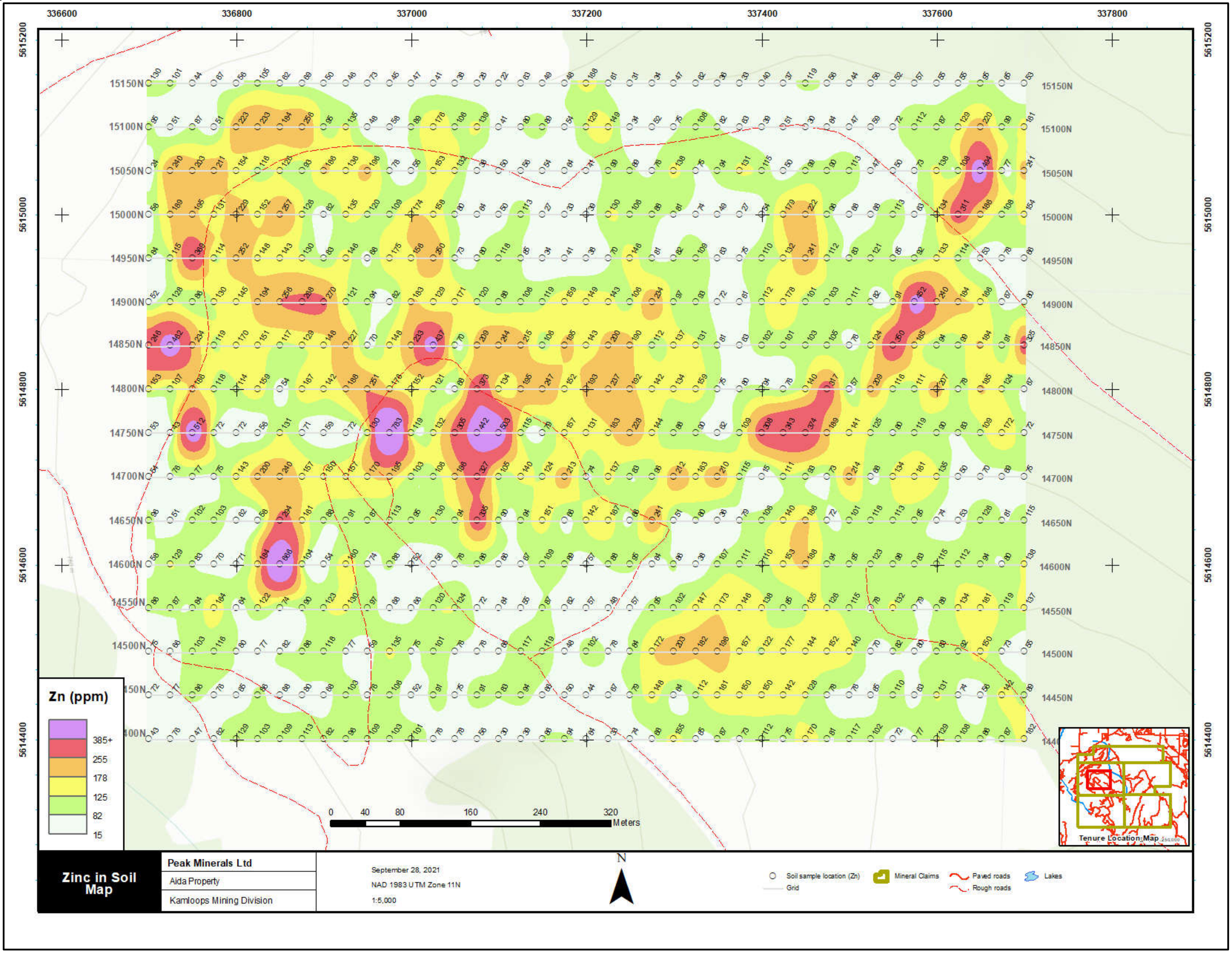


Figure 10: Lead in Soils

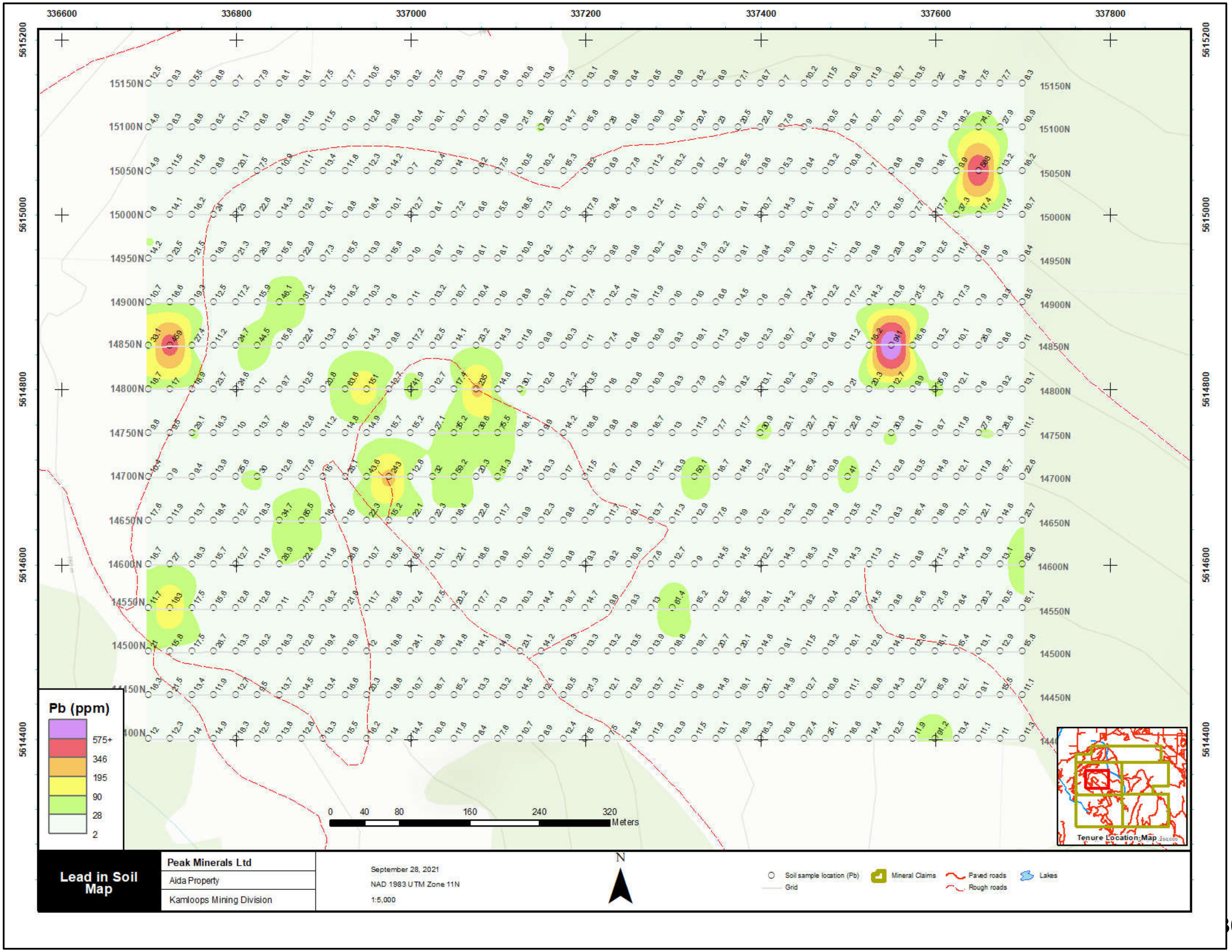


Figure 11: Gold in Stream Sediments

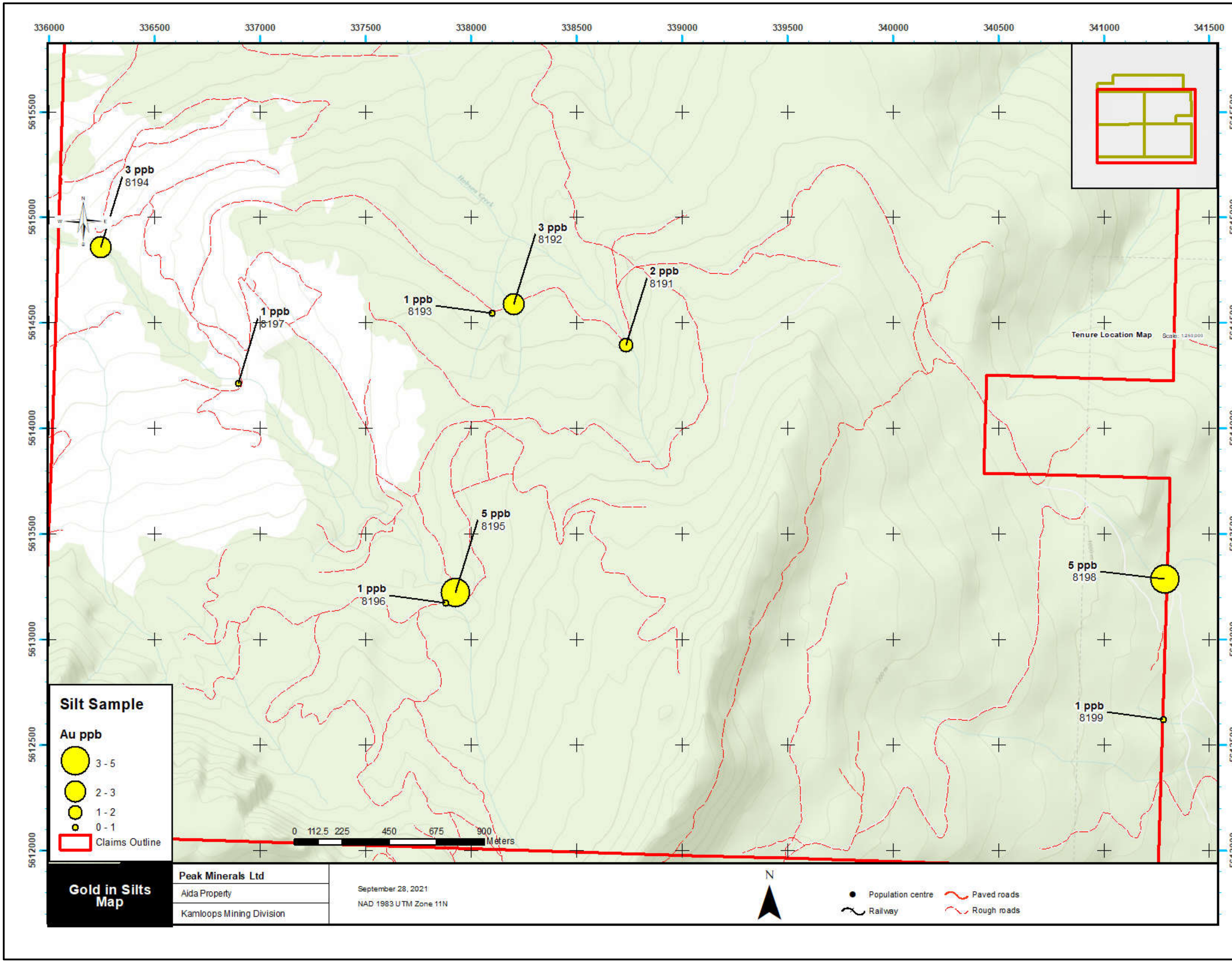


Figure 12: Zinc in Stream Sediments

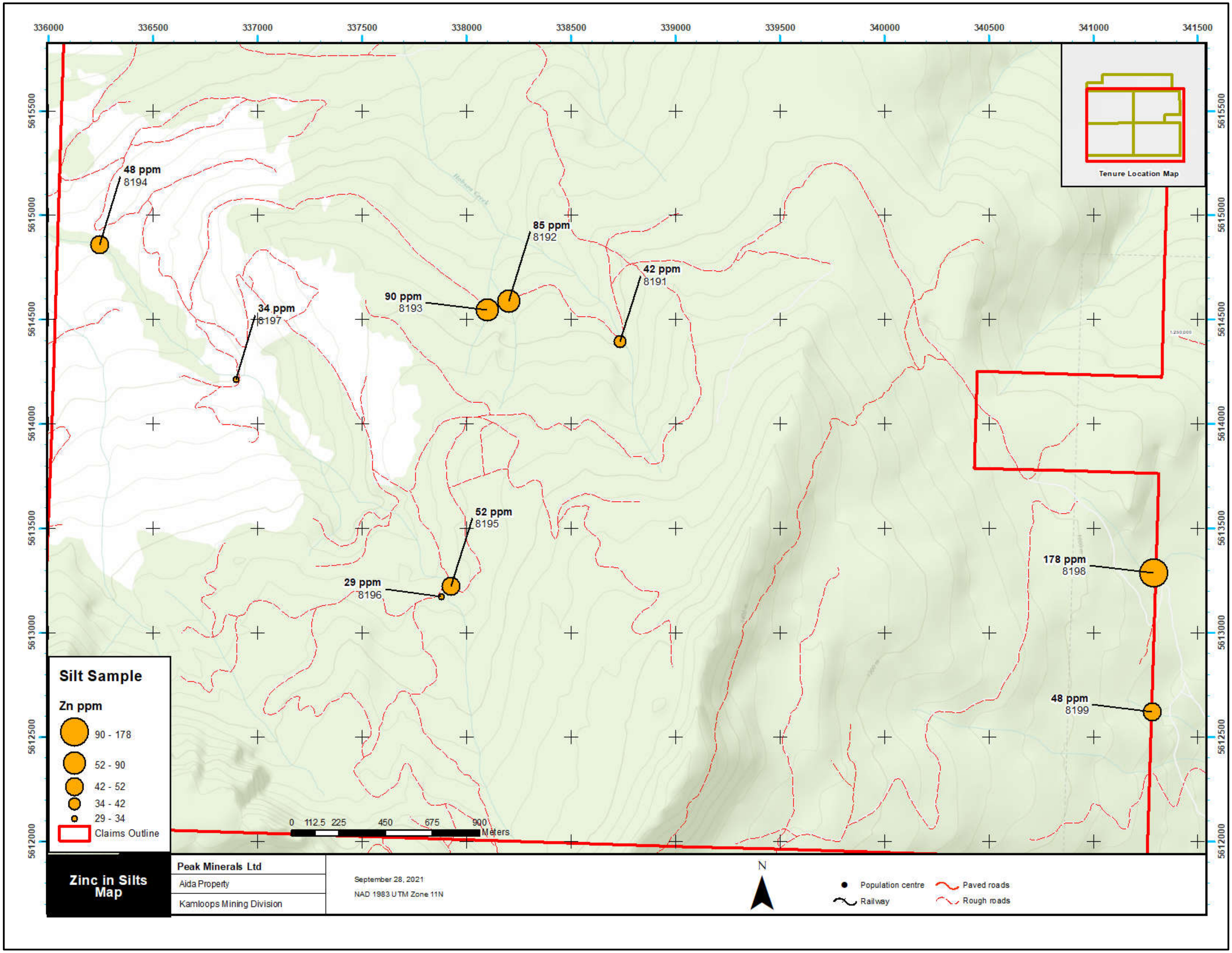


Figure 13: Copper in Stream Sediments

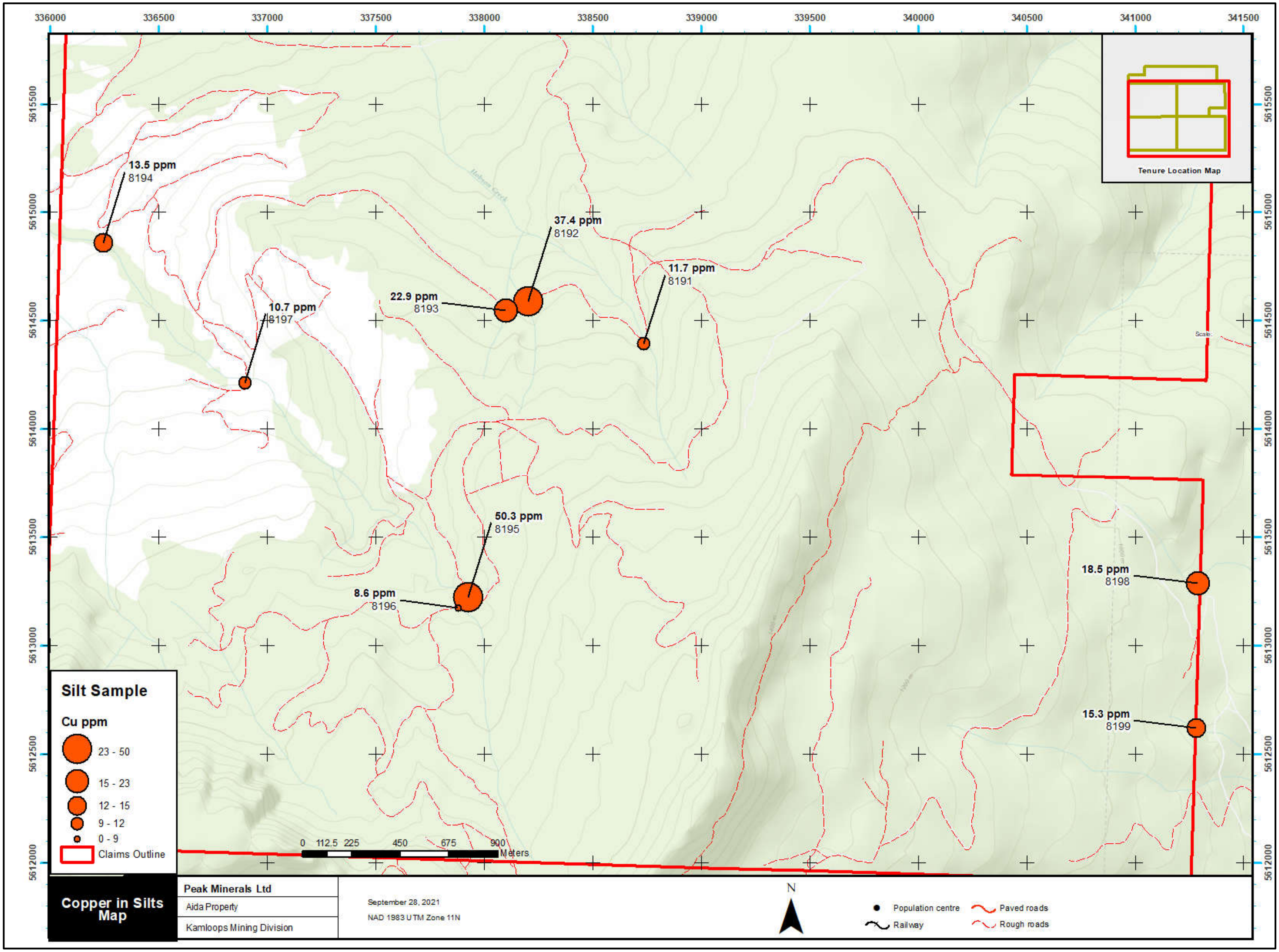
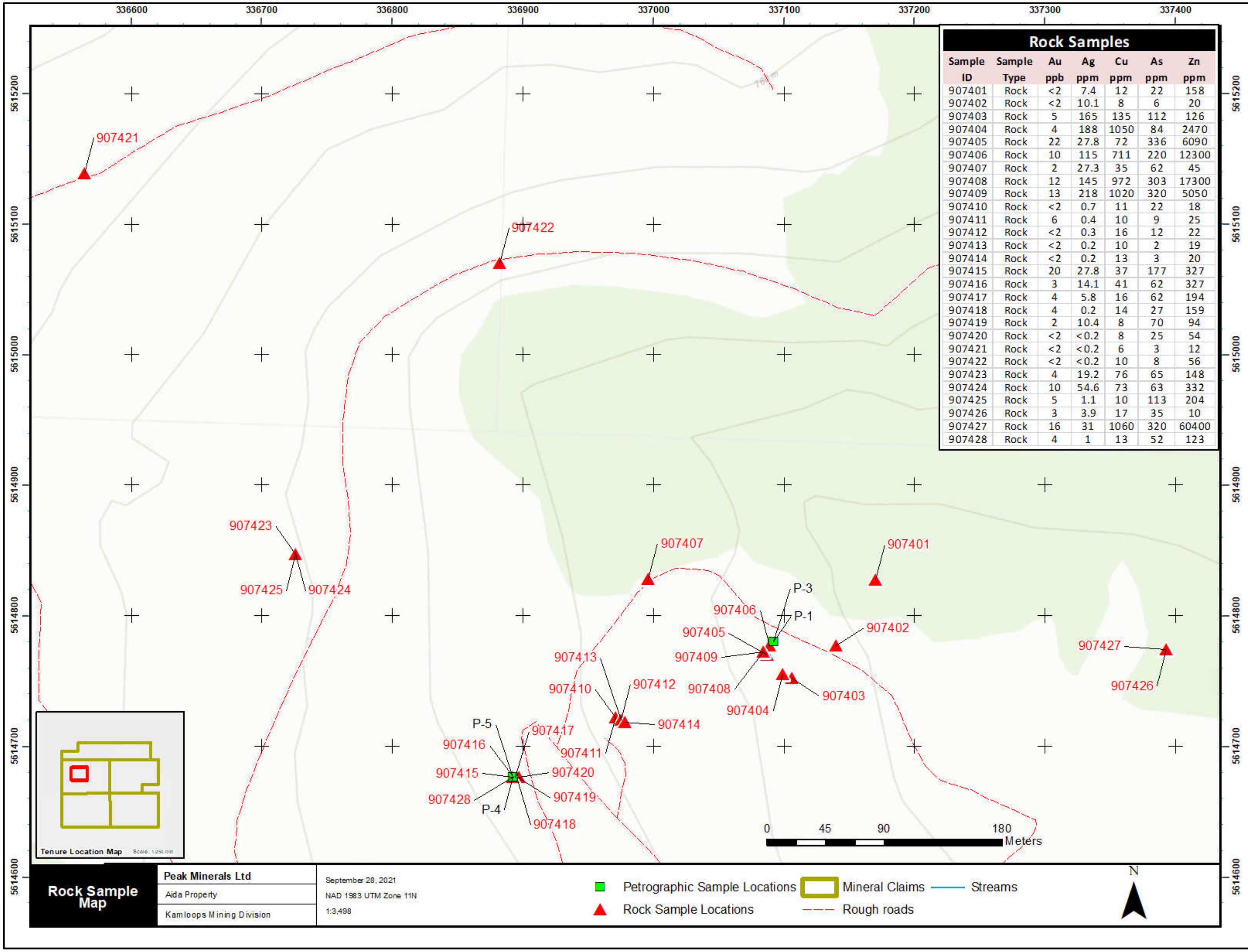


Figure 14: Rock Samples



Rock Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm	Zn ppm
907401	Rock	<2	7.4	12	22	158
907402	Rock	<2	10.1	8	6	20
907403	Rock	5	165	135	112	126
907404	Rock	4	188	1050	84	2470
907405	Rock	22	27.8	72	336	6090
907406	Rock	10	115	711	220	12300
907407	Rock	2	27.3	35	62	45
907408	Rock	12	145	972	303	17300
907409	Rock	13	218	1020	320	5050
907410	Rock	<2	0.7	11	22	18
907411	Rock	6	0.4	10	9	25
907412	Rock	<2	0.3	16	12	22
907413	Rock	<2	0.2	10	2	19
907414	Rock	<2	0.2	13	3	20
907415	Rock	20	27.8	37	177	327
907416	Rock	3	14.1	41	62	327
907417	Rock	4	5.8	16	62	194
907418	Rock	4	0.2	14	27	159
907419	Rock	2	10.4	8	70	94
907420	Rock	<2	<0.2	8	25	54
907421	Rock	<2	<0.2	6	3	12
907422	Rock	<2	<0.2	10	8	56
907423	Rock	4	19.2	76	65	148
907424	Rock	10	54.6	73	63	332
907425	Rock	5	1.1	10	113	204
907426	Rock	3	3.9	17	35	10
907427	Rock	16	31	1060	320	60400
907428	Rock	4	1	13	52	123

10 DRILLING

Peak Minerals Ltd. has not performed drilling on the Property. Any drilling on the current Property configuration is in the History section of this report.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

A total of 656 soil samples were taken on the property during the 2021 programme. Soil samples were taken along the grid lines every 25 metres from the "B" Horizon from a consistent depth of 30 to 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 86300E, 62500N. Sample characteristics such as location, altitude, depth, and colour were recorded and are listed on an excel spreadsheet which is included in this report.

The samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC (an accredited laboratory ISO/IEC 17025). Activation Laboratories is independent from the Company.

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A total of six silt samples were collected from 1st and 2nd order creeks draining the property. The focus of a stream sample collection program was to collect and analyze the finest grained material within active stream channels. The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Most of the creeks within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus sampled.

Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample which include altitude, stream description, components, compaction, depth, colour, texture, type of drainage (seasonal-perennial), direction of drainage, flow rate, drainage width, and trap description were noted and are presented in excel format. All stations are marked in the field in blue and orange flagging with their respective UTM locations marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the sample number and Project Identifier (A-21 8192) were also hung at each sample location. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

The Hubco silt sample bags were then placed in marked poly bags which were then placed in rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

The property contains limited outcrop. Most outcrops are confined to roadcuts and historic workings. A total of 28 rock samples were collected from various sites within the property boundaries which contained visual indications of alteration and/or mineralization. Several samples were taken from an area that was mechanically trenched in the past and several samples were taken at and in the area of the Miller adit. Six of the twenty-eight samples taken in 2021 were re-run for overlimit silver, lead, and zinc.

The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 100 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected such as alteration, lithology, mineralization, strike and dip, and the width of sample. All stations are marked in the field with blue and orange flagging with their respective sample identifier (A-21 907420) marked on the orange flag with permanent marker. Metal tags with the same identifier were also hung at each sample site. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample has been retained and is available for viewing.

The sample material was placed in marked poly bags, zap strapped, placed in large rice bags, zap strapped, and couriered to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Drive in Kamloops, BC.

All sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP analysis, and a 1A2 Au-Fire Assay. The over limits of Lead, silver, and zinc were done using Code 8 an Aqua Regia “Partial” Digestion.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officers, directors, employees or associates of Peak Minerals Ltd. were involved in sample preparation. The samples are considered to be representative of the dominant mineralization type expected on the Aida Property.

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12 DATA VERIFICATION

On July 16 2021, the author visited the Aida Property and examined several locations and collected nine rock samples. See Figure 14 for confirmation sample locations.

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

Nine rock samples were collected on the Aida property during the authors field visit. Nine samples came from previously sampled outcrops. All samples were taken as grab and channel samples perpendicular to mineralization. Most samples were taken from outcrops containing multiple, narrow, sub-parallel silicified structures or broad silicified ribs forming linear outcrops.

The author took samples from nine (9) different locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1A1 - Au Fire Assay, and 1A2 -Kamloops an Au Fire Assay Gravimetric ay. The over limits of lead, silver, and zinc were done using Code 8 an Aqua Regia "Partial" Digestion (see Table 3 for select assays).

Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Peak Minerals Corp. and Nick Rodway and the Author.

The author collected approximately 1-2 kg of material for each sample. Samples bags were ticketed and closed in the field, then transported by the Author to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops. These samples were in the author's possession at all times until delivered to the to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, BC.

The author observed evidence of the 2021 soil sampling program.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 35 assays in electronic data provided by the company against the assay certificates provided results from the 2021 exploration program. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

Table 3 Select Author Check Assays

Author Sample No	Original Sample No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
P21-01	907405	23	36.4	156	0.49%	8870	22	27.8	72	0.70%	6090
P21-03	907406	18	289	299	1.84%	500	10	115	711	0.96%	1.23%
P21-02	907409	6	128	1110	0.94%	2350	13	218	1020	1.73%	5050
P21-05	907411	4	1	7	52	14	6	0.4	10	12	25
P21-06	907414	< 2	0.5	9	17	66	< 2	0.2	13	9	20
P21-07	907415	7	29.2	20	475	574	20	27.8	37	331	327
P21-08	907419	< 2	3.6	6	44	58	2	10.4	8	63	94
P21-04	907424	10	84.7	1030	0.86%	6.26%	10	54.6	73	1510	332
P21-09	907428	< 2	10.7	12	14	144	4	1	13	10	123
		Author Samples					Original Sample				

The results of this limited check sampling exercise serve to confirm the anomalous values of silver, copper, zinc, and lead reported by the Company's rock chip sampling program and suggest that there were no systematic biases in the sampling program. Both field and laboratory methods appear to have been adequate to obtain verifiable and generally reproducible results.

Given the results of the check-sampling and a review of all geochemical data presented, the author believes that industry best-practice standards were used by Peak Minerals Ltd.in conducting the surface geochemical sampling program on the Property and is of the opinion that the data verification program completed on the data collected from the Property appropriately supports the database quality and the geologic interpretations derived therefrom.

Figure 15: Sample P21-03

Figure 16: Sample P21-05

Figure 17: Sample P21-04

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the Aida Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

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

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Currently there are no mineral properties adjacent to the Aida Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There author is not aware of any other relevant information on the Aida Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Aida Project reports platinum values (e.g. 0.7 g/t Pt from the Miller adit) in historical sampling, suggesting that platinum is exotic and difficult to find in economic concentrations. The explanation for the exotic Pt may be multiple ages of mineralization and the main Cretaceous event may be overprinted by Eocene age mineralization related to Kamloops Group undivided volcanic rocks. Petrographic descriptions P-1 to P-6 show multiple quartz infilling events (age unknown), and U/Pb age dating could provide a reliable determination of age of mineralization which is likely Cretaceous, Eocene, or Cretaceous + Eocene.

The lower formation temperature of adularia suggests a relatively shallow (1-3 km depth) of burial in the Cretaceous when the minerals formed in an epithermal environment of deposition, and not deeper sourced hydrothermal fluids found in mesothermal (orogenic) veins that originate at >3 km depth.

The Aida Project has the potential to host an Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu+/-Au-Sn polymetallic vein system and follow-up work on the project is warranted. A proposed method to explore for polymetallic veins is to target geochemically elevated Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ba, As, Mn, Hg as well as a variety of geophysical methods that include magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys. The electromagnetic method would best apply for the Aida Project, as this technique is proficient in direct detection of conductive sulphide bodies. Geochemical exploration such as systematic rock and soil sampling is an effective tool to identify extensions and new zones of mineralization as well as mapping alteration and lithology.

The structural control and common occurrence of veins in clusters and groupings can be used to explore for additional veins. Structural mapping combined with lithology/alteration mapping can identify fold hinges and areas of ductility contrast that enhance the probability of identifying quartz-sulphide veins. Satellite multispectral imaging and thematic mapping can be used to identify structural surface features as well as interpretation of surface lithologies and clay oxides. Satellite data interpretation can augment fieldwork that includes geological mapping with the primary focus on structures such as shear/fracture zones and lithologies associated with increased silicification and sericitic alteration, and coincident geochemical/geophysical anomalies.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the Aida Property warrants the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Aida Property, and the rendering of this data into a proper digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. Additional elements of the proposed work program are:

1) Undertake a property wide a UAV-borne Geophysical Survey
2) Tracing known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling
3) Detailed geochemistry and mapping combined with hand surface trenching of other areas of interest

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$1,200	14	$ 16,800
Geologist	days	$1,000	14	$ 14,000
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$42	550	$ 23,100
Accommodation and Meals	days	$175	36	$ 6,300
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$175	14	$ 2,450
UAV-borne Geophysical Survey	Lump Sum	$30,000	1	$ 30,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,200	1	$ 2,200
Reports	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$ 114,850**

28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

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

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Aida Property British Columbia, Kamloops Mining District NTS 82L/11, 56.65° North Latitude, 119.28° West Longitude", with a signature and effective date October 2, 2021.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration. During which time I have used, applied geophysics/ geochemistry, across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

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

The author visited the Aida Property on July 16, 2021 which time the author reviewed the geological setting. I have no prior involvement other than stated above with the Aida Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled "NI 43-101 on the Aida Property British Columbia, Kamloops Mining District NTS 82L/11, 56.65° North Latitude, 119.28° West Longitude" with a signature and effective date dated October 2, 2021.

I am independent of Peak Minerals Ltd., and Nicolas Rodway in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Aida Property. The Aida Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with of Peak Minerals Ltd or Nicolas Rodway. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Aida Property.

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

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

The "NI 43-101 on the Aida Property British Columbia, Kamloops Mining District NTS 82L/11, 56.65° North Latitude, 119.28° West Longitude, with a signature and effective date October 2, 2021.

Original Signed and sealed

On this day October 2, 2021.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.