Technical Report for the

Mount Sicker Project

BCGS Map Sheets 092B081, 092B082, 092B091, 092B092

NTS Map Sheets 092B/13E, 092B/13W

Victoria Mining Division

Vancouver Island

British Columbia, Canada

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Summary

The Mount Sicker Project (“Mount Sicker”, “the Property” or “the Project”) is an exploration project targeting base and precious metal bearing volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) mineralization centred over and surrounding four historic past producing mines and eleven other mineral occurrences on southern Vancouver Island. The geological setting, host rock age, and style of mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project are similar to Nyrstar’s Myra Falls Operation (“Myra Falls”), located 175 km to the northwest on central Vancouver Island. The mine at Myra Falls has produced about 25 million tonnes over 50+ years of operations since 1969, and hosts reserves and resources totaling about 10 million tonnes. Historic past producing mines on the Mount Sicker Project were Lenora, Tyee, Richard lll and Victoria, which produced about 275,000 tonnes combined from intermittent operations between 1898 and 1964.

The Mount Sicker Project claims consist of a single contiguous block of 16 cell mineral claims covering 1,805.5 hectares held 50% each by Justin Deveault and Kelly Funk, subject to the terms of both the October 1, 2021 option agreement and the November 5, 2021 Tyee Mineral Claim option agreement (collectively the “Mount Sicker Option Agreements”) with Scenc Resources Corp. (“Scenc Resources” or “the Company”). Mineral title ownership for the Mount Sicker Project has some uncertainties at this time due to the presence in some areas of pre-existing crown granted titles with varying rights. At least some of the mineral rights for most of these titles have reverted to the crown in recent years, and therefore those mineral rights are held by the overlying cell mineral claims of the Project; some titles may still have varying mineral and/or surface rights held by others. The area covered by the cell claims is sufficient for initial exploration work to proceed at this time, and for the Company to obtain additional information on the status and ownership of any crown granted mineral titles covering priority exploration targets and to acquire those mineral rights from the owners if and when appropriate.

Modern exploration techniques were deployed over portions of the project by different owners and operators between 1967 and 1991 and between 2008 and 2011, but no systematic, modern exploration work has ever been undertaken over the entire Mount Sicker project area. Previous owners/operators were only able to secure title ownership over portions of the Mount Sicker Project, and details of the exploration work completed is publicly available through BC government data websites. The technical information from this work combined with utilization of modern exploration techniques and mineral deposit knowledge provides an excellent opportunity to discover economic mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project. The presence of highly elevated values of metals in outcropping exposures of mineralization on the Project, including several from Canada’s critical metals list, combined with current commodity prices for those metals provides a reasonable possibility for mineralization of sufficient grades to exist at the Mount Sicker Project that would allow exploitation using primarily underground mining methods, similar to Myra Falls.

The Mount Sicker Project warrants ongoing, systematic and phased modern exploration work including an initial phase totaling approximately C$150,000. The initial recommended phase of work includes acquisition and modeling of existing airborne geophysical data, new ground geophysical surveys including electromagnetic (TDEM) and gravity, an airborne LIDAR survey over and surrounding the past producing mines, prospecting unexplored areas of the Project, a detailed GPS survey of and environmental baseline sampling program surrounding the historic mining infrastructure, and a GIS data compilation of key historic data, all prefaced and supported by an appropriate corporate social

responsibility program engaging local communities and First Nations. This work will culminate in a notice of work application to obtain an exploration permit for a surface drilling program. Additional phases of work involving many different techniques could be undertaken in the future, with details and budgets to be proposed following completion and analysis of the results from the initial work phase.

Introduction

This report has been prepared according to the standards and guidelines of NI43-101 by the author for Scenc Resources Corp. for the purpose of establishing the Mount Sicker Project as a qualifying property in the Company's application for listing of its shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The author has relied upon publicly available information and data obtained from B.C. government websites listed in the Reference section of this report, as well as the author's personal knowledge and experience working in the Project area.

The author completed an initial personal inspection on October 18, 2021 to selected locations on the Project on behalf of the Company. Three outcrop exposures of semi-massive base metal-bearing sulphide mineralization recently discovered by Mr. Deveault and Mr. Funk on the Project claims were visited and sampled by the author. Six other mineralized surface exposures of quartz veins and sulphides, as well as two historic mining infrastructure items were visited by the author during the site inspection. The author completed a 2nd personal inspection on March 5, 2022 to selected locations on the Project on behalf of the Company. Six sites with exposures of sulphide mineralization in outcrop and/or rock dumps sampled in 2021 by Mr. Deveault and one historic infrastructure site, were visited by the author. Locations and details from both site visits appear in Figure 12, Appendix 1, and the Data Verification Section of this report.

Reliance on Other Experts

Not applicable.

Property Description and Location

The Mount Sicker Project claims consist of a single contiguous block of 16 cell mineral claims covering 1,805.5 hectares. The claims are centred at approximately UTM Zone 10N 442000 E 5144000 N, are located on BCGS Map Sheets 092B081, 092B082, 092B091, 092B092 or NTS Map Sheets 092B13, and are situated within the Victoria Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. The claims are centred just west of Big Sicker Mountain 10 km northwest of the city of Duncan, and straddle the Municipality of North Cowichan (east half) and the Cowichan Valley Regional District (west half) on southern Vancouver Island. The location and claims of the Mount Sicker Project appear in Figures 1 and 2 and in Table 1 below:

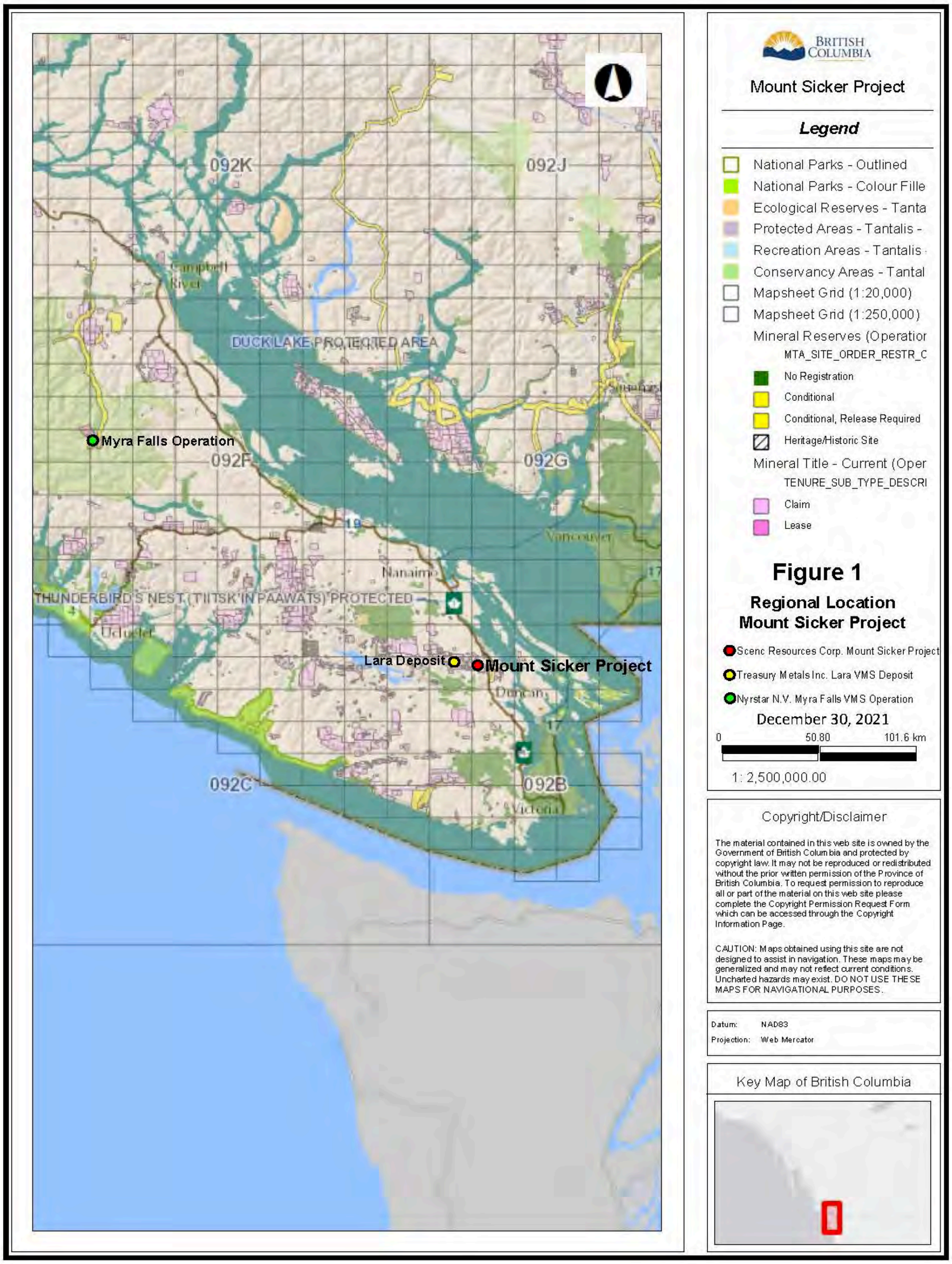
Table 1 – Mount Sicker Project Mineral Titles

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
1058549	SICKEST	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2018/FEB/11	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	21.2458
1071435		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2019/OCT/01	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	21.2458
1072713	UP 1	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2019/NOV/14	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	127.4182
1074328		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/02	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	63.7312
1074555		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	42.4961
1074557	MT SICKER…	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	63.7421
1074558		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	84.9715
1074563	TYEE	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/13	2028/APR/01	GOOD	106.2364
1074728		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/21	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	85.002
1074771	LOW AND BEHOLD	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	42.5008
1074772		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	84.9698
1074774		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	212.4026
1074780	HAYDEN	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/FEB/23	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	446.1662
1075484		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/MAR/27	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	42.478
1075897		277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/APR/27	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	84.9418
1075919	LADY D	277308 (50%), 146571 (50%)	Mineral	2020/APR/27	2028/JUN/01	GOOD	275.9648
16 titles							**1805.5131**

The Mount Sicker Project claims are held 50% each by Justin Deveault (FMC # 277308) and Kelly Funk's private company 802213 Alberta Ltd. (FMC# 146571) as the Optionors, subject to the terms of both the October 1, 2021 option agreement and the November 5, 2021 Tyee Mineral Claim option agreement (collectively the "Mount Sicker Option Agreements") with Scenc Resources Corp. ("Scenc Resources" or "the Company") as the Optionee. The terms of the Mount Sicker Option Agreements are summarized as follows:

- Cash payments totaling $300,000 over 3 years by the Optionee paid to and divided equally between the Optionors
- Shares in the Company totaling 2.75 million issued over 3 years by the Optionee to and divided equally between the Optionors
- Exploration expenditures totaling a minimum of $250,000 over 3 years to be incurred by the Optionee and filed on the claims of the Mount Sicker Project
- 2% Net Smelter Return by the Optionee paid to and divided equally between the Optionors, of which 1% can be repurchased at any time before commercial production

Mineral title ownership for the Mount Sicker Project has some uncertainties at this time due to the presence in some areas of pre-existing crown-granted titles with varying rights. These crown-granted titles remain as a legacy from the historic exploration and mining operations in the Mount Sicker area. These historic crown-granted titles were recorded as mineral claims from the late 1800's until 1960, some which were subsequently acquired through application to the provincial government for crown grant status with various rights which may have included undersurface rights including base metals, precious metals, iron, coal, timber, water and/or surface rights. These titles were originally staked as individual rectangular mineral claims nominally about 20 hectares each in area, with smaller polygonal fractions staked between some of them. The gold and silver mineral rights for most of these titles have reverted to the crown in recent years and therefore those rights are held by the overlying cell mineral claims; some titles may still have varying mineral and/or surface rights held by others.



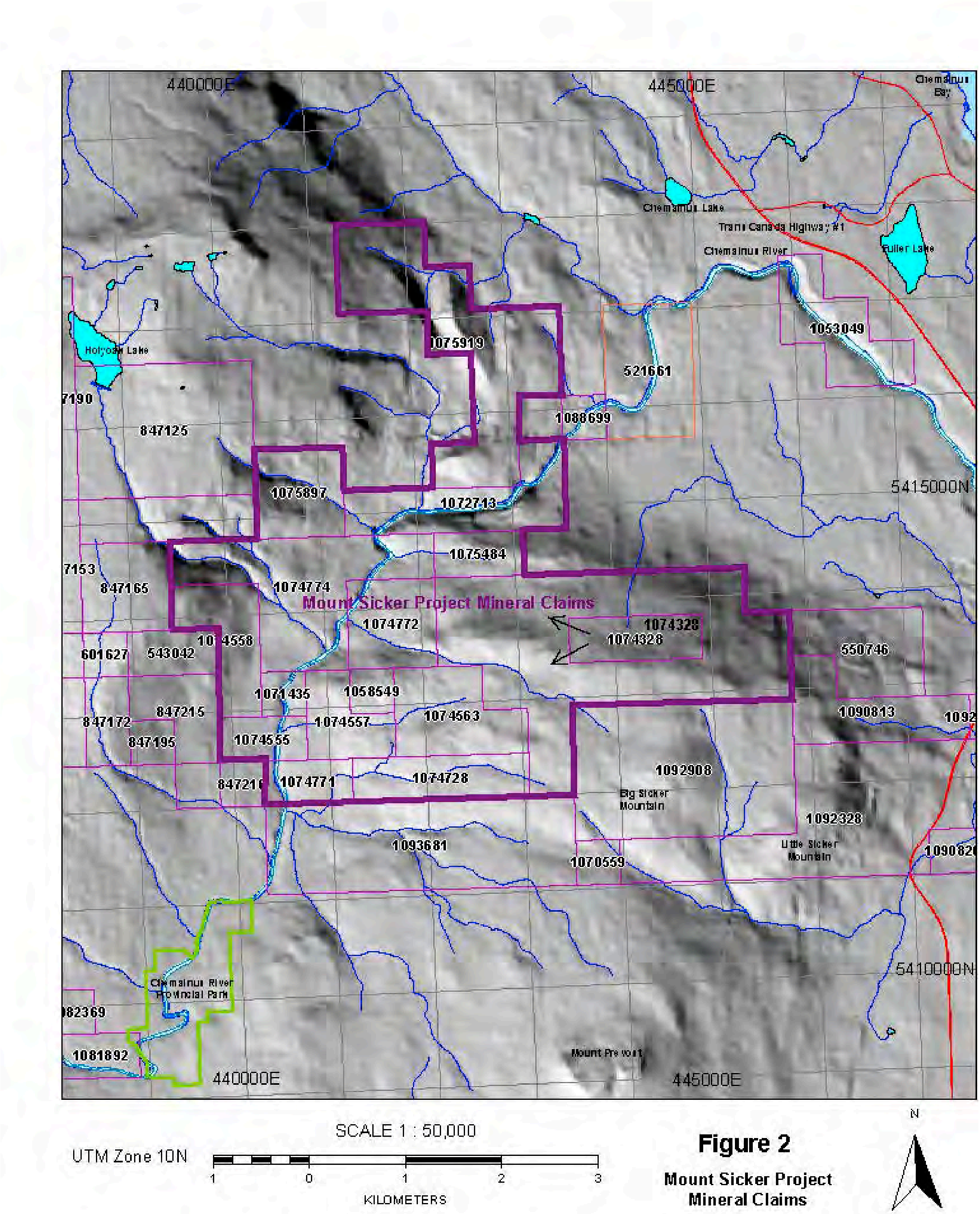


Figure 2

Mount Sicker Project Mineral Claims

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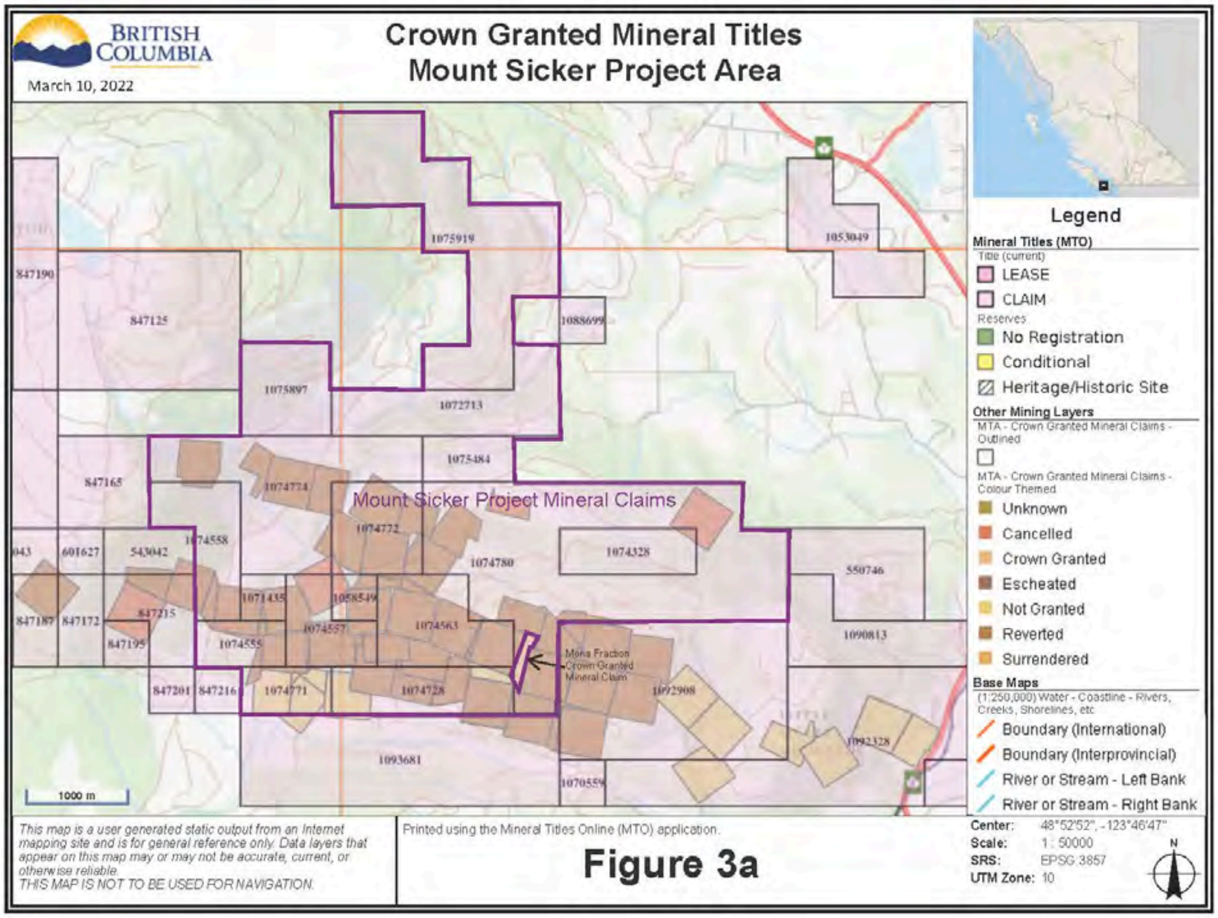


Figure 3a

Within the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project there is only one crown granted mineral claim that is definitely in good standing (Mona Fraction covering 5.9 hectares) located in the southeast portion of the project area. The other crown granted mineral claims in the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the project are either cancelled, escheated, reverted, surrendered or were never granted. The remaining area covered by the cell claims totaling an estimated 1,799 hectares is sufficient for initial exploration work to proceed at this time, and for the Company to research and obtain additional information on the status and ownership of crown granted mineral titles covering priority exploration targets and to acquire those mineral rights from the owners if and when appropriate. Crown granted titles as shown in BC Mineral Titles Online appear in Figures 3a, 3b and 3c. The latter two detailed maps show PIN identification numbers for each crown granted mineral title.

Surface rights in the area of and surrounding the Mount Sicker Project are privately held through many different land titles by different owners. Timber rights in the area are held mainly by Mosaic Forest Management through crown granted titles, with logging operations undertaken periodically by various local contractors. The Mount Sicker Project claims straddle the administrative boundary between the Municipality of North Cowichan (east portion) and the Cowichan Valley Regional District (west portion) with the boundary following UTM Zone 10N line 442500 East. Section 19 of the B.C. Mineral Tenure Act requires that mineral title holders provide a minimum of 8 days notice to surface rights owners prior to

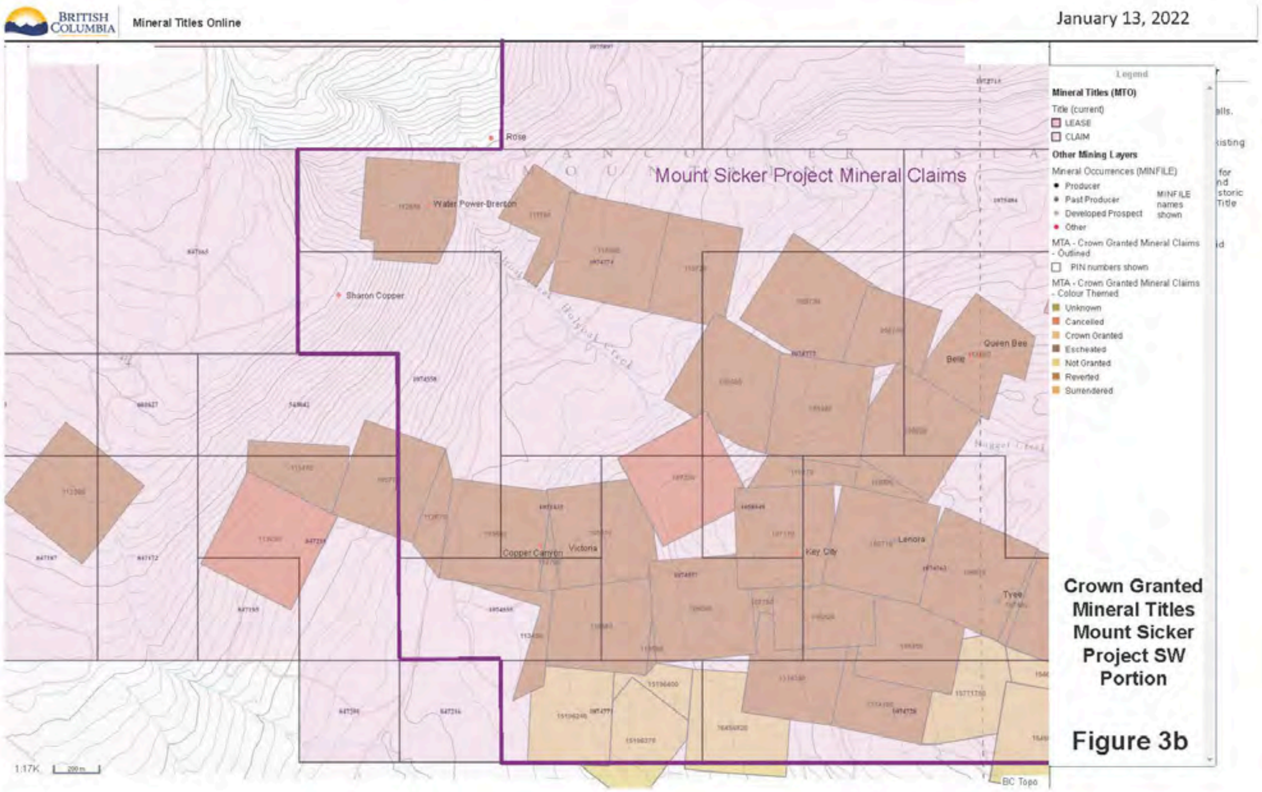


Figure 3b

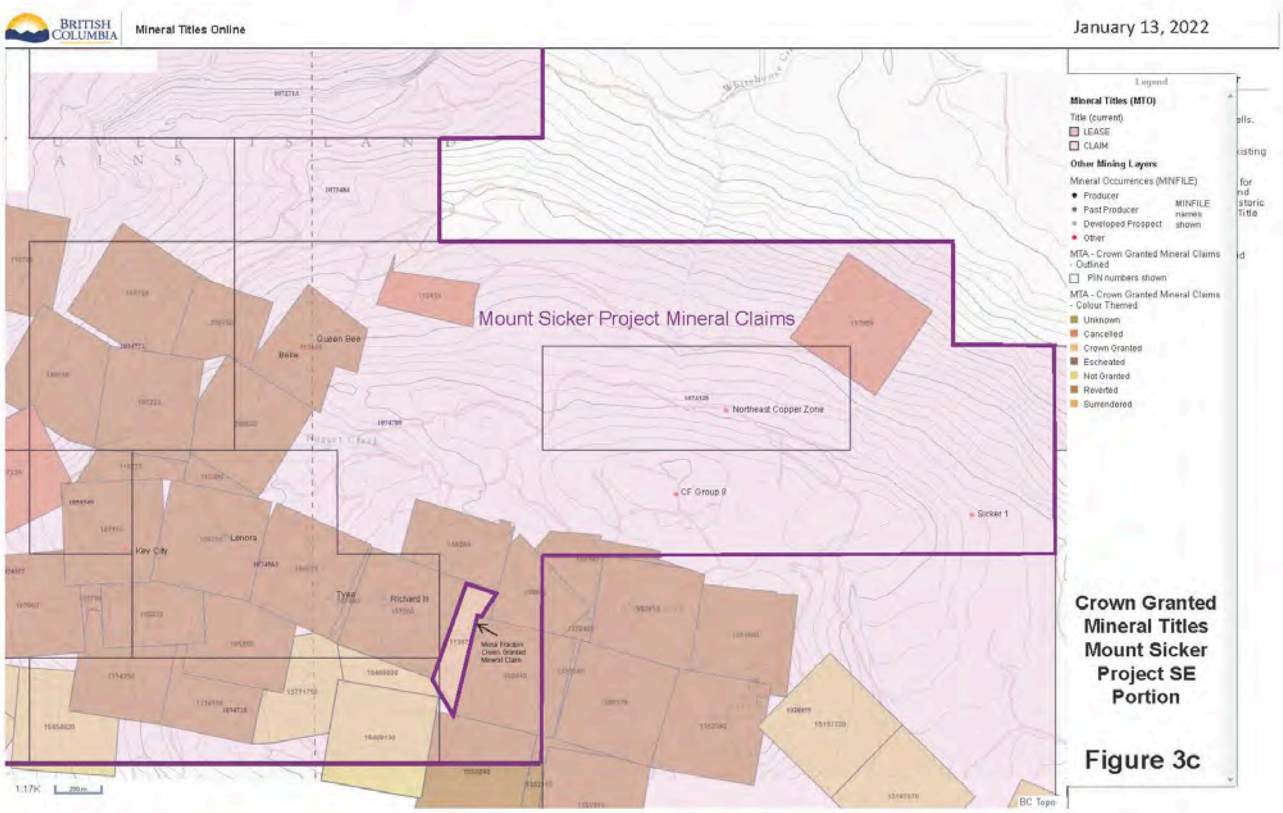


Figure 3c

undertaking exploration on overlying mineral claims. The portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims southeast of the Chemainus River are situated within the stated traditional territories of several different local bands belonging to the Hul'qumi'num First Nation, shown in Figure 4. The remaining portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims northwest of the Chemainus River are situated within the stated traditional territories of the Snuneymuxw First Nation. It is considered best practice in B.C. to engage local communities including First Nations prior to undertaking exploration work on mineral claims located within the boundaries of their traditional territories.

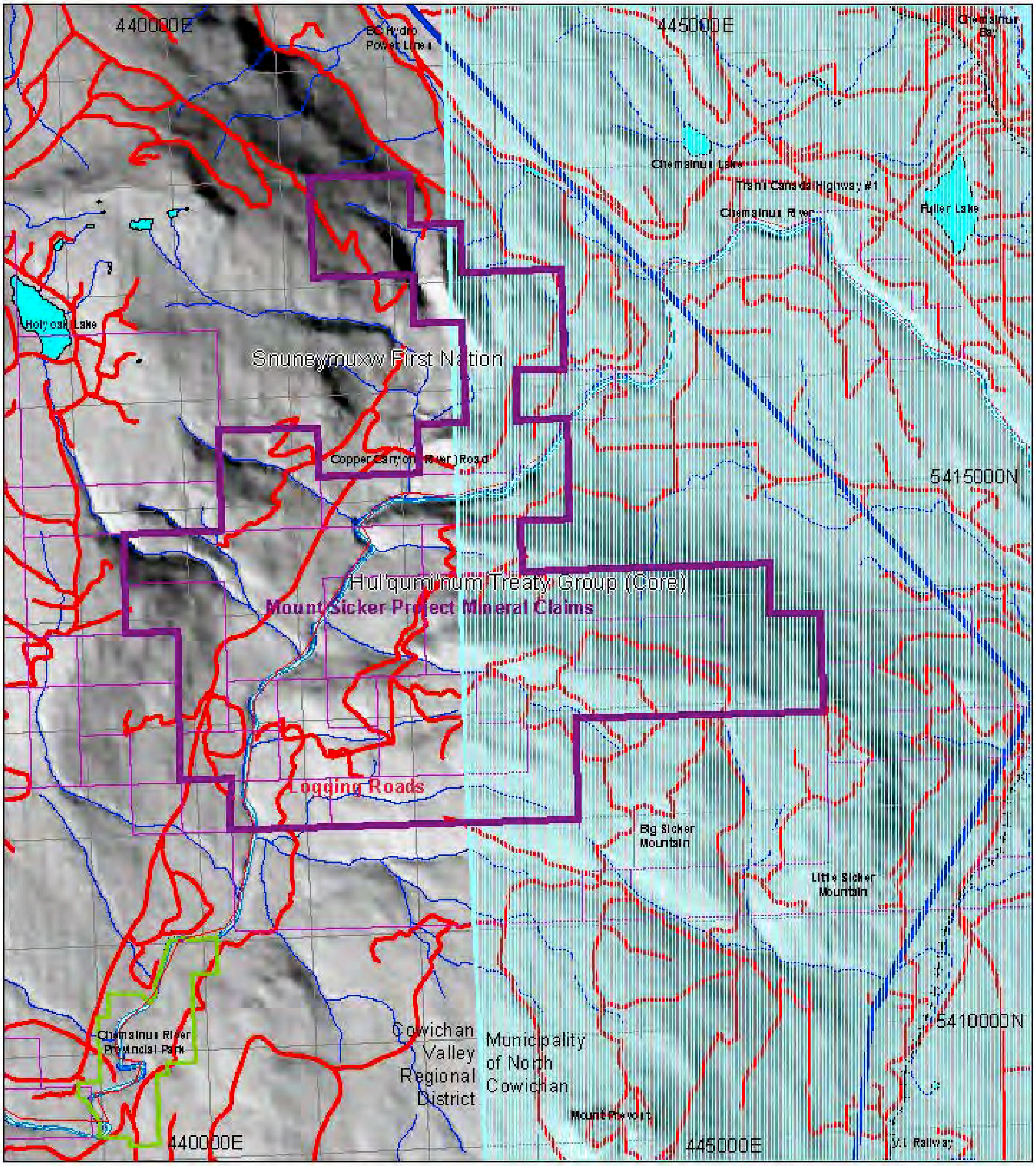
Within the area covered by the cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project there are numerous sites that may represent potential environmental liabilities. All or most of these sites are related to historic production and exploration activities conducted well before any of the cell mineral claims of the Project were selected. These include several shafts and adits which provided access to historic underground workings, as well as remaining surface infrastructure items including broken rock stockpiles, mill foundations and a tailings pond. These In addition to the naturally and artificially exposed sulphide-bearing outcrops on the Project area may represent sources of acid rock drainage and metal leaching. Contaminated sites which pre-exist the selection data of the project's cell mineral claims are not considered the responsibility of the current mineral title holder. It is considered best practice when exploring projects with historic mining infrastructure like Mount Sicker to initiate a baseline environmental monitoring program primarily to identify potentially contaminated sites prior to initiating any significant disturbance, and to continue the environmental monitoring program while exploration activity is being undertaken, and until reclamation of the exploration work is completed.

The Company has not submitted any notice of work applications to the B.C. government for a *Mines Act* permit, which is required to undertake any mechanized exploration work on the Mount Sicker Project. Notice of work applications generally require approximately 6 months to process, and upon approval require the proponent to post a reclamation security and to submit an emergency response plan and a chance find archaeological procedure.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project is accessed from the Trans-Canada Highway 1 either west along Mt. Sicker Road and numerous old mining and newer logging roads along the east side of the Chemainus River, or northwest along the Mt. Prevost Road and various logging roads. The western portion of the Mount Sicker Property is accessed from the Trans-Canada Highway 1 southwest along River Road which becomes Copper Canyon Main Road along the west side of the Chemainus River and numerous logging roads. Many of the local logging roads may be occasionally blocked with locked gates by the local logging companies or their contractors who hold tenure for and maintain the logging roads. Gate keys can be obtained from the logging company through an access agreement which includes an annual fee and refundable key deposit. Road access to and throughout the property is excellent. Infrastructure, physiography and political boundaries appear in Figure 4.

The climate in the area of the Mount Sicker Project is classified as warm and temperate. Rain falls mostly in the winter between November and January, averaging 200 mm per month, some of which may accumulate as snow at elevations above 500 metres where temperatures remain just below freezing. Summers are warm and dry with temperatures averaging 17 C between June and September and often



SCALE 1 : 50,000

UTM Zone 10N

1 0 1 2 3

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Figure 4

Mount Sicker Project Area Infrastructure and Political Boundaries

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http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/bcgs.MWF

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result in closure of back roads by logging companies and/or regional governments to help prevent fires. Most exploration work can be conducted on the property year-round, subject to occasional extreme weather conditions including heavy snowfalls in the winter or extreme heat and dryness in the summer.

The physiography of the Mount Sicker Project consists of round-topped mountains less than 800 metres in elevation with steeply incised creeks draining into the Chemainus River which flows northeast from the Project area at about 200 metres in elevation and then east to Osborne Bay and into Stuart Channel. During the heavy winter rains the creeks are swift flowing and can be dangerous to approach, but at other times are generally traversable in most areas. The Chemainus River follows a steep-sided canyon, locally known as Copper Canyon. Most of the Project area is easily traversable by vehicle or by foot.

The municipality of North Cowichan covers the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project and extends to, surrounds and includes the small residential communities of Chemainus, Crofton, Osborne Bay and Maple Bay. The city of Duncan located 10 km to the southwest of the Mount Sicker Project is a full-service community of 5,000 people with healthcare, retail and professional services. It is an economic hub for the Cowichan Region of southern Vancouver Island, and a business centre for forestry, farming, fishing and tourism. The city of Nanaimo is located 40 km to the north of the Project is a major regional centre with a population of 95,000, and has ferry and port facilities at Duke Point. The city of Victoria is located 60 km to the south is the capital of B.C. with a population of 385,000, and is the administrative centre for the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. The Trans-Canada Highway 1 connects Victoria to Duncan and Nanaimo, and passes within 3 kilometres northeast of the Project. The Southern Railway of Vancouver Island (formerly the E & N Railway) main line runs more or less adjacent to Highway 1, but is only used for local industrial transportation along the existing main and spur rail lines. BC Hydro owns and operates power facilities including twinned 230 kV transmission lines which pass within 5 km to the south of the Project, and tripled 138 kV lines which pass within 1 km northeast of the Project, and supplies hydro power from 6 generating facilities on Vancouver Island and others on the B.C. mainland. Fortis BC owns and operates natural gas facilities including pipelines which follow the power lines 5 km south of the Project. Local water, power, services, personnel and private land owned by surface right tenure holders are all sufficient for mid-sized future mining and processing operations.

History

The documented mining-related history of the area of Mount Sicker Project began in 1897 with the discovery, claim staking and initial exploration of copper-bearing massive sulphide mineralization exposed on the west slope of Mount Sicker, and continued sporadically over the past 125 years. Selected pages from BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the Mount Sicker area describe the general location, work completed, owners and/or operators and names of each claim or claim groups from 1897 to 1968, written by ministry employees and summarized in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports for the area of Mount Sicker Project

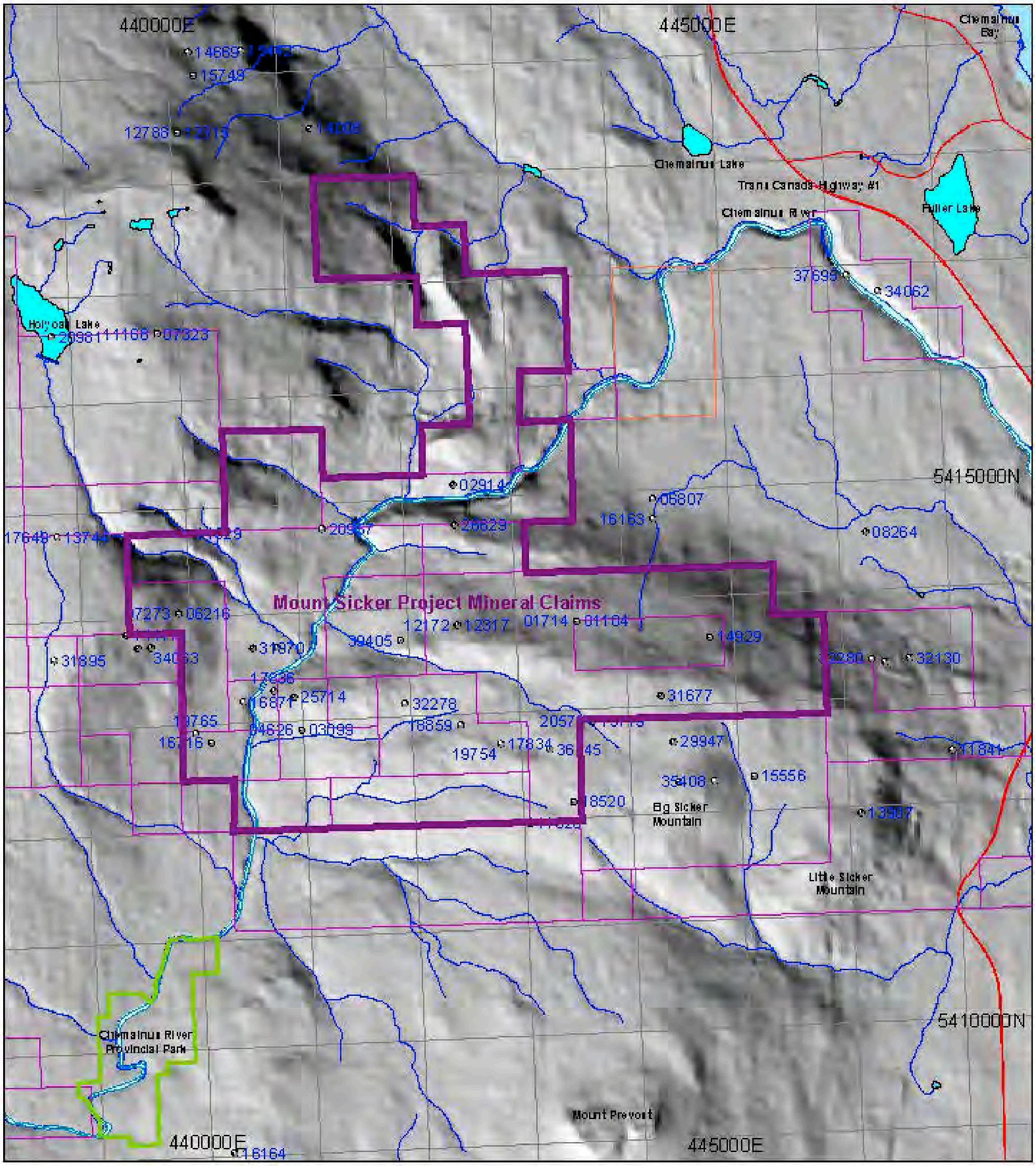
Report Year	Pages	Property / Claims	Owner / Operator	Work Completed / Results	MINFILE Numbers
1897	567-569	Lenora, Key City, Shakespeare	Smith, H., Buzzard, H.	open cuts, adits / copper and iron sulphides, quartz veins	092B 001
		Tyee	Livingstone, C.	shaft sinking, cross cut / chalcopyrite	092B 002
		Belle		prospecting / quartz veins	092B 089
		Copper Canyon, Victoria, Susan	Pearson, P.J.	adit / quartz-sulphide veins	092B 086, 092B 004
1898	1147-1149	Lenora	Smith, H., Buzzard, H.	wagon road, cross cuts, winze, bulk sampling, smelting tests in Tacoma, mining equipment / 2 parallel orebodies	092B 001
		Richard lll	Richards, L.	shaft sinking in ore	092B 003
		Queen Bee	McLennan, N., Little, J.H., Klassell, N.A.	adit / free milling gold	092B 088
		Copper Canyon, Victoria		adit / quartz-sulphide vein	092B 086, 092B 040
1900	928-929	Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	ore shipped, stockpiled, drifting, railway construction, townsite design / new vein discovered	092B 001
		Tyee, Maggie Fraction	Tyee Copper Mining Company	shaft sinking, drifting, ore shipped / 2 lodes with high gold values	092B 002
		Queen Bee, Lord Roberts	The Vancouver Mount Sicker Syndicate	shaft sinking, drifting	092B 088
1901	1117-1118	Tyee, X.L., Tony, Donald, N.T. Fraction, Phil Fraction, Muriel Fraction, Herbert	Tyee Copper Company Limited	drifting, crosscuts, raising, shaft sinking, ore shipped	092B 002
		Victoria, Yankee, Copper Canyon, Venture, Susan, May, Star, Anoka	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	development, buildings constructed	092B 004, 092B 086
		Queen Bee, Lord Roberts, Yreka, Oro Fino, Klamath	The Vancouver Mount Sicker Syndicate	shaft sinking, drifting, access road constructed	092B 088
1902	238-254	Richard lll	Richard lll Development Company Limited	shaft re-timbered, buildings	092B 003
		Tyee, Magic Fraction, X.L., Tony, Donald, N.T. Fraction, Phil Fraction, Muriel Fraction, Herbert, T.H.W. Fraction	Tyee Copper Company Limited	development, aerial tramway, new smelter constructed in Ladysmith	092B 002

		Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	3 adits completed to date; ore shipped to new smelter constructed in Crofton; operations suspended	092B 001
		Key City	Key City Copper Mining Company	shaft sinking, adit, drifting	092B 087
		Copper Canyon, Victoria, Elmore Fraction, Venture Fraction, Susan, Yankee, Anoka, May, Star	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	adits, pits, crosscuts, raising	092B 004, 092B 086
1903	206-209	Tyee	Tyee Copper Company Limited	drifting, cross-cutting, sinking, raising, stoping, ore shipped to Smelter in Ladysmith	092B 002
		Richard lll	Richard lll Mining Company Limited	shaft sinking, drifting on 5 levels, cross-cuts, raising, smelting tests at Ladysmith	092B 003
		Lenora	Lenora - Mount Sicker Mining Company	ore shipped from dump to smelter in Crofton	092B 001
1904	252-253	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	development work, mining, shaft sinking, surface plant, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002
		Richard lll	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	operations closed	092B 003
1905	216	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	exploration and development, shaft sinking, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002
		Richard lll	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	small scale development	092B 003
		Copper Canyon, Victoria	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	operations resumed	092B 086, 092B 004
1906	207	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	exploration and development, shaft sinking, diamond drilling, shipping and smelting ore	092B 002
		Richard lll	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	smelter contract with Tyee	092B 003
1907	154-155	Tyee, X.L.	Tyee Copper Company Limited	remaining ore shipped to smelter, drifting, cross-cutting, diamond drilling, mining operation ceased, smelter operating on custom ores	092B 002
		Richard lll	Richard 111 Mining Company Limited	development, mining operations ceased, shipping and smelting ore	092B 003
		Copper Canyon, Victoria	Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines Limited	development, shaft sinking	092B 086, 092B 004

		Lenora	Vancouver Copper Company	prospecting, shipping ore, mining operations ceased	092B 001
1920	222	Belle, Seattle, Dunsmuir	Ladysmith Smelting Corporation	prospecting, open cuts	092B 089
1923	274-275	Sharon Copper, Pauper, Whale, Water Power and Brenton	Pearce, & O'Rooke	prospecting, adit, cross-cut, open cut	092B 040, 092B 041
1924	252-275	Lenora	Mellin, R.G.	stripping, open cuts, adit, surface plant, camp construction, road construction	092B 001
		Richard lll	Maynard, H.	shaft sinking	092B 003
1925	303	Lenora	Mellin, R.G.	operations ceased temporarily	092B 001
		Richard lll	Maynard, H.	cross-cuts from new shaft	092B 003
1926	334	Lenora, Tyee	Ladysmith Tidewater Smelters Limited	amalgamation of past producers, rehabilitation of workings / targeting low copper, zinc-rich ores	092B 001, 092B 002
1927	339	Lenora, Tyee	Ladysmith Tidewater Smelters Limited	road rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002
		Sharon Copper, Pauper, Whale, Water Power and Brenton	Miller, E.F.	open cuts, adits, cross-cuts	092B 040, 092B 041
1928	365	Tyee, Richard lll, Lenora, Imperial, Muriel, Tony, Donald, Thelma, Herbert, N.T., Doubtful, X.L.	Pacific Tidewater Mines Limited	extension of main Lenora adit into Tyee claim, surface plant construction	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1929	371	Richard lll, Tyee, Lenora	Pacific Tidewater Mines Limited	operations ceased	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1935	46	Tyee, Lenora	Tyee Consolidated Mining Company Limited	adit and shaft rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002
1936	63	Tyee, Lenora	Tyee Consolidated Mining Company Limited	power plant installed	092B 001, 092B 002
1939	90	Tyee, Lenora	Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	development work	092B 001, 092B 002
1940	74-75	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Sheep Creek Gold Mines Ltd.	drifting, cross-cutting, sinking, raising, diamond drilling, stripping, trenching	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1942	70	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Twin "J" Mines Limited	sampling, diamond drilling, adit rehabilitation, mill site preparation	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003

1943	69	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Twin "J" Mines Limited	diamond drilling, cross-cutting, raising, drifting, mining and milling, adit rehabilitation, camp and mill site construction	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1944	67	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Twin "J" Mines Limited	diamond drilling, cross-cutting, raising, drifting, mining and milling, adit rehabilitation; operation suspended temporarily	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1946	191	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Twin "J" Mines Limited	adit rehabilitation	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1947	183	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Twin "J" Mines Limited	milling, shipping concentrates to Tacoma (copper) and Trail (zinc) smelters; shaft rehabilitation, raising, diamond drilling, operation suspended	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1949	224	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	shaft rehabilitation, drifting, raising, underground rehabilitation, diamond drilling	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1950	180	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	underground rehabilitation, drifting, raising	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1951	199	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	drifting, cross-cutting, raising, diamond drilling, mining, milling; copper, zinc and lead concentrates recovered	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1952	214	Tyee, Lenora, Richard lll	Vancouver Island Base Metals Limited	operations ceased	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1964	168-169	Lenora	Howden, W.	stripping, adit rehabilitation, mining crown pillar, shipping ore to Tacoma smelter	092B 001
1965	268	Rose	Armstrong, R., Massy, J.	prospecting schist for mica	092B 028
1967	79	Lenora, Tyee, Richard lll, 53 other claims	Mount Sicker Mines Ltd.	geological, geochemical, stripping	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003
1968	107	Lenora, Tyee, Richard lll, 28 other claims	Mount Sicker Mines Ltd.	geological, electromagnetic survey, trenching, stripping	092B 001, 092B 002, 092B 003

More recent history from the area of the Mount Sicker Project is document in BC Assessment Reports from 1967 to 2020, written and submitted to the BC government as a requirement for title maintenance by the owners/operators, each assigned a unique ARIS number, which appear in Figure 5 and are summarized in Table 3 below:



SCALE 1 : 50,000

UTM Zone 10N

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Figure 5
Mount Sicker Project Area BC ARIS Assessment Reports

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Table 3 – BC Assessment Reports for the area of the Mount Sicker Project

ARIS Number	Year of Work	Author	Owner/Operator	Work Program	MINFILE Numbers
936	1967	Tikkanen, G.D.	Cominco Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
1104	1967	Sheppard, E.P., Basco, D.M.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geological	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087
1714	1968	Sheppard, E.P.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087
2914	1970	Brooks, J.E.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Line cutting	no MINFILE
3099	1971	Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Kinneard, G., Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geochemical	092B004, 092B086
3741	1972	Not specified	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Line cutting	no MINFILE
3950	1972	Watson, I.M.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / Ducanex Resources Ltd.	Geological	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
3951	1972	Walcott, P.E.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / Ducanex Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
4626	1973	Whittles, A.B.L.	Kinneard, G., Whittles, A.B.L., Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geological, Geochemical	092B004, 092B086
4904	1973	Nielsen, P.P., Gutrath, G.C.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B088, 092B 089
5164	1974	Carter, J.S.	Dresser Minerals Division	Diamond Drilling (4 holes totalling 830 m.)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003
6216	1976	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6518	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6548	1977	Somerville, R.	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Geochemical, Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
6599	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geochemical	092B086
6600	1977	Deighton, J.R.	Deighton, J.R.	Geological	092B004, 092B086
6699	1978	Deighton, J.R., Vyselaar, J.	Deighton, J.R., Utah Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geophysical (ground)	092B028, 092B041
6972	1978	Whittles, A.B.L.	Loring, F.C.	Geophysical (ground), Geological	092B004, 092B086
6996	1978	Ronning, P.A.	Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. / S.E.R.E.M. Ltd.	Topographic	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
7183	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B004, 092B086, 092B110

7273	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geochemical	092B041
7323	1979	Somerville, R.	Esso Minerals Canada	Diamond Drilling (448 m. in 6 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B110
7435	1979	Pauwels, A.	Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd.	Geochemical	092B004, 092B086
7714	1979	Ronning, P.A., Allen, G.	Postuk, P., S.E.R.E.M. Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B088, 092B089
7875	1980	Allen, G., van Houten, C.G., Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
8168	1980	Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Geochemistry, Geophysical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
8264	1980	van Houten, C.G., Ronning, P.	S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,236 m. in 7 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099
11166	1983	Cooper, W.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B076
11328	1983	Sorbara, J.P.	Cominco Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003
11329	1983	Sorbara, J.P.	Cominco Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B028, 092B041
11841	1983	Burge, C., Lonsdale, R.H.	Lieberman, P.	Diamond Drilling (107 m. in 3 holes)	092B071
12172	1984	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (176 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
12315	1984	Witherly, K., Holland. G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne, ground)	092B 076
12317	1984	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (394 m. in 2 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
12379	1984	Britten, R.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B040, 092B110
12408	1983	Joyce, J.W.	Joyce, J.W., Mrus, R., Willis, M.	Prospecting	092B 076
12788	1984	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geological, Geochemical	092B 076
13744	1985	Hendrickson, G.A.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Geophysical (ground)	092B040, 092B110
13907	1985	Lefebure, D.V.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geological, Geochemical	092B 170, 092B 171
14008	1985	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geochemical	092B 076

14411	1986	Enns, S.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,534 m. in 7 holes)	092B040, 092B110
14669	1985	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Geochemical, Geophysical (ground)	092B 076
14735	1986	Lefebure, D.V.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (1,502 m. in 5 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
14929	1986	Davidson, A.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (649 m. in 2 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
15442, 15749	1986	Holland, G.L.	Willis, M., Joyce, A., R. Mrus, Utah Mines Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (3,180 m. in 8 holes)	092B 076
15556	1986	Burge, C.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geophysical (ground)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
15719	1987	Gibson, H.L.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Diamond Drilling (3,115 m. in 11 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
16163	1987	Gray, M.J.	Corporation Falconbridge Copper	Geological, Geochemical	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
16716	1987	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (3,217 m. in 15 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
16871	1987	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (176 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
17649	1988	Klemmer, S.G.	Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (195 m. in 1 hole)	092B040, 092B110
17834	1988	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (477 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
17836	1988	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (151 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
18520	1989	Baxter, P.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (485 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
18859	1989	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (3,103 m. in 8 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172

19754	1990	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (763 m. in 3 holes)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
19765	1989	Stewart, R., Vande-Guchte, M.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,056 in 2 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
20579	1990	Wells, G.S.	Minnova Inc.	Diamond Drilling (172 m. in 1 hole)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B 172
20957	1991	Stewart, R., Allen, G.	Falconbridge Ltd.	Diamond Drilling (1,802 m. in 4 holes)	092B028, 092B040, 092B041
25714	1998	Walton, R.	McNall, M.	Prospecting, Geophysical (ground)	092B086
26629	2001	Shearer, J.T.	Shearer, J.T.	Prospecting, Geological	092B 076
29537	2007	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B040
29840	2007	Kelso, I., Wetherup, S.	Laramide Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne)	092B037, 092B095, 092B110, 092B128, 092B129, 092B138, 092B143, 092B163, 092B166, 092B167, 092C074
29947	2008	Sadlier-Brown, T.L.	Westridge Resources Ltd.	Geophysical (airborne)	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B171, 092B172
31667	2010	Sadlier-Brown, T.L., Ruks, T.W.	Westridge Resources Ltd.	Geological	092B170, 092B171, 092B172
31970	2010	McLelland, D.	McCombs, C.A., Rock-Con Resources Inc.	Remote Sensing	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087
32278	2011	Houle, J.	McCombs, C.A., Rock-Con Resources Inc.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B001, 092B002, 092B003, 092B004, 092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089
34063	2012	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Prospecting	092B040
36445	2016	Phillips, S.	Phillips, S., Morris, R.	Geochemistry	092B040
36845	2017	Deveault, J.	911 Mining Co.	Prospecting	
39406	2020	Deveault, J.	Deveault, J., Funk, K.	Prospecting, Geochemistry	092B028, 092B040, 092B041, 092B076, 092B086, 092B087, 092B088, 092B089, 092B099, 092B170, 092B 172, 092B189

Both Table 2 and Table 3 also contain the BC MINFILE numbers for 16 documented mineral occurrences discovered and described in Minister of Mines Annual Report and/or ARIS Reports that are now covered by the claims of the Mount Sicker Project. BC MINFILE Record Summaries, Inventory and Production

Reports are available by name or number and provide estimated spatial locations and other information for each mineral occurrence, which appear in Figure 6 with highlights summarized in Table 4 below:

Table 4 – BC MINFILE Occurrences within the area of the Mount Sicker Project

MINFILE Number	MINFILE Name	Status	Mineral Deposit Type	Commodities	Stratigraphic Age and Host Rock
092B 001	Lenora	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 002	Tyee	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 003	Richard III	Past Producer	G06 – Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, Barite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 004	Victoria	Past Producer	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Au, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 028	Rose	Showing		Mica, Sericite	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 040	Sharon Copper	Prospect	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 041	Water Power-Brenton	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 076	Lady D	Showing	G01 - Algoma-type iron-formation	Magnetite, Fe, Au, Ag, Cu	Mississippian to Permian Fourth Lake - chert
092B 086	Copper Canyon	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 087	Key City	Prospect	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 088	Queen Bee	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Zn, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 089	Belle	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 099	Northeast Copper Zone	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Cu, Ag, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 170	Sicker 1	Showing	G06 - Noranda-Kuroko VMS	Ag, Pb, Cu, Au	Devonian McLaughlin Ridge - volcaniclastics
092B 172	CF Group 8	Showing	I06 - Cu-Ag Quartz Veins	Cu, Au, Ag	Triassic Mount Hall - gabbro
092B 189	Chemainus River Placer	Showing	C01 - Surficial placers	Au	Quaternary - sands and gravels

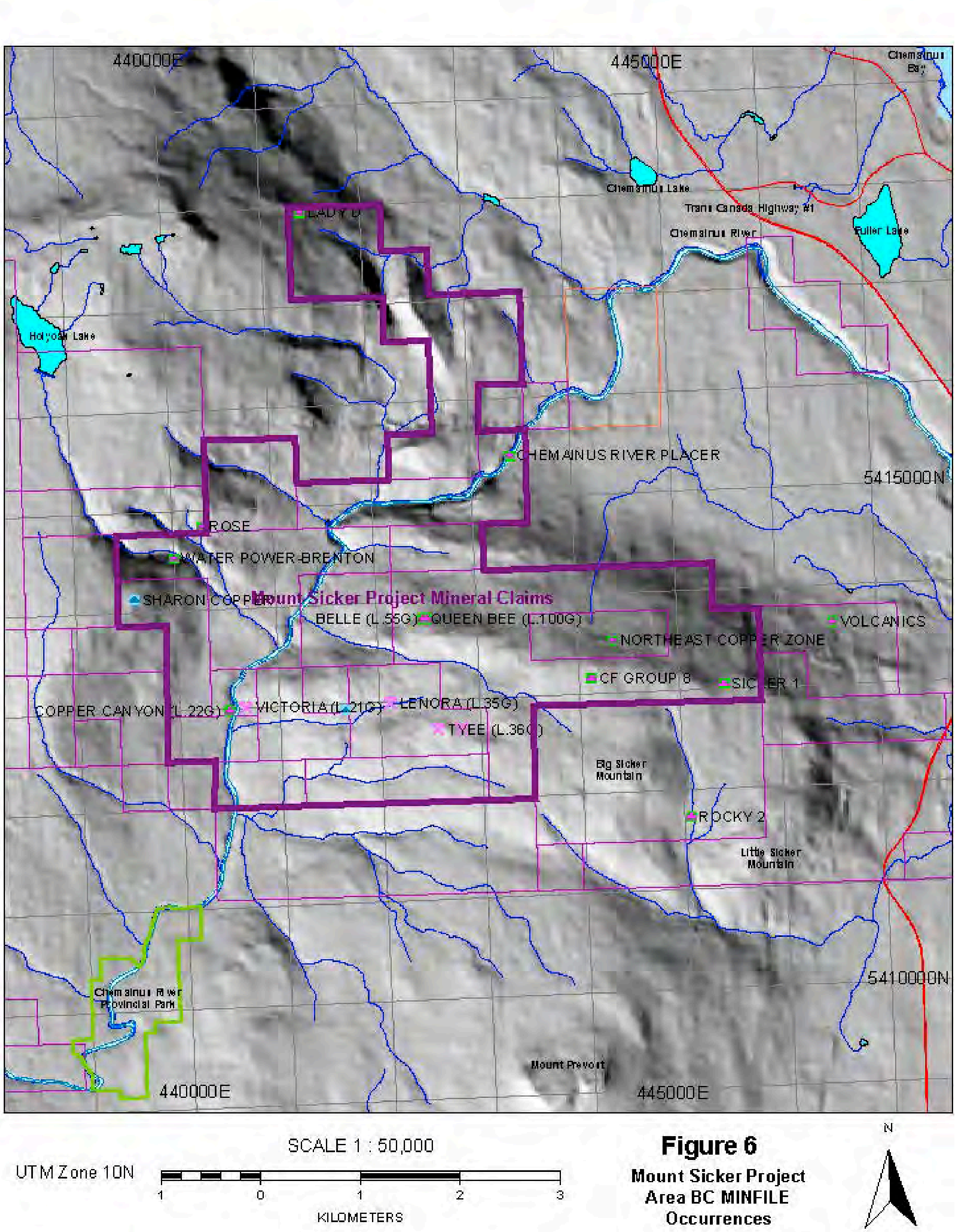

Figure 6

Mount Sicker Project Area BC MINFILE Occurrences

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The sporadic mining-related history of the Mount Sicker Project area is summarized by cyclic periods of inactivity between periods of exploration and mining activity as follows:

1897-1909

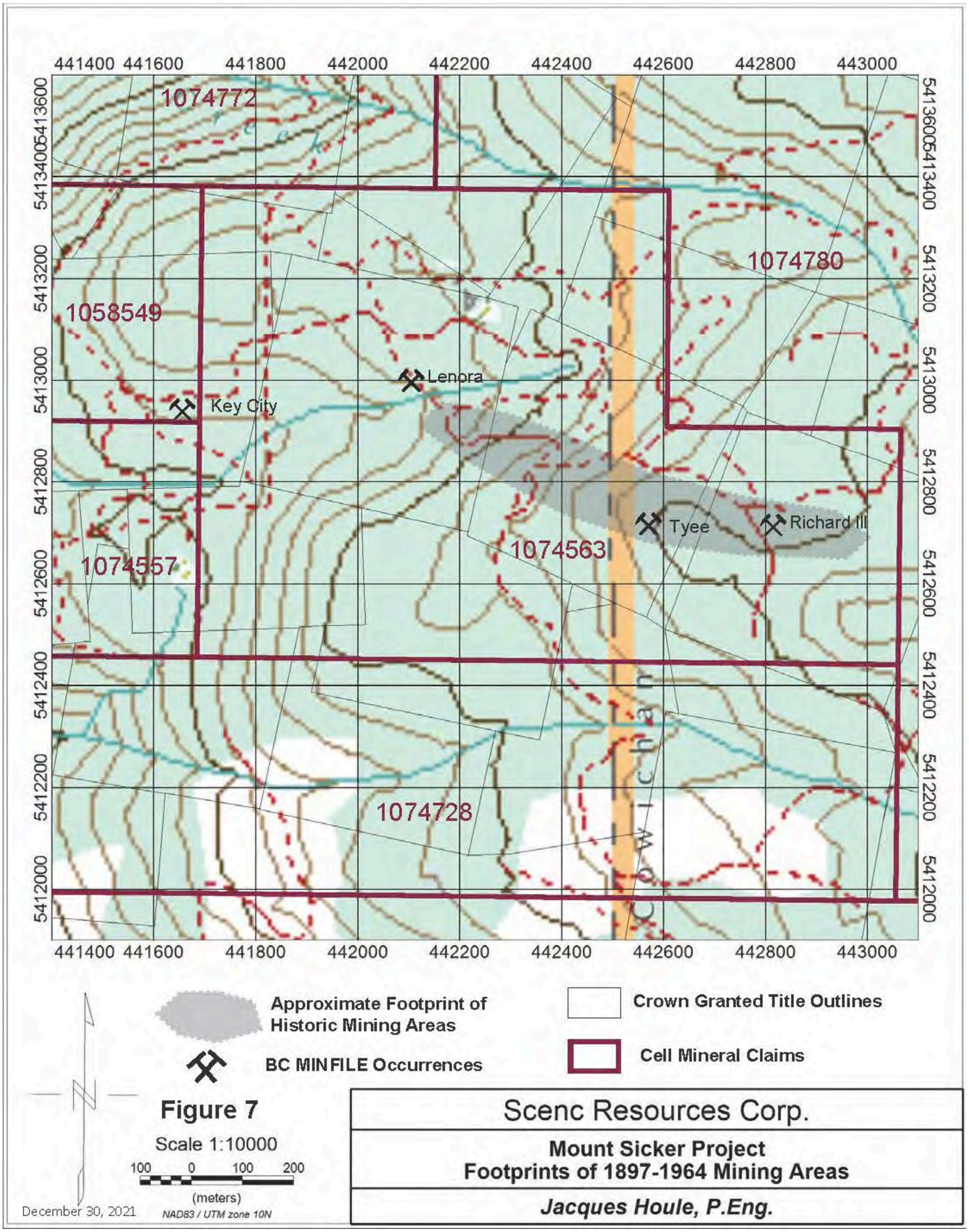
The discovery of copper and related gold, silver, lead, zinc, cadmium and barite mineralization in the Mount Sicker area led to a claim staking rush, followed by rapid development, construction, mining, ore transport and off-site smelting from two completely separate but adjacent mining operations at Lenora and Tyee. Two separate copper smelters were constructed and operated in Crofton and Ladysmith, refining ores from the mining operations at the Lenora and Tyee claims, respectively. These smelters also processed custom ores from other mining operations including minor amounts mined and transported from Richard lll and Victoria, but only copper, silver and gold were recovered. Total production from the four mines (Lenora 092B001, Tyee 092B002, Richard lll 092B003, and Victoria 092B004) located within the area of the Mount Sicker Project during this period was 229,338 tonnes with recovered grades averaging 4.0 % copper, 100 g/t silver and 4.8 g/t gold. Exploration also occurred at several other BC MINFILE occurrences located within the Project area, including some by the mining operators, at Copper Canyon 092B086, Key City 092B087, Queen Bee 092B088 and Belle 092B089.

1920-1929

Following WW1 and coincident dormant period in the Mount Sicker area, experienced local mining personnel along with owners of the local smelters acquired, explored and re-habilitated former mines at Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll. They targeted the zinc-rich mineralization ignored during previous operations, but failed to resume production. Exploration also occurred at other MINFILE occurrences located within the Mount Sicker Project area including Belle, Sharon Copper 092B040, Water Power and Brenton 092B041. Up to and including this period all exploration and development work in the area was done by manual excavation methods such as open cuts, shafts, adits, winzes, raises and drifts.

1935-1953

The consolidation of past-producing mines (Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll) under single ownership combined with the construction and operation of an on-site floatation concentrator and increased metal prices led to a second production phase in the Mount Sicker area. Copper concentrates from the Twin J mine were shipped to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington and zinc concentrates to the smelter at Trail, BC. Production from the combined claims during this period have been attributed entirely to Lenora and totaled 48,028 tonnes with recovered grades averaging 0.76% copper, 0.34% lead, 4.01% zinc, 0.009% cadmium, 41.7 g/t silver and 1.33 g/t gold. Indicated mineral resources allocated to the Lenora property were estimated at 317.485 tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 150 g/t silver, and 4.11 g/t gold after production in 1952. However, this resource estimate is considered historic and cannot be relied upon. Exploration occurred on many other claims located within the project area, mainly focused on copper, zinc, silver and gold. In addition, several iron formation occurrences were discovered immediately north of the Mount Sicker area including Lady D MINFILE 092B 076 on the Project claims. Unlike in the earlier mining phase, diamond drilling was utilized as a new exploration tool in the Mount Sicker and surrounding area during this period. Approximate footprints of historic mining areas at the Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll past producers of the Mount Sicker Project appear in Figure 7.



1964- 1991

A world-wide period of mining and mineral exploration technical renaissance led initially to the open pit mining of the crown pillar at the Lenora mine and shipping 151 tonnes of ore to the smelter in Tacoma, Washington in 1964, with recovered grades averaging 3.05% copper, 77.9 g/t silver and 3.50 g/t gold. This represents the third and last period of documented production from the area of the Mount Sicker Project. In 1965, preliminary exploration work targeting mica schist as an industrial commodity was conducted at the Rose MINFILE 092B 028 occurrence located on the claims of the Mount Sicker Project.

During the mid-1960's the recognition of volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits as syngenetic in origin led to a world-wide exploration boom leading to many new discoveries including several new Canadian mines, and the re-evaluation of known mining districts with new insight. In 1966, the discovery of the VMS deposits at Myra Falls on central Vancouver Island led to a resurgence of exploration interest in similar host rocks on Vancouver Island including the area surrounding the historic past producers in the Mount Sicker area beginning in 1967. This eventually attracted the interest of several Canadian exploration and mining companies with highly specialized expertise in VMS deposits, who employed modern geological, geochemical and geophysical techniques and acquired interests over portions of the claims covered by the Mount Sicker Project up until 1991. These included Cominco Ltd., Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd., Ducanex Resources Ltd., S.E.R.E.M. Ltd., Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corp. Ltd., Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. and successor Falconbridge Ltd., Corporation Falconbridge Copper and successor Minnova Inc., and Utah Mines Ltd. During this period four new BC MINFILE occurrences within the area of the Mount Sicker Project were discovered and explored including three VMS showings: Northeast Copper Zone 092B 099, Sicker 1 092B 170 and CF Group B 092B 172; and a surficial gold showing Chemainus River Placer 092B 189. Additional work was also focused on local iron formation occurrences, including Lady D located on the northern portion of the Project claims, which could be genetically and spatially associated with VMS mineralization.

In 1967, Mt. Sicker Mines Ltd. completed a feasibility study for leaching copper from dump material from around the past producing mines Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll. In 1969, an indicated mineral resources estimate was published for Lenora consisting of 317,485 tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.65% lead, 6.6% zinc, 140 g/t silver and 4.11 g/t gold (Jones, L., Lefebure, D., Owsiacki, G., and Schroeter, T., Major Silver Deposits of British Columbia, BCGS Open File 1998-10). This resource estimate should be considered historical, was not completed to standards and guidelines of the CIM and NI43-101, and cannot be considered current or relied upon for economic studies.

BC ARIS reports listed in Table 3 document only those portions of extensive work completed for which costs were filed for mineral title assessment during this period, which at the time required payment of a 10% filing fee based on the amount of work filed. This resulted in considerable exploration work being withheld from the public record. However, some companies and consultants who worked on these projects subsequently donated their files to BC Property File, which contains extensive historical data catalogued according to MINFILE numbers and largely available online for the area of the Mount Sicker Project. This includes various reports, maps and other details for the past producing mines, as well as summary exploration reports and accompanying maps and other details for different claim groups held by different companies during this period. BC Property File also contains extensive government data including mine drawings and other data from historical mining operations, publicly available online. However, none of this or any prior data is publicly available in georeferenced formats.

The perceived political climate in BC changed in 1991 from pro-mining to anti-mining resulting in significantly reduced exploration activities by most exploration and mining companies in the province for over a decade. The change was demonstrated by an abrupt and premature stoppage of work on several prospective exploration projects in BC, particularly on Vancouver Island. In the author's opinion the exploration work in the Mount Sicker area was prematurely terminated mainly by the change in the perceived political climate in BC and not necessarily by negative exploration results.

2006-2011

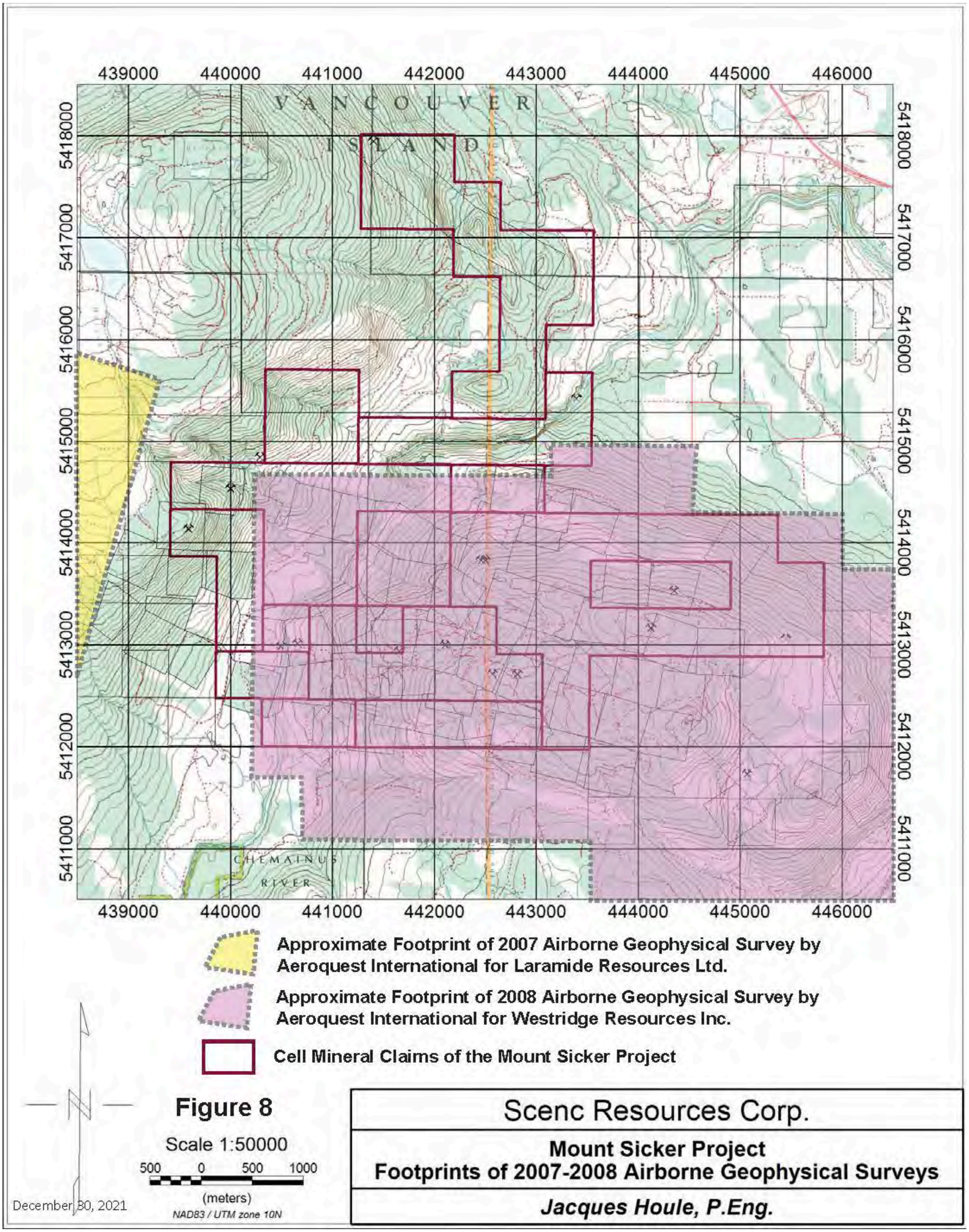
From 2006 to 2009, Geoscience BC funded research work led by the Mineral Deposits Research Unit (MDRU) at the University of British Columbia (UBC) investigating VMS mineralization in the Paleozoic age Sicker Group on Vancouver Island (Ruks, T., Mortensen, J. et.al., Geoscience BC Reports 2007-2010). This included work in the Mount Sicker area, detailed in a PhD thesis by Mr. Ruks at UBC (Ruks, T., PhD Thesis, UBC, 2015). Exploration interest in the area increased, while intermittent prospecting activity by local explorationists focused on known mineral occurrences in the Mount Sicker area continued over the past three decades.

In 2007 and 2008 two exploration companies each holding a large group of claims east and west respectively of the Mount Sicker Project engaged Aeroquest International to conduct multi-parameter airborne geophysical surveys over their properties. To the west, Laramide Resources Ltd. completed 500 line-km of detailed combined magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveying on their Lara Project, which reached within less than 1 km of the western boundary of the Mount Sicker Project claims (Kelso, I., and Wetherup, S., ARIS Report 29840). To the east, Westridge Resources Inc. completed 440 line-km of detailed combined magnetic and electromagnetic surveying on their Fortuna Claim Group, which extended from near Osborne Bay and Stuart Channel to and including almost the entire southern half of the Mount Sicker Project claims (T.L. Sadlier-Brown, ARIS Report 29947, 2008). The two geophysical surveys covered a semi-continuous swath of favourable stratigraphy hosting many VMS style mineral occurrences, leaving an un-surveyed gap of 2 to 3 km over the extreme western portion of the Project claims. The extents of theses surveys in the Project area appears in Figure 8.

In 2010, Westridge completed geological mapping and limited rock geochemistry in two target areas on their Fortuna Claim Group, including the NE Copper Zone showing now covered by the Mount Sicker Project claims where 11 rock samples were taken (Sadlier-Brown, T. and Ruks, T., ARIS Report 31677, 2010). These 11 samples from rock outcrops and float from the NE Copper Zone, shown in Figure 9 were located by GPS, only analyzed for target elements, and yielded some elevated values with ranges and averages, including some **highly elevated target element values in bold** as follows:

Northeast Copper Zone – 11 samples: within 250 m. of UTM 444500E 5413500N

- Gold – from 0.002 ppm to 0.823 ppm averaging 0.094 ppm
- Silver – from less than 0.1 ppm to 5.7 ppm averaging 2.1 ppm
- **Copper** – from 53 ppm to **1.88%** averaging 0.55%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ISLAND
CHEMAINUS
RIVER
Approximate Footprint of 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey by Aeroquest International for Laramide Resources Ltd.
Approximate Footprint of 2008 Airborne Geophysical Survey by Aeroquest International for Westridge Resources Inc.
Cell Mineral Claims of the Mount Sicker Project
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Figure 8
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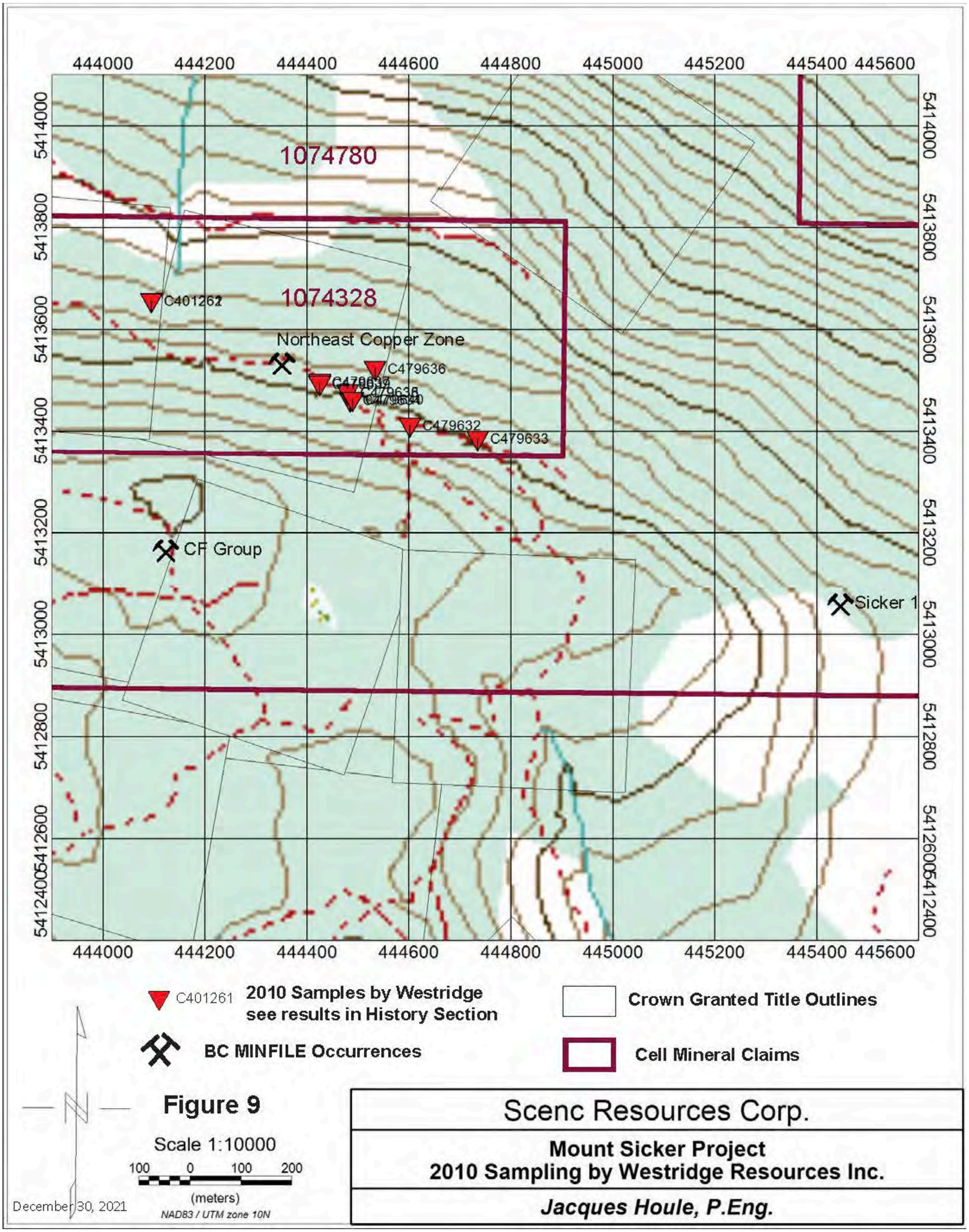
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
December 30, 2021
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
Footprints of 2007-2008 Airborne Geophysical Surveys
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



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1074780
1074328
C401262
Northeast Copper Zone
C479636
C479632
C479633
CF Group
Sicker 1
C401261
2010 Samples by Westridge
see results in History Section
BC MINFILE Occurrences
Crown Granted Title Outlines
Cell Mineral Claims
Figure 9
Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
December 30, 2021
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
2010 Sampling by Westridge Resources Inc.
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Beginning in 2003, the late prospector A. Francis acquired, maintained and prospected mineral claims covering much of the Mount Sicker Project until he died in 2008, after which his widow C. McCombs sold an interest in his former claims to a local private company Rock-Con Resources Inc. Under the author's supervision Rock-Con completed remote sensing, prospecting and rock geochemistry over the Mt. Sicker Property and 3 other properties on southern Vancouver Island from late 2010 to early 2011. (Houle, J., ARIS Report 32278). All 46 selected rock samples taken by prospectors B. Protasiewich and H. Brant at the Lenora, Copper Canyon, Victoria and Queen Bee occurrences were located by GPS and analyzed using modern analytical methods by an accredited analytical laboratory. Sample locations on the Mt. Sicker Property appear in Figure 10. Almost all of the samples were taken from sulphide-rich exposures, and 36 of 46 samples yielded sulphur values exceeding the upper limit of 10% for the analytical method used. Most of the rock samples also yielded variably elevated values in target and/or indicator elements for VMS or possibly other types of mineralization, with ranges and averages by occurrence, and elements which yielded some **highly elevated target or indicator element values in bold** as follows:

Lenora – 27 samples: UTM 442056E 5412837N (approximately)

- **Gold –** from less than 0.2 ppm to **6.09 ppm averaging 2.85 ppm**
- **Silver –** from 0.23 ppm to **337 ppm averaging 78.6 ppm**
- **Arsenic** – from 20.1 ppm to **2260 ppm** averaging 305 ppm
- Barium – from 10 to 2640 ppm averaging 133 ppm
- **Bismuth** – from 0.35 ppm to **74.7 ppm averaging 16.1 ppm**
- **Cadmium** – from 0.5 ppm to **greater than 1000 ppm averaging greater than 342 ppm**
- **Copper –** from 10.6 ppm to **28.9% averaging 5.44%**
- Mercury – from 0.06 ppm to 59 ppm averaging 12.1 ppm
- **Indium** – from less than 0.005 ppm to **3.19 ppm** averaging 0.93 ppm
- **Molybdenum** – from 1.14 ppm to **399 ppm averaging 130 ppm**
- **Lead** – from 21.2 ppm to **2.78% averaging 4634 ppm**
- **Antimony** – from 0.2 ppm to **740 ppm averaging 55.2 ppm**
- Selenium – from 0.5 ppm to 93.4 ppm averaging 36 ppm
- **Tellurium** – from 0.02 ppm to **88.7 ppm averaging 17.7 ppm**
- **Zinc –** from 76 ppm to **greater than 30% averaging greater than 8.1%**

Copper Canyon – 4 samples: UTM 440527E 5413039N

- **Silver** – from 9.12 ppm to **19.9 ppm averaging 12.9 ppm**
- **Bismuth – from 13.6 ppm to 45 ppm averaging 26 ppm**
- **Copper –** from 1.0% to **7.6% averaging 3.4%**
- **Antimony** – from 0.69 ppm to **13.95 ppm** averaging 6.6 ppm
- **Selenium** – from 19.2 ppm to **115 ppm** averaging 81 ppm
- **Tellurium – from 18.0 ppm to 55.6 ppm averaging 34 ppm**
- Zinc – from 63 ppm to 2140 ppm averaging 1011 ppm

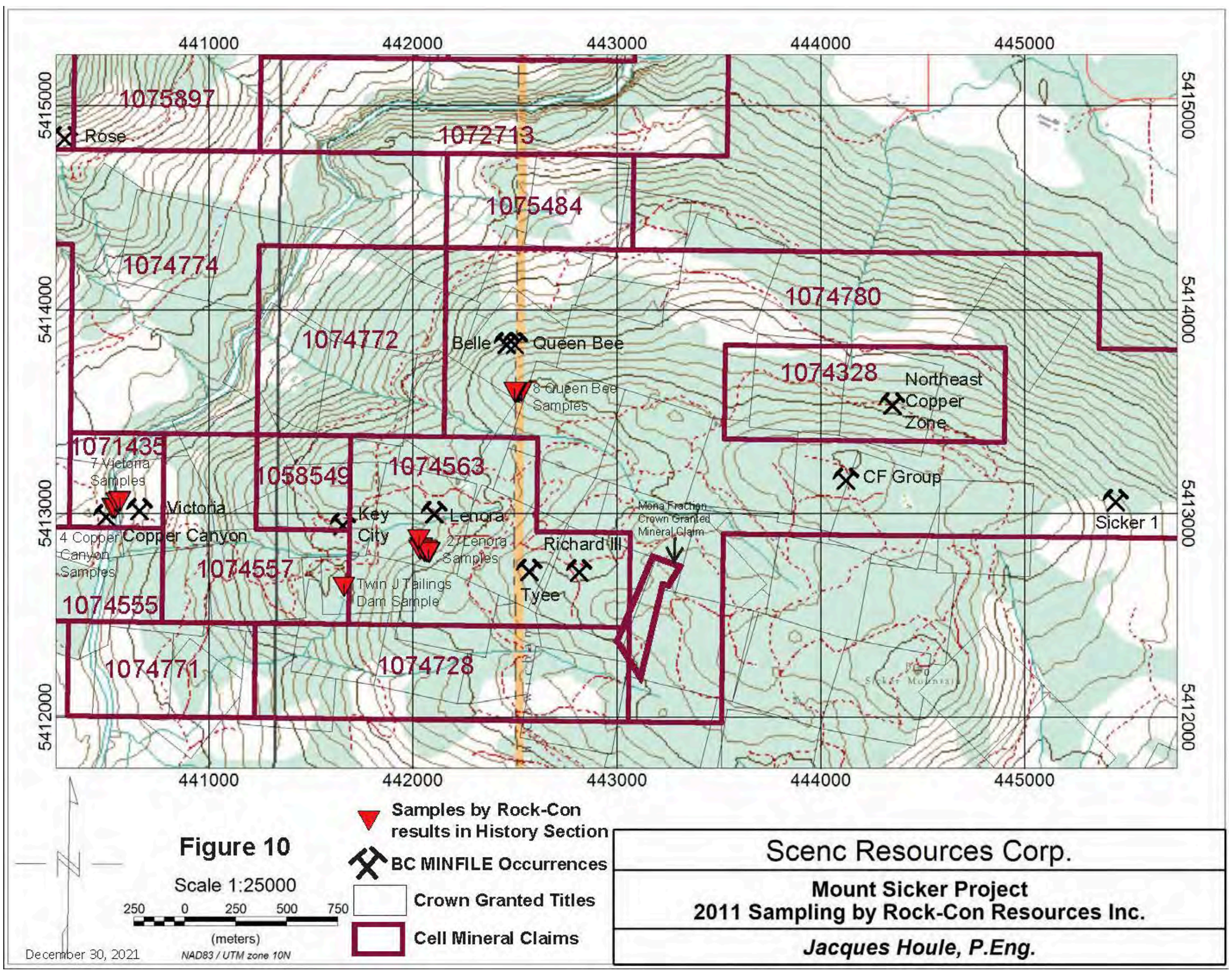
Victoria – 7 samples: UTM 440545E 5413053N

- **Silver** – from 0.41 ppm to **16.85 ppm** averaging 5.75 ppm
- **Bismuth** – from 2.86 ppm to **63.5 ppm averaging 16.6 ppm**

- **Copper** – from 406 ppm to **5.6% averaging 1.61%**
- **Indium** – from 0.01 ppm to **2.59 ppm** averaging 0.58 ppm
- Selenium – from 17.5 ppm to 60.5 ppm averaging 40.4 ppm
- **Tellurium** – from 3.77 ppm to **53.7 ppm averaging 16.8 ppm**

Queen Bee – 8 samples: UTM 442512E 5413611N

- Arsenic – from 16.3 ppm to 129 ppm averaging 80.7 ppm
- Cobalt – from 24.2 ppm to 543 ppm averaging 195 ppm
- Copper – from 10.6 ppm to 2620 ppm averaging 751 ppm
- Gallium – from 2.2 ppm to 12.55 ppm averaging 7 ppm
- Lithium – from 4.2 ppm to 41.4 ppm averaging 21 ppm
- Yttrium – from 3.97 ppm 14.75 ppm averaging 10.6 ppm



In June, 2011 under the author's supervision, A. Burgert took a vertical 1.75 m. representative chip sample through the exposed profile of the former Twin J. Tailings Dam located near the Key City prospect on the claims of the Project area, shown in Figure 10. The GPS-located sample was analyzed for gold and multi-element ICP by an accredited laboratory and yielded the following elevated values:

Twin J. Tailing Dam – 1 sample: UTM 441661E 5412654N

- Gold – 0.719 ppm
- Silver – 18.75 ppm
- Arsenic – 102.3 ppm
- Cadmium – 28.3 ppm
- Copper – 1216 ppm
- Gallium – 10.5 ppm
- Molybdenum – 61.2 ppm
- Lead – 434 ppm
- Antimony – 29.0 ppm
- Tellurium – 3.06 ppm
- Zinc – 5183 ppm

2017-2021

In 2017 prospector J. Deveault began acquiring and prospecting mineral claims in the Mount Sicker Project area, initially on the Hayden claim located immediately east of the past producer Richard lll. In early 2020 prospector K. Funk also began acquiring claims in the same area and the two prospectors decided to collaborate as 50/50 mineral title holders and prospecting partners on the Mount Sicker Project. The prospectors acquired a total of 15 contiguous claims covering 1,699 hectares and 13 BC MINFILE occurrences in the Mount Sicker area.

During the 2020 field season extensive prospecting work, including GPS-controlled rock sampling, portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) and laboratory analyses were completed by the prospectors and over the claims of the property (Deveault J. and Funk, K., ARIS Report 39406, 2021). A total of 31 mineralized areas were identified, prospected and located by GPS, and 120 samples were taken from mineralized exposures mainly in rock outcrops throughout the Project area, with locations shown in Figure 11. Of the 120 samples, 15 were analyzed for gold and multi-elements by an accredited laboratory and the remaining 105 samples were analyzed by the prospectors using a pXRF unit. The results obtained from the pXRF unit are tabulated in assessment report 39406, and show many highly elevated values for the base metal elements analyzed: copper, lead and zinc. All of the 15 rock samples analyzed by a laboratory yielded variably elevated values in target and/or indicator elements for VMS or possibly other types of mineralization, with ranges and averages by occurrence, and elements which yielded some **highly elevated target element values in bold** as follows:

BP 100 Showing – 1 sample: UTM 445589E 5413504N

- Copper – 6070 ppm

Adit 400 m. from Nugget Creek – 1 sample: UTM 442155E 5413891N

- Cobalt – 389 ppm
- Copper - 6100 ppm

All Metal Showing – 1 sample: UTM 442031E 5413769N

- Copper – 6850 ppm
- Zinc – 510 ppm

Victoria Adit 10m. from Portal – 1 sample: UTM 440557E 5413043N

- **Silver - 28.3 ppm**
- **Bismuth – 127 ppm**
- **Copper – 18.5%**
- Zinc – 1405 ppm

Copper Canyon Lower Adit Portal – 1 sample: UTM 440557E 5413074N

- **Silver - 67.6 ppm**
- **Copper – 12.9%**
- Zinc – 331 ppm

Copper Canyon – 1 sample: UTM440557E 5413012N

- **Gold – 1.25 ppm**
- **Silver – 119 ppm**
- **Copper – 18.65%**
- Molybdenum – 98 ppm
- Zinc – 8380 ppm

VMS Zinc – 3 samples: UTM 442010E 5413707N

- Arsenic – from 178 ppm to 323 ppm, averaging 232 ppm
- **Cadmium – from 239 ppm to 429 ppm averaging 343 ppm**
- Copper – from 2880 ppm to 10050 ppm averaging 5456 ppm
- **Zinc – from greater than 1% to 7.99% averaging greater than 4.78%**

Lower Nugget Creek – 1 sample: UTM 441790E 5414018N

- **Gold - 3.93 ppm**
- Arsenic – 844 ppm
- Cobalt – 547 ppm
- Copper – 3920 ppm
- Zinc – 223 ppm

Big Dog Large Boulder – 1 sample: UTM 441991E 5413800N

- Copper – 9700 ppm
- Zinc – 620 ppm

Upper Road Float – 1 sample: UTM 442073E 5413830N

- **Gold – 7.22 ppm**
- **Silver – 171 ppm**
- **Cadmium – 699 ppm**
- **Copper – 8920 ppm**
- Molybdenum – 80 ppm
- **Lead – 1.215%**
- Antimony – 915 ppm
- **Zinc – 20.2%**

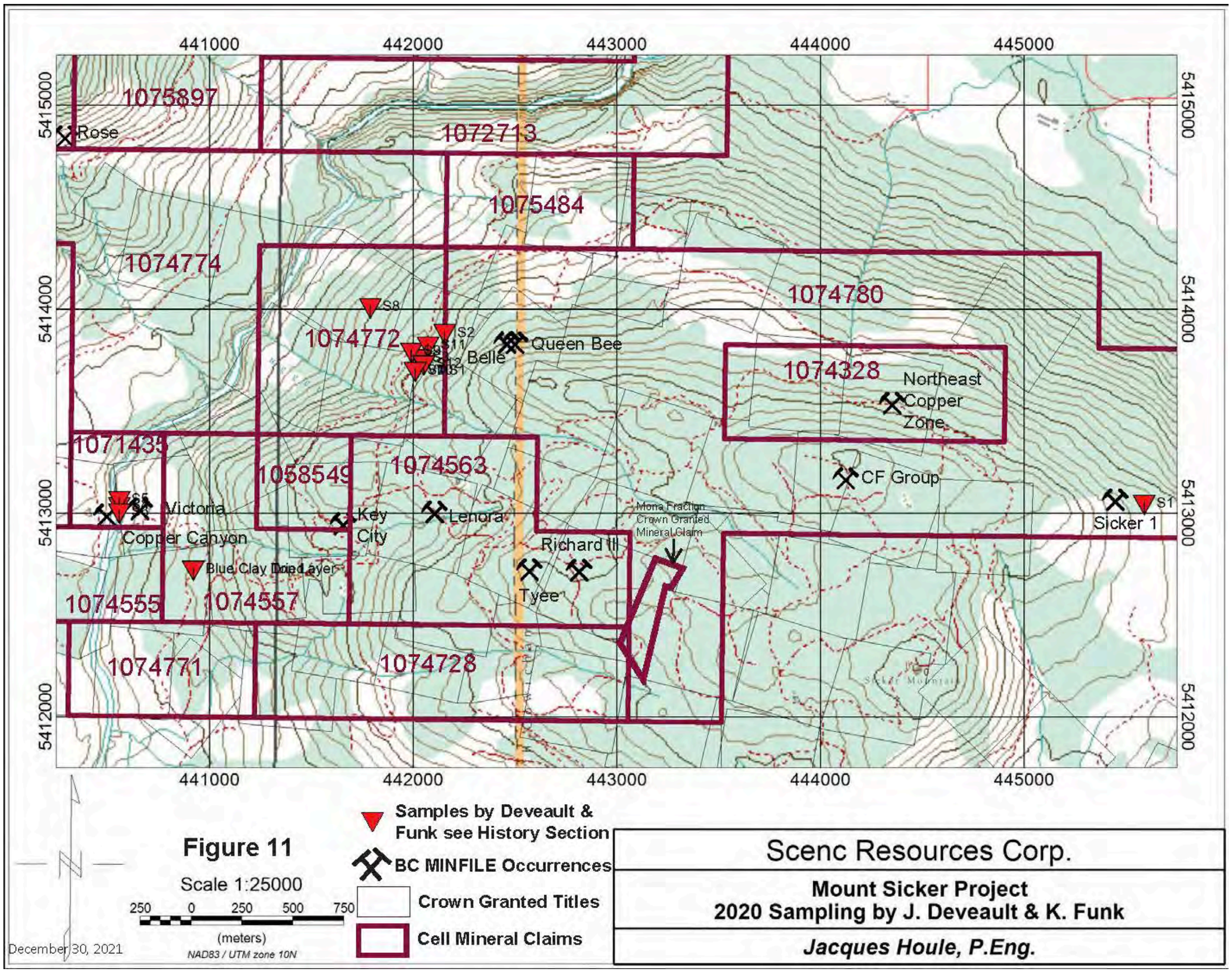
Old Railway Grade Float – 1 sample: UTM 442052E 5413738N

- **Gold – 19.95 ppm**
- **Silver - 84.7 ppm**
- Arsenic – 7750 ppm
- **Copper – 9.35%**
- Antimony – 71 ppm
- Zinc – 4770 ppm

Blue Clay – 2 samples: UTM 440920E 5412731N

- Silver – from 16.3 ppm to 17.8 ppm averaging 17.05 ppm
- Arsenic – from 469 ppm to 471 ppm averaging 470 ppm
- Copper – from 432 ppm to 8466 ppm averaging 5457 ppm
- Molybdenum – from 48 ppm to 61 ppm averaging 55 ppm
- Lead – from 219 ppm to 1041 ppm averaging 630 ppm
- Antimony – from 21 ppm to 28 ppm averaging 24 ppm
- **Zinc** – from 966 ppm to **greater than 1%** averaging greater than 5483 ppm

In October, 2021 the partners J. Deveault and K. Funk optioned 15 contiguous mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project to Scenc Resources Corp. and subsequently purchased mineral claim 1074563 from Rijk Mineraal Exploration Inc. That claim covers the 3 historic past producing mines Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll, and is surrounded by the other 15 claims of the Project. In November, 2021 the partners optioned claim 1074563 to Scenc, resulting in the 16 claim Mount Sicker Project covering 1,805.5 hectares as defined in the Property Description and Location section of this report.



Geological Setting and Mineralization

The geological setting description in this report is adapted from Ruks, T., et al, 2010. The area of the Mount Sicker Project is underlain by the rocks of the Sicker Group, a sequence of Devonian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that comprise the base of the Wrangellia Terrane. Rocks of the Sicker Group are exposed on Vancouver Island in four structurally-elevated regions known as the Bedingfield, Buttle Lake, Cowichan Lake and Nanoose “Uplifts”. Two of these areas are of particular economic importance: the Buttle Lake Uplift which is the site of the VMS deposits of the Myra Falls Operation and the Cowichan Lake Uplift which is centred in the Mount Sicker area. Regional geology based on BCGS current MapPlace Geology along with the locations of VMS style mineral occurrences is shown in Figure 18.

The Cowichan Lake Uplift extends from the Port Alberni area east-southeasterly to Saltspring Island, a distance of about 130 km. The rocks comprising the Cowichan Lake Uplift are divided into two groups: older, volcanic stratigraphy of the Sicker Group and the overlying, predominantly sedimentary and carbonate strata of the Buttle Lake Group. Sicker Group rocks are divided into 3 formations. The oldest unit is the Duck Lake Formation which comprises dominantly basaltic volcanic rocks of probable Late Devonian age. These rocks are overlain by Late Devonian mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the

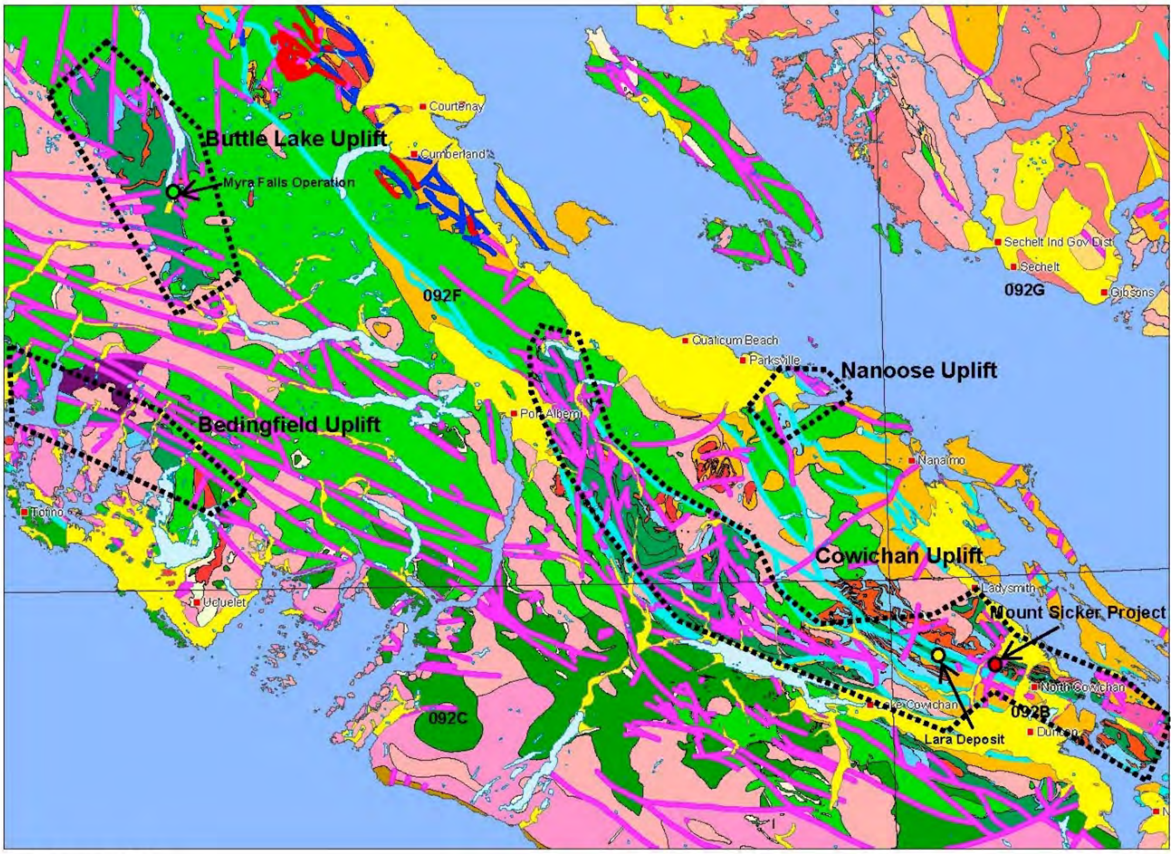


Figure 18
South-Central Vancouver Island BCGS Regional Geology (Geology Legend in text)
December 30, 2021

Nitinat Formation. Neither the Duck Lake nor Nitinat formations are exposed in the Project area. The Nitinat Formation is overlain by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, a Late Devonian assemblage of dominantly dacitic and rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation are the oldest exposed in the Project area, and are host to VMS mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project claims. Overlying the McLaughlin Ridge rocks of the Sicker Group are those of the Buttle Lake Group, a Pennsylvanian to Permian package of cherts, argillites and carbonate sedimentary rocks, which is locally represented by those of the Fourth Lake Formation. Rocks of the Fourth Lake Formation are host to exhalative iron formation mineralization in the northern portion of the Mount Sicker Project claims.

Late Devonian and Early Mississippian stratigraphy of the Cowichan Uplift are intruded by similarly aged felsic plutonic rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions, and Middle to Late Triassic gabbro to diorite sills of the Mount Hall suite. Rocks of the Saltspring Intrusions are believed to be in part coeval with volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group, but are apparently exposed only to the east of the Project area. The Mount Hall sills are hosts, along with the older strata, to quartz-sulphide vein mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project claims, and also occur surrounding and between the older volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The youngest consolidated rocks the Project area are those of the upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group, an extensive sedimentary sequence which unconformably overlies Paleozoic and Triassic rocks.

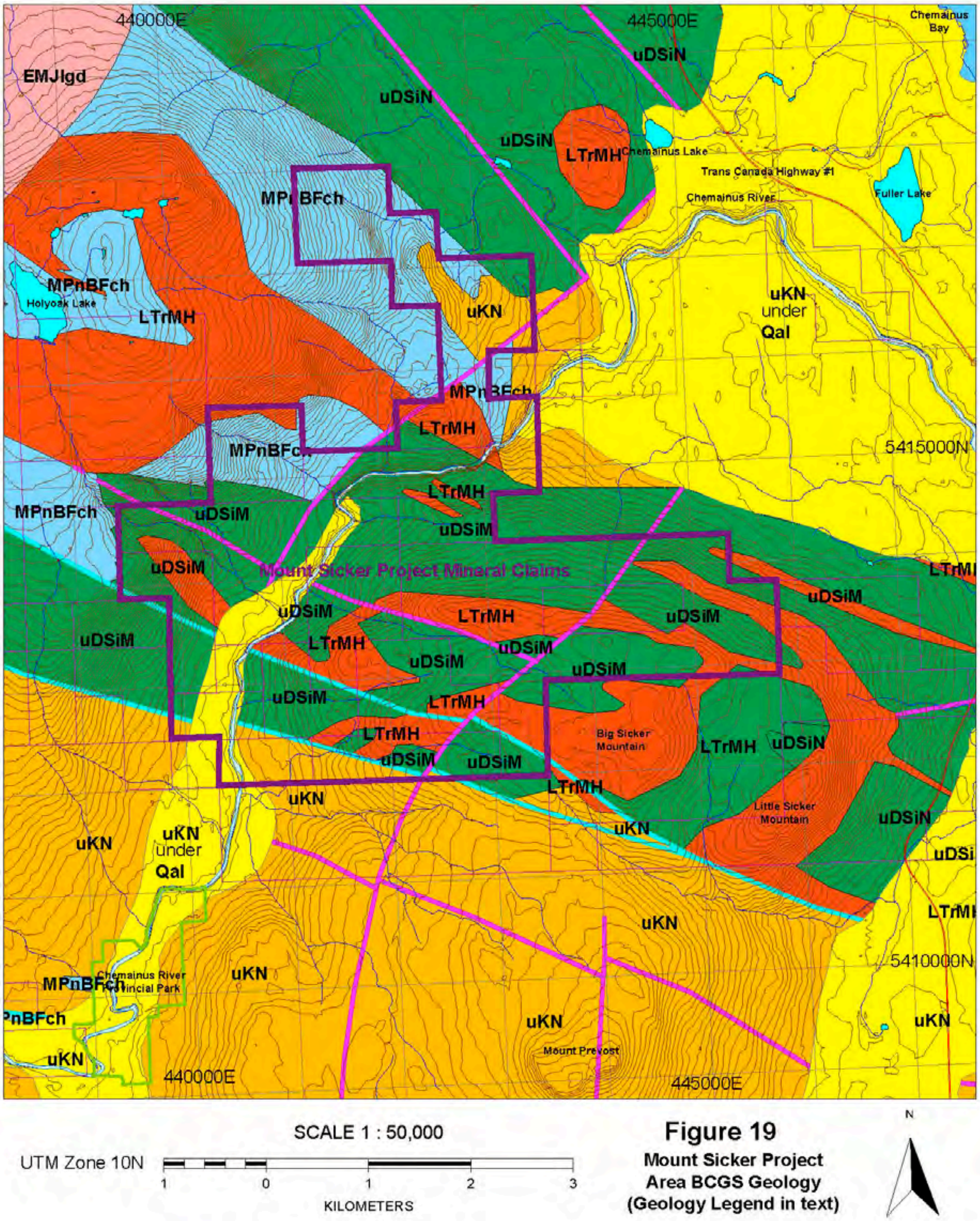


Figure 19
Mount Sicker Project Area BCGS Geology (Geology Legend in text)

http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/maps/minpot/bcgs.MWF

March 9, 2022 2:32 PM

In the Mount Sicker Project area, Sicker Group strata tend to strike east-southeast, are steeply to vertically dipping, and are complexly folded along strike-parallel axes. Both the Sicker Group strata and intrusive rocks are commonly offset by normal faulting parallel or sub-parallel to the regional fabric, and also by northeast-directed strike slip or oblique faults.

According to the BCGS current MapPlace Geology shown in Figure 19, the Mount Sicker Property is underlain by rock types with map unit colours, nomenclature, lithologies, and structural/stratigraphic relationships as follows:

Qal - Quaternary – unconsolidated sands and gravels

- Erosional Unconformity, locally Fault Contact -

uKN – Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group – undifferentiated sedimentary rocks

- Erosional Unconformity, locally Fault Contact -

LTrMH – Late Triassic Mount Hall – gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks

- Intrusive, locally Fault Contact -

MPnBFch – Mississippian to Permian Buttle Lake Group - Fourth Lake Formation – chert, siliceous argillite, carbonate rocks

- Conformity, locally Fault Contact -

uDSiM – Middle to Upper Devonian Sicker Group – McLaughlin Ridge Formation – dacitic to rhyolitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks

Metallic mineralization of at least two different styles have been discovered, developed and mined from the three contiguous BC MINFILE past producers in the Mount Sicker Project area, Lenora 092B 001, Tyee 092B 002 and Richard lll 092B 003. During the initial production from 1898 to 1909, primarily copper sulphide mineralization with accessory silver and gold was exploited. During the second production period from 1943 to 1952, both copper and zinc sulphide mineralization were exploited. The two styles of metallic mineralization were described by J.S. Stevenson in 1945, and classified as banded Barite Ore and massive Quartz Ore (Stevenson, J., CIMM Volume 48, 1945, BC Property File PF005382).

At that time, all metallic mineralization was considered to be epigenetic and the concept of syngenetic VMS mineralization was as yet unknown. Nonetheless, it is apparent from detailed descriptions of mineralization styles by Stevenson that the Barite Ore containing alternating layers of copper-rich chalcopyrite/pyrite and zinc-rich sphalerite represents syngenetic VMS mineralization. The Quartz Ore was described by V. Dolmage in 1916, based on samples labelled as Bonanza Ore from a 12-inch Vein, presumed to be from Lenora, contains chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, and is extremely rich in silver and gold, with high copper and zinc values accompanied by barite, calcite and quartz as gangue minerals (Dolmage, V., Economic Geology v.11., 1916). The Quartz Ore may represent epigenetic Quartz-Sulphide Vein mineralization or remobilized and enriched VMS mineralization. Quartz veins either barren or sulphide-bearing have been observed hosted both by Sicker Group volcanic and Triassic intrusive rocks in several locations on the Mount Sicker Project.

The mineralization exploited in the past producers Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll occurred as two parallel, easterly trending, steeply-dipping, gently west-plunging lenses about 50 metres apart, referred to by J. Stevenson as the South Orebody and the North Orebody. The South Orebody was the primary source of production during the initial production period from 1898 to 1909; the North Orebody was developed and mined primarily during the second production period from 1943 to 1952. The South Orebody had approximate dimensions of 600 m. strike, 45 m. depth and 6 m. thickness; the North Orebody had approximate dimensions of 500 m. strike, 35 m. depth and 3 m. thickness. Both orebodies had vertical extents from surface to about 100 m. depth. Both orebodies are considered stratiform deposits that were folded into tight synclines and anticlines within fault-bounded blocks, hosted by similarly folded and faulted rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group (MacRobbie, P., MSc Thesis, Carleton University, 1988). Estimated footprint locations of the two orebodies appear in Figure 7, which lie entirely within cell mineral claim 1074563 of the Mount Sicker Project along the western flank of Mount Sicker.

Similar occurrences of VMS style mineralization have been discovered and explored but without significant economic success at several other locations documented in BC MINFILE and located within the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, as follows:

The Victoria BC MINFILE past producer 092B 004 and the Copper Canyon BC MINFILE showing 092B 086 are located approximately 1.5 km west and along strike from Lenora, situated along the east and west banks respectively of the Chemainus River. Both occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and lie within cell mineral claim 1071435 of the Mount Sicker Project, immediately surrounded by other cell mineral claims of the Project. Limited underground workings were excavated to explore VMS style copper-silver-gold mineralization between 1897 and 1907 at these occurrences including the Elmore Fraction claim between them. From 1904 to 1907 115 tonnes averaging 3.8% copper, 30 g/t silver and 1.1 g/t gold were produced from the Victoria workings, the only documented production from beyond the main orebodies at Lenora, Tyee and Richard lll.

The Key City MINFILE prospect 092B 087 is located immediately west and along strike of Lenora, and hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. In 1902 Key City was explored for VMS style copper mineralization via limited underground workings. The occurrence lies near the junction of three cell mineral claims of the Mount Sicker Project: 1058549, 1074563 and 1074557.

The Sharon Copper MINFILE prospect 092B 040 is located approximately 1.5 km northwest and along strike from Copper Canyon and Victoria. The Water Power-Brenton MINFILE showing 092B 041 is located approximately 0.5 km. northeast of Sharon Copper. Both occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and are situated on the east flank of Mount Brenton. Limited underground workings were excavated at Sharon Copper including the Pauper claim, and surface work at Water Power-Brenton including the Mildred claim from 1923 to 1927, which along with later diamond drilling explored VMS style copper-silver mineralization. Sharon Copper lies within cell claim 1074588 and Water Power-Brenton lies immediately to the north within cell claim 1074774, both within the western portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Queen Bee MINFILE showing 092B 088 and the Belle MINFILE showing 092B 089 are both located approximately 1 km north of Tyee, situated along the northern flank of Mount Sicker. The occurrences are hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. Initial exploration work via shafts and adits from 1898 to 1901, followed by open cuts in 1920, and later diamond drilling targeted VMS style copper-zinc-gold mineralization. Belle was initially explored along with the Little Nugget, Seattle and Scotch claims. Both the Queen Bee and Belle occurrences lie within cell mineral claim 1074780 of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Lady D MINFILE showing 092B 076 is the easternmost of five similar occurrences of iron formation located northwest of Mount Sicker along the northern flank of Mount Brenton. The Lady D is hosted by a jasper unit within the volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Devonian Sicker Group, and was explored both for iron and for possibly related VMS style mineralization including copper, silver and gold from 1953 to 2001. The Lady D occurrence lies within cell claim 1075919 within the northwest portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Northeast Copper Zone MINFILE showing 092B 099 is located approximately 2 km northeast of Tyee and Richard lll along the northern flank of Mount Sicker. The showing was initially discovered in 1898 as Fortuna and explored for VMS style copper, silver and gold mineralization via shafts and adits. It is hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and surrounded by significant exposures of Mount Hall gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. Exploration resumed at the Northeast Copper Zone around 1978 and continued intermittently until 2010. The Northeast Copper Zone lies within cell claim 1074328 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The Sicker 1 MINFILE showing 092B 070 is located approximately 2.5 km east of Tyee and Richard lll along the eastern flank of Mount Sicker. It is hosted by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group, and surrounded by significant exposures of Mount Hall gabbro and diabase sills and dykes. The showing was explored for VMS style copper, lead, silver and gold mineralization intermittently from 1982 to 2010. The Sicker 1 showing lies within cell mineral claim 1075780 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

The CF Group MINFILE showing 092B 172, also called the C Zone, is located approximately 1.5 km northeast of Tyee and Richard lll near the peak of Mount Sicker. It is hosted by Mount Hall gabbro and surrounded by rhyolitic volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks of the Devonian Sicker Group. Quartz-sulphide veins containing chalcopyrite were explored for copper, gold and silver intermittently from 1972 to 2008. The CF Group showing lies within cell claim mineral claim 1075780 within the eastern portion of the Mount Sicker Project.

MINFILE showings Rose 092B 028 was explored for mica and sericite, and Chemainus River Placer 092B 189 for gold in surficial placers. Although these showing may lie within the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, they not relevant to the Project or of economic interest and therefore will not be discussed.

Deposit Types

The principal deposit type being investigated and explored for at the Mount Sicker Project is polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization of the Noranda-Kuroko type, described by T. Hoy in BCGS Mineral Deposit Profile G06. This deposit type may contain copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold as primary commodities; and cadmium, sulphur, selenium, tin, barite and gypsum as secondary commodities. An associated deposit type mentioned in Mineral Deposit Profile G06 is stockwork copper veins that may also contain lead, zinc, silver and gold. Worldwide, the average deposit of this type contains 1.5 million tonnes averaging 1.3% copper, 1.9% lead, 2.0% zinc, 13 g/t silver and 0.16 g/t gold.

The historic past producing mines at Mount Sicker exploited both banded VMS style mineralization (Barite Ore) and massive vein style mineralization (Quartz Ore) from two parallel orebodies as described by J. Stevenson. It appears that both styles of mineralization occurred in and were mined from both the North and South orebodies. The Bonanza Ore from a 12-inch Vein as described by V. Dolmage in 1916 appears to belong to the Quartz Ore style, and contained extremely high silver and gold values. The historic mines at Mount Sicker produced 277,517 tonnes averaging 3.4 % copper, 0.14% lead, 1.6% zinc, 90 g/t silver and 4.2 g/t gold located within a 500 m by 100 m area and a vertical extent of 100 m. These grades are considerably higher than average deposits of this type, but also considerably smaller in size.

Nyrstar N.V. owns the Myra Falls Operation located 175 km northwest of Mount Sicker, with orebodies hosted by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group, shown in Figure 19. As of 2017 Myra Falls had total ore production exceeding 30 million tonnes averaging 1.6% copper, 0.6% lead, 5.5% zinc, 54 g/t silver and 2.0 g/t gold (McNulty, B. et al, Economic Geology, v.115, 2019). Production has been almost exclusively from underground mining of several orebodies located within a 5 km by 2 km area, and a vertical extent of 1 km. The silver and gold grades at Myra Falls are considerably higher than the average deposits of this type, and the size of the combined deposits is also considerably larger. The precious metal enrichment at Myra Falls was recently studied and found to be due the presence of electrum (silver-gold alloy) in late veinlets cutting earlier VMS lithologies (Marshall, D., et al, Geosciences, 2018). The electrum is contained within a mineral assemblage of zinc, copper, lead, arsenic and antimony sulphide minerals along with barite and quartz as gangue minerals. There appears to be similarities between these precious metal bearing veinlets and the Bonanza or Quartz Ore described by V. Dolmage and J. Stephenson at Mount Sicker.

Treasury Metals Inc. owns the Lara Property which hosts the Lara VMS deposit, located five km west of and on their large claim group adjacent to the claims of the Mount Sicker Project, shown in Figure 19. The Lara deposit is one of six mineralized zones on Treasury's Property, is hosted by the McLaughlin Ridge Formation of the Sicker Group and contains an indicated resource estimate of 1.146 million tonnes averaging 1.05% copper, 0.58% lead, 3.01% zinc, 32.97 g/t silver and 1.97 g/t gold in three sub-zones within an area of 1 km by 500 m. with a vertical extent of about 500 m. (Treasury Metals website). The silver and gold grades at Lara are considerably higher than the average deposits of this type, and the size is about average.

Several common characteristics amongst VMS deposits at Mount Sicker, Myra Falls and Lara are:

- elongate shapes
- shallow to flat-lying plunge orientations
- minimum 500 m. x 100 m. x 100 m. to maximum 5 km. x 2 km. x 1 km. extent
- high precious metal grades

These characteristics and other details known from research on these deposits could be useful to Scenc Resources Corp. in current and future exploration work targeting VMS mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project.

Exploration

From October 2021 to early March, 2022, Scenc Resources Corp. completed field exploration programs on the Mount Sicker Project, consisting of rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and limited ground geophysics. In February 2022, Scenc completed a shallow core drilling program on the Mount Sicker Project totaling 14.85 metres in 4 holes using a hand-portable drill. As of the date of this report the drill core had been neither logged nor sampled. Compilation of results from the field programs continued until early March 2022. In total, Scenc Resources Corp. made aggregate exploration expenditures of $78,500 on the Property during its the 2021 exploration program. Components of the 2021 field program are described below with details in the Appendices.

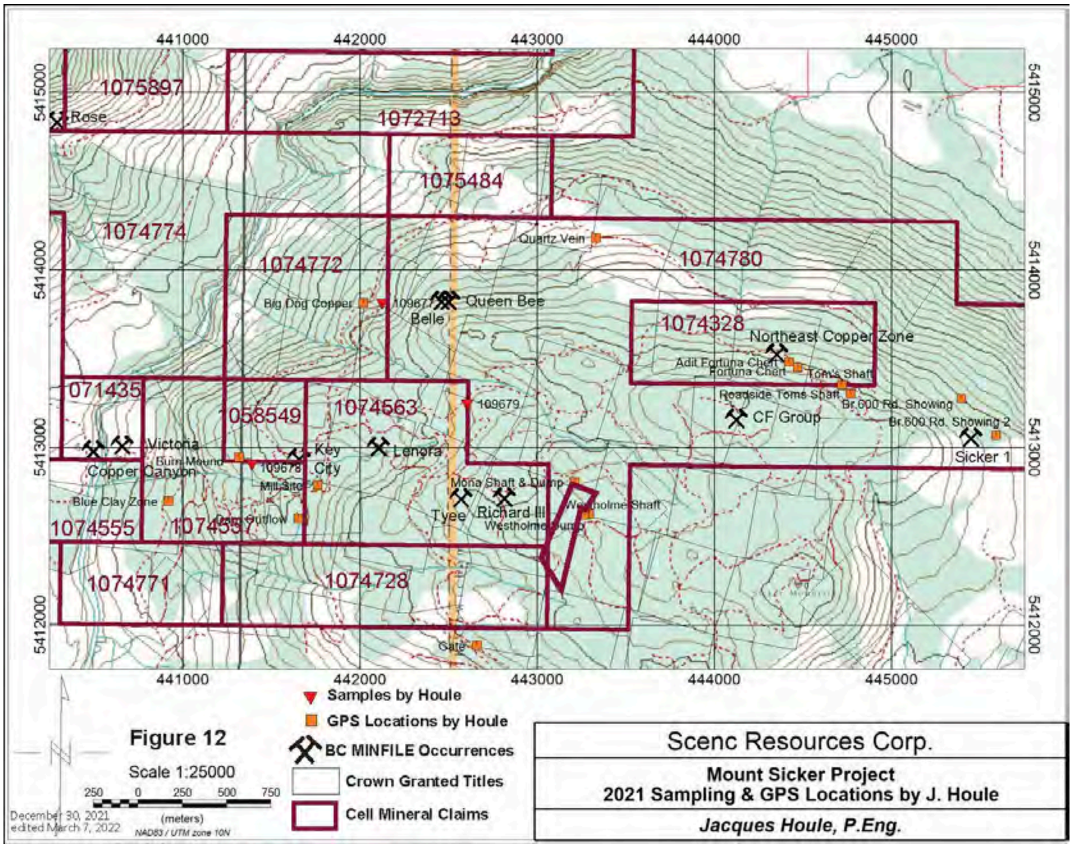
Geochemistry

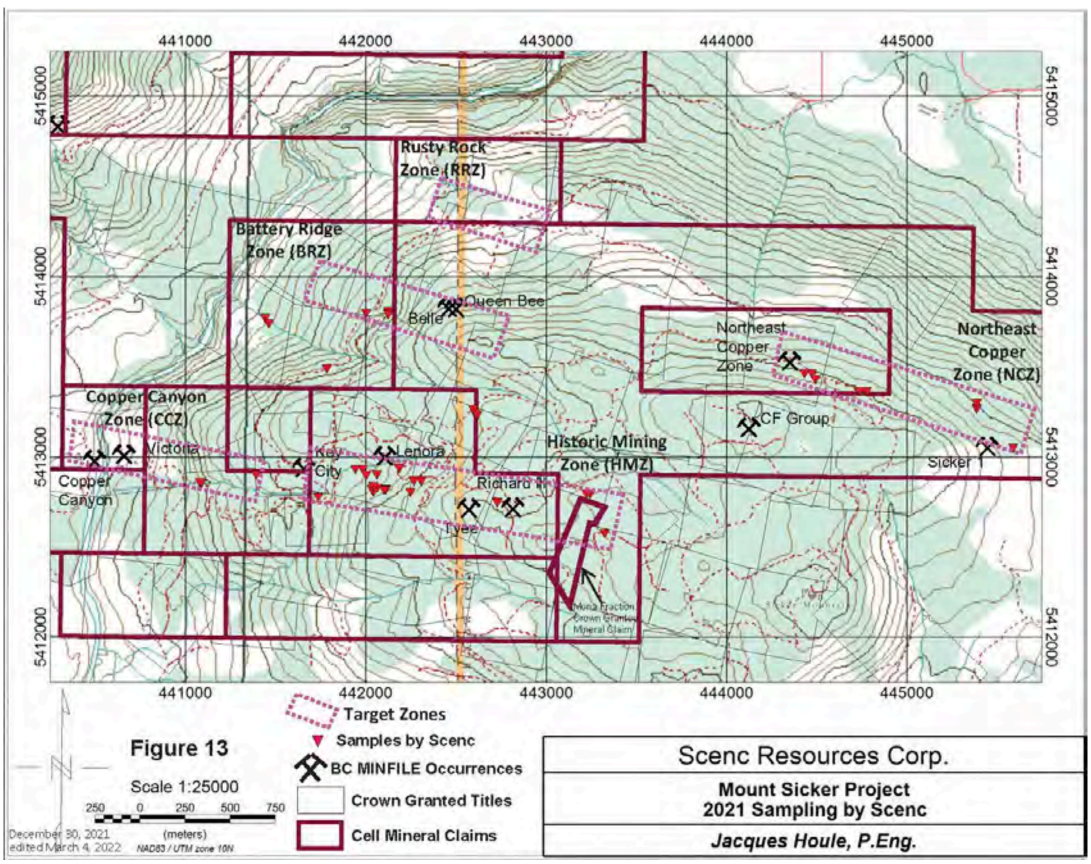
The 2021 rock geochemical sampling program at the Mount Sicker Property consisted of 41 samples including 3 select outcrop samples taken by author J. Houle, P.Eng. during the October 2021 site inspection described in Appendix 1, with sample locations appearing in Figure 12; and 38 rock samples of various types taken by J. Deveault from October to December 2021 including 22 outcrop and 16 float samples (mostly from rock dumps near the historic mines). Details for all 41 rock samples are tabulated in Appendix 2, including locations, descriptions, highlights and copies of analytical certificates; and sample locations appear in Figure 13, and sample numbers and elevated values appear in Figures 14 to 17. Most of the rock samples yielded variably elevated values in target and/or indicator elements for VMS or possibly other related types of mineralization, with numbers and types of samples, element ranges and averages by zone and occurrence, and elements which yielded some **highly elevated target and/or indicator element values in bold** as follows:

<u>Historic Mining Zone (HMZ):</u> see Figures 14a – 14f

Lenora – 12 samples (3 outcrop and 9 float) of mainly sulphides and some vein quartz containing 20% to greater than 50% sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, barite, and/or malachite taken from an area 375 m. East-West by 150 m. North-South by 95 m. elevation range centred at UTM 442012E 5412854N 443 m. elevation.

- **Gold** – from 0.37 ppm to **23.3 ppm, averaging 7.86 ppm**
- **Silver** – from 29 ppm to **397 ppm, averaging 132 ppm**
- **Copper** – from 0.49% to **10.65%, averaging 4.78%**
- **Lead** – from 190 ppm to **10.6%, averaging 1.6%**
- **Zinc** – from 0.24% to **24.2%, averaging 10.72%**
- **Arsenic** – from 34 ppm to **7120 ppm, averaging 1345 ppm**
- **Bismuth** – from 8 ppm to **146 ppm**, averaging 34.6 ppm
- **Cadmium** – from 14.7 ppm to **>1000 ppm, averaging >401 ppm**
- **Molybdenum** – from 2 ppm to **394 ppm, averaging 186 ppm**
- **Antimony** – from 6 ppm to **740 ppm, averaging 177 ppm**


441000
442000
443000
444000
445000
5415000
5414000
5413000
5412000
1075897
Rose
1072713
1075484
1074774
1074772
Quartz Vein
1074780
Big Dog Copper
Belle
Queen Bee
1074328
Northeast Copper Zone
Tom's Shaft
071435
1058549
1074563
109679
Roadside Toms Shaft
Br.600 Rd. Showing
CF Group
Br.600 Rd. Showing 2
Victoria
Copper Canyon
Key City
Lenora
Sicker 1
Mill Site
Blue Clay Zone
Mona Shaft & Dump
Westholme Shaft
Tyee
Richard III
Outflow
Westholme Dump
1074555
1074557
1074771
1074728
Gate
Samples by Houle
GPS Locations by Houle
BC MINFILE Occurrences
Crown Granted Titles
Cell Mineral Claims
Figure 12
Scale 1:25000
250 0 250 500 750
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
December 30, 2021
edited March 7, 2022
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
2021 Sampling & GPS Locations by J. Houle
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.


441000
442000
443000
444000
445000
5415000
5414000
5413000
5412000
Rusty Rock Zone (RRZ)
Battery Ridge Zone (BRZ)
Queen Bee
Belle
Northeast Copper Zone
Northeast Copper Zone (NCZ)
Copper Canyon Zone (CCZ)
CF Group
Victoria
Key City
Lenora
Historic Mining Zone (HMZ)
Sicker
Copper Canyon
Richard III
Tyee
Mona Fraction Crown Granted Mineral Claim
Target Zones
Samples by Scenc
BC MINFILE Occurrences
Crown Granted Titles
Cell Mineral Claims
Figure 13
Scale 1:25000
250 0 250 500 750
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N
December 30, 2021
edited March 4, 2022
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
2021 Sampling by Scenc
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Tyee – 4 samples (1 outcrop and 3 float) of mainly sulphides and vein quartz containing 15% to greater than 50% sulphides including chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, galena, barite and/or malachite taken from an area 125 m. East-West by 135 m. North-South by 45 m. elevation range centred at UTM 442251 E 5412873N 492 m. elevation.

- **Gold** – from 0.47 ppm to **4.33 ppm, averaging 2.06 ppm**
- **Silver** – from 14 ppm to **173 ppm,** averaging 82 ppm
- **Copper** – from 0.48% to **5.43%, averaging 2.23%**
- **Lead –** from 80 ppm to **1.90%**, averaging 0.61%
- **Zinc –** from **1.24% to >30%, averaging >5.61%**
- Bismuth – from <1 ppm to 24 ppm, averaging 12.3 ppm
- **Cadmium** – from 57 ppm to **>1000 ppm, averaging >235 ppm**
- **Molybdenum** – from 7 ppm to **200 ppm**, averaging 98 ppm
- **Antimony** – from 13 ppm to **614 ppm, averaging 193 ppm**

Richard lll – 1 float sample from mine dump of sulphidic containing 15% sulphides with quartz including sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite taken at UTM 442729E 5412751N 582 m. elevation.

- Gold - 0.87 ppm
- Silver – 47 ppm
- Copper – 0.60%
- Lead – 0.82%
- **Zinc - 13.45%**
- **Cadmium – 556 ppm**
- Molybdenum – 66 ppm
- **Antimony – 169 ppm**

Mona & Westholme – 3 samples (1 outcrop and 2 float) of sulphidic quartz and schist containing 15% to 50% sulphides including chalcopyrite, pyrite and/or sphalerite taken from an area 100 m. East-West by 220 m. North-South by 15 m. elevation range centred at UTM 443263E 5412727N 644 m. elevation.

- **Gold** – from 0.43 ppm to **1.4 ppm**, averaging 0.78 ppm
- Silver – from 16 ppm to 50 ppm, averaging 29 ppm
- **Copper** – from 0.91% to **2.90%, averaging 1.91%**
- Lead – from 50 ppm to 0.57%, averaging 0.21%
- **Zinc** – from 260 ppm to **6.73%, averaging 2.85%**
- **Arsenic** – from 116 ppm to **1235 ppm**, averaging 495 ppm
- **Cadmium** – from 2.2 ppm to **281 ppm, averaging 116 ppm**

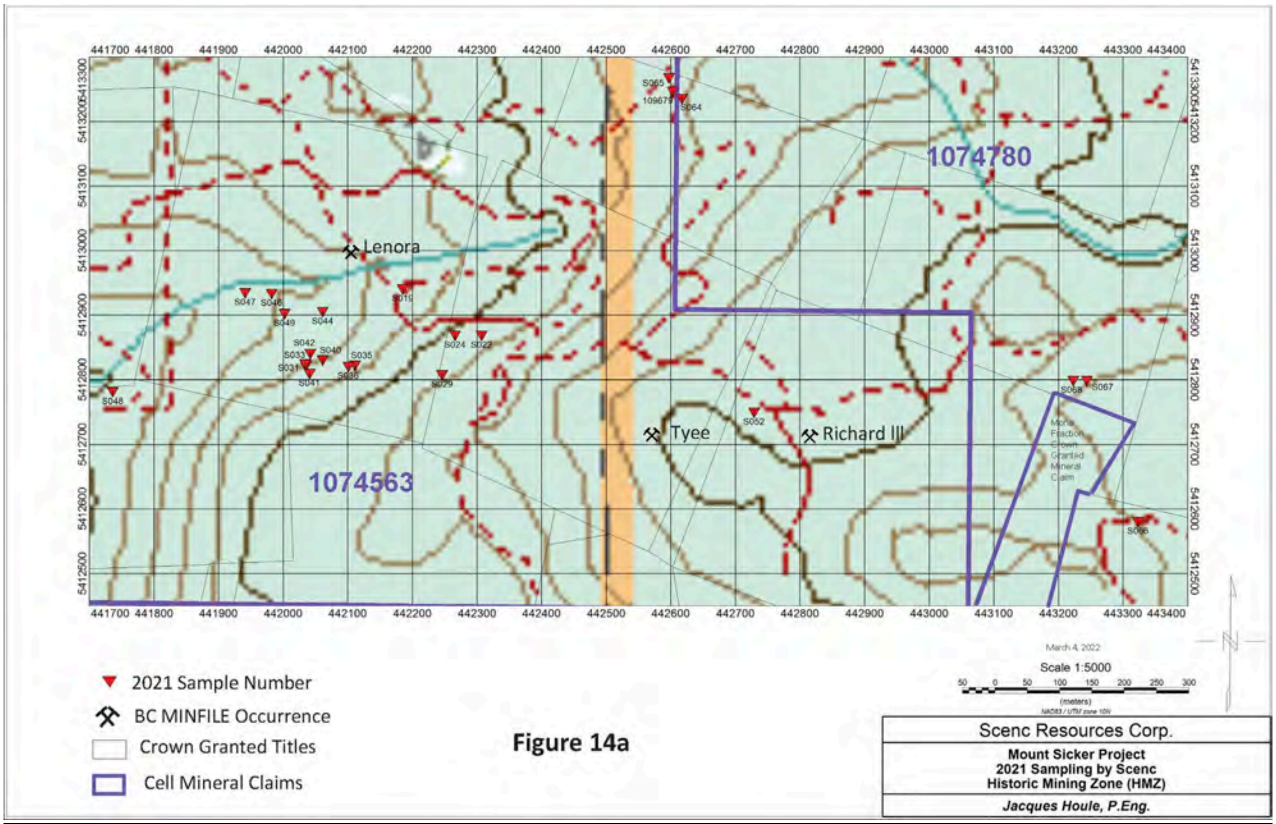


Figure 14a

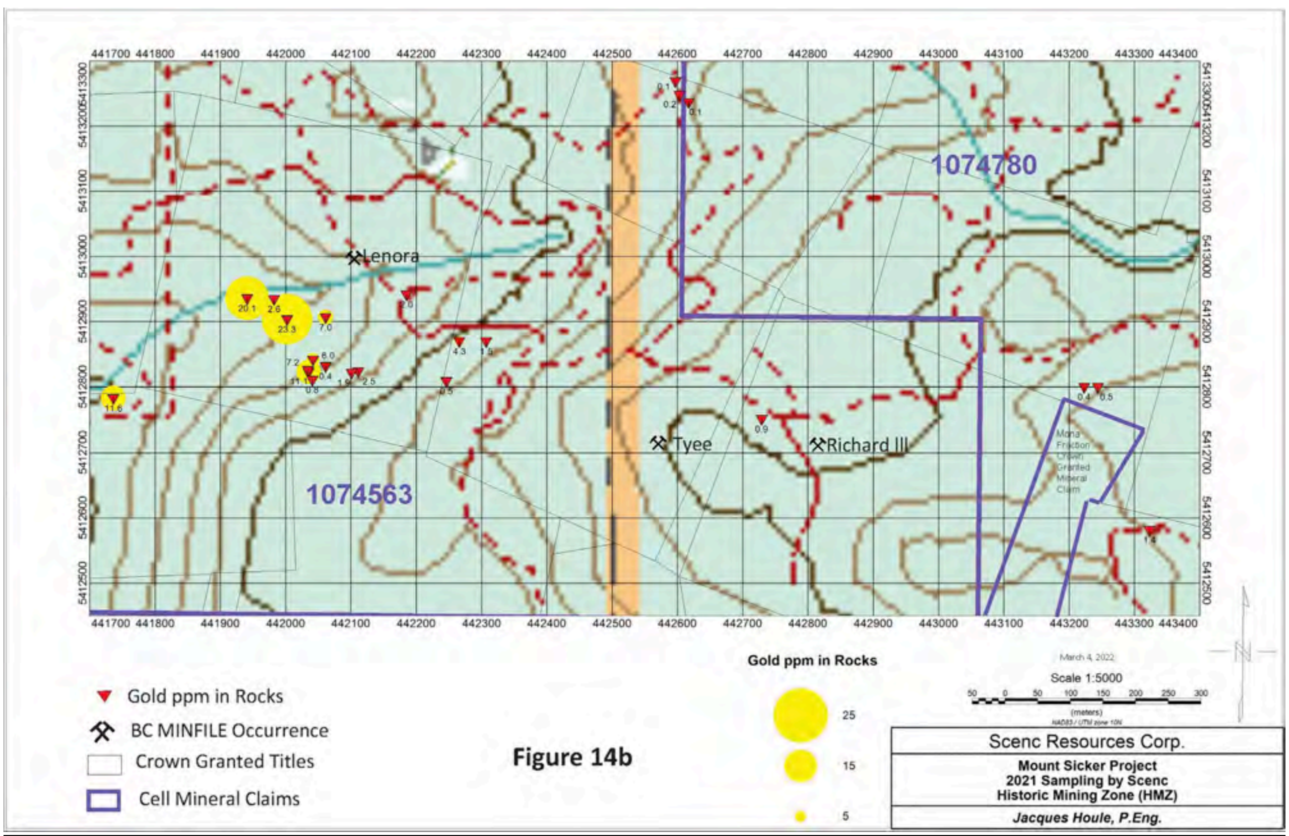


Figure 14b

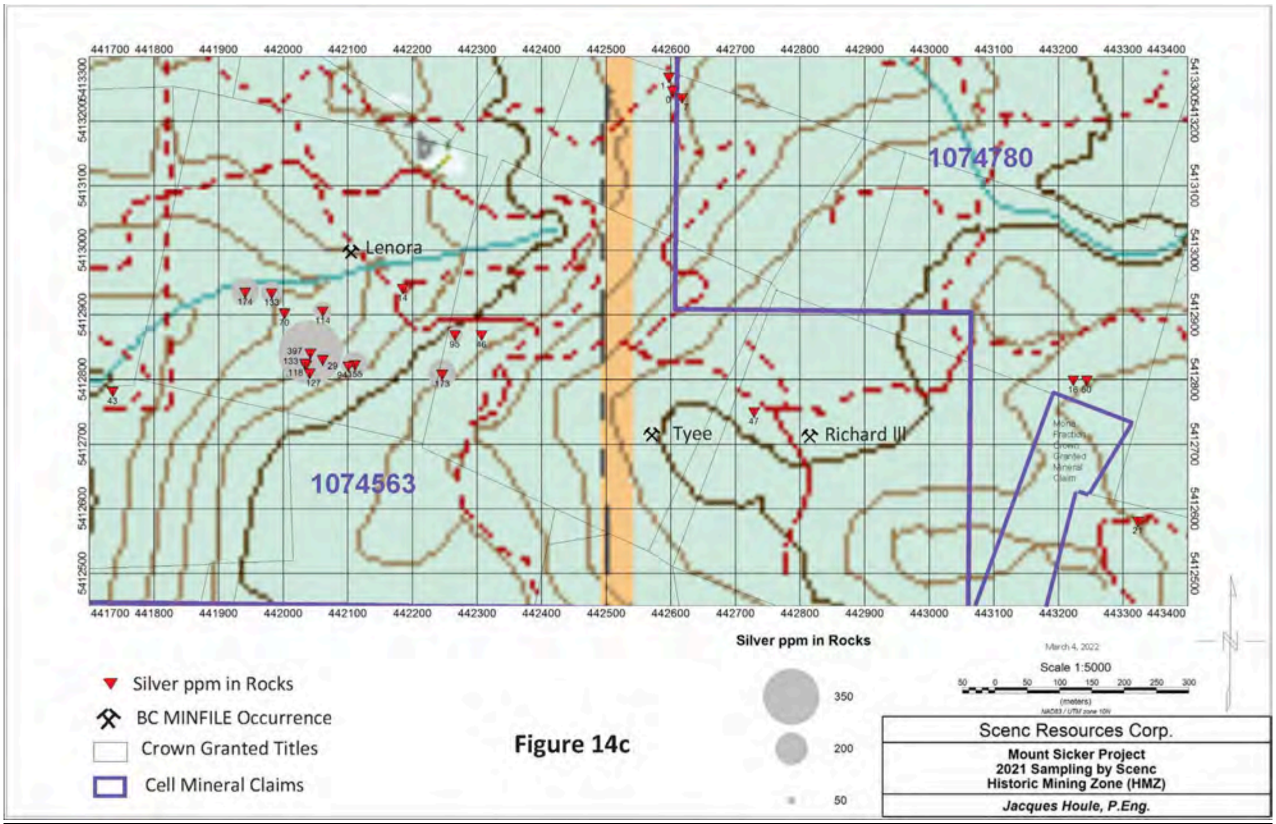


Figure 14c

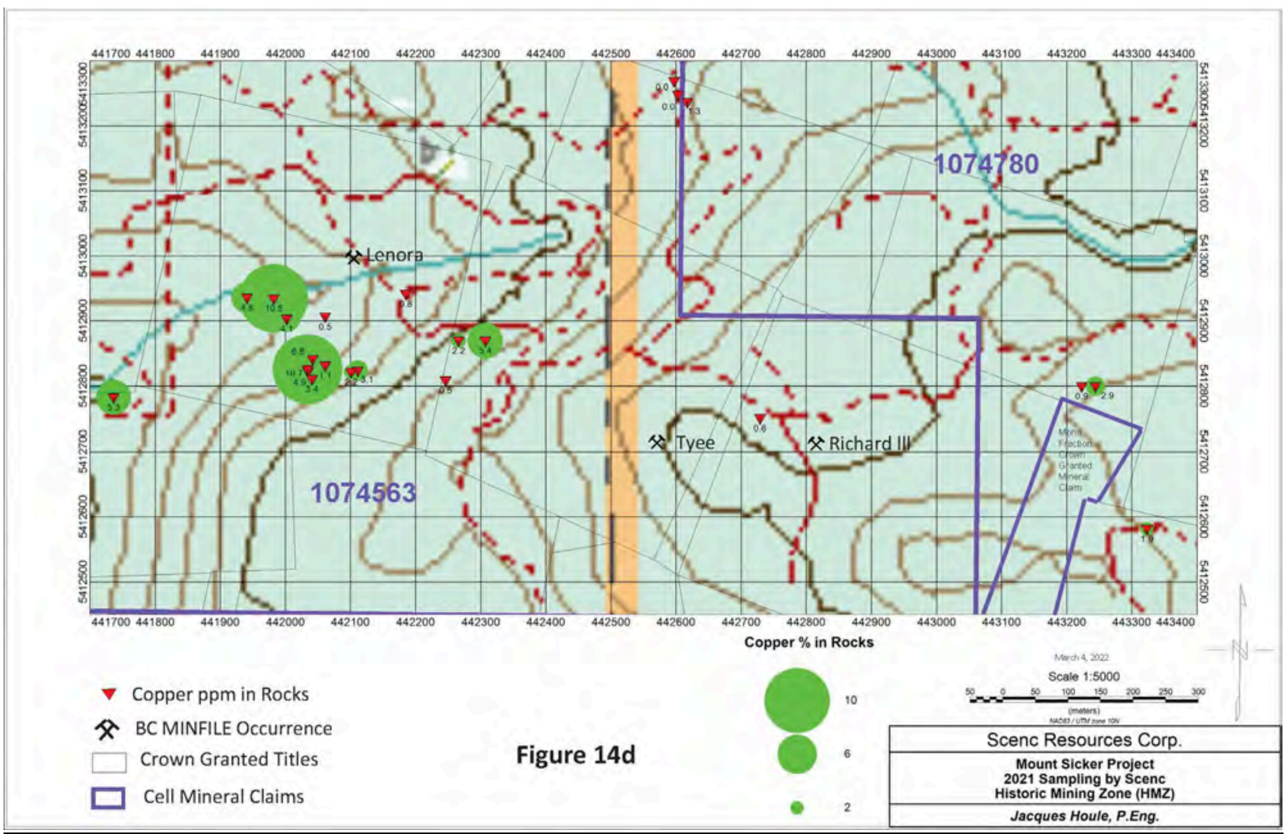


Figure 14d

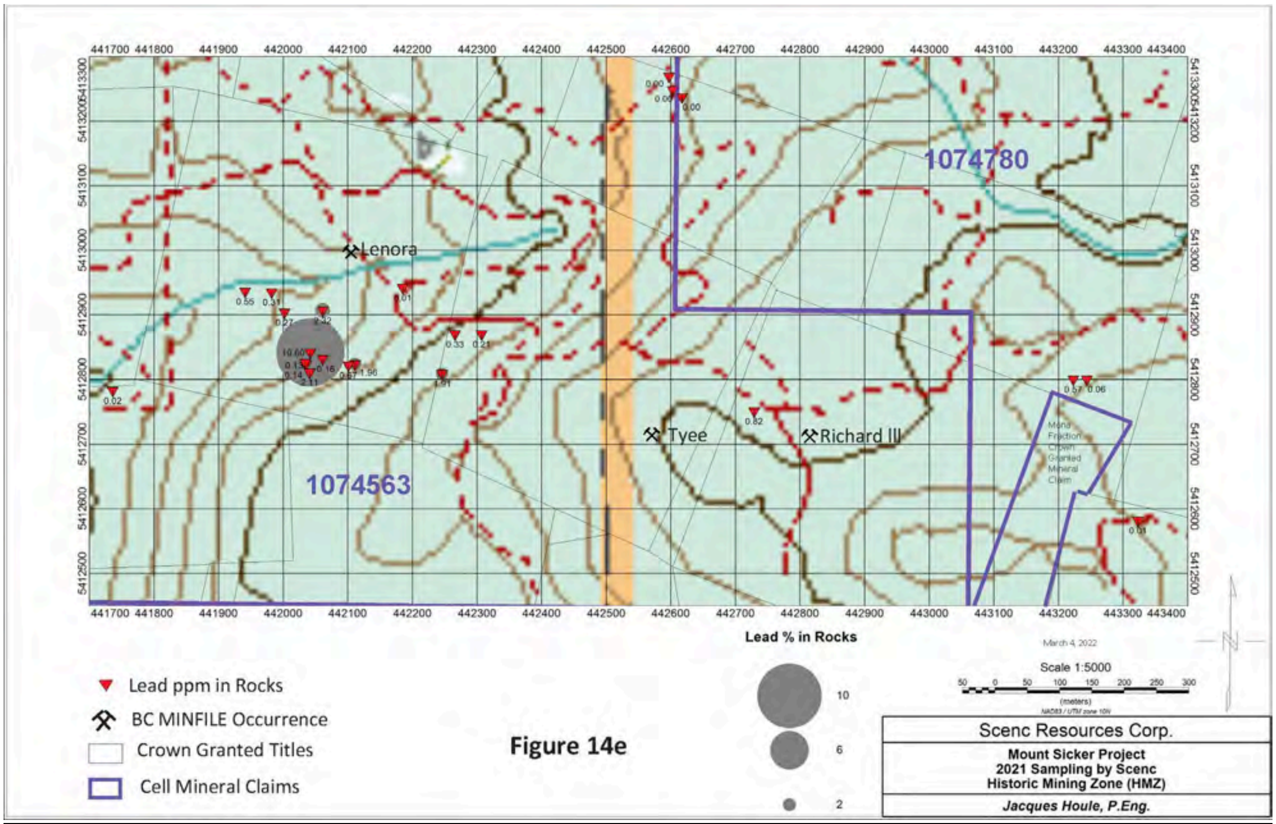


Figure 14e

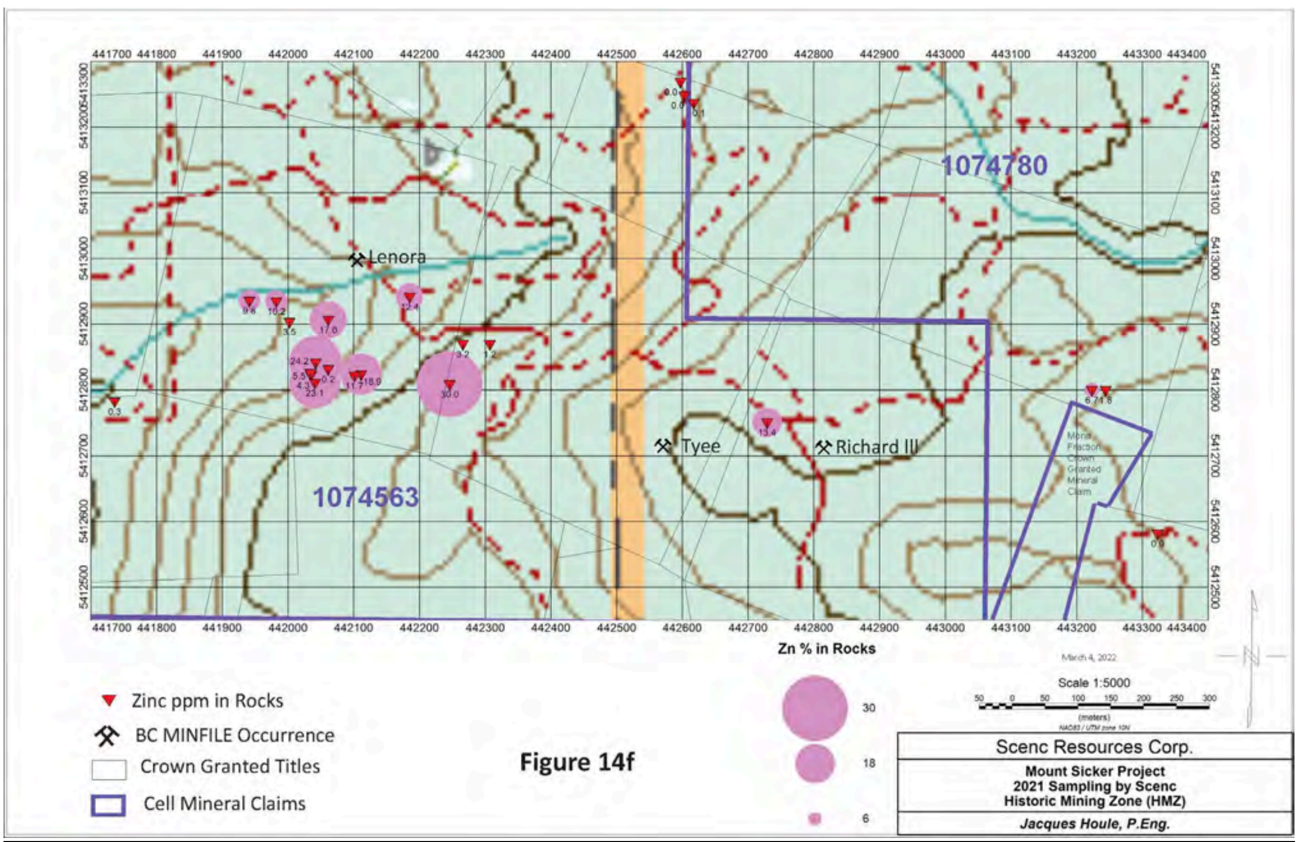


Figure 14f

Copper Canyon Zone (CCZ): (see Figures 15a – 15d)

Copper Canyon Creek – 2 outcrop samples of sulphide-quartz veins containing greater than 50% sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite taken from an area 10 m. East-West by 5 m. North-South by 5 m. elevation range centred at UTM 441083E 5412862N 282 m. elevation.

- Gold – from 0.33 ppm to 0.57 ppm, averaging 0.45 ppm
- Silver – from 20 ppm to 40 ppm, averaging 30 ppm
- **Copper – from 3.49% to 6.48%, averaging 4.98%**
- Lead – from 8 ppm to 0.22%, averaging 0.11%
- **Zinc** – from 910 ppm to **3.56 ppm, averaging 1.83%**
- Bismuth – from 10 ppm to 38 ppm, averaging 24 ppm
- **Cadmium** – from 15 ppm to **176 ppm**, averaging 96 ppm
- **Molybdenum** – from 42 to **108 ppm,** averaging 75 ppm
- Antimony – from <5 ppm to 63 ppm, averaging 32 ppm

Burn Zone – 1 outcrop sample of brecciated chert containing stockwork sulphide-quartz veins containing 20% sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite taken at UTM 441391E 5412907N 376 m. elevation.

- Copper – 2150 ppm

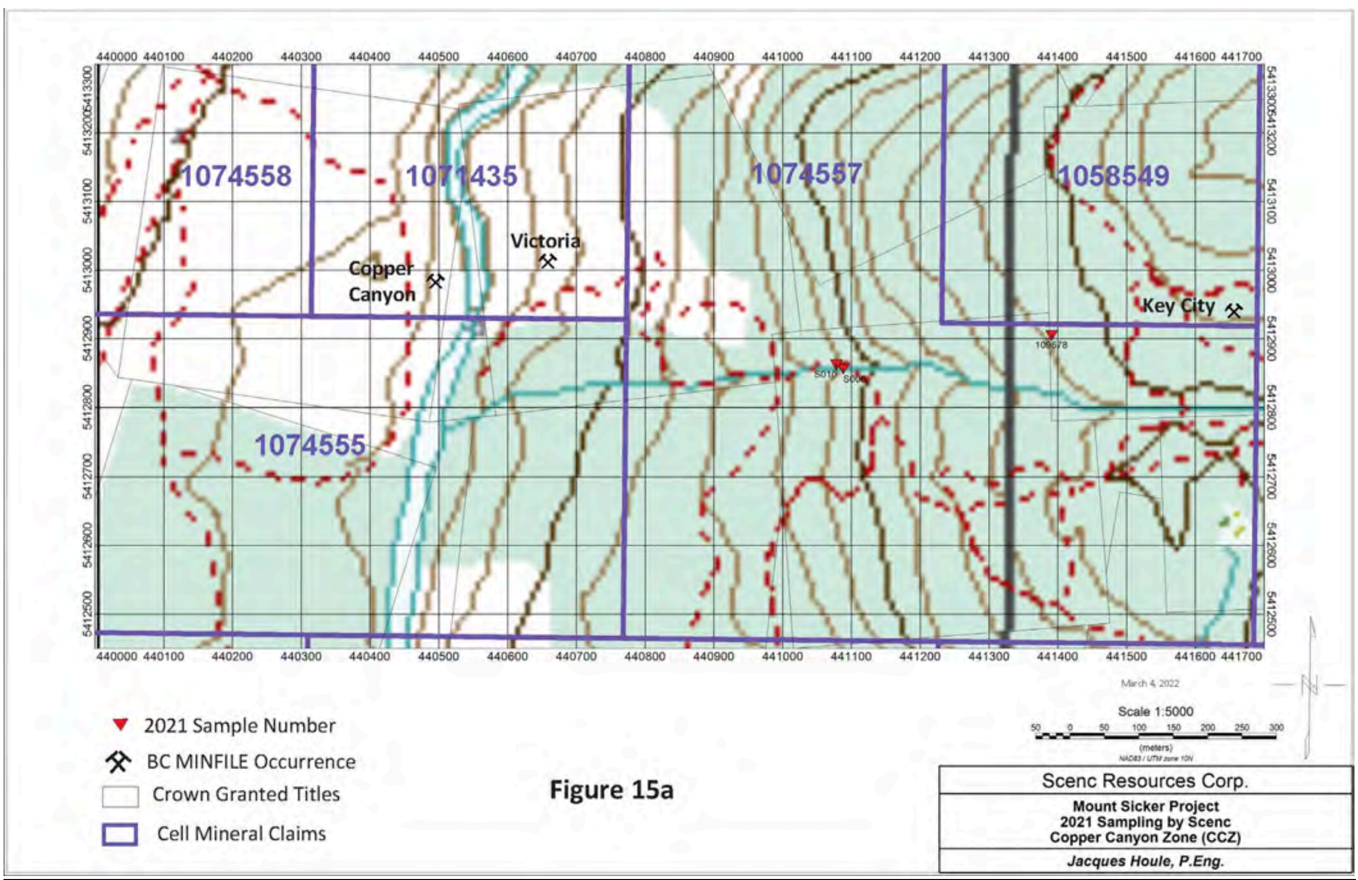
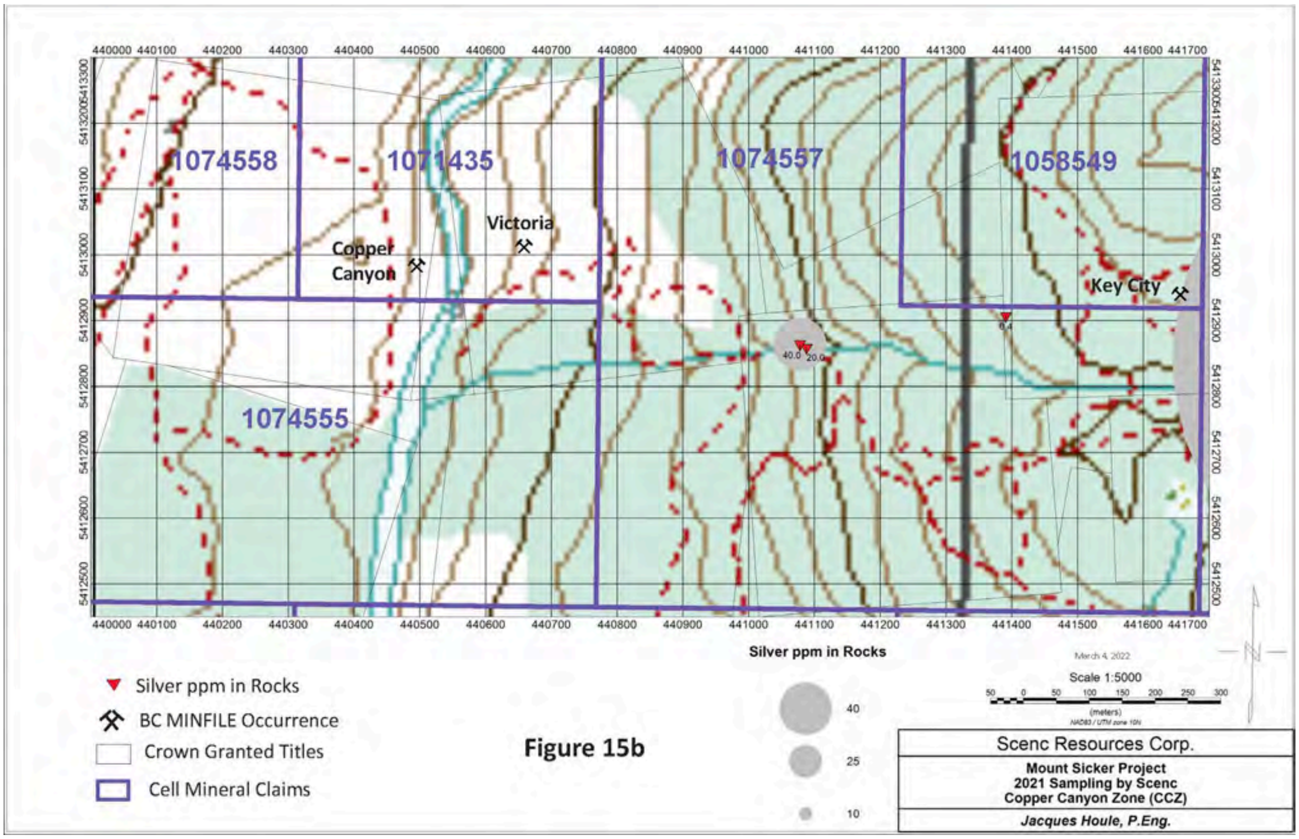
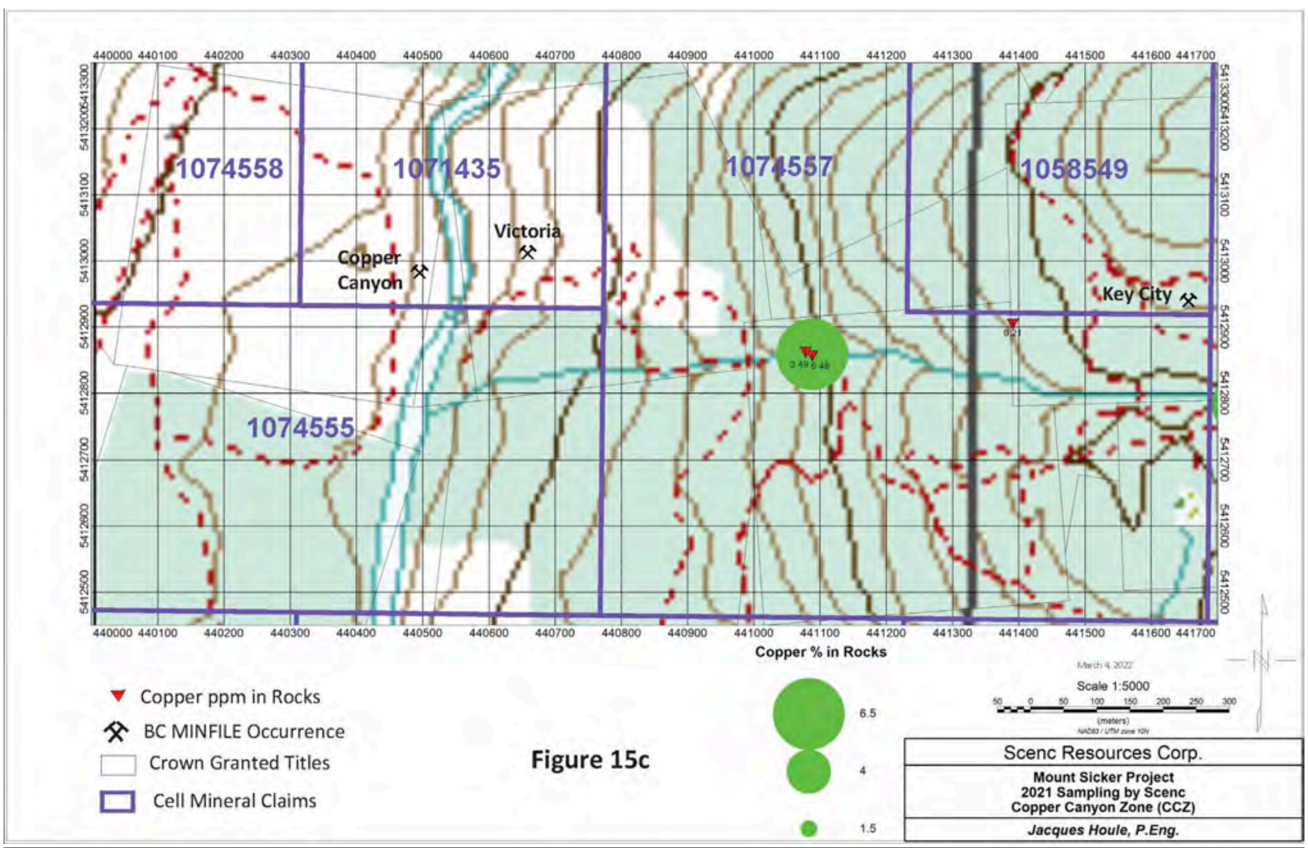
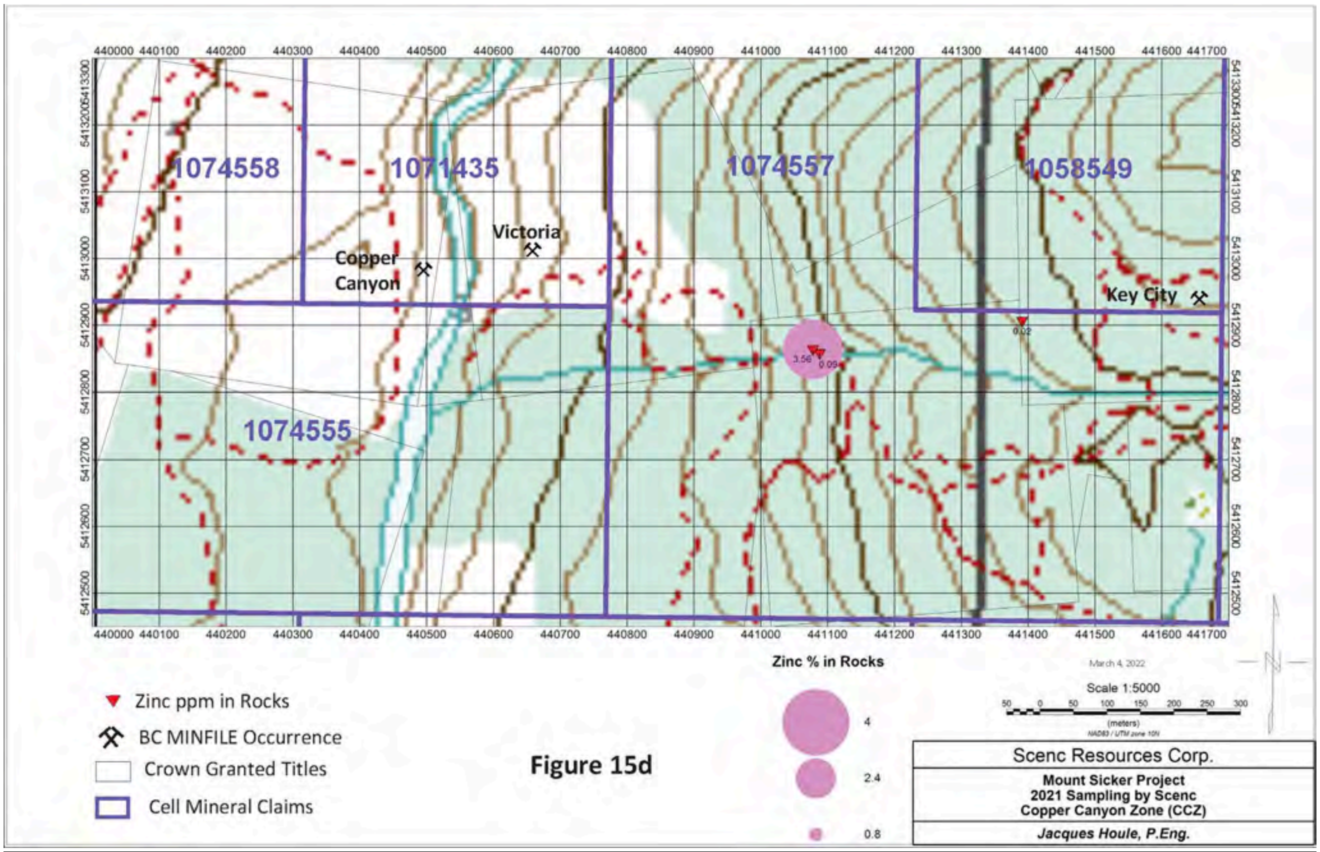


Figure 15a


1074558
1071435
1074557
1058549
1074555
Copper Canyon
Victoria
Key City
Silver ppm in Rocks
Silver ppm in Rocks
BC MINFILE Occurrence
Crown Granted Titles
Cell Mineral Claims
Figure 15b
40
25
10
Scale 1:5000
(meters)
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
2021 Sampling by Scenc
Copper Canyon Zone (CCZ)
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.


1074558
1071435
1074557
1058549
1074555
Copper Canyon
Victoria
Key City
Copper % in Rocks
Copper ppm in Rocks
BC MINFILE Occurrence
Crown Granted Titles
Cell Mineral Claims
Figure 15c
6.5
4
1.5
Scale 1:5000
(meters)
Scenc Resources Corp.
Mount Sicker Project
2021 Sampling by Scenc
Copper Canyon Zone (CCZ)
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.



Battery Ridge Zone (BRZ): (see Figures 16a – 16c)

Nugget Creek – 3 samples (2 outcrop and 1 large float) of sulphidic rocks containing 15% to 50% sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and/or pyrrhotite taken from an area 345 m. East-West by 280 m. North-South by 170 m. elevation range centred at UTM 441562E 5413671N 284 m. elevation.

- Copper – from 190 ppm to 0.13%, averaging 607 ppm
- Lead – from 30 ppm to 0.27%, averaging 927 ppm
- Zinc – from 180 ppm to 0.16%, averaging 643 ppm
- Manganese – from 42 ppm to 1255 ppm, averaging 714 ppm
- **Molybdenum** – from 7 ppm to **154 ppm,** averaging 62 ppm

VMS Zinc & All Metal – 4 samples (3 outcrop and 1 large float) of semi-massive sulphides containing 30% to 50% sulphides including sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and/or malachite taken from an area 125 m. East-West by 20 m. North-South by 45 m. elevation range centred at UTM 442093E 5413803N 399 m. elevation.

- Copper – from 0.22% to 0.46%, averaging 0.34%
- **Zinc** – from 770 ppm to **9.6%, averaging 5.83%**
- **Cadmium** – from 2.6 ppm to **397 ppm, averaging 245 ppm**

- Manganese – from 1395 ppm to 3330 ppm, averaging 2081 ppm
- Phosphorus – from 780 ppm to 3890 ppm, averaging 1930 ppm
- Indium – 1.76 ppm in 1 sample analyzed
- Tellurium – 22.3 ppm in 1 sample analyzed

400 Metre Zone – 3 outcrop samples of sulphide-quartz zone in schistose volcanic containing 25% to 50% sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite taken from an area 20 m. East-West by 30 m. North-South by 5 m. elevation range centred at UTM 442606E 5413251N 530 m. elevation.

- **Copper** – from 135 ppm to **1.95%**, averaging 0.46%
- Molybdenum – from 1 ppm to 51 ppm, averaging 25 ppm

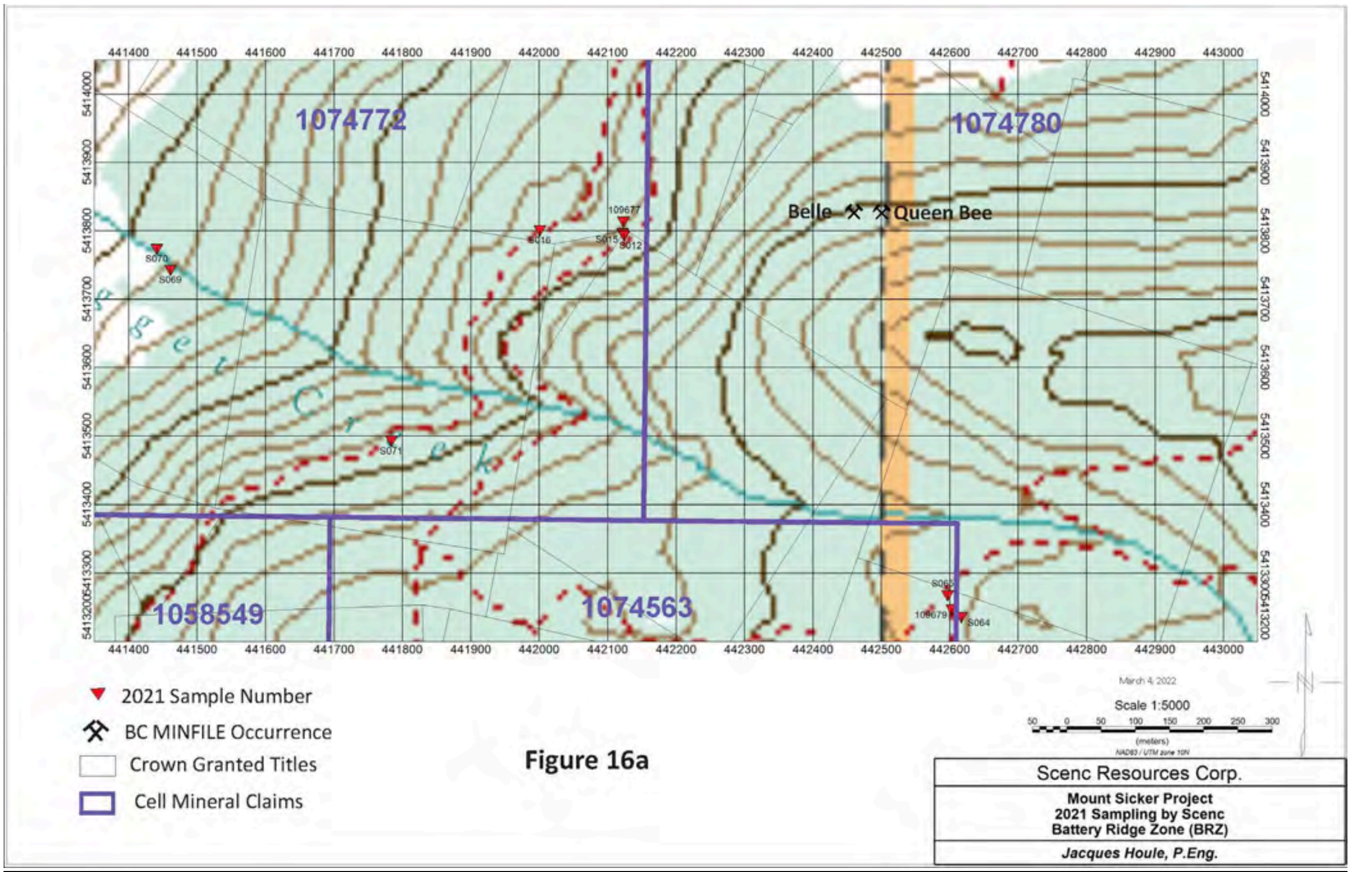


Figure 16a

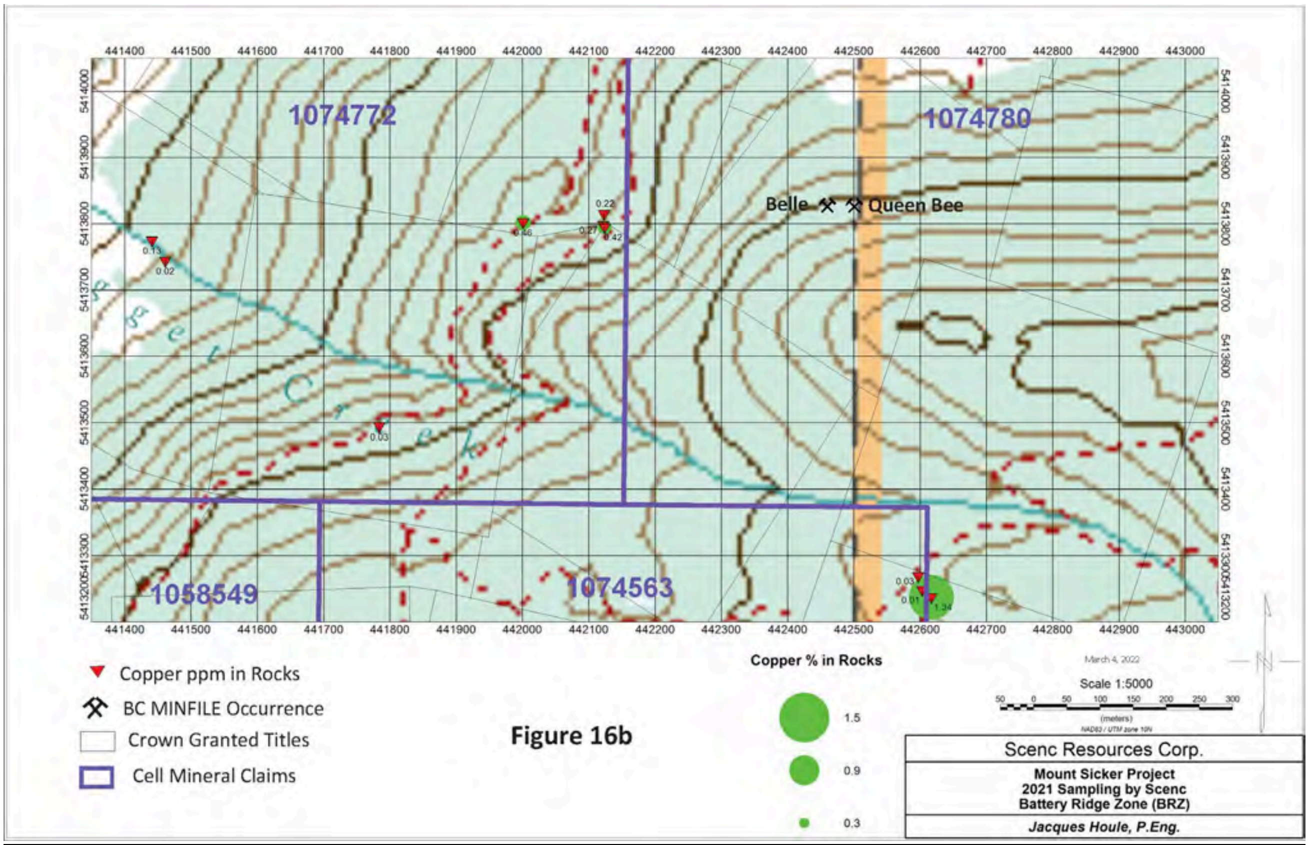


Figure 16b

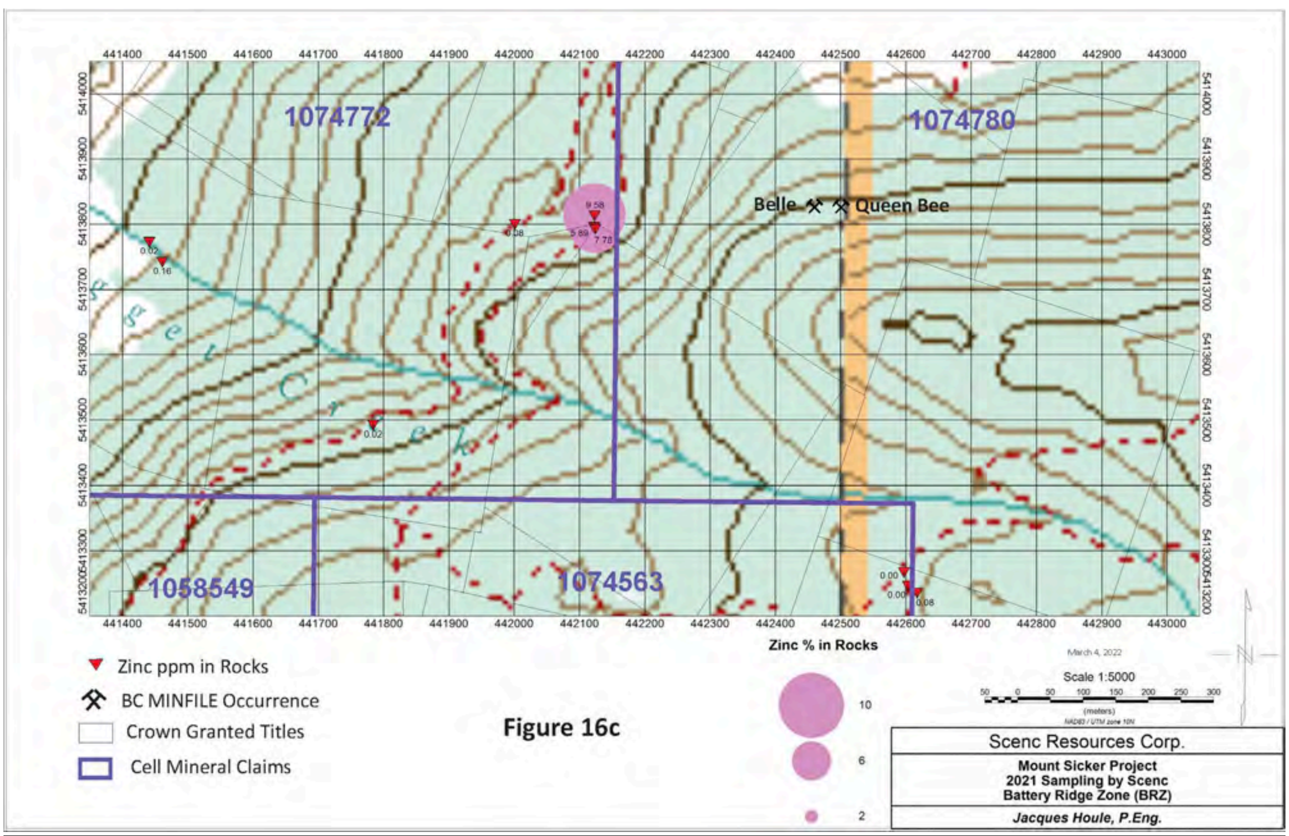


Figure 16c

Northeast Copper Zone (NCZ): (see Figures 17a – 17c)

Fortuna Adit & Tom's Shaft – 5 outcrop samples of sulphidic cherts and schistose volcanics containing 15% to 75% sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite taken from an area 345 m. East-West by 95 m. North-South by 20 m. elevation range centred at UTM 444582E 5413422N 611 m. elevation.

- Gold – from 0.05 ppm to 0.81 ppm, averaging 0.34 ppm
- **Copper –** from 0.24% to **2.07%, averaging 1.04%**
- **Bismuth** – from 58 ppm to **152 ppm, averaging 100 ppm**
- Phosphorus – from 20 ppm to 1380 ppm, averaging 578 ppm

BR 600 Road – 3 outcrop samples of schistose volcanics containing 15% to 30% magnetite and sulphides including pyrite and chalcopyrite taken from an area 200 m. East-West by 250 m. North-South by 30 m. elevation range centred at UTM 445455E 5413210N 505 m. elevation.

1. **Copper –** from 0.16% to **1.25%**, averaging 0.76%

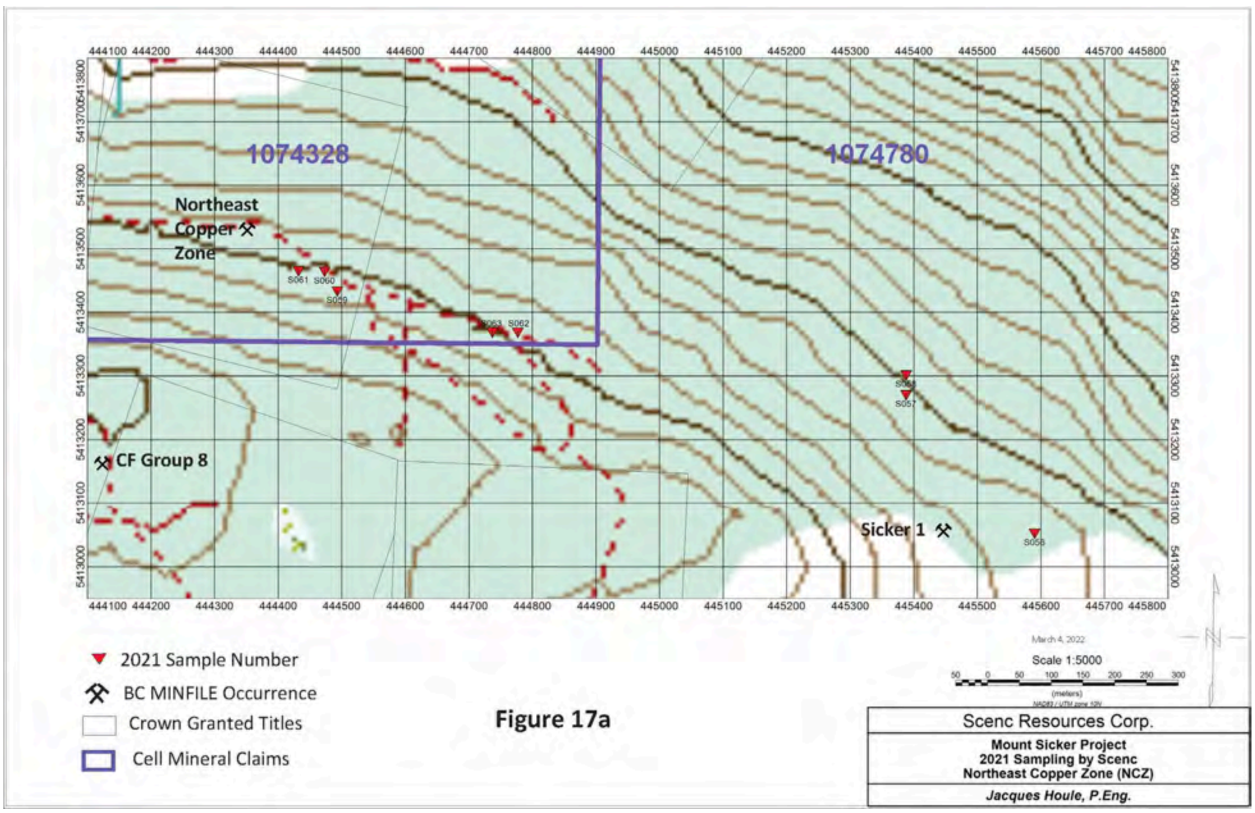


Figure 17a

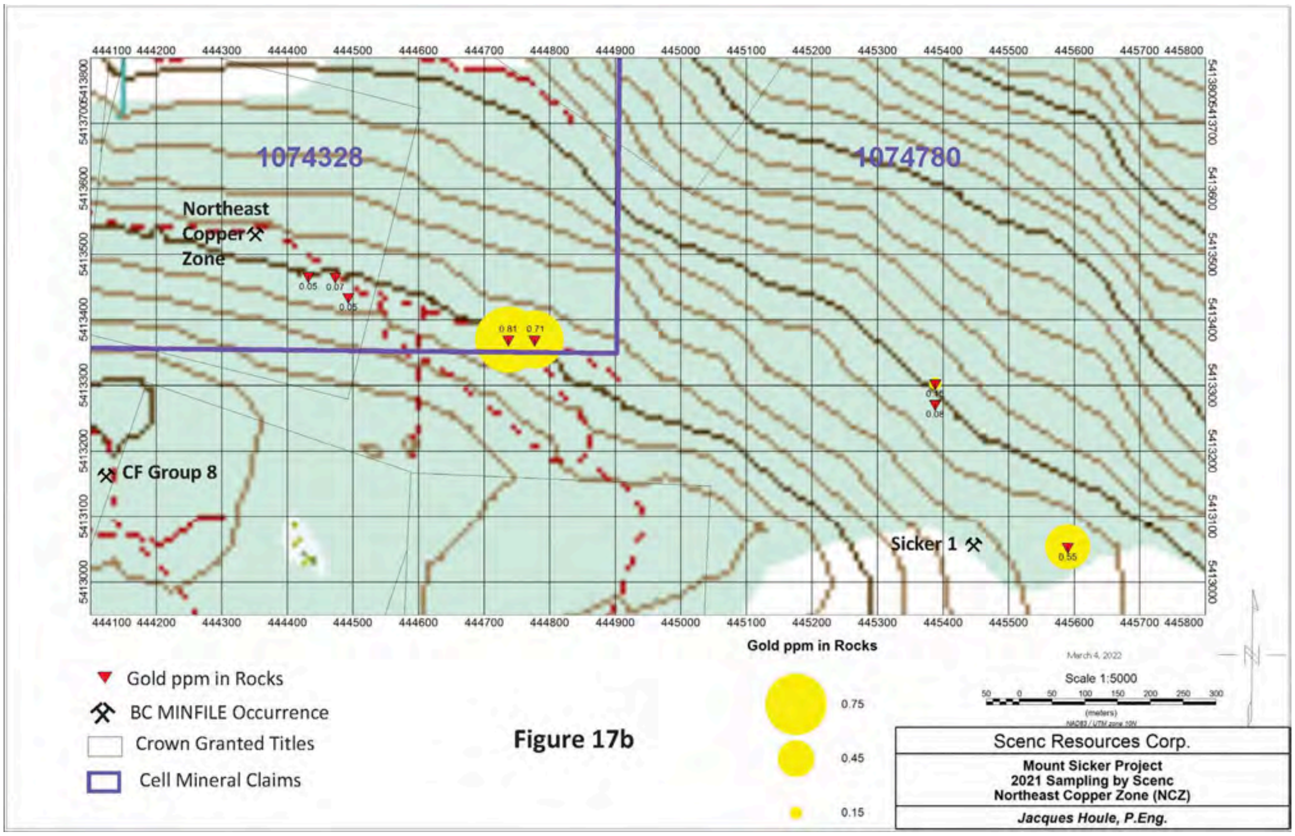


Figure 17b

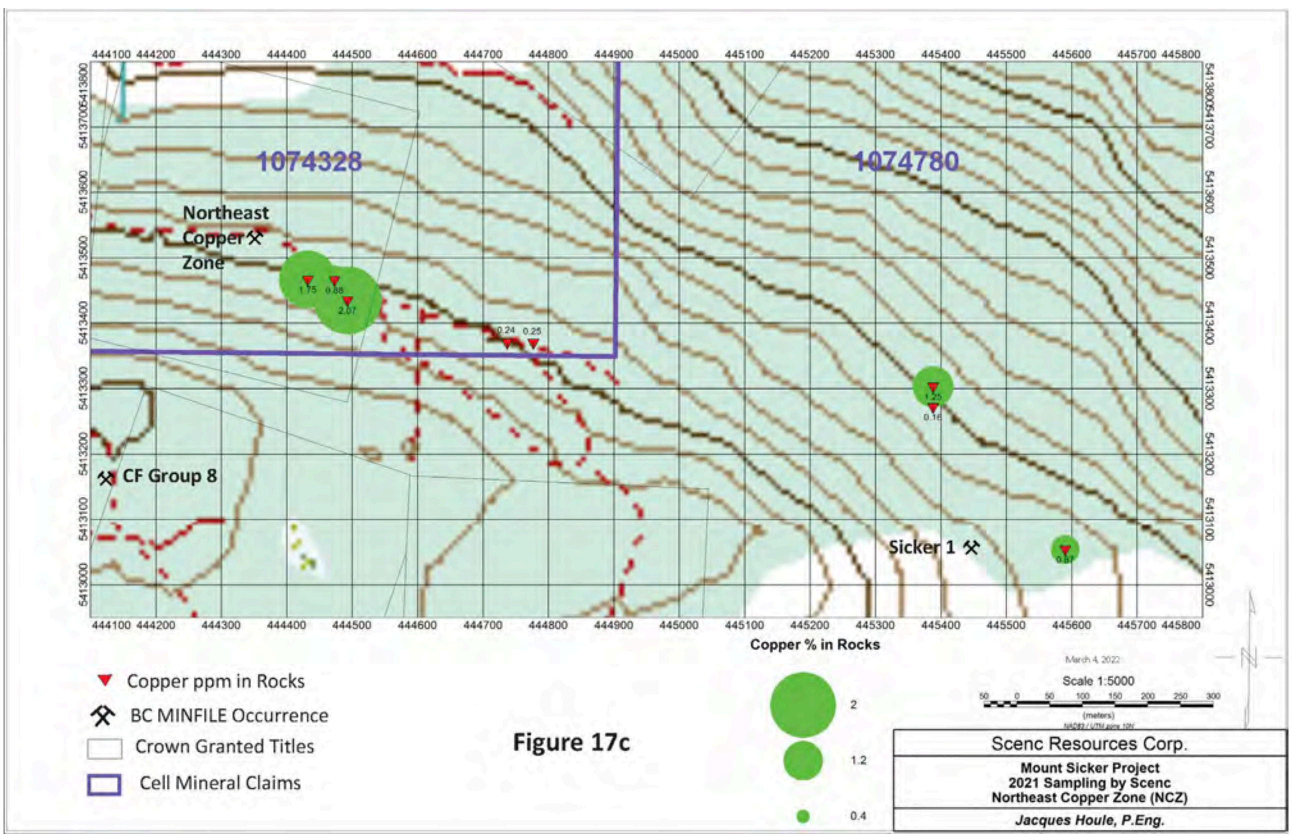


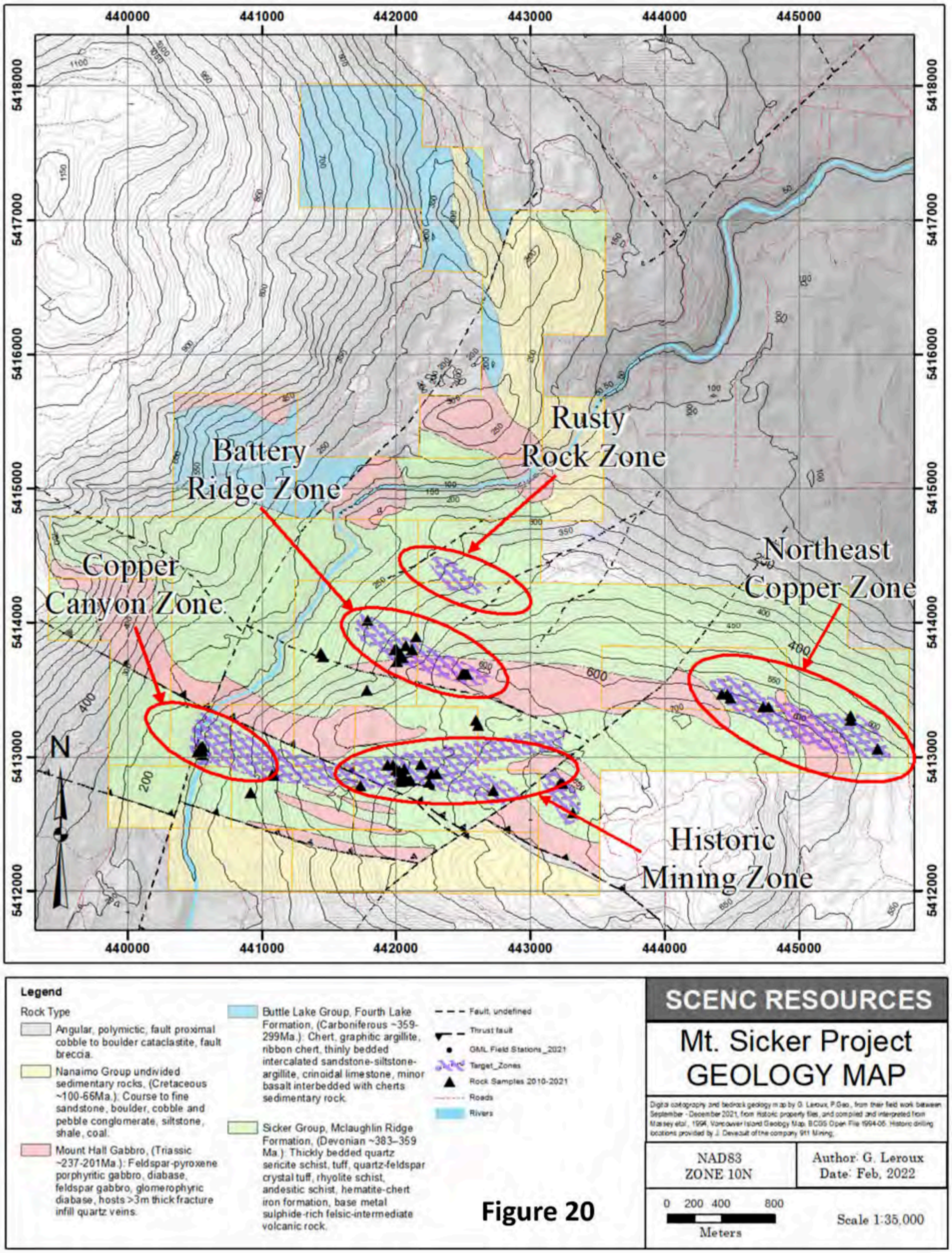
Figure 17c

Geology

The 2021 geological mapping program at the Mount Sicker Property consisted of 90 field stations located across the portion of the Property east of the Chemainus River visited and mapped by G. Leroux, P.Geo. during the period of October to December 2021. This was followed up by compilation of recent geochemical sampling, historical geological and drilling data by Mr. Leroux and integration into a field report which appears in its entirety in Appendix 3 including a Geology Map.

The key structural observation from the geological mapping program is the predominantly conformable to semi-conformable bedding and foliation measurements both striking approximately 110 Azimuth and steeply dipping. Exceptions to this observation were found in the hinges of isoclinal folds, suggesting that the stratigraphy, including the sulphide-mineralized strata, has been folded into repeating sequences. Mr. Leroux has recommended a Lidar survey be conducted over the entire Mount Sicker Property to help trace and extrapolate sulphide-mineralized strata on surface beyond known locations. Mr. Leroux has also recommended future surface drill holes be oriented at 200 Azimuth with shallowly inclined holes perpendicular to the predominant bedding and foliation orientations.

Mr. Leroux also prepared a 2nd Geology Map showing all available GPS-located rock sample sites from 2010 to 2021 and highlighting five new Target Zones established by Scenc Resources Corp., which appears as Figure 20 of this technical report. The Target Zones which appear in Figure 13 and details shown in Figures 14 to 17 are based on Figure 20.



Rusty Rock Zone
Battery Ridge Zone
Northeast Copper Zone
Copper Canyon Zone
Historic Mining Zone
N
Legend
Rock Type
Angular, polymictic, fault proximal cobble to boulder cataclastite, fault breccia.
Nanaimo Group undivided sedimentary rocks, (Cretaceous ~100-66Ma.): Course to fine sandstone, boulder, cobble and pebble conglomerate, siltstone, shale, coal.
Mount Hall Gabbro, (Triassic ~237-201Ma.): Feldspar-pyroxene porphyritic gabbro, diabase, feldspar gabbro, glomerophyric diabase, hosts >3m thick fracture infill quartz veins.
Buttle Lake Group, Fourth Lake Formation, (Carboniferous ~359-299Ma.): Chert, graphitic argillite, ribbon chert, thinly bedded intercalated sandstone-siltstone-argillite, crinoidal limestone, minor basalt interbedded with cherts sedimentary rock.
Sicker Group, Mclaughlin Ridge Formation, (Devonian ~383–359 Ma.): Thickly bedded quartz sericite schist, tuff, quartz-feldspar crystal tuff, rhyolite schist, andesitic schist, hematite-chert iron formation, base metal sulphide-rich felsic-intermediate volcanic rock.
Fault, undefined
Thrust fault
GML Field Stations_2021
Target_Zones
Rock Samples 2010-2021
Roads
Rivers
SCENC RESOURCES
Mt. Sicker Project
GEOLOGY MAP
NAD83
ZONE 10N
Author: G. Leroux
Date: Feb, 2022
0 200 400 800
Meters
Scale 1:35,000

Figure 20

Geophysics

The 2021 geophysical survey program at the Mount Sicker Property consisted of 72 Vector Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) field stations collected at 25 m. spacings along 2 ½ lines spaced 100 m. apart and totaling approximately 1.75 line-km. The survey was conducted by personnel of Geophysics TMC, supervised by G. McCrory, in December 2021, but was terminated prematurely due to heavy snow accumulations, after covering only a portion of one of three survey areas proposed by G. Leroux. This was followed up by processing of the 2021 survey data and compilation of historical geophysical data by M. Anderson, P.Geo., and integration into a final report which appears in its entirety in Appendix 4.

The key observation from the geophysical survey program is the detection of a deep, high-conductivity anomaly located at the extreme southeast corner of the survey area, which appears to be truncated above 200m. and open to the southeast and to depth below 400 m. from surface. The other observation from the geophysical survey program is the detection of a mid-depth (100 to 200 m. below surface) high-conductivity anomaly located at the northeast corner of the survey area, which correlates spatially with the westerly projection of the historic mining zone. Mr. Anderson has recommended completion of the proposed TDEM survey, and that both gravity and magnetic surveys be initiated.

Drilling

The only drilling program undertaken in January 2022 to date by Scenc Resources Corp. utilized a hand-portable core drill to test extents of exposed sulphide mineralization in outcrop with four short holes at each of four known mineralized locations as follows:

Hole_ID	Area	Zone	UTM_E	UTM_N	Elev_m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth_m
BD22-001	Lenora Copper	10N	442034	5412826	449	115	-46	6.1
BD22-002	Lenora Portal Area	10N	442036	5412832	450	160	-50	3.15
BD22-003	Tyee Stringer Zone	10N	442185	5412942	465	120	-78	1.35
BD22-004	VMS Zinc Occurrence	10N	442122	5413798	422	90	-70	4.25

The drilling program was conducted using a Shaw portable backpack drill with a 1 horsepower gasoline motor producing 41 mm. diameter drill core, operated by J. Deveault January 15-29, 2022. The drill core has been retained by Mr. Deveault at his residence for logging, sampling and analyses, if warranted in the future. The relationship between the orientations of the drill holes and mineralization at each site is unknown. The author briefly examined a section of the drill core during the site visit on March 5, 2022.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Rock geochemistry samples taken and analyzed on behalf of Scenc Resources Corp. documented in this report were taken mainly by Mr. J. Deveault and Mr. K. Funk, who are the Optionors of the Mount Sicker Property, and are therefore not independent of Scenc. Rock samples were extracted using rock hammers and taken from their source locations which were described and measured by hand-held GPS, labeled sequentially, and transported by Mr. Deveault to his residence in Duncan, BC. The rock samples were then inspected and described, and 38 were selected for geochemical analyses, while others were kept for future reference; portions of the samples selected for analyses were also kept for future reference. The 38 samples were transported to and prepared and analyzed by ALS Labs in North Vancouver, BC from late December 2021 to late February 2022. ALS utilized standard rock sample preparation methods, 4-acid digestion of sample pulps, 33 element ICP analyses, ore grade analyses for copper, lead, zinc and silver, and ore grade 30-gram fire assay with atomic absorption finish for gold.

Sample security between the time of sampling and receipt of the samples by the laboratory cannot be verified by the author. However, no reason exists for the author to suspect any intentional or accidental contamination of the samples, while acknowledging that most of the samples were selectively obtained from sources and should not be considered as representative of those mineralized exposures. In the author's opinion, the analytical results from these programs appearing in this report are reliable. The analytical methods selected by the samplers and used by the laboratory, including the lab's QC/QA procedures were appropriate for the mineralized rock samples, including 4-acid digestion of pulps, but in the author's opinion two improvements are recommended for analyzing future rock samples:

- Use 48 element ICP-MS analyses vs 33 element ICP-AES specifically for elements indium, selenium and tellurium which are potential indicator and/or by-products in some VMS deposits
- Use pre-selected upper threshold values from ICP analyses to determine samples to be analyzed for ore grade analyses in minimize unnecessary ore grade analyses for elements with low values

Data Verification

The author completed two site inspections to the Mount Sicker Project in order to verify recently sampled discoveries of mineralization made during geochemistry programs completed by the property Optionors in 2020 (Deveault, J. and Funk, K., ARIS 39406, 2021) and by Scenc Resources Corp. in 2021, documented in Appendix 1 with locations shown in Figure 12. The author had previously supervised and documented a similar rock geochemistry program in the property area for Rock-Con Resources in 2010 (Houle, J., ARIS 32278, 2011) and so was already familiar with many mineralized areas on the Property.

The October 18, 2021 site inspection was focused partly on documenting, and if appropriate, sampling some mineralized exposures discovered by the Optionors up to that date. Two outcrop exposures of semi-massive base metal-bearing sulphides, including chalcopyrite and/or sphalerite, were sampled both by the Optionors and by the author with selected values from samples with similar mineralization from both sites as follows:

Sampler	Location	Sample	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Fe %	S %
J. Houle	VMS Zinc	109677	0.23	2.91	2240	36.1	95800	25	>10.0
J. Deveault	VMS Zinc	S012	0.19	2	2660	40	58900	22.7	>10.0
J. Deveault	VMS Zinc	S015	0.28	3	4170	40	77800	26.7	>10.0

Sampler	Location	Sample	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Fe %	S %
J. Houle	400m. Zone	109679	0.2	0.4	135.5	16.3	34	16.15	>10.0
J. Deveault	400m. Zone	S065	0.11	1	280	20	40	26	>10.0

The values obtained for the main precious and base metal target elements and main sulphide mineral elements between samples from both sites compare favourably, in the author's opinion.

The three samples taken during the October 18, 2021 site inspection were also analyzed for Lead Isotope Ratios by ALS Labs in sulphide minerals for the purpose of comparison with similar analyses completed on known VMS mineralization and other styles of sulphide mineralization hosted by Sicker Group rocks from Vancouver Island. Appendix 1 contains a plot taken from previous work (Ruks, T., Mortensen, J. et.al, Geoscience BC Report 2005-030, 2009) with the lead isotope ratios from the three samples taken by the author on October 18, 2021 added. The lead isotope ratios from the 2021 samples are varied between one another, but it appears that the ratio from sample 109677 taken from the Zinc-rich VMS Zone on the Mount Sicker Project compares favourably with those from samples taken from known Sicker Group – hosted VMS mineralization at the Myra Falls Operation and elsewhere. Conversely, the lead isotope ratios from the other samples 109678 and 109679 which yielded generally low values of precious and base metals do not compare favourably with known VMS mineralization.

Other sites of mineralized exposures visited during the October 18, 2021 site inspection were documented but not sampled by the author, being hosted by float (non-outcropping material) or being less mineralized outcrop exposures than the three samples taken and analyzed by the author. Three sites visited consisted of historic mining infrastructure including the Mill Site, the Tailings Dam Outflow and the Blue Clay Zone. The latter appears to be a recently deposited, bedded surficial clay consisting of sulphidic material, possibly originating from the old mill site, tailings dam or a transport mechanism.

The March 5, 2022 site inspection was focused on visually confirming mineralized exposures discovered and sampled by the Optionors for Scenc Resources after the initial site inspection and not previously visited by the author. Six sample sites were visited, and all displayed base metal bearing sulphide mineralization, including chalcopyrite and/or sphalerite, hosted in schistose volcanic rocks and exposed in outcrops, roadcuts, shafts, adits or rock dumps.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

Adjacent Properties

As of the effective date of this report, the Mount Sicker Property was surrounded on three sides by cell mineral claims held by others to the east, west and south as shown in Figure 2. The cell claims to the east and west were selected by their owners primarily to cover the favourable Sicker Group volcanic bedrock stratigraphy interpreted along strike of the mineral occurrences on the Mount Sicker Property, as shown in Figure 18. Many of the historic crown granted mineral claims in the area of the Property were acquired and prospected for the same reason, including the Mona Fraction Crown Granted Mineral Claim (PIN 15083630) which occurs as a 5.9-hectare internal gap within the Property as shown in Figures 3a and 3c, and described in the Property Description section of this report.

To the east of the Mount Sicker Property are three adjacent cell mineral claims each held by different entities as follows:

- 550746 – 5-cell claim selected in 2007 by A. Francis is referred to as the Volcanics Property and currently held by RCR Mining LLP, who have not filed any assessment work on the claim since acquisition from Rock-Con Resources Inc. in 2013; Rock-Con last completed work on the property in 2011, which yielded a linear multi-element soil geochemical anomaly with co-incident elevated copper values in volcanic rocks along a diorite contact as documented in ARIS report 32849 by A. Burgert, P.Geo.; the claim is past its good to date, and is currently under MTO title protection; the mineralization on the Volcanics Property is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project
- 1090813 – 5-cell claim selected in January 2022 and held by C. Greig; no work has been filed for assessment to date, and the claim's good to date is January 24, 2023
- 1092908 – 15-cell claim selected in February 2022 by K. Funk and held 50% each by K. Funk and J. Deveault, who are the Optionors of the Mount Sicker Property

To the west of the Mount Sicker Property are five adjacent cell mineral claims held by two different entities as follows:

- 847125, 847165, 847215 and 847216 – eastern end of a large claim group selected in 2011 and held by Treasury Metals Inc., who last filed work on the claim group in 2018 consisting of an airborne LIDAR survey over their entire Lara VMS Project as documented in ARIS Report 37716 by A. Larson, P.Geo.; these claims are past their good to dates, and are currently under MTO title protection; the mineralization on the claims of the Lara VMS Project disclosed by Treasury Metals Inc. is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project
- 543042 – 2-cell claim selected in 2006 by S. Phillips, and held 50% each by S. Phillips and R. Morris, who have maintained the claim in good standing by completing and filing prospecting work; the claim's good to date is February 1, 2024

To the south of the Mount Sicker Property is a 14-cell mineral claim 1093681 selected in March 2022 and held by the author, J. Houle, beneficially and exclusively for Scenc Resources Corp. who as of the date of this report do not hold a BC Free Miners Certificate (FMC); it is the author's intention to transfer via a Bill of Sale in MTO 100% interest in claim 1093681 to Scenc upon their application and receipt of a valid FMC and client number in MTO; the claim's good to date is March 8, 2023.

Other Relevant Data and Information

There may exist some challenges involved in the future exploration, development and mining of mineral resources at the Mount Sicker Project, as indicated in the Property Description section of this report. These may include underlying crown granted mineral claims with related uncertainties, overlying surface and timber rights held by various individuals or corporations, portions of the project lying within two different political jurisdictions, portions of the project lying within traditional territories of two different First Nation entities, and the presence of historic mining infrastructure and possible related environmental contamination. These items strongly suggest that a well planned, industry-standard corporate social responsibility (CSR) program be established, implemented and maintained as part of all future work plans by Scenc Resources Corp. and its agents at the Mount Sicker Project.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Mount Sicker Project is an exploration project targeting base and precious metal bearing volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization centred over and surrounding four historic past producing mines and eleven other mineral occurrences on southern Vancouver Island. The geological setting, host rock age, and style of mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project are similar to Nyrstar's Myra Falls Operation, located 175 km to the northwest on central Vancouver Island. The mine at Myra Falls has produced about 25 million tonnes over 50+ years of operations since 1969, and hosts reserves and resources totaling about 10 million tonnes. Historic past producing mines on the Mount Sicker Project were Lenora, Tyee, Richard lll and Victoria, which produced about 275,000 tonnes combined from intermittent operations between 1898 and 1964.

Modern exploration techniques were deployed over portions of the project by different owners and operators between 1967 and 1991 and between 2008 and 2011, but no systematic, modern exploration work has ever been undertaken over the entire Mount Sicker project area. The utilization of modern exploration techniques and mineral deposit knowledge provides an excellent opportunity to discover economic mineralization on the Mount Sicker Project. The presence of highly elevated values of metals in outcropping exposures of mineralization on the Project, including several from Canada's critical metals list, combined with current commodity prices for those metals provides a reasonable possibility for mineralization of sufficient grades to exist at the Mount Sicker Project that would allow exploitation using primarily underground mining methods, similar to Myra Falls.

Recommendations

The Mount Sicker Project warrants ongoing, systematic and phased modern exploration work including an initial phase totaling approximately C$150,000. The initial recommended phase of work includes acquisition and modeling of existing airborne geophysical data, new ground geophysical surveys including electromagnetic (TDEM) and gravity, an airborne LIDAR survey over and surrounding the past producing mines, prospecting unexplored areas, a detailed GPS survey of and environmental baseline sampling program surrounding the historic mining infrastructure, and a GIS data compilation of key historic data, all prefaced and supported by an appropriate corporate social responsibility program engaging local communities and First Nations. It will also be necessary to secure an access and gate key agreement with the local logging company prior to undertaking any field work programs. This work will culminate in a notice of work application to obtain an exploration permit for a surface drilling program, and completion of technical reports required for corporate disclosure and mineral title documentation.

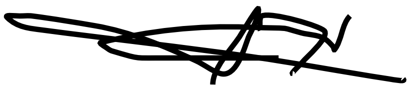
Table 5 - Mount Sicker Project Proposed Work Program

Category	Item Description	Scheduling	Units	No.	Unit Cost	Item Cost
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	Access & Key Agreement	Mar., 2022	1	ea.	1,000	1,000
	Environmental Baseline	Apr. - Dec, 2022	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
	Community Engagement	Apr. - Dec, 2022	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
	First Nations Engagement	Apr. - Dec, 2022	9	mo.	1,000	9,000
Geophysics	Model Airborne Data	Apr., 2022	1	mo.	10,000	10,000
	Ground gravity	May - Jun., 2022	1	mo.	25,000	25,000
	Ground EM (TDEM)	May - Jun., 2022	1	mo.	25,000	25,000
Prospecting and Geochemistry	Unexplored areas	Apr.-Jun., 2022	2.5	mo.	10,000	25,000
Geology	LIDAR	Apr., 2022	1	wk.	12,000	12,000
	GIS data compilation	May. - Jul., 2022	3	mo.	3,000	9,000
Drilling	NOW application for drilling to begin in 2023	Aug. - Sep., 2022	1	mo.	8,000	8,000
Reports	Technical, Assessment	Oct. - Nov., 2022	1	mo.	8,000	8,000
Totals						**150,000**

Additional phases of work involving many different techniques could be undertaken in the future, with details and budgets to be proposed following completion and analysis of the results from the initial work phase.

Date and Signature Page

This report is effective as of the 15th Day of March, 2022.



____ March 15, 2022

Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Date

Certificate of Qualified Person

This certificate applies to NI43-101 Technical Report for the Mount Sicker Project prepared for Scenc Resources Corp. effective as of March 15, 2022.

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am sole proprietor of the consulting business Jacques Houle P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting, 6552 Peregrine Road, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, V9V 1P8.
2. I graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering – Mineral Exploration Option in 1978.
3. I am a Professional Engineer in good standing as a member of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #25107, Permit to Practice #1000227).
4. I have practised my profession continuously for over 40 years since graduation from university, including 5 years as a mine geologist in underground gold and silver mines, 15 years as an exploration manager, 3 years as a government geologist, and 19 years as a consultant.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in the National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am independent of the title holders and the Company as described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I am entirely responsible as author for all aspects of the Technical Report.
8. I have personally visited the property for site inspections on behalf of the company on October 18, 2021 and March 5, 2022.
9. I have had prior involvement with the property as an independent consultant to a company holding claims in the same area between 2006 and 2012.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed this 15th day of March, 2022.

____

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

References

Website References

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BC MapPlace	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/mapplace/mapplace1
BC Mineral Deposit Profiles	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/mineral-deposit-profiles
BC Mineral Titles Online (MTO)	https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do
BC Mines Act Permits	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/permitting/mine-exploration
BC MINFILE	https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/
BC Minister of Mines Annual Reports	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications/annual-report-to-the-minister
BC Ministry Publications	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications
BC Property File	https://propertyfile.gov.bc.ca/
British Columbia Security Commission (BCSC)	https://www.bcsc.bc.ca/industry/issuer-regulation/guidance-by-sector/mining
Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM)	https://www.cim.org/#
Cowichan Valley Regional District	https://www.cvrd.ca/
Geoscience BC	https://www.geosciencebc.com/
Hul’qumi’num First Nation	https://www.bctreaty.ca/hulquminum-treaty-group
Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU)	https://www.mdru.ubc.ca/
Mosaic Forest Management	https://www.mosaicforests.com/
Municipality of North Cowichan	https://www.northcowichan.ca/
Natural Resources Canada - Critical Mineral	https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/minerals-mining/critical-minerals/23414
Nyrstar for Myra Falls Operation	https://www.nyrstar.com/operations/mining
Snuneymuxw First Nation	https://www.snuneymuxw.ca/
Southern Railway of Vancouver Island	https://www.sryraillink.com/vancouver-island-service/
Treasury Metals Inc. for Lara VMS Project	https://treasurymetals.com/corporate/overview/

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Appendix 1

Site Visit Reports by Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

Location, Sampling and Analytical Data

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.
Mineral Exploration Consulting

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Mount Sicker Project November 18, 2021 Site Inspection Report

The author completed a personal inspection on October 18, 2021 to selected locations on the Mount Sicker Project on behalf of the Scenc Resources Corp., accompanied by J. Deveault and K. Funk. Three outcrop exposures of semi-massive base metal-bearing sulphide mineralization recently discovered by Mr. Deveault and Mr. Funk on the Project claims were visited and sampled by the author. Six other mineralized surface exposures of quartz veins and sulphides recently discovered by Mr. Deveault and Mr. Funk, as well as two historic mining infrastructure items were visited by the author during the site inspection. Locations appear in Figure 12, analytical reports of samples accompany this site inspection report, with details summarized as follows:

Sample Locations and Results

VMS Zinc Zone – sample 109677: UTM 442123E 5413815N 380 m. elevation

- Field description of sample site: Select outcrop grab from 0.25 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 270/75; exposed in hand trenched knob on SE side of logging road
- Microscopic description of cut reference sample: Grey, bronze and white, fine to medium grained, well-foliated, sericitic, baritic, banded, clustered and locally re-crystallized semi-massive sulphides consisting of 50% sulphides including 25% medium grained pyrite, 24% fine grained sphalerite, 1% fine grained chalcopyrite
- Geochemistry highlights from ALS Report VA21298700, with **highly elevated target element values in bold as follows:**
    - Cadmium – 397 ppm
    - Copper – 2240 ppm
    - Indium – 1.765 ppm
    - Antimony – 6.02 ppm
    - Tellurium – 22.3 ppm
    - **Zinc – 9.58%**
- Lead isotope ratios from ALS Report VA21298700 yielded Pb 206/204 value of 18.69 and Pb 207/204 value of 15.61, comparable to values obtained in 2008 by Ruks et.al in VMS and stockwork mineralization from the Mount Sicker area, and similar to values obtained in 1988 by Godwin et.al. in Sicker Group-hosted VMS mineralization from the Mount Sicker and Myra Falls deposits

Burn Zone – sample 109678: UTM 441391E 5412907N 376 m. elevation

- Field description of sample site: Select outcrop grab from 0.15 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 125/90; exposed in east side of road cut within area of 2021 burn site

- Microscopic description of cut reference sample: White, black and bronze, fine grained, brecciated chert with 20% stockwork sulphide-quartz stringers containing 10% clustered sulphides including 8% medium grained pyrite, 1% fine grained sphalerite, 1% fine grained chalcopyrite
- Geochemistry highlights from ALS Report VA21298700**:**
  - Copper – 2150 ppm
  - Antimony – 1.39 ppm
- Lead isotope ratios from ALS Report VA21298700 yielded Pb 206/204 value of 19.1 and Pb 207/204 value of 15.67, comparable to values obtained in 2008 by Ruks et.al. from vein and stockwork sulphide mineralization on Vancouver Island

400 Metre Zone – sample 109679: UTM 442603E 5413248N 530 m. elevation

- Field description of sample site: Select outcrop grab from 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, quartz veins, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated @ 105/80; exposed in road cut on E side of logging road
- Microscopic description of cut reference sample: Grey, white and bronze, fine grained, very well foliated, sericitic, chloritic, baritic felsic volcanic with 30% banded, clustered and locally recrystallized sulphides mainly pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite
- Geochemistry highlights from ALS Report VA21298700:
  - Molybdenum – 51.3 ppm
- Lead isotope ratios from ALS Report VA21298700 yielded Pb 206/204 value of 19.08 and Pb 207/204 value of 15.74, comparable to values obtained in 2008 by Ruks et.al. from vein and stockwork sulphide mineralization on Vancouver Island

<u>Other Mineralized Exposures:</u>

Big Dog Copper: UTM 442020E 5413816N 361 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 100m. West, downslope and along strike of VMS Zinc Zone; large (1m.+) boulder of semi-massive sulphides, quartz veins with chalcopyrite

Blue Clay Zone: UTM 440921E 5412697N 199 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 750m. West, downslope from old tailings dam outflow; 1 km from old mill site; bedded surficial clay deposit of clay-silt size VMS mineralization

Quartz Vein: UTM 443333E 5414181N 434 m. elevation

- Field description of site: N. side of Mt. Sicker uphill and south of logging road; large (2+) metre thick outcropping quartz vein @ 130/30 in schistose volcanics

Br. 600 Road Showing: UTM 445393E 5413274N 492 m. elevation

- Field description of site: NE. side of Mt. Sicker in SW side logging road cut; semi-massive sulphides in schistose volcanics

Br. 600 Road Showing #2: UTM 445590E 5413067N 519 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 250 m. SE of Br. 600 Rd. Showing in W. side logging road cut; semi-massive sulphides in schistose volcanics

Burn Mound: UTM 441319E 5412945N 362 m. elevation

- Field description of site: burn-exposed outcrop 100 m. NW and along strike of Burn Zone sample; large 50 x 30 m. outcrop of schistose volcanics with stringer sulphides

Historic Mining Infrastructure:

Dam Outflow: UTM 441652E 5412598N 386 m. elevation

- Field description of site: actively draining outflow from old tailings dam 250 m. SW and downhill from old mill site; 75% emptied dam 50 m x 50 m. x 5 m. containing bedded clay-silt material, presumably tailings

Mill Site: UTM 441761E 5412786N 401 m. elevation

- Field description of site: foundations of old mill site? 250 m. NE and uphill from old tailings dam; 10 m. X 30 m. concrete floor with mountings for a crusher or stamp mill

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.
January 11, 2022

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Mount Sicker Project March 5, 2022 Site Inspection Report

The author completed a 2nd personal inspection on March 5, 2022 to selected locations on the Mount Sicker Project on behalf of the Scenc Resources Corp., accompanied by J. Deveault and a field assistant. Six sites with exposures of sulphide mineralization in outcrop and/or rock dumps sampled in 2021 by Mr. Deveault and one historic infrastructure site, were visited by the author during the site inspection. The purpose of the site inspection was to verify mineralized sample sites not previously visited by the author. Locations appear in Figure 12, with details summarized as follows:

Mineralized Exposures:

Mona Shaft & Dump: UTM 443212 5412806 636 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 1.5 m. by 1.5 m., partially caved vertical shaft collared in narrow sulphide mineralization in schist with adjacent rock dump containing sulphide mineralization - sites of 2021 samples 5067 and 5068

Westholme Dump: UTM 443266E 5412619N 631 m. elevation

- Field description of site: rock dump containing sulphide mineralization presumed from nearby Westholme Shaft spread over logging roads – site of 2021 sample 5066

Roadside Tom's Shaft: UTM 444768E 5413303N 578 m. elevation

- Field description of site: roadside outcrop near Tom's shaft with sulphide mineralization in shist oriented 165/25 – site of 2021 sample 5062

Tom's Shaft: UTM 444720E 54133351N 579 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 1.5 m. by 1.5 m., partially caved vertical shaft collared in narrow sulphide mineralization in schist – site of 2021 sample 5063

Fortuna Chert: UTM 444470E 5413451N 582 m. elevation

- Field description of site: roadside outcrop of sulphide mineralized chert – site of 2021 samples 5059 and 5060

Adit near Fortuna Chert: UTM 444422E 5413481N 580 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 10 m. deep, 1.75 m. high by 1.25 m wide, south-trending adit collared in narrow sulphide mineralization in schist – site of 2021 sample 5061

Historic Mining Infrastructure:

Westholme Shaft: UTM 443294E 5412624N 635 m. elevation

- Field description of site: 2m. by 2.5 m., flooded and caved vertical shaft collared in overburden located adjacent to logging road – presumed source of dump material in sample 5066

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.
March 7, 2022

GPS Locations for Mount Sicker Project

Waypoint	Date	Taken By	Property	Location	Details	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation
Big Dog Copper	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	100m. West, downslope and along strike of VMS Zinc Zone	large (1m.+) boulder of semi-massive sulphides, quartz veins with chalcopyrite	10N	442020	5413816	361
Blue Clay Zone	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	750m. West, downslope from old tailings dam? Outflow; 1 km from old mill site?	bedded surficial clay deposit of clay-silt size VMS mineralization	10N	440921	5412697	199
Quartz Vein	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	N. side of Mt. Sicker uphill and south of logging road	large (2+) metre thick outcropping quartz vein @ 130/30 in schistose volcanics	10N	443333	5414181	434
Br.600 Rd. Showing	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	NE. side of Mt. Sicker in SW side logging road cut	semi-massive sulphides in schistose volcanics	10N	445393	5413274	492
Br.600 Rd. Showing #2	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	250 m. SE of Br. 600 Rd. Showing in W. side logging road cut	semi-massive sulphides in schistose volcanics	10N	445590	5413067	519
Burn Mound	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	burn-exposed outcrop 100 m. NW and along strike of Burn Zone sample	large 50 x 30 m. outcrop of schistose volcanics with stringer sulphides	10N	441319	5412945	362
Dam Outflow	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	actively draining outflow from old tailings dam? 250 m. SW and downhill from old mill site?	75% emptied dam 50 m x 50 m. x 5 m. containing bedded clay-silt material (tailings?)	10N	441652	5412598	386
Mill Site	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	foundations of old mill site? 250 m. NE and uphill from old tailings dam?	10 m. X 30 m. concrete floor with mountings for crusher? or stamp mill?	10N	441761	5412786	401
Gate	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	locked gate SE side of Mt. Sicker		10N	442661	5411884	511
Mona Shaft & Rock Dump	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Mona Shaft and Mona Dump site of samples 5067 and 5068 in east end of HMZ		10N	443212	5412806	636
Westholme Shaft	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Flooded and caved shaft collared in overburden located adjacent to logging road		10N	443294	5412624	635
Westholme Rock Dump	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Rock dump from nearby shaft spread over logging roads site of sample 5066 in HMZ east		10N	443266	5412619	631
Roadside by Tom's Shaft	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Roadside outcrop by Tom's Shaft with sulphides @ 165/25 site of sample 5062 in NCZ Area	sulphide veins in schist foliated @ 165/25	10N	444768	5413303	578
Tom's Shaft	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Tom's Shaft in forest site of sample 5063 in NCZ Area		10N	444720	5413351	579
Fortuna Chert	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Fortuna Chert Body along roadcut site of samples 5059 and 5060 in NCZ		10N	444470	5413451	582
Adit near Fortuna Chert	05-Mar-22	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	10m. Deep adit near Fortuna Chert just above road site of sample 5061		10N	444422	5413481	580

Rock Sample Locations for Mount Sicker Project									
Sample #	**Date**	**Sampler**	**Property**	**Location**	**Details**	**UTM Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation**
109677	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	VMS Zinc Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.25 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 270/75; exposed in hand trenched knob on SE side of logging road	10N	442123	5413815	380
109678	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Burn Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.15 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 125/90; exposed in east side of road cut within area of 2021 burn site	10N	441391	5412907	376
109679	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	400 Metre Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, quartz veins, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated @ 105/80; exposed in road cut on E side of logging road	10N	442603	5413248	530

Rock Sample Descriptions for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Descriptions
109677	Grey, bronze and white, fine to medium grained, well-foliated, sericitic, baritic, banded, clustered and locally re-crystallized semi-massive sulphides consisting of 50% sulphides including 25% medium grained pyrite, 20% fine grained sphalerite, 5% fine grained chalcopyrite
109678	White, black and bronze, fine grained, brecciated chert with 20% stockwork sulphide-quartz stringers containing 10% clustered sulphides including 5% medium grained pyrite, 3% fine grained sphalerite, 2% fine grained chalcopyrite
109679	Grey, white and bronze, fine grained, very well foliated, sericitic, chloritic, baritic felsic volcanic with 30% banded, clustered and locally recrystallized sulphides including 25% pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite

VA21298700 - Finalized
CLIENT : "HOUJAC - Houle Jacques"
# of SAMPLES : 4
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-11-02 DATE FINALIZED : 2022-01-10
PROJECT : " "
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "ME-MS61:REEs may not be totally soluble in this method. "
PO NUMBER : " "

	Au-AA25	Au-GRA21	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
SAMPLE	Au	Au	206/204	207/204	208/204	208/206	208/207	206/207	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
109677	0.23		18.69	15.61	38.33	2.051	2.456	1.197	2.91	3.42	184.5	10	<0.05	1.84	0.13	397	11.8	41.7	105	<0.05	2240	25	9.06	0.22	1.2	1.765	0.01	6.6	8.7
109678	0.01		19.1	15.67	38.66	2.024	2.468	1.22	0.38	7.62	11.5	400	0.43	0.64	5.77	0.76	21.9	57.7	21	0.12	2150	9.84	19.65	0.08	0.7	0.02	0.62	9.6	6.2
109679	0.2		19.08	15.74	39.04	2.046	2.481	1.215	0.4	2.7	61.1	250	0.23	3.22	0.31	0.13	2.65	118.5	7	0.19	135.5	16.15	7.17	0.14	0.8	0.006	0.72	1.2	1.8

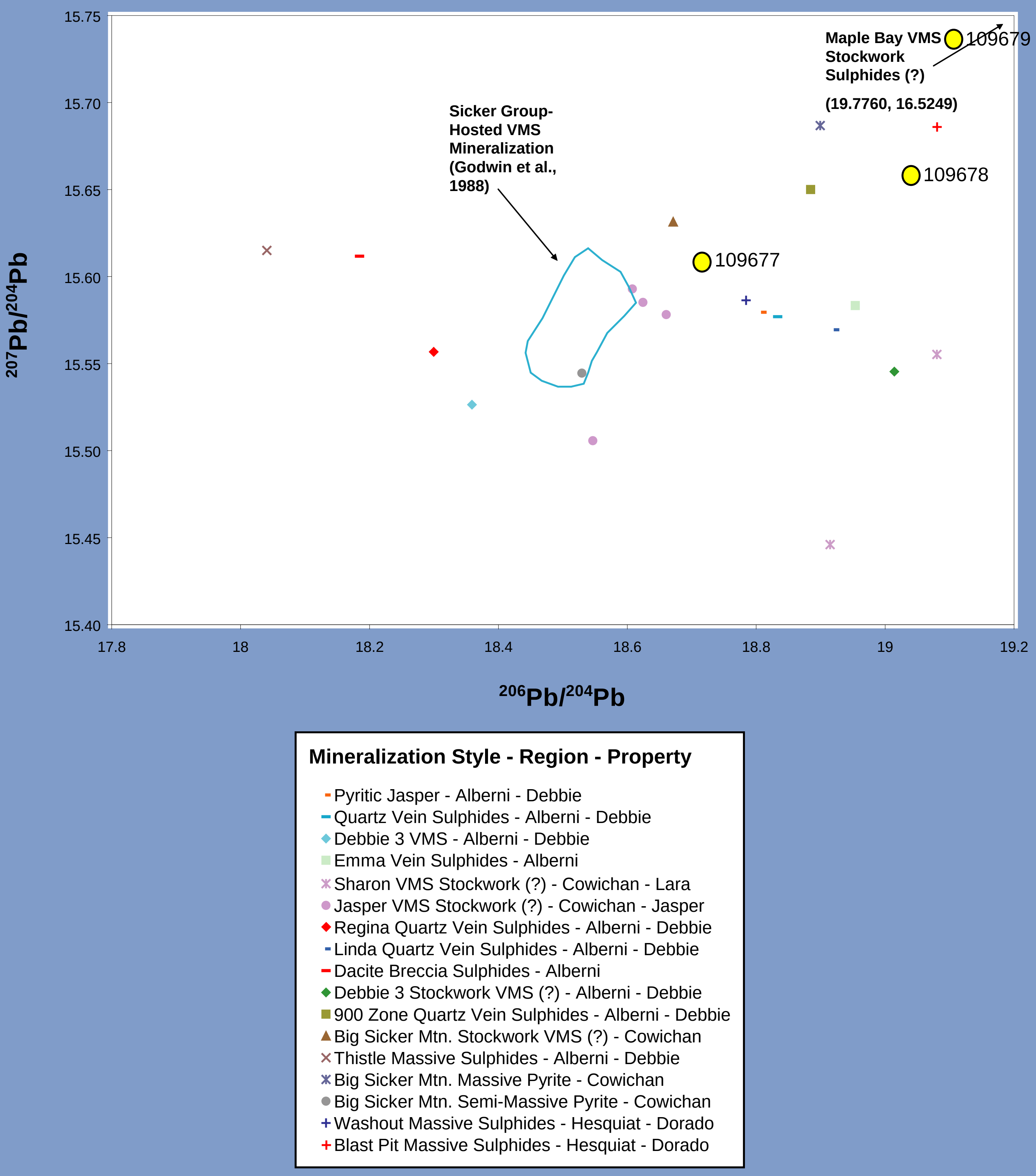
	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OG62	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62
	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr		Ag	Pb	Zn
	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		ppm	%	%
109677	4.13	1470	5.48	0.01	4.9	77.1	780	36.1	0.3	0.008	>10.0	6.02	7.9	54	0.4	2.8	0.27	22.3	2.56	0.17	0.49	3.2	324	0.3	17.6	>10000	48.9				9.58
109678	1.31	618	3.18	0.09	3.2	15.8	600	19.4	5.6	<0.002	4.6	1.39	15.1	7	1.1	240	0.18	4.87	1.25	0.299	0.07	1	160	0.8	14.8	196	25.9				
109679	0.51	133	51.3	0.49	1.8	2.2	60	16.3	12.8	0.034	>10.0	0.95	2.5	28	0.5	33.6	0.12	5.65	1.06	0.077	0.05	0.7	40	0.3	2.7	34	24				

Rock Geochemistry Highlights for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Hg_ppm	In_ppm	Mo_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Se_ppm	Te_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ca_pc	Fe_pc	S_pc	Ag_ppm	Cu_pc	Pb_pc	Zn_pc
109677	442123	5413815	380	0.23	2.91	184.5	1.84	397	41.7	2240		1.765	5.48	780	36.1	6.02	54	22.3	95800	0.13	25	>10.0				9.58
109678	441391	5412907	376	0.01	0.38	11.5	0.64	0.76	57.7	2150		0.02	3.18	600	19.4	1.39	7	4.87	196	5.77	9.84	4.6				
109679	442603	5413248	530	0.2	0.4	61.1	3.22	0.13	118.5	135.5		0.006	51.3	60	16.3	0.95	28	5.65	34	0.31	16.15	>10.0				

Lead Isotopes

2021 Samples by Houle - PbIS-RAT61 Method by ALS



Lead isotope data for Sicker Group-hosted VMS mineralization of the Myra Falls and Cowichan areas plotted against other Sicker Group-hosted sulphide mineralization. This data indicates that a population of younger, epigenetic sulphide occurences is hosted in Sicker Group rocks. In addition, samples with lower isotopic ratios than the field for Sicker Group VMS may represent an older cycle of Sicker Group-hosted VMS mineralization. The Debbie property is owned by Bitterroot Resources Ltd. and Mineral Creek Ventures Inc., the Lara property is owned by Treasury Metals Inc., the Dorado property is owned by Paget Resources Corp. and the Jasper property is owned by Inspiration Mining Corp. Sulphides for "Quartz Vein Sulphides" and "Pyritic Jasper" are from gold-bearing quartz veins and pyritic jasperoid iron formations of the Debbie property, Alberni area, respectively. "Dacite Breccia Sulphides" are derived from a silica altered heterolithic breccia associated with the margins of a dacite flow, Alberni area. Sulphides from the Debbie 3 occurrence (MINFILE 092F 445) are from stratiform VMS mineralization of the Debbie property, Alberni area. Sulphides of "Debbie 3 Stockwork VMS (?)" are from pyritic veins spatially associated with the Debbie 3 VMS occurrence, Debbie property, Alberni area. Sulphides from the Emma vein are from an auriferous quartz-vein in the Cameron River area southeast of Port Alberni. Sulphides from the Sharon (MINFILE 092B 040) and Maple Bay occurences are from shear zone hosted and stockwork style vein sulphides in the Big Sicker Mountain area, respectively. Sulphides from "Jasper VMS Stockwork (?)" are from potential felsic volcanic associated stockwork style VMS mineralization of the Jasper MINFILE occurrence (092C 080), located approximately 59 km to the west of Big Sicker Mountain, Cowichan area. Regina, Linda and 900 Zone "Quartz Vein Sulphides" are associated with polymetallic, auriferous veins of the Debbie property, Alberni area. "Thistle Massive Sulphides" come from polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization of the past producing Thistle mine (MINFILE 092F 083), Alberni area. Big Sicker Mtn. Stockwork VMS, Massive and Semi-Massive Pyrite samples consist of pyrite dominant, polymetallic stockwork style VMS mineralization associated with felsic volcanic rocks on Big Sicker Mountain, Cowichan area. Washout and Blast Pit Massive Sulphide samples are from polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization associated with altered intermediate volcanic rocks of the Dorado property, Hesquiat area

Appendix 2

2021 Sampling by Scenc

Sampling and Analytical Data

Rock Sample Locations for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Date	Sampler	Property	Location	Details	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation
109677	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	VMS Zinc Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.25 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 270/75; exposed in hand trenched knob on SE side of logging road	10N	442123	5413815	380
109678	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	Burn Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.15 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated/bedded @ 125/90; exposed in east side of road cut within area of 2021 burn site	10N	441391	5412907	376
109679	18-Oct-21	J.Houle	Mount Sicker	400 Metre Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.3 m. thick semi-massive sulphide zone containing variable chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, quartz veins, chlorite-sericite alteration hosted in schistose volcanic foliated @ 105/80; exposed in road cut on E side of logging road	10N	442603	5413248	530
S006	09-Oct-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Copper Canyon Creek	Select outcrop chip from 29cm wide portion of massive Cpy and Py vein, beside sulfide vein is quartz veining which also has some Cpy at up to 15%. Hosted in lightly pyritized schists. Cpy in quartz is golden yellow, Cpy/Py in massive sulfide vein is coarse to fine grained.	10N	441088	5412859	280
S010	09-Oct-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Copper Canyon Creek	Composite chip over 12.4 m. from Cpy, Py vein, some quartz and solid Cpy/Py mineral hosted in oxidized quartz-schist. Solid vein varies from 5cm wide up to 35cm wide and runs parallel to schists up creek. Schistose host rock is lightly pyritized and the Fe-stained portion of schist zone is 40cm - 1.75m wide.	10N	441078	5412864	285
S012	13-Oct-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	VMS Zinc Zone	Select outcrop grab from 0.3 m. thick bedded Kuroko type VMS with massive Py, Sph and Minor Cpy. Has soft Fe-oxidized and grey schistose host rock with a little quartz and chert like fragments which are malachite stained, seen under magnification. Minor malachite seen on portions of schist as well. Sph at 25%, Py at 20% and Cpy at 5-10%	10N	442122	5413798	422
S015	13-Oct-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	VMS Zinc Zone	Select outcrop chip from 3.4 m. thick bedded VMS. Py, Sph and Cpy. Cherty fragments, a little malachite staining, Pyrite oxidizes a golden color. 5cm thick x 340cm long chip in freshly exposed outcrop. Front of outcrop has more iron sulfides exposed at surface than back. Outcrop varies from 10% mineralized up to 70%. Grey Schist/Fe stained Schist.	10N	442124	5413795	419
S016	13-Oct-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	All Metal Zone	Select float grab over 25 cm from "Big dog" boulder with semi massive Py and visible, but sporadic Cpy stringers/masses. Sample from below the road a 1.25m wide schist bedrock hunk removed from bank. Boulder appears to come from bank where other minerlized schist exposed with similar mineralization. Pyrite @ 30%, Cpy @ 5%.	10N	442001	5413802	375
S019	06-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Tyee Area	Select outcrop grab over 0.35 m. from mineralized stringer VMS zone. Stringer Sph, Py and minor Cpy seen. Mostly Sph. XRF of sample shows zinc from 5% up to 13.9% Zn in mineralized spots tested. Sph is mineralizing up to 10% of the rock. Rock is a grey/green/white schist with a chert like rock and quartz . Mineral is in the cherty/quartz rock mostly.	10N	442185	5412942	465
S022	06-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Tyee Area	Select float grab of 0.2 m. rock from Tyee Mine Dump - Snow white quartz with little fracturing and semi-massive Cpy throughout up to 0.5cm thick. Malachite staining between quartz and Cpy mineral. Sample examined in two mineralized spots under XRF. Both exceeding 10% Cu.	10N	442307	5412870	503
S024	06-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Tyee Area	Select float grab of 0.22 m. rock from Tyee Mine Dump. Fractured and Fe-stained quartz with 40% Cpy and minor Py up to 3-5% From test pit into the side of the dump pile. Many solid rocks below 20cm of broken down waste rock. All rocks under had moderate malachite staining.	10N	442266	5412870	492
S029	06-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Tyee Area	Select float grab of 0.25 m. rock from Tyee Mine Dump. Baritic ore with fine grained Sph, Pbs, Cpy and Py at 50+%. 1cm Band of calcite down the center. Backside stained with a little malachite and a little azurite.	10N	442246	5412809	509
S031	08-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select outcrop grab from over 0.3 m. zone. Brittle , weathered Cpy with black/blue staining under magnification. Looks like pyrite but under loupe seen as Cpy. Malachite staining abundant. Has very fine brittle quartz, but minimal.	10N	442035	5412823	450
S033	08-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select outcrop chip over 3.1 m. Moslty chalcopyrite seen, with some minor pyrite and a little quartz. Sulfides are mostly loose and easy to break, however there are more "solid/well formed" areas and the Cpy is a golden color in these areas Malachite seen on multiple areas of the chip sample. Quartz seen in several peices closer to the north/portal side of showing.	10N	442034	5412826	449
S035	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select outcrop chip sample from 0.65 m. thick zone with loads of fine Cpy at 25%+. Bartitic, fine grained, Sph, Pbs, Cpy, Py matrix with some scericite and chlorite schists attached on one side.	10N	442111	5412824	488
S036	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.3 m. thick, 1000+KG boulder Bartitic ore with Sph, Cpy, Pbs, Py. Mostly Cpy seen, Cpy in sample had irridescent color under magnification.	10N	442101	5412822	485
S040	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select outcrop chip from 3,2 m. thick quartz veining running parallel with Fe-stained schists. Quartz is white to grey with Py and Cpy. Layered with brittle loose grey Py between foliations of the schists and quartz .Quartz vein narrows higher up on the outcrop. Quartz has clay like texture from breakdown in areas.	10N	442061	5412832	457
S041	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.25 m. rock from Lenora Mine dump with 20% Cpy stringers within a fine grained matrix of Cpy, Sph, Pbs, Py, Barite, Quartz	10N	442041	5412811	445
S042	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.27 m. rock from Lenora Mine dump of massive Sph, Py, Cpy, Pbs.Color varies and is a dark grey, silvery, green and black metallic. Coarser grained Sph, Py, Pbs, Cpy throughout. Sample was fractured and while intact brittle. Can break with little force.	10N	442042	5412842	438
S044	09-Nov-21	J.Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.19 m. rock from Lenora Mine dump containing fine grained Sph, Pbs, Cpy ad Py matrix with 3-5% Cpy blebs and some extremely folded Fe-stained schists attached	10N	442061	5412907	432
S046	12-Nov-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.15 m. rock from Lenora Mine dump. Dark colored too golden chalcopyrite. In a very fractured quartz/calcite matrix. Stained whitish, with minor malachite between quartz fractures.	10N	441982	5412935	426
S047	12-Nov-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.35 m. rock from Lenora Mine Dump. Fine grained matrix of mostly Cpy with tiny calcite bands. These bands have 2-4% disseminated Sph and Py. Malachite stining on the outside of the sample.	10N	441941	5412936	423
S048	12-Nov-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.14 m. rock. Snow white quartz with stringers of Cpy at 20% and Py at 5%. Cpy was partially irridescant on one half of the sample.	10N	441736	5412783	395
S049	12-Nov-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lenora Area	Select float grab of 0.39 m. rock from Lenora Mine Dump. Very fine grained brown siliceous/cherty rock with weathered Cpy in veins throughout and disseminated. Malachite abundant on the outside. Cpy is a mix of golden/ irridescant/black colored.	10N	442002	5412904	430
S052	13-Nov-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Richard III Area	Select float grab of 0.19 m. rock from Richard lll Mine Dump. Fine grained Sph, Pbs, Cpy ad Py matrix mix with clear to dull grey quartz. Attached to quartz- feldspar has some calcite in between contact of fine grained matrix and quartz- fedspar.	10N	442729	5412751	582
S056	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	BR600 Road	Select outcrop grab of 0.3 m. thick mineralized quartz vein. Vien is shear hosted and encased/surrounded by semi massive iron sulfides, primarily pyrite. Sample contains 10% mineraliztion, 5% Cpy and 5-6% Py, magnetite up to 5% Vein stike and dip of 145/72.	10N	445590	5413054	525
S057	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	BR600 Road	Select outcrop grab of 0.4 m. thick semi-massive magnetite attached to quartz vein and rholite flow. Quartz vein has 5% Py and 2% Cpy. Sample contains about 25% Magnetite.	10N	445388	5413272	495
S058	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	BR600 Road	Select outcrop chip sample from 1.0 m. thick disseminated and semi massive magnetite mass, limonitic schists, rhyolite flow and quartz vein. Stirke and dip of shear 160/62.	10N	445388	5413303	496
S059	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Fortuna Chert Body	Select outcrop grab of 0.4 m. thick whitish grey chert with stringers, disseminations and patches of Cpy and Py. Py @5% and Cpy at 10%. Minor oxidation staining around areas of mineral.	10N	444493	5413435	616
S060	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Fortuna Chert Body	Select outcrop grab of 0.3 m. thick whitish grey chert with stringers, disseminations and patches of Cpy and Py. Py @10% and Cpy at 10%. Minor oxidation staining around areas of mineral.	10N	444473	5413466	615
S061	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	10m Adit Fortuna Area	Select outcrop chip sample of 1.25 m. thick schistose and cherty host with quartz veining. Quartz has mica sporattically and 5% Cpy, 5% Py. Py appears to be smeared in between host rock.	10N	444432	5413467	614
S062	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Roadside By Toms Shaft	Select outcrop chip sample from 1.25 m. thick road side exposure of semi massive and massive pyrite in quartz and highly silicous rock with schists. Showing is exosed over 3m wide and exposed on both sides of the road as well as 25m away in Toms Shaft. Sample contains 60% Py and about 2-5% Cpy.	10N	444777	5413370	596
S063	03-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Toms Shaft	Select outcrop grab of 0.25 m. thick zone located 25m away from a roadside exposure. Toms shaft appears to be at least 5m+ deep, water filled and contains semi massive and massive Py hosted in silicoeus schists. Sample from the dump contained 70% Py and up to 5% Cpy.	10N	444737	5413370	614
S064	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	400m Zone	Select outcrop grab from a 0.35 m. thick quartz vein with little mineralization present other than in 2 areas 40cm x 30cm wide where chalcopyrite has mineralized a small portion of the quartz vein surrounding host rock and chalcopyrite appears to be mostly between the quartz and host rock. 20% Cpy and 5% Py.	10N	442617	5413237	531
S065	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	400m Zone	Select outcrop grab from a 0.3 m. thick massive sulfide vein with disseminated Py in the host schist rock. Several others in the same area. Jacques houle took a smaple for 15m away at another showing.	10N	442597	5413269	530
S066	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Westholme Dump	Select float grab of 0.2 m. rock from Westholme Dump. Quartz and grey quartz with malachite stained Cpy, and schist. Found in contact between schists and quartz mostly, disseminated Cpy in quartz only. Little samples seen on road and dump has been used for logging road building/repair in area in 2018.	10N	443323	5412582	635
S067	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Mona Shaft	Select outcrop grab of 0.35 m. thick zone from back of mine shaft area on outcrop, mass of massive, coarse Py at 45% and minor Cpy, very fine Sph under 1mm in foliations of schists on back side of sample.	10N	443244	5412800	649
S068	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Mona Dump	Select float grab of 0.3 m. rock from Mona Dump. Large chunk of oxidized schists with Sph between foliations of schist and large 3cm thick band of Sph/Py running through the center. Minor Cpy seen under 100x magnification.	10N	443223	5412800	648
S069	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lower Nugget Creek	Composite outcrop chip sample consisting of small chips every 30cm over a length of 10m running up lower nugget creek in a 15m x 1m wide mineralized area. Disseminated Py at up 15% and 1% Cpy, Zone follows creek on left side ruuning up from chemainus river to up to 150m up from river. Sporadically exposed in creek bed.	10N	441461	5413744	229
S070	05-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Lower Nugget Creek	Select float or outcrop grab sample from 0.5 m. thick, large angular boulder or bedrock. (Undetermined). Sticking out of gravels in creek By sample S069. Rock is very dense and hard to break. Mineral oxidized in a matter of an hour after breaking open to a pink hue with rust seen under magnification. Has some chlorite rock type undetermined.	10N	441441	5413775	225
S071	09-Dec-21	Justin Deveault	Mount Sicker	Middle Nugget Creek	Select outcrop grab from a 0.35 m. thick semi massive pyrite zone in quartz with some flakey sphalerite attached to side. Same from center of vein contained 50% quartz and up to 50% Py, under 1% Sph.	10N	441784	5413494	397

Rock Sample Descriptions for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Descriptions
109677	Grey, bronze and white, fine to medium grained, well-foliated, sericitic, baritic, banded, clustered and locally re-crystallized semi-massive sulphides consisting of 50% sulphides including 25% medium grained pyrite, 20% fine grained sphalerite, 5% fine grained chalcopyrite
109678	White, black and bronze, fine grained, brecciated chert with 20% stockwork sulphide-quartz stringers containing 10% clustered sulphides including 5% medium grained pyrite, 3% fine grained sphalerite, 2% fine grained chalcopyrite
109679	Grey, white and bronze, fine grained, very well foliated, sericitic, chloritic, baritic felsic volcanic with 30% banded, clustered and locally recrystallized sulphides including 25% pyrite, 5% chalcopyrite
S006	50-60% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S010	>50% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S012	50% mineralization including Sphalerite, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Malachite
S015	30% mineralization including Sphalerite, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Malachite
S016	35% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S019	15% mineralization including Sphalerite, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Malachite
S022	30% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Malachite
S024	43-45% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Malachite, Pyrite
S029	>50% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite, Malachite, Azurite
S031	>50% mineralization including Chalcopyrite
S033	>50% mineralization including Chalcopyrite
S035	>50% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S036	>50% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S040	15% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Pyrite
S041	>50% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S042	>50% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S044	40-45% mineralization including Barite, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S046	30% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Malachite
S047	>50% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Barite, Sphalerite, Pyrite, Malachite
S048	25% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Pyrite
S049	30% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Malachite
S052	15% mineralization including Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrite
S056	15% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Magnetite
S057	30% mineralization including Pyrite, Magnetite, Chalcopyrite
S058	15% mineralization including Pyrite, Magnetite, Chalcopyrite
S059	15% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S060	20% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S061	10% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalocpyrite
S062	65% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S063	75% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S064	25% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Malachite
S065	50% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S066	15% mineralization including Chalcopyrite, Pyrite
S067	50% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Sphalerite
S068	25% mineralization including Sphalerite, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite,
S069	15-16% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite
S070	20% mineralization including Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Phyrotitte, Arsenopyrite Possible
S071	50% mineralization including Pyrite, Sphalerite

VA21298700 - Finalized
CLIENT : "HOUJAC - Houle Jacques"
# of SAMPLES : 4
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-11-02 DATE FINALIZED : 2022-01-10
PROJECT : " "
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : "ME-MS61:REEs may not be totally soluble in this method. "
PO NUMBER : " "

	Au-AA25	Au-GRA21	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	PbIS-RAT61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
SAMPLE	Au	Au	206/204	207/204	208/204	208/206	208/207	206/207	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	Unity	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
109677	0.23		18.69	15.61	38.33	2.051	2.456	1.197	2.91	3.42	184.5	10	<0.05	1.84	0.13	397	11.8	41.7	105	<0.05	2240	25	9.06	0.22	1.2	1.765	0.01	6.6	8.7
109678	0.01		19.1	15.67	38.66	2.024	2.468	1.22	0.38	7.62	11.5	400	0.43	0.64	5.77	0.76	21.9	57.7	21	0.12	2150	9.84	19.65	0.08	0.7	0.02	0.62	9.6	6.2
109679	0.2		19.08	15.74	39.04	2.046	2.481	1.215	0.4	2.7	61.1	250	0.23	3.22	0.31	0.13	2.65	118.5	7	0.19	135.5	16.15	7.17	0.14	0.8	0.006	0.72	1.2	1.8

	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OG62	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62
SAMPLE	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Pb	Zn
DESCRIPTION	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
109677	4.13	1470	5.48	0.01	4.9	77.1	780	36.1	0.3	0.008	>10.0	6.02	7.9	54	0.4	2.8	0.27	22.3	2.56	0.17	0.49	3.2	324	0.3	17.6	>10000	48.9			9.58
109678	1.31	618	3.18	0.09	3.2	15.8	600	19.4	5.6	<0.002	4.6	1.39	15.1	7	1.1	240	0.18	4.87	1.25	0.299	0.07	1	160	0.8	14.8	196	25.9			
109679	0.51	133	51.3	0.49	1.8	2.2	60	16.3	12.8	0.034	>10.0	0.95	2.5	28	0.5	33.6	0.12	5.65	1.06	0.077	0.05	0.7	40	0.3	2.7	34	24			

VA21349017 - Finalized
CLIENT : "NINEII - 911 Mining Co."
# of SAMPLES : 38
DATE RECEIVED : 2021-12-21 DATE FINALIZED : 2022-02-21
PROJECT : "Mount Sicker"
CERTIFICATE COMMENTS : ""
PO NUMBER : "Mount Sicker 2021"

	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
SAMPLE	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni
DESCRIPTION	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
S006	20.9	2.13	9	50	<0.5	10	0.32	14.9	34	13	>10000	11.9	<10	0.61	<10	<10	0.34	301	42	0.44	11
S010	40.5	1.2	109	20	<0.5	38	0.35	176.5	69	6	>10000	27.1	10	0.42	<10	<10	0.19	397	108	0.04	12
S012	2.2	4.99	136	70	<0.5	<2	0.39	246	46	148	2620	22.7	10	0.01	10	20	6.18	2130	6	<0.01	102
S015	3.1	3.11	204	20	<0.5	3	0.78	333	56	100	4170	26.7	10	<0.01	10	10	3.77	1395	5	<0.01	86
S016	1	6.11	63	120	<0.5	3	0.55	2.6	48	5	4670	21.2	20	0.01	<10	10	6.6	3330	2	<0.01	9
S019	14.2	4.4	529	50	<0.5	<2	0.01	524	<1	3	7310	5.29	40	2.47	<10	<10	0.28	246	7	0.06	1
S022	46.3	1.02	108	40	<0.5	5	2.95	57.3	12	16	>10000	8.24	<10	0.16	<10	<10	0.16	282	67	0.34	11
S024	95.6	0.49	143	20	<0.5	24	0.15	123.5	<1	4	>10000	9.02	10	0.15	<10	<10	0.07	47	118	0.08	14
S029	>100	1.32	302	20	<0.5	8	8.32	>1000	1	1	4820	6.01	40	0.13	<10	<10	0.41	656	200	0.25	29
S031	>100	0.59	105	20	<0.5	40	0.47	193.5	<1	4	>10000	17.7	20	0.23	<10	<10	0.06	45	394	0.03	16
S033	>100	0.44	342	70	<0.5	22	0.88	321	6	4	>10000	17.65	10	0.11	<10	<10	0.03	79	285	0.03	9
S035	>100	0.99	2690	20	<0.5	21	4.28	878	<1	5	>10000	8.3	30	0.05	<10	20	0.44	313	244	0.01	28
S036	99.7	0.4	34	20	<0.5	26	0.43	574	<1	4	>10000	5.81	10	0.07	<10	<10	0.03	59	143	0.14	13
S040	31.2	3.1	220	110	<0.5	21	8.32	14.7	10	6	>10000	19.2	10	0.77	10	<10	0.24	400	118	1.27	4
S041	>100	0.76	7120	20	<0.5	8	1.78	>1000	<1	3	>10000	7.77	40	0.07	<10	<10	0.53	273	296	0.09	16
S042	>100	0.07	3700	10	<0.5	146	0.11	>1000	21	4	>10000	17.6	<10	0.01	<10	<10	0.01	35	2	0.01	46
S044	>100	1.13	522	20	<0.5	10	19.2	750	<1	2	5160	4.41	30	0.1	10	10	0.89	926	213	0.02	18
S046	>100	1.86	660	20	<0.5	10	10.85	467	18	6	>10000	12.2	20	0.08	<10	10	1.71	851	100	0.41	10
S047	>100	1.05	214	30	<0.5	42	5.35	605	62	4	>10000	24.7	10	0.26	<10	20	0.31	520	377	0.02	37
S048	41	0.04	174	30	<0.5	<2	0.1	24	2	27	>10000	7.13	<10	0.01	<10	<10	<0.01	62	7	<0.01	5
S049	66.2	7.29	363	100	0.7	<2	0.85	184.5	17	40	>10000	6.82	40	1.19	<10	<10	0.21	93	52	3.04	31
S052	47.1	0.21	113	20	<0.5	3	0.31	556	<1	2	5850	2.11	20	0.05	<10	<10	0.03	47	66	0.03	10
S056	6	1.05	10	50	<0.5	<2	0.02	2.6	35	23	8780	6.4	10	0.02	10	<10	0.38	166	9	0.01	3
S057	2.1	1.5	32	40	0.5	<2	0.02	1.4	220	9	1805	20.1	10	0.01	<10	<10	0.34	354	20	0.01	1
S058	9.9	0.54	49	80	<0.5	6	0.01	0.8	172	16	>10000	13	<10	0.01	<10	<10	0.08	93	18	<0.01	2
S059	5.2	0.69	9	140	<0.5	<2	0.04	1.6	8	35	>10000	4.13	<10	<0.01	<10	<10	0.79	318	3	0.01	7
S060	2.6	0.64	6	70	<0.5	<2	0.29	0.8	9	45	8880	2.94	<10	0.01	<10	<10	0.76	290	4	0.01	10
S061	4.4	2.08	12	60	<0.5	<2	0.3	0.8	8	22	>10000	6.25	10	<0.01	<10	10	2.65	815	1	0.01	16
S062	5.9	1.12	169	80	<0.5	58	0.01	0.6	207	15	2490	28.6	<10	0.54	<10	<10	0.04	33	17	0.02	6
S063	7.5	1.18	87	90	<0.5	142	0.01	<0.5	249	13	2460	32.6	<10	0.58	<10	<10	0.04	27	11	0.02	8
S064	6.7	3.81	8	130	<0.5	2	3.32	1.6	18	29	>10000	6.45	10	0.01	10	<10	1.26	770	1	0.33	19
S065	0.6	1.94	104	70	<0.5	5	0.99	<0.5	171	13	285	26	10	0.44	<10	<10	0.15	85	24	0.13	1
S066	20.1	0.79	134	30	<0.5	<2	0.25	2.2	5	35	>10000	6.91	<10	0.37	<10	<10	0.06	64	73	0.01	8
S067	42.9	2.79	116	30	<0.5	<2	0.37	63.9	71	5	>10000	21.4	20	0.76	<10	<10	0.9	376	4	0.05	1
S068	20.4	4.18	1235	190	<0.5	<2	1.05	281	20	11	8920	16	30	1.23	10	10	0.94	402	4	0.03	2
S069	4.9	3.25	24	70	<0.5	14	0.21	7.7	85	6	218	29.4	10	0.07	<10	10	3.12	844	154	0.01	<1
S070	1	6.97	5	80	<0.5	3	2.87	0.9	68	2	1305	18	20	0.74	<10	10	1.44	1255	25	1.07	17
S071	0.8	0.06	205	50	<0.5	<2	0.02	0.6	148	17	293	17.8	<10	0.01	<10	<10	0.02	42	7	0.01	1

	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	Ag-OG62	Cu-OG62	Pb-OG62	Zn-OG62	Au-AA25
SAMPLE	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
S006	100	8	9.79	<5	2	20	<20	0.06	<10	<10	20	<10	883	20	6.48	<0.001	0.091	0.33
S010	30	2090	>10.0	63	1	29	<20	0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	>10000	40	3.49	0.218	3.56	0.57
S012	2030	43	>10.0	9	12	4	<20	0.23	<10	10	482	<10	>10000	2	0.266	0.004	5.89	0.19
S015	3890	45	>10.0	8	7	8	<20	0.14	<10	<10	264	<10	>10000	3	0.417	0.004	7.78	0.28
S016	1020	19	>10.0	<5	24	4	<20	0.52	<10	<10	313	<10	858	1	0.455	0.002	0.077	0.09
S019	30	71	9.91	13	2	13	<20	0.07	<10	<10	13	<10	>10000	14	0.76	0.008	12.4	1.97
S022	80	2100	8.27	15	<1	115	<20	0.02	<10	<10	5	<10	>10000	46	5.43	0.213	1.24	1.46
S024	10	3740	>10.0	132	<1	149	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	32	<10	>10000	95	2.24	0.33	3.2	4.33
S029	80	>10000	>10.0	614	<1	77	<20	0.02	<10	<10	11	<10	>10000	173	0.484	1.905	>30.0	0.47
S031	20	1525	>10.0	59	<1	64	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	32	<10	>10000	133	4.87	0.145	4.28	11.1
S033	20	1645	>10.0	53	<1	63	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	21	<10	>10000	118	10.65	0.129	5.55	7.15
S035	210	>10000	>10.0	281	<1	58	<20	0.02	<10	<10	24	<10	>10000	155	3.1	1.955	18.95	2.46
S036	10	7630	>10.0	33	<1	172	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	>10000	94	2.19	0.668	11.7	1.9
S040	220	1670	>10.0	52	3	573	<20	0.07	<10	<10	18	<10	2600	29	1.08	0.159	0.244	0.37
S041	80	>10000	>10.0	740	<1	95	<20	0.02	<10	<10	19	<10	>10000	127	3.44	2.11	23.1	0.82
S042	<10	>10000	>10.0	43	<1	26	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	>10000	397	6.82	10.6	24.2	5.98
S044	70	>10000	>10.0	459	<1	208	<20	0.02	<10	10	39	<10	>10000	114	0.492	2.32	17	6.98
S046	960	3320	>10.0	89	5	418	<20	0.05	<10	<10	16	<10	>10000	133	10.5	0.313	10.15	2.61
S047	20	5450	>10.0	52	<1	59	<20	0.02	<10	10	62	<10	>10000	174	4.76	0.545	9.79	20.1
S048	10	206	6.67	6	<1	5	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	3100	43	5.34	0.019	0.293	11.55
S049	870	2960	6.88	256	12	208	<20	0.33	<10	10	177	10	>10000	70	4.11	0.272	3.46	23.3
S052	10	>10000	8.49	169	<1	160	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	>10000	47	0.603	0.824	13.45	0.87
S056	50	75	3.94	<5	1	12	<20	0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	569	6	0.869	0.005	0.042	0.55
S057	40	54	>10.0	<5	1	5	<20	0.03	<10	<10	11	<10	360	2	0.162	0.004	0.03	0.08
S058	30	20	>10.0	<5	<1	1	<20	0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	132	10	1.245	0.002	0.01	0.15
S059	200	25	3.16	<5	1	3	<20	0.02	<10	<10	30	<10	185	5	2.07	0.003	0.02	0.05
S060	1250	15	2.27	<5	1	7	<20	0.02	<10	<10	29	<10	118	3	0.877	0.001	0.007	0.07
S061	1380	9	4.44	<5	5	7	<20	0.05	<10	<10	85	<10	118	5	1.755	0.001	0.012	0.05
S062	20	28	>10.0	38	1	2	<20	0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	104	5	0.248	0.005	0.012	0.71
S063	40	11	>10.0	<5	1	1	<20	0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	44	7	0.245	0.002	0.005	0.81
S064	490	12	2.08	<5	15	185	<20	0.7	<10	<10	197	<10	90	7	1.345	0.004	0.084	0.11
S065	10	18	>10.0	<5	2	84	<20	0.03	<10	10	27	<10	34	1	0.028	0.002	0.004	0.11
S066	10	44	7.19	<5	1	7	<20	0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	230	21	1.95	0.005	0.026	1.4
S067	90	532	>10.0	<5	2	29	<20	0.06	<10	<10	12	<10	>10000	50	2.9	0.059	1.805	0.5
S068	520	5620	>10.0	7	4	111	<20	0.09	<10	<10	19	<10	>10000	16	0.913	0.571	6.73	0.43
S069	70	2710	>10.0	<5	1	6	<20	0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	1520	5	0.019	0.271	0.156	0.04
S070	600	35	8.51	<5	25	150	<20	0.59	<10	<10	206	<10	182	1	0.134	0.004	0.019	0.02
S071	<10	33	>10.0	<5	<1	3	<20	0.02	<10	<10	2	<10	165	1	0.029	0.003	0.018	0.02

Rock Geochemistry Highlights for Mount Sicker Project

Sample #	Zone	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Hg_ppm	In_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Se_ppm	Te_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ca_pc	Fe_pc	S_pc	Ag_ppm	Cu_pc	Pb_pc	Zn_pc
109677	BRZ	VMS Zinc Zone	442123	5413815	380	0.23	2.91	184.5	1.84	397	41.7	2240		1.765	1470	5.48	780	36.1	6.02	54	22.3	95800	0.13	25	>10.0	2.91	0.224	0.00361	9.58
109678	CCZ	Burn Zone	441391	5412907	376	0.01	0.38	11.5	0.64	0.76	57.7	2150		0.02	618	3.18	600	19.4	1.39	7	4.87	196	5.77	9.84	4.6	0.38	0.215	0.00194	0.0196
109679	BRZ	400 Metre Zone	442603	5413248	530	0.2	0.4	61.1	3.22	0.13	118.5	135.5		0.006	133	51.3	60	16.3	0.95	28	5.65	34	0.31	16.15	>10.0	0.4	0.01355	0.00163	0.0034
S006	CCZ	Copper Canyon Creek	441088	5412859	280	0.33	20	9	10	14.9	34	64800			301	42	100	8	<5			910	0.32	11.9	9.79	20	6.48	<0.001	0.091
S010	CCZ	Copper Canyon Creek	441078	5412864	285	0.57	40	109	38	176.5	69	34900			397	108	30	2180	63			35600	0.35	27.1	>10.0	40	3.49	0.218	3.56
S012	BRZ	VMS Zinc Zone	442122	5413798	422	0.19	2	136	<2	246	46	2660			2130	6	2030	40	9			58900	0.39	22.7	>10.0	2	0.266	0.004	5.89
S015	BRZ	VMS Zinc Zone	442124	5413795	419	0.28	3	204	3	333	56	4170			1395	5	3890	40	8			77800	0.78	26.7	>10.0	3	0.417	0.004	7.78
S016	BRZ	All Metal Zone	442001	5413802	375	0.09	1	63	3	2.6	48	4550			3330	2	1020	20	<5			770	0.55	21.2	>10.0	1	0.455	0.002	0.077
S019	HMZ	Tyee Area	442185	5412942	465	1.97	14	529	<2	524	<1	7600			246	7	30	80	13			124000	0.01	5.29	9.91	14	0.76	0.008	12.4
S022	HMZ	Tyee Area	442307	5412870	503	1.46	46	108	5	57.3	12	54300			282	67	80	2130	15			12400	2.95	8.24	8.27	46	5.43	0.213	1.24
S024	HMZ	Tyee Area	442266	5412870	492	4.33	95	143	24	123.5	<1	22400			47	118	10	3300	132			32000	0.15	9.02	>10.0	95	2.24	0.33	3.2
S029	HMZ	Tyee Area	442246	5412809	509	0.47	173	302	8	>1000	1	4840			656	200	80	19050	614			300000	8.32	6.01	>10.0	173	0.484	1.905	>30.0
S031	HMZ	Lenora Area	442035	5412823	450	11.1	133	105	40	193.5	<1	48700			45	394	20	1450	59			42800	0.47	17.7	>10.0	133	4.87	0.145	4.28
S033	HMZ	Lenora Area	442034	5412826	449	7.15	118	342	22	321	6	106500			79	285	20	1290	53			55500	0.88	17.65	>10.0	118	10.65	0.129	5.55
S035	HMZ	Lenora Area	442111	5412824	488	2.46	155	2690	21	878	<1	31000			313	244	210	19550	281			189500	4.28	8.3	>10.0	155	3.1	1.955	18.95
S036	HMZ	Lenora Area	442101	5412822	485	1.9	94	34	26	574	<1	21900			59	143	10	6680	33			117000	0.43	5.81	>10.0	94	2.19	0.668	11.7
S040	HMZ	Lenora Area	442061	5412832	457	0.37	29	220	21	14.7	10	10800			400	118	220	1590	52			2440	8.32	19.2	>10.0	29	1.08	0.159	0.244
S041	HMZ	Lenora Area	442041	5412811	445	0.82	127	7120	8	>1000	<1	34400			273	296	80	21100	740			231000	1.78	7.77	>10.0	127	3.44	2.11	23.1
S042	HMZ	Lenora Area	442042	5412842	438	5.98	397	3700	146	>1000	21	68200			35	2	<10	106000	43			242000	0.11	17.6	>10.0	397	6.82	10.6	24.2
S044	HMZ	Lenora Area	442061	5412907	432	6.98	114	522	10	750	<1	4920			926	213	70	23200	459			170000	19.2	4.41	>10.0	114	0.492	2.32	17
S046	HMZ	Lenora Area	441982	5412935	426	2.61	133	660	10	467	18	105000			851	100	960	3130	89			101500	10.85	12.2	>10.0	133	10.5	0.313	10.15
S047	HMZ	Lenora Area	441941	5412936	423	20.1	174	214	42	605	62	47600			520	377	20	5450	52			97900	5.35	24.7	>10.0	174	4.76	0.545	9.79
S048	HMZ	Lenora Area	441736	5412783	395	11.55	43	174	<2	24	2	53400			62	7	10	190	6			2930	0.1	7.13	6.67	43	5.34	0.019	0.293
S049	HMZ	Lenora Area	442002	5412904	430	23.3	70	363	<2	184.5	17	41100			93	52	870	2720	256			34600	0.85	6.82	6.88	70	4.11	0.272	3.46
S052	HMZ	Richard III Area	442729	5412751	582	0.87	47	113	3	556	<1	6030			47	66	10	8240	169			134500	0.31	2.11	8.49	47	0.603	0.824	13.45
S056	NCZ	BR600 Road	445590	5413054	525	0.55	6	10	<2	2.6	35	8690			166	9	50	50	<5			420	0.02	6.4	3.94	6	0.869	0.005	0.042
S057	NCZ	BR600 Road	445388	5413272	495	0.08	2	32	<2	1.4	220	1620			354	20	40	40	<5			300	0.02	20.1	>10.0	2	0.162	0.004	0.03
S058	NCZ	BR600 Road	445388	5413303	496	0.15	10	49	6	0.8	172	12450			93	18	30	20	<5			100	0.01	13	>10.0	10	1.245	0.002	0.01
S059	NCZ	Fortuna Chert Body	444493	5413435	616	0.05	5	9	<2	1.6	8	20700			318	3	200	30	<5			200	0.04	4.13	3.16	5	2.07	0.003	0.02
S060	NCZ	Fortuna Chert Body	444473	5413466	615	0.07	3	6	<2	0.8	9	8770			290	4	1250	10	<5			70	0.29	2.94	2.27	3	0.877	0.001	0.007
S061	NCZ	10m Adit Fortuna Area	444432	5413467	614	0.05	5	12	<2	0.8	8	17550			815	1	1380	10	<5			120	0.3	6.25	4.44	5	1.755	0.001	0.012
S062	NCZ	Roadside By Toms Shaft	444777	5413370	596	0.71	5	169	58	0.6	207	2480			33	17	20	50	38			120	0.01	28.6	>10.0	5	0.248	0.005	0.012
S063	NCZ	Toms Shaft	444737	5413370	614	0.81	7	87	142	<0.5	249	2450			27	11	40	20	<5			50	0.01	32.6	>10.0	7	0.245	0.002	0.005
S064	BRZ	400m Zone	442617	5413237	531	0.11	7	8	2	1.6	18	13450			770	1	490	40	<5			840	3.32	6.45	2.08	7	1.345	0.004	0.084
S065	BRZ	400m Zone	442597	5413269	530	0.11	1	104	5	<0.5	171	280			85	24	10	20	<5			40	0.99	26	>10.0	1	0.028	0.002	0.004
S066	HMZ	Westholme Dump	443323	5412582	635	1.4	21	134	<2	2.2	5	19500			64	73	10	50	<5			260	0.25	6.91	7.19	21	1.95	0.005	0.026
S067	HMZ	Mona Shaft	443244	5412800	649	0.5	50	116	<2	63.9	71	29000			376	4	90	590	<5			18050	0.37	21.4	>10.0	50	2.9	0.059	1.805
S068	HMZ	Mona Dump	443223	5412800	648	0.43	16	1235	<2	281	20	9130			402	4	520	5710	7			67300	1.05	16	>10.0	16	0.913	0.571	6.73
S069	BRZ	Lower Nugget Creek	441461	5413744	229	0.04	5	24	14	7.7	85	190			844	154	70	2710	<5			1560	0.21	29.4	>10.0	5	0.019	0.271	0.156
S070	BRZ	Lower Nugget Creek	441441	5413775	225	0.02	1	5	3	0.9	68	1340			1255	25	600	40	<5			190	2.87	18	8.51	1	0.134	0.004	0.019
S071	BRZ	Middle Nugget Creek	441784	5413494	397	0.02	1	205	<2	0.6	148	290			42	7	<10	30	<5			180	0.02	17.8	>10.0	1	0.029	0.003	0.018

2 samples	CCZ	Copper Canyon Creek	441083	5412861.5	282.5	0.45	30	59	24	95.7	51.5	49850			349	75	65	1094	63			18255	0.335	19.5	9.79	30	4.985	0.218	1.8255
1 sample	CCZ	Burn Zone	441391	5412907	376	0.01	0.38	11.5	0.64	0.76	57.7	2150		0.02	618	3.18	600	19.4	1.39	7	4.87	196	5.77	9.84	4.6	0.38	0.215	0.00194	0.0196
12 samples	HMZ	Lenora Area	442012.3	5412853.8	443.166667	7.86	132.25	1345.333	34.6	401.17	19.42857	47793.33			304.6667	185.9167	226.3636	16029.17	176.9167			107264.2	4.385	12.44083	6.775	132.25	4.779333	1.602917	10.72642
4 samples	HMZ	Tyee Area	442251	5412872.8	492.25	2.0575	82	270.5	12.33333	234.9333	6.5	22285			307.75	98	50	6140	193.5			117100	2.8575	7.14	9.09	82	2.2285	0.614	5.613333
1 sample	HMZ	Richard III Area	442729	5412751	582	0.87	47	113	3	556	0	6030		0	47	66	10	8240	169	0	0	134500	0.31	2.11	8.49	47	0.603	0.824	13.45
3 samples	HMZ	Mona & Westholme	443263.3	5412727.3	644	0.776667	29	495	<2	115.7	32	19210			280.6667	27	206.6667	2116.667	7			28536.67	0.556667	14.77	7.19	29	1.921	0.211667	2.853667
3 samples	BRZ	400m Zone	442605.7	5413251.3	530.333333	0.14	2.8	57.7	3.406667	0.865	102.5	4621.833		0.006	329.3333	25.43333	186.6667	25.43333	0.95	28	5.65	304.6667	1.54	16.2	2.08	2.8	0.462183	0.002543	0.030467
3 samples	BRZ	Nugget Creek	441562	5413671	283.666667	0.026667	2.333333	78	8.5	3.066667	100.3333	606.6667			713.6667	62	335	926.6667	<5			643.3333	1.033333	21.73333	8.51	2.333333	0.060667	0.092667	0.064333
4 samples	BRZ	VMS Zinc & All Metal	442092.5	5413802.5	399	0.1975	2.2275	146.875	2.613333	244.65	47.925	3405		1.765	2081.25	4.62	1930	34.025	7.673333	54	22.3	58317.5	0.4625	23.9	>10.0	2.2275	0.3405	0.003403	5.83175
5 samples	NCZ	Fortuna Adit & Tom's Shaft	444582.4	5413421.6	611	0.338	5	56.6	100	0.95	96.2	10390			296.6	7.2	578	24	38			112	0.13	14.904	3.29	5	1.039	0.0024	0.0112
3 samples	NCZ	BR600 Road	445455.3	5413209.7	505.333333	0.26	6	30.33333	6	1.6	142.3333	7586.667			204.3333	15.66667	40	36.66667	<5			273.3333	0.016667	13.16667	3.94	6	0.758667	0.003667	0.027333

Appendix 3

Geological Report by Graham Leroux, P.Geo.

Field report on the Mt Sicker Property

February 2022

By: G. Leroux, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Summary

GML Exploration has been retained by Scenc Resources to conduct independent bedrock geological mapping on the Mt. Sicker Property in the Fall-Winter of 2021. The objective of this work was to create a field-supported geological map of the claim group (Figure 1), provide geological context for mineralization and recommendations for future work. In total, 90 field sites served geological control for comparison and interpretation with historical MINFILE data and regional bedrock mapping completed by the Geological Survey Branch of British Columbia.

Introduction

The Mt. Sicker Property, located on southern Vancouver Island British Columbia approximately 10km north of the city of Duncan. The Property hosts high-grade volcanogenic gold and base metal deposits within Devonian aged Sicker Group rocks. Historical underground mining on the property occurred sporadically in the first half of the 20th century and has been explored by numerous operators since historical mining operations ceased. Despite the extensive history of mining and exploration on the Property there is a paucity of verifiable geological data collected and curated with modern standards. This report presents geological data collected in the modern era and makes recommendations for continued exploration work.

Property Geology - Rock Types

Fault breccia

Along the trace of the Fulford Fault an angular, polymictic pebble to cobble breccia sporadically develops within the footwall. The rock is characterized by a recemented, coarse, arkosic sandy matrix and clasts of mixed lithologies representing Sicker Group metavolcanic rocks, Mount Hall gabbro and sandstone and siltstone of the Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks. The fault breccia has no internal structure, is poorly sorted and weathers to form isolated patches of ferricrete.

Nanaimo Group Sedimentary Rocks

In the southern portion of the Mt Sicker Property, siliciclastic rocks belonging to the Cretaceous aged Nanaimo Group are exposed in the footwall of the Fulford Fault. Within the Property boundary, these rocks are characterized as well-sorted arkosic sandstone, siltstone, sub-rounded polymictic cobble and pebble conglomerate, shale and carboniferous siltstone. They are distinguished from older metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks by their lack of well-developed metamorphic minerals and textures, absence of sulphide mineralization and a blocky to friable weathering pattern.

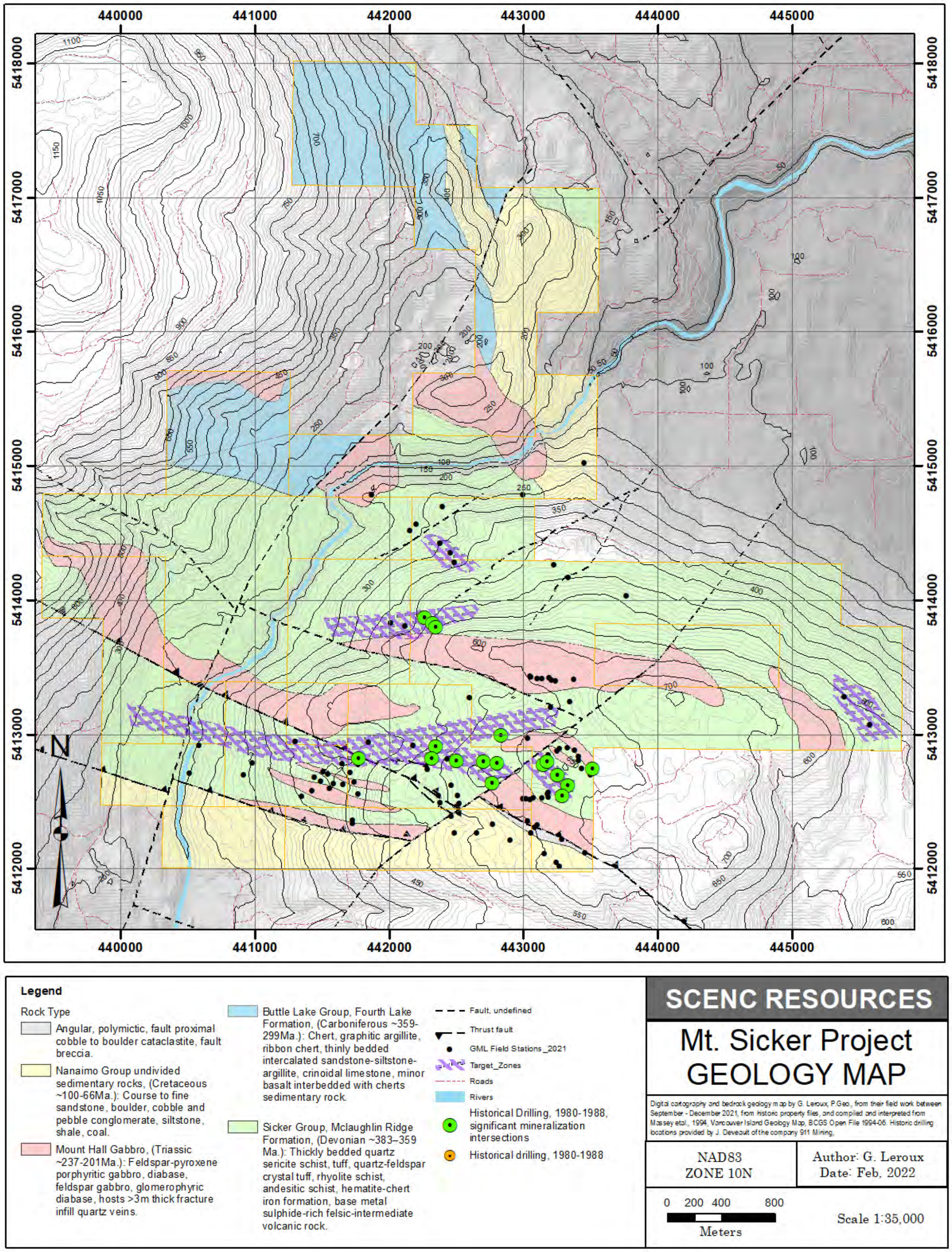


Figure 1: Bedrock geology map of the Mt. Sicker Property showing highly prospective areas, historic drilling locations and 2021 field stations.

Mount Hall Gabbro

Intrusive gabbro, diabase and diorite of the Mount Hall Gabbro crop out conspicuously throughout the Property. The rock is most commonly characterized by fine to course feldspar and pyroxene phyric and glomerophyric dark grey massive gabbro. Chill margins are well-developed over 1-4m into the gabbro and can form a pseudo-schist texture nearing contacts with near vertical repeating thrust faults trending northwest-southeast. In general, the gabbro is massive and forms dykes, sills and plugs hosted in the metavolcanic country rock. Brittle fractures within the gabbro host coarse, white quartz veining which is barren to significant mineralization.

Buttle Lake Group

Carboniferous Buttle Lake Group rocks of the Fourth Lake formation are exposed in the northwest and northern regions of the Property. They consist of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks including: chert, ribbon chert, graphitic argillite, thinly interbedded siltstone-sandstone-argillite, limestone and minor basalt. The consistently fine grained, thinly-bedded and sedimentary nature of these rocks distinguish them from Sicker Group rocks.

Sicker Group

Devonian Sicker Group rocks are the oldest exposed rocks on the Property. They form the country rock, on and through which the other rocks types are deposited. They correlate with the host rocks of the Myra Falls mine, a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit approximately 220km northwest of the Property (Massey, 1992). Two stratigraphic members of Sicker Group rock are exposed on the Property, 1. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation; 2. Nitinat Formation. The McLaughlin Ridge Formation is a bimodal package of volcanic and volcaniclastic rock and forms the upper stratigraphic sequence of Sicker Group rocks on the Property. It is separated from the stratigraphically lower, quartz-feldspar and pyroxene-feldspar phyric intermediate to mafic rocks of the Nitinat Formation by near vertical northwest trending thrust faults marked by mafic intrusions emplaced along the faults. Both the McLaughlin Ridge and Nitinat Formations host massive sulphide type mineralization.

VMS polymetallic base metal mineralization on the Property is primarily hosted within a 'rhyolite sequence' of hydrothermally altered and metamorphosed rhyolite flows, crystal tuff, ash tuff and felsic volcaniclastic rock including lapilli tuff belonging to the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The deposit type is classified as a Kuroko-type massive sulphide characterized by stratiform layers of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold occurring within the rhyolite sequence. Several stratiform massive sulphide lenses, up to 2m thick, striking west-northwest and dipping steeply to the northeast were identified on the Property. The lenses are mineralogically zoned into copper-rich (chalcopyrite), zinc-rich (sphalerite) and lead-gold-silver-rich (galena, tennantite and tetrahedrite) areas that are variable along and across strike.

Property Structure

Bedding and Foliaiton

The dominant observable structures on the Mt. Sicker property are deformation foliation (S1) and primary bedding (S0), including bimodal compositional volcanic layering. Mapping out Property-wide variations of these structures can facilitate delineation of mineralized horizons controlled by compositional layering and deformation. For example, identifying differences and similarities between these two dominant structure groups makes it possible to interpret which structural group controls the distribution of mineralization. On the Mt. Sicker property, compositional layers are the dominant control of mineralization distribution and localized areas of parasitic folding may contribute to repeating sequences of stratigraphy.

Bedding was measured at contacts between felsic lapilli tuff, crystal tuffs, meta-rhyolite and meta-andesite. Measurements were recorded as a strike and dip, using the righthand rule, representative of the outcropping where observed.

Stereonet analysis of the bedding shows that, in general, the stratigraphy is steeply dipping to the northeast and to the southwest. The shift in dip direction occurs over a near vertical axis striking northwest-southeast (Figure 2).

Foliation observed on the Property is characterized as a well developed, mineral-defined schistosity within Sicker Group rocks. It is steeply-dipping to the northeast and southwest across a northwest-southeast axis, similar to bedding (Figure 3).

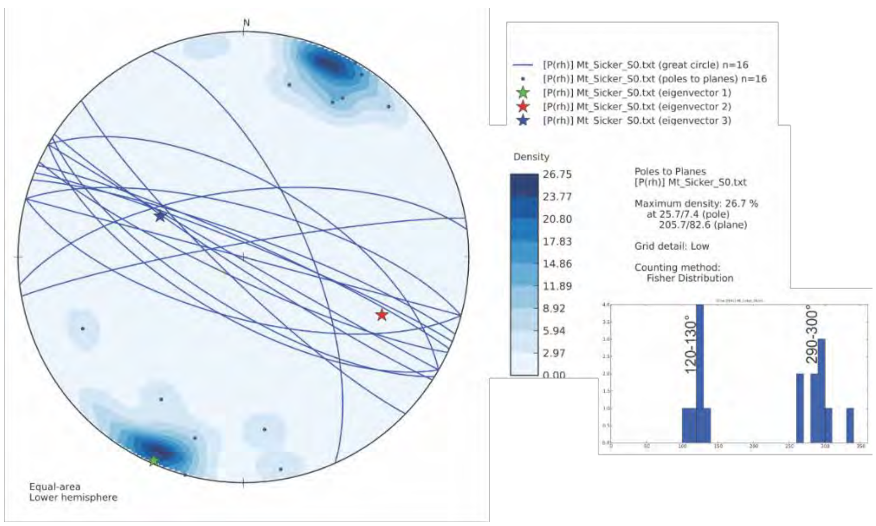


Figure 2: Stereonet display of bedding data from the Mt. Sicker Property.

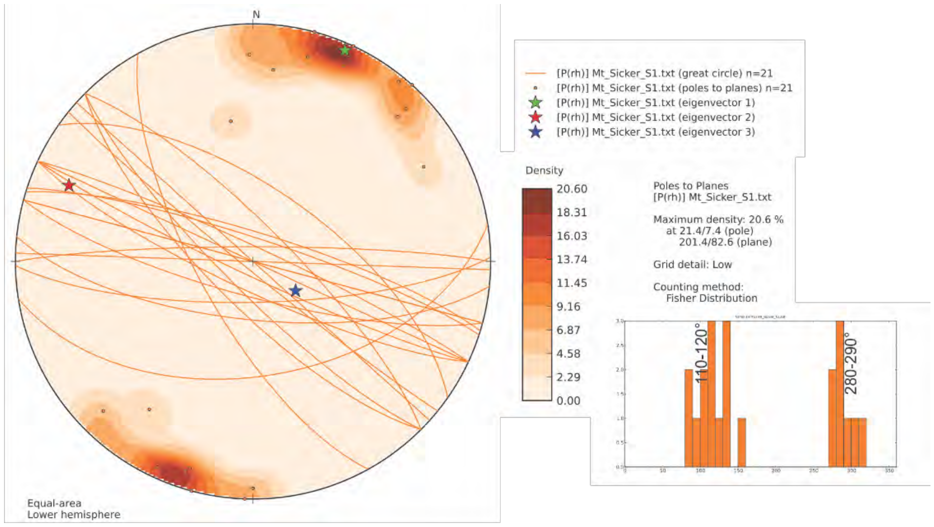


Figure 3: Stereonet display of foliation data from the Mt. Sicker Property.

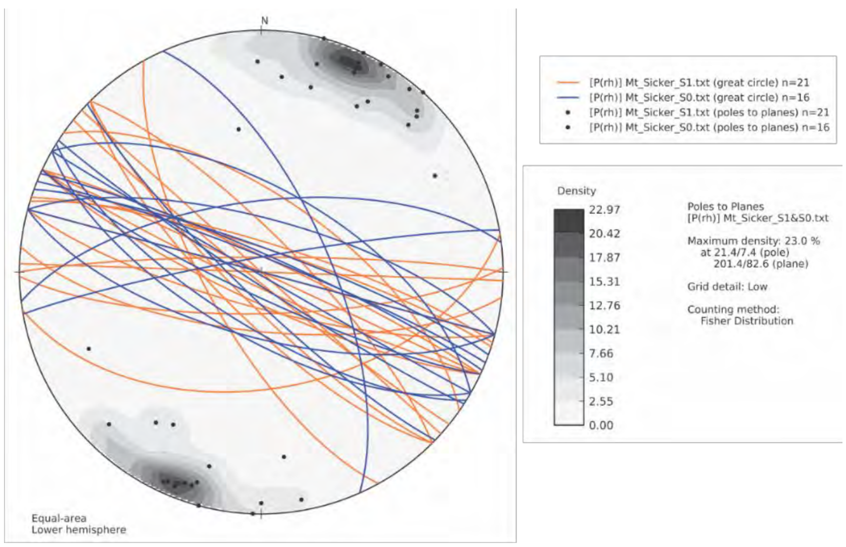


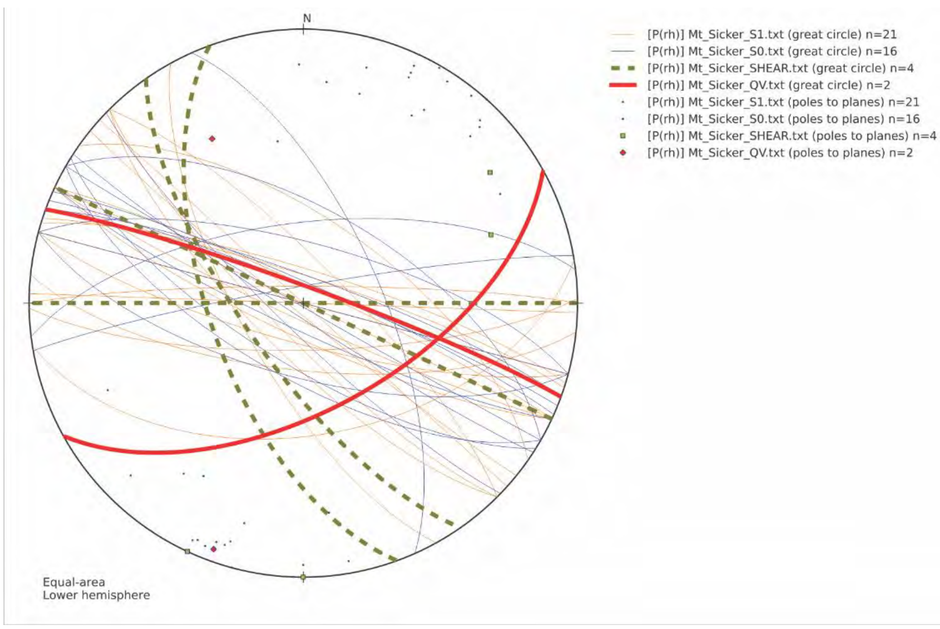
Figure 4: Stereonet display of a combination of bedding (S0) and foliation (S1) measurements from the Mt. Sicker Property.

Bedding and foliation were observed in the field to be conformable to semi-conformable (Figure 4). Exception to this observation exists in the hinge of close to isoclinal parasitic folds where the intersecting angle between S0 and S1 approaches 90˚. Parasitic folds occur preferentially within felsic tuff and felsic metavolcanic rock, typically observed as tightly foliated sericite schist. The dominantly conformable attitude between S0 and S1 suggests that regional-scale ductile deformation developed isoclinal folding of the stratigraphy in a similar fashion to that observed as parasitic folds. This implies that the stratigraphy has been folded into repeating sequences. From an exploration standpoint, it infers that a single drill hole may intersect the same target horizon more than once in a single hole.

Faulting, shearing and veining

Direct observation of faulting is obstructed by the presence of mafic intrusions intruded along the trace of interpreted thrust faults. Where observable, faults are characterized by sheared mafic intrusions, friable and highly strained volcaniclastic, tuffaceous and siliciclastic rock and the formation of ferricrete downslope from fault exposures. In general, the shear fabric of faults is similar to the general attitude of S0 and S1; however, minimal areas of direct observation in the field means the discussion of fault attitude is largely inferred.

Conspicuous quartz veins up to 5 meters thick occur at multiple locations on the Property, they are commonly hosted in gabbro. No significant mineralization has been noted as occurring within the veins and they are interpreted as having been emplaced after mineralization (post-mineral) given their relatively pristine, coarse grained habit and infill of cracks primarily within the Mt. Hall Gabbro.



Exploration Implications

Distribution of base and precious metal mineralization is controlled by stratigraphy and deformation. Delineation of stratiform mineralized horizons in the field is best done by exploring along the strike of S0-S1, following specific mineralized strata. Isoclinal folding on the Property has the potential to create repeating sequences of mineralized strata that would occur between Formation-bounding thrust faults. Formation-bounding thrust faults are commonly associated with sill-like, medium-coarse grained mafic intrusions and sheared argillite. Repeating sequences of mineralized strata are expected to be more prevalent in the in felsic tuffs where high strain was observed as tight foliation and parasitic folding.

Recommendations

Perform or purchase a detailed topographic Lidar survey with resolution of 1m or better for the entire Property. Based on the current bedrock map, geological and structural data presented here, such a survey would be highly useful in refining and extrapolating the trace of stratigraphic horizons in inferred regions of the map. Such an extrapolation would increase confidence in identifying the continuation of specific mineralized horizons and focus the activity of a drilling campaign. This is likely to significantly reduce the time and number of drill holes required to generate lengthy delineations of mineralized horizons.

Delineate the extent and thickness of mineralized horizons with a series of shallow drill holes. Drill holes should be oriented perpendicular (or as close as possible) to the bedding (S0) and have a consistent layout. I recommend drilling all holes at an azimuth of 200˚ and a dip of -45˚ to -50˚ based on the structural makeup of the country rock. Step outs along the S0 strike should aim to be spaced by at least 50m, this creates an opportunity to delineate the mineralized horizon extent over significant distances. If mineralization is not intersected in any given step out, re-assess the local S0 attitude to confirm the step out drill hole location is at the same stratigraphic level as the next nearest hole. Note: it may require drilling more than one hole in a specific area to convince yourself of the stratigraphic level.

For drill core with a NQ (48mm) diameter or greater, it is recommended to sample half core from the entire drill hole with a minimum sample length of 30cm and a maximum sample length of 100cm using lithological and mineralogical natural breaks as sample separating features. For drill core with a diameter less than NQ size it is recommended to sample whole core if possible.

High prospectivity zones, or 'target zones' are identified on the geological map. These areas are outlined based on historical work, modern prospecting and geological mapping and recent rock sample results. The target zones likely do not represent all of the highly prospective areas on the Property. They show where the author believes the highest potential for exploration success exists based on the current study.

Conclusions

A new bedrock geology map of the Mt. Sicker Property was created as part of the work presented here. It is available as digital GIS files that may serve as a basis for future refinement and data layering as exploration work continues.

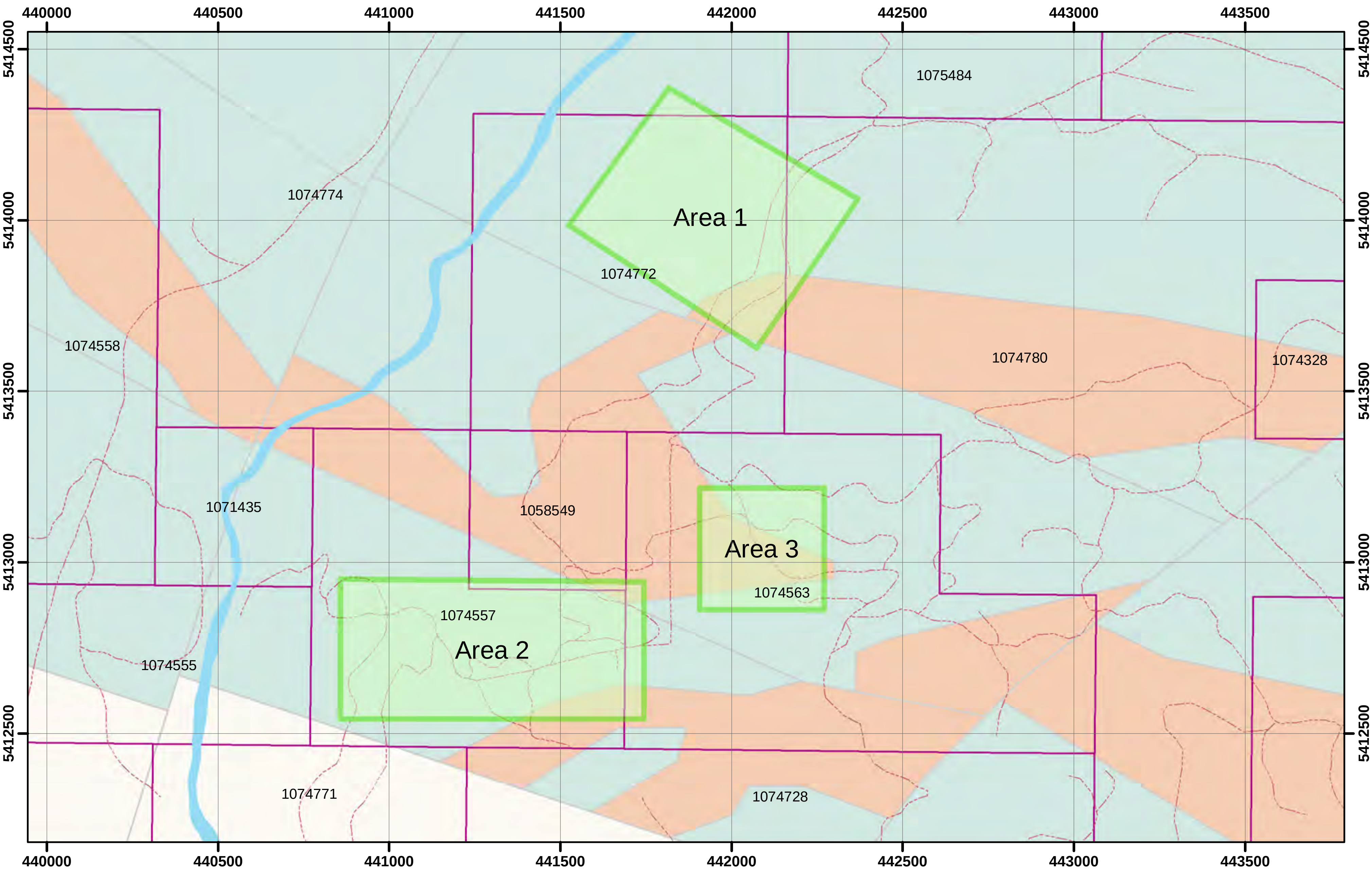
It is recommended that Lidar geospatial data is acquired for the property and that a geochemical and drill database be initiated.

References

Massey, N.W.D., 1992. Geology and Mineral Resources of the Duncan Sheet, Vancouver Island (92B/13); British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1992-4, 124 pp.

Appendix 4

Geophysical Report by M. Anderson, P.Geo.



Geophysical Survey Area

- Geophysical_Survey_Areas_2021
- Roads
- Rivers
- Mt. Sicker Claims

Geology

- LTrMH - Mt. Hall Formation, Intrusive, Gabbro, Diabase,
- uDSiM - Mclaughlin Ridge Formation - Bedded tuffite, fsp-qz crystal tuff, lithic-lapilli tuff, rhyolite, chert, breccia
- uKN - Nanaimo Group - Undivided Sedimentary Rocks, Conglomerate, Shale, Sandstone, Siltstone

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Scale: 1:15,000
Date: Nov. 31, 2021
Author: G. Leroux

Scenc Resources

Pulse TDEM Geophysical Survey

Mount Sicker Project
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared by: Geophysics TMC
December 2021

Abstract

In December of 2021, Scenc Resources contracted Geophysics TMC to perform a Vector Pulse Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) survey at the Mount Sicker property in the province of British Colombia, Canada. Seventy Two (72) TDEM stations were collected. The majority of the planned survey could not be executed due to snow. The TDEM results include a moderately deep conductive feature to the north of the area surveyed as well as a deeper conductive feature on the south side.

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1.0 Introduction

In December of 2021, Scenc Resources contracted Geophysics TMC to perform a TDEM at the Mount Sicker property in British, Columbia. TDEM Data was collected between December 9 and December 12, 2021. A total of 72 TDEM stations were collected. Geophysics TMC is based in Val D'Or Quebec with divisions operating in Mexico and the United States. Geophysics TMC specializes in the implementation of a variety of several ground geophysical methods and has a reputation for producing high quality results.

2.0 Key Personnel

Mr. Gabriel McCrory is Geofísica TMC's project manager for the Mount Sicker project. Gabriel has extensive project management experience in the field of mineral exploration.

Mr. Mike Anderson P. Geo. processed the TDEM data, performed data analysis/interpretation, provided daily and weekly updates, and prepared the final report. Mike has several years experience in mineral and oil exploration utilizing numerous geophysical techniques.

3.0 Site Description

The Mount Sicker Project is located in the province of BC, Canada (figure 1), aproximitely 12-km from the town of Duncan. The area survey was approximately 2km x 2km although only 3 lines were collected.

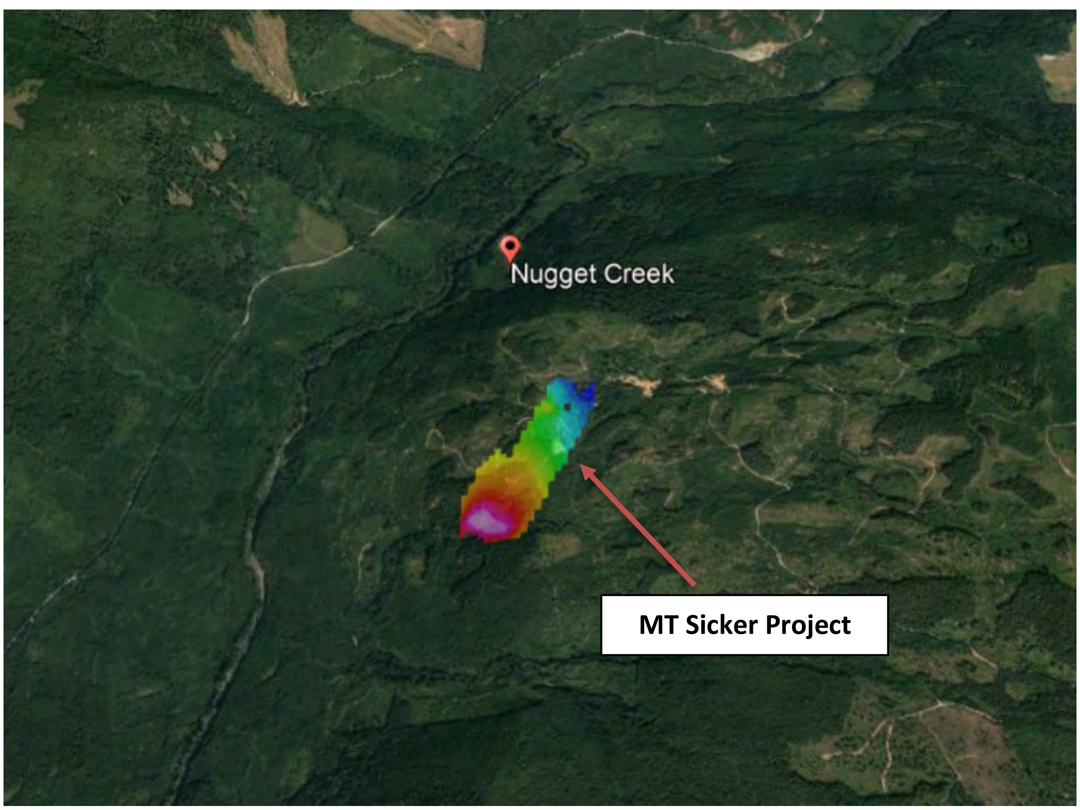


Figure 1: Site location

The terrain consists of flat hill-tops, rolling hills, very steep terrain, cliffs. There are valleys between the hills with thick vegitation. There are some roads/trails. There were very few cultural features such as fences, power lines or abandun mines which can affect data quility. The was considerable snow cover which made trasporting equipment difficult.

Figure 2: Photo of the survey terrain

4.0 Mobilization

The geophysical team mobilized from Quebec to the site in December, 2021 to complete the TDEM survey. The first day included a site visit and meetings with Scenc Resources representatives. Mobilization and production work commenced on December 8, 2021. The team traveled each morning and evening to and from the site from the hotel/lodge.

5.0 Instrumentation

Crone Vector Pulse TDEM

The Crone Vector Pulse Electromagnetic System is a time domain EM (TDEM) system which can be used in the standard horizontal loop mode or deep penetrating vector mode. The primary field for the horizontal loop survey is obtained from a transmit loop laid out horizontally on the ground and energized by a pulse of 20 amps at 24 volts with an on-off time of 10.8 ms. The receive coil is generally spaced 25 - 100 meters from the transmit loop. Both are moved simultaneously from station to station. The secondary filed signal on the receive coil is sampled and averaged for 10 seconds and then stored. 21 samples of the secondary field are obtained with increasing window widths during the primary field off time. Time synchronization is performed by radio link or cable. The 21 channels of secondary field information are equivalent to a wide spectrum of frequencies from approximately 0.5KHZ to 16HZ which allows for determination of overburden effects and penetration of conductive overburden. Since the secondary field is measured directly during the primary filed off time, the pulse method is relatively free of geometrical constraints between the transmit and receive coil positions, such as topography interference and coil alignment. The primary field for the vector EM technique is obtained from a loop of 152m per side which is energized with a current of some 25 amps at 24V. A scalar vector is obtained by determining the horizontal and vertical components of the secondary field.

Survey Specifications

Current Off time: 9.4 ms
Current on time: 10.3 ms
Current shut off (ramp) time: 1.4 ms
Sample width: 100 us
Zero time set at drop off point of primary pulse
Loop diameter — minimum 4 meters (13 feet)
Loop current - 15 to 20 amps
Loop applied voltage — 24 volts
Loop output — minimum 4500 amps x meter 2
Loop weight - 11.8 kilos (26 lb)
Control unit weight - 10 kilos (22 lb)
Control unit dimensions - 20.5cm x 25.5cm x 36.5cm (8" x 10" x 14.5")
Battery supply weight - 18.1 kilos (40 lb)
Battery supply - 2 of 12 volt, 14 to 20 ampere hour
Timing control by radio synchronization
Receive coil dimensions: 55cm x 15cm (22* x 5*)
Receive coil weight: 4.5 kilos (10 lb)
Preamplifier in coil
Preamplifier batteries: 2 of 9 volt
Receive coil tripod mounted
Receiver measuring instrument dimensions: 28cm x 18cm x 21.5cm (11" x 7" x 9")
Receiver measuring instrument weight: 6.3 kilos (14 lb)
Timing control by radio synchronization
Primary sample width: 100 us
Primary sample can be swept through primary pulse by means of a time calibrated pot
Zero time set at primary pulse drop-off
Secondary samples (eight of them) width: 100 us
Battery supply: 24 volts rechargeable, 2 of 12-volt Gel GC 12-1

start (ms)	end (ms)	gate
0.048	0.064	0
0.064	0.084	1
0.084	0.112	2
0.112	0.152	3
0.152	0.204	4
0.204	0.268	5
0.268	0.360	6
0.360	0.480	7
0.480	0.640	8
0.640	0.848	9
0.848	1.128	10
1.128	1.496	11
1.496	1.992	12
1.992	2.644	13
2.644	3.512	14
3.512	4.664	15
4.664	6.192	16
6.192	8.220	17
8.220	10.916	18
10.916	14.400	19
14.400	16.600	20

Table 1: TDEM Time Gates

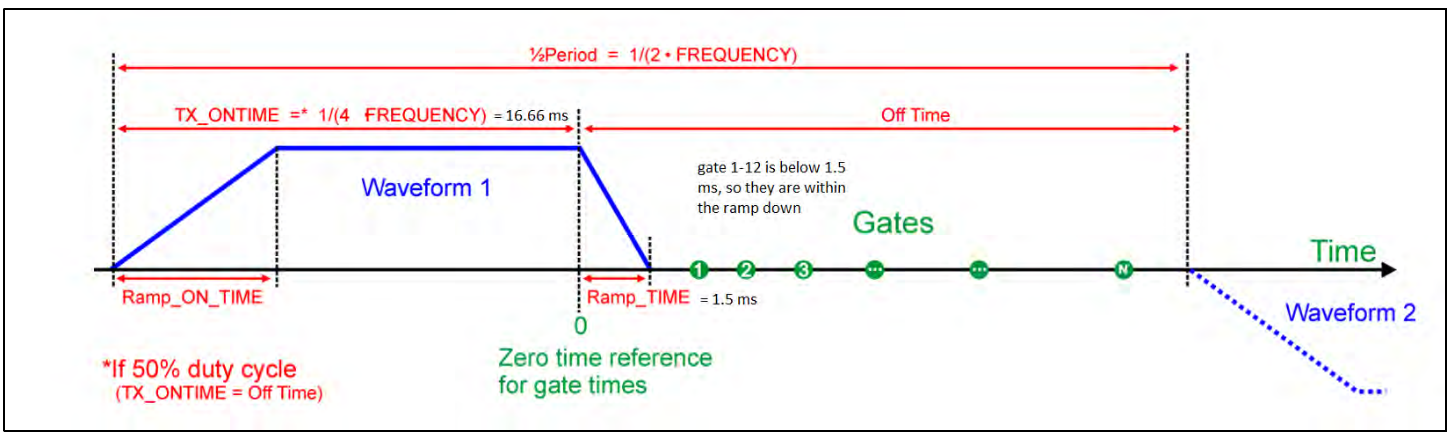


Figure 3: System Waveform

Garmin GPSMAP 60CSX GPS

The Garmin 60CSX GPS has an accuracy of 1-5 meters depending on the satellite configuration, terrain relief and tree cover. The processing geophysicist compared some of the measured locations to previously measured locations with typical comparison offsets between 1 to 2 meters. Because station locations were measured statically for up to one minute, the XY accuracy is most likely closer to 1 meter with the Z-component (elevation) accuracy of about 5 meters. The Garmin 60CSX uses a GPS receiver by SiRF which is very effective in heavy tree cover and canyons. GPS data is recorded on a 64Mb card and transferred to a laptop at the end of each day's survey

6.0 Geophysical Survey

Health and Safety

The single most important aspect to any geophysical survey is the health and safety of the field teams and the terrain was very difficult in places. There were no reportable injuries during the project. Additionally, the team was respectful of the local flora and fauna at all times.

Operations

The field team mobilized to the site in trucks each day and a briefing was given truck side by the technical lead. Once a survey line was reached, the team setup the system on a specific station. The slope angle and the GPS location of the station were recorded. Stations were recorded every 25 meters along lines in various directions. In the evening, the technical lead transferred raw and processed data to the drop-box site. The raw data included photos, field notes, and TDEM files. Processed data included the slope angle files and GPS positions. The daily file deliverable included detailed field notes with important information like weather conditions, stations covered, and any relevant conditions encountered during the survey day.

Quality Control

Overall, the data quality was above average. Particularly given the difficult terrain. No stations were affected by power lines or old mines running through the area, ruins, cliffs, houses, and/or roads. The field lead technician adjusted the TDEM settings and station location to maximize the data quality.

Figure 4: TDEM Setup

Production

72 stations were collected in 3 days (figure 5). The efficient production is a contributing factor to why the data is so coherent. The TDEM method is affected by environmental conditions such as air moisture, temperature, and

atmospheric pressure which change each day. The data is vastly improved when the team collect long sections of data on the same day with the same background environmental conditions.

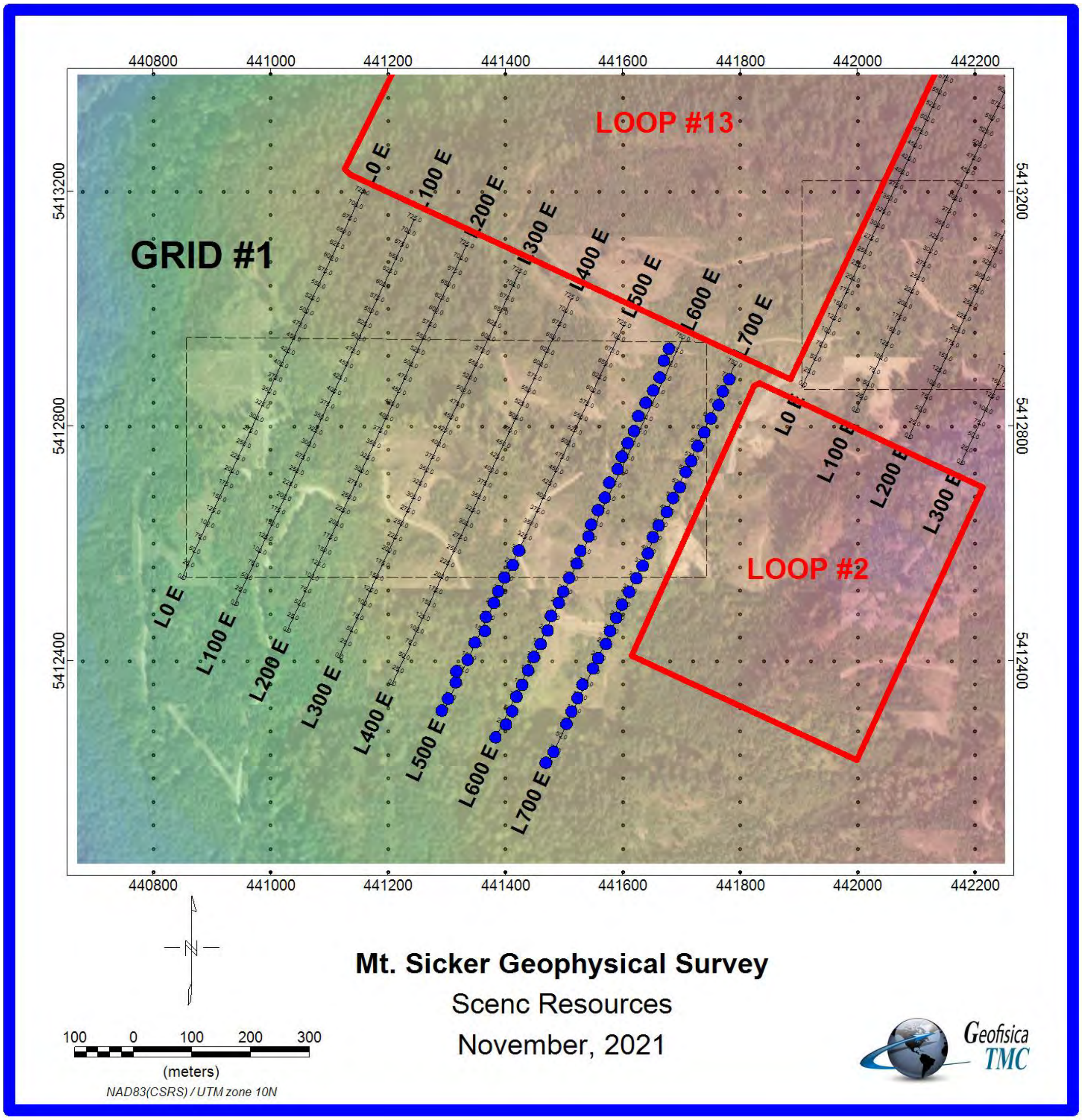


Figure 5: Final production map

7.0 Data Processing and Analysis

After data acquisition was completed, data was transferred using storage cards to a laptop PC for processing. The TMC field lead performed preliminary geophysical and navigation data processing and Quality Control (QC) checks. Processing, QC, analysis, and interpretation of the data was performed utilizing Geosoft Oasis Montaj software.

The TDEM data was imported into individual daily databases then merged into a single line database. Finally, the line databases were merged into a master database. The positioning data was transformed into the UTM Zone 10N NAD83 coordinate system. Some proprietary leveling methods were applied to the data prior to analysis. The final data analysis incorporates all available information. This includes, but is not limited to, geological, geochemical, regional geophysical data, topographic data, drill information, historical and recent reports, photos, and anecdotal information like the presences of certain plants and tree formations.

8.0 Results (TDEM)

For this and any geophysical exploration project, we attempt to project a block approximately 2 kilometers long by 3 kilometers wide by 1 kilometer deep onto a 20x30 centimeter sheet of paper. As such, visual distortion of data can become an inhibiting factor. One effect of this is termed "bleeding" from an anomaly and other gridding artifacts where anomalies can appear larger than they actually are in real space. Many of the faults we will discuss appear as folds on our maps and this is caused by the spatial interpolation algorithms embedded in the gridding routines. The reader should consider these points as they review the maps. The TDEM records 21 channels. The higher channel 1-5 measure the near surface. The lower channels measure deeper.

Channel 6 utilizes a frequency equating to approximately 125 meters below surface. A moderately strong conductive response was detected on line 600 and 700 on the north end of the lines (figure 6).

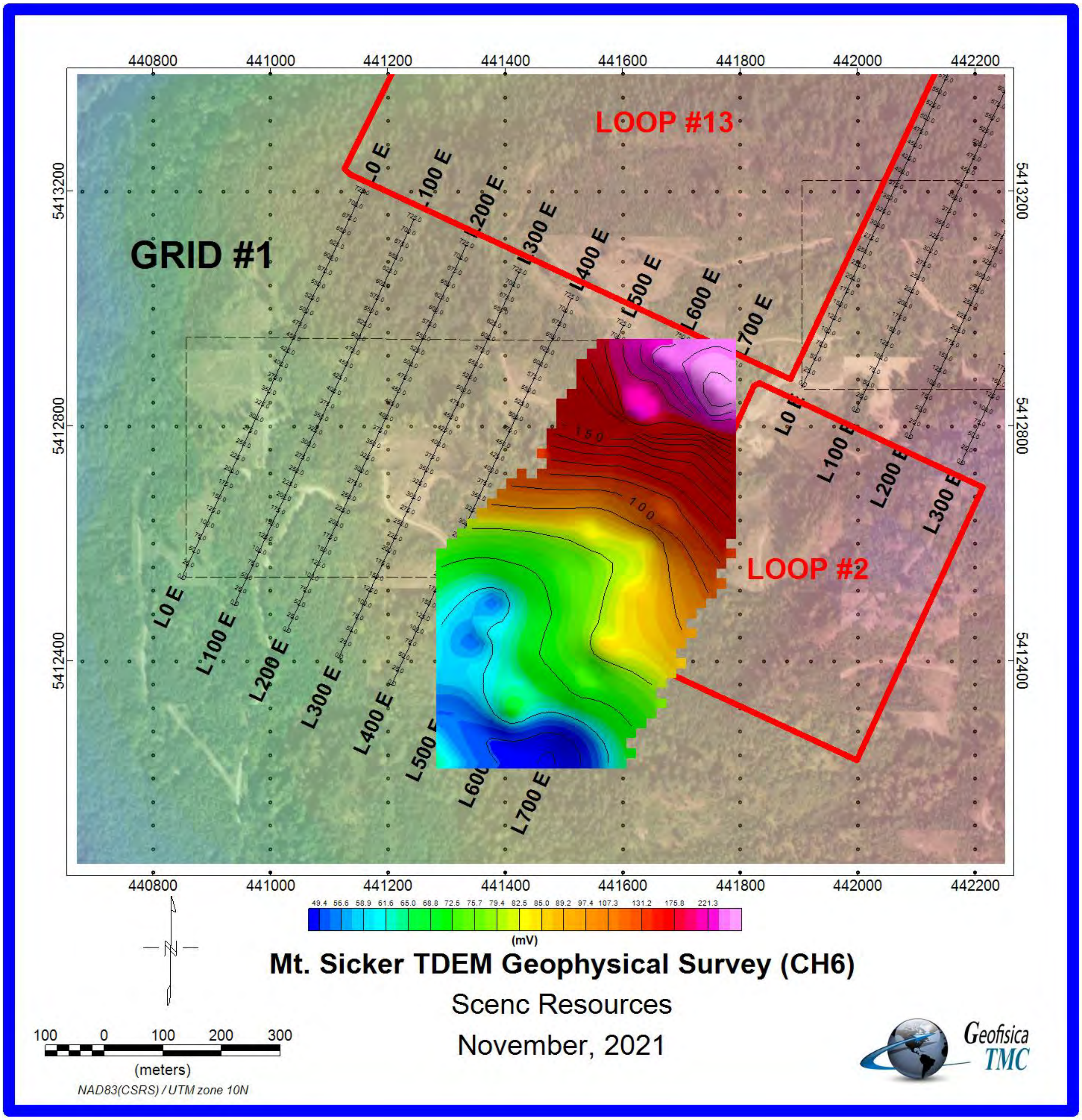


Figure 6: Channel 6

Figure 7 shows the general area surveyed (black circle) over the geological map.

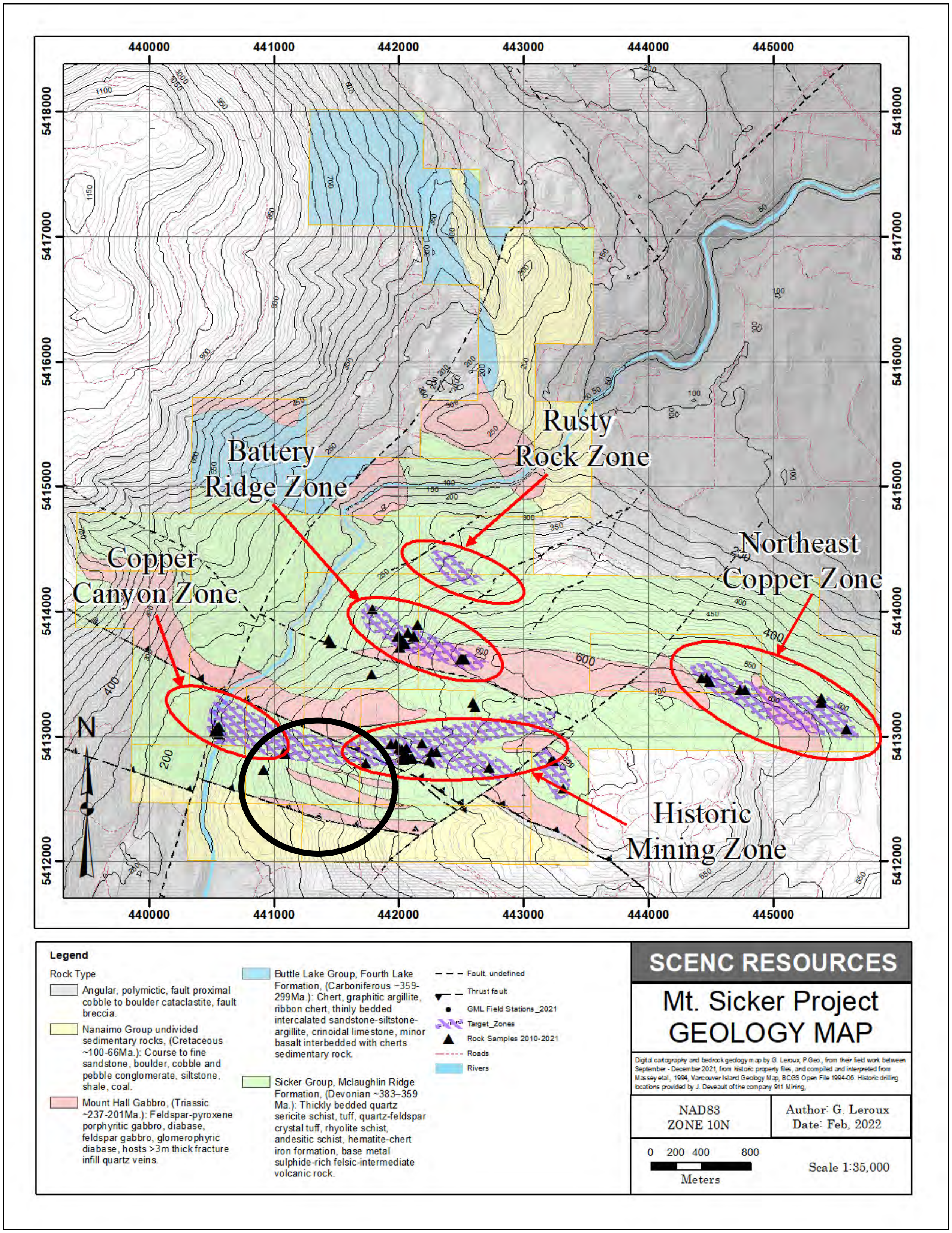


Figure 7: Geological map *courtesy Scenc Resources*

The conductive response on Channel 6 does appear to correlate with the zone of interest (purple hatching on geological map).

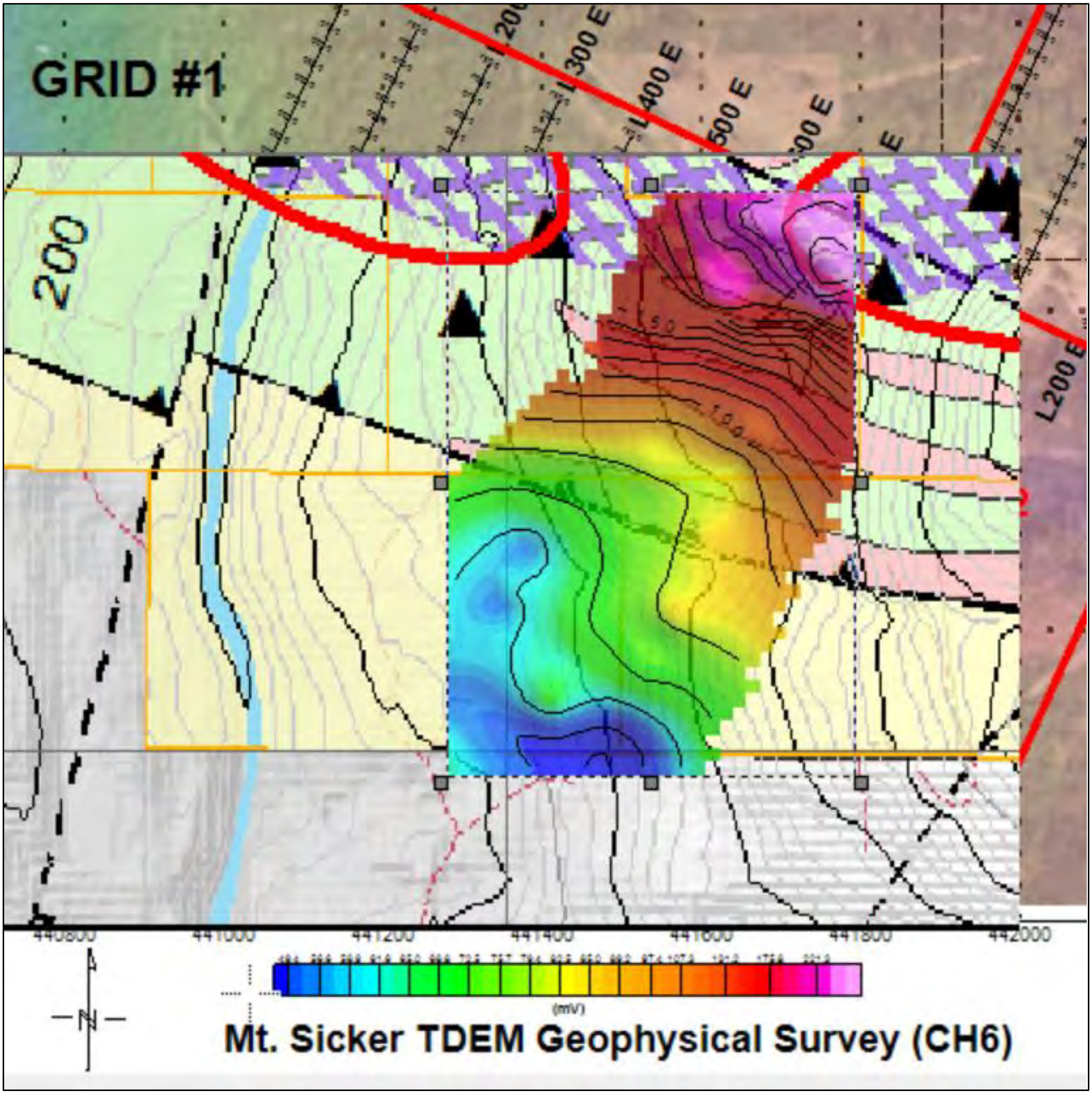


Figure 8: Channel 6 over geology

Figure 9 shows the profiles of channel 6-10 over the known geology representing a depth of approximitely 125-200 meters.

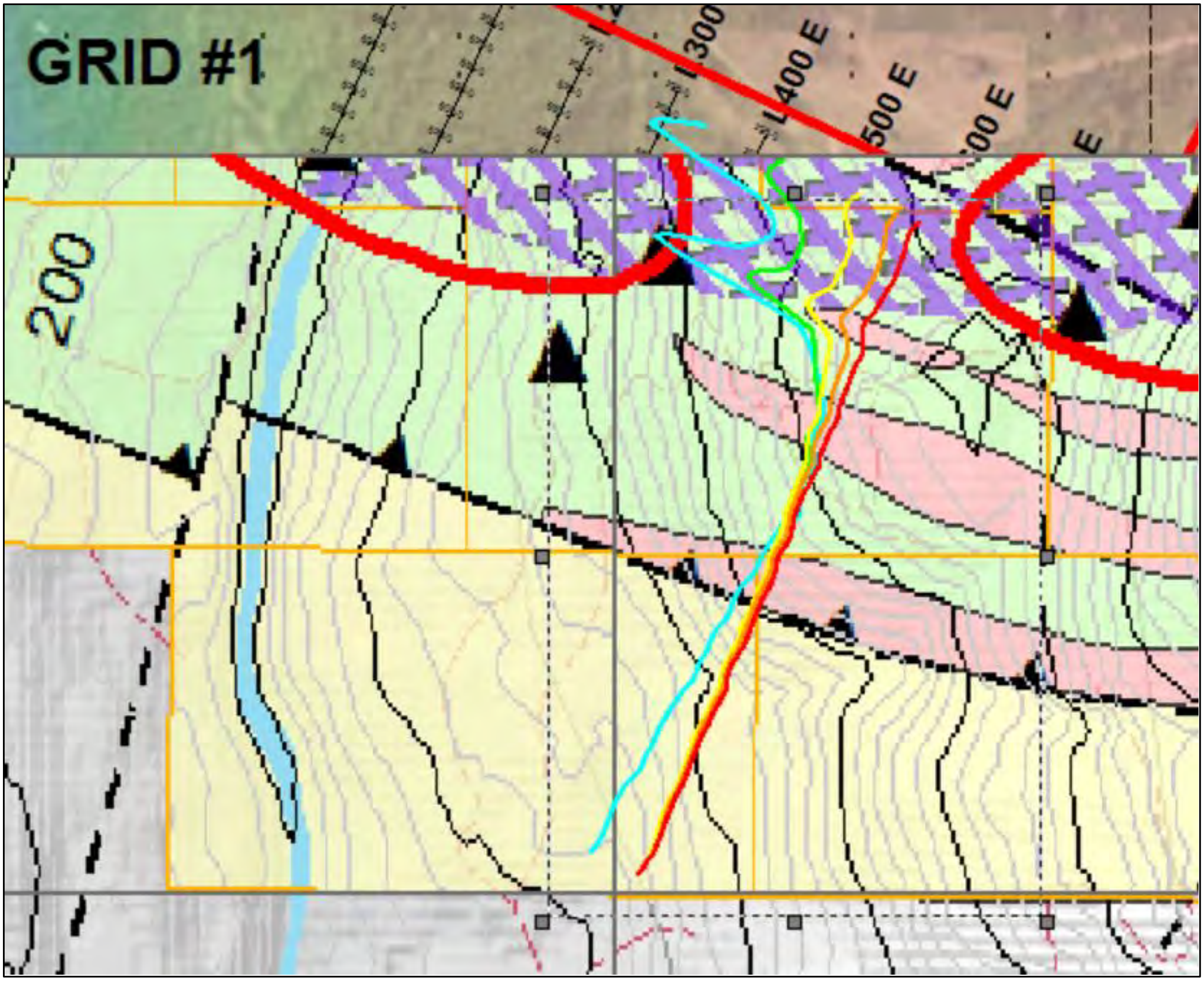


Figure 9: Channel 6-10 over geology

Figure 10 shows the near surface response (Channel 1). We see a high on the southern side of the property however we believe this may be related to a geological contact or faulting. The brown dashed lines on figure 10 are interpreted faults/contacts. The geological map supports this suggestion.

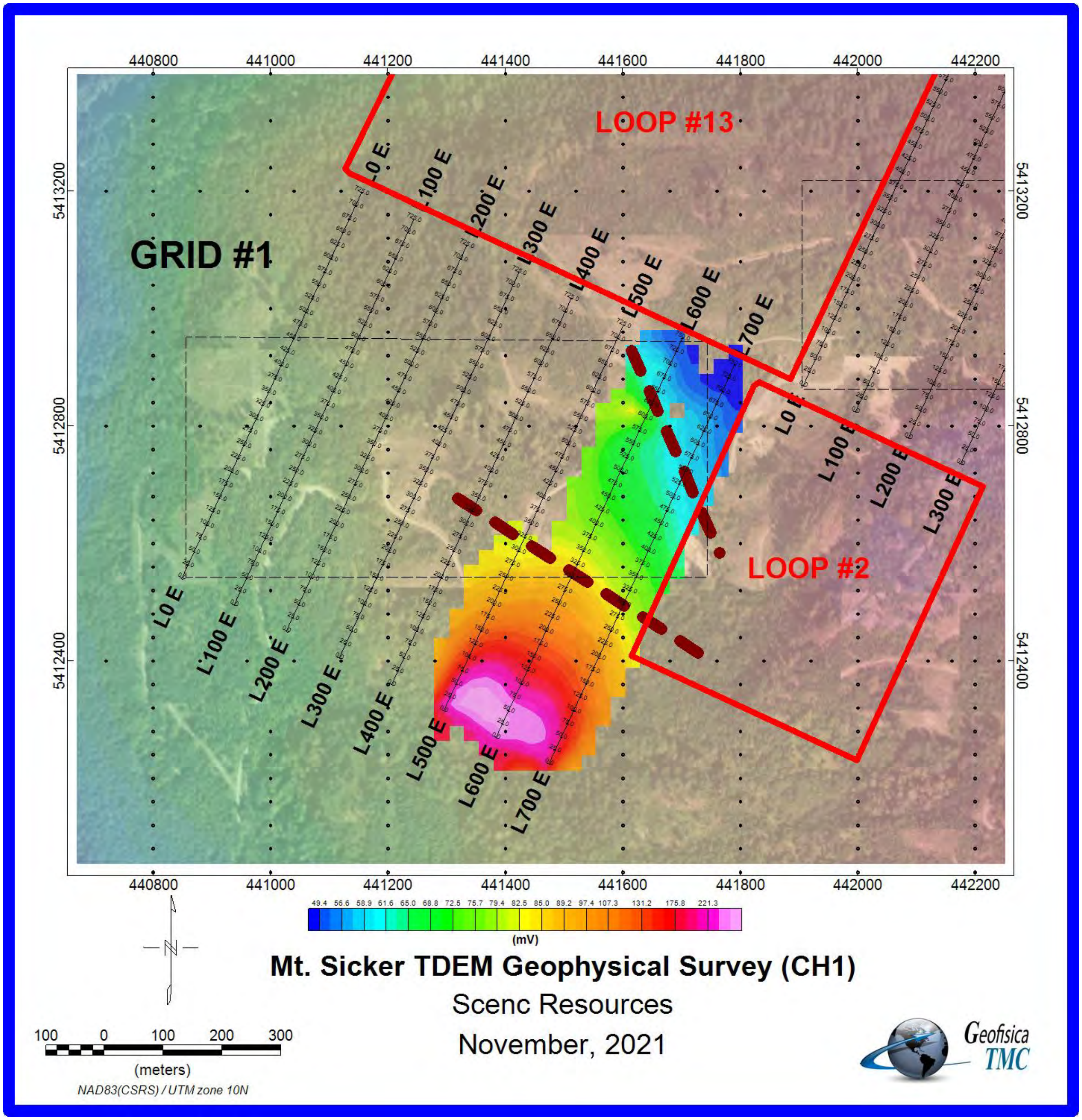


Figure 10: Channel 6-10 over geology

A large scale TDEM survey was performed in 1979. TDEM anomalies detected on line 6000E (Figure 11) were drilled the following year with less than favorable results however targets were generated from channels 1 and 2 (near surface). The following paragraphs were extracted from the 1980 drill report.

"Most of the C Zone was covered by both Pulse EM and IP surveys in 1979. ***A*** *persistent 1 to 2 channel EM anomaly runs east-west through the C Zone. A 200 m to 250 m wide zone of low resistivity, with some moderately high frequency effects also trends approximately east-west across the C Zone."*

"The only explanation available to account for the geophysical anomalies (producing poor results) seems to be the fault zones encountered in both holes. All the sections of fractured, mylonitized rock are probably part of a major fault zone, perhaps being the eastward extension of the Nugget Creek Fault."

We favor the idea of targeting deeper conductive anomalies (later channels) which may be less influenced by near surface faulting.

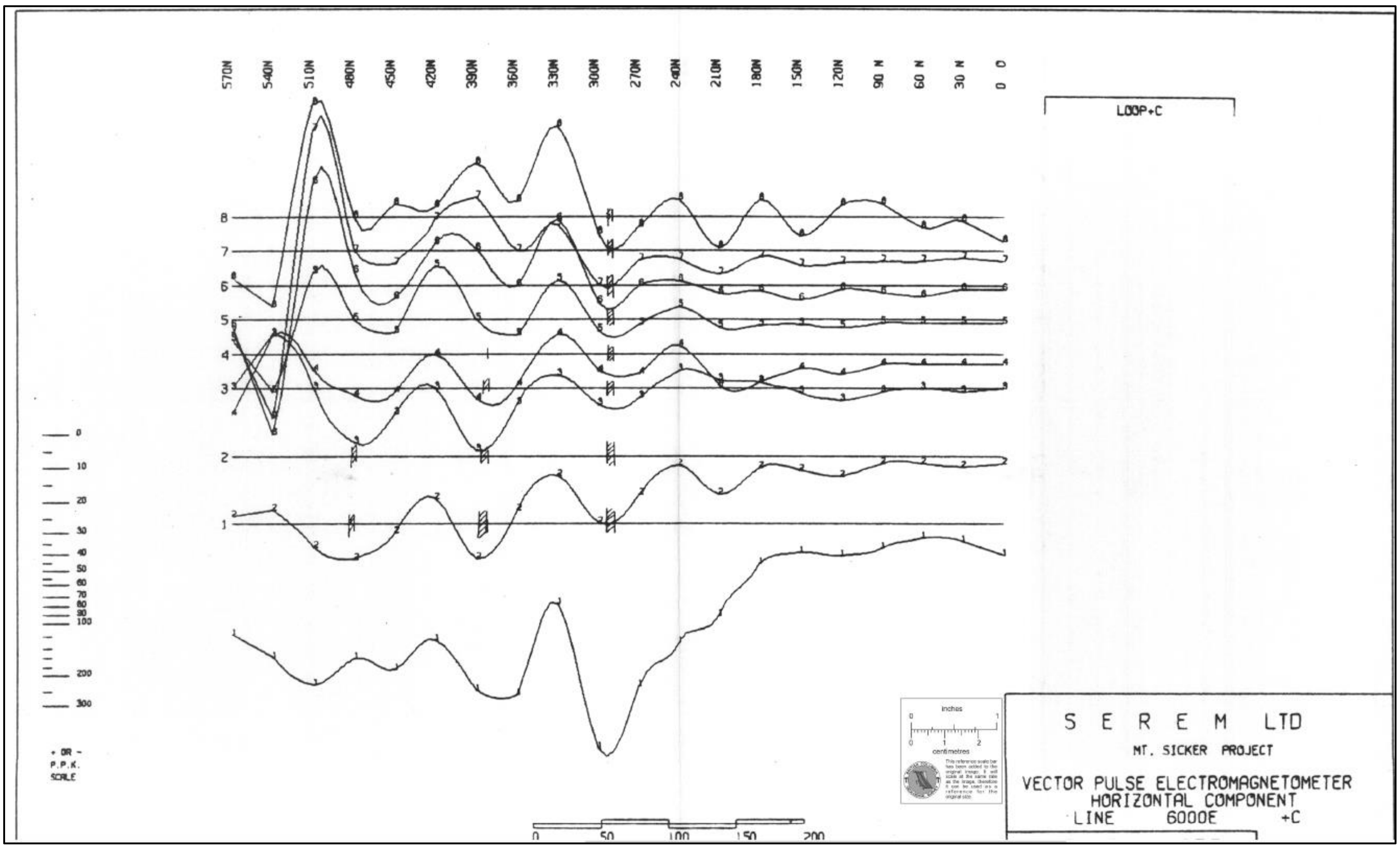


Figure 11: Historic TDEM Line 6000E

Figure 12 shows horizontal grid for channels 6-18 (depth 125-400 meters). We have removed the near surface channels (discussed previously). The view is looking into the project site from the east. We see the conductive anomaly to the north which was presented in figures 6 and 8 above. We also see the formation of a deep conductive anomaly to the southeast (circled). Figure 13 shows this (channel 15) as a plane grid. We can also note the negative overlying (blue area) atop the conductive zone.

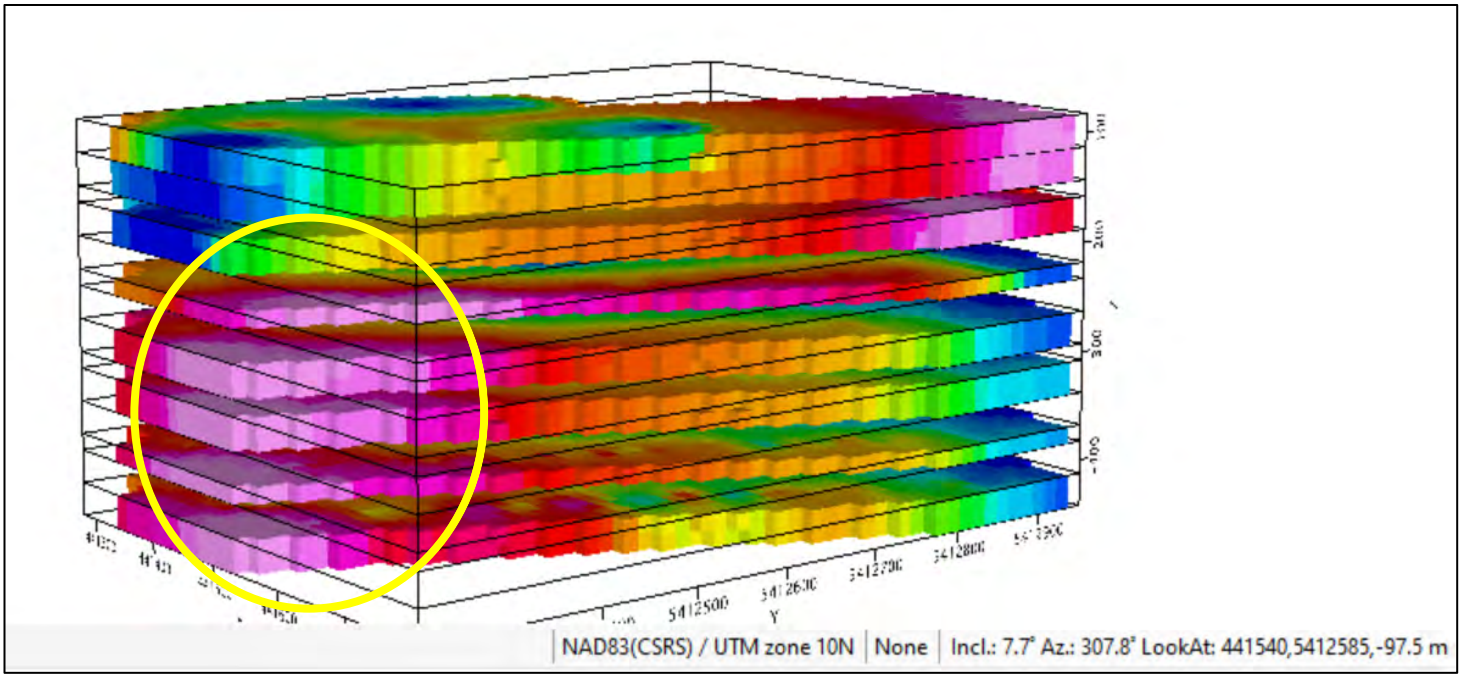


Figure 12: TDEM Horizonal grids

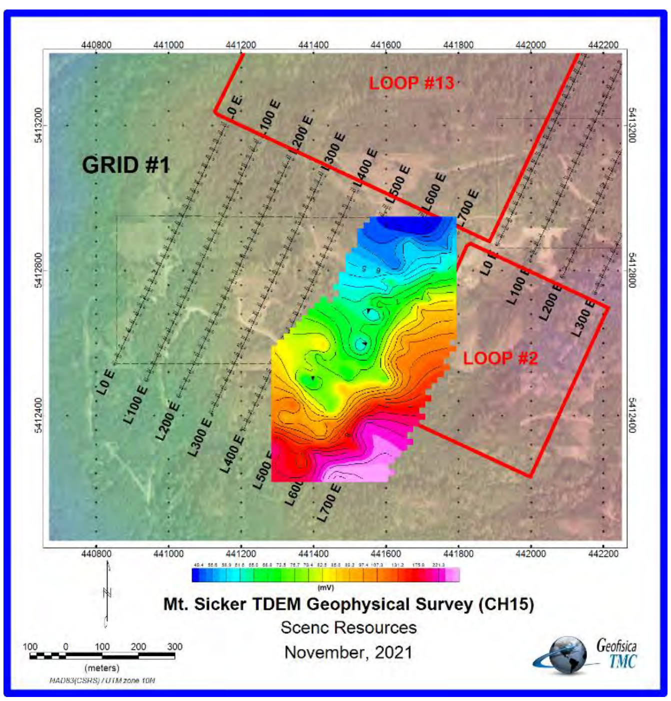


Figure 13: Channel 15

Jansen and Witherly (2004) postulate that this negative event adjacent to massive conductors is due to the IP affect. The heliborne system VTEM demonstrated this by flying over a known massive conductor (in this case a kimberlite pipe). The negative response is represented by the blue area in figure 14.

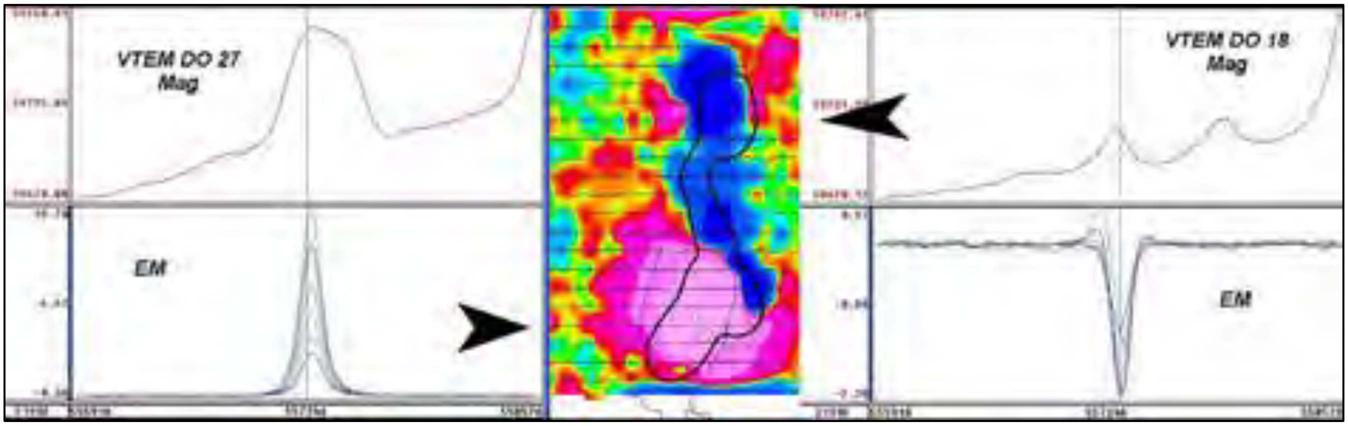


Figure 14: VTEM survey over known deposit

When we look at the site model from the south we see the sharp discontinuity similar to the VTEM study.

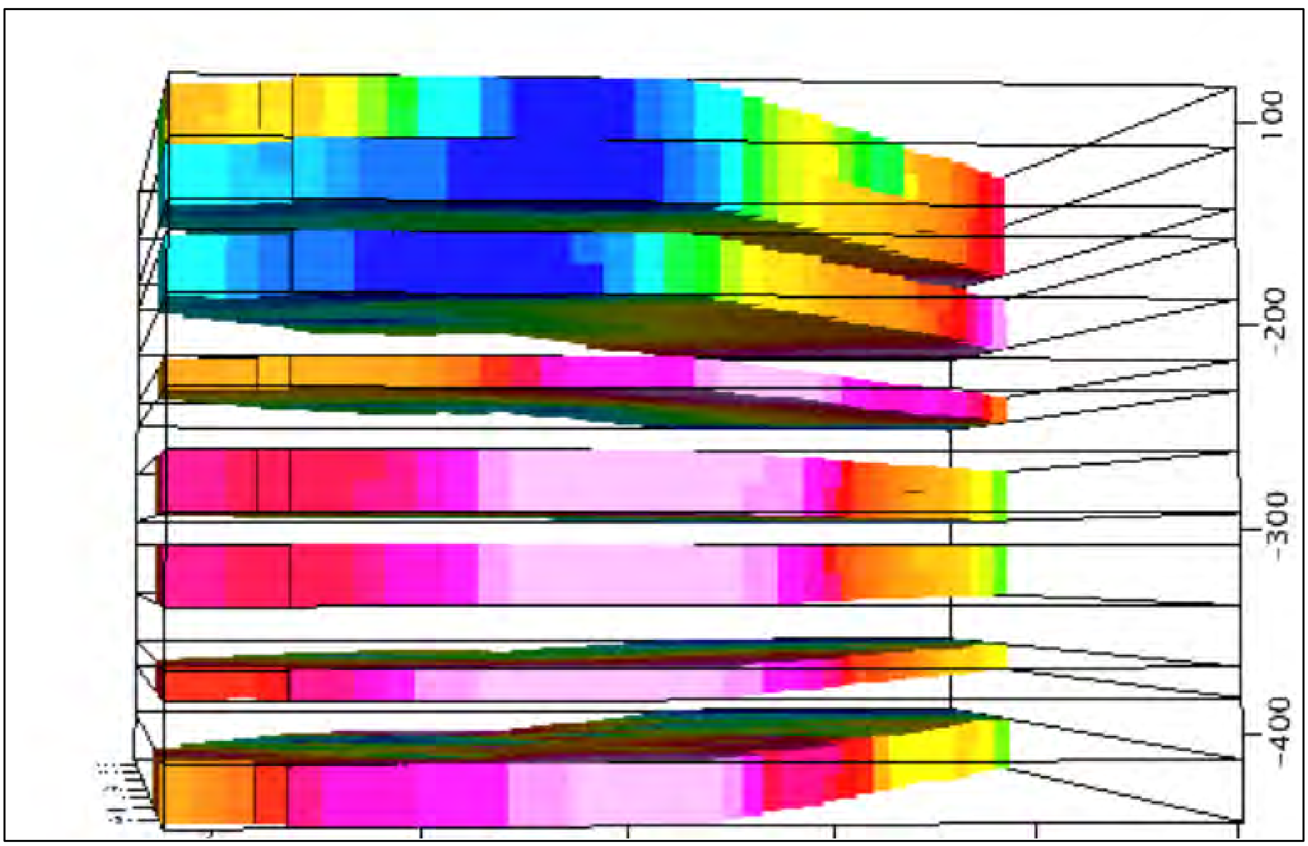


Figure 15: Project site looking from the south

9.0 Conclusions

1. TDEM data shows some anomalies and potential faulting over several lines.

2. Near surface conductive anomalies may be fault related.

10.0 Recommendations

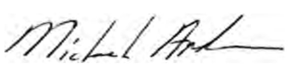
1. The TDEM survey should be completed.
2. A gravity and magnetic survey are highly recommended.
3. A drill and trenching program should be performed to determine the nature of the TDEM anomalies.

11.0 Deliverables

Digital data was delivered via dropbox. The digital data deliverable included:

- **Final Report** - PDF
- **Processed Data** - Geosoft GDB, GRD, PNG and MAP
- **Photos** – JPG
- **Field Notes** - XLS
- **Tables –** XLS

Mike Anderson P. Geo



Disclaimer: This report is an interpretation of a geophysical survey. The opinions are the authors alone.

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