INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

MINIAC PROPERTY, AMOS, QUÉBEC

Prepared for

STEARMAN RESOURCES INC.
Suite 170, 422 Richards St.
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Canada

Prepared by:

Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo.
Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo.
.

Effective Date: November 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

My present residential address is app 202, 105 Rue Natura, Bromont, Québec, Canada, J2L 0S3.

I graduated with a BSc (Honors) in Geology from the University of Ottawa in 1979 and I have practiced my profession continuously ever since.

I am an active member of the "Ordre des Géologues du Québec", member no 678.

I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and my past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be assigned as a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of this report.

I am the co-author of the technical report titled: INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT, MINIAC PROPERTY, AMOS, QUEBEC.

On October the third, 2022, I visited the Miniac property, being the object of this report.

I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report. I am not aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report.

I am independent of the company Stearman Resources Inc., applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

Neither I, nor any affiliated entity of mine, is at present under an agreement, arrangement or understanding or expects to become an insider, associate, affiliated entity, or employee thereof and any associated or affiliated entities.

Since graduation, I have acquired extensive experience in exploration and development of mineral resources in the type of mineral deposits discussed in this report. Over the last 43 years, I have worked extensively in the Abitibi Fold Belt and similar geological environments in Africa, exploring base and precious metals.

Neither I, nor any affiliated entity, directly or indirectly related to me, expect to receive any interest in this project or securities of Stearman Resources Inc. or any associated or affiliated companies of Stearman Resources Inc.

This technical report has been written in conformity with generally accepted Canadian mineral industry practices.

I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchanges and other regulatory authorities and in any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 22, 2022

GÉOLOGUE / GEOLOGIST
BENOIT M. VIOLETTE
678
QUÉBEC

"Benoit M. Violette"

Benoît M. Violette, P.Geo
Bromont, Québec

I, Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo. hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner and principal geoscientist of the technical consulting firm Waldo Sciences Inc. (WSI) headquartered in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, Canada, where I also reside. WSI has a Québec division called Laurentienne Scientifique based in Lachute, Québec, for conducting operations in Québec, where I reside approximately 20% of the time.

2. I hold a Bachelor of Science in Earth Sciences from Simon Fraser University (2013), and have been working continuously as a consultant in the natural resource industry since graduation in mineral exploration and geotechnical engineering. I have experience in British Columbia, Québec, and Ontario, Canada, and Mexico, in a variety of commodities and deposit types.

3. I am a practicing member in good standing with the "Ordre des Géologues du Québec" member number 02287 (temporary permit), "Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia" member number 50235, and "Professional Geoscientists Ontario" member number 3526.

4. I am the co-author of the technical report titled: INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT, MINIAC PROPERTY, AMOS, QUEBEC. I visited the Miniac Property on October 3rd, 2022.

5. I am independent of the company Stearman Resources Inc. as described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and my past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be assigned as a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of this report.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: NOVEMBER 22, 2022

RAYMOND E. WLADICHUK, P.Geo.
ORDRE DES GÉOLOGUES DU QUÉBEC
NUMÉRO DE PERMIS TEMPORAIRE: 02287

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
R. E. WLADICHUK
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

"Raymond E. Wladichuk"

Nov-22-2022

Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo.
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1.0 SUMMARY

Stearman Resources Inc. ("Stearman Resources" or "Stearman") entered into an option agreement with J2 Metals Inc. where Stearman Resources has the option to acquire a 75% interest in the Miniac Property (the "Property") consisting of 78 mining claims located ~35 km north of Amos, Quebec, and covering approximately 41 square kilometres. The Property has previously been explored for economic mineralization.

The Property is located in the northern Abitibi region of Quebec, known geologically as the North Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Archean Subprovince within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield.

In 2020 Kenorland Minerals Ltd. ("Kenorland") performed a 2,600 m drilling campaign on behalf of J2 Metals Inc. This program targeted some EM and MAG anomalies and returned encouraging intersections such as: 1.05 g/t Au and 0.16% Zn over 4.65 m, and 14.5 g/t Ag, 0.17% Cu and >0.66% Zn over 5.66 m. The mineralization occurs in massive to semi-massive sulphide zones of primarily pyrite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

Based on the property geology, previous exploration results, and the personal inspection of the property by Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo. and Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo., the Qualified Persons conclude that the potential for economic mineralization exists on the property and that further exploration is warranted.

The Qualified Persons recommend performing a property wide high definition UAV-borne MAG survey and a till sampling program to provide modern high definition geophysical, and geochemical survey coverage over the entire property for the first time.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Stearman Resources Inc. commissioned consulting geologists Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo. and Raymond Wladichuk, P.Geo (the "Qualified Persons" or the "Authors") to complete an Independent Technical Report according to the standards of the NI-43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) (the "Report") for Stearman Resources' Miniac property (the "Property") near Amos, Quebec, Canada.

The purpose of this report is to disclose relevant information about the Property and for Stearman Resources to fulfill the requirements of listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"); in addition, this Report will assist Stearman Resources in making informed decisions regarding the Property.

The main sources of information for this report were from in-house reports and documents provided by J2 Metals Inc. and Kenorland Minerals Ltd., as well as historical publically available exploration data and reports available through the Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources (MERNQ).

The Property was visited by Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo. and Raymond Wladichuk, P.Geo. (the "Authors"), on October 3rd, 2022. The Authors assessed the access, determined if outcrop could be identified, visited and confirmed the existence of drill pads and drill collars left over from the 2020 drill campaign, and visited the core storage barn on a nearby farm.

2.1 Terminology

$	Dollar sign
CAD	Canadian dollar
AGB	Abitibi Greenstone Belt
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
Cu	Copper
cm	Centimetre
DDH	Diamond Drill Hole
EM	Electromagnetic
g/t	Grams per tonne
GESTIM	Quebec's online claim management system
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
MAG	Magnetic
MERNQ	Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
Maxwell Plates	3 dimensional geophysical anomalies expressed as plates
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm diameter)
SIGEOM	Quebec's online geoscience information system
UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle (drone)
VLF-EM	Very Low Frequency (Electro-Magnetic)
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide
Zn	Zinc

2.2 Units

The metric system of measurement is used in this report. Historic data are often reported in imperial units.

Area is measured in hectares (ha) or square kilometres (km^2).

2.3 Author Qualifications

The primary Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo. Mr. Violette is a senior geologist with over 40 years of experience in the mineral exploration industry. He has worked on a wide range of mineral commodity projects throughout Canada, particularly in Quebec's Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Africa, and the USA. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of Ottawa, 1979. He is a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (permit number 678). Mr. Violette is jointly responsible for this Report and visited the Property.

The other Qualified Person and co-author of this Report is Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo. Mr. Wladichuk has over 10 years of experience in the natural resource industry with experience in Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario, Canada, as well as Mexico. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Earth Sciences from Simon Fraser University, 2013. Raymond has held numerous executive level positions for companies in the exploration industry. He is a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (permit number 02287). Mr. Wladichuk is jointly responsible for this Report and visited the Property.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Authors relied on information provided by Stearman Resources regarding land tenure and ownership. An independent assessment of land tenure was not completed by the Authors. The Authors reviewed the status of mineral claims on GESTIM, the claims management website of the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources at the time of writing this report.

While the option agreement between Stearman Resources and J2 Metals Inc. was provided by Stearman Resources and was reviewed for this report, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal or any other opinion to title.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located in the northern Abitibi region of the province of Quebec, Canada, approximately 35 km north of the city of Amos (Figure 1). The Property comprises 78 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 4110 hectares (Figure 2).

The approximate geographic centre of the Property is located at 383887mE and 5915846 mN (UTM coordinates, NAD83; zone 17N) or 48°53'32'' Lat. North and -78°02'31'' Long. West.

Legal access to the Property from Amos is via forest access roads directly west off of highway 109.

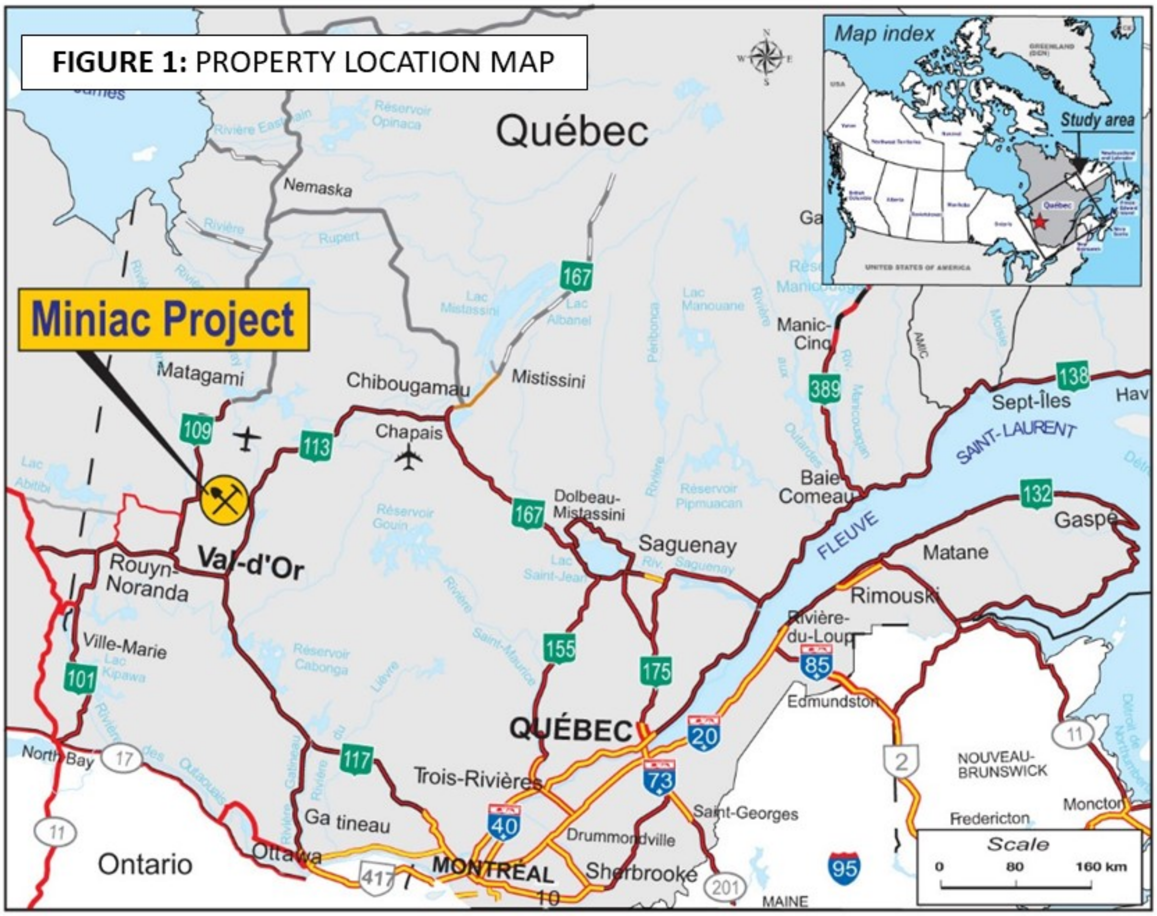
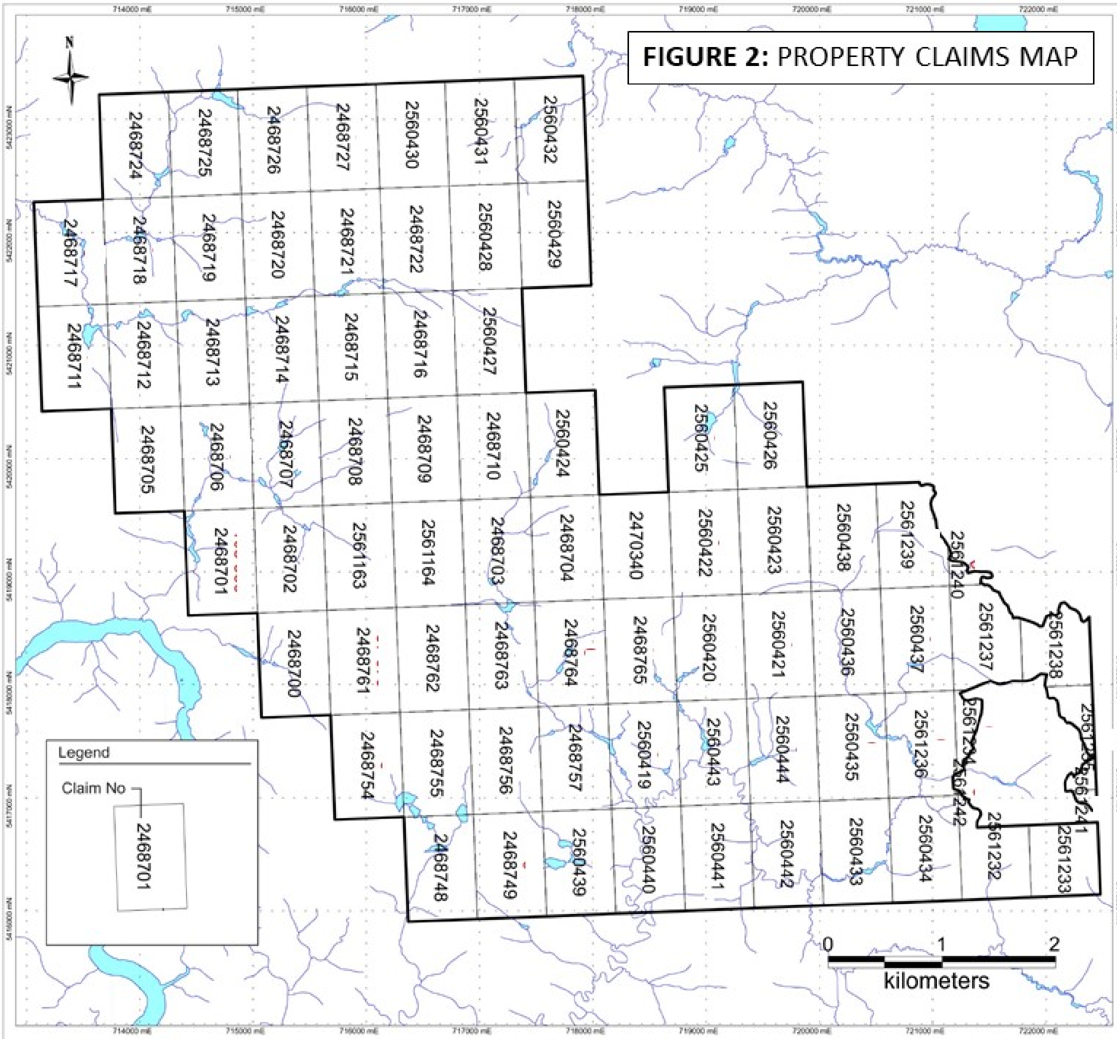


FIGURE 1: PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Miniac Project
Québec
Map index
Study area
Matagami
Chibougamau
Mistissini
Chapais
Val-d'Or
Rouyn-Noranda
Ville-Marie
Nemaska
Dolbeau-Mistassini
Saguenay
Baie Comeau
Manic-Cinq
Sept-Îles
Gaspé
Matane
Rimouski
Rivière-du-Loup
Edmundston
QUÉBEC
Trois-Rivières
Gatineau
Ottawa
MONTRÉAL
Drummondville
Sherbrooke
Saint-Georges
North Bay
Ontario
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
Fredericton
Moncton
MAINE
FLEUVE
SAINT-LAURENT
Scale
0
80
160 km



4.1 Ownership

The 78 claims comprising the Miniac Property are currently 100% owned by J2 Metals Inc. (“J2”). The previous owner of the Miniac Property was Kenorland Minerals Inc. (“Kenorland) which acquired the rights in the property in 2020 through staking. In August 2020, Kenorland entered into a purchase and sale agreement with J2 to sell the Miniac Property in exchange for a 15% interest of J2 and a net smelter return royalty (“NSR”) of 2%. Prior to closing of the transaction, J2 was required to raise a minimum of $1 million to fund exploration expenditures on the Property. Kenorland was to act as the operator and was entitled to charge J2 operator fees based on costs incurred in account of exploration on the Property.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, J2 funded $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures of which $816,000 was spent on the Property exploration and evaluation assets, mainly with respect to a drilling program. In July 2021, Kenorland entered into an amending agreement with J2 in connection with the Miniac Property to decrease the exploration expenditure requirement from $1,000,000 to $816,000 and removed the ownership interest consideration of J2. J2 was deemed to have met the exploration expenditures requirement. As a result, Kenorland closed the transaction with J2 and transferred the Miniac Property to J2.

Stearman Resources entered into an Option with J2 dated March 11, 2022 to acquire a 75% legal and beneficial interest in the mineral claims that comprise the Property. Pursuant to the Option, Stearman Resources, shall issue common shares and make payments to J2, the Optionor, and incur expenditures as follows:

Date	Number of Shares	Cash Payments	Minimum Expenditures
		$	$
Paid on signing Option Agreement	-	5,000(paid)	-
Listing Date	200,000	15,000	-
1st Anniversary of listing date	120,000	50,000	120,000
2nd Anniversary of listing date	120,000	100,000	200,000
3rd Anniversary of listing date	120,000	110,000	200,000
4th Anniversary of listing date	120,000	110,000	200,000
5th Anniversary of listing date	120,000	110,000	400,000
TOTAL	800,000	500,000	1,120,000

The requirements of Stearman Resources to: (i) make cash payments of $20,000 to J2 on or before the Listing Date; (ii) issue 200,000 shares to the Optionor on the Listing Date; and (iii) incur exploration expenditures in a minimum amount of $120,000 on the Property on or before the 1st anniversary of the listing date, are to be treated as firm commitments.

J2 retained a 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on the proceeds from production for all minerals derived from the Property. Stearman has the option at any time prior to commercial production to purchase the full NSR for $1,000.000. The Miniac Property is also subject to a net smelter return royalty payable to Kenorland equal to two percent (2.0%) on the proceeds from production, pursuant to the royalty agreement entered into between J2 and Kenorland on August 4, 2020.

4.2 Conditions and Restrictions

In the southeastern portion of the Property there are two small biological preservation areas where exploration is forbidden. To the west of the Property is the Harricana River where exploration is allowed under certain conditions (Figure 3).

As also shown on Figure 3, the Property is within the territory of the Consultation and Accommodation Agreement between the Abitibiwinni First Nation Council and the Government of Quebec. Exploration is allowed under certain conditions.

To the knowledge of the Authors, there are no other known significant factors or risks that could affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the recommended exploration programs. In Quebec, permits are required for drilling, mechanical trenching, line cutting >1m wide, and road building.

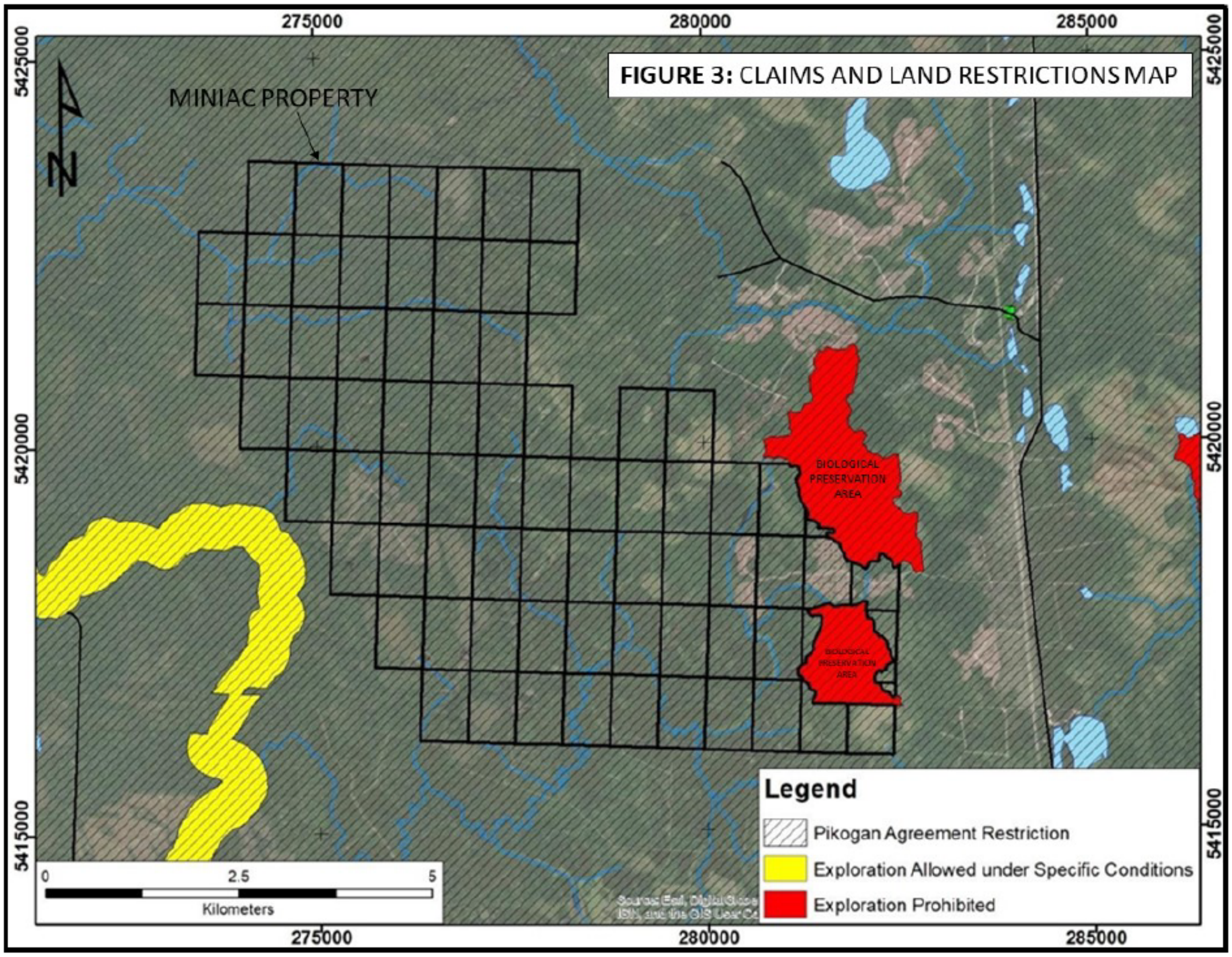


FIGURE 3: CLAIMS AND LAND RESTRICTIONS MAP

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access

The Miniac property is easily accessed by turning west off of highway 109 (turnoff UTM coordinates: 18U 2834343 mE, 5421287 mN). A series of established forest service roads transect the property which are mostly driveable by 4x4 vehicle; however, some roads have become overgrown and flooded requiring clearing and access via ATV or Argo. Winter access is possible by snowmobile.

5.2 Climate

The Abitibi region is characterized by a northern continental climate with cool summer nights (May to September) and very cold winters (October to April). Mean average temperatures for the month of July are 23.1ºC max. and 11.2ºC min. whilst the month of January average maximum is -11.7ºC and a minimum of -22.8ºC.

Snow normally occurs from October to April with a yearly average accumulation of 248 cm, whereas rain falls mainly from April to October and averages 671 mm per year. The optimum field season to complete field exploration activities is from mid-June to mid-November. Often wet lands and swampy grounds are easier to access during winter months when the ground is frozen and can support the weight of drilling equipment.

5.3 Physiography and Vegetation

With elevation ranging between approximately 300 m to 320 m above sea level and with very shallow slopes between highs, the topography of the project area is being labeled as relatively flat with extensive areas of wet-swampy areas. As a result, little to no bedrock outcrop is visible on the Property.

The Abitibi region is dominated by boreal forest consisting mostly of black and white spruce. Other important tree species include balsam fir, tamarack, jack pine, poplar, and birch. The forest floor is generally carpeted with a thick mat of lichens, Labrador tea, blueberries, bog rosemary, cloudberry, and other acid-loving species. In areas where there isn't forest or swamp, agricultural farm land is common place, namely cattle pastures and hay fields.

Typical wildlife in the region include the beaver, loon, moose, wolf, snowshoe hare, grouse, lynx, black bear, deer, and a variety of birds.

5.4 Infrastructure and Resources

Approximately 35 km south of the Property is the town of Amos which has a population of around 15,000 people. Amos has plenty of options for accommodation, food, railway, and supply stores to accommodate exploration programs. South of Amos are the two well-known mining towns of Val d'Or and Rouyn-Noranda, located 68 km and 104 km south and southwest of Amos respectively. Between these three towns, all the technical expertise, human capital, and other resources are easily accessible for executing mineral exploration programs.

Within the Property, numerous forest access roads are already established, and numerous water sources exist to facilitate drilling efforts. Highway 109 and powerline infrastructure run north-south approximately 7 km east of the Property.

There are currently no existing mine workings, tailings ponds, or waste deposits known on the Property. There is sufficient unused land within and around the Miniac claims for such infrastructure.

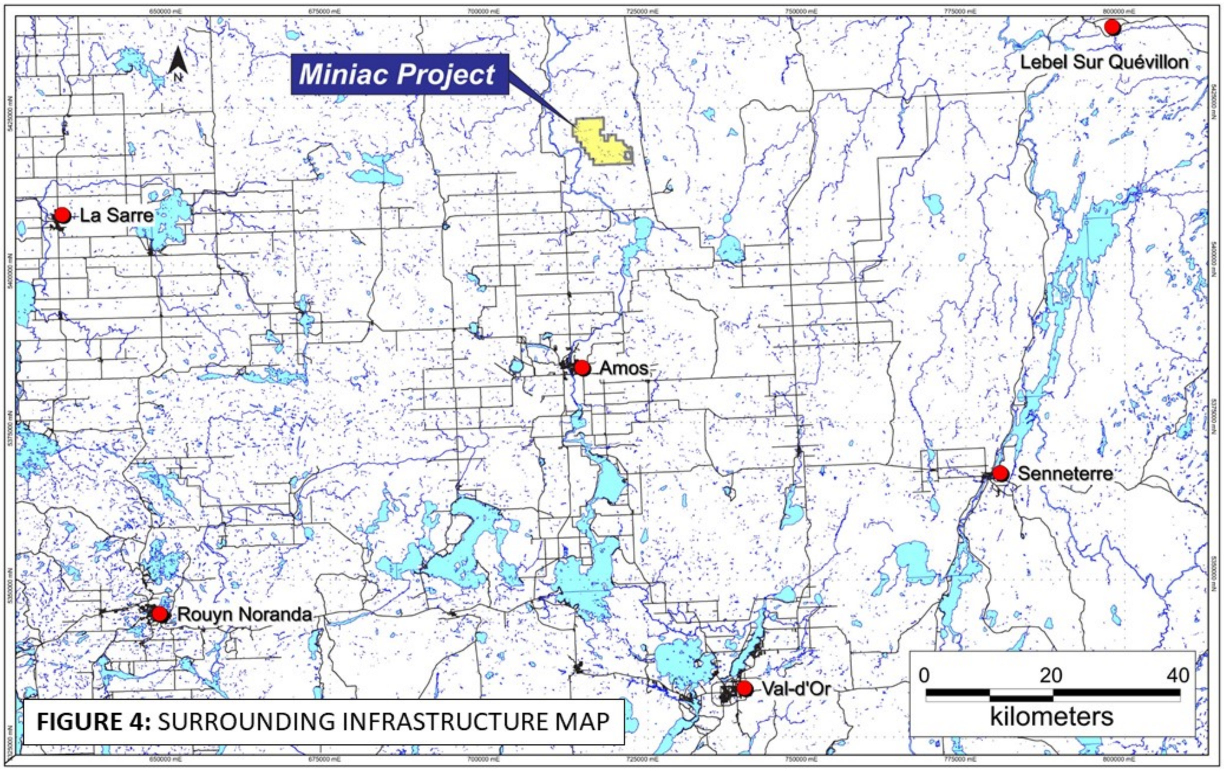


FIGURE 4: SURROUNDING INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Summary of Historical Work

Exploration on and around the current Miniac property dates back to at least 1973, with the most recent exploration drilling program completed in 2020.

The following presents relevant historical exploration results obtained by previous and successive title owners that consecutively drilled on and around the Miniac South gold occurrence to test and expand its economic geological potential. The data presented was selected from the assessment work reports filed by the previous operators and now available for review in the very well documented digital library of the SIGEOM website. These reports have a reference number starting with the prefix GM.

In the middle of the Property is the Rivière Miniac-Sud gold occurrence (Figure 4) which was discovered during a core drilling program completed in 1975 by Canadian explorer UMEX Inc. The drilling target was an EM anomaly detected in the center of the Property. The diamond drill program was designed to test the mineralization potential of linear magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies outlined from the geophysics survey completed the previous year. A number of historical drill holes have been drilled within the Miniac property boundary, the location of which are shown on Figure 5 and described in the following paragraphs.

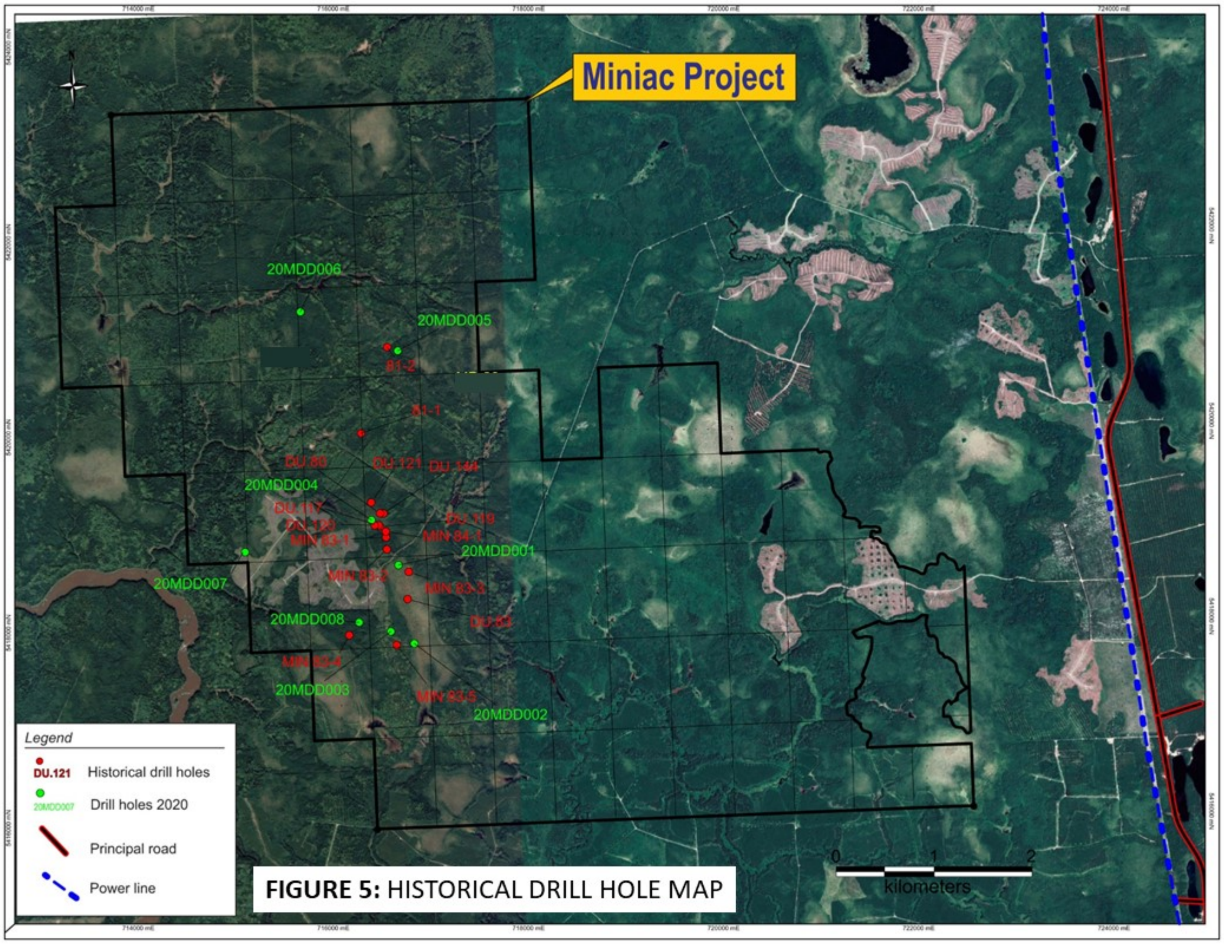


FIGURE 5: HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE MAP

The list of statutory assessment reports and pertinent results available from MERNQ are presented in the references section of this report.

1973

Vandenhirtz (1974). UMEX ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys completed over a property which included the present day the Miniac property. Two NS-oriented conductors corresponding to magnetic highs were detected. GM28313.

1974

Gaudet (1974). DDH logs for two holes totaling 133 m. Some massive pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphide rich zones were intersected and returned encouraging anomalous Au, Zn, Cu values: 4.80 g/t Au over 0.60 m ; 4.80 g/t Au, 6.88 % Zn and 1.05 % Pb over 0.30 m (DDH DV-80). GM29415.

1975
Imbeau (1975). UMEX implemented five DDHs totaling 416 m. One hole intersecting massive pyrrhotite layer yielded interesting Au values (ex: 1 to 2 g/t). Best intersections obtained were: 1.37 g/t Au over 4.00 m, 2.06 g/t Au over 5.50 m and 1.71 g/t Au over 2.40 m (DDH DV-119). GM30615.

1977
UMEX, Coda, René (1977). Log for one DDH on the Miniac property (183.5 m). Reported sulphide intersection. GM32634.

1979
Lebel (1979). SOQUEM conducted magnetometric, electromagnetic and IP surveys in the area of the Miniac property drilled by UMEX in 1975. GM34538.

1980
Giroux, M (1980). Shell Canada Resources carried out horizontal loop electromagnetic and magnetometric surveys on the Coigny property, part of the original Miniac property. The survey did not outline any pertinent anomalies. GM36806.

1981
McLeod (1981). A VLF-EM reconnaissance and magnetometer surveys followed by a detailed VEM and Horizontal Shootback EM surveys were conducted in the northwestern part of the current Miniac property. No significant anomalies were found. GM36855.

1981
Roy (1981). Rapport Géophysique sur Miniac I-80. Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys on the Miniac property. Six anomalies were detected .GM36991.

1981
Coda (1981). Explorco Inc. completed a VLF-EM and magnetometric survey on 40.2 km of gridlines on the Miniac property on behalf of Mines Patino. The Fraser contours of the VLF-EM survey outlined five anomalous zones. GM36995.

1982
MacFarlane (1982). DDH log of two holes totaling 351 m collared by Noranda Mines Exploration Inc. No significant metallic mineralization are reported. GM38194.

1982
Crépeau (1982a).The field work completed in the Coigny area included reconnaissance mapping, geophysical surveys and detailed geological mapping of the Shell Canada properties in the area. Twenty grids were cut to investigate input anomalies. The geophysical surveys (H.E.M. and magnetometer) confirmed most of the already known conductors. GM38873.

1982
Crépeau (1982b). The exploration activities reported in this report are geological mapping, outcrop sampling and litho-geochemistry, in the area targeted by the input survey. Five distinct

rock types were mapped during this program including: granitic gneisses, volcanic flows (mostly mafic with some isolated banded rhyolite), sediments, felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks and diabase dykes. No anomalous concentrations of metals were reported. GM38874.

1982

Barrette (1982). Mines Patino, topographic and geological survey, Miniac property. Systematic surveying along 39 km of grid line. No outcrop was observed. GM38419.

1983

Chartré (1983). Mines Northgate Patino Inc. Electromagnetic survey (MaxMin) on the Miniac property to localize and evaluate the current input anomalies. Most of the anomalies were detected through the survey and appear to have been investigated by drilling, except for two. GM39765.

1984

Blais and Kennedy (1984). Journal de sondage, propriété Miniac, Mines Patino Ltd. Logs for five DDHs (MIN83-1, MIN83-2, MIN83-3, MIN83-4, MIN83-5) totaling 748 m. Numerous intersections of anomalous gold values were encountered throughout the drilled sections (0.6-1.55 g/t Au). GM40700.

1985

Hasan (1985). Mines Northgate Inc. Log of one DDH collared on the Miniac property (337 m). The chemical analysis of 64 samples did not yield any interesting Au and/or Cu, Zn values. GM41904.

2004

Cyr and Larivière (2004). Claims Cyr. Some anomalous Cu and Zn values were detected. GM61250.

2012

Beauregard et al. (2012). Geomega Resources Inc. completed a mapping survey of the Clément property. No sample was taken owing to the scarcity of outcrop or erratic boulder. GM66116.

2013

Gauthier and Cayer (2013). Exploration and mapping of the Clément property carried out by Geomega Resources. No significant base or precious metals concentration was obtained from analyzed samples. GM67371.

2018

Danchenko et al. (2018). NxGOLD Ltd. Helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™ PLUS) and horizontal magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey, Chicobi project. GM70651. (Figure 6)

2018

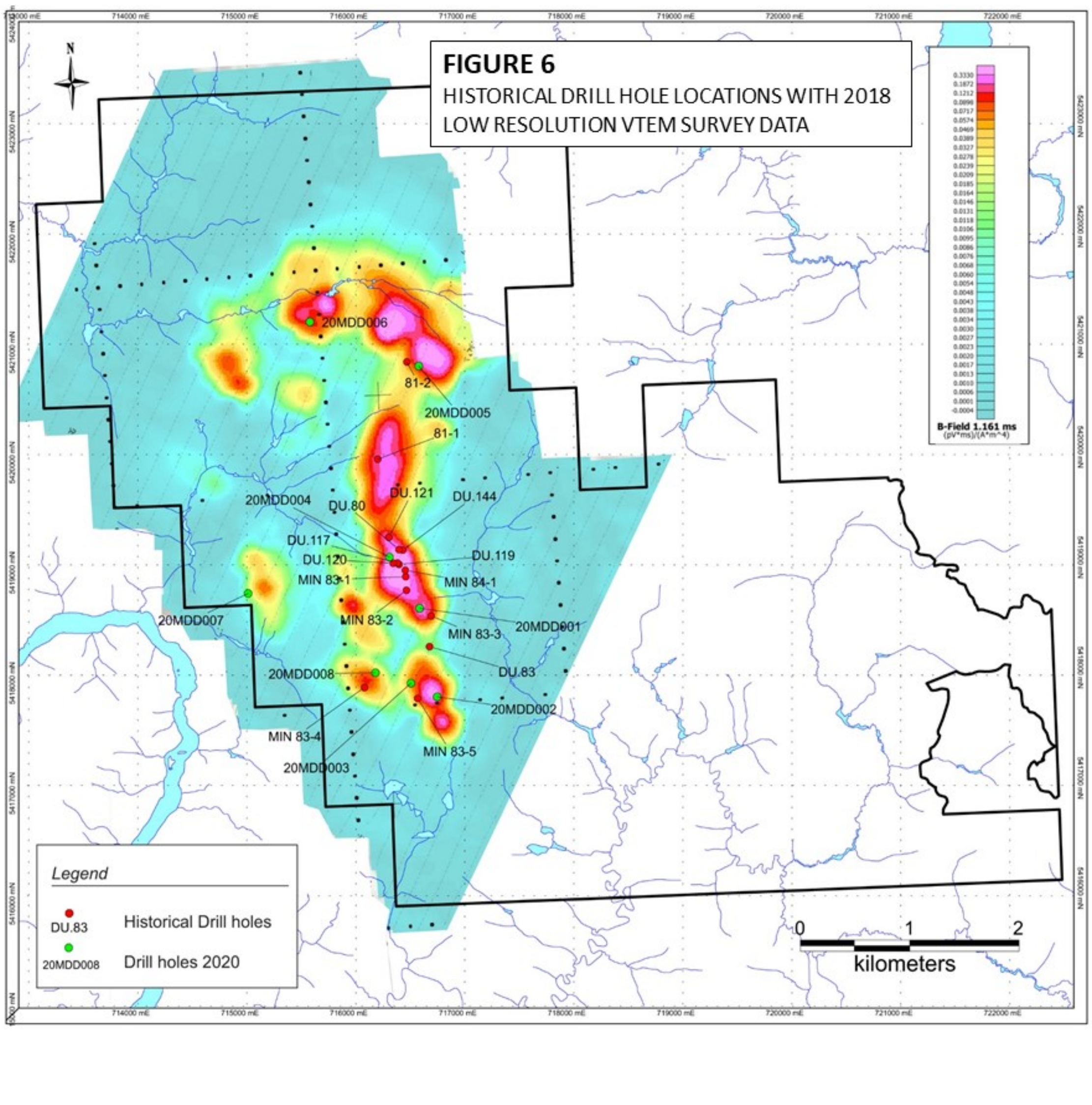
Guemache (2018). Synthèse géologique de la région de rivière Octave, Abitibi. Geological mapping of the NTS sheets 32C13, 32C14, 32D15, 32D16, 32E01, 32E02, 32E08, 32F03 to

32F05 based on Quaternary sediment and basement core drilling program completed between 2006 and 2013. RG2018-01.

2021
Pelletier, Pierre-Alexandre & Lozier, Steven; Drilling Report on the Miniac Property, Miniac, Coigny, Béarn, & Castagner Townships, Quebec, Canada. NTS map sheets, 32C13 & 32D16, prepared for Kenorland Minerals Ltd., by LS Exploration Inc. This refers to the 2020 drilling program described in section 6.2 below.

6.2 2020 Exploration Drill Program

In September and October 2020, Kenorland Minerals Ltd. completed an eight hole, 2,086 m drilling program of NQ sizeD core. The objective of this program was to test geophysical anomalies identified by a previous VTEM geophysical survey conducted in 2018 (Bournas and Danchenko, 2018) (Figure 6). At this stage, the Property is 100% owned by J2 as described in section 4.1.



The following paragraphs and Tables 1 and 2 describe the results of this drilling program.

Drill hole 20MDD001

Located approximately 100m north of historical drill hole MIN83-3, reportedly designed to target a crossover of a linear ground-mag and horizontal EM features, magnetic inversions and off-azimuth Maxwell plate calculated EM feature. The hole drilled into predominantly dark greenish basalts. Massive sulphide intersected 41.82-43m. Some intermediate to felsic dyking past 165 m.

Drill hole 20MDD002

The hole is crossing historical hole MIN83-5 that is cutting across altered, brecciated, sulphide-bearing basalts. The drill core reveals dark greyish-green coarse-to fine-grained basaltic rocks altered in chlorite. Intermediate dykes (dioritic) were intersected. The hole failed to intersect the sulphide mineralization and depositional structures were observed.

Drill hole 20MDD003

This hole targeted a Mag/VLF/EM anomaly located north of the MIN83-5-hole location and the main B-field anomaly. The hole principally encountered fine to medium-grained basaltic rocks, locally strongly foliated, commonly massive with subordinate intermediate dykes. Pervasive chlorite-alteration features are interpreted to be unrelated to mineralization. No massive sulphides were intersected.

Drill hole 20MDD004

The DDH was collared to test a 120 m gap between historic holes DU-117 and DU-144 characterized by a horizontal EM-VLS anomaly and a calculated Maxwell plate. Drill hole stratigraphy is represented by massive, weakly foliated, mafic to intermediate fine-grained flows. A bleached zone with massive sulfides was encountered from 66.9 to 69.5m. It is characterized by a locally buckled mixture of cherty volcanic flows and massive sulphide pods. Lithology of the "volcanic" portions is uncertain due to bleaching. Sulphide zones are up to 15 cm thick, and pyrite-dominated. A massive sulphide interval containing 90% sulphides (~70% pyrite) displays ultrafine pyrite clasts up to 3 cm long in an amorphous pyrrhotite “matrix” and either quartz vein material or chert pods\fragments. This interval records more strain relative to the other rocks present in the remainder of the hole. Best intersection generated 1.05 g/t Au and 0.16 % Zn over 4.65 m, including 1.77 g/t au over 0.34 m (Table 2).

Drill hole 20MDD005

This hole was implanted to test a strong B-Field EM anomaly accompanied by a flat-lying Maxwell plate coinciding with a MAG anomaly. The hole intersected fine-grained grey intermediate volcanic rocks and dykes, and fine grained chlorite to biotite schist. Semi-massive sulphide zones, dominated by pyrite-pyrrhotite, were cut between 131.6-133.9 m. The sulphide zone displays coarsely banded green and grey magnetic layers becoming finely layered to locally massive with pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by mm-scale chlorite-pseudomorphed minerals. Massive sulphides and carbonate are also laminated. An interval of cherty, extremely siliceous zone, with heavily deformed "felsic volcaniclastic" rocks is observed. The mineralized interval is directly above a felsic-intermediate, lapilli/block bearing unit with pyrrhotite rims on clasts. The DDH revealed a best intersection of 0.42% Zn and 0.16% Cu over 0.57 m (Table 2).

Drill hole 20MDD006

This hole was collared to investigate a shallow NE-dipping Maxwell plate coincident with high values of calculated chargeability and a magnetic signature. The DDH hole crossed fine-grained intermediate to mafic volcanic flows with extensive coarse-grained gabbroic sills. The best intersection generated is: 0.53 g/t Au over 1.00 m (Table 2).

Drill hole 20MDD007

The DDH tested a nearly coincident magnetic anomaly and Maxwell plate target. The drill hole intersected finely to coarsely grained greenish basaltic rocks occasionally pillowed or brecciated accompanied by intermediate ± felsic dykes.

Drill hole 20MDD008

The hole was located north of historical hole MIN83-4, testing the same north-south horizontal EM anomaly and the associated Maxwell plate. The drill core is represented by medium to coarse-grained, extremely homogeneous basaltic unit with occasional coarse-grained poikilitic gabbro (sill?). Felsic to intermediate plagioclase-phyric dykes some showing quartz eyes are present. Wacke, argillite and pelitic layers occur from 85.6- 107.1m and 141.0-145.8 m. The black pelite is occasionally graphitic, cherty, and laminated and strongly deformed. Laminated dark grey siltstone/argillite are interbedded with very fine-grained, siliceous wacke. A 5.66 m section was intersected having 14.5 g/t Ag, 0.16 % Cu and >0.66 Zn%, including 28.7 g/t Ag, 0.20 % Cu and >2 % Zn over 1.00 m.

Select core material showing mineralization and/or alteration were submitted for multi-element analysis that included base and precious metals. A summary of the significant Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn assay results is presented in Table 2.

Table 1 – DDH location, orientation, and remarks for 2020 drill holes

Hole_ID	Plunge (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Nb. samples	CDC claim	Remarks
20MDD001	-45	90	174	276726	5418872	310	64	2468762	Hole drilled into predominantly dark green basalts. Massive sulfide intersected 41.82-43m. Some diorite to felsic dykes past 165m.
20MDD002	-55	270	276	276822	5418059	308	77	2468762	Generally massive mafic flow with feldspar prophyry, minor pillowed intervals. Diorite dykes identified.
20MDD003	-50	70	310	276593	5418200	310	189	2468762	Hole drilled predominant in basalts; subordinate intermediate dykes. Chloritization apparently unrelated to mineralization. No massive sulphides intersected.
20MDD004	-45	90	159	276485	5419354	308	30	2561164	Mafic volcanics with minor dyking. Zone of bleached mafic to intermediate rocks with abundant massive sulphide (beds and pods) with locally abundant chert, from 66.88 to 69.53m. This interval records highly strained rocks.
20MDD005	-45	62	300	276890	5421061	325	87	2468716	Hole intersected mafic volcanics with intermediate dykes. Semi-massive sulphides(pyrrhotite and pyrite) intersected at 131.58- 133.85m.. This interval is directly above a felsic-intermediate, lapilli/block bearing unit with pyrrhotite rims on clasts. Chert is
20MDD006	-45	44	285	275927	5421538	313	130	2468715	Hole intersected basaltic flows, with very coarse gabbroic (?) rocks.
20MDD007	-45	60	300	275168	5419128	307	165	2468701	Hole intersected basalts with intermediate (generically) dykes; basalts somewhat atypical in the abundance of interpreted flow- breccia and pillowed sections.
20MDD008	-45	237	282	276275	5418320	310	116	2468761	Hole intersected mostly fine to medium-grained basalts with fairly abundant intermediate to felsic-intermediate dykes. Pelite- dominated clastic sediments appear from 85.56-107.13m and 141- 145.77m. Hole ends in fine to medium-grained basalts, locally

Table 2 – Notable anomalous intercepts from 2020 drill holes

DDH_No	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (wt. %)	Pb (wt.%)	Zn (wt. %)
20MDD0001	42.29	43.00	0.71			0.10		
20MDD0004	64.88	69.53	4.65	1045	1.5			0.16
Incl.	*66.54*	*66.88*	*0.34*	*1766*				
20DMM005	131.88	132.45	0.57		4.7		0.16	0.42
	133.54	133.85	0.31		2.6			0.20
	162.69	163.40	0.71		2.1			0.16
20DDMM006	120.00	121.00	1.00	534				
20DDMM007	103.37	103.78	0.41	168				
20DDMM008	95.34	101.00	5.66		14.5	0.16	0.09	>0.66
Incl.	*95.34*	*96.63*	*1.29*				*0.12*	*> 2*
Incl.	*98.50*	*99.22*	*0.72*		*13.1*	*0.34*		*0.61*
Incl.	*100.00*	*101.00*	*1.00*		*28.7*		*0.20*	*> 2*
	145.41	145.77	0.36		2.1			0.40

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

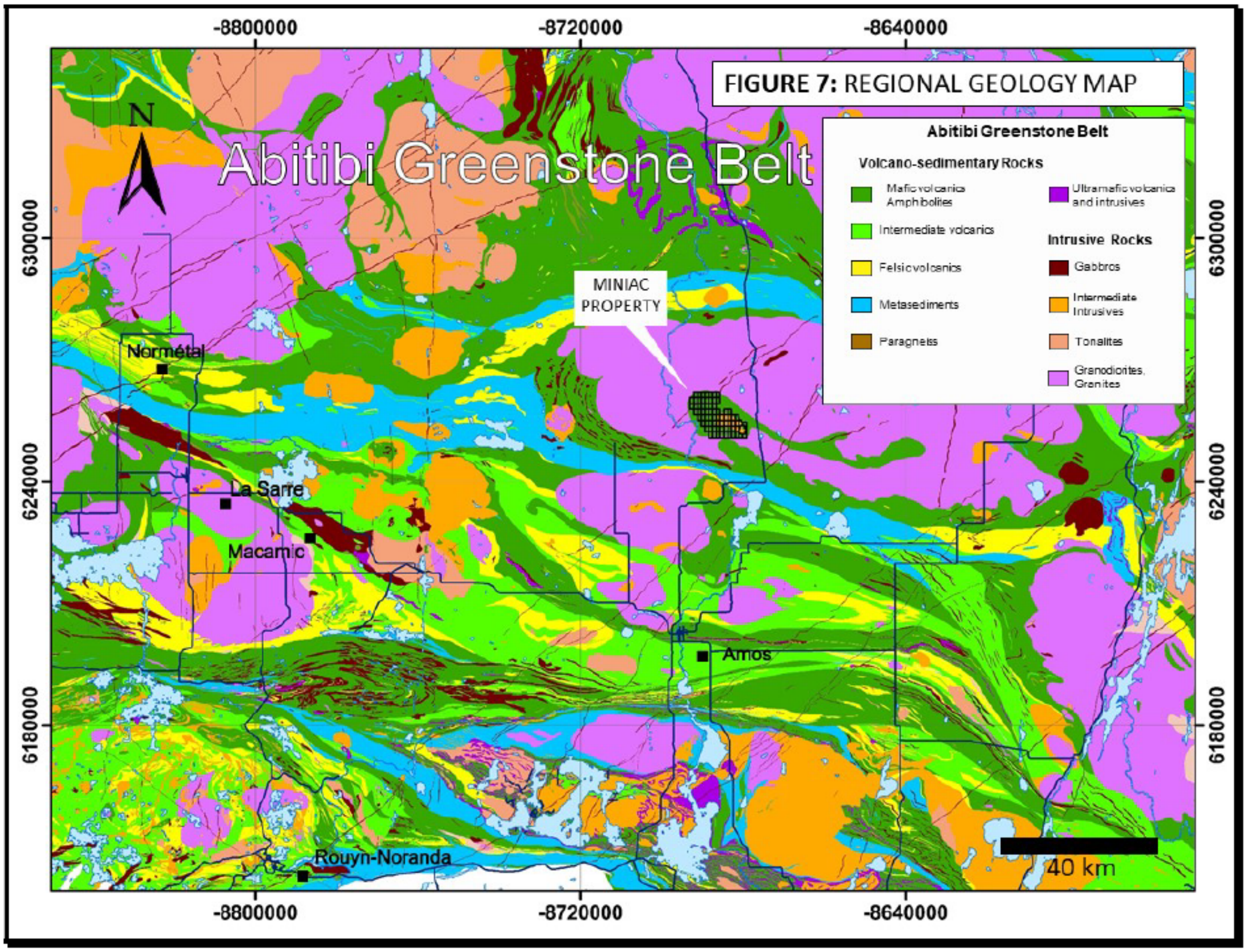
The Abitibi Greenstone Belt (AGB) (Figure 7) is part of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield (or North American Craton) of Archean age. It is the largest of continental Archean greenstone belts in the world, bounded on all sides by unconformable sequences of younger rock formations. It comprises some of the oldest rock in the world and is also one of the most prolific mineral resource regions.

From its western margin, the Kupuskang Uplift in Ontario consisting of gneissic rocks, the AGB extends to the northeast for approximately 700 km to its eastern margin, the Mesoproterozoic Grenville Province. It is on average 500 km long and 300 km wide.

The AGB is riddled with fault zones and deformational structures and corridors, some of these structures represent world class major tectonic gold-deposition structures such as the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault Zone and the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone.

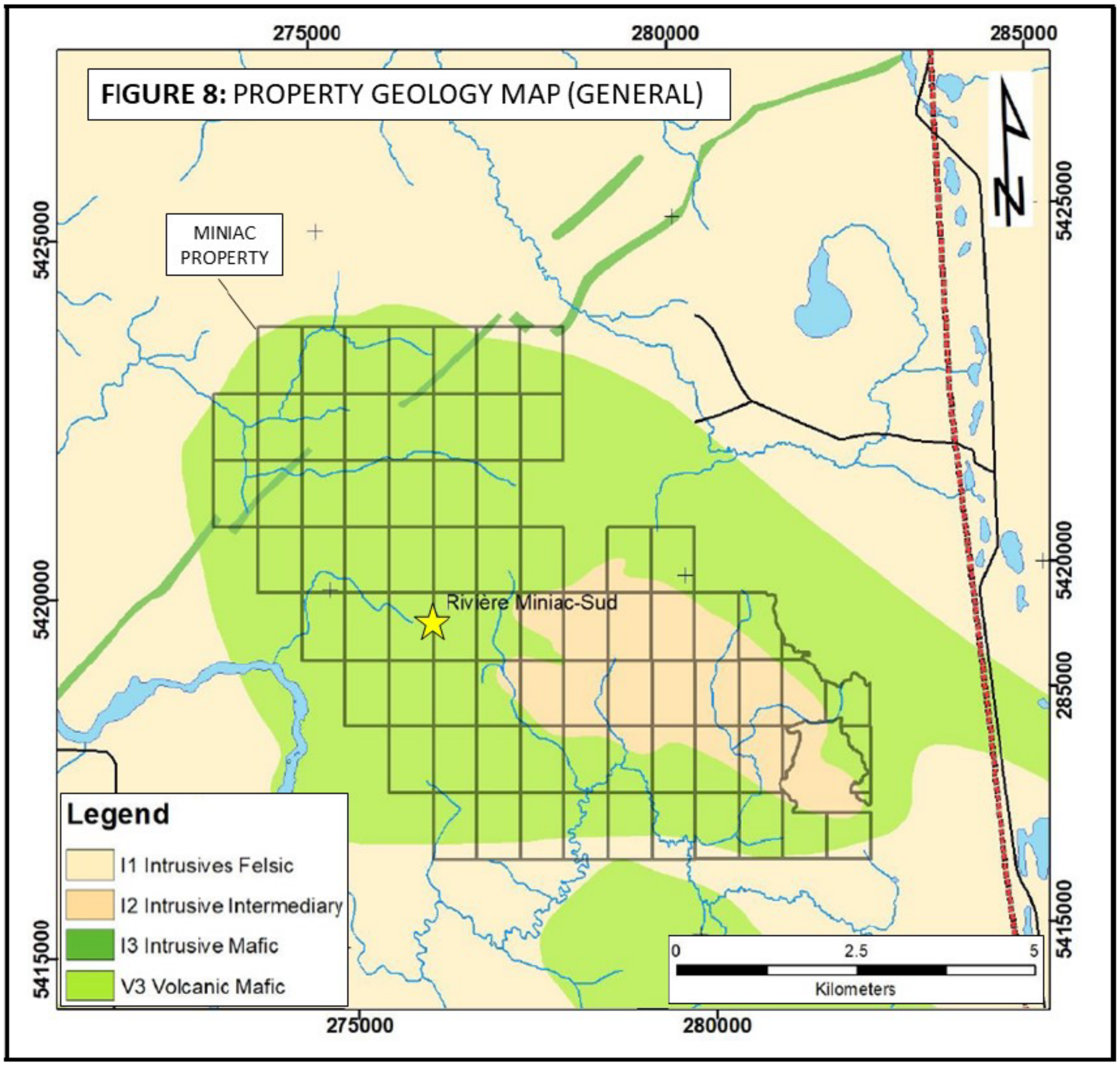
The AGB has been subdivided by geologists into Northern and Southern Volcanic Zones, delineated by the Destor-Porcupine-Manneveille Fault Zone.

Regionally, the Property is situated in the Northern Volcanic Zone and is comprised mainly of mafic to intermediate volcanics, metasediments, and granitic intrusive rocks.



7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Miniac Property is located in the Northern Volcanic Zone of the AGB. As shown on Figure 8, more than 50% of the Miniac property is mapped to be underlain by mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks with lesser amounts of associated thin metasedimentary beds and mafic to ultramafic comagmatic intrusive rocks. A younger, post tectonic granitic intrusion in the southeast portion of the Property occupies roughly 30% of the Property. A diabase dyke striking northeast-southwest (Abitibi dyke direction) is mapped in the northwest portion of Property. The mafic volcanic rocks of the Miniac property are almost completely surrounded by the much younger granitic Bernetz intrusion.



In the middle of the property is the Rivière Miniac-Sud gold occurrence. Discovered in 1975 by drilling geophysical anomalies, it is classified as a mesothermal, or orogenic gold type occurrence associated with quartz-carbonate veins. This mineralization occurs within zones of massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralization consisting mainly of pyrite-pyrrhotite with lesser amounts of sphalerite and galena and is interpreted to occur within a chlorite altered andesitic-dacitic rock or cross bedded tuff. As shown on the detailed property geology map (Figure 9), the mineralization is interpreted to occur in proximity to a roughly north-south trending and folded chert horizon which separates mafic and more felsic volcanic rocks. Three zones of mineralization are interpreted to occur along this horizon, Zones A, B, and C.

The best intersections were previously summarized in section 6.0 Summary of Historical Work. Work by J2 and Kenorland, work by J2 and Kenorland geologists indicate that significant mineralization occurs over intervals of 10's of metres, notably 1.38 g/t Au over 11.59 m, 1.26 g/t Au over 5.48m, and 0.64 g/t over 32.92 m as shown on Figure 9.

More recently, drilling by Kenorland in 2020 encountered similar style mineralization, including intersections of 1.05 g/t Au and 0.16% Zn over 4.65 m, and 14.5 g/t Ag, 0.17% Cu and >0.66% Zn over 5.66 m.

The below Figure 10 is a photograph example of this mineralization.

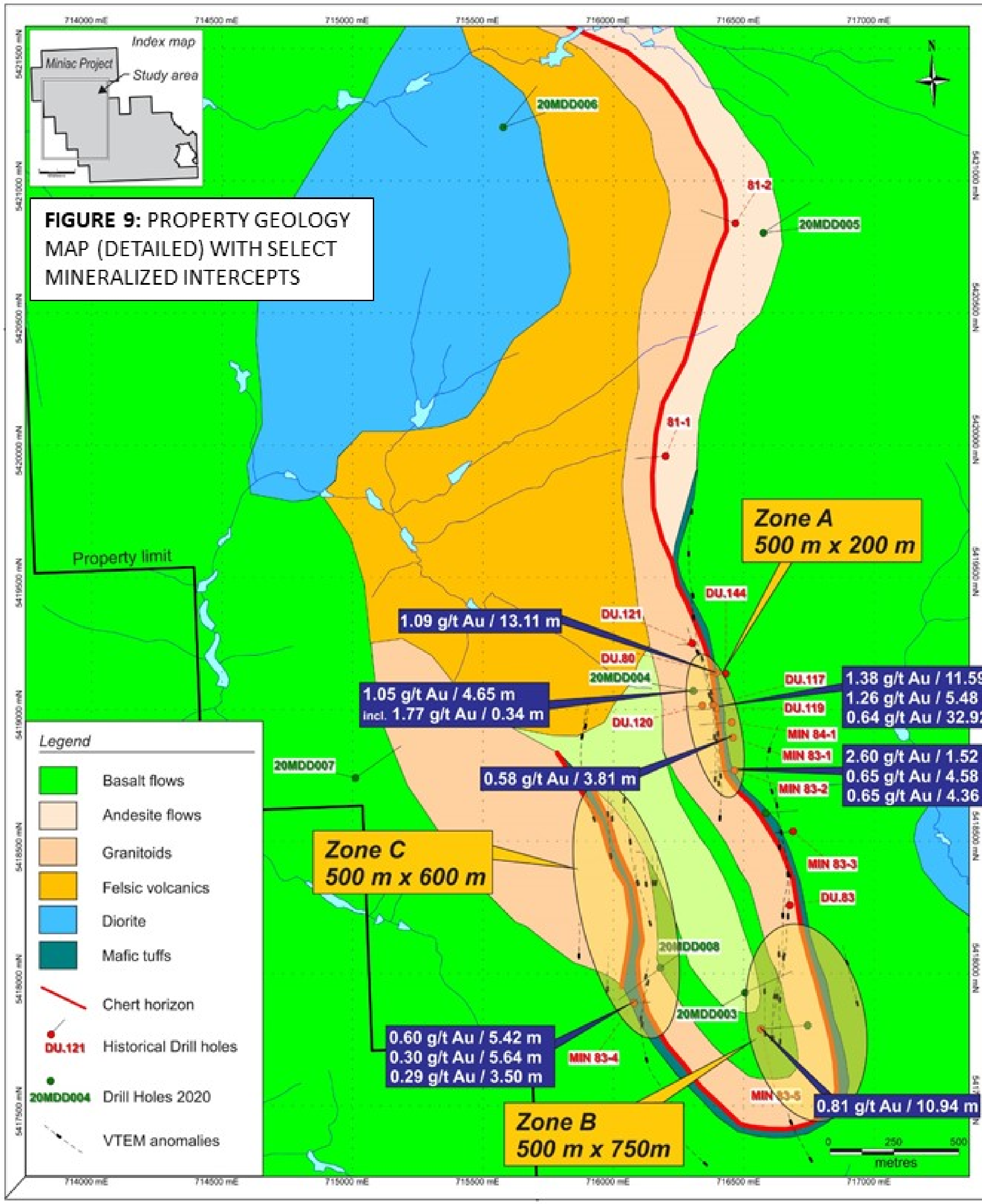


Figure 10 – Sulphide-rich zone in Miniac property drill core

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Rivière Miniac-Sud gold occurrence has been classified by the MERNQ as a quartz-carbonate mesothermal vein associated with orogenic gold deposition; however, the base metal mineral assemblages and combination of volcanic and metasedimentary rocks encountered in drilling campaigns suggest the possibility for Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) type mineralization to also occur within the Miniac property.

8.1 Orogenic Gold Deposits

There are many different names and sub-types of orogenic gold deposits, these include: mesothermal gold, metamorphic gold, lode gold, shear-zone hosted, gold-only, structurally controlled deposits, all of which share major similarities as summarized in the following paragraphs. Simply put, Orogenic Gold Deposits form from large scale tectonic activity, in which folding, faulting in the crust created conduits for hydrothermal fluids to flow through, changes in temperatures and pressures cause the hydrothermal fluids to scavenge for and dissolve metallic minerals, and or concentrate and deposit them.

Most Au-rich veins in greenstone-hosted vein deposits are hosted in a wide variety of host rock types; mafic and ultramafic volcanic rocks and competent iron-rich differentiated tholeiitic gabbroic sills and granitoid intrusions are common hosts. Typically, there is a strong structural control of the gold deposits and orebodies at all scales. The morphology can be highly variable, including: 1) brittle faults to ductile shear zones, 2) extensional fractures, stockworks and breccias, and 3), fold hinges (Hodgson, 1989). The orebodies consist dominantly of altered host rock with disseminated mineralization or of fissure-filled mineralization. Individual quartz-carbonate vein thickness varies from a few centimeters up to 5 m, and their length varies from 10 up to 1000 m. The vertical extent of the orebodies is commonly greater than 1 km and reaches 2.5 km in a few cases.

The gold-bearing shear zones and faults associated with this deposit type are mainly compressional and they commonly display a complex geometry with anastomosing and/or conjugate arrays (Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001). Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of vein networks varies from simple (e.g., Silidor deposit, Flavrian tonalite, Abitibi Greenstone Belt), to fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks, and associated structures (Dubé et al., 1989; Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

Veins in the orogenic gold deposits are dominated by quartz with subsidiary carbonate and sulphide minerals, and less abundantly, albite, chlorite, white mica (fuchsite in ultramafic host rocks), tourmaline, and scheelite. Carbonate minerals consist of calcite, dolomite and ankerite. Gold occurs in the veins and in adjacent wallrocks and is usually intimately associated with sulphide minerals, including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and arsenopyrite. Carbonatization, sulphidation and alkali metasomatism of the wallrocks reflect the addition of variable amounts of CO2, S, K, Na, H2O, and LILE during mineralization.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate-vein deposits are typically distributed along crustal-scale fault zones (Kerrich et al., 2000). These are the main hydrothermal pathways towards higher crustal levels. However, the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with second-and third-order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shears and high strain zones, which are commonly located within 5 km of the first order fault and are best developed in its hanging wall (Robert, 1990). The structures hosting the gold deposits (shear zones, faults, extensional veins, and breccias) are typically discordant with respect to the stratigraphic layering of the host rocks, but in some cases, they can be parallel to bedding planes and fold hinges or intrusive contacts. Orogenic gold deposits were in general formed from moderately reduced fluids with a nearly neutral to weakly alkaline pH at all crustal levels (Mickucki, 1998). The ore-forming fluid is typically a 1.5 ± 0.5 kb, 350° ± 50°C, low-salinity H2O-CO2 ± CH4 ± N2 fluid that transported gold as a reduced sulphur complex (Groves et al., 2003). The fluids maintained approximate thermal equilibrium with the rocks through which they circulated, but their chemical composition was progressively modified through fluid-wallrock interaction and/or mineral precipitation during their ascent. Mikucki, 1998).

8.2 Volcanogenic Massive Sulphides (VMS)

Simply put, VMS deposits are ancient seafloor hydrothermal vents, modern examples known as “black smokers” exist today. Extremely hot water (hydrothermal) is vented out of the earth’s crust, when it interacts with the cold seawater minerals precipitate and deposit on the seafloor creating mounds of metallic and non-metallic deposits which are subsequently buried.

Described in a slightly more technical fashion, VMS deposits form syngenetically as a product of seafloor hydrothermal systems that occurred in spatial, temporal, and genetic association with contemporaneous volcanism and/or plutonism. VMS deposits form through high temperature, evolved, seawater-dominated hydrothermal fluids (Franklin et al., 2005; Large et al., 2001) There are six main elements considered essential to the formation of VMS hydrothermal systems (Franklin et al., 2005): a) a heat source that is sometimes manifested by large, sill-like, synvolcanic hypabyssal intrusions to initiate, drive and sustain a long-lived, high temperature hydrothermal system (Cathles et al.,1997), b) a high-temperature reaction zone that forms through the interaction of evolved seawater with volcanic and sedimentary strata. During this interaction, metals are “leached” from the rocks, c) deep penetrating, synvolcanic faults that focus recharge and discharge of metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids, d) footwall and hanging wall alteration zones that are products of the interaction of near surface strata with mixtures of high-temperature ascending hydrothermal fluids and ambient seawater, e) the massive sulphide deposit that formed at or near the seafloor and whose metal content was refined by successive hydrothermal events and f), distal products, primarily exhalites, that represent a hydrothermal contribution to background sedimentation.

VMS occurs in five geotectonic settings: a) bimodal mafic-dominated volcanic rocks (ocean-ocean suprasubduction arc), b) mafic backarc: mafic volcanic dominated, ophiolite-associated (oceanic backarc and mid-ocean rifts), c) pelitic mafic backarc: sediment, mafic flow/sill dominated (oceanic backarc-rift; pelagic sediments), d) bimodal felsic-dominated volcanic rocks (ocean-continent suprasubduction arc) and e), siliciclastic-felsic rocks (ocean-continent backarc; continental-derived sediments).

9.0 EXPLORATION

No exploration has been carried out by Stearman Resources.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been completed by Stearman Resources.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

No samples have been taken by Stearman Resources.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit

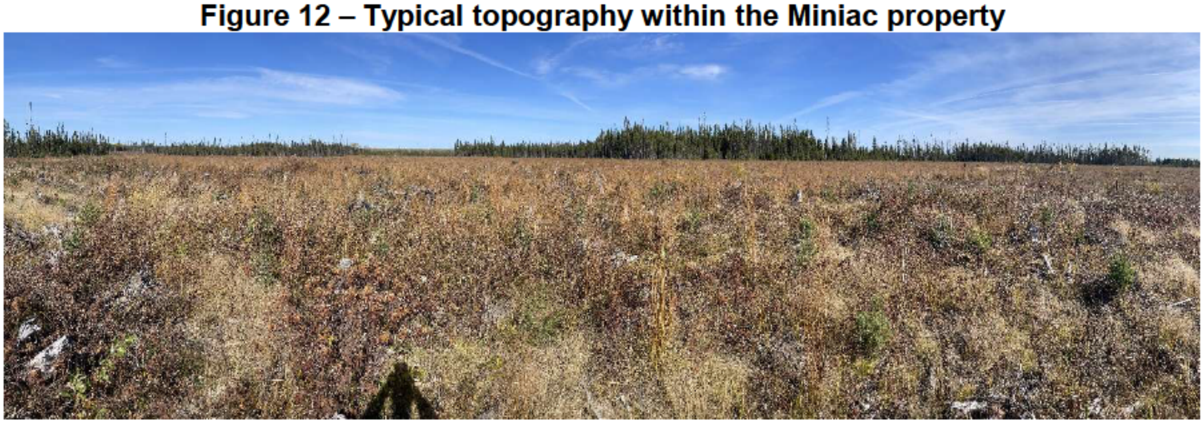
The Authors Benoit M. Violette, P.Geo. and Raymond E. Wladichuk, P.Geo., visited the Property on October 3rd, 2022. They accessed the Property by turning west off of highway 109 (turnoff UTM coordinates: 18U 2834343 mE, 5421287 mN). The condition of the access roads within the property range from poor to good and can be mostly accessed with a 4x4 vehicle. The Authors also visited the core storage facility, which is a barn on a farm by the nearby farming community of Rochebeaucourt. Unfortunately the core boxes have been palletized, stacked, and bound, and the Authors did not have the resources to unstack/unpack and sift through the core at the time of the visit.

The terrain is relatively flat, swampy, and forested. No outcrop was encountered during the site visit.

As shown on Figures 11 and 12, drill pads and collars have been left over from the 2020 drilling campaign, and the terrain is flat and swampy.

Figure 11 – Drill pads and collars from the 2020 drilling campaign

Figure 12 – Typical topography within the Miniac property



13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed by Stearman Resources.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been completed by Stearman Resources.

Items 15-22 from the FORM 43-101F1 are not included in this report as the Miniac property is an early staged grassroots mineral exploration property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no mineral properties directly adjacent to the Miniac property; however, as shown on Figure 13, a number of projects and mineral occurrences are nearby.

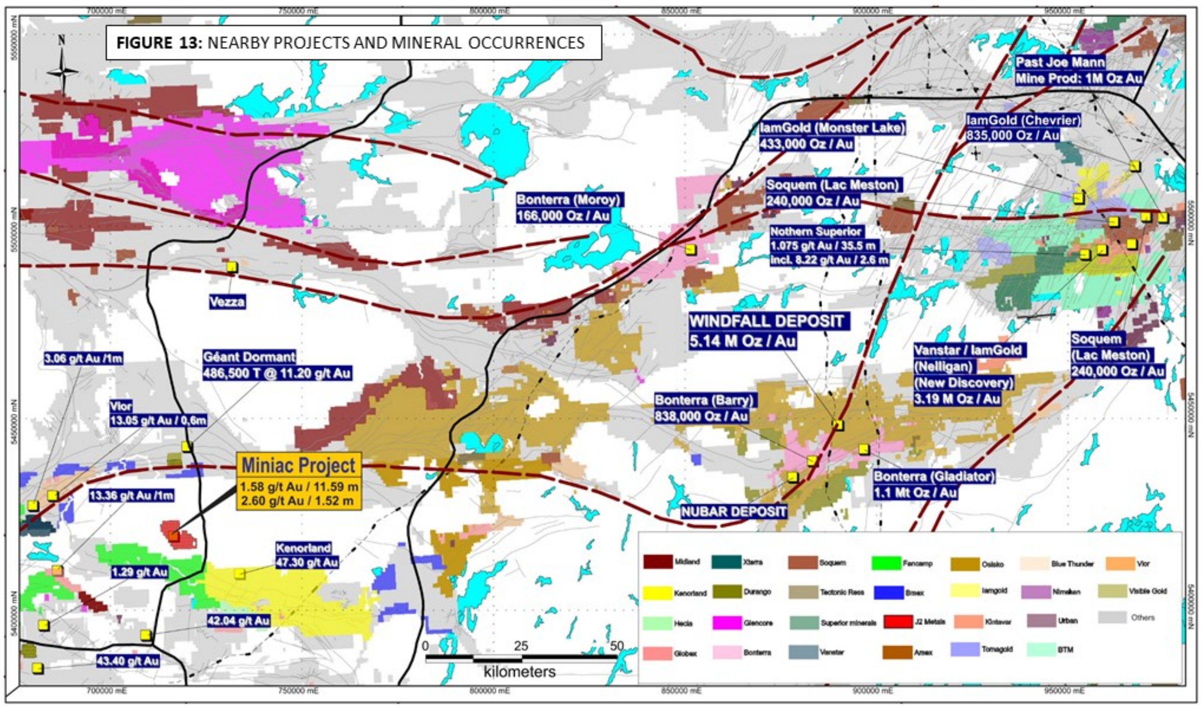


FIGURE 13: NEARBY PROJECTS AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Authors are not aware of any other relevant data or information.

25.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property has multiple drill intersections of massive to semi massive sulphides which returned encouraging grades of gold and other metals. The mineralization occurs within rock types known to be favourable for economic mineralization in the AGB. As is common in the Abitibi, the Property is interpreted to be covered in thick glacial deposits (overburden), therefore there are no to little bedrock outcroppings on the Property making exploration heavily reliant on geophysics.

The typical formula for exploration in the region is to perform geophysics surveys to generate targets, then drill said targets. Hence the Miniac River South gold occurrence was first outlined as geophysical anomalies during a ground magnetometer and HEM survey conducted in 1973 by UMEX Canada, then in 1975 drilling by UMEX intersected anomalous gold concentrations.

In 2018, a VTEM plus survey was flown over the western and northwestern portion of the Miniac property by NxGold. The results of the survey expressed as MAG and EM anomalies accompanied by calculated Maxwell plates served as a basis to establish the location of the DDH collars for the Kenorland Minerals 2020 campaign. The line spacing of the survey was set at 200 m and as such lacks resolution. Additionally, only a portion of the Property was flown, leaving approximately 30% of the Property without modern geophysical data. With this low resolution geophysics data, Kenorland Minerals performed a 2086 m drilling campaign distributed into eight NQ-size holes on its Miniac property. Core assay results revealed some interesting intersections such as 1.05 g/t Au and 0.16 % Zn over 4.65 m and 14.5 g/t Ag, 0.16 % Cu and > 0.66 Zn% over 5.66 m.

To the Authors' knowledge, modern property-wide geochemical surveying of any kind has not been completed within the Property.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors recommend a multi-phase approach to continue exploration work on the Mininac property.

Phase 1 – High resolution geophysics and geochemical surveys

Perform a property-wide UAV-borne high resolution MAG survey to better define the structural make-up and identify the geometry of lithological assemblages. The recommended line spacing for this survey is 25-50m spacing. To be completed in the spring/early summer as sub-zero winter conditions are not favourable for drone batteries. The flight paths should be oriented east-west.

Because there is no known property-wide geochemical survey data for the Property, and due to the lack of outcrop in combination with thick glacial deposits, the Authors recommends performing a property-wide till sampling program. The till samples should be analyzed for gold and other indicator elements using the fine sedimentary fraction (< 36 µ). Trépanier (2010) noticed the higher concentration of gold in this portion of tills. Concurrently, the processing of a 10 kg till sample to extract the heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) may yield gold grains to be counted and examined. This needs to be done in the summer when the ground is not frozen.

Approximate cost for Phase 1: $124,000.00 (rounded) as described in the budget breakdown below:

PHASE 1 BUDGET BREAKDOWN	
Geophysics Survey	
UAV-borne MAG survey 1000 line kms at $85 per km	$ 85,000.00
Till sampling program	
Technician 5 days at $500 per day	$ 2,500.00
Technician 5 days at $500 per day	$ 2,500.00
4x4 vehicle 5 days at $175 per day	$ 875.00
Accomodation 5 days at $200 per day	$ 1,000.00
Food 5 days at $150 per day	$ 750.00
Professional Geologist - planning, supervision, reporting 3 days at $1000 per day	$ 3,000.00
Fuel	$ 1,000.00
Misc. supplies, consumables	$ 2,000.00
Geochemistry	
Sample processing (Overburden drilling management)	$ 12,000.00
INAA analyses (Actlabs)	$ 2,000.00
Contingency (10%)	$ 11,262.50
ESTIMATED PHASE 1 TOTAL	**$ 123,887.50**

Phase 2 – Targeted follow-up geophysics and drilling

Any geophysical or geochemical anomalies identified in Phase 1 should be followed up with a targeted an IP/Resistivity ground survey. To be completed in late summer/fall following Phase 1.

After completion of this survey all geophysical and geological data should be compiled and generated into modern 3-dimensional geophysical and geological models by professional geophysicists and geologists in order to generate a modern interpretation of the structural geology.

Contingent on the generation of quality geophysical and geochemical targets generated by Phase 1, the targeted IP/Resistivity survey, and 3D modelling, a minimum 2000 m drill program is recommended. To be completed in the winter when the ground is frozen allowing access to the swampy areas.

Approximate cost for Phase 2: $685,000.00 (rounded) as described in the budget breakdown below:

PHASE 2 BUDGET BREAKDOWN	
Geophysics	
IP/Resistivity survey	$ 200,000.00
3D modelling	$ 30,000.00
Drilling	
2000m @ $120 per metre	$ 240,000.00
Jr. Geologist - logging core, reporting 25 days at $700 per day	$ 17,500.00
Technician - support geos on site 25 days at $500 per day	$ 12,500.00
Core cutting and processing 2000m at $10 per metre	$ 20,000.00
4x4 vehicle 25 days at $175 per day	$ 4,375.00
Fuel	$ 2,000.00
Accomodation 25 days at $200 per day	$ 5,000.00
Food 25 days at $150 per day	$ 3,750.00
Misc. supplies and consumables	$ 2,000.00
Professional Geologist - supervision, planning, reporting 10 days at $1000 per day	$ 10,000.00
Geochemistry	
Assuming ~1300 samples at $60 per sample	$ 78,000.00
Contingency (10%)	$ 59,512.50
ESTIMATED PHASE 2 TOTAL	**$ 684,637.50**

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APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF CDC CLAIMS

Type of Title	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Titleholder(s)
CDC	2468700	08/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468701	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468702	08/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468703	08/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468704	08/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468705	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468706	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468707	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468708	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468709	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468710	08/11/23	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468711	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468712	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468713	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468714	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468715	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468716	08/11/23	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468717	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468718	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468719	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468720	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468721	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468722	08/11/23	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468724	08/11/23	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468725	08/11/23	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468726	08/11/23	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468727	08/11/23	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468748	08/11/23	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468749	08/11/23	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468754	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468755	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468756	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468757	08/11/23	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468761	08/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468762	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468763	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468764	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2468765	08/11/23	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2470340	29/11/23	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560419	24/03/24	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560420	24/03/24	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560421	24/03/24	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560422	24/03/24	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)

Type of Title	Title No	Expiry Date	Area (Ha)	Titleholder(s)
CDC	2560423	24/03/24	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560424	24/03/24	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560425	24/03/24	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560426	24/03/24	56.65	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560427	24/03/24	56.64	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560428	24/03/24	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560429	24/03/24	56.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560430	24/03/24	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560431	24/03/24	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560432	24/03/24	56.62	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560433	24/03/24	56.69	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560434	24/03/24	56.69	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560435	24/03/24	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560436	24/03/24	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560437	24/03/24	56.67	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560438	24/03/24	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560439	24/03/24	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560440	24/03/24	56.69	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560441	24/03/24	56.69	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560442	24/03/24	56.69	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560443	24/03/24	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2560444	24/03/24	56.68	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561163	26/03/24	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561164	26/03/24	56.66	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561232	31/03/24	43.01	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561233	31/03/24	38.96	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561234	31/03/24	11.14	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561235	31/03/24	19.27	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561236	31/03/24	56.18	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561237	31/03/24	49.92	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561238	31/03/24	36.45	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561239	31/03/24	51.02	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561240	31/03/24	5.49	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561241	31/03/24	2.63	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)
CDC	2561242	31/03/24	0.11	J2 Metals inc. (101374) 100 % (responsible)