TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE LEKCIN PROPERTY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

prepared for Omega Pacific Resources Inc.

Lekcin Project, British Columbia, Canada

Effective Date: March 11, 2023
Report Date: March 20, 2023

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

In March 2023, Omega Pacific Resources Inc. ("Omega Pacific") retained qualified person Mark Baknes, P.Geo., (the "QP" or "author Baknes") to prepare an independent technical report ("Technical Report") on the Lekcin Property in British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support listing of Omega Pacific on the Canadian Stock Exchange (CSE). The preparation of this Technical Report is led by author Baknes.

1.2 Project Location and Ownership

The Lekcin Property consists of five contiguous Mineral Titles Online claims covering 2436.93 hectares (24.37 km^2 in southwestern British Columbia (BC, 10 kilometres northwest of the town of Hope and 120 km east of the city of Vancouver. The centre of the Property lies at 49°26'38" north latitude and 121°33'41" west longitude.

On 10 August 2022, Omega Pacific (the "Optionee") signed an option agreement with the owners of the Lekcin Property (the "Optionor"). As the Optionee, Omega Pacific can earn a 100% interest in the Property by incurring C$1,035,000 in exploration expenditures, making payments of C$200,000 to the Optionor and issuing 1,000,000 common shares to the Optionor on or before the fourth anniversary of the option agreement (Table 1-1. The Optionor will retain a 2.0% net smelter return royalty on all claims with the Optionee retaining the right to purchase 1.0% of this royalty for C$3,200,000 at any time before the start of commercial production.

In September 2022, Omega Pacific completed a C$99,600 exploration work program that was filed with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Innovation on 17 October 2022. As a result of this filing all claims comprising the Lekcin Property are in good standing until June 2027.

The claims confer title to subsurface mineral tenure only and exclude the right to explore for or mine coal, uranium, and thorium. The ownership of other rights (timber, water, grazing, guiding, etc.) within the Property has not been investigated by the Qualified Person ("QP").

Table 1-1: Summary of Omega Pacific's option agreement (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Milestone	Expenditure (C$)	Shares (N)	Payments (C$)
<7 days after signing option agreement			$16,000
<10 days after listing on CSE		100,000	
1st anniversary	$75,000	100,000	$20,000
2nd anniversary	$120,000	200,000	$32,000
3rd anniversary	$240,000	200,000	$48,000
4th anniversary	$600,000	400,000	$84,000
Total	**$1,035,000**	**1,000,000**	**$200,000**

Omega Pacific does not have the required permits for mechanized exploration on the Lekcin Property but is still able to do non-mechanized work like prospecting, geological mapping, surface geochemical, and most ground geophysical surveys.

Two right-of-way corridors for powerlines merge near the centre of the Lekcin Property. Non-mechanized exploration is permissible within these corridors, but mechanized exploration may require additional permissions.

The QP is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

The QP is unaware of any environmental liabilities or any other risks that may prevent Omega Pacific from carrying out future work.

The Property lies within the traditional territory of the Yale First Nation and the Stó:lō Xwexwilmexw Government ("SXG"). The Yale First Nation has completed Stage 5 negotiations to finalize a treaty with the British Columbia Treaty Commission whereas the SXG is in active stage 5 negotiations. The future impact of these negotiations on the Property's access, title, or the right and ability to perform work on it remains unclear.

To the QP's knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

1.3 Access, Climate, Resources, and Infrastructure

The Property lies at the eastern end of the densely populated Lower Mainland area of British Columbia, which extends from Hope to the city of Vancouver. The Lower Mainland has a population of 3.05 million and provides all services necessary to support mineral exploration and mining activities, including international airports, railway transport, and electricity. Water is plentiful in the area.

Paved highways extend west and north from the town of Hope and connect to the American Creek Forest Service Road ("FSR"), which traverses the Lekcin Property from east to west and is mostly passable by 4x4 truck. Additional FSR extend from the American Creek FSR to provide deeper access into the Property via light utility vehicle or walking.

Surface exploration on the Property is most practical from May to early November whereas drilling can be conducted year-round.

The Property lies in the rugged southeastern Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountain physiographic region, with elevations on the Property ranging from 600 metres above sea level (ASL) to 1400 m ASL. Higher elevations consist of bedrock outcrops, colluvium, talus, and/or a relatively thin layer of till whereas lower elevations are covered in thicker till deposits.

Logging operations were substantial in the past based on the abundance of logging roads and cut blocks throughout the Property. Current logging activity is now focused along Emory Creek FSR to the north of the Property. There is no alpine vegetation within the Property.

1.4 History

The original Lekcin Property was staked in 2011, then optioned to APAC Resources Inc. from 2011 to 2015, Tiller Resources Ltd. in 2016, and Nama Ventures Corp. in 2018. Before 2011, all or parts of the Lekcin mineral tenures were included in the Big Nic property of the Pacific Coast Syndicate (2005 to 2007), Harrison property of 606897 BC Ltd (2002), and the Swede property worked by Kelso Exploration Ltd. (1967 to 1971).

Historical exploration on the Lekcin Property includes collection of 58 rock samples, 579 soil samples, at least 28 silt samples, 194 tree bark samples, 6.7 line-km of bulldozer trenching, 541 line-km of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, 33 line-km of ground magnetic surveys, 10.95 line-km of induced polarization surveys, and three diamond drill holes for 342 metres. This data is currently fragmented among various Excel, comma delimited, and PDF files. There are no historical resource estimates for the Lekcin Property and there is no historical production.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The Lekcin is mostly underlain by the ~96-95 Ma, 60- x 20-km, Spuzzum diorite pluton. Immediately north of the Property, the Spuzzum pluton is cut by the ~93 Ma Giant Mascot ultramafic suite, an elliptical, 4 km^2, intrusive body that hosts a convergent margin-style magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposit, which is the target deposit style on the Property. Mafic to ultramafic units also occur on the Property but mostly form dikes or small intrusive stocks that are <2 metres wide.

There are two MINFILE showings on the Property as well as several other exposures of weakly mineralized ultramafic rock that have been discovered through historical work. The Big Nic MINFILE showing comprises boulders of massive sulphide that were transported to their current location by glacial activity and/or mass wasting. The bedrock source for these boulders is currently unknown. Another boulder occurs 450 metres west-southwest of the Big Nic showing.

The Swede MINFILE consists of finely disseminated nickeliferous pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite hosted within fractured, sericite- and chlorite-altered, mafic and ultramafic rocks. In 1971, results from a 341 metre drill program included intervals of 0.09% Ni and 0.02% Cu over 1.2 m as well as 0.01% Ni and 0.01% Cu over 9.0 m. Perhaps more significant was the intersection of 80-140 metres of mafic to ultramafic rock in holes 2-70 and 3-70 that suggests a larger mafic-ultramafic intrusion may be present in this area. The presence of such an intrusion is important for the Property's prospectivity for hosting convergent margin-style Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization as the bulk of such deposits are hosted in ultramafic-mafic intrusions between 1-10 km^2 in size.

1.6 Exploration and Drilling

Omega Pacific optioned the Lekcin Property in August 2022 and then completed a program of geological mapping and surface geochemical sampling in September 2022.

The 2022 geological mapping confirmed that most of the Lekcin Property is underlain by Spuzzum pluton with minor occurrences of Settler schist and ultramafic rocks that are possibly related to the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite. Spuzzum rocks were split into a western monzodiorite and eastern diorite, with both hosting xenoliths of Settler schist and grading into foliated diorite and tonalite near contacts with country rock. The eastern diorite is notable for its paucity of K-feldspar and higher abundance of mafic-ultramafic enclaves.

Ultramafic to mafic rocks on the Lekcin Property consist mostly of dikes and/or small stock-like intrusives <2 metres wide. Rock types range from hornblendite to websterite to orthopyroxenite with rare occurrence of olivine. In the Swede area, ultramafic units form larger, possibly sill-like, bodies. Nine samples of ultramafic rocks were collected from various outcrops, returning 182-582 ppm Ni and 10-323 ppm Cu.

Resampling of the Big Nic showing returned grades consistent with historical sampling and also concluded that this showing is a boulder. The massive sulphide boulder located ~450 metres west-southwest of Big Nic was also found and sampled, returning 0.6% Ni and 1.63 % Cu. These two boulders comprise the only noteworthy mineralization on the Property but are not in situ. The source of both boulders is undetermined although they have similar mineralogy and metal grades to massive sulphide from the Big Mascot ultramafic suite.

Property-wide contour soil sampling (N = 350) was designed to cover most of the slopes along American Creek as well as downslope of the Big Nic, American Creek West and Swede areas. Lithology-levelled soil assay results indicate higher abundances of magmatic sulphide pathfinder elements (Co, Cu, Ni) within the eastern diorite than the western monzodiorite, with the most strongly anomalous samples found in the Swede area. The 2022 silt sampling (N = 28) returned similar results.

The 2011 chargeability anomalies define near the Big Nic showing were also ground truthed as they were previously interpreted to comprise possible mineralized pipe-like features. The 2022 work found that outcrop was generally lacking in the vicinity of these features or comprised unmineralized monzodiorite. Three of the five chargeability anomalies appear to align along a fault zone and so could be related to high clay (i.e. fault gouge) and/or water contents.

1.7 Metallurgical Testing, Mineral Processing, and Mineral Resources

No mineral processing or metallurgical testwork has been done for the Lekcin Property, and there are no mineral resource estimates for the Lekcin Property.

1.8 Conclusions

Historical exploration data is currently fragmented among various Excel, comma delimited, and PDF files, and should be compiled and integrated into a single project database.

The two occurrences of magmatic sulphide mineralization, one at Big Nic and another 450 metres to the west-southwest, are both boulders from an undetermined bedrock source. Similar massive sulphide was mined, from the 1930's to 1973, at the Big Mascot mine located on an adjacent property to the north. In situ mineralization on the Lekcin Property consists only of finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralization hosted in pyroxenite and peridotite at Swede.

Convergent margin-type magmatic sulphide deposits typically form in ultramafic to mafic intrusives between 1-10 km^2 in area. Such an intrusive body is not currently known from the Lekcin Property but could be present under cover. The eastern part of the Property is most likely to host such an intrusion as it hosts the thickest known occurrence of ultramafic rock on the Property (at Swede) and is underlain by the eastern diorite, which is the more mafic component of the Spuzzum pluton. Immediately north of the Property, the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite also occurs in the eastern part of the Spuzzum pluton.

Review of project data did not identify risks or uncertainties that could be reasonably expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information summarized in this Technical Report. Project risk is high because the Lekcin Property is an underexplored, early-stage, exploration project with no guarantee that the exploration results to date indicate an economic ore body.

1.9 Recommendations

The recommended work program consists of expanding the tenure size of the Property (C$7,000), permitting (C$4,800), desktop compilation and reinterpretation (C$12,800), additional geological mapping and rock sampling (C$15,800), an airborne gravity survey ($75,000), and post-field reporting and data synthesis (C$15,200) for a total of C$130,500.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

In March 2023, Omega Pacific Resources Inc. ("Omega Pacific") retained qualified person Mark Baknes, P.Geo., (the "QP") to prepare an independent technical report (the "Technical Report") on the Lekcin Property ("Lekcin" or the "Property") in British Columbia, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support listing of Omega Pacific on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE"). The preparation of this Technical Report was led by the QP.

The Lekcin Property is 100% owned by John A. Chapman, Christopher R. Paul, Michael A. Blady, and KGE Management Ltd. (the "Owners"), with each owning 25%.

On 10 August 2022, the Owners optioned the Lekcin Property to Omega Pacific. In September 2022, Omega Pacific completed a $99,600 exploration work program that, on 17 October 2022, was filed with the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (BCMEMLI. Results of this work program are summarized in Section 9.0 of this Technical Report.

This Technical Report was prepared according to National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 (collectively the "Instruments"). The QP was retained to examine the Property, summarize all available and significant exploration data on it and, if warranted, prepare recommendations for its further exploration.

2.2 Units of Measure, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

Frequently used abbreviations and acronyms can be found in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Abbreviations and units used in this Technical Report (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Abbreviations		Units of measure	
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy	°C	degrees Celsius
ACW	American Creek West	cm	centimetre
ASL	above sea level	C$	Canadian dollar
BC	British Columbia	g/t	grams/tonne
COA	certificate of analysis	ha	hectare
CSE	Canadian Stock Exchange	km	kilometre
Cu	copper	km^2	square kilometres
EM	electromagnetic	kg	kilogram
FSR	forest service road	m	metre
GPS	global positioning system	M	million
ICP-AES/MS/ES	various inductively couple plasma spectrometry methods	Ma	million years ago
IP	induced polarization	Mlbs	millions of pounds
LUV	light utility vehicle	Moz	millions of ounces
MINFILE	BC government mineral deposit inventory	mm	millimetre
MTO	Mineral Titles Online	oz/ton	troy ounce per short ton
NAD83 Zone 10	grid system used for Lekcin Property	ppb	part per billion
Ni	Nickel	ppm	part per million
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101	µm	micro metre
NSR	net smelter return		
PGE/PGM	platinum group element/mineral		
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control		
QP	Qualified Person		
wt%	weight percent		
Z-score	# standard deviations from mean of reference		

The units of measure used in this Technical Report are as per the International System of Units (SI) or "metric", except for Imperial units that are commonly used in industry (e.g., ounces for the mass of precious metals). All dollar figures quoted in this Technical Report refer to Canadian dollars (C$ or $) unless otherwise noted.

All map coordinates used in this Report are based on Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 10 North Projection in North American Datum 1983 (NAD-83).

This Technical Report includes information that required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QP does not consider them to be material.

2.3 Qualified Persons

The Qualified Person ("QP"), as defined in NI 43–101, responsible for the preparation of this Technical Report is Mark Baknes, P.Geo. (Table 2-2):

Table 2-1: List of Qualified Persons, inspections, and responsibilities (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Qualified Person	Company	Certification	Date of Site Visit	Section Responsibilities
Mark Baknes	Independent Consultant	P.Geo.	March 10, 11, 2023	All

2.4 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

Mark Baknes, P.Geo. conducted a site visit and personal inspection of the Lekcin Property on 10 and 11 March 2023. This visit included the collection of a rock samples from the Big Nic, inspection of the outcrops of pyroxenite and hornblendite at the Swede Showing and confirmation of soil and silt sample sites from the 2022 program. This site visit, along with other data validation work done by the QP, is further described in Section 12.0.

2.5 Effective Dates

This Technical Report summarizes exploration information and data available on its Effective Date of 11 March 2023 and makes recommendations as of the Effective Date.

2.6 Information Sources and References

The QP has sourced information from websites (e.g., MINFILE, MTO), reports, and other reference documents as cited in the text and listed in Section 27 of this Technical Report.

References of "Baknes, 2023" refer to work done by the QP during the preparation of this Technical Report. References of "Omega, 2022" refer to work done by Omega Pacific as part of the 2022 work program that was filed for assessment with the BCMEMLI on 17 October 2022.

2.7 Previous Technical Reports

Omega Pacific has not previously commissioned any technical reports for the Lekcin Property.

APAC Resources Inc., Tiller Resources Ltd., and Nama Ventures Corp. had previously commissioned technical reports for the Lekcin Property in 2014, 2015, 2017, and 2018 (MacIntyre, 2014; MacIntyre, 2015; MacIntyre, 2017; MacIntyre, 2018).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP is not relying on a report, opinion, or statement of another expert who is not a qualified person, or on information provided by the issuer, concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to this Technical Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lekcin Property consists of five contiguous Mineral Titles Online (MTO) mineral claims covering 2436.93 hectares (24.37 km^2) on NTS map sheets 092H/05 and 092H/06. The centre of the Property lies at 49°26’38” north latitude and 121°33’41” west longitude, equivalent to NAD83 Zone 10 north UTM coordinates 603,000 metres east and 5,477,000 metres north. The Property centre lies about 10 km northwest of the town of Hope in southwestern British Columbia (BC) and 120 km east of the city of Vancouver (Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1: Location map for the Lekcin Property in southwestern BC (Source: Omega, 2022).

Table 4-1: Tenure data for the Lekcin Property (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
851111	LEKCIN SIX	Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE	8-Apr-11	30-Jun-27	525.31
851215	LEKCIN ELEVEN	Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE	9-Apr-11	30-Jun-27	62.99
851217	LEKCIN 10	Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE	9-Apr-11	30-Jun-27	83.99
851106	LEKCIN ONE	Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE	8-Apr-11	30-Jun-27	525.07
1095865	LEKCIN2022A	Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE	31-May-22	30-Jun-27	1239.57
Total	**5 claims**				**2436.94**

Claims acquired through MTO (with tenure numbers >500000) are composed of cells defined by latitudes and longitudes, forming a seamless grid. The location of legacy claims (those whose tenure numbers are <500000), on the other hand, was originally based on the actual position of claim posts in the field. Following introduction of MTO in 2005, the locations of legacy claims were fixed at their reported position and the actual position of claim posts is no longer relevant. Where valid legacy and/or MTO claims overlap, mineral rights are held by the oldest claim.

Claims are shown in Figure 4-2 and claim data is summarized in Table 4-1. The claims are 100% owned by John A. Chapman, Christopher R. Paul, Michael A. Blady, and KGE Management Ltd, with each owning 25%.

On 10 August 2022, Omega Pacific (the "Optionee") signed an option agreement with the owners of the Lekcin Property (Chapman, Paul, Blady, KGE - the "Optionor"). As the Optionee, Omega Pacific can earn a 100% interest in the Property by incurring C$1,035,000 in exploration expenditures, making payments of C$200,000 to the Optionor and issuing 1,000,000 common shares to the Optionor on or before the fourth anniversary of the option agreement (Table 4-2). The Optionor will retain a 2.0% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty with the Optionee retaining the right to purchase 1.0% of this royalty for C$3,200,000 at any time before the start of commercial production.

In September 2022, Omega Pacific completed a C$99,600 exploration work program that was filed with the BCMEMLI on 17 October 2022. As a result of this filing, all five claims comprising the Property are in good standing until June 2027.

British Columbia law requires property expenditures to maintain tenure ownership past the current expiry dates. Required expenditures are C$5.00 per hectare for years 1 and 2, C$10.00/ha for years 3 and 4, C$15.00/ha for years 5 and 6, and C$20.00/ha for any subsequent anniversary years. There are no fees for filing assessment work in British Columbia.

Claims 851106 and 851215 show a 0.3 ha overlap with older and valid legacy claims held by Barrick Gold Corporation. Claims 851215, 851217, 851111 and 1095865 show a 0.8 ha overlap with several crown grants related to the formerly producing Giant Mascot mine (see Section 23). Mineral rights in these overlap areas are held by the owners of the legacy claims and crown grants.

Two right-of-way corridors for powerlines merge near the centre of the Lekcin Property. Non-mechanized exploration is permissible within these corridors so long as it does not interfere with the power infrastructure. Mechanized exploration may require additional permitting.

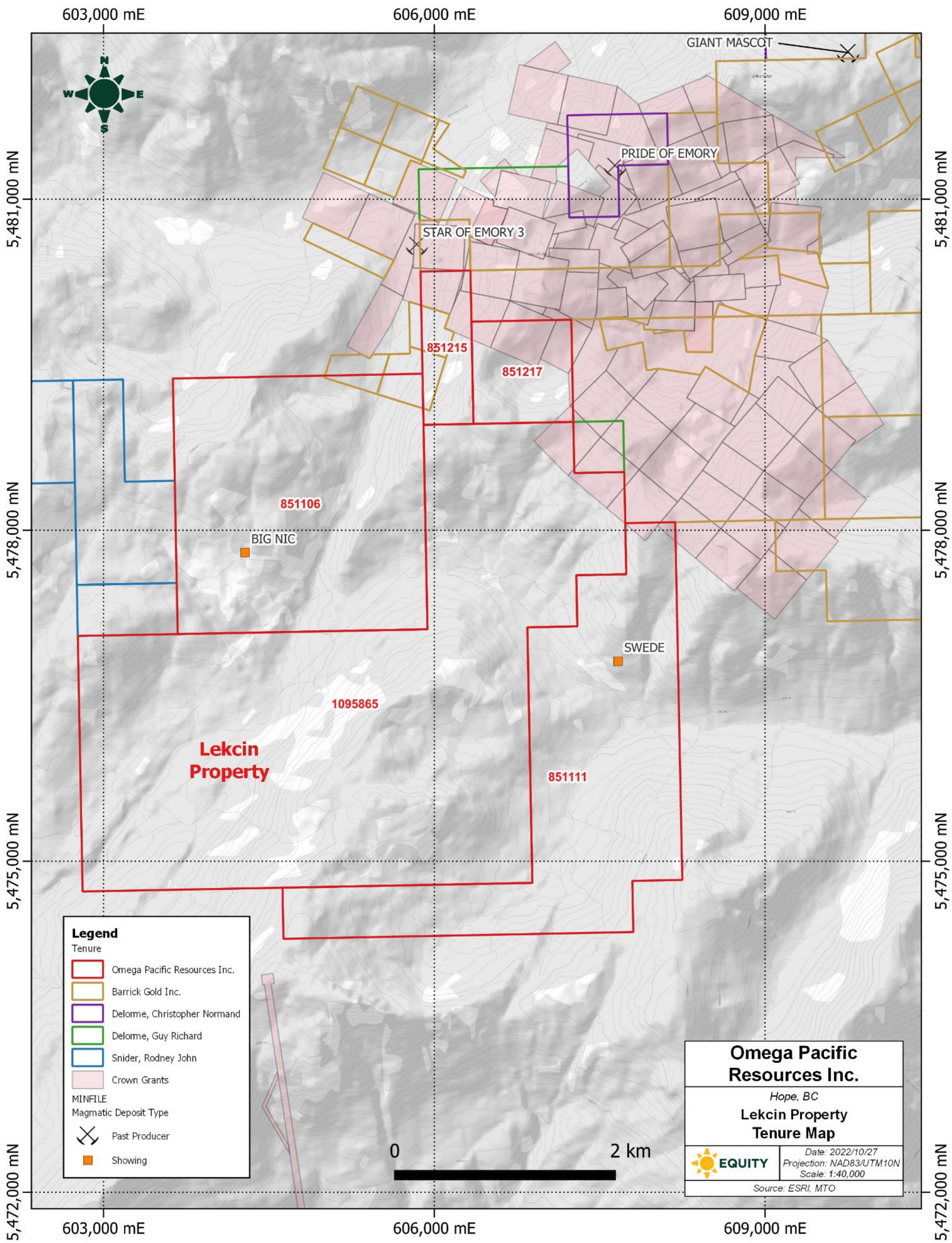

Figure 4-2: Tenure map for the Lekcin Property (Source: Omega, 2022).

Table 4-2: Summary of Omega Pacific's option agreement (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Milestone	Expenditure (C$)	Shares (N)	Payments (C$)
<7 days after signing option agreement			$16,000
<10 days after listing on CSE		100,000	
1st anniversary	$75,000	100,000	$20,000
2nd anniversary	$120,000	200,000	$32,000
3rd anniversary	$240,000	200,000	$48,000
4th anniversary	$600,000	400,000	$84,000
Total	**$1,035,000**	**1,000,000**	**$200,000**

The claims confer title to subsurface mineral tenure only and exclude the right to explore for or mine coal, uranium, and thorium. Surface rights are almost entirely held by the Crown, as administered by the Province of British Columbia. The ownership of other rights (timber, water, grazing, guiding, etc.) within the Property has not been investigated by the QP.

The QP is not aware of any other royalties, back-in rights or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject.

Omega Pacific does not have the required permits for mechanized exploration on the Lekcin Property but is still able to do non-mechanized work like prospecting, geological mapping, surface geochemical, and most ground geophysical surveys.

The QP is unaware of any environmental liabilities or any other risks that may prevent Omega Pacific from carrying out future work. The 2022 site visit documented widespread disturbance across the Property through logging activities and electrical infrastructure.

The Property lies within the traditional territory of the Yale First Nation and the Stó:lō Xwexwilmexw Government ("SXG"). The Yale First Nation has completed Stage 5 negotiations to finalize a treaty with the British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC, 2018) whereas the SXG is in active stage 5 negotiations. The future impact of these negotiations on the Property's access, title or the right and ability to perform work on it remains unclear.

To the QP's knowledge, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Lekcin Property is located in southwestern BC, approximately 10 km northwest from the town of Hope, BC, and 120 km east of the city of Vancouver. Paved highways extend west and north of Hope and connect to a Forest Service Road (“FSR”) network that provides widespread access to the Property (Figure 5-1). FSR are regularly subject to washouts and crossed by high water guards and so are not always passable to regular vehicle. Road radio frequency RR-17 is used to communicate along all the FSR to and within the Property.

The American Creek FSR traverses the Lekcin Property from east to west and is mostly passable by 4x4 truck. This FSR connects to the Trans-Canada Highway approximately 5 km north of Hope and to the Garnet Creek FSR at the 9.2 km mark. The Garnet Creek FSR connects to Provincial Highway #7 approximately 13 km west of Hope.

A vast network of FSR extends from the American Creek FSR to provide deeper access into the Lekcin Property. Most of these roads are passable only by light utility vehicles (“LUV”) or on foot.

5.2 Climate

The Property is subject to an oceanic climate characterized by warm summers and moderately cold winters. Mean temperatures at the nearest weather station in Laidlaw, located 8 km south of the Property, show that daily average temperatures range from a low of 2.0°C in December to a high of 19.3°C in August (Environment Canada, 2022).

Annual precipitation averages 219 cm with 51% of that falling in a four-month window from October to January. Snow accumulation is minimal at the Laidlaw weather station, which is at just 30 m above sea level (ASL), but is likely much more significant on the Property, where elevations range from 600 to 1400 m ASL.

As a result of the snow and weather conditions, non-mechanized exploration on the Property will be most practical from early May to late October, possibly into early November. Drilling can be conducted year-round but is hampered in winter by more difficult access to liquid water, snow removal from access roads, and avalanche control in steep terrain.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property lies at the eastern end of the densely populated Lower Mainland area of British Columbia, which extends from Hope to the city of Vancouver. The Lower Mainland has a population of 3.05 million and provides all services necessary to support mineral exploration activities.

International airports are located in the cities of Richmond and Abbotsford.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National main railways lines run 5 km south of the Property and provides direct access to the Port of Vancouver, the largest harbour facility on Canada’s west coast.

Three 500 kV power lines, operated by BC Hydro, pass directly through the Property.

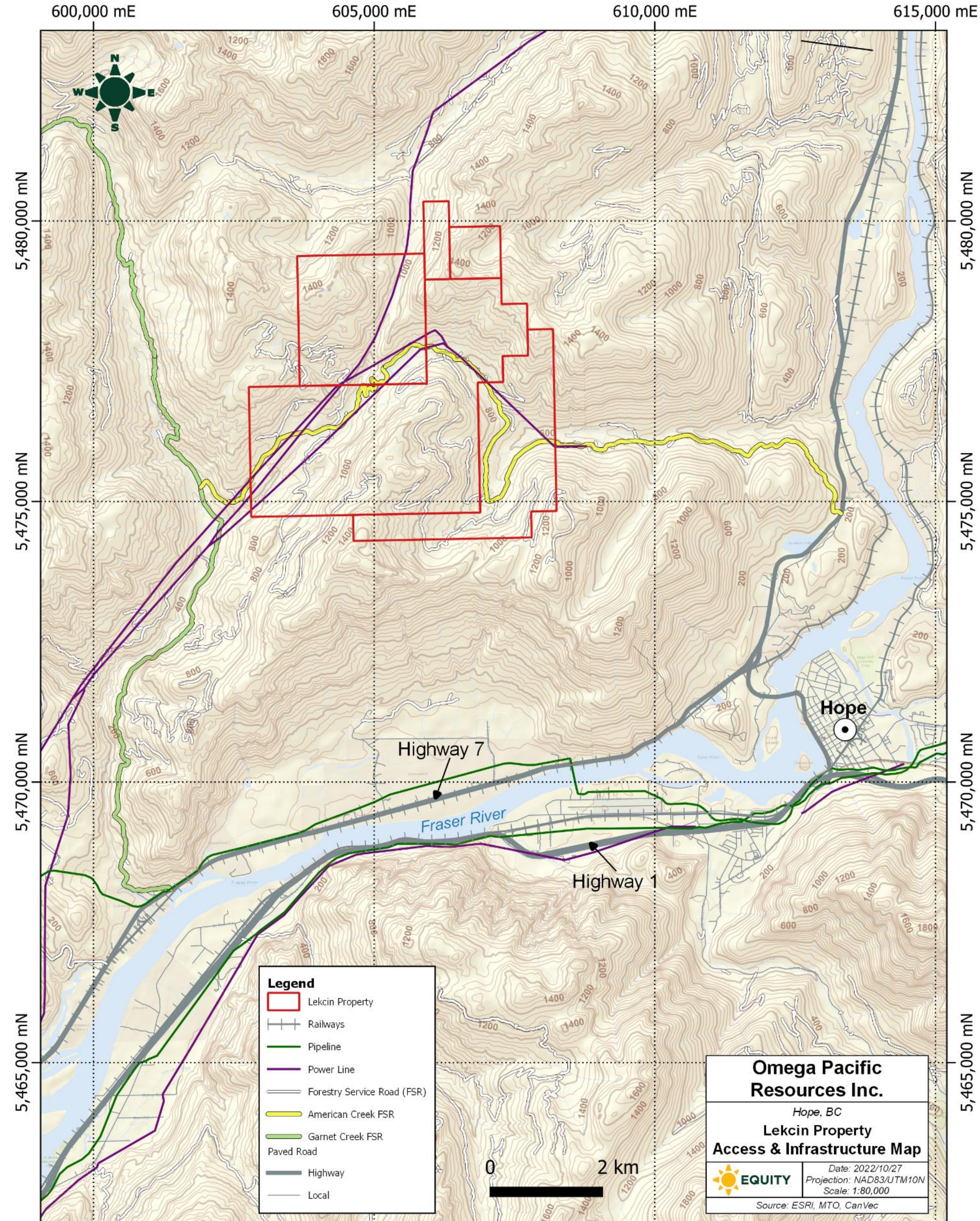

Figure 5-1: Access and infrastructure for the Lekcin Property (Source: Omega, 2022)

Most of the surface rights over the Property are held by the Crown and are controlled by the province of British Columbia. The Crown land at least should be available to support any eventual mining operations. Water is plentiful in the area.

No studies have addressed potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas or potential processing plant sites, given the early stage of exploration and development on the Property.

5.4 Physiography

The Property is in the southeastern Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountain physiographic region, which consist mostly of rugged and glaciated mountainous terrain (Figure 5-2). Elevations on the Property range from a low of 600 m ASL in the southwestern and eastern most parts of the Property and up to 1400 m ASL in the central part.

Major drainages on the Property include American, Texas, and Emory creeks that flow eastward into the Fraser River to the north of Hope, Garnet Creek flowing southward into the Fraser River to the west of Hope, and Bear Creek flowing westward into Harrison Lake.

The higher elevations of the Property consist of bedrock outcrops and related high alpine-like deposits, including colluvium and talus. Lower elevations are covered in thick till deposits that are locally tens of metres thick.

Vegetation on the Lekcin Property consists mostly of second growth coastal rain forest that includes cedar, hemlock, spruce trees with alder, willow, and cottonwood. Undergrowth consists of salal, Devil's club and salmonberry. There is no alpine vegetation within the current Property boundary.

Logging operations were substantial in the past based on the abundance of logging roads and cut blocks throughout the Property. Logging activity is now focused along Emory Creek FSR, north of Lekcin Property.

Figure 5-2: Photos looking towards the Big Nic and Swede MINFILE occurrences. Photo on the left looks north towards Big Nic from 604262 E, 5477640 N (NAD 83 zone 10), showing the FSR used to access this mineral occurrence and an older cut block. Photo on the right looks east towards Swede from 606689 E, 5477462 N, showing cut blocks, FSRs, and power lines on the Property (Source: Omega, 2022).

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 Property Ownership Changes

The original Lekcin Property was staked in 2011 as 24 mineral claims covering 7688 hectares, approximately 3x larger than the current Property. The Property was optioned to APAC Resources Inc. from 2011 to 2015, Tiller Resources Ltd. in 2016, and Nama Ventures Corp. in 2018. No other option agreements are known to the author until the one signed by Omega Pacific on 10 August 2022 (see Section 4.0) at which time Lekcin Property comprised five claims covering 2436.93 hectares.

Before 2011, all or parts of mineral tenures that are the currently part of the Lekcin Property were included in the Big Nic property of the Pacific Coast Syndicate (2005 to 2007), Harrison property of 606897 BC Ltd (2002), and the Swede property worked by Kelso Exploration Ltd. (1967 to 1971).

Historical exploration from the Lekcin Property includes collection of 58 rock samples, 579 soil samples, at least 28 silt samples, 194 tree bark samples, 6.7 line-km of bulldozer trenching, 541 line-km of airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic surveys, 33 line-km of ground magnetic surveys, 10.95 line-km of induced polarization surveys, and three diamond drill holes for 342 metres. This work is described below and shown in Figure 6-1.

6.2 Exploration by Previous Owners

The first recorded work on the Lekcin Property was in 1967 by Kelso Exploration Ltd ("Kelso"), who completed 6.7 line-km of bulldozer trenching and geochemical sampling on the Swede showing, in addition to ground magnetic and EM surveys, prospecting, and geological mapping (Tully, 1970). Analysis of 235 B-horizon soil samples collected along the trench banks defined a Ni- and Cu-in-soil anomaly associated with finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralization hosted in pyroxenite and peridotite. Ground magnetics defined a small magnetic high coincident with the soil anomaly and the contact between pyroxenite and younger diorite.

In 1970, Kelso drilled three holes into Swede showing for a total of 342 m, intersecting grades of 0.09% Ni and 0.02% Cu over 1.2 m and 0.01% Ni and 0.01% Cu over 10 metres (Tully, 1971). Hole 2-70 intersected 137 metres of pyroxenite whereas hole 3-70 intersected three pyroxenite intervals that total 51 metres plus an additional 27 m logged as hornblendite, gabbro, or peridotite.

No significant work was done on the Property for another 30 years, when 606897 BC Ltd ("BC Ltd") staked the Harrison Lake property and completed a geological mapping and silt sampling program that overlapped the current Lekcin Property. Results were used to suggest that part of what is now the Lekcin Property is underlain by intrusive ultramafic rocks (Stephenson, 2002). Stream sediment samples returned anomalous concentrations of nickel (12 samples 100-454 pm) with Cu <101 ppm.

In 2003, Pacific Coast Nickel Corp ("Pacific Coast") staked the Big Nic claim group and commissioned a helicopter-borne EM and magnetic survey, defining magnetic highs flanked by subtle to moderate electromagnetic conductors that were interpreted as possible mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks (McClaren, 2005). The survey also defined property-scale northwesterly, northeasterly, and easterly trending structures, along with subtle NNE- and NNW-trending structures that are parallel to those controlling mineralization at the nearby Giant Mascot mine (see Section 23.0).

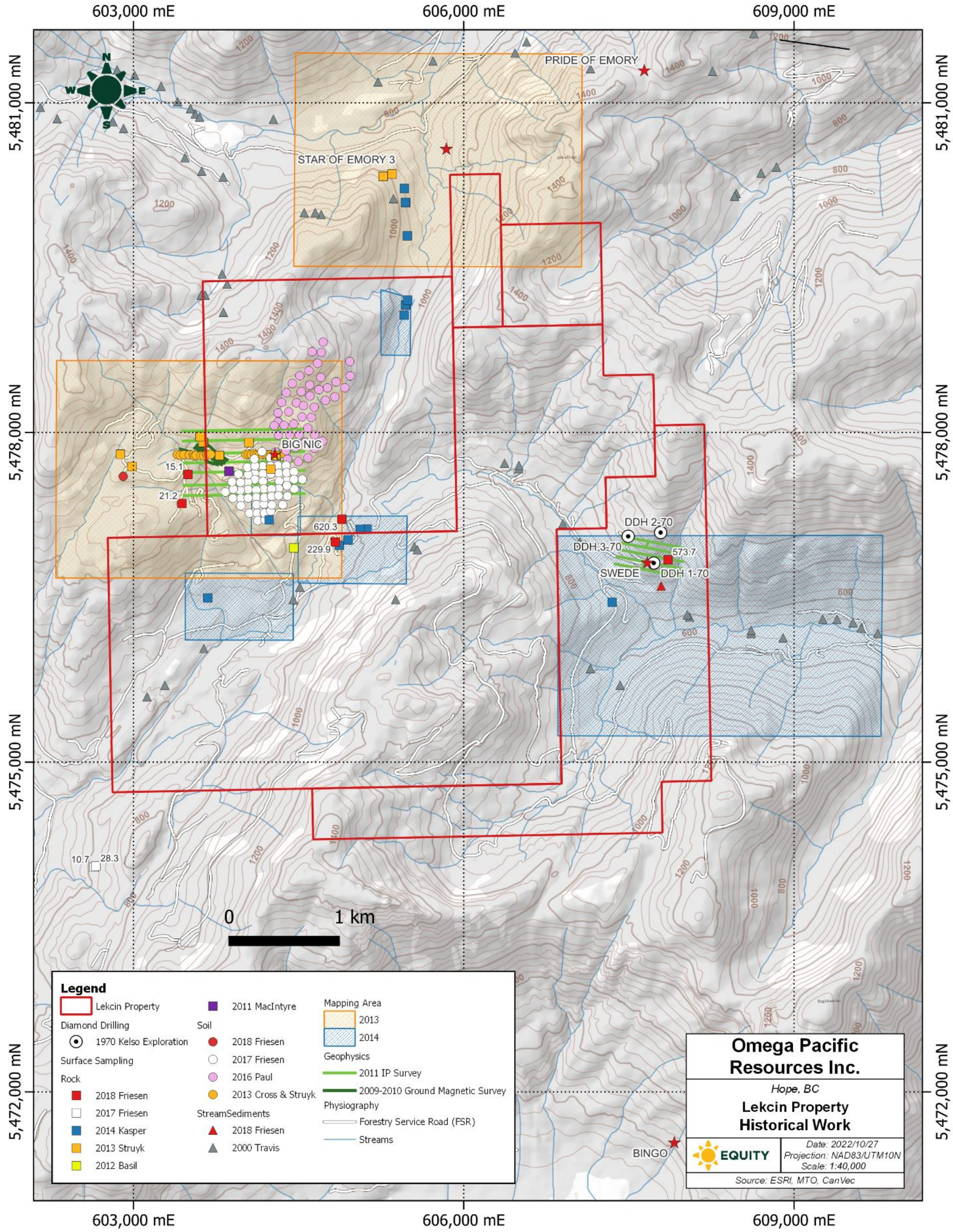

Figure 6-1: Map of the Lekcin Property (1:40,000 scale) illustrating the location of historical work including mapping areas, surface sampling, diamond drilling and ground geophysical surveys prior to 2022 (Source: Omega, 2022).

The following year, Pacific Coast completed geological mapping, rock sampling, and 3.1 km of ground magnetic survey on their Big Nic Property (McClaren, 2007). Geological mapping showed that magnetic highs are associated with mafic enclaves and ultramafic-mafic intrusives. A sample of massive sulphide collected from the Big Nic showing ("MS Gabbro" in McClaren, 2007) comprised 65% pyrrhotite, 5% chalcopyrite, and 30% silicate-carbonate gangue that returned 0.6% Ni, 4.3% Cu, 0.1% Co, and 0.1 g/t Pd. This work also discovered the "SP Gabbro" showing comprising chalcopyrite-bearing feldspathic pyroxenite that assayed 0.3% Ni and 0.3-0.7% Cu. The ground magnetic survey defined a 25 x 30 m magnetic high at the southern boundary of the Big Nic prospect.

In 2007, Pacific Coast completed ground-based magnetic and transient EM surveys, defining a strong, north to south, magnetic gradient west of the Big Nic showing as well as isolated highs to the east of it (McClaren and Candy, 2007). The EM survey was disturbed by proximity to power lines.

The Lekcin Property was staked in 2011 and then optioned to APAC Resources Inc. ("APAC"), who completed a work program of prospecting, line cutting, and induced polarization (IP) surveys (Basil et al., 2012). Prospecting relocated the Big Nic showing, collecting seven samples of massive sulphide that assayed 0.6% to 0.9% Ni and 0.8% to 4.4% Cu as well as 0.02 to 1.14 g/t Au, 0.02 to 0.12 g/t Pt, and 0.09 to 0.17 g/t Pd. A 10.95 line-km 3D IP survey done over Big Nic (7.45 km) and Swede (3.5 km; Figure 6-1) shows that the Big Nic grid is underlain by at least five anomalous chargeability and conductivity features (Figure 6-2) that could be related to steeply plunging pipe-like ultramafic intrusive rocks (Basil et al., 2012). The Swede grid is underlain by a large moderate resistivity domain cut by an east-west trending feature of low resistivity and moderate chargeability.

In 2012 and 2013, APAC collected 98 B-horizon soil samples from six of the seven cut-lines on the Big Nic IP grid (Cross, 2013; Cross and Struyk, 2013). Analyses were done by portable XRF and returned generally low values, with four samples assaying 110-130 ppm Ni and 40-75 ppm Cu, and the remaining 94 samples returning <80 ppm Ni and <60 ppm Cu. Additional work completed by APAC in 2013 includes a desktop-based structural study, property-wide prospecting, and additional soil sampling along the Garnet Creek FSR. The structural study identified 11 target areas based on the intersection of northwest and northeast-trending lineaments (Cross and Struyk, 2013), with follow-up prospecting locating mafic to ultramafic rocks with <0.06% Ni-Cu in the Big Nic and SPX areas (Struyk, 2013). Thirty-one soil samples collected along the Garnet Creek FSR, approximately 3.5 km southwest of the Big Nic showing, all returned <35 ppm Ni and Cu.

In 2014, APAC completed 1:2,500 to 1:7,500 scale geological mapping and rock sampling of the Big Nic, Swede, SPX, SPX south, RP, and American Creek West targets (Kasper, 2014; Paul, 2015). Most rock samples returned <0.01% Ni and <0.01% Cu apart from a pyroxenite boulder collected in the SPX south area (0.08% Ni, 0.03% Cu) and a hornblende-biotite diorite to gabbro dike (0.01% Ni, 0.04% Cu) from American Creek West.

In 2015, APAC collected 47 B-horizon soil samples from a grid located immediately northeast, or up-ice, of the Big Nic showing, as well as 194 biogeochemical samples over the newly discovered RP showing (Paul, 2016). One of the soil samples returned 120 ppm Ni and 60 ppm Cu whereas the 46 other samples assayed <65 ppm Ni and <35 ppm Cu. Biogeochemistry results indicate low contrast for both Ni and Cu, possibly with weakly anomalous Cu-in-bark around the RP showing (Paul, 2016).

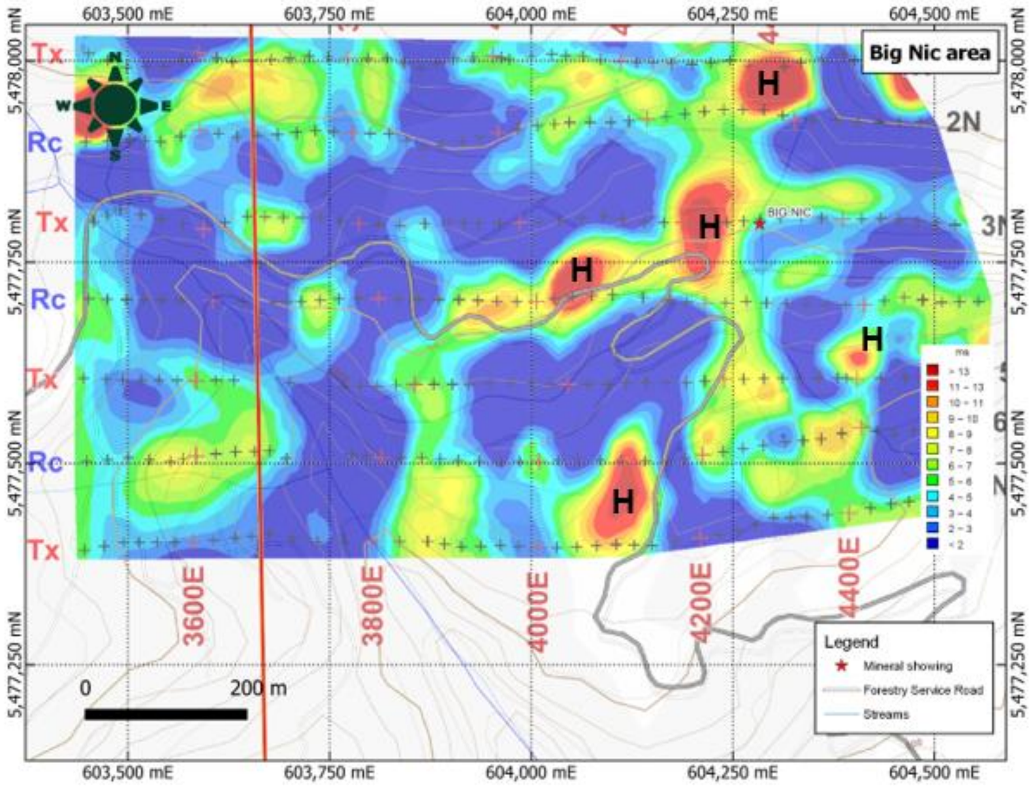

Figure 6-2: Plan map (50 m below topography) of 2011 chargeability results from the Big Nic showing. Black crosses show the location of receiver (Rc) and transmitter (Tx) stations. Discrete chargeability highs (H) were interpreted as possible pipe-like bodies (Basil et al., 2012).

The Lekcin Property was optioned to Tiller Resources Ltd. ("Tiller") in 2016, who collected 55 B-horizon soil samples from a grid located southwest, or down-ice, of the Big Nic showing (Friesen, 2017). All Ni and Cu analyses returned <100 ppm and <70 ppm respectively, with neither element defining coherent anomalies. Following this work, Tiller dropped their option.

In 2017, the Owners collected five rock, four B-horizon soil, and one silt sample (Friesen, 2018a). Rocks collected from American Creek West returned 0.02-0.06% Ni and 0.09 to 0.14% Cu. A hornblendite rock (0.06% Ni, 0.03% Cu) and silt (59 ppm Ni, 53 ppm Cu) sample collected from the eastern margin of the Spuzzum pluton, 250 m southeast of the Swede showing, both returned weakly anomalous Ni-Cu. Soil results were negligible.

In 2018, Nama Ventures Corp. ("Nama") collected 107 B-horizon soil samples over the RP indication (Friesen, 2018a), with samples returning 5-100 ppm Ni and 10-85 ppm Cu but without defining any coherent anomalies. Nama also completed 17 line-km of ground magnetics over RP that defined a north-northwest trending magnetic high cut by a subtle northwest trending, magnetic lows that are coincident with the RP showing (Friesen, 2018a).

No further work was done until September 2022, after Omega Pacific optioned the Property in August 2022. This work is described in Section 9.0.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates and Production

There is no historical resource estimate for or mineral production from the Lekcin Property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Lekcin Property covers the southeastern-most part of the 1800 km-long, northwest-trending, Coast Plutonic Complex that formed along the current coastline of British Columbia (Figure 7-1). Continental arc magmatism occurred in three phases (160-140 Ma, 120-78 Ma, 55-48 Ma in Gehrels et al., 2009) during the eastward accretion of the Insular terranes to the Intermontane terranes from the Middle Jurassic to Eocene (Aberhan, 1999; Gehrels et al., 2009). In the Hope area, final accretion of Insular onto Intermontane terrane occurred at ~100 Ma (Gehrels et al., 2009) and led to crustal thickening through thrust imbrication of Triassic to mid-Cretaceous crust to the east.

The southern part of the Coast Plutonic Complex is composed of Cretaceous tonalitic to gabbroic batholiths and plutons (Mitrovic, 2013 and references therein) emplaced along the suture zone between the Wrangellia and Stikinia terranes (Monger et al., 1982). Plutons include Phase I Fir Creek (~157 Ma) as well as Phase II Breakenridge (~104-102 Ma; Gibson, 2010), Spuzzum (~96 Ma), Urquhart (~92-91 Ma), and Scuzzy (~84 Ma; Brown and McClelland, 2000; Gibson, 2010 and references herein).

Most of the Lekcin Property is underlain by the ~96-95 Ma, 60- x 20-km, Spuzzum pluton that Vining (1977) described as consisting mostly of hornblende and/or pyroxene diorite grading into deformed tonalite along the margins.

Spuzzum diorite is cut by the ~93 Ma (Manor et al., 2017) Giant Mascot ultramafic suite, which forms a 4 km^2 elliptical body composed primarily of dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, hornblende pyroxenite, and hornblendite (Manor, 2014). Olivine- and pyroxene-rich cumulates form the core of this zoned ultramafic suite and grade outwards into more hornblende-rich rocks (Manor, 2014). The Giant Mascot intrusion hosts at least 28 subvertical pipe-like bodies of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralization and occurs immediately adjacent to, and north of, the Lekcin Property (see Section 23.0). Recent work by Manor (2014) contradicts earlier interpretations that the Giant Mascot ultramafic rocks form a roof pendant of late Palaeozoic ophiolite (linked to the Cogburn assemblage) cut by the Spuzzum pluton (Ash, 2002).

The suture zone that marks joining of the Wrangellia and Stikinia terranes spans from the Harrison Lake fault in the west to the Fraser fault in the east (Figure 7-1). Metamorphic rocks that occur between these two faults are divided into: (1) Slollicum schist, which is the metamorphosed equivalent of the Middle Triassic to mid-Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary units of the Harrison Lake sequence; (2) metachert, metabasalt, metagabbro and psammitic schists of the Cogburn assemblage; and (3) psammitic and pelitic schist of the Upper Triassic (210 ± 27 Ma; Rb/Sr whole-rock; Gabites, 1985) Settler schist (Brown and McClelland, 2000). The Cogburn assemblage is associated with ophiolitic ultramafic rocks and separates the Slollicum schist in the west from the Settler schist in the east (Figure 7-1). The Settler schist was thrusted over the Cogburn assemblage (Monger, 1986).

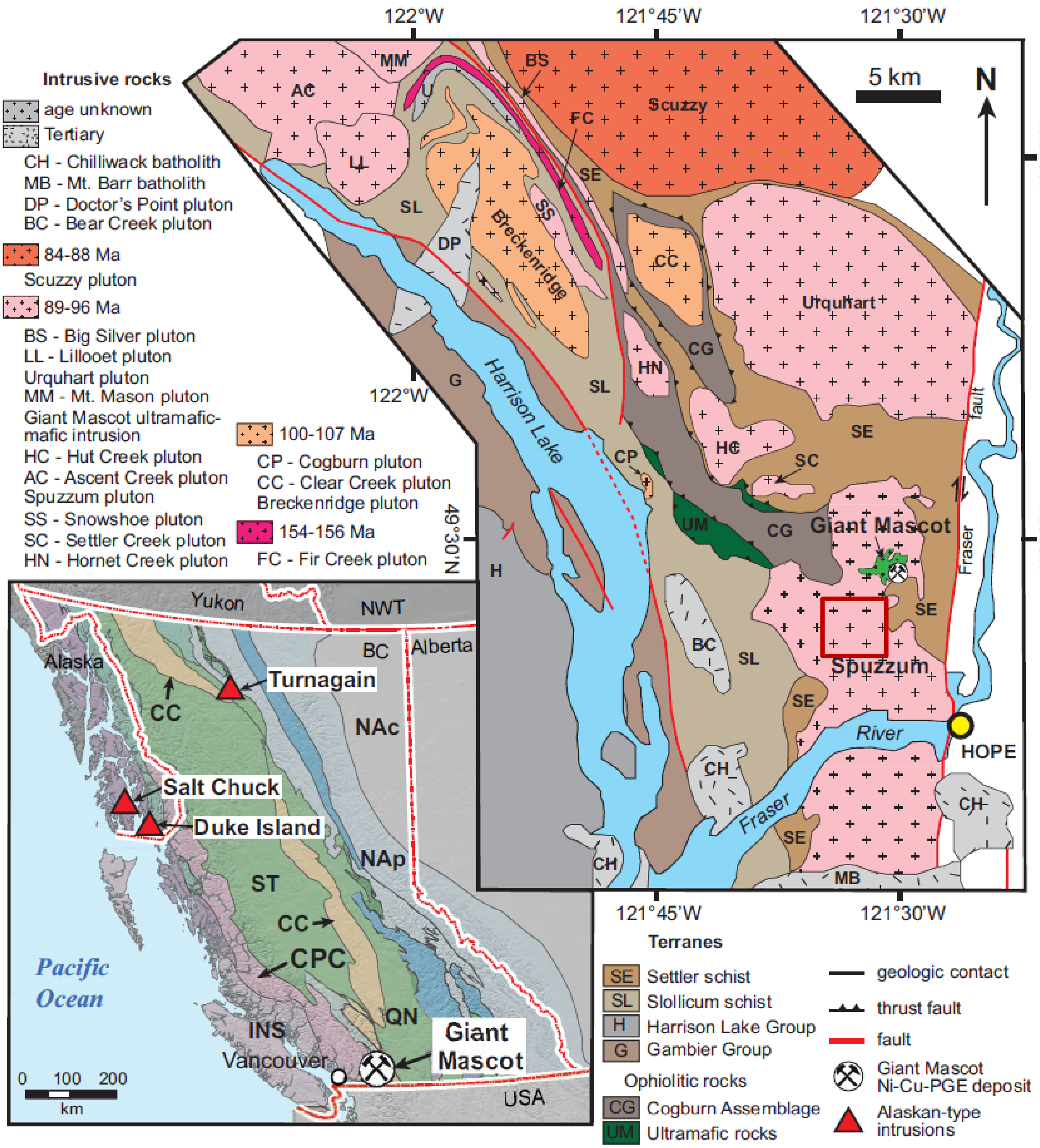

Figure 7-1: Geological map of the Hope area showing the distribution of Late Cretaceous plutons between the Fraser and Harrison Lake faults. The red box indicates the approximate location of the Lekcin Property. The inset (modified from Colpron and Nelson, 2011) shows the location of the Giant Mascot intrusion in southwestern British Columbia relative to Alaskan-type ultramafic intrusions that host Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization, and tectonic elements of the northern Cordillera that include: CC = Cache-Creek Bridge River oceanic terranes, CPC = Coast Plutonic Complex, INS = insular terranes (Alexander-Wrangellia), NAc = North America craton and cover; NAp = North America platform, QN and ST = arc terranes of Quesnellia and Stikinia, respectively (Source: Manor et al., 2016).

During terrain accretion (~170-100 Ma) and subsequent crustal thickening (~100-78 Ma), lithologies within the Wrangellia-Stikinia suture zone underwent four episodes of deformation and metamorphism:

1. Assembly along low angle thrust faults (D1) and greenschist-facies metamorphism (M1).
2. D2 penetrative deformation (Monger, 1986; Brown et al., 2000) and contact metamorphism (M2) around 104-95 Ma plutons (Brown et al., 2000).
3. D3 (96-91 Ma) folding and high-grade metamorphism (M3); especially well-developed in the ~104-102 Ma Breakenridge pluton and its country rocks (Mitrovic, 2013).
4. D4 (<91 Ma) dextral-reverse faulting and contact metamorphism (M4) around synchronous intrusions (Brown et al., 2000; Brown and McClelland, 2000).

7.2 Regional Metallogeny

During the construction of the Coast Plutonic Complex, the mid-Cretaceous period (120-90 Ma) was prolific for the formation of hydrothermal and magmatic mineral deposits throughout the North American Cordillera (Nelson and Colpron, 2007). In southern BC, Cretaceous mineral deposits include magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE as well as mesothermal to low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver veins.

The only known economic body of magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in southern BC is the Giant Mascot mine, located on claims that are immediately adjacent and north of the Lekcin Property (see Section 23.0). Intermittent production from the 1930's to 1973 is estimated at 6.1 Mt of ore at an average grade of 0.7% Ni and 0.3% Cu, for 100 Mlbs of nickel and 43 Mlbs of copper (Christopher, 1974). This information has not been validated by the QP and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Mid to Late Cretaceous crustal imbrication and thickening resulted in the development of mesothermal, structurally-controlled, gold vein systems such as at Bralorne, ~250 km north of Vancouver, within the southeastern Coast Plutonic Complex (Leitch, 1990; Hart et al., 2008). The Bralorne deposit (260 kt at 0.351 ounces per ton Au of measured and indicated resources; past production of 4.2 Moz Au grading 17.7 g/t) is in the Bridge River district along the tectonic boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine terranes (Kirkham, 2020 and references therein). This information has not been validated by the QP and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

East of the Fraser fault, the Cretaceous Spences Bridge group hosts low-sulphidation gold-silver vein mineralization such as the Shovelnose deposit owned by Westhaven Gold Corp, which has indicated resources of 10.6 Mt grading 2.32 g/t Au and 11.43 g/t Ag (Stone et al., 2022). This information has not been validated by the QP and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property

Most of Cretaceous mineral deposits that formed along the Coast Plutonic Complex preferentially occur in the Yukon and Alaska and include for instance the Pogo (~7.7 Moz Au), Fort Knox (~7 Moz Au) and Mactung (57 Mt of 0.95% WO_3) reduced intrusion-related gold and tungsten deposits, as well as the Ketza River and Sa Dena manto deposits (Hart, 2007; Nelson and Colpron, 2007).

7.3 Property Geology

Lithological units on the Lekcin Property include the ~210 Ma Settler schist, ~96 Ma Spuzzum pluton, and ~93 Ma Giant Mascot ultramafic suite.

The Settler schist consists of metapelite, quartz-feldspathic schist, and micaceous quartzite that were metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies. This schist is exposed in the eastern and central parts of the Property.

The Spuzzum pluton is the dominant lithological unit on the Lekcin Property. Previous mapping by Vining (1977) described this pluton as comprising a core of pyroxene diorite that grades outwards into foliated hornblende diorite and biotite-hornblende tonalite at contacts with country rock. The pinkish appearance of the pyroxene diorite within the core of the pluton was ascribed to hematite inclusions in plagioclase whereas hornblende was interpreted as predominantly secondary after pyroxene (Vining, 1977).

Mafic to ultramafic units on the Lekcin Property consist of locally hornblende ± biotite-bearing gabbroic and pyroxenite dikes and, possibly, small stocks that are described from the Big Nic, SP Gabbro, American Creek West, and Swede showings (Vining, 1977; McClaren, 2007; Struyk, 2013; Kasper, 2014). Lithologies are similar to those in the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite (e.g. Manor, 2014) occurring immediately north of the Lekcin Property (see Section 23.0).

Contact metamorphism around the Spuzzum pluton produced andalusite-rich bands within the Settler schist up to one kilometer from the intrusive contact (Gabites, 1985); andalusites were replaced by pseudomorphic kyanite as evidence of late Barrovian amphibolite facies metamorphism (Brown and McClelland, 2000).

7.4 Property Mineralization

The BC Geological Survey (BCGS) has recorded two showings (Big Nic and Swede) within the current Lekcin Property whereas assessment work by previous operators has discovered an additional showing (SP Gabbro) and two indications (American Creek West, SPX South; Table 7-1). All showings and indications relate to the Property's potential to host convergent margin-type magmatic sulphide mineralization.

The Big Nic showing (MINFILE #092HSW168) was discovered in 2003 and was first referred to as "MS Gabbro" (McClaren, 2007). The showing is not in situ, comprising boulders (or "float") that were transported to their current location by glacial activity and/or mass wasting. Boulders consist of ultramafic rock with disseminated, semi-massive, and massive sulphide. Petrographic work shows that massive sulphide consists mostly of pyrrhotite (64%) with pyroxene-dominant silicate gangue (29%), and lesser abundances of chalcopyrite (5%) and pyrite (2%) (McClaren, 2007). Seven of nine historical samples collected from Big Nic have returned between 0.6-0.9% Ni and 0.8-4.4% Cu. The bedrock source for these boulders is currently unknown though possibly local, given the proximity of similar mineralization style at the Giant Mascot mine immediately north of the Property (see Section 23.0).

Another boulder was discovered approximately 450 metres west-southwest of the Big Nic showing by MacIntyre(2018), returning 0.09% Ni and 0.3% Cu.

Table 7-1: Mineral occurrences on the Lekcin Property (Source: Omega, 2022)

Name	Status	Source	Ni Max (%)	Cu Max (%)	Comments
Big Nic	Showing	MINFILE	0.92%	4.38%	Massive sulphide float; up to 1.1 g./t Au, 0.2 g/t Pd, 0.1 g/t Pt
Swede	Showing	MINFILE	0.09%	0.02%	Ultramafic to mafic; Ni and Cu highs drilled over 1.2 m
SP Gabbro	Showing	McLaren 2006	0.34%	0.66%	CP-bearing feldspathic pyroxenite; up to 0.1 g/t Au
ACW	Indication	Kasper, 2014	0.06%	0.14%	HB-BT diorite; sulphide pods in QZ monzonite
SPX South	Indication	Kasper 2014	0.08%	0.03%	Pyroxenite float with finely disseminated PO, CP

The Swede showing (MINFILE #092HSW082) consists of finely disseminated nickeliferous pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite hosted within fractured, sericite- and chlorite-altered, mafic, and ultramafic rocks. These mafic-ultramafic rocks were intruded into garnet-rich paragneiss and sericite schists and appear to be deformed within north-south striking or northwest-striking shear zones. In 1971, results from a 341 metre drill program on Swede include intervals of 0.09% Ni and 0.02% Cu over 1.2 m as well as 0.01% Ni and 0.01% Cu over 9.0 m (Tully, 1971).

The SP Gabbro was discovered by Pacific Coast in 2006 and comprises a two-metre wide hornblende gabbro dike that is oriented at 010°/55° SE and locally grades to pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-bearing pyroxenite (McClaren, 2007). Two samples collected from this dike returned between 0.3 to 0.7% Cu, 0.3% Ni, and 0.03 to 0.11 g/t Au.

The American Creek West indication was first described in 2014 (Kasper, 2014) and then resampled in 2017 (Friesen, 2018a), and comprises at least two occurrences of disseminated sulphide associated with hornblende-biotite diorite. Assay results for six samples returned between 0.01 to 0.06% Ni and 0.02 to 0.14% Cu.

The SPX South indication was first described by Kasper (2014) while traversing towards the SPX indication of Struyk (2013). The indication is described as comprising gabbro, pyroxenite, and pyroxene diorite, with assays returning 0.01% to 0.08% Ni and 0.01 to 0.03% Cu.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Ni-Cu-PGE mineral showings on Lekcin Property and in the Hope area (e.g., Giant Mascot) have been classified as convergent-margin type magmatic sulphide deposits.

In general, magmatic sulphide deposits host significant resources of Ni-Cu-PGE in association with ultramafic to mafic igneous rocks. Deposits are formed through a multi-stage process that includes partial melting, fertilization, delivery, and nourishment (Figure 8-1). Partial melting of the mantle partitions nickel from olivine into melt phase along with copper and PGE sulphides, with the total metal budget and Ni:Cu ratio determined by the degree of partial melting and the sulphide abundance in source rocks (Naldrett, 2010).

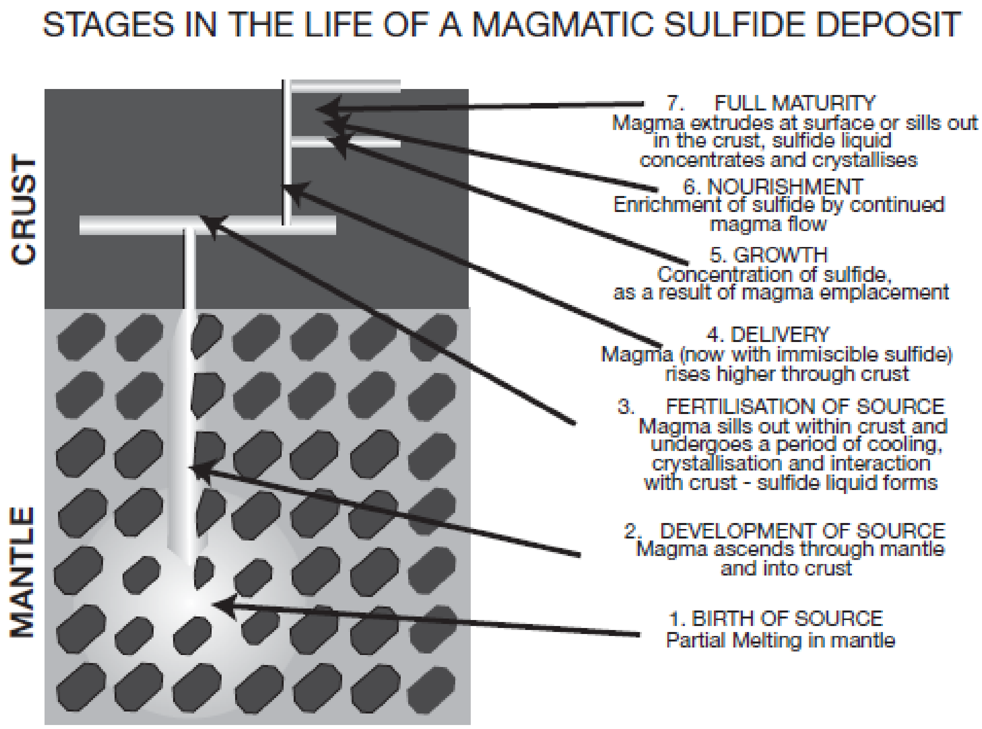

Figure 8-1: Conceptual model of magmatic sulphide deposit formation illustrating the successive stages from partial melting to emplacement in the crust (Source: Naldrett, 2010).

Ni-, Cu-, PGE-, and sulphide-enriched partial melts then ascend through the mantle and into a crustal staging chamber where it is "fertilized" (Figure 8-1) through sulphide saturation and the development of immiscible sulphide droplets that scavenge chalcophile elements like Ni, Cu, and PGE. Sulphide saturation can be achieved through one or more of the following processes: (a) assimilation of sulphur from country rock, (2) assimilation of more siliceous rocks, (3) crystallization of orthopyroxene and/or olivine, and (4) reduction of parental magmas (Naldrett, 2010).

Fertilized magma (i.e., silicate melt + immiscible sulphide droplets) then intrudes to a higher crustal level (delivery stage in Figure 8-1) where the sulphide droplets are concentrated through emplacement processes, for example through local slowdowns in magmatic flow velocity as it ascends a kinked conduit system. In the nourishment stage (Figure 8-1) continued flow of silicate magma over a sulphide accumulation allows sulphide to scavenge additional Ni-Cu-PGE. The last stage (full maturity in Figure 8-1) includes remobilization and crystallization of Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide-rich melt to higher crustal levels or in situ solidification within the conduit system.

Massive sulphide in magmatic sulphide deposits consists mostly of intergrown pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite, which host most of the nickel and copper. PGE form small platinum group mineral ("PGM") grains that typically occur in close association with iron and base metal sulphide minerals (Barnes and Lightfoot, 2005 and references therein). Lenses of massive sulphide (>66 modal%) typically grade outwards into net- or matrix-textured sulphide (33-66 modal%) and then disseminated sulphide (< 33 modal%). Some deposits consist only of net-textured and/or disseminated sulphide.

Magmatic sulphide deposits form in continental rifts, impact craters, komatiites, and convergent margin settings. The largest convergent margins deposits are about one to two orders of magnitude smaller than the largest deposits formed in the other three settings (Figure 8-2), likely due to the paucity of ultramafic magmas in continental arc batholiths (Ripley, 2010). Nonetheless, the Giant Mascot and Turnagain deposits demonstrate that there is potential for economic development for this deposit type within the BC Cordillera (Nixon, 1998; Manor et al., 2016).

A global compilation of convergent margin nickel-copper deposits by Manor (2014) includes 15 deposits reporting size of the host intrusion, size of resource, and Ni ± Cu grades (Table 8-1), with 10 of these containing ≥1.0 Mt of sulphide mineralization. These 10 deposits contain between 1.0-50.0 Mt of sulphide hosted within ultramafic-mafic intrusions that are between <1 and 40 km^2 in size, with the three largest deposits containing 30-50 Mt of sulphide within intrusions ranging from 4-10 km^2 in size. Metal grades run between 0.1-1.1% Ni and 0.3-1.3% Cu for a weighted average of 0.6% Ni and 0.6% Cu. This information has not been validated by the QP and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

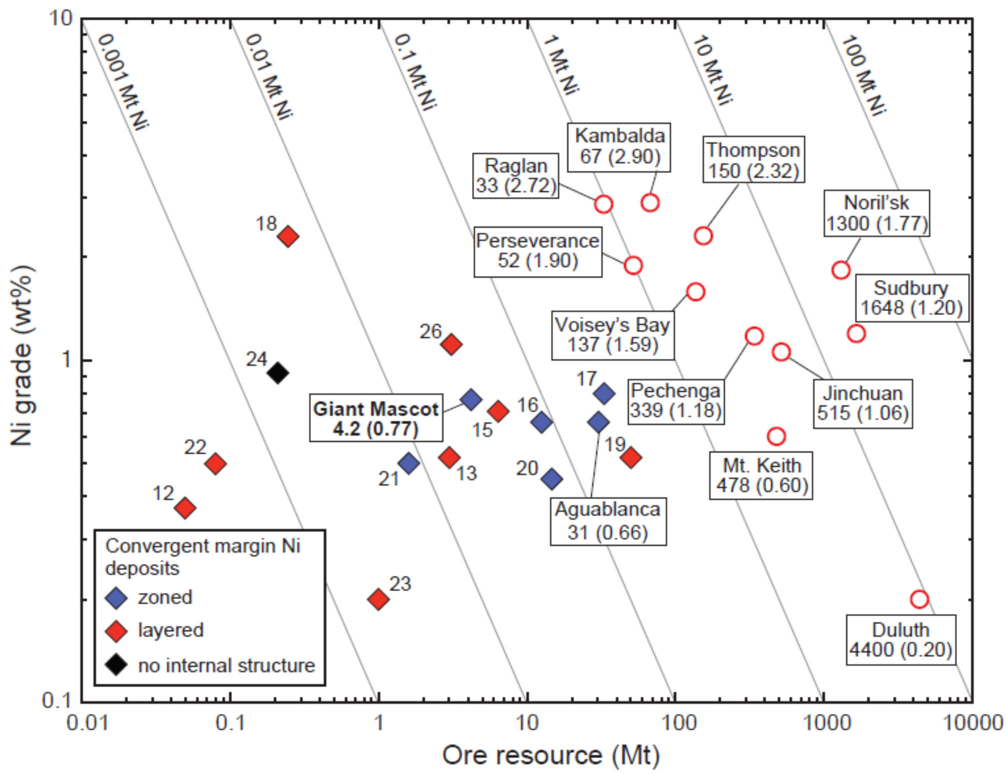

Figure 8-2: Nickel grade (wt%) vs. ore resource in million tonnes (Mt) for convergent margin type deposits (diamonds) relative to other types (red circles) of Ni-Cu-PGE deposits globally. Labels show deposit tonnage (Mt) and wt% Ni grade (in brackets) (Source: Manor, 2014; modified from Naldrett, 2010).

Table 8-1: Compilation of convergent margin type Ni-Cu deposits (Source: modified from Manor, 2014).

Name	Country	Age (Ma)	Intrusion size (km2)	Resource (Mt)	Ni (wt%)	Cu (wt%)
Huangshandong	China	274	3.5	50.0	0.5	0.3
Kalatongke	China	~275	5.0	33.0	0.8	1.3
Aguablanca	Spain, SW	341	10.0	31.0	0.7	0.5
Poshi	China	274	2.0	14.7	0.5	
Kotalahti	Finland	1900	1.5	12.5	0.7	0.3
Stormi (Vammala)	Finland	1900	1.5	6.4	0.7	0.4
Giant Mascot	Canada, BC	93	4.0	4.2	0.8	0.3
Americano do Brasil	Brazil	626	36.0	3.1	1.1	1.0
Huntly-Knock	Scotland	~460	40.0	3.0	0.5	0.3
Poyi	China	278	3.0	1.6	0.5	
Erbutu	China	294	<0.1	1.0	0.1	
Hongqiling No. 7	China	~275	<0.1	0.2	2.3	0.6
Lengshuiqing	China	810	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3
Xiangshanzhong	China	~275	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Espedalen	Norway	1500	<0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2

9.0 EXPLORATION

Omega Pacific optioned the Lekcin Property in August 2022 and then commissioned Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd of Vancouver, BC, ("Equity") to complete a work program of geological mapping along with rock, soil, and silt sampling in September 2022. This work is summarized below.

9.1 Geological mapping

The 2022 geological mapping program was done at 1:25,000 scale (Figure 9-1) to build on previous mapping by Struyk (2013) and Kasper (2014), with more focussed mapping over the two MINFILE showings (Big Nic and Swede; Figure 9-2) as well as showings and indications defined by 2011-2018 work. A comparison of property lithologies identified by 2022 mapping and the 1977 mapping by Vining (1977) is provided in Table 9-1.

Geological mapping shows that the Lekcin Property is underlain mostly by Spuzzum pluton with minor occurrences of Settler schist and Giant Mascot ultramafic suite. The Settler schist consists of dark grey, fine grained, calc-silicate altered metapelite with garnet porphyroblasts. Schistosity is weak and locally overprinted by calc-silicate alteration caused by the emplacement of the Spuzzum pluton. All phases of the Spuzzum pluton host xenoliths of Settler schist, especially at contact zones.

Foliated biotite diorite and tonalite (Figure 9-3a) occur at the margin of the Spuzzum pluton. Foliated diorite is light grey, fine- to medium-grained, non-magnetic, moderately foliated, and hornblende-, pyroxene-, and/or biotite-phyric. It contains up to 5% strongly foliated biotite-bearing leucosomes, garnet porphyroblasts, and angular xenoliths of metapelite and schist (Figure 9-4a). Foliated tonalite is light grey, medium-grained, non-magnetic, moderately foliated and contains deformed leucosomes, ~5% garnet porphyroblasts, and angular xenoliths of hornfelsed metapelite and schist. Chronology of foliated diorite and tonalite with respect to each other is unclear (Figure 9-4b).

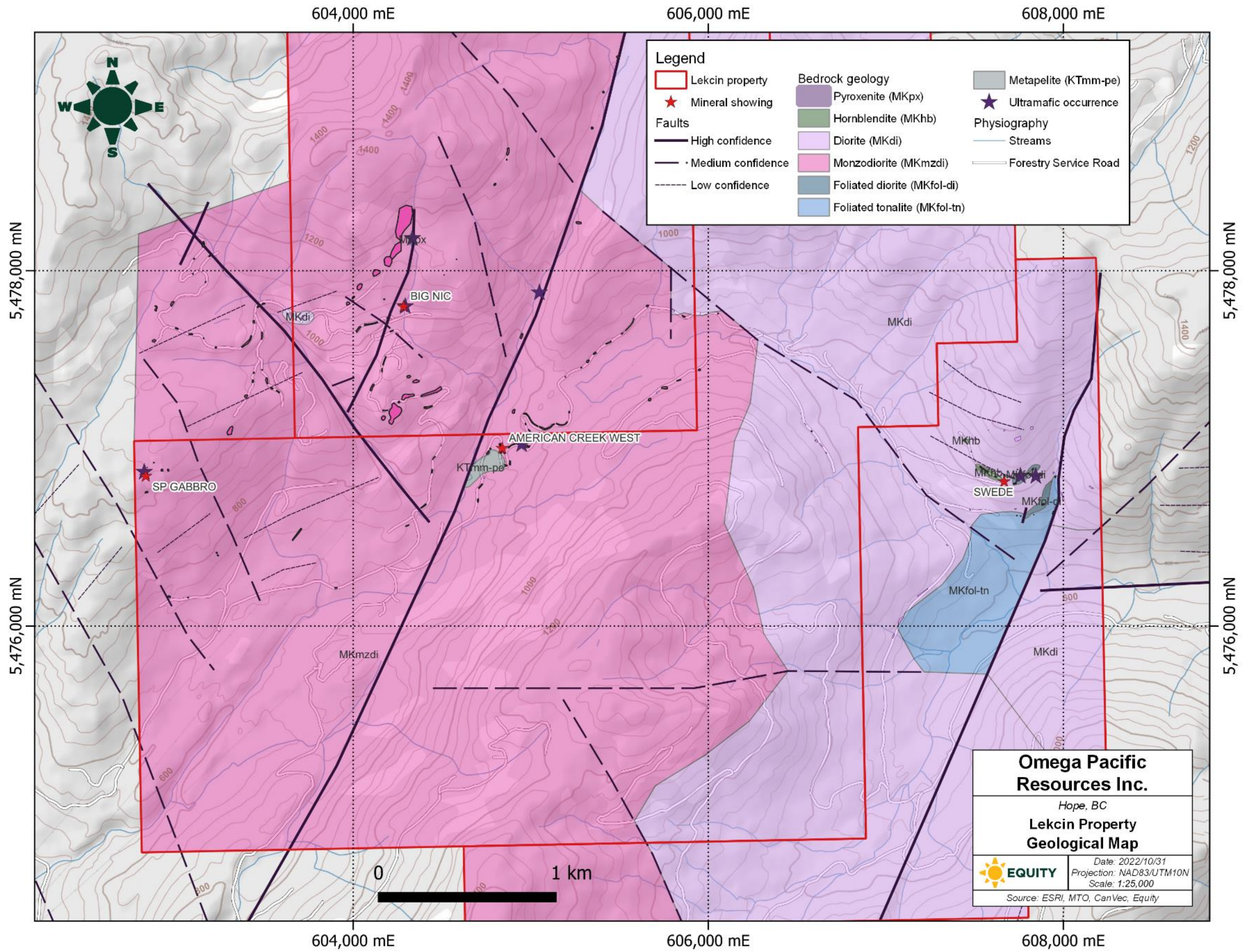

Figure 9-1: Geological map of the Lekcin Property (1:25,000 scale) showing mapped outcrops (darker colours) and interpreted bedrock (background) (Source: Omega, 2022).

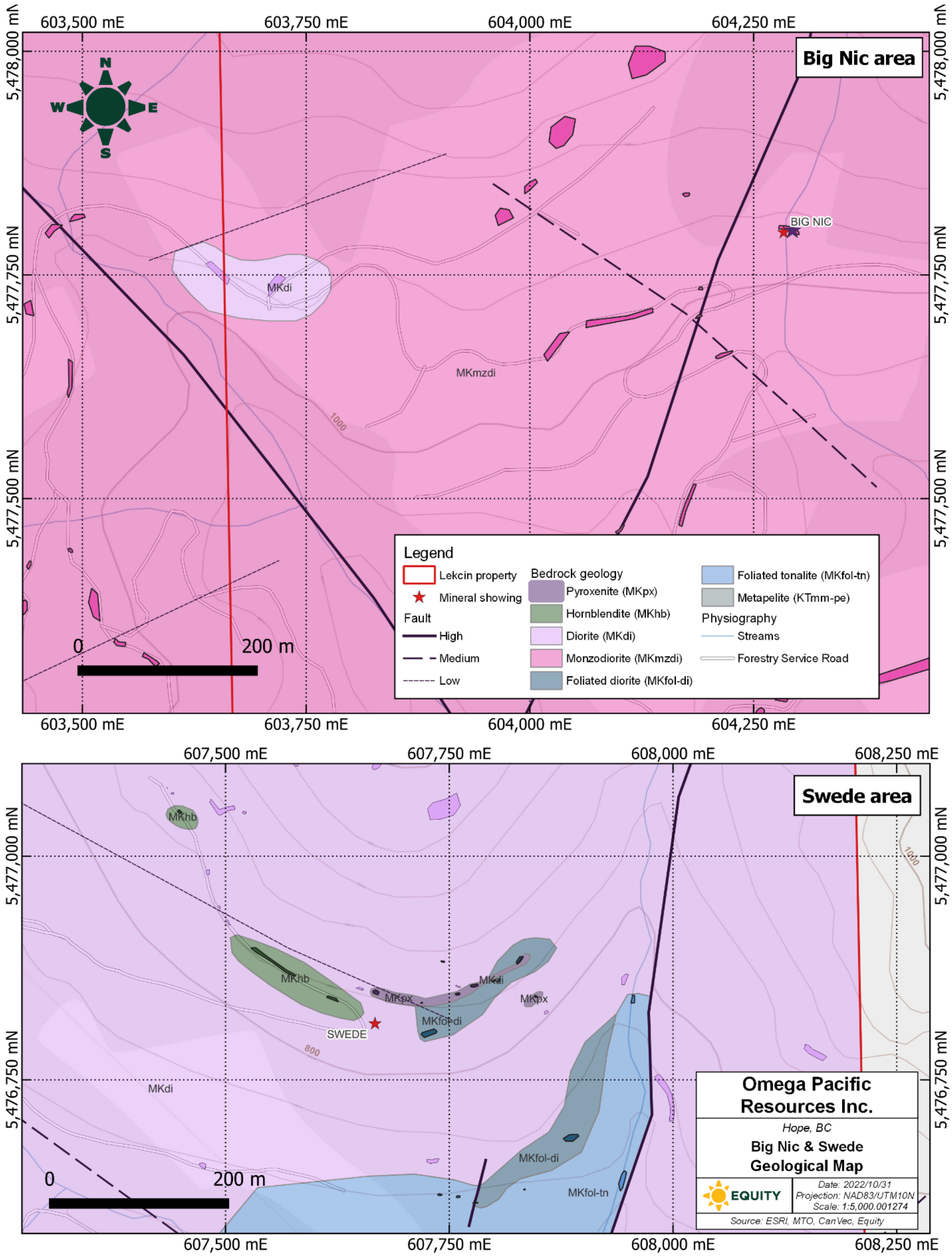

Figure 9-2: Geological map of the Big Nic and Swede showings (top and bottom respectively) at 1:5,000 scale showing mapped outcrops (darker fill) and interpreted bedrock (Source: Omega 2022).

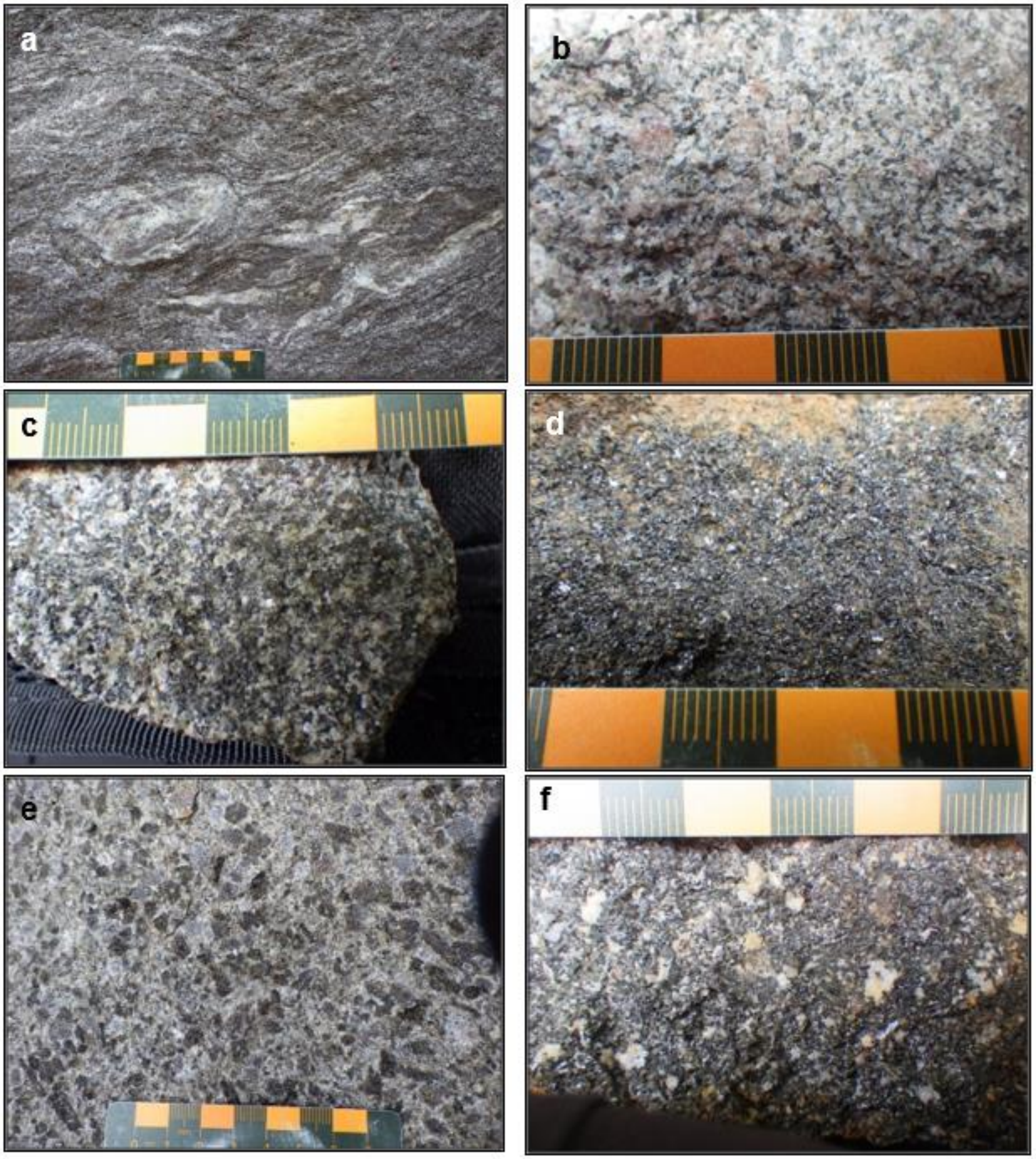

Figure 9-3: Field photographs of mapped lithologies showing (a) foliated diorite with garnet and leucosomes, Swede area (607796 E, 5476612 N); (b) monzodiorite, ~125 m west of Big Nic (604177 E, 5477840 N); (c) hornblende-pyroxene diorite, Swede showing (607504 E; 5476923 N); (e) pyroxenite, ~400 m north of Big Nic (604332 E, 5478184 N); (e) megacrystic pyroxenite, Swede showing (607887 E, 5476846 N), and (f) hornblendite, Swede showing (607447 E, 5477049 N); (Source; Omega, 2022).

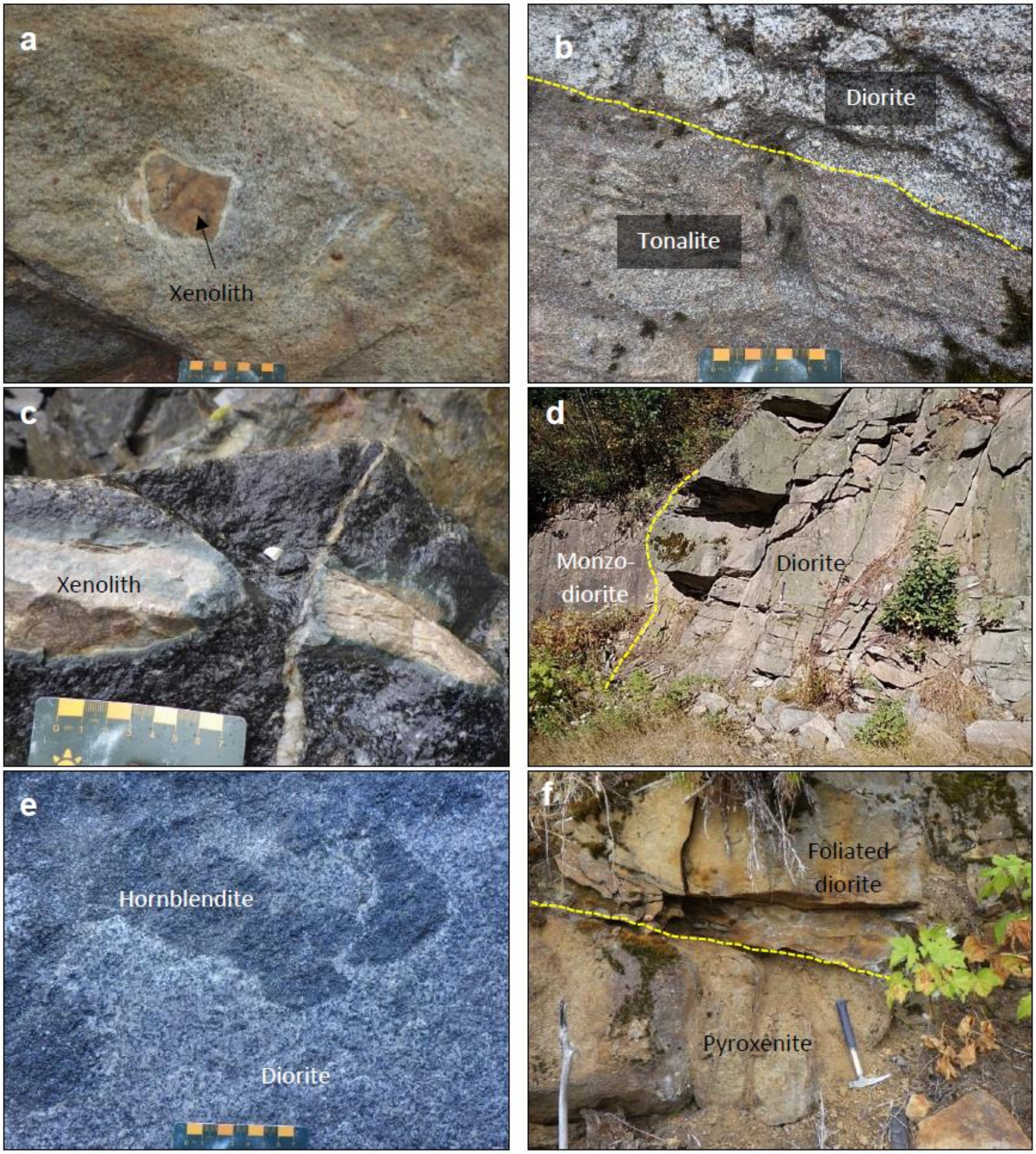

Figure 9-4: Field photographs showing the cross-cutting relationships of (a) metapelite and schist xenoliths within garnet-bearing foliated tonalite, Swede area (607739 E, 5476622 N), (b) intrusive contact between the garnet-bearing foliated diorite and tonalite, Swede area (607739 E, 5476622 N), (c) calc-silicate-altered schist xenolith within diorite, Swede area (607348 E, 5476455 N), (d) diorite intruding monzodiorite, American Creek (605520 E, 5477652 N), (e) mingling of hornblendite and diorite, American Creek West area (604839 E, 5477001 N), (f) pyroxenite intruding foliated diorite, Swede area (607827 E, 5476881 N) (Source: Omega, 2022).

Table 9-1: Comparison of Property lithology from 2022 and 1977 mapping (Source: Omega, 2022)

Omega, 2022		**Vining, 1977**	**Comments**
Subunit	*Lith Desc*	*Subunit*	
Western monzodiorite	HB-PX monzodiorite	Pyroxene diorite	Plagioclase with hematite inclusions (Vining, 1977) are described as K-feldspar by Omega
		Hornblendized diorite	2022 work found HB is igneous not metamorphic
Eastern diorite	HB diorite	HB diorite	Minor pyroxene
		Hornblendized diorite	2022 work found HB is igneous not metamorphic
Foliated tonalite	GT-BT tonalite	Tonalite	Known only from Swede area, shows leucosome and foliation
Foliated diorite	BT diorite		Shows leucosome and foliation

BT = biotite, GT = garnet, HB = hornblende, PX = pyroxene

The Property is dominated by the undeformed intrusive rocks of the Spuzzum pluton that host xenoliths of Settler schist (Figure 9-4c). The 2022 work subdivided the bulk of Spuzzum rocks into a western monzodiorite and eastern diorite. Diorite dikes cut monzodiorite along the American Creek FSR (Figure 9-4d) suggesting the monzodiorite is older. Monzodiorite is pinkish to dark pinkish grey, fine- to medium-grained, non-magnetic, and contains mostly hornblende and pyroxene phenocrysts (Figure 9-3b). The pinkish colour was interpreted by Vining (1977) to comprise hematite dusting of plagioclase whereas the 2022 work found it is more likely K-feldspar (Rabayrol, personal communication, Oct 2022).

The eastern diorite (Figures 9-3c) is grey to dark grey, fine-grained, and non-magnetic, typically containing ~50 modal% hornblende, ~10 modal% pyroxene phenocrysts, and enclaves of hornblendite and pyroxenite (Figure 9-4e). These enclaves have sharp and locally irregular contacts with diorite.

Ultramafic to mafic rocks on the Lekcin Property consist mostly of dikes and/or small stock-like intrusives that are <2 metres wide (Figures 9-3d, 9-3e, 9-4f) as well as enclaves within the Spuzzum pluton (and especially the younger eastern diorite). Rock types range from hornblendite to websterite (similar modal abundance of orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene phenocrysts) to orthopyroxenite with rare occurrence of olivine phenocrysts. Most units are dark brown, fine-grained, non-magnetic, and equigranular. In the Swede area, ultramafic units are porphyritic, non-magnetic, medium- to coarse-grained, and form larger, possibly sill-like, bodies (2-10 m thick). Ultramafic rocks locally contain up to 5 modal% pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite.

Hornblendite is black, fine- to medium-grained, non-magnetic, and contains at least 60 modal% hornblende phenocrysts (Figure 9-3f).

The 2022 field mapping program also investigated the surface exposure of the five chargeability anomalies in the Big Nic area (see Figure 6-2). Outcrops overtop of or near these anomalies are generally sparse and devoid of mineralization, consisting exclusively of monzodiorite. Three of the five chargeability anomalies appear to align along a fault zone and so could be related to high clay (i.e. fault gouge) and/or water contents. A fourth anomaly occurs just west of this interpreted fault and could be a subsidiary structure whereas the fifth anomaly remains unexplained.

Faults shown on Figures 9-1 and 9-2 are based on 2022 mapping that was integrated with previously interpreted structures by (Struyk, 2013) as well airborne magnetic (McClaren, 2005) and 3D IP (Basil et al., 2012) data.

9.2 Rock sampling

A total of 13 rock samples were collected in 2022, with results for nickel and copper analyses shown on Figure 9-5. Each rock sample was marked by handheld GPS, described, and then placed in a labelled poly-ethylene bag that was sealed with a zip tie. A representative hand sample was left at each sampling station with a pink ribbon flag and an aluminum tag on which the sample number was written. Samples were kept by Equity until the end of the 2022 fieldwork, after which they were bundled together into a rice bag and transported by Equity from the town of Hope, BC, to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd in Vancouver, BC ("BV"). Preparation and assay work done by BV is further described in Section 11.0. Results of the rock sampling program are summarized below.

Resampling of the Big Nic showing returned grades (1.1% Ni and 0.75 % Cu) that are consistent with previous assays as well as containing 0.12% Co, 0.15 g/t Pt, and 0.1 g/t Pd. This sample – along with historical sampling (McClaren, 2007; Basil et al., 2012) – were all collected from a boulder at the base of a talus slope that is clearly not in situ (Figure 9-6). The source of this boulder remains undetermined although the mineralization style is like massive sulphide from the Big Mascot mine located immediately north of the Lekcin Property (see Section 23.0).

Massive sulphide float located ~450 metres west-southwest of Big Nic returned 0.6% Ni and 1.63 % Cu, consistent with samples BNR11-1 and -2 collected from the same area by MacIntyre (2018). The 2022 results also include 0.08% Co, 0.07 g/t Pt, and 0.10 g/t Pd. Like the Big Nic showing, the source of this boulder is undetermined and mineralogy is similar to Big Mascot ore (see Section 23.0).

A total of nine samples of ultramafic rock were collected from various outcrops on the Lekcin Property, including:

- Four samples of locally olivine-bearing pyroxenite in the Swede area, returning 182-457 ppm Ni and 66-246 ppm Cu (as well as <10 ppb Au, Pt, Pd)
- Pyroxenite from a creek bed ~760 m east of Big Nic that assayed 582 ppm Ni and 185 ppm Cu
- Pyroxenite dike cutting monzodiorite near the Big Nic showing, with dike assaying 498 ppm Ni and 100 ppm Cu
- Pyroxenite from a creek bed ~400 m due north of the Big Nic showing that returned 218 ppm Ni and 10 ppm Cu
- Harzburgite dike in the American Creek West area returning 92 ppm Ni and 323 ppm Cu
- Hornblendite in the Swede area that assayed 114 ppm Ni and 214 ppm Cu

A sample of monzodiorite with coarse-grained pyroxenite injections, located ~500 m west of the Big Nic showing, returned 76 ppm Ni, 57 ppm Cu, and <10 ppb Au, Pt, and Pd.

A sample of diorite with biotite- and hornblende-rich enclaves was sampled at American Creek West and returned 208 ppm Ni and 740 ppm Cu.

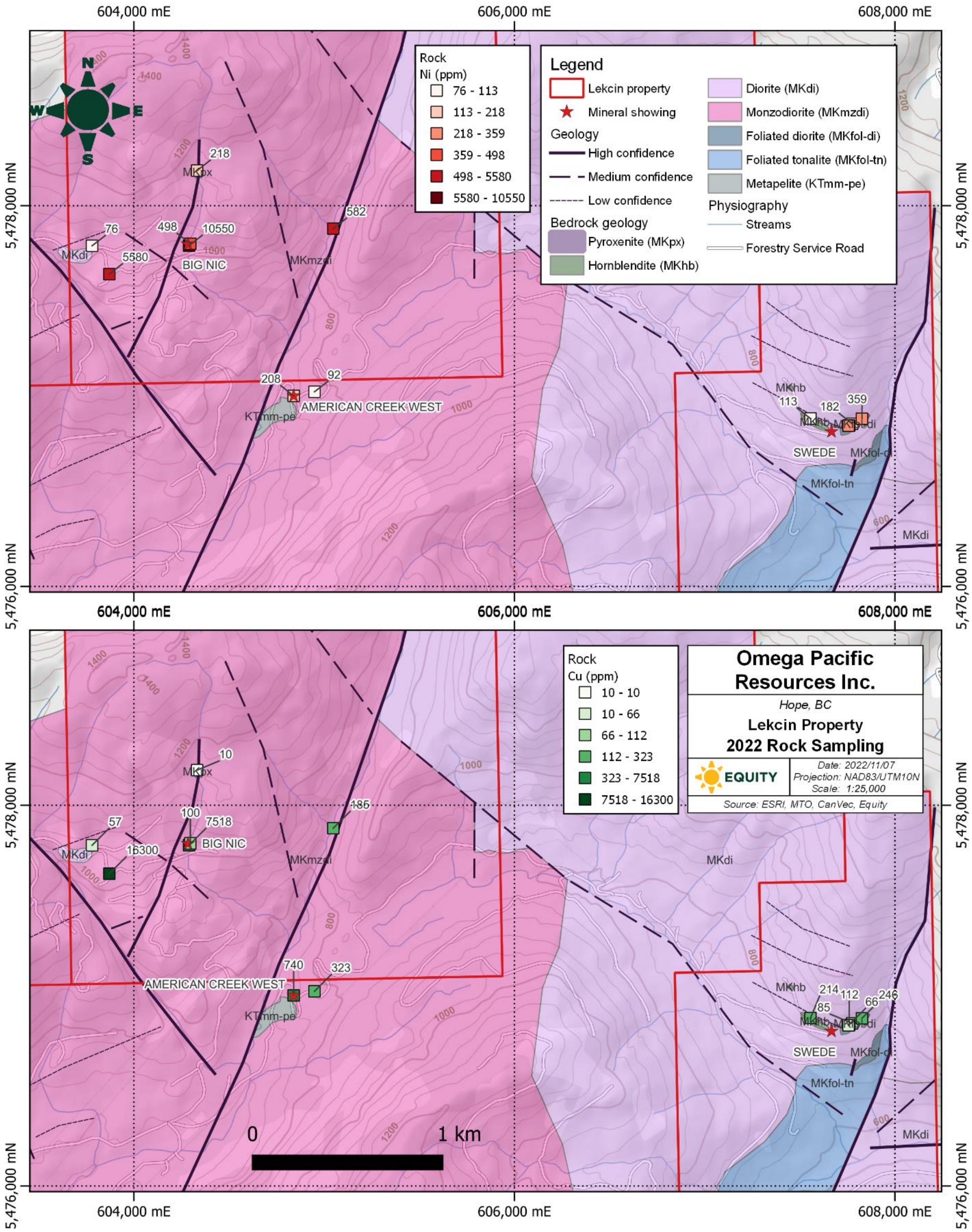

Figure 9-5: Assay results for the 2022 rock samples on the Lekcin Property showing nickel (top) and copper (bottom). Value classes determined by Jenks natural breaks (Source: Omega, 2022).

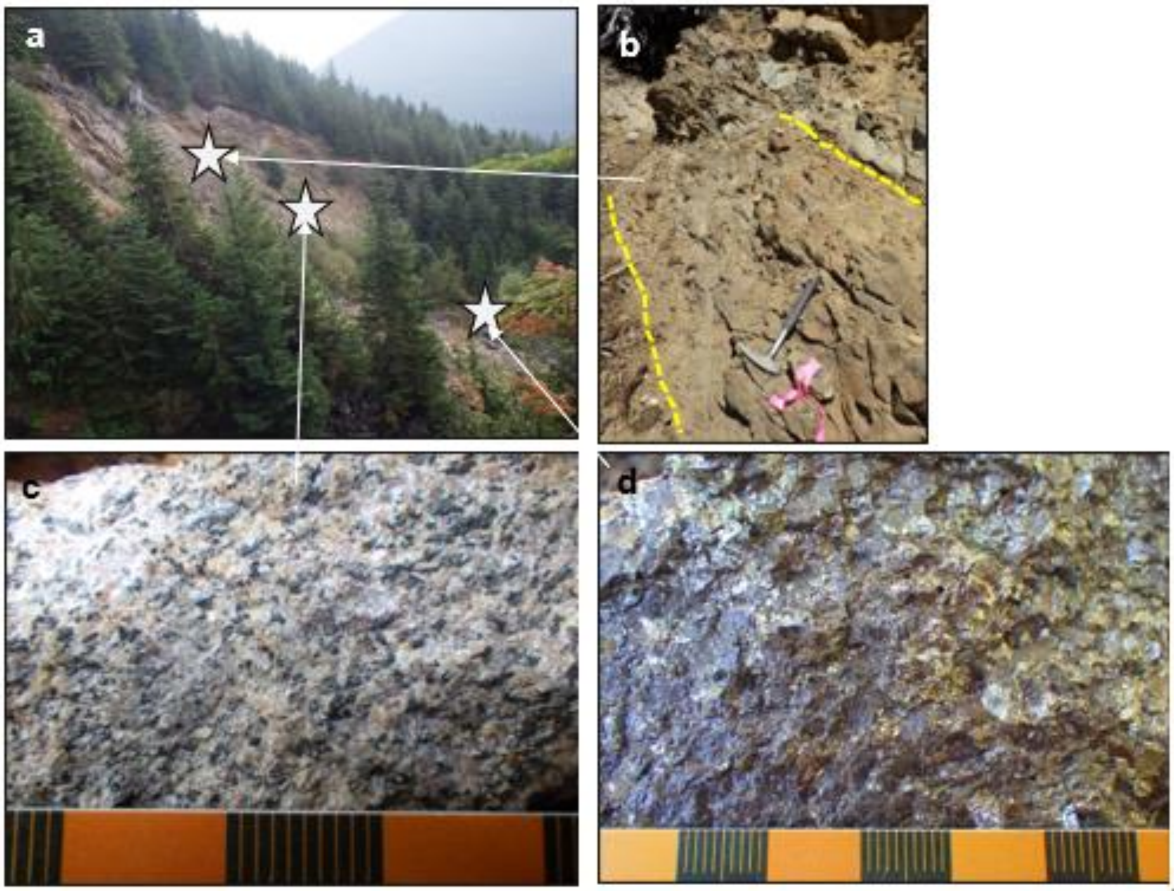

Figure 9-6: Field photographs of the Big Nic showing illustrating (a) east-looking view of Big Nic area; (b) ultramafic dike (030°/53°) cutting the (c) monzodiorite above the (d) massive sulphide boulder located in the rock talus at the base of the cliff. Monzodiorite (photograph c) is the dominant lithology in the Big Nic area (Source: Omega, 2022).

9.3 Soil and silt geochemistry

Property-wide contour soil and stream sediment sampling was carried out by Equity in 2022 (Figures 9-7, 9-8). A total of 350 B-horizon soil samples were collected on contour lines designed to cover most of the slope along American Creek as well as downslope of the Big Nic, American Creek West and Swede areas (Figure 9-7). An additional three contour lines, spaced 100 m apart, were done near the Swede showing. Sampling station spacing was 50 m. Each sample location was marked with a handheld GPS, with the sample then described, placed in a labelled Kraft paper bag, and then kept by Equity until the end of the fieldwork. At the end of the field program, Kraft bags were aggregated into rice bags and then delivered by Equity to BV in Vancouver, BC, for preparation and analysis (see Section 11.0). An orange ribbon flag was left at the sampling site with hand-written sample number; soil and hand shovels were cleaned between each sample.

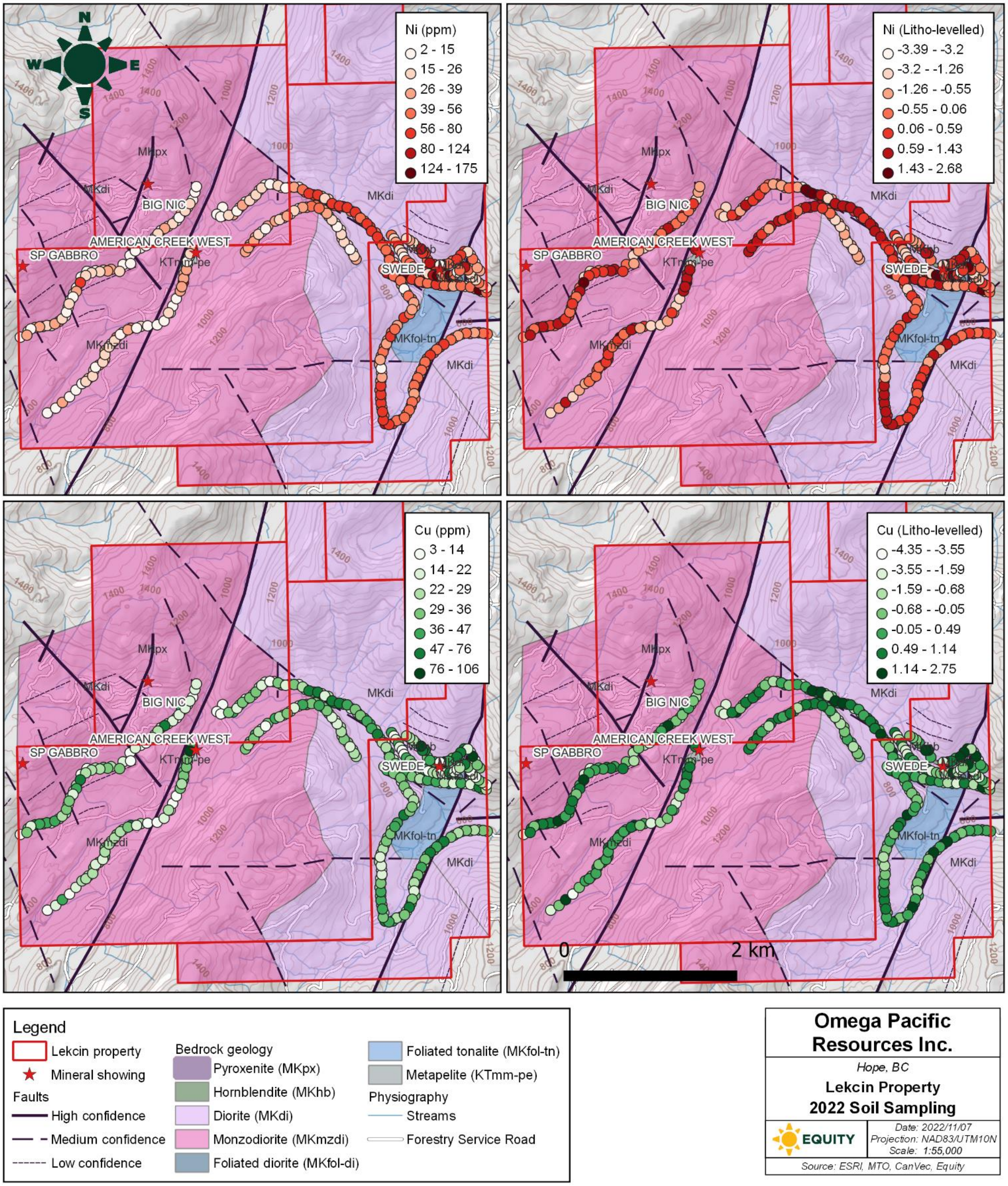

Figure 9-7: Assay results for the 2022 soil samples on Lekcin Property showing (top) nickel and (bottom) copper. Maps on the left display the raw data in ppm, which were levelled to underlying lithology using Z-score (log 10) transformation on the right. Value classes were determined by Jenks natural breaks (Source: Omega, 2022).

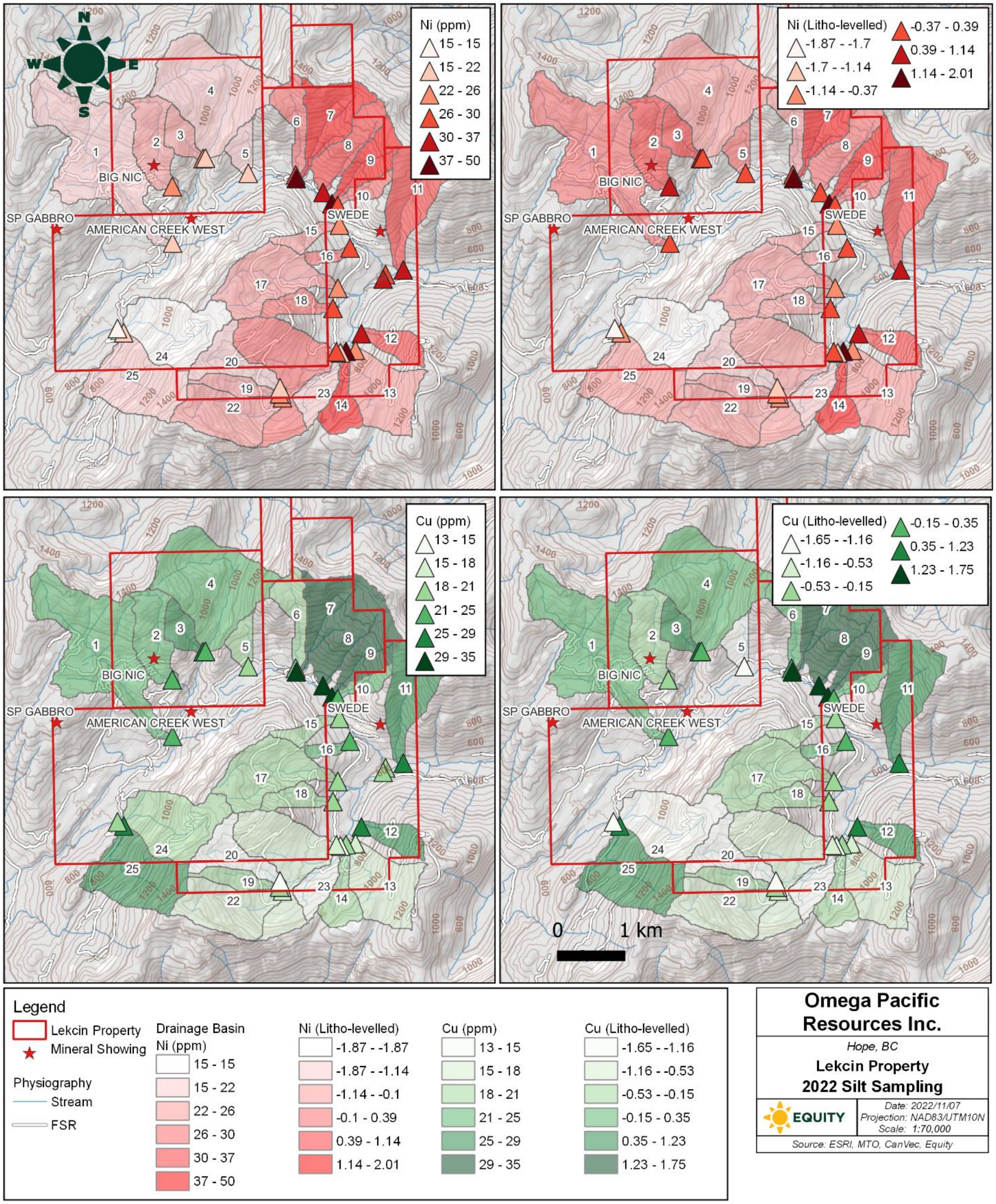

Figure 9-8: Assay results for the 2022 stream sediment (silt) samples on Lekcin Property showing (top) nickel and (bottom) copper. Maps on the left display the raw data in ppm, which were levelled to underlying lithology using Z-score (log 10) transformation on the right. Value classes were determined by Jenks natural breaks. Background polygons are drainage basins coloured to the overlying assigned stream sediment sample and labelled from 1 to 25 (Source: Omega, 2022).

The soil samples returned Ni concentrations between 2 and 175 ppm (median of 32.0 ± 26.4 ppm; 1σ) and Cu concentrations between 3 and 106 ppm (median of 28.5 ± 14.5 ppm; 1σ). Relative to western monzodiorite (N = 142), soil samples collected over the eastern diorite (N = 184) returned higher mean and median concentrations of Cu, Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, and Mn, as well as arsenic, Ba, K, Zn. High nickel, copper, and cobalt concentrations were also returned by samples collected over hornblendite (N = 3), whereas foliated diorite (N = 4) returned high nickel and metapelite (N = 3) assayed relatively high copper.

Stream sediment, or silt, sampling focussed on the major tributaries along American Creek and, to a less extent, Garnet Creek in the west, collecting a total of 28 samples. Each sample location was marked with a handheld GPS, with the sample then described, sieved to 250 µm up to 200-300 g, placed in a labelled 8 x 13' polyethylene bag, and submitted to a commercial lab for preparation and analysis (see Section 11). A blue ribbon flag was left at the sampling site with hand-written sample number; sieves and hand shovels were cleaned between each sample.

The silt assays range from 15 to 50 ppm Ni (median of 25.5 ± 8.2 ppm; 1σ) and 13 to 35 ppm Cu (median of 20.5 ± 5.7 ppm; 1σ). Silt samples collected over diorite bedrock have higher mean and median concentrations of Ni, As, Ba, Fe, K, Ti, and V than those collected over monzodiorite. Samples collected over monzodiorite, on the other hand, have higher mean and median concentrations of Ca, Mn, Na, Pb, Sr, and P.

Drainage basin analysis was done on the software QGIS using the following algorithms: Fill sinks (Wang & Liu), Strahler Order, Channel Network and Drainage Basins, and Upslope Area. These algorithms were applied to the public digital elevation model raster (15 m resolution) using a Strahler Order threshold of 4. The shape of drainage basins was manually adjusted to fit topographic reality. Each basin was assigned a unique number between 1 and 25, a stream sediment sample and its associated assay result (Figure 9-8). Only the basins that contained at least one silt sample were kept, which highlights the actual coverage of the silt sampling program. Drainage basins with positive Z-score values for Ni and Cu levelled to lithology is considered as anomalous and include basins 1 to 3 at Big Nic, 7 to 11 at Swede, 12 and 14 in the southeast part of the Property. Basin 25 is only anomalous in Cu.

10.0 DRILLING

Omega Pacific has not completed any drilling on the Lekcin Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

This section describes the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures followed by Omega Pacific for its 2022 rock, soil, and silt sampling program.

All samples were delivered to, prepared by, and analysed by Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd of Vancouver, BC, (“BV”). BV is independent of Omega Pacific, is accredited as lab no. 720 under the Standards Council of Canada testing and calibration laboratory accreditation program (“LAP”), and meets the general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017) as defined by the International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”).

11.1 Sample Preparation and Security

All 2022 rock, soil, and silt samples were collected by Equity in the field and then delivered by Equity to BV, so that sample security was ensured through a simple one-link chain of custody.

Rock sample preparation by BV began by crushing each sample to ≥70% passing 10 mesh, then pulverizing a 250 gram sub-sample to 85% passing 200 mesh (BV code PRP70-250).

Soil and silt samples were prepared by first drying at 60°C and then running up to 1 kilogram of sample through a 180 µm sieve (80 mesh; BV code SS80).

11.2 Sample Analyses

Rock sample analyses by BV were done on a 0.25 gram subsample through a 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish (BV code MA300). Two of the 16 samples returned overlimit Ni (>1%) or Cu (>1%) values that triggered analysis of a 0.5 gram split through a 4-acid digestion and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish (BV code MA404).

A 30 gram split from each rock sample was also analysed for gold, palladium, and platinum by fire assay fusion and ICP-ES finish (BV code FA330).

Soil and silt analyses were done on a 0.5 gram split through an aqua regia digestion and ICP-ES finish (BV code AQ300).

Under LAP, BV is certified to complete gold and PGE by lead collection fire assay and ICP-ES finish (FA330) and select base metals by 4-acid digestion and AAS finish (MA404).

11.3 Quality Control Quality Assurance Program

A certified reference material (CRM; CDN-ME-1309), a coarse blank, and a pulp duplicate were submitted with the 2022 rock samples and were analysed by BV. For select elements (Ni, Cu, Pd and Pt), the CRM fell within acceptable Z-score limits and the blank sample returned <10x detection limit. The pulp duplicate returned values for all elements that are within 5% of the original, indicating acceptable analytical precision.

No external QA/QC samples were submitted with the soil or silt samples.

Internal QA/QC analyses done by BV were not reviewed but are assumed to be satisfactory given that the certificates of analysis (COA’s) were finalised.

11.4 Analytical Adequacy

Sample collection, shipping, and submission followed a single link chain of custody, with Equity collecting all samples and delivering them to BV.

Rock, soil, and silt analyses done at BV are adequate for the purposes of this Technical Report and future exploration targeting. The lack of external QAQC sampling is not material for the scope of this work. However, the QP recommends that future soil, silt, and other types of surface geochemical sampling add between 2.5% to 5.0% field duplicate sampling to better assess the significance of site-to-site variance. These duplicates should be taken within 0.5 metres of each other.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification work for this Technical Report included a review of digital data as well as a site visit and personal inspection of the Lekcin Property.

12.1 Tenure verification

The QP double-checked the claims list and shapefiles provided by Omega Pacific against the tenures listed in the option agreement and against the tenures in the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website and found that all tenure and ownership information was consistently transcribed.

12.2 Database verification

The data provided by Omega Pacific consists of individual data files for the 2011 to 2018 work programs. None of the work done before 2011 is in digital form.

Work done between 2011 and 2018 included the collection of 49 rock, 342 soil, and 194 tree bark samples, as well as one silt. Each program had a single-link chain of custody from field collection through to sample submission.

All rock samples collected between 2011 to 2018 were marked by handheld GPS and analysed at either Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC, ("Acme") or Met-Solve Analytical Labs of Langley, BC ("MSA"), both of which are accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This accreditation means that finalized COA's have passed a standardized QA/QC monitoring program and are therefore suitable for purposes of exploration targeting. Cross-checking ~90% of nickel and copper assays from various digital files against original assay certificates found no transcription errors.

The 2022 rock sampling and analytical program completed by Omega Pacific is described in sections 9 and 11. Cross-checking of digital data against original assay certificates found no transcription errors for the 13 nickel and copper analyses. This data is also suitable for use in exploration targeting.

Tree bark samples collected in 2015 were marked in the field by handheld GPS and analysed at MSA, so that this data is suitable for purposes of exploration targeting. However, Omega Pacific does not currently have this tree bark data in digital form.

Only 111 of the 342 soil samples collected between 2011 to 2018 were analysed at a commercial laboratory (Friesen, 2018a; Friesen, 2018b), with the remaining 231 samples analysed by non-certified portable XRF ("pXRF") methods (Cross, 2013; Cross and Struyk, 2013; Paul, 2016; Friesen, 2017). The 111 soil samples analysed at MSA are suitable for exploration targeting. None of this data was provided in digital format so the QP cannot comment on transcription accuracy.

The 231 soil samples analysed by pXRF, on the other hand, lack QA/QC support and report detection limits for Ni and Cu that were similar to the average abundance of Ni and Cu in the analysed soils. This data is here considered unsuitable for purposes of exploration targeting and was therefore also not validated for transcription accuracy.

The 2022 soil and silt sampling and analytical program completed by Omega Pacific is described in sections 9 and 11. Cross-checking of ~10% of nickel- and copper-in-soil analyses found no transcription errors between digital data and the original assay certificate. Owing to the best practices followed in collecting this data, both data sets are also suitable for use in exploration targeting.

The 2011 induced polarization (IP) survey was done by SJ Geophysics Ltd of Delta, BC, ("SJG") and is summarized in two logistics reports that are included as appendices in the 2011 assessment report (Basil et al., 2012). SJG is a reputable and independent geophysical survey provider so that the results of this work are suitable for purposes of exploration targeting.

12.3 Site visit and personal inspection

A site visit and personal inspection was completed by the QP on 10, 11 March 2023 and guided and assisted by Jordan Perk. Mr. Perk is Senior Project Coordinator at Equity and participated in the 2022 work program on the Lekcin Property. The sample collected as part of this site visit is shown in Table 12-1.

The Lekcin Property was accessed from Hope via the Garnet Creek and American Creek FSRs to a staging area located near the BC Hydro installation at 611730 E and 5475900 N. From this staging, point the QP accessed the property by snowmobile along the main haulage road to the Big Nic West and Big Nic on 10 March, 2023. A section of approximately 1 km of the FSR south of the Swede showing is deactivated with water bars requiring "snow bridges" to be constructed for each crossing. Future access to the Big Nic area might be better achieved by approaching from the west side of the property.

The QP first navigated to the Big Nic sample site, where a nickel copper-bearing float boulder was previously sampled by MacIntyre (2018). Using the GPS coordinates the ground surface was exposed beneath approximately 2 metres of snow cover but failed to reveal any signs of previous sampling and the showing could not be verified (Figure 12-1a).

The QP then accessed the area of the Big Nic occurrence via snowshoe and was able to locate the previously sampled massive sulphide boulder. The boulder is comprised of massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and was sampled (G001315) and returned anomalous nickel and copper concentrations consistent with results obtained by McClaren (2007 and MacIntyre (2018). As the boulder has been sampled multiple times it can only be said that it does not represent bedrock and the degree of transport, be it glacial or downslope dispersion cannot be determined (Figure 12-1b).

On March 11 2023, the QP examined outcrops associated with the Swede occurrence confirming the 2022 Equity mapping that defines sizeable exposures of ultramafic rocks including pyroxenite and hornblendite. (Figure 12-1c, 12-1d).

On March 11 the QP also inspected silt sample sites and soil sample locations confirming they were marked in the field in agreement with the database locations (Figure 12-2a, 12-2b, 12-2c).

The 1971 drill core was not reviewed as part of this site visit as the whereabouts of this core are currently unknown.

Table 12-1: Analytical results for sampling done on the 26 September site visit (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Sample	Easting	Northing	Area	Sample Description	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Au (ppb)
G001315	604303	5477780	Big Nic	Massive sulphide	10,750	19,110	76	120	67

Figure 12-1: Photos taken as part of the QP site visit on 10 and 11 March 2023 including (a) the attempted location of the Big Nic West showing, b) sampling of the massive sulphide boulder at the Big Nic showing (G001315), c) examination of outcrops at the Swede occurrence, d) examination of hornblendite outcrop west of the Swede occurrence (Source: Baknes, 2023).

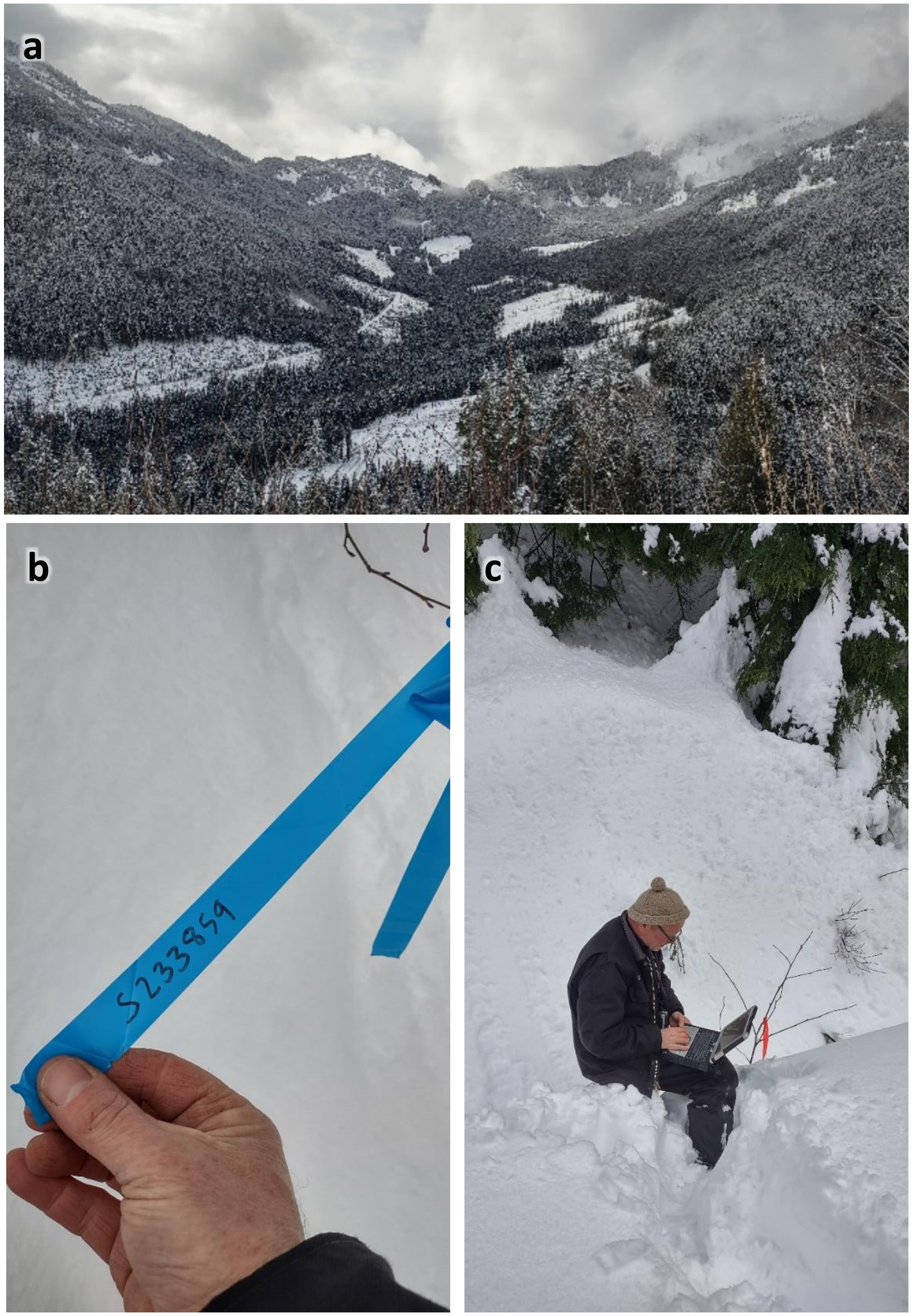

Figure 12-2: Photos taken as part of the QP site visit on 11 March 2023 a) view south from the Swede occurrence, showing the valley that was contour soil sampled above the main forest service's road and silt sampled above the road at intersecting drainages, b) confirmation of a soil sample location, c) confirmation of a silt sample location

12.4 Data Adequacy

The results of the data verification and site visit confirm that Omega Pacific's data is adequate for purposes of exploration targeting.

Historical rock, tree bark, and 111/342 soil sample analyses collected between 2011-2018 are also adequate for purposes of exploration targeting, along with results of the 3D IP survey. The 231 soil analyses completed by pXRF, however, are considered unsuitable for exploration targeting.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testwork has been done for the Lekcin Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resource estimates for the Lekcin Property.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Lekcin Property is adjacent to the past-producing Giant Mascot mine (Figures 4-2 and 7-1), also referred to as the Pride of Emory, BC Nickel, Pacific Nickel, Western Nickel, and Giant Nickel mine (Christopher, 1974). Mineralization at Giant Mascot was discovered at surface (Cairnes, 1924) and then intermittently mined from the 1930's to 1973, with production summarized in Table 23-1. This information has not been validated by the QP and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property.

The Giant Mascot deposit is hosted within ~93 Ma Giant Mascot ultramafic complex (Manor, 2014; Manor et al., 2017) that is crudely elliptical in form with a diameter of 2.5 km and area of 4 km^2. Rock types consist mostly of dunite, peridotite (lherzolite and harzburgite), hornblende-bearing pyroxenite, hornblendite, and pyroxenite (Figure 23-1). These rock units underwent weak metamorphism characterized by weakly deformed cumulates and growth of tremolite-actinolite, talc, anthophyllite, serpentine, carbonate, and rare zeolite at grain boundaries (Manor et al., 2016). Olivine-rich rocks (e.g., dunite, peridotite) host most of the mineralization and form the core of the ultramafic complex, pyroxenite is typically barren, and hornblendite occurs mostly at the margins of the complex along the contact with the Spuzzum pluton (Manor et al., 2016). The margins of the complex formed first, followed by the emplacement and crystallization of olivine- and pyroxene-rich cumulates in the core (Manor et al., 2017).

Table 23-1: Summary of ore production for the Giant Mascot mine (Source: Christopher, 1974)

Company	Year From	Year To	Tonnes	Ni %	Cu %	Ni lbs	Cu lbs
BC Nickel Mines	>1923	1937	1,200,000	1.4%	0.5%	36,508,507	13,227,720
Western Nickel*	1958	1958	181,133	1.0%	0.4%	3,993,294	1,597,318
Giant Mascot	1958	1973	4,700,000	0.6%	0.3%	59,000,000	28,000,000
Total			***6,081,133***	***0.7%***	***0.3%***	***99,501,802***	***42,825,038***

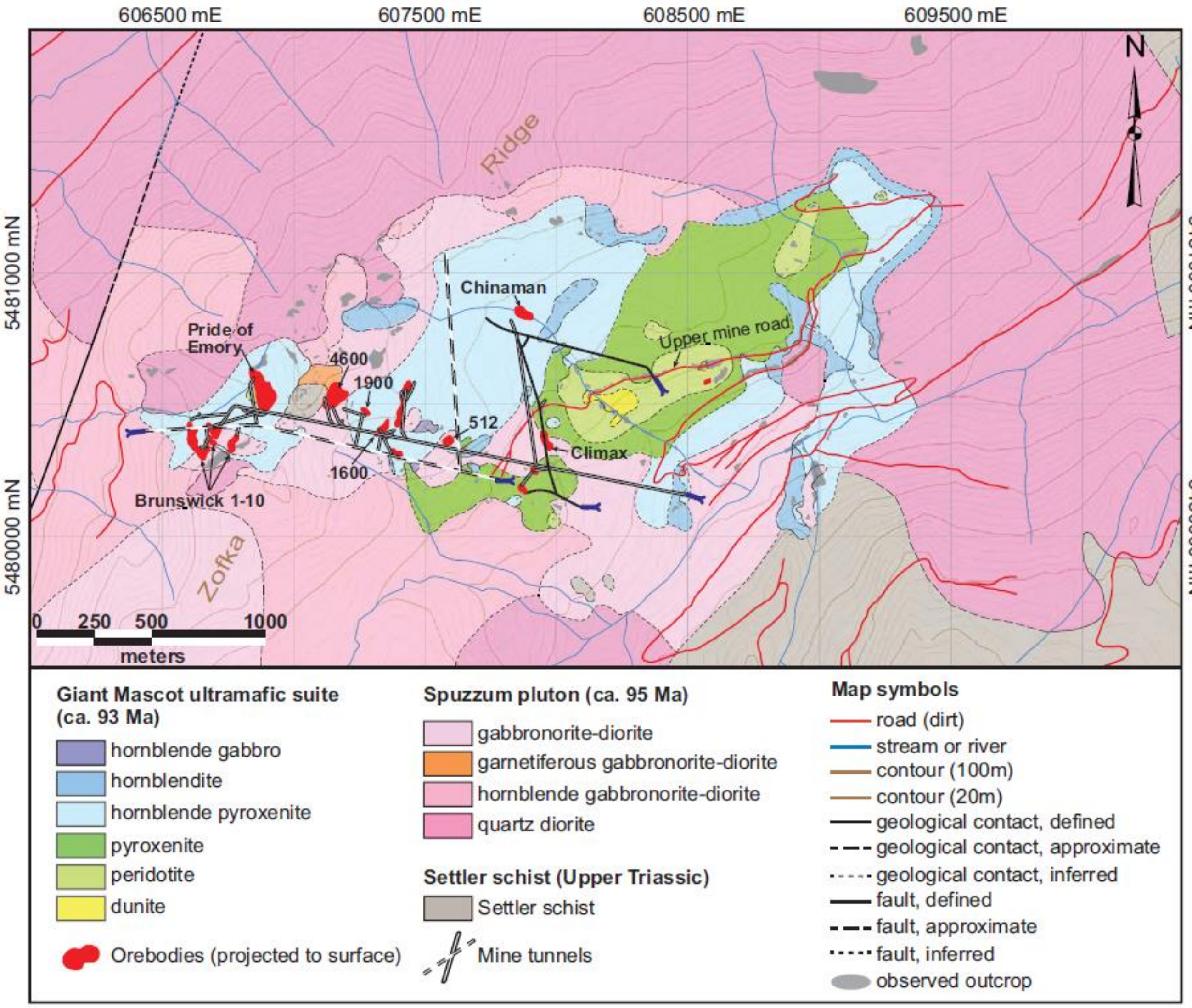

Figure 23-1: Geologic map of the Giant Mascot ultramafic intrusion and surrounding rocks of the Spuzzum pluton and Settler schist. Orebodies and mine tunnels are projected to surface (Source; Manor et al., 2016; modified from Aho, 1957; Vining, 1977; Manor, 2014).

The Giant Mascot deposit comprises at least 28 pipe-like, steeply dipping, NNW-plunging, mineral orebodies (Figure 23-2; (Christopher, 1974). Individual pipes have cross-sectional areas ranging from 76 x 30 m to 12 x 6 m and average 25 x 18 m. Pipe lengths range from 345 m to 15 m for an average of 120 m. Tonnage for individual ore bodies range from 1,000 to 730,000 tonnes and average 305,000 tonnes, excluding the 2,155,000 tonne Portal Zone of low grade disseminated sulphide. Grades for individual ore bodies range from 0.5-2.4% Ni and 0.2-0.8% Cu for a weighted average of 0.6% Ni and 0.3% Cu. The Portal Zone returned an average of 0.3% Ni and 0.1% Cu. None of this information was validated by the QP and it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

Sulphide mineralization typically consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite and minor pyrite, magnetite, and platinum group minerals (Manor et al., 2016). Ore texture includes disseminated, net-textured, semi-massive, and massive and forms at least three types:

- Massive within fault and contact zones, typically with sharp contacts (e.g., Pride of Emory, Brunswick 2, 8, 9)
- Disseminated with zonation in tenor (e.g., Brunswick 1, 5, 6, and 4600, 1900, 512)
- Narrow tabular vein-like bodies (generally uneconomic)

Orebodies are interpreted to represent multi-phase, mineralized conduits that fed a magma chamber at higher crustal levels (Manor et al., 2016). An older, now discounted, interpretation was that the Giant Mascot deposit comprises a late Palaeozoic xenolith of Cogburn assemblage ophiolite that was partially metasomatized during the intrusion of Spuzzum pluton (Ash, 2002).

Structural control on the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite (Aho, 1957; Clarke, 1969) was provided by major structures oriented at 310°–315° and dipping 50°–75° northeast, 015°–030° dipping 70°–90° either east or west, 350°–010° and dipping 55°–90° either east or west, and 330°–030° dipping 20°–30° east. Intersections of faults striking 315°/65° NE and 020°/90° appear to have a particularly strong control on the localization of mineralized pipes.

Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization within the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite was orthomagmatic and formed in dynamic conduit systems. Sulphide saturation occurred relatively early in the crystallization history through reduction of oxidized arc magma, assimilation of sulphur and graphite from Settler schist, assimilation of Spuzzum granitoid, and fractional crystallization of olivine and orthopyroxene (Manor, 2015). This exsolved sulphide liquid then accumulated within specific parts of the conduit system to form massive to semi-massive mineralized bodies.

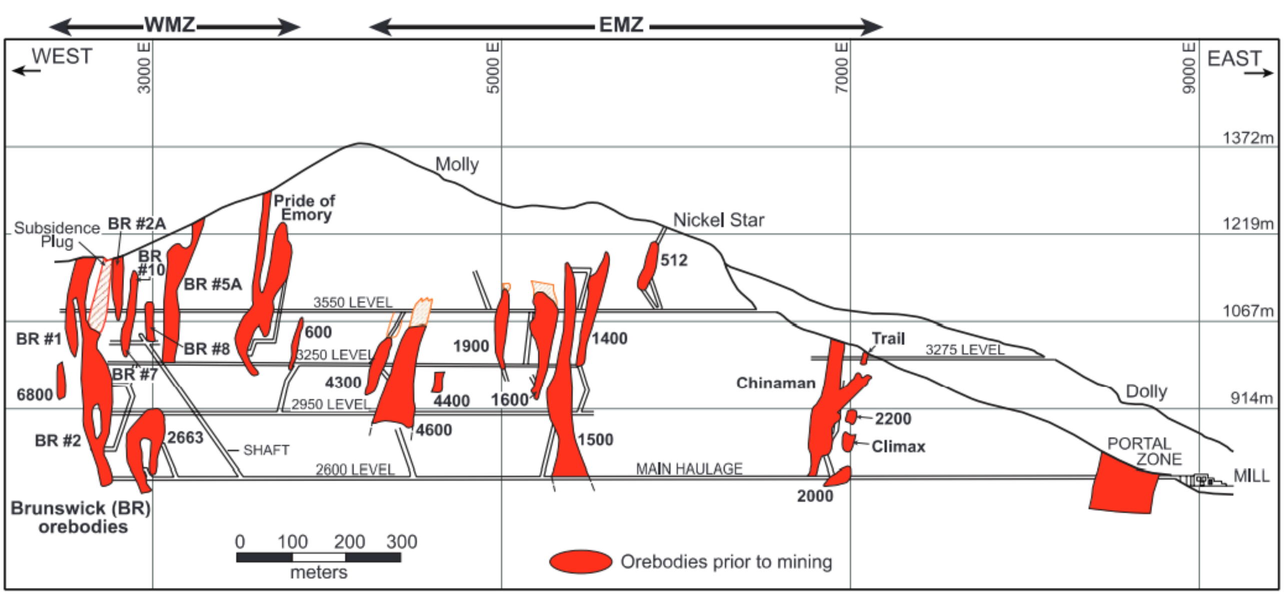

Figure 23-2: Long section through the Giant Mascot mine showing the 2D geometry of ore bodies (black) prior to mining. Section is split into an eastern (EMZ) and western (WMZ) mineralized zones (Source: Manor et al., 2016 and references therein).

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Interpretation

Validation work done by QP Baknes determined that select historical data collected between 2011 to 2018 ("2011-18") is suitable for purposes of exploration targeting (see Section 12.1). This includes all rock samples (N = 49), 111 of 342 soil samples, all tree bark (N = 194), and the 3D IP survey. The 2022 mapping as well as rock, soil, and silt sampling program was validated as part of the QP site visit, as described in Section 12.2. All of the 2022 geochemical analyses were done at an accredited commercial laboratory. All the 2022 data is therefore suitable for exploration purposes along with a select 2011-18 data as described in Section 12.

The 2022 mapping is consistent with historical work in showing that most of the Lekcin Property is underlain by the Spuzzum pluton. The 2022 work, however, subdivided this pluton into a western monzodiorite, eastern diorite, and foliated diorite and tonalite units that occur along the margin. The eastern diorite shows more mafic to ultramafic characteristics than the western half including a paucity in K-feldspar, more enclaves of mafic-ultramafic rock, and overlying soils and silts that, relative to the western monzodiorite, show higher Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, Mg, and Mn.

The presence of hornblendite and pyroxenite enclaves and mingling texture within both the monzodiorite and diorite also confirms the late timing of intrusive ultramafic units like the Giant Mascot suite, as previously constrained by geochronology (Manor et al., 2017).

The geochemical signature of soils overlying the eastern diorite is further highlighted through principal component analysis (Figure 25-1). Principal component 1 (PC1) is defined by Ni, Cu, Co, Mg, K, Mn and Ba, and shows a spatial correlation with eastern diorite. PC2 shows spatial correlation with western monzodiorite and is represented by Fe, Ti, Cr, Al, V, Ga, Mo, Th, Pb, Sc, S and U.

Historical work reported ultramafic to mafic rocks from the Big Nic, Swede, American Creek West, and SPX South areas (Tully, 1971; Struyk, 2013; Kasper, 2014). Most of these occurrences were validated by the 2022 work program in addition to the discovery of two additional outcrops of ultramafic dikes approximately 400 m north and 750 m east of the Big Nic showing. Most of these occurrences, apart from Swede, form dikes or, possibly, small stock-like intrusions that are <2 m wide with geochemical assay reporting 92-582 ppm Ni and 10-323 ppm Cu.

Ultramafic rocks at Swede are interpreted to form a sill-like intrusion that is at least 2-10 m thick (Omega, 2022). Rock types are dominated by ortho- and clinopyroxene but also include olivine and possibly grade into hornblendite to the west. Results from the 2022 soil sampling work at Swede defined a 1200 x 400 m area with elevated Ni, Co, Ba, and K whereas levelling of Ni- and Cu-in-soil values to lithology identifies Swede as the strongest Ni anomaly on the Property (Figure 9-7).

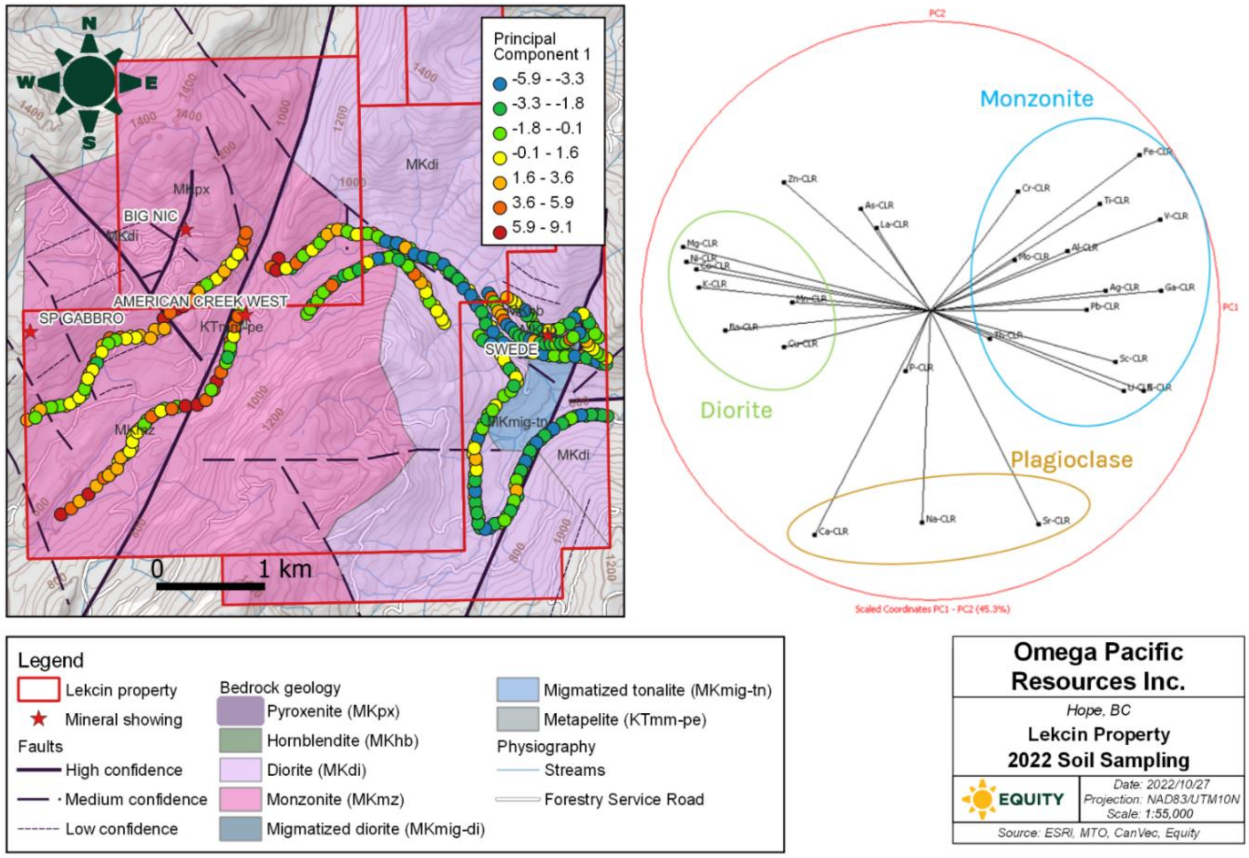

Figure 25-1: Principal component analysis of 2022 soil samples showing element associations and positive and negative relationship with principal component 1 (right) and their spatial distribution (left) (Source: Omega, 2022).

Historical drilling at Swede (Tully, 1971) reported between 51-137 metres of pyroxenite from two of three holes although this could not be validated by the QP as the whereabouts of the core are unknown. Collectively though, this data points to the Swede area as being perhaps the most prospective area on the Property for hosting ultramafic-mafic rocks.

Historical work recorded additional occurrences of mafic-ultramafic rocks from the RP (Paul, 2015) and SPX (Struyk, 2013) areas, both of which were included in the Lekcin Property up to at least 2018 but are currently on unstaked ground. The RP area was mapped as a 800 x 250 m (0.2 km^2) zoned ultramafic intrusion that intruded into Spuzzum pluton (Paul, 2015). This information was not validated by the QP and is not indicative of additional ultramafic rocks occurring on the Lekcin Property.

The 2011-18 exploration data showed that there are two boulders of massive magmatic sulphide float on the Property, one located at the Big Nic MINFILE showing and another within roadworks approximately 450 metres to the west-southwest. Both occurrences were validated by the QP as part of the 2022 site visit (Section 12.2). The bedrock source of these boulders is unknown. Similar massive sulphide was mined, from the 1930's to 1973, at the Big Mascot mine immediately north of, and adjacent to, the Lekcin Property (see Section 23.0).

Ground truthing of the five 2011 IP chargeability anomalies at Big Nic found that three of them align along an interpreted north-northeast striking fault structure, and so could be related to high clay (i.e. fault gouge) and/or water contents. A fourth anomaly occurs adjacent to the same creek and could be related to a northwest-striking subsidiary fault. The fifth anomaly remains unexplained but there are no bedrock indications that it could be a pipe-like massive sulphide body. Other explanations (e.g., fault, weak pyrite enrichment in monzodiorite) are at this point equally valid.

The presence of major electric transmission lines across the whole Property precludes the use of ground-based EM surveys as an exploration tool, which is one of the more widely used methods for finding massive sulphide. Previous magnetic surveys were also shown to be limited in their ability to define ultramafic rocks. The 2022 mapping work found that ultramafic rocks are generally non-magnetic and so would be difficult to distinguish from non-prospective Spuzzum lithologies. The magnetic character of the massive pyrrhotite comprising the Big Nic showing, however, suggests potential utility in conducting detailed magnetic surveys in areas highlighted by the recommended program.

25.2 Conclusions

The Lekcin Property is under option to Omega Pacific from an ownership group that first staked the Property in 2011. The Property consists of 5 claims that cover 2436.93 ha in southwestern BC.

Omega Pacific does not hold a permit to conduct mechanized exploration work on the Property although there are no apparent obstacles to applying for one. Non-mechanized work is permissible and was carried out in September 2022.

The Property is widely accessible through a network of FSRs, including the American Creek FSR that allows an east-west traverse by rugged 4x4 or light utility vehicle (“LUV”). From this FSR, numerous branch roads provide deeper access into the Property by either an LUV or on foot. Off-road terrain is steep and densely vegetated by non-forested cut blocks or second growth coastal rain forest.

Non-mechanized exploration can be done from May to early November whereas drilling can be done year-round although would require snow clearing and, possibly, avalanche control in winter.

Historical exploration from the Lekcin Property includes collection of 58 rock samples, 579 soil samples, at least 28 silt samples, 194 tree bark samples, 6.7 line-km of bulldozer trenching, 541 line-km of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, 33 line-km of ground magnetic surveys, 10.95 line-km of induced polarization surveys, and three diamond drill holes for 342 metres. This data is currently fragmented among various Excel, comma delimited, and PDF files, and should be compiled and integrated into a single project database.

The two occurrences of magmatic sulphide mineralization, one at Big Nic and another 450 metres to the west-southwest, are both boulders from an undetermined bedrock source. Similar massive sulphide was mined, from the 1930’s to 1973, at the Big Mascot mine located on an adjacent property to the north. In situ mineralization on the Lekcin Property consists only of finely disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralization hosted in pyroxenite and peridotite at Swede.

Convergent margin-type magmatic sulphide deposits typically form within ultramafic-mafic intrusives between 1-10 km^2 in area. Such an intrusive body is not currently known from the Lekcin Property but could be present under cover. The most prospective part of the Property for hosting such an intrusive is the eastern half as this hosts the currently thickest known occurrences of ultramafic rock (at Swede), relatively abundant mafic-ultramafic enclaves, and higher concentrations of pathfinder elements in overlying soils. Immediately north of the Property, the Giant Mascot ultramafic suite also occurs in the eastern part of the Spuzzum pluton.

Review of project data did not identify any significant risks or uncertainties that could be reasonably expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information summarized in this Technical Report. Project risk is high because the Lekcin Property is an underexplored, early-stage, exploration project with no guarantee that the results to date indicate an economic ore body.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Program

The recommended work program consists of expanding the tenure size of the Property, desktop compilation and re-interpretation, additional geological mapping and rock sampling, line cutting, and an airborne gravity survey.

Tenure boundaries for the Lekcin Property should be expanded to reintegrate the RP and SPX showings. Previous work on the RP showing (Paul, 2016) suggests that it may be the largest ultramafic body that is currently known outside of the Big Mascot ultramafic suite. The SPX showing consists of ultramafic rocks located just 1300 metres west of the Big Mascot ultramafic suite. Reintegrating these occurrences would require map staking of an additional 1000 hectares for an estimated cost of C$7,000.

Omega Pacific should apply for a mineral exploration permit that allows for mechanized work. Obtaining this permit is estimated to cost C$4,800.

Desktop compilation of pre-2011 historical data is recommended, including the trenching and drilling done by Kelso in 1967-71. This data should be processed and analysed to define additional areas with weakly enriched Ni and/or Cu that could point to occurrences of ultramafic rocks. Re-interpretation of the 2011 3D induced polarization and resistivity data is warranted given the new geological information collected in 2022. Data compilation and reprocessing work would run concurrently with pre-field planning for that season’s work program, for a collective cost of C$12,800.

Additional geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling is recommended for the Swede area, to determine if there is additional extent to ultramafic rocks found in previous work, including the 2022 mapping, and provide context for interpretation of the proposed airborne gravity survey. A five-day program is recommended with a crew of two geologists, for total cost of C$15,800.

An airborne gravity survey is recommended and should cover the entire Property, with the results used to determine if there is a sizable ultramafic-mafic intrusion that occurs under cover on the Lekcin Property. It would require 250 line-km of flying to cover the entire Lekcin Property at a line spacing of 100 m, which at a cost of $250/line-km is estimated to cost $75,000.

In case an airborne gravity system cannot be secured – as there are relatively few of these systems available for exploration – a ground-based survey could complete approximately 10 line-km for a similar cost to the airborne survey. In this case the QP recommends focussing the ground-based gravity survey on the Swede area.

Post-field data processing and interpretation is estimated to cost C$15,200, to bring the total recommended program cost to C$130,500.

26.2 Budget

The recommended program, as described in Section 26.1, would cost an estimated C$130,500 (Table 26-1), with approximately C$24,500 spent in pre-field work, C$90,800 spent on fieldwork, and C$15,200 for cleaning up the data and writing an assessment report for filing.

Table 26-1: Budget estimate (in C$) for recommended work on the Lekcin Property (Source: Baknes, 2023)

Item	**Pre-field**			**Fieldwork**		**Post-field**	**Total**
	Claims	*Permit*	*Prep*	*Mapping*	*Gravity*	*Synthesis*	
Wages (professional & technical services)	$948	$4,740	$9,228	$9,510	$0	$15,210	$39,636
Claim staking	$6,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,000
Rentals (e.g. computers, trucks)	$0	$0	$0	$1,440	$0	$0	$1,440
Geophysical consulting & surveys	$0	$0	$3,600	$0	$75,000	$0	$78,600
Expenses (travel, food, fuel, consumables)	$0	$0	$0	$3,360	$0	$0	$3,360
Analyses	$0	$0	$0	$1,512	$0	$0	$1,512
TOTAL	**$6,948**	**$4,740**	**$12,828**	**$15,822**	**$75,000**	**$15,210**	**$130,548**

Respectfully submitted,

Signed and sealed: "Mark Baknes"

Mark Baknes, P.Geo.
Westholme, British Columbia
Effective Date: March 11, 2023
Signed Date: March 20, 2023

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Mark E. Baknes P. Geo., do hereby certify:

1) I THAT I am a Professional Geoscientist residing at 7579 Westholme Road, Westholme, British Columbia, Canada.
2) THAT I am an author of the Technical Report entitled "**Technical Report on the Lekcin Property, British Columbia**" for Omega Pacific Resources Inc., with an effective date of 11 March 2023
3) THAT I am a member in good standing (#19,969) of Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia.
4) THAT I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1986.
5) THAT I graduated from McMaster University in Ontario with a Master of Science degree in geology in 1990, and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1990.
6) THAT since 1990, I have been involved in mineral exploration for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Australia, Uzbekistan and Slovakia.
7) I completed a site visit and personal inspection of the Lekcin Property on 10 and 11 March 2023.
8) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" (QP) in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") and according to NI 43-101 I am a qualified person owing to my education, experience, and registration with professional associations
9) I have authored and am responsible for all chapters of this Technical Report.
10) I am independent of the issuer for purposes of NI 43-101, do not meet any of the examples cited in section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101, and have no prior involvement with either the Property or Omega Pacific.
11) I have read NI 43-101 Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
12) As of the effective date of this Technical Report, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed so as to make the technical report not misleading.

Effective date: March 11, 2023

Signed date: March 20, 2023

Signed and Sealed: "Mark E. Baknes"

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Mark E. Baknes, MSc., P.Geo.