NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Western Star Property

British Columbia
Revelstoke Mining Division
NTS 82K13/14
50.58° North Latitude
-117.52° West Longitude

for

Western Star Resources Inc.
Unit 114B-8998
Fraserton Court
Burnaby, BC
V5J 5H8

Prepaired By
Derrick Strickland P.Geo.

Date Novembre 27, 2020

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Western Star Resources Inc. (or the “Company”) and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Western Star Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange. The author visited the Western Star Property on September 13, 2020.

The Western Star Property consists of nine non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,797.69. hectares located on NTS maps NTS 82K13/14, centered at 50.58° North Latitude - 117.52° West Longitude within Revelstoke Mining Division of British Columbia.

In agreement, dated July 28 2020, between Western Star Resources Inc. and Andrew Molnar, the company can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Western Star Property for a payment of $20,000 CDN on the date of agreement, a $50,000 CDN upon the anniversary of the agreement, and undertake $80,000 exploration expenditures using Andrew Monlar as the prime contractor on the Property within six months of the agreement’s effective date.

Historic mining records from the Ministry of Mines Annual review (MMAR) circa 1895 to 1915 document exploration of several prospects within the Western Star Property. These prospects are described as veins· ranging from 1 to 10 metres in width containing abundant historically described "low grade ore”. It is important to note that these "veins” were traced intermittently over strike lengths of up to several kilometres. At many of these ‘prospects’ erratic, high grade silver values were reported, hoverer there is no significant production recorded from any of these occurrences.

The Western Star Property is located within the peri-cratonic southern Kootenay terrane (“arc”) of the south eastern Canadian Cordillera. The Kootenay Terrane is a 10 to 50 km wide arc-shaped belt of correlating stratigraphy which extends over a distance of 400 km. The trend has been documented from 50 km south of the US border in the Metaline Falls area of Washington State, to 100 km north of Revelstoke in British Columbia.

More recent examinations (Sterret 1930; Lardeau Development Corp.,1984; Consolidated Trout Lake Mines 1986; and Western Star Resources Inc. 2020) indicate that the historical mineralized zones are not polymetallic "veins" but rather intensely deformed, stratiform type deposits consisting of siderite and mineralized quartz formations with pyrite, galena and sphalerite that are typically localized along steeply dipping, limestone chlorite schist contacts. Widely spaced sampling of these zones, across widths of 1 and 3 metres. returned grades ranging from trace to 0.078 oz./ton gold; 0.5 to 12 oz./ton silver, and combined base metal contents of between 1 and 2.5%. Select samples of irregular, fracture-controlled mineralization associated with these zones (reported Consolidated Trout Lake Mines) returned grades of between 0.2 and 2.5 oz./ton gold; 200 to 500 oz./ton silver, with combined base metal contents of between 10 and 30%.

The current thinking is that the mineralization is a control of syngenetic distal volcanic (SEDEX) mineralization on the Western Star Property is likely to be a combination of structure, lithology and stratigraphy. The sporadic nature of the known mineralization along the favourable contact zones indicates that a complex set of parameters governing mineralization. Sulphide mineralization is

stratiform and occurs at the contact between a grey-green phyllite and a limestone. The massive chlorite and chlorotic quartz that occurs along fractures and at the base of mineralization may be hydrothermal in origin. The pods of disseminated hematite and magnetite that occur at the mineralized horizon are commonly associated with volcanogenic mineralization.

Pinch outs of the carbonate bank and dolomitized limestone units at the apparent unconformity can be expected to occur at intervals all along the contact to other units. In this area, the unconformity appears in at least three parallel zones or "leads" on the flanks of large northwest trending folds.

Western Star Resources Inc. undertook an exploration program on the Western Star Property from September 2 to September 17, 2020. Daily access to the property was gained via helicopters which were located at the Glacier Helicopters Base located in Revelstoke, BC. The crew consisted of one geologist and 2 field crew. Preliminary exploration of the Western Star Property indicates good potential for the discovery of additional mineralization along the strike extent of the Lexington, Ruby/Goodenough and Hunter/Trapper showings. on the Last Chance showing additional geological mapping and geochemical surveys are required to further evaluate fault-controlled quartz veining identified during the present survey.

To further evaluate these zones detailed geological and structural mapping, combined with selective geochemical surveys will be required. A 2012 AEROTEM airborne geophysical survey undertaken by Mineral Mountains Resources Ltd should be tracked down, as it appears to cover the current property configuration.

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Western Star Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS format for further interpretation. After compilation is completed, tracing known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling along overburden covered projections and identifying intersections between mineralized horizons and shear or fault structures should be undertaken. Detailed geochemistry and geophysics combined with surface trenching would be employed to identify other areas of interest. The expected cost of the programme is $139,610 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Western Star Resources Inc. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Western Star Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Western Star Property acquisition on the Canadian Stock Exchange

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

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

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

The author visited the Western Star Property on September 13, 2020 during which time the author reviewed the geological setting and collected 10 rock samples. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

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

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Western Star Resources Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

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

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Anthony Chan of Western Star Resources Inc., which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data (November 24, 2020) on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titlesonline (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Western Star Property consists of nine non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 2,797.69. hectares located on NTS maps NTS 82K13/14 centered at 50.58° North Latitude - 117.52° West Longitude. The claims are located within Revelstoke Mining Division of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area
1075023	WESTERN STAR 1	2020/MAR/05	2025/MAR/05	347.08
1075024	WESTERN STAR 2	2020/MAR/05	2025/MAR/05	245.11
1075025	WILD WEST	2020/MAR/05	2025/MAR/05	183.77
1075026	WILDWEST 2	2020/MAR/05	2025/MAR/05	183.81
1075276	WILD WEST 3	2020/MAR/16	2025/MAR/05	245.09
1077403	WESTERN STAR 3	2020/JUL/20	2025/MAR/05	347.02
1077404	WESTERN STAR 4	2020/JUL/20	2025/MAR/05	387.95
1077405	WESTERN STAR 5	2020/JUL/20	2025/MAR/05	449.31
1077406	WESTERN STAR 6	2020/JUL/20	2025/MAR/05	408.56
		Total		2797.69

BC Mineral Titles online indicates that Anthony Chan, a director of Western Star Resources Inc. is the current registered 100% owner of all the listed Western Star mineral claims in the table above.

There has been no reported historical production on the Western Star Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity.

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

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titlesonline (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Western Star Property ownership as of November 24, 2020.

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

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

The Company and author are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Western Star Property.

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

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

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

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

the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Western Star Resources Inc. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Western Star.

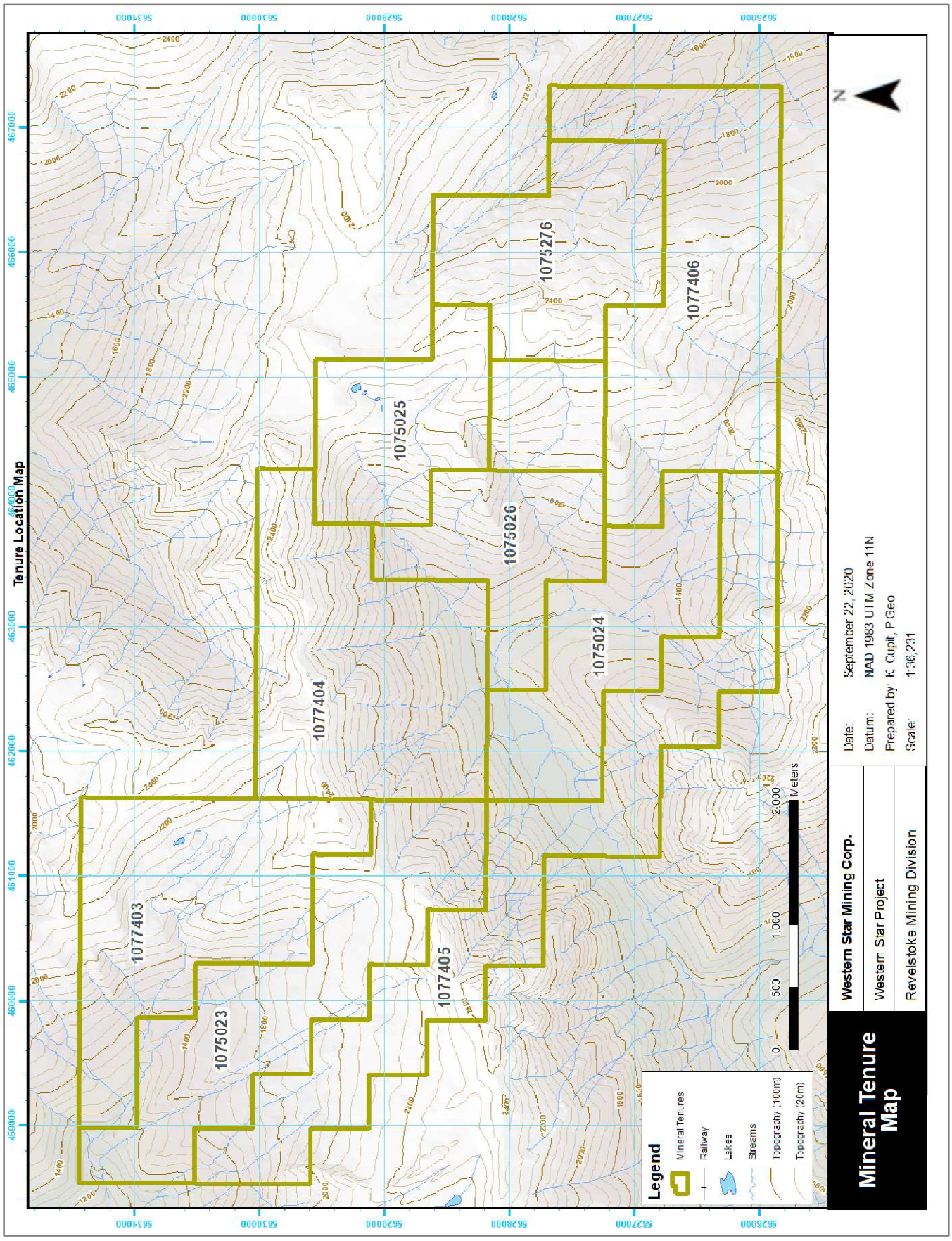
The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

An agreement was provided to the author, dated July 28 2020, between Western Star Resources Inc. with office at Unit 114B-8998 Fraserton Court, Burnaby, BC, V5J 5H8, and Andrew Molnar with an office at 615-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, in the BC, V6C 2V6. The agreement gives Western Star Resources Inc. an opportunity to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Western Star Property for: A initial payment of $20,000 CDN on the date of agreement, a $50,000 CDN upon the anniversary of the agreement, and undertaking $80,000 exploration expenditures using Andrew Molar as the prime contractor, on the Property within six months of the effective date.

The Property is subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty in respect of all products produced from the Property. The net smelter royalty of 1.5% can be purchased for $1,500,000 anytime.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The Western Star Property Group is located approximately 50 kilometres southeast of Revelstoke, and roughly 10 kilometres north of the abandoned community of Camborne. Access to the Camborne area is via paved highway from either Revelstoke or Nakusp. Access to the Property area is best via helicopter from suitable landing sites on the Incomappleux River some 3 kilometres to the west.

Helicopter access into the area from Revelstoke is simple a there is a permanent base located in the town. A network of primary and secondary logging roads flank the Property on western side however, some upgrades and/or extension of these roads may be required before use.

Initial field programs can be easily based out of motels in Revelstoke, and there is also a hotel with limited availability in Trout Lake. Supplies can be obtained and shipped to/from these centres. A year-round ferry operates across the north end of Arrow Lake and connects the area by road with Revelstoke. Early in the 20th century, bulk freight and mined concentrates were also shipped along both of the Arrow and Duncan/Kootenay Lake systems to nearby smelters.

The physiography of the area is rugged and is characterized by local high relief areas dissected by broad NE-SW creek valleys. Elevations range from 1,000 m within the Boyd Creek Valley, and northeast trending creeks through the Property to several prominent peaks over 2,500 metres. Near the peaks, there are local cirques, small glaciers and flanking moraines. Resistant Limestone strata form prominent ridges and peaks (Lime Dykes) that are easily discernible on-air photos and topographical maps.

Warm summers and moderately cold winters with heavy snowfall characterize the climate of the area. Typical field seasons are from July-October, with earlier work possible at lower elevations. Vegetation consists of fir, cedar, hemlock and alder at lower elevations, with alpine scrub underbrush and grasses at higher elevations.

Being close to the communities of Revelstoke, Nakusp and Trout Lake provides the Property with a close link into the power grid for any potential future development and a potential local source of personnel and supplies.

6 HISTORY

This area of the Kootenay Arc property has been sporadically explored since the 1890's, first by groups of prospectors who came down the Columbia River from Revelstoke, and later explorers up from the prior discoveries in the Slocan and Kootenay Lakes areas. At this time, there were numerous mineral claims (later crown granted) staked to cover linear mineralized trends within the area of the current property, as well as the Trout Lake and Ferguson Districts to the west. Much of this documented mineralization is localized at the contacts of, or within limestone horizons of the Badshot and Index Formations. At the turn of the 20th century, minor production from high grade silver-galena veins and massive strata bound zones was hand cobbed. Several adits and tunnels were reportedly excavated throughout the disjointed mineral holdings within the regional district.

Since the initial flurry of prospecting at the turn of the 20th century, there has been very little mineral exploration conducted within the Lime Dyke belt. Over the last century, exploration has been hampered by fluctuating commodity prices, global events (World Wars), collapse of transportation plans, and discontinuous claim holdings. Due to these factors, much of the property remains underexplored and hence, its potential to host a significant mineral deposit remains largely untested.

The construction of the trans-continental railway through the Kootenays during the 1880's brought many people into the area, initiated river boat travel, and created supply centres and towns along the line. Prospectors began to converge on the Lardeau district of the Kootenay Arc Property in the early 1890's, traveling along Kootenay and Duncan Lakes, from silver discoveries in the Kaslo district to the southeast and along the Columbia River and Arrow Lake system, from the Revelstoke district to the northwest.

Early workers recognized that numerous of the Lardeau mineral occurrences were located along two main trends:

- The Central Mineral Belt of the Trout Lake area, and the Lime Dyke Belt, of the current property area. Among the earliest claims registered from 1890-1892 in the Lime Dyke belt were the Elizabeth, to the northeast of Boyd Creek, the Isobella, near the headwaters of Ferguson Creek, the Badshot, to the west of the headwaters of Gainer Creek, and the original claims of the Lexington Group:

- Alice, Alma, Kangaroo and Black Bear (hosting the Kitsap, Alma and Black Bear occurrences), to the east of Lexington Mountain and near the headwaters or Pool Creek. By 1893, the Blackburn and Horne (Horne occurrence) companies were also working a ledge of galena for silver and lead and by 1895, trails were cut up the Gainer Creek drainage to the Badshot and Black Prince (Badshot and Black Prince occurrences) claims.

By 1897, the Prince Edward, Glengary and Last Chance occurrences were also staked at the headwaters of Boyd Creek and there were reports of silver mineralization on these claims (Glengary occurrence) in local newspapers.

More recent examinations (Sterret 1930; Lardeau Development Corp. 1984; Consolidated Trout Lake Mines 1986; and Western Star Resources Inc. 2020) indicate that these mineralized zones are not polymetallic "veins" but rather intensely deformed, stratiform type deposits consisting of siderite and quartz mineralized with pyrite, galena and sphalerite typically localized along steeply dipping, limestone chlorite schist contacts. Widely spaced sampling of these zones across widths of between 1 and 3 metres returned grades ranging from trace to 0.078 oz./ton gold; 0.5 to 12 oz./ton silver, and combined base metal contents of between 1 and 2.5%. Select samples of irregular, fracture-controlled mineralization associated with these zones (reported Consolidated Trout Lake Mines) returned grades of between 0.2 and 2.5 oz./ton gold; 200 to 500 oz./ton silver, with combined base metal contents of between 10 and 30%.

In 1976-77, J.R. Woodcock

In 1976-77, J.R. Woodcock conducted a local geochemical survey for the area. These surveys included only the northern part of the property, up to Silvertip Creek. The program successfully located anomalies in the Boyd Creek, Boyd West Glacier and Silvertip areas, and the Boyd grid was installed for more detailed soil sampling, geological mapping and Crone shoot back EM surveying. The resulting lead-zinc anomaly is 1,800 metres long and up to 400 metres wide, with the strongest part being 950 metres long. Mapping indicated the presence of phyllite, quartzite and prospective carbonate horizons in the grid area. In 1999, the pulps from this program were reanalyzed for a more complete multi-element ICP scan.

Lardeau Development Corp. 1984

During 1984, Lardeau Development Corp completed a comprehensive evaluation of historic mining records regarding early 1900's development of the former Trout Lake Mining Division. Preliminary data identified several Pb-Zn-Ag (±Au) prospects that were available for slaking, and these had received no recorded development work since their initial discovery. During July, 1985, Lardeau Development Corp. staked 263 claim units which covered these prospects and adjoining geologically favourable ground. Pursuant to an assignment agreement dated September 4th, 1985, Triple M Mining Corp. acquired a 100% interest in Lardeau and certain mining lease, Triple M commissioned an evaluation of the Lardeau Mineral Claims which was to include recommendations for follow-up evaluation. (Von Einsiedel, 1986).

Triple M Mining Corp, 1985

Between October 17 and 30, 1985, Triple M Mining Corp, carried out prospecting and reconnaissance geologic mapping which successfully located two of the known occurrences and included an examination of other prospects held as crown grants within the claim group (Von Einsiedel, 1986).

Check samples collected and grades reported by Leask (1981), typically range from 2-10 oz./ton silver, 5-20% lead, and 2-10% zinc with minor yet significant gold content (up to 0.036 oz./ton). Selected samples from the Hunter-Trapper Prospect and reports on similar occurrences within the Claim Group (Leask, 1981) suggest that where stratiform deposits are intersected by shear or fault zones, significant remobilization and "upgrading" may occur. one sample from a vuggy, irregular quartz vein within a mineralized horizon assayed 110.3 oz./ton Ag, 0.210 oz./ton Au, 8.78% Pb and

11.80% Zn. Samples from quartz veins near the Ruby and Silver occurrences (Scout Prospect) reportedly assayed 19.0 oz./ton Ag, 0.1 oz./ton Au with 15% combined Pb/Zn, Leask (1981 and Von Einsiedel, 1986).

Consolidated Trout Lake Mines Ltd. 1988-1990

During 1985 Consolidated Trout Lake Mines Ltd. acquired an interest. An exploration program during October/November 1987 by Consolidated Trout Lake Mines Ltd. consisted of airborne geophysical surveys; regional Geological Mapping; samplings known mineral occurrences within the claim area; and, detailed orientation geophysical surveys in an area covered by a soil geochemical survey carried out in 1985 (Green 1988).

As part of the current program, ground geophysical surveys (VLF-EM and magnetometer) were conducted over a 500-metre x 750 metre geochemical survey grid (established by Consolidated Trout Lake Mines in 1985) located in the central part of the Lexington Lead. The original geochemical survey identified a distinct silver and base metal anomaly {located within the claim area) roughly 200 metres north of and parallel to a showing termed the Kitsap Showing. Magnetic and EM survey data indicate a similar response from both the Kitsap Showing and the geochemical anomaly (Green 1988).

To assess the usefulness of the 165 line-kilometre airborne geophysical surveys a sophisticated, multifrequency electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the western, central and southeastern parts of the claim area. Electromagnetic data does not show a response over known mineralized zones. However, several strong conductivity anomalies were identified within volcanic rocks in the southern part of the claim area. Although there are no known mineral showings in the area of these anomalies however this type of response is characteristic of some metallic ore bodies and therefore these targets warrant further investigation (Green 1988).

Magnetic data clearly reflects the northwest strike of the underlying rock units and also defines the principal bedding plane fault zones. one of these anomalies is coincident with known mineralization in the eastern part of the Lexington Lead (Green 1988).

Mineralization in the Lexington showing exhibits a distinct magnetic response consisting of a 50-100 gamma high adjacent to a 25–50 gamma low. In addition, VLF-EM data indicates an associated field strength high as well as a moderate conductivity anomaly. Data indicates a parallel zone of mineralization in the northern part of the survey area. Soil geochemical data reveals a high of 17.4 ppm silver, 850 ppm lead and 1450 ppm zinc. Geophysical data shows a 40-gamma mag high followed by a 20-gamma mag low, coincident with a field strength high at the eastern side of the geochemical anomaly.

1989 Exploration Program summary

The 1989 program objective was to determine the most effective method of locating mineralization in overburden covered parts of the claim area. To assist with the interpretation of technical data a series of 8 detailed planimetric and orthophoto base maps were prepared which maps cover all of the known mineralized zones within the claim area (Von Einsiedel, 1989).

To assess the effectiveness of various exploration techniques a portion of the claim area (Lexington /Kitsap map sheet) was selected for detailed evaluation. Between August 1 and September 30, 1989 field crews established approximately 20-line kilometres of flagged grid along east-west lines spaced at 50 metre intervals. The eastern part of the grid covers known mineralization and the central and western parts cover roughly one kilometre of the projected strike extent (to the northwest) of this mineralization (Von Einsiedel, 1989).

1990 Exploration Program summary

A total of 934 soil samples were collected from a relatively well developed a horizon at depths of between 10 and 20 cm. Approximately 500 grams of material was collected at each site and placed in Kraft paper sample bags and shipped to Vangeochem Laboratories Inc. in Vancouver. Samples were then dried and sieved to -80 mesh and the pulps were analyzed by atomic absorption for gold and by ICP techniques for a suite of 26 major and trace elements (Greene, Von Einsiedel, 1990).

Two distinct anomalies termed Anomaly 1 and Anomaly 2 were defined. Anomaly 1 consists of elevated lead concentrations which form a discontinuous, northwest striking zone. A total of 33 anomalous sites ranging from 207 to 6,444 ppm lead were recorded. Within the anomalous zone zinc values are also elevated with concentrations ranging from 224 to 1,830 ppm. Anomaly 2 consists of elevated lead, zinc and silver values which form a discontinuous, northwest striking zone (offset approximately 400 metres north of Anomaly 1). A total of 14 anomalous sites ranging from 264 to 3,133 ppm zinc and 220 to 1,678 ppm lead were recorded.

Geophysical surveys of the consisted of approximately 20-line kilometres of ground magnetic and VLF-EM electromagnetic surveys using a Scintrex IGS-2 Integrated Magnetometer and VLF Electro magnetometer.

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd, 2010-2013

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. (MMR) has part of a much larger property package undertook a regional exploration program which covers the current property configuration. The program was conducted by 2 people, flying out of the town of Revelstoke over the period from May 31-Oct 25, 2011. Geochemical sampling traverses were completed using hip chain measurements and topographical tie-ins, with sediment samples (silt, soil) collected at 5 to 25 metre stations. Rock samples were collected in the vicinity of the profiles.

In 2012 a 1662-line km AEROTEM airborne geophysical survey undertaken by Mineral Mountains Resources Ltd that appears to cover the current property configuration (Kilby, 2012). Kilby (2012) assessment report does not state or contain the parameters used to collected the data, typically a data acquisition report is provided by geophysical contractors

Soil, silt and rock/talus fine samples collected along geochemical profiles were collected at specific intervals ranging from 25 metres to 5 metres, along a selected elevation contour or cross line. The sample lines were tied into 1:20,000 scale TRIM topographical bases using topographic references and GPS points. GPS satellite pickup in the area was weak and erratic and may not be a reliable reference. Samples were collected with a mattock and/or trowel and placed in a labeled Kraft paper bag.

Samples locations were marked with flagging. Soil samples were collected from C horizons, at approximately 3-30 cm depths. Rock samples were collected as either grab, composite grab, selective grab (high-grade) or chip samples. Site locations were tied into sediment profiles and topographic features and were labeled in the field with flagging. Rock samples were put into labeled and tagged 6 ml poly bags which were closed with flagging tape or zip straps. A witness sample of each rock sample was stored for future reference. Field testing of samples with zinc zap was completed.

Samples from the 2011 exploration program were transported daily to town using a helicopter to a truck contracted by MMR. Samples were then sealed in labeled rice bags (rocks) and plastic bins (sediments) and were shipped by bus to the ACME Analytical Labs facility in Vancouver B.C.

Rock and sediment samples were prepared and analyzed at ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C., using the following procedures. All samples are dried. Soils and sediments are sieved to -80 mesh. Rocks are jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh, then a 250 g split is pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. Creating aliquots for analysis methods next. 1EX – Multi-element geochemical analysis of 0.25 g splits from above sediment pulps, which are dissolved in a four-acid digestion and analyzed by ICP-MS. 7TX – Multi-element geochemical analysis of 0.5g splits from above rock pulps, which are dissolved in a four-acid digestion and analyzed by ICP-MS. 3B02 – Au, Pt, Pd of 30 g split of rock and sediment pulps by fire assay. 7TD – 0.5 g 4 acid digestion ICP-ES finish for “over the limit” soils.

The two areas cover by Mineral Mountains Resources Ltd on the current property configuration Lexington and Wide West showing areas gave the following

Lexington Showing Area

Soil sample MK11541-MK11544 is Argillite hosted (15 m length) contained moderately anomalous Au, Pt, Pd with Mo, Cu, V and 0.45% S average that occurs on a greenstone-Argillite contact.

Soil samples MK11562-MK11593 is in Argillite hosted (155m length) provided consistently anomalous Au, Pd, Cu, includes MK11563-11569 (30 m line length) which contains Mo and Zn.

Soil Samples MK11653-MK11657 is in a Greenstone hosted (20m length), with Mo, Cu, Zn, Ag, Ni, and V anomaly appears unique in that; Mo, Zn, V occur with >3% Mg. This may be related to narrow beds of argillite occur within the greenstone.

Wide West Area

Soil samples MK11707-MK11736 are in a Limestone hosted (~145 m in length), rusty, shallow angle to bedding, moderately anomalous Au, Pb with highly anomalous >1% Mn.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Western Star Property is located within the peri-cratonic southern Kootenay terrane ("arc") of the south eastern Canadian Cordillera. The Kootenay Terrane is a 10 to 50 km wide, arc-shaped belt of correlating stratigraphy which extends over a distance of 400 km. The trend has been documented from 50 km south of the US border, in the Metaline Falls area of Washington State, to 100 km north of Revelstoke in British Columbia.

The Kootenay Arc Property is located within the peri-cratonic southern Kootenay terrane of the southeastern Canadian Cordillera. This terrane is part of the Omineca tectonic belt which consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed rocks of continental affinity, that are exposed to the east of Mesozoic arc and back-arc sequences of the Intermontane belt, and to the west of deformed Paleozoic continental margin sedimentary rocks and Neoproterozoic rocks of the Purcell Anticlinorium.

This terrane is part of the Omineca tectonic belt which consists of variably deformed and metamorphosed rocks of continental affinity, that are exposed to the east of Mesozoic arc and backarc sequences of the Intermontane belt and to the west of deformed Paleozoic continental margin sedimentary rocks and Neoproterozoic rocks of the Purcell Anticlinorium. The Kootenay terrane consists of mostly lower to mid-Paleozoic miogeoclinal sedimentary and volcanic rocks deposited on the distal edge of ancestral North America. This succession has been assigned to five major lithologic units: the Neoproterozoic Horsethief Group, the Lower Cambrian Hamill Group, the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation, and the Lardeau Group (upper and lower).

The Neo Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group comprises immature siliciclastics and resedimented carbonate strata that were deposited primarily in the submarine fan setting. Facies changes, noted in the Purcell Mountains to the southeast of the Lime Dyke Property, indicate that the basin deepened to the north and west and was more distal from the sedimentary source. Abrupt E-W thickness changes and the presence of apparently conformable metabasites in the upper part of the Windemere Supergroup.

The Horsethief Creek Group is overlain by a succession of more mature siliciclastic rocks, the Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hamill Group, of more mature shallow marine/fluvial quartzites unit that unconformably overlies the lower units or rests directly on the Horsethief Creek Group. The lateral variations in the Hamill Group in both the western Purcell anticlinorium and in the Kootenay, Arc imply that the lower units of the Hamill Group were deposited in two separate basins that were bounded to the east by west-dipping normal faults and were separated by an uplifted and eastward-tilted block of Horsethief Creek Group strata. The fault that bounded western Hamill basin is closely followed by the Kootenay Arc boundary fault, a Mesozoic structure that separates the Kootenay Arc from the Purcell anticlinorium. The upper quartzite of the Hamill Group and the overlying Mohican and Badshot Formations were deposited across these basins and the uplifted block between them after normal faulting had ceased.

The east (lower Cambrian upper Donald Formation) and deep-water immature clastics and volcanic rocks to the west (lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group). The development of this fault and the basin

that it bounded may have strongly influenced mineralization of the Badshot Formation and other Lower Paleozoic carbonate strata, which host numerous sulphide deposits in the Kootenay Arc but not in the adjacent Purcell anticlinorium.

The boundary between the Kootenay Arc and the Purcell anticlinorium is a steep, locally mylonitic fault zone (the Kootenay Arc boundary fault) that juxtaposes a domain of complexly refolded, high amplitude, west-verging ductile folds (Fyles, 1964) against a domain of upright, more open folds. Stratigraphic relationships across the fault where it intersects Duncan Lake, coupled with geobarometric data (Warren, 1996), imply west-side-up thrust motion, but motion sense indicators imply a component of late dextral strike-slip motion as well. Re-examination of cross-cutting relationships between axial planar foliations and dykes and sills dated at 173 Ma (Smith et al., 1992), coupled with palinspastic analysis (Warren, 1996) indicate that both the F1 and F2 folds in the eastern Kootenay Arc developed in response to west-verging crustal shortening above a blind detachment that propagated beneath the Kootenay Arc boundary fault, and perhaps of the eastern limit of the blind detachment, was controlled by the location of one of the syn-Hamill normal faults.

As noted above, entire succession of the Kootenay Arc records at least two episodes of continental rifting and was subsequently deformed over at least three episodes, regionally metamorphosed and intruded by at least two suites of granitic plutons during Mesozoic terrane accretion. In the late Jurassic:

- Phase 1 deformation caused eastward displacement of the Selkirk Mountains, by several hundreds of kilometres, resulting in a complex pattern of folding and faulting referred to as the Selkirk Fan Structure. The eastern edge of this structure is a northeast verging thrust network of the Rocky Mountain thrust belt, and the eastern edge is dominated by southwest verging nappe folds and thrust fault. The greatest complexity on the eastern side of the structure lies to the northwest of the Lime Dyke Property, towards Revelstoke. With the varying structural complexity, rocks have also been variably metamorphosed up to greenschists and amphibolite facies.
- Later Phase 2 deformation generated the prominent isoclinal upright to recumbent folds with northwest fold axes and a strong axial planer foliation. A third phase of deformation has been documented as kink folds, crenulation cleavages and broad, upright, open folds.

Within the Kootenay Arc, significant lead-zinc+/-silver mineralization has been documented with limestone horizons, as well as high grade silver veins. The Cambrian Badshot Formation, a 50–100 m thick limestone horizon, extends almost the entire length of the Arc, and hosts most of the larger mineral deposits. This unit has been repeated throughout the area in a series of isoclinal to recumbent folds, and has also recently been correlated with similar strata of the Eagle Bay assemblage to the west.

South of the property, producing mines and major prospects are mostly associated with the Badshot Formation, or the Reeves Formation, its lateral equivalent in the Salmo district. The Remac, Jersey and HB deposits near the southern part of the Arc, the Duncan prospect, in the middle of the Arc and the Wigwam prospect, to the north, are all documented as strata bound mineralization of possible carbonate replacement (CDR) type. The Bluebell deposit between Salmo and Duncan is a high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn vein/CDR type deposit of Eocene age, hosted by the Badshot Limestone. Toward the north end of the Arc, the Goldstream deposit is considered to be

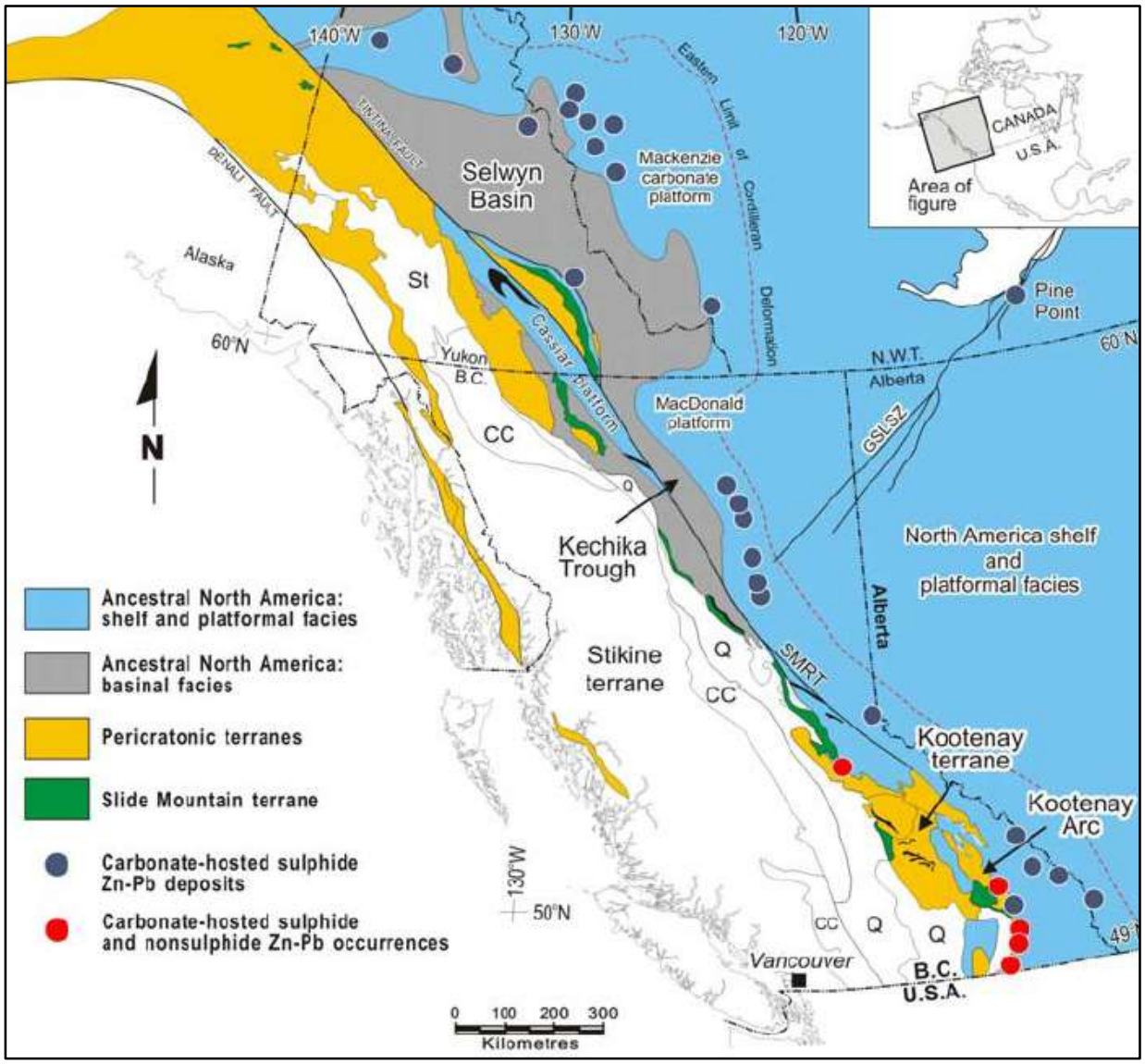
of Besshi volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) type. Several other Besshi style prospects along the trend include the Montgomery, Rain, Standard and C-1,2,3, deposits. SEDEX type mineralization has also been identified along parts of the stratigraphy in the northern part of the Arc, but has not been well explored along prospective horizons to the south, into the area of the Lime Dyke Property.

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Western Star Property and its surrounding area has been derived from mapping completed and compiled by P. Read (1975). The region has historically been referred to as the Lardeau District. It was first mapped geologically by R. W. Brock in 1903, 1904, and 1907, by Bancroft in 1917, 1918, 1920, and 1921, and by Walker and Bancroft in 1926. The first geological map was published in 1929, in the Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 161. The mineral deposits were described by Walker et al (1929).

Information on the property appears in the Annual Reports of the British Columbia Department of Mines from 1890. Mapping of the Ferguson area was done by G. E. P. Eastwood from 1953-1958 and by J.T. Fyles from 1957-1958. The reader is referred to Fyles and Eastwood (1962) for a comprehensive presentation of the geology in the Ferguson and Gainer Creek areas. The layered rocks of the Lardeau district are a northwest-southeast trending, folded succession which is generally younger from northeast to southwest. The Western Star Property straddles a broad length of this strata, including (from east to west) Neoproterozoic clastic strata of the Horsethief Creek and Hamill Groups, a thick early Cambrian limestone of the Badshot Formation and a succession of Early Paleozoic graphitic pelites, immature coarse clastics and mafic volcanic rocks of the Lardeau Group.

Figure 3: Regional Geology



Location of carbonate-hosted sulphide and non-sulphide Zn-Pb deposits in the Kootenay Arc with respect to other significant carbonate-hosted sulphide and non-sulphide occurrences of the Cordillera (modified from Nelson et al., 2002, 2006). Abbreviations: St, Stikine terrane; CC, Cache Creek terrane; Q, Quesnel terrane; SRMT, southern Rocky Mountain Trench, GSLSZ, Great Slave Lake Shear Zone.

The rocks of the property area have been subjected to various episodes of deformation and are mostly sub vertically dipping, strongly cleaved, and locally schistose. The Neoproterozoic Horsethief Creek to Lower Cambrian Hamill strata is exposed along the eastern part of the Lime Dyke block. They comprise a considerable thickness of mixed siliciclastic strata that accumulated on continental crust. Over time, the arenaceous sediments became more argillaceous and calcareous, and there are several limestone bands in the Marsh Adams Formation, at the top of the Hamill Group. The overlying Lower Cambrian units include the Marsh Adams Formation, green phyllite and minor limestone of the Mohican Formation and white to grey marble of the Badshot Formation.

The Badshot Formation is a regionally significant marker horizon that extends throughout the arc. Early prospectors referred to it as the “lime dyke”, in reference to the resistant peaks and ridge exposures of this unit. Regional geological maps have correlated the Badshot limestone with a Lower Cambrian member of the Laib Formation in the Salmo area known as the Reeves limestone.

Although tracing of the Badshot Formation near Kootenay Lake is difficult due to structural complexities and intense metamorphism, the correlation of the Badshot with the Reeves limestone has been generally accepted (Reesor, 1973). The contact zone between the Badshot and Index Formations is highly deformed and sheared; however, the observation of gradational contacts and consistent facing directions within less deformed parts of this stratigraphy suggest that the lower Paleozoic succession in the area of the Lime Dyke block is conformable and upright (Colpron et al., 1995).

The overlying Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Lardeau Group include: the Lower Lardeau-Index Formation and the Upper Lardeau-Triune phyllite, Ajax quartzite, Sharon Creek phyllite, Jowett volcanics and the Broadview Formation.

The Index Formation is the most extensive unit of the Lardeau Group, and also comprises the central part of the Lime Dyke Block and the eastern part of the Pulley Block. From old to young, the Index Formation consists of quartzo-feldspathic sandstone, black carbonaceous and/or siliceous argillite, black and grey phyllite, undifferentiated grey, green, and black phyllite, andesitic tuff; and carbonate, green, grey, and black phyllite, grey carbonate, green phyllite and metatuffs, and pillow basalt. The carbonate members of the Index Formation have been considered by several observers, to be a folded equivalent of Badshot Formation limestone.

The Badshot Formation is overlain by the Index Formation of the Lardeau Group. It is dominated by a thick succession of variably carbonaceous phyllites to graphitic schists with local pyrite. Up section to the west, the succession consists mostly of black to grey-green phyllites with horizons of phyllitic limestone and green phyllite to chloritic schists (Logan and Colpron, 2006).

The property underlain by conformable strata of the Upper Lardeau. The overlying massive grey quartzite of the Ajax Formation is overlain by black siliceous argillite, chert, and phyllite of the Sharon Creek Formation.

The Jowett Formation consists of mafic tuff; pillow basalt, and undifferentiated greenschist of similar affinity as tuffs of the Index Formation. The Broadview Formation comprises the top of the stratigraphic. It consists of submarine volcanic rock, marble lenses, black and grey phyllite, green,

gritty quartzo-feldspathic metasandstone and phyllite. Recent studies by Colpron et al. (1995), have suggested the quartzo-feldspathic grits of the Broadview Formation, be referred to as the Akolkolex Formation, as they define another basin cycle. Narrower sections of the Sharon Creek, Jowett and Broadview Formations have been mapped along strike to the northwest and onto the Pulley Block. However, this area is mostly underlain by phyllites and phyllitic limestones of the Index Formation and quartz grits of the Akolkolex Formation.

Lardeau Group include the Upper Lardeau-Index Formation and the Lower Lardeau-Triune phyllite, Ajax quartzite, Sharon Creek phyllite, Jowett volcanics and the Broadview Formation. The Index Formation is the most extensive unit of the Lardeau Group, and also comprises most of the Kootenay Arc Property area. From old to young:

The Index Formation consists of quartzo-feldspathic sandstone, black siliceous argillite, black and grey phyllite, undifferentiated grey, green, and black phyllite, tuff; and carbonate, green, grey, and black phyllite, grey carbonate, green phyllite and metatuffs, and pillow basalt. An undifferentiated siliceous argillite and phyllite unit separates the Index formation and Triune phyllite, which consists of black siliceous argillite, chert, and phyllite.

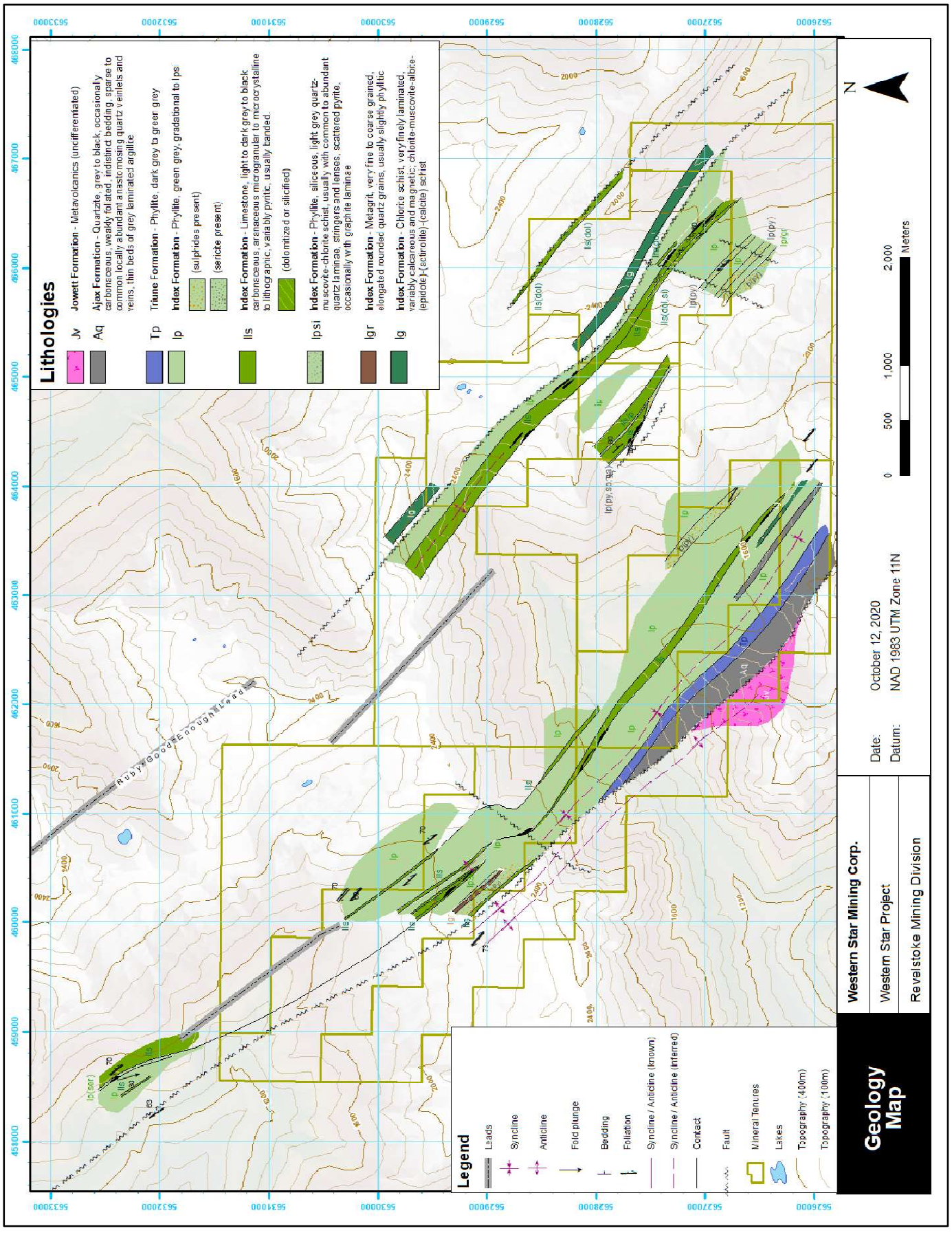
The Ajax quartzite is a massive grey quartzite, is overlain by Sharon Creek phyllite, which consists of black siliceous argillite, chert, and phyllite. The Jowett volcanics consist of metamorphosed mafic tuff; pillow basalt, and undifferentiated greenschist.

The top of the Lardeau Group is the **Broadview Formation**, which consists of submarine volcanic rock, marble lenses, black and grey phyllite, green, gritty quartzo-feldspathic metasandstone and phyllite. The Lardeau Group is unconformably overlain by meta-conglomerate, meta-sandstone and marble of the Milford Group. Late Jurassic to Cretaceous batholiths of granite-granodiorite to monzonitic compositions have intruded the stratigraphic succession.

The largest of these plutons are the Kuskanax Batholith, to the west of the property beyond Trout Lake and the Battle Range batholith, to the immediate northeast of the property. Later intrusive rocks include Cretaceous or older ultramafic rocks, including talc schist, pyroxenite and serpentinite, and coarse gabbroic as dikes and small stocks. Cretaceous felsite dikes also occur. Within the Lardeau District, there are 97 known occurrences, of which 93 are metallic, 3 are industrial mineral and 1 is a placer occurrence. Prospecting in the area began prior to 1890, when crews traveled down the Columbia River from Revelstoke and later, up from the earlier

Spatially, the majority of the deposits in the Lardeau area fall into two major mineral trends which have been referred to as the Lime Dyke and Central Mineral Belts. The latter belt includes the Trout Lake, Camborne and Beaton areas. Within the Lime Dyke belt, there are numerous lead-zinc+/-silver sulphide replacement and polymetallic high grade silver vein occurrences and prospects. Much of this documented mineralization is localized at the contacts of, or within limestone horizons of the Badshot and Index Formations. At the turn of the 20th century, minor production from high grade silver-galena veins and massive strata bound zones was hand-cobbed

Figure 4: Property Geology



7.3 MINFILE Showings Located on the Property

There are twelve MINFILE showings on the Western Star Property: Black Bear, Lardeau-Goldsmith, Hunter, Wide West, Goodenough, Kitsap, Banner, Daffodil, Royal, Morning Star, Lexington, and Alma (see Figure 7). Figure 7also illustrates reported grab sample results for historical showings.

In the historical database of British Columbia MINFILE all showings on the property are classified as polymetallic veins of silver-lead-zinc +/- gold targets. The current thinking is that they are actually syngenetic distal volcanic (SEDEX) in origin (see Deposit Model Selection of this report for details).

The Alma Showing
The Alma showing consists of intermittent occurrences of massive bands, streaks and lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting quartz-carbonate veins within siderite alteration zones. The phyllite is sericitized and limestone is ankerite-dolomite altered.

Kitsap Showing
The Kitsap showing shares the same geology and mineralization scheme as the Wide West showing.

Along the northwest trending ridge, early prospectors/miners, have pitted and drifted on the Kitsap showing. Within the pits and opening of the drift exposure of sericitic phyllite to the west is followed by 30 to 50 cm of strong pervasive dolomitized limestone before strong alteration/replacement limestone. Limestone hosting galena-sphalerite mineralization, is encountered. Contacts are sharp. Sericite alteration of phyllites is intermittent and occurs on both hanging wall and footwall contacts with dolomitized limestone, regardless of the presence of alteration/replacement lenses of limestone. Sericite alteration zone of phyllite is approximately 4 m to the west of contact with limestone, and nearly 30 m wide on the eastern contact with limestone. Alteration/replacement lenses appear to prefer the hanging wall contact of limestone and phyllite.

Within pitted showing, alteration/replacement lens clearly encloses block of limestone with sharp contacts. Both units are crosscut by thin massive quartz veins, trending oblique to regional fabric (Figure 5).

High grade galena-sphalerite mineralization was not directly observed in outcrop, but a large dump pile beside pitted showing contains excellent massive sulphide mineralization.

Two linear rusty belts observed from the helicopter, exposed below a glacier, were prospected for sulphide mineralization. one belt weathered a more intense rusty red and the other rustier orange. Both belts are associated with anomalous quartz-dominate veining, oblique to regional fabric. The red rusty belt is comprised of dark black, very fine-grained phyllite-shale, containing foliation controlled pyritic layers. Veins are irregular and range from sub cm to 0.75 m in width and pinch out quickly. Some veins are large sigmoidal tension gashes with a sinistral sense of shear. The strike length of this belt was traversed, and no massive sulphide mineralization was observed, nor anomalous vein hosted.

The orange rusty belt is underlain by a green-grey moderate silica altered phyllite. Quartz ribbons are common and are parallel to foliation. Massive crystalline quartz veins host carbonate in their selvages and range in size up to 1m in thickness. Many quartz vein outcrops and sub crops were inspected, but only one hosted a trace sulphide mineralization in a single vug. Strong metallic luster and hardness is thought to be of arsenopyrite, but crystal habit was not definitive.

The Lardeau-Goldsmith Showing

The Lardeau-Goldsmith showing is reported to have high grade silver ore; a 15-metre adit was driven in 1899. It is inferred that mineralization is similar to nearby showings consisting of pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Lexington Showing

At the Lexington showing a 3.6-metre-wide quartz vein contains 1.5 metres of massive galena in the footwall which assayed high silver values. Mineralization in a series of occurrences along strike to the southeast (Kitsap, and Alma) and northwest (Banner and Daffodil) consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

Morning Star Showing

At the Morning Star showing near the contact of a green chlorite schist and siliceous blue limestone containing numerous quartz and calcite stringers is a vein 2.1 metres wide striking 310 to 320 degrees, dipping 62 to 75 degrees east. The vein is conformable to the enclosing rocks and contains pyrite, galena and sphalerite in a gangue of limestone and quartz. The vein is highly oxidized at surface with pyrite and galena leached out but the zone of oxidation only extends a short distance below the surface. The vein has been traced by numerous open cuts and trenches. A crosscut adit was begun in 1914 to cut the vein at a vertical depth of 9 metres and reached 21 metres length.

Banner Showing

The Banner Gold Mining Company drove a 32-metre adit on the Banner showing in 1900 with the object of cutting the vein at depth. No other information is available but it is inferred to have the same type of mineralization as the Kitsap and Alma, along strike and to the southeast 1.5 and 3 kilometres, respectively. Mineralization consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

Black Bear Showing

The Black Bear showing consists of massive pyrite with minor galena-sphalerite in quartz gangue. Float in a boulder train is of siliceous pyritic dolomite with disseminated magnetite and traces of galena and sphalerite. In 1896, a shaft was sunk 3 metres deep. A series of old open cuts (ca. 1899) follow the mineralization across. In 1900, the vein was trenched and prospected and reported to average 5.4 metres wide and to be composed of concentrating ore; a tunnel was driven a distance of 30 metres.

Royal Showing

The mineralization at the Royal showing consists of low-grade galena ore in two parallel quartz veins. In 1900, when an 18-metre tunnel was driven with the aim of exposing a body of galena 0.6 metre wide carrying low values of gold and silver. Further down the mountainside another vein outcrops and is traceable for a considerable distance, having a width of 2.7 metres and carrying in places 'kidneys' of galena; no work has been done to test this lead. Mineralization in a series of occurrences along strike to the southeast (Kitsap, and Alma) consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

Daffodil Showing

The mineralization at the Daffodil showing is similar to the Royal showing where low grade galena ore occurs in two parallel quartz veins. Mineralization in a series of occurrences along strike to the southeast (Banner, Royal, Kitsap, and Alma, consists of intermittent lenses of galena-sphalerite in crosscutting fractures and quartz-carbonate veins within siderite or ankerite alteration zones. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, ankerite-siderite alteration of dolomite and dolomite alteration of limestone.

Goodenough Showing

The Goodenough showing. Mineralization consists of galena-sphalerite-(chalcopyrite) in concordant to irregular quartz-chlorite veins in shears at the limestone-phyllite contact and in fractured and/or brecciated ankeritic limestone over a strike length of 160 metres. Alteration comprises siderite, silicification and bleaching.

Hunter-Trapper Showing

The Hunter-Trapper showing consists of intermittent disseminated to massive galena-sphalerite in a brecciated quartz-siderite-chlorite vein at the limestone contact with phyllite. Brecciated fault splays from the main zone host irregular quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets mineralized with galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite. Alteration consists of sericitization of phyllite, bleaching and siderite alteration of limestone. The vein has been traced for 150 metres strike length. A chip sample across a 1-metre-wide quartz-siderite pod with massive to scattered sphalerite-galena analysed greater than 102.8 grams per tonne silver, 3.08 per cent lead and 4.38 per cent zinc (Greene 1988).

Wide West Showing

The Wide West Showing is situated at the head waters of Pool Creek, on a northwest facing bench below a small glacier. Western Star spent two days prospecting. Massive to disseminated bands and stringers of galena, sphalerite, and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite form pods in a series of 0.5- to 3m in width strata bound lenses within limestone beds, typically forming at contacts with sericite altered phyllite.

Hosting lithologies are steeply dipping to the east and have been interpreted to be overturned. Foliation is constant throughout the property with minor flexures and is parallel to subparallel to bedding and contacts.

High grade galena-sphalerite mineralization in outcrop is associated with localities of high-density massive quartz veins, ranging from sub centimetre scale to 0.5 m, that make large angles with

contacts of replacement lenses, within the limestone beds. These veins crosscut confining lithologies, but quickly pinch out. High grade angular to sub rounded float is common on the property and are also typically associated with increased silica alteration and veining, whereas carbonate/ankerite altered zones within replacement lenses are often subordinate in sulphide mineralization.

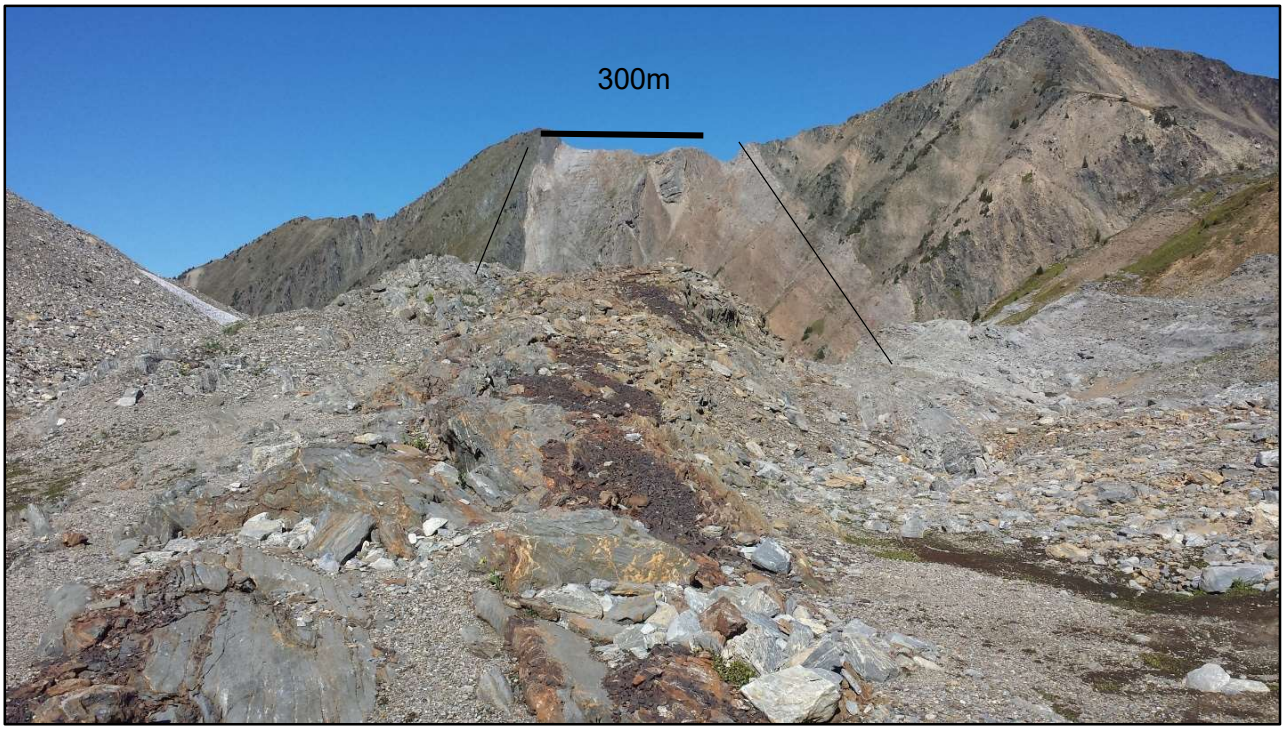
Several sunken drifts and portals are observed on the property and have been mapped out as being near parallel to regional foliation, as well as orientation of known mineralized zones. Two linear series of sunken pits and portals were mapped out; however, no dumps nor significant alteration are associated with these old workings and it is possible they may be the product of karst topography.

The easterly contact of the Index Formation limestone was mapped, but the westerly contact was not; however, in the opposing southerly facing slope, its width is clear by its easily weathered expression (Figure 6). Within the steep southerly facing slope, linear gossans seen. Using Google Earth, the limestone formation is estimated to be 300 m wide, and given its near upright attitude, also its stratigraphic thickness.

Figure 5: Inside pitted showing looking northwest

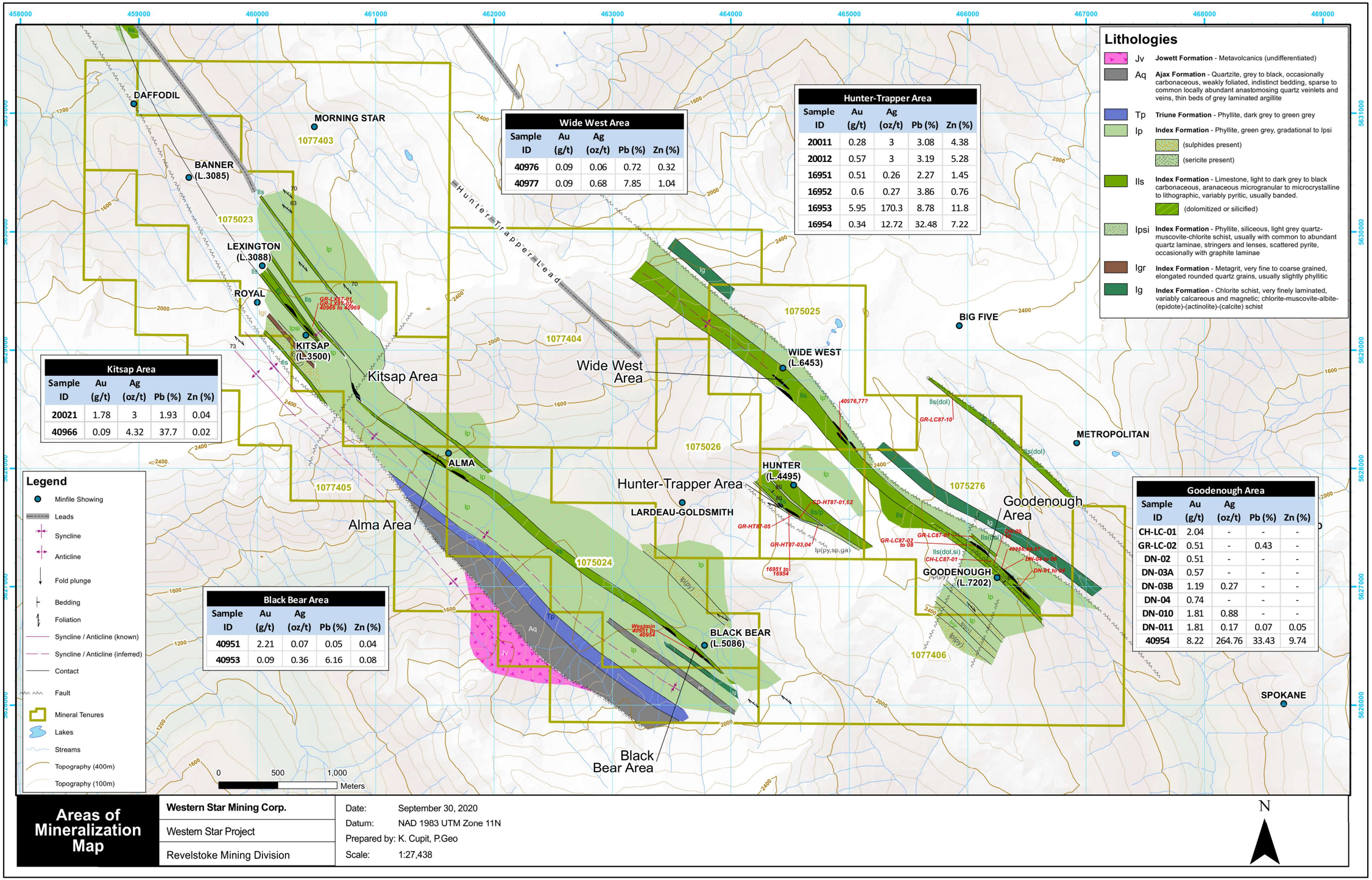
Inside pitted showing looking northwest, strong alteration/replacement of limestone hosting massive sulphide mineralization (top and right), is enclosing a block of limestone (bottom and left) with sharp contacts. In center of photo, thin quartz vein crosscuts both alteration/replacement zone and limestone block.

Figure 6: Looking northwest from the Wide West showing



Limestone unit within the Index Formation exposure in opposing slope is evident by recessive weathering and colour. Dark gossan iron gravel running through the center of the picture marks the location of limestone replacement, hosting pods and stringers of galena and sphalerite mineralization. Orange veins next to gossan is ankerite alteration of carbonate veins within limestone.

Figure 7: Minfile Showings with Historical Assays.



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Control of mineralization on the Western Star property is likely to be a combination of structure, lithology and stratigraphy. The sporadic nature of known mineralization along the favourable contact zones indicates a complex set of parameters governing mineralization.

The current hypothesis is that mineralization is of syngenetic distal volcanic (SEDEX) origin hosted in a carbonate bank margin as a replacement type. The observed characteristics of the showings compatible with this hypothesis are as follows:

- Sulphide mineralization is stratiform and occurs at the contact between a grey-green phyllite and a limestone

- The massive chlorite and chloritic quartz that occurs along fractures and at the base of mineralization may be hydrothermal in origin

- The pods of disseminated hematite and magnetite that occur at the mineralized horizon are commonly associated with volcanogenic mineralization

The original depositional sites have been subjected to post-depositional deformation which was very intense and resulted in shearing and remobilization of sulphides to form breccia mineralization in the controlling structures

Pinch outs of the carbonate bank and dolomitized limestone units at the apparent unconformity can be expected to occur at intervals all along the contact to other units. In this area, the unconformity appears in at least three parallel zones or "Leads" on the flanks of large northwest trending folds.

Figure 8: Pinch outs of Carbonate Wide West showing

9 EXPLORATION

Western Star Resources Inc. undertook an exploration program on the Western Star Property from September 2 to September 17, 2020. Daily access to the property was gained via helicopter which is located at the Glacier Helicopters Base located in Revelstoke, BC. The crew consisted of one geologist and 2 field crew.

The program consisted creating a total of 7,525 metres GPS survey gird to aid in the collection 311 soil samples on one grids. In addition, property wide stream sediment sampling and rock sampling resulted in the collection of 26 and 69 samples respectfully .

Rock Samples
There are three main areas that were rock sampled in the 2020 program Kitsap, Goodenough, and Wild West areas (Figure 9).

The Kitsap are had nine rock samples ranging from 424 ppm to 44.70% lead. Four of these rock samples were over 20% lead.one sample gave 2,950 ppm zinc (Figure 9).

The Goodenough area had twenty-two rock samples ranging from 2 ppm to 2,790 ppm lead. Two of these rock samples were over 2,000 ppm lead (Figure 9). Sample 907215 gave 2,750 ppb gold.

The Wild West area has 35 rock samples ranging from 17 ppm to 50.1 % lead. Fourteen rock samples were over 1% lead. Several of the samples have encouraging lead values, 50.1 %, 38.9 %, 36.5 % and 38.4% (Figure 9).

Property Wide Stream Samples
Twenty-six property wide stream sediments were taken on the property.

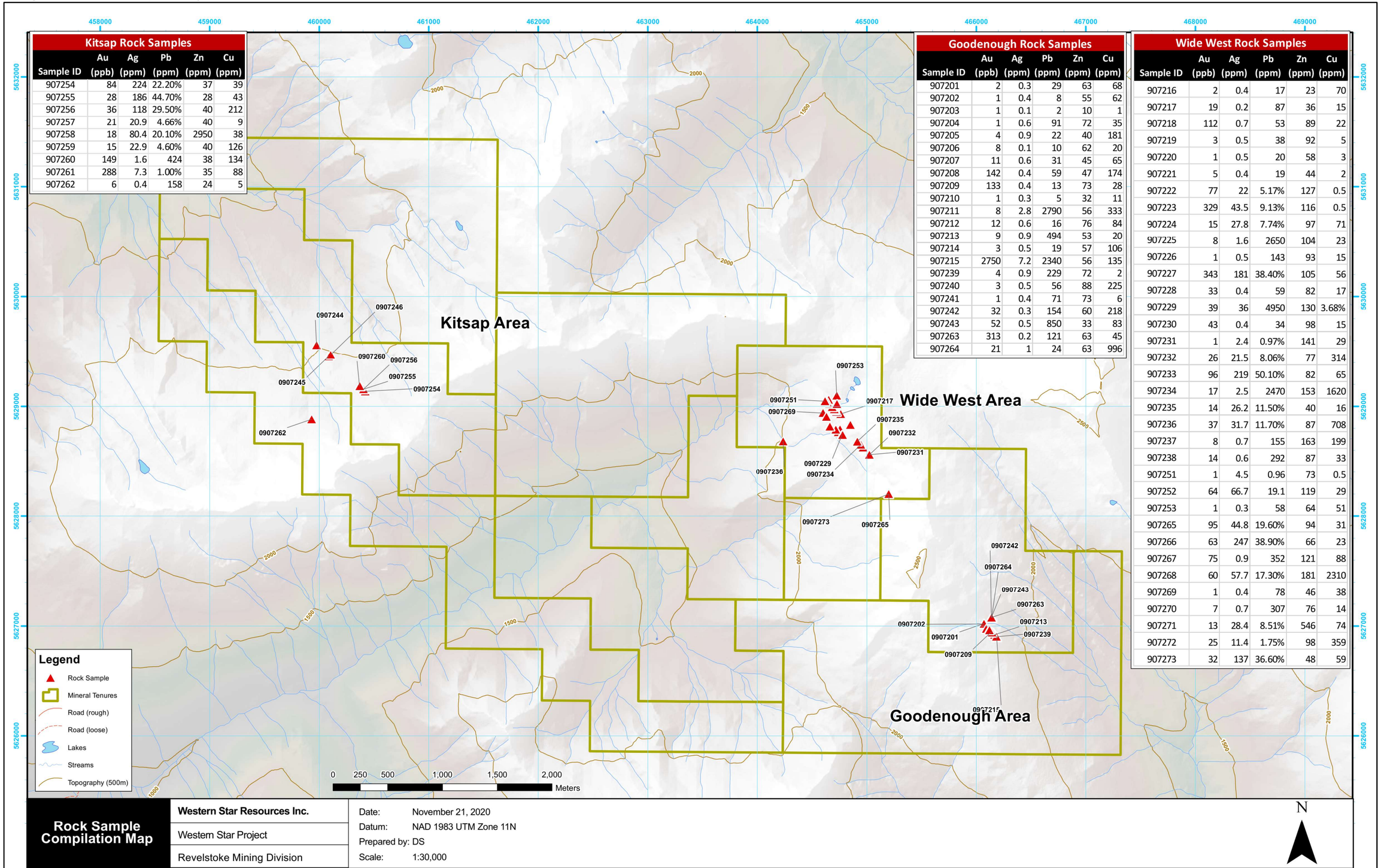
Figure 10 illustrates the gold in stream sediments. Sample number 4947 returned 748 ppb gold.

Figure 11 illustrates lead in stream sediments, while Figure 12 presents zinc in stream sediments. The lead and zinc values are generally elevated throughout the property. This is expected due to known Minfile showings throughout the property.

Figure 13 illustrates copper stream sediments all the samples are essentially back values. The only sample with elevated copper is 4944 with 143 ppm

Soil Geochemistry:
Figure 14 illustrates gold in in soils. An elevated gold values can be seen that runs from northwest to southeast. Figure 15 illustrates lead in soils. The elevated lead values follow the same trend as gold. Figure 16 illustrates copper in soils. The weakly elevated copper values follow the same trend as gold.

Figure 9: in Rock Sample Assay Results.



Kitsap Rock Samples

Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
907254	84	224	22.20%	37	39
907255	28	186	44.70%	28	43
907256	36	118	29.50%	40	212
907257	21	20.9	4.66%	40	9
907258	18	80.4	20.10%	2950	38
907259	15	22.9	4.60%	40	126
907260	149	1.6	424	38	134
907261	288	7.3	1.00%	35	88
907262	6	0.4	158	24	5

Goodenough Rock Samples

Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
907201	2	0.3	29	63	68
907202	1	0.4	8	55	62
907203	1	0.1	2	10	1
907204	1	0.6	91	72	35
907205	4	0.9	22	40	181
907206	8	0.1	10	62	20
907207	11	0.6	31	45	65
907208	142	0.4	59	47	174
907209	133	0.4	13	73	28
907210	1	0.3	5	32	11
907211	8	2.8	2790	56	333
907212	12	0.6	16	76	84
907213	9	0.9	494	53	20
907214	3	0.5	19	57	106
907215	2750	7.2	2340	56	135
907239	4	0.9	229	72	2
907240	3	0.5	56	88	225
907241	1	0.4	71	73	6
907242	32	0.3	154	60	218
907243	52	0.5	850	33	83
907263	313	0.2	121	63	45
907264	21	1	24	63	996

Wide West Rock Samples

Sample ID	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
907216	2	0.4	17	23	70
907217	19	0.2	87	36	15
907218	112	0.7	53	89	22
907219	3	0.5	38	92	5
907220	1	0.5	20	58	3
907221	5	0.4	19	44	2
907222	77	22	5.17%	127	0.5
907223	329	43.5	9.13%	116	0.5
907224	15	27.8	7.74%	97	71
907225	8	1.6	2650	104	23
907226	1	0.5	143	93	15
907227	343	181	38.40%	105	56
907228	33	0.4	59	82	17
907229	39	36	4950	130	3.68%
907230	43	0.4	34	98	15
907231	1	2.4	0.97%	141	29
907232	26	21.5	8.06%	77	314
907233	96	219	50.10%	82	65
907234	17	2.5	2470	153	1620
907235	14	26.2	11.50%	40	16
907236	37	31.7	11.70%	87	708
907237	8	0.7	155	163	199
907238	14	0.6	292	87	33
907251	1	4.5	0.96	73	0.5
907252	64	66.7	19.1	119	29
907253	1	0.3	58	64	51
907265	95	44.8	19.60%	94	31
907266	63	247	38.90%	66	23
907267	75	0.9	352	121	88
907268	60	57.7	17.30%	181	2310
907269	1	0.4	78	46	38
907270	7	0.7	307	76	14
907271	13	28.4	8.51%	546	74
907272	25	11.4	1.75%	98	359
907273	32	137	36.60%	48	59

Figure 10: Gold in Streams

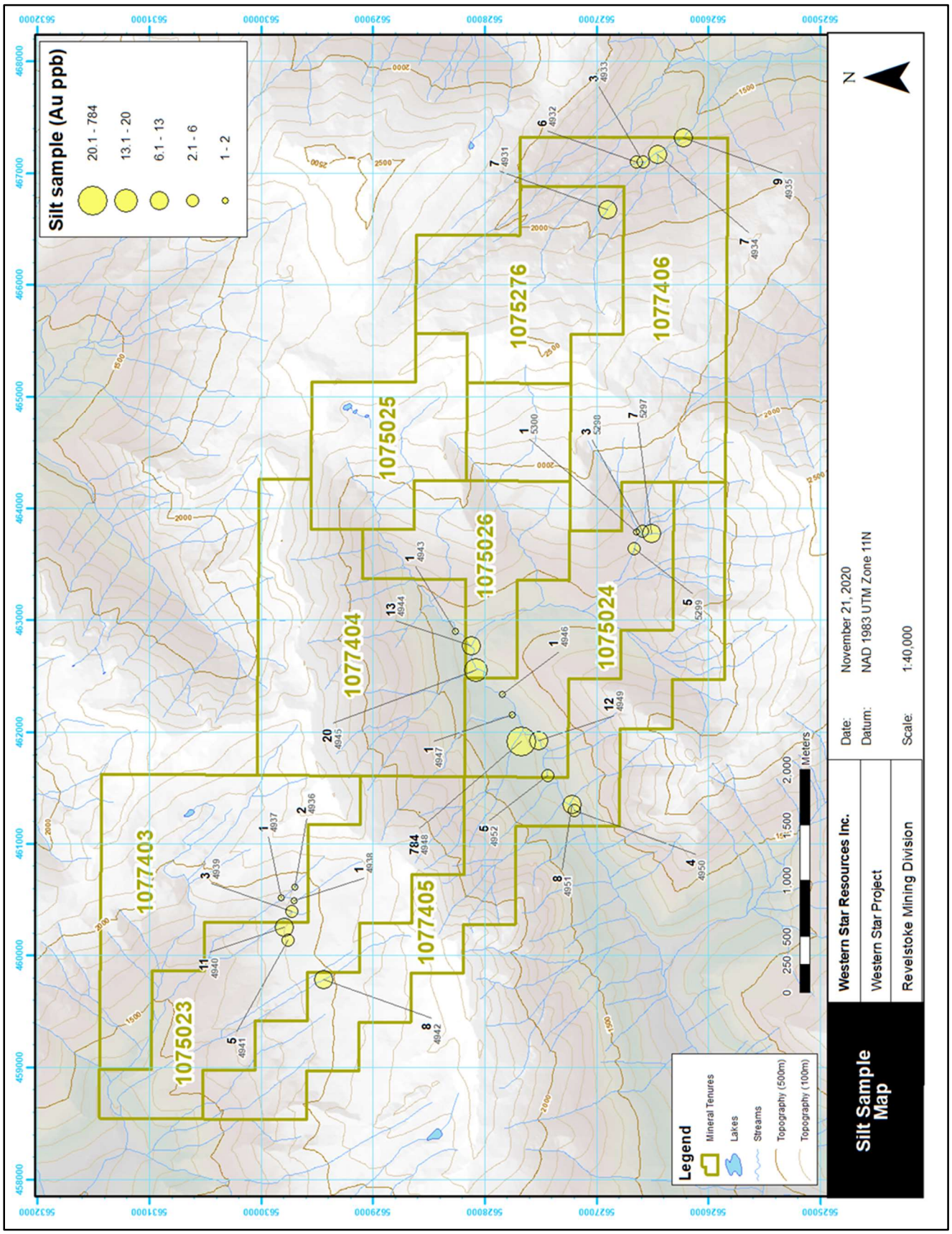


Figure 11: Lead in Streams

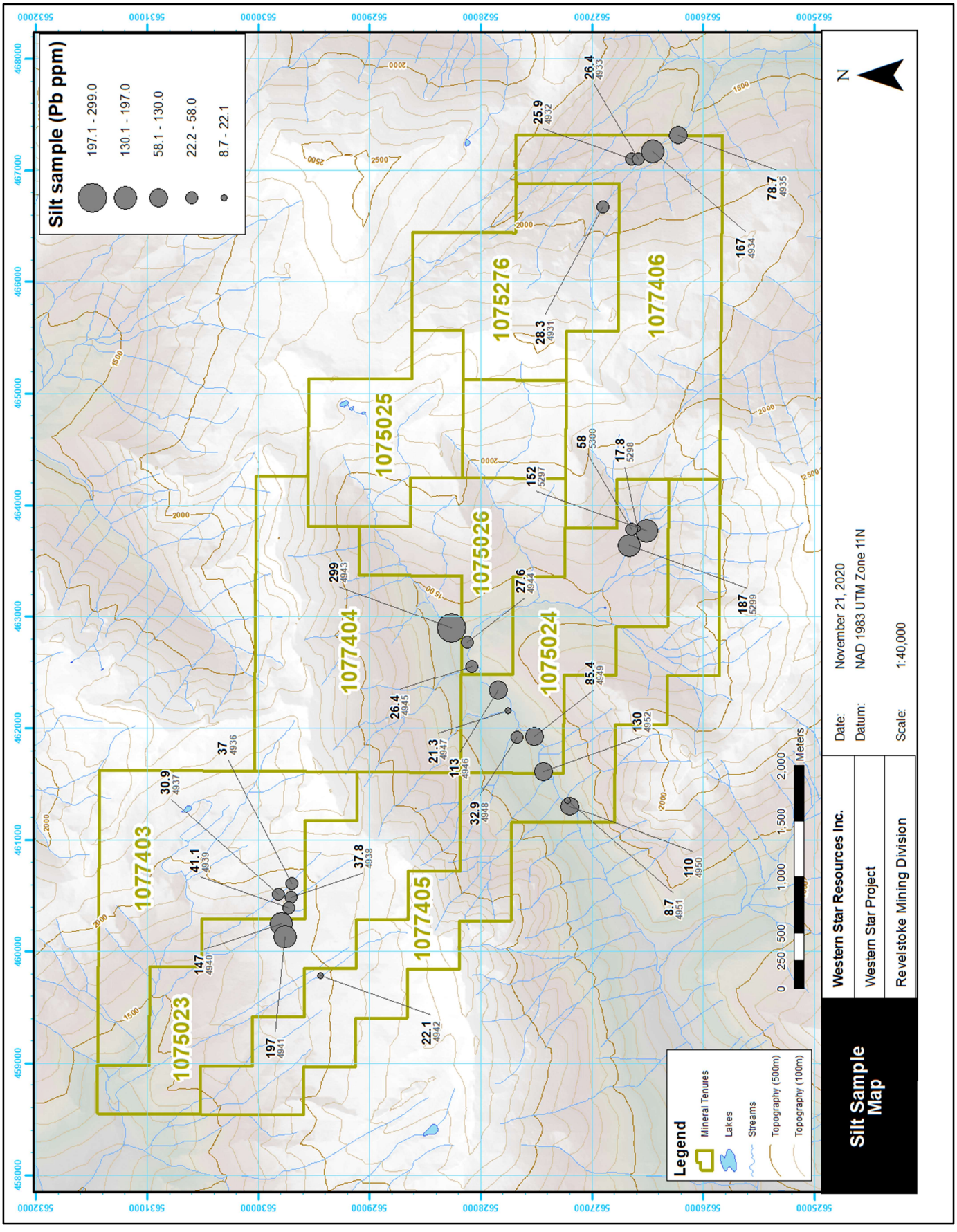


Figure 12: Zinc in Streams

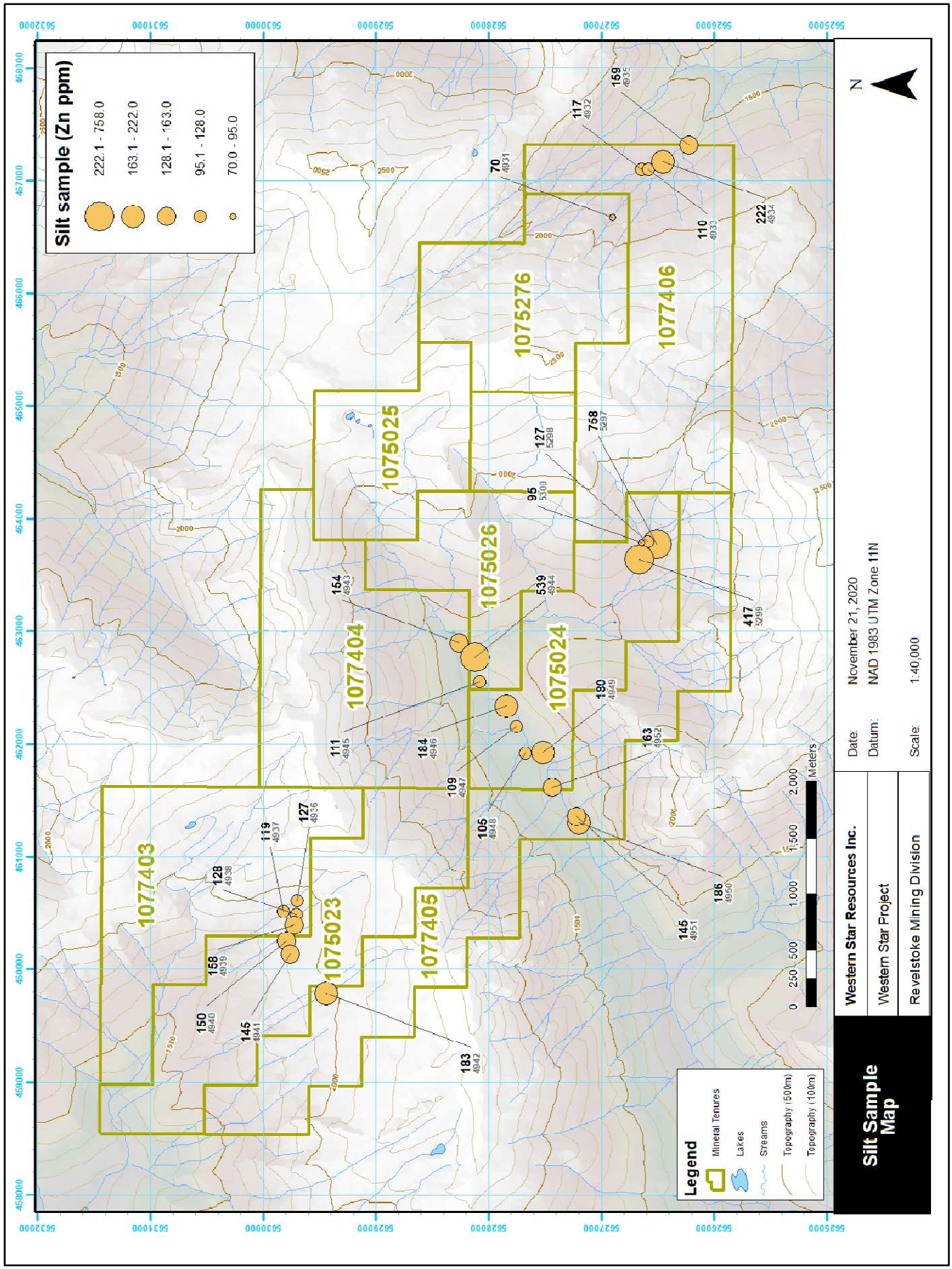


Figure 13: Copper in Streams

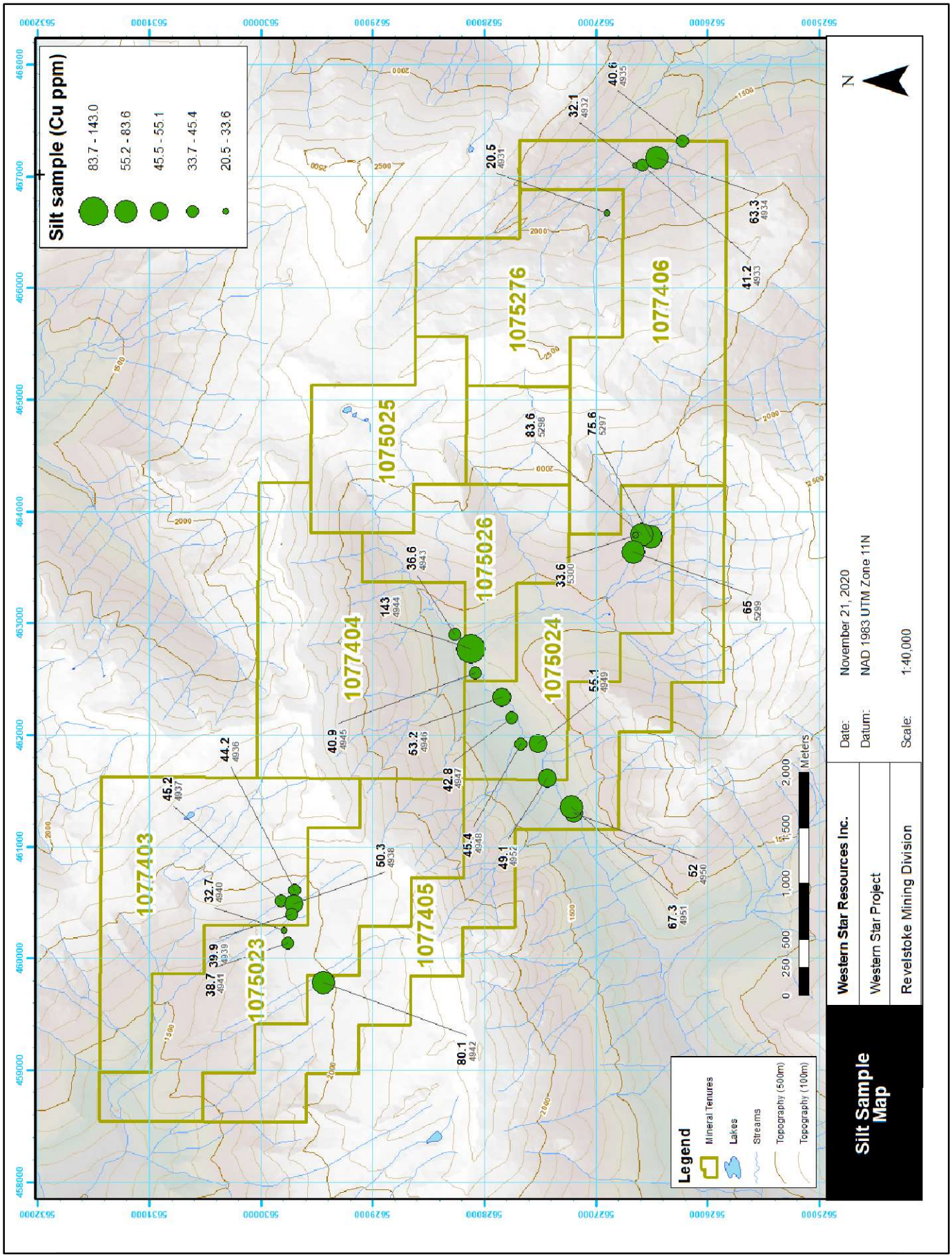


Figure 14: Gold in Soils

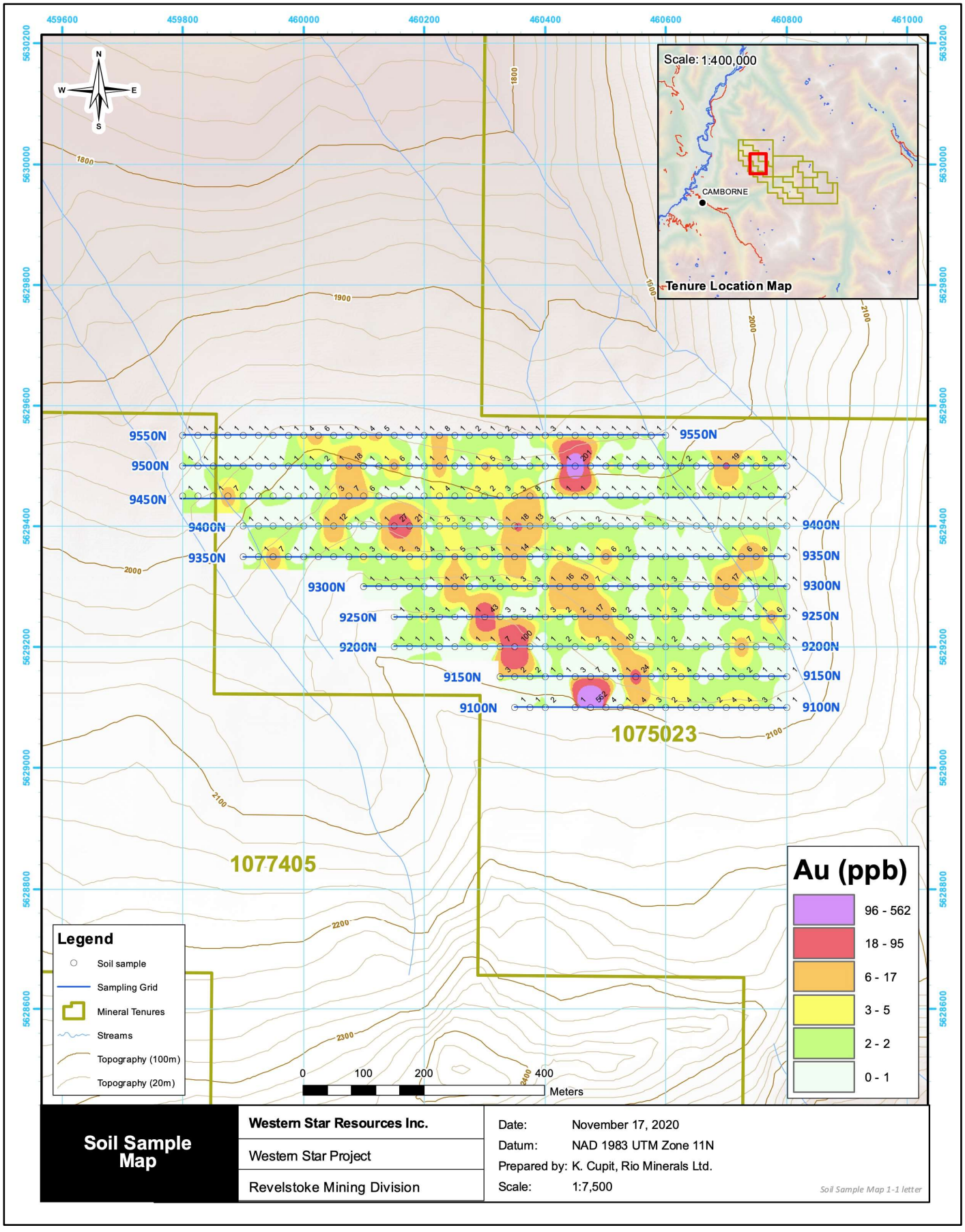


Figure 15: Lead in Soils

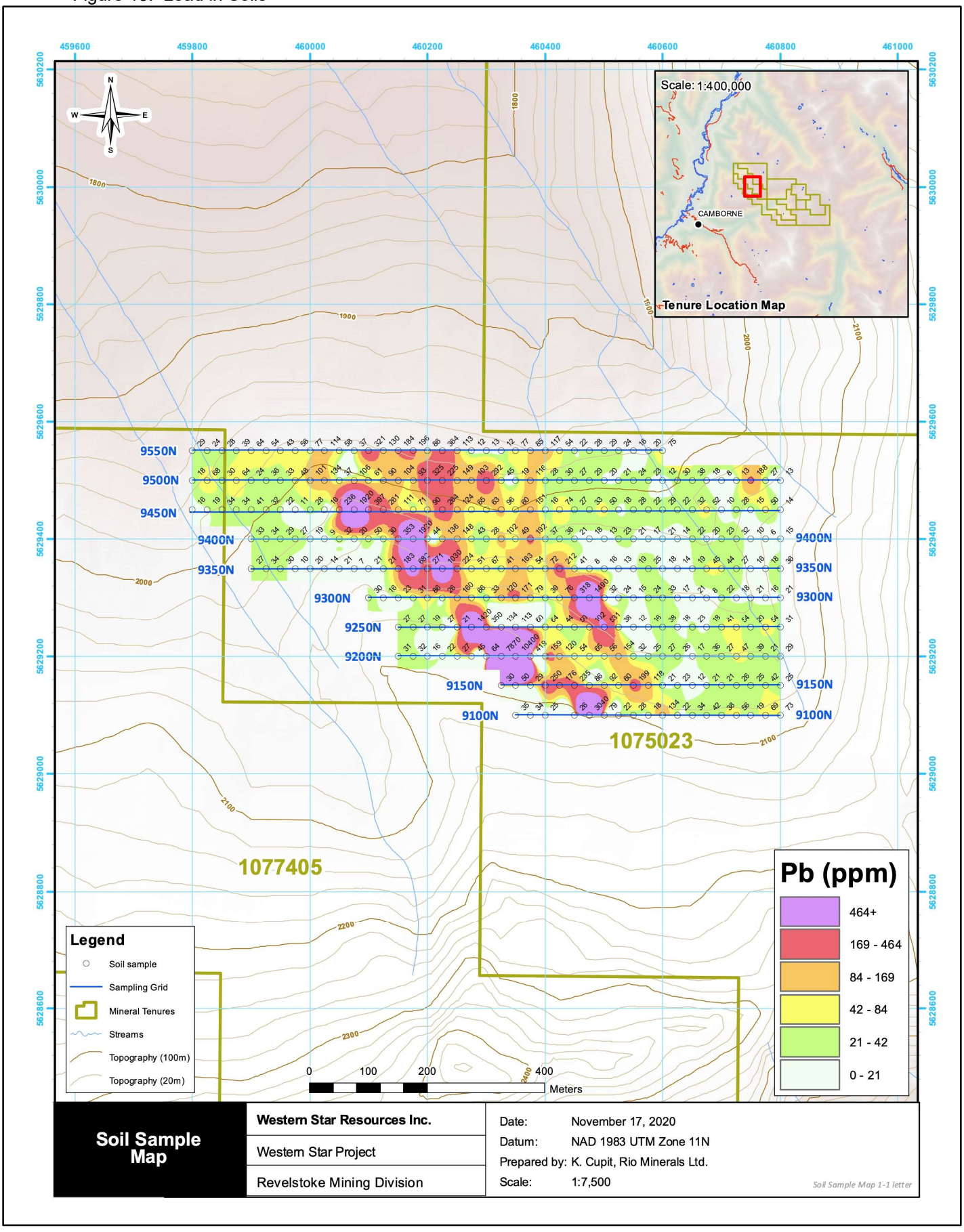


Figure 16: Copper in Soils

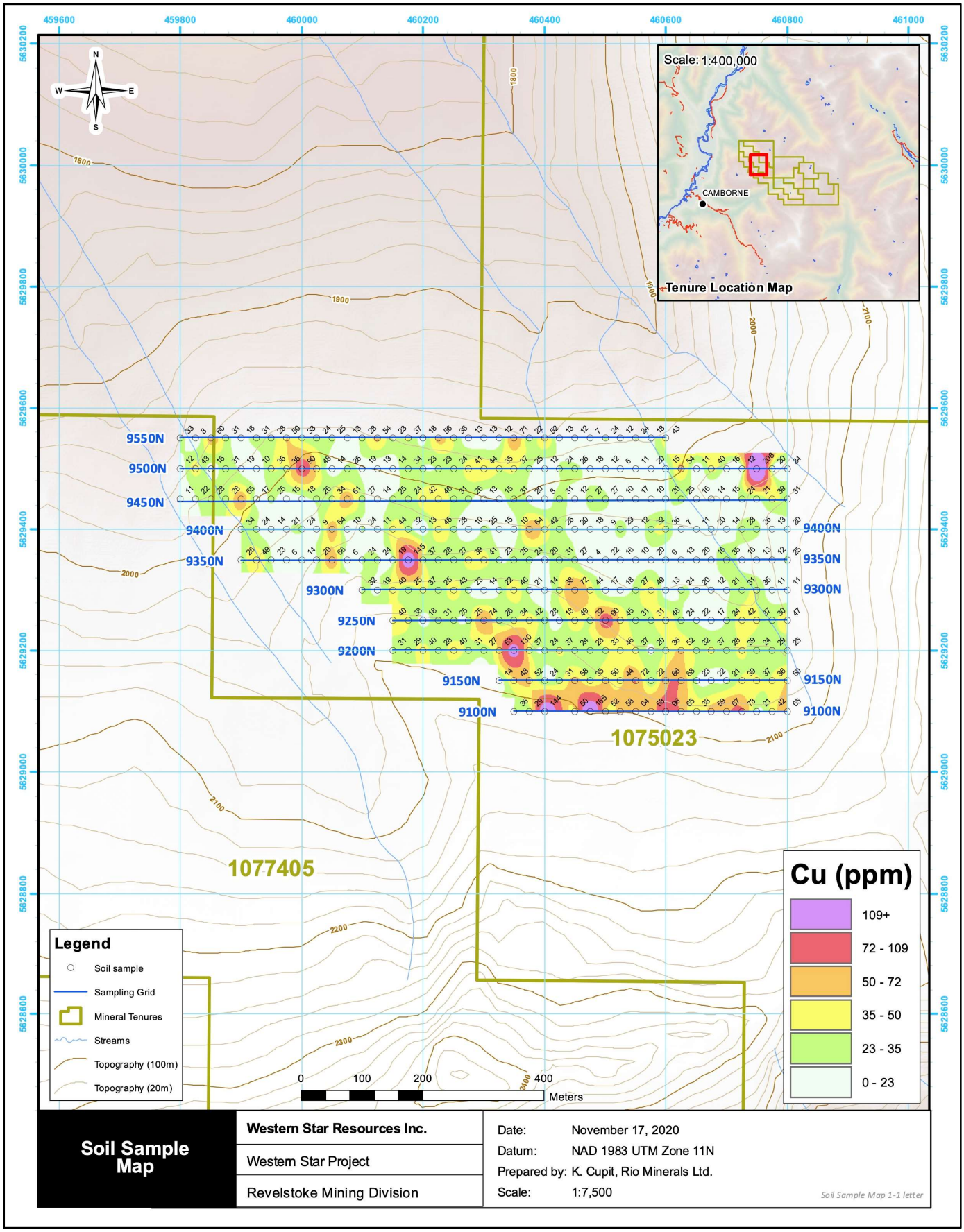


Figure 17: Historical Workings

Figure 18: Sulphides in Limestone

Figure 19: Kitsap Adit

Figure 20: Goodenough Quartz Ladder

Figure 21: Wide West Showing.

10 DRILLING

Western Star Resources Inc. has not performed drilling on the Western Star Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

The Western Star Resources Inc. soil, stream, and rock sampling program was carried out of town of Revelstoke, BC which is located 50 kilometres to the north of the Western Star Property.

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, location, sample type, color, depth, texture, photographed etc. In addition, the local site environment was described and the regional setting. This data was transferred from the field sheets to a portable computer in camp. All sampling was performed according to industry standards.

All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP analysis, and 1A2 Au-Fire Assay. The over limits of Lead and silver were done using Code 8 an Aqua Regia “Partial” Digestion.

Soils
A soil sample grid was surveyed over the areas known as the Banner, Royal, and Lexington Minfile Showings. Eight east-west trending lines were located by GPS. The lines are 50 metres apart and are from 450 to 1000 metres long. A total of 7,525 metres of grid was located.

Data such as NAD 83 UTM location, altitude, depth, and colour were recorded in the field and then transferred to a master excel spreadsheet. Soil samples were taken at 25-metre stations along each line from the “B” horizon using a shovel and a spoon. 311 soil samples were taken on this grid.

The sampled material was taken from the bottom of each hole and placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags. The bags were marked with the last five digits of their respective NAD 83 UTM locations example: 29350N 60200E. The Kraft bags were dried and placed in marked poly bags, zap-strapped, placed in sealed rice bags and hand-delivered to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC.

Rock
The rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 100 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample was retained and is available for viewing. Rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008).

A witness sample of each rock sample has been retained as is available for viewing. All rock sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for viewing.

Stream Sediment

The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. All of the creeks within the property boundary contained such characteristics and were thus samples. Material was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut and photographed in location. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted.

At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by Western Star Resources Inc. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops used for sample analysis is an accredited and have its own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the project.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by Western Star Resources Inc. during the exploration program. The author is satisfied the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2020 Western Star exploration program.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the Western Star Resources Inc. sampling program on the Western Star Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Western Star Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed on the Western Star Property.

The author examined the Western Star Property September 13, 2020, examined several locations and collected ten rock samples on the Western Star Property. During the site visit the author also determine the overall geological setting. The author reviewed the sample notes and assays results for the 2020 program and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards

The author took samples on the visit from 10 locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia, Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP analysis, and 1A2 Au-Fire Assay. The over limits of Lead and silver were done using Code 8 an Aqua Regia "Partial" Digestion. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Western Star Resources Inc. and the Author.

Table 3: Author Collected Sample

Authors Sample	Original Sample	Nad83E	Nad83N	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
WS20-01	907215	466188	5626897	7.2	135	2,340	56		628	3.3	86	1,020	68
WS20-02	907239	466181	5626906	0.9	2	229	72		8	0.5	19	45	58
WS20-03	907209	466138	5626951	0.4	28	13	73		54	0.3	27	18	81
WS20-04	907224	465200	5628196	27.8	71	77,400	97		20	22.8	68	78,500	39
WS20-05	907265	464731	5628779	44.8	31	196,000	94		31	91.9	26	410,000	69
WS20-06	907229	464766	5628750	36.0	36,000	4,950	130		5	10.7	9,670	2,010	125
WS20-07	907223	464647	5629062	43.5	<1	91,300	116		434	42.2	17	88,300	40
WS20-08	907256	460403	5629155	118.0	212	29,500	40		63	113.0	45	24,300	70
WS20-09		460403	5629155						20	31.5	66	68,900	35
WS20-10		460403	5629155						6	42.3	33	185,000	45
				Western Star Samples					Author Collected Samples				

10,000 ppm = 1%

The sample collected by the author indicate that the lead, silver and zine values are relatively congruent with the samples taken by Western Star Resources Inc. (Table 3). The one notable exception ins author collected sample WS20-05 where the lead is twice the amount original sample. WS20-05 was a sample a massive galena.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

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

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

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

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

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

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no immediate adjacent properties of significance to the Western Star Property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant information on the Western Star Property.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary geological work carried out indicates that mineralization occurs as both disseminated and massive zones of galena, pyrite and sphalerite associated with dolomitized limestone and silification invariably developed within siderite rich zones containing hematite and magnetite localized along distinct, limestone-chlorite schist contacts. Mineralized zones typically form "cigar like' bodies (less than 1 to more than 5 metres in width) in fold hinges and generally contain grades of between 2 to 10 oz./ton silver, 5 to 15% lead with minor values in gold, zinc and copper. Historical field mapping shows that the favorable contact zones have been subjected to intense folding and deformation and it is believed that this may have produced larger and/or higher-grade deposits than those presently known.

Three distinct, northwest striking limestone-chlorite schist contact zones (spaced at roughly 1-kilometre intervals) termed from west to east; the Lexington Lead; the Hunter Trapper Lead; and, the Ruby-Goodenough Lead cross the area of the property. These zones all host similar mineralization and may represent either folded repetitions of the same contact or stratigraphic repetitions of similar depositional environments.

The Western Star Property covers of the strike length of the Lexington Showing the strike length of the Hunter-Trapper showing and the Ruby-Goodenough showing. The property also covers the remainder of the three contact zones. To date, exploration of these showings has been limited to surficial prospecting in well exposed areas and no attempt has been made to test possible overburden covered strike extensions or down dip extensions of known mineralization.

Available data indicates that mineralization within the claim area is best developed in the southwestern part of the claim area (referred to as the Lexington Lead 1 Kitsap showing). The ground which covers the projected northwest extension of these occurrences is heavily forested and overburden covered and has not been explored. Based on this information the southwestern sector of the property should be was selected for detailed evaluation.

Historical geochemical survey results are considered very encouraging. Two distinct anomalous zones have been defined. The first zone, occurs within the Lime Dyke claim group and extends across the grid area for over one kilometre. The eastern part of the anomaly is co-incident with known mineralization which forms part of the Lexington Lead. The central and western parts of the anomaly occur in overburden covered areas along strike from the known mineralized zones and are interpreted as strike extensions of the Lexington Lead.

Control of mineralization is likely to be a combination of structure, lithology and stratigraphy. The sporadic nature of known mineralization along the favourable contact zones indicates a complex set of parameters governing mineralization.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Western Star Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Western Star Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS format for further interpretation.

Tracing known mineralized horizons with selective detailed geochemical sampling along overburden covered projections.

Identifying intersections between mineralized horizons and shear or fault structures.

Detailed geochemistry and geophysics combined with surface trenching would be employed to identify other areas of interest.

The raw data from Mineral Mountain Resources 2012 airborne geophysical survey should be obtained. It would help define regional structures related to Tertiary extension and related Tertiary mineralization.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$1,000	15	$ 15,000
Geologist	days	$850	15	$ 12,750
Assaying rock samples/Soils	sample	$35	500	$ 17,500
Accommodation and Meals	days	$175	45	$ 7,875
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$175	15	$ 2,625
Helicopter	Hours	$2,200	20	$ 44,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$1,650	1	$ 1,650
Reports	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	$ 10,000
		Subtotal		**$ 121,400**
Contingency (15%)				$ 18,210
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$ 139,610**

27 REFERENCES

Brown, J.A., 2010; 2010 Stream-Silt Geochemistry Assessment Report – Kootenay Arc Property. Bc Report Prepared For Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., And Submitted To Bc Mempr For Assessment Purposes.

Caron, L., 2011; Geological Examination of Select Prospects. Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., Internal Report.

Church, B. N. And Jones, L. D. 1999, Metallogeny of The Beaton – Canborne Mining Camp Lardeau District (82k 12 & 13). British Columbia Geologic Fieldwork 1998, Paper 1999-1 Pp 193-222

Church, B.N. And Jones, L.D.1999, Metallogeny of The Beaton-Camborne Mining Camp, Lardeau District (82k 12 & 13). British Columbia Geologic Fieldwork1998, Paper 1999-1. Pp 193-222.

Colpron, M. And Price, R., 1995: Geology: Tectonic Significance of The Kootenay Terrane, Southeastern British Columbia, An Alternative Model.

Colpron, M And Nelson, J.L., Eds., Paleozoic Evolution And Metallogeny of Pericratonic Terranes At The Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian And Alaskan Cordillera: Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 45, P. 1-23.

Fingler, 2007a; 2007 Airborne Geophysical Assessment Report, Lime Dyke Property, Revelstoke And Slocan Mining Divisions. Bc Aris 29417 Report Prepared For Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., And Submitted To Bc Mempr For Assessment Purposes.

Fingler, 2007b; Geochemical Report on The Lime Dyke Project, Revelstoke And Slocan Mining Divisions. Bc Aris 29025 Report Prepared For Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., And Submitted To Bc Mempr For Assessment Purposes.

Fingler, 2008; Geochemical Report on The Lime Dyke Project, Revelstoke And Slocan Mining Divisions. Bc Aris 30719 Report Prepared For Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., And Submitted To Bc Mempr For Assessment Purposes.

Fingler, J., And J. Turner, 2010. Technical Report on The Kootenay Arc Property For Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. Listed on Sedar, April 19, 2010.

Fyles, J.T And Eastwood, G.E.P., 1962, Geology of The Lardeau District, British Columbia; Bc Dept. of Mines And Petroleum Resources Bulletin 45.

Fyles J. T. 1964 Geology of The Duncan Lake Area, Lardeau District, British Columbia; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines And Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 49.

Fyles J. T., 1970, Geological Setting of The Lead Zinc Deposits In The Kootenay Lake And Salmo Areas of British Columbia; Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Bull. 61, Pp. 45-53

Greene, A., 1988, Summary Report on Proposed Exploration Program Trout Lake Project, Revelstoke Mining Division, South Eastern British Columbia; Aris No. 17978, For Ram Explorations Ltd.

Greene, A., S., Von Einsiedel, C., 1990, Report on 1989 Field Work, Geological, Geochemical, And Geophysical Surveys Lexington Creek Claim Group Lime Dyke Claims Group. Slocan Mining Division; Aris No. 19288, For Ram Explorations Ltd.

Hoy, Trygve, 1996, Irish-Type Carbonate-Hosted Zn-Pb, B.C. Geologic Survey. Reproduced on The Ministry of Energy & Mines Website.

Kilby, M, 2000, Geochemical Report on The Boyd 1-5 And Zinc 2 Claims, Revelstoke Mining District. Assessment Report 26263.

Kilby, M. 2009 Geochemical Report on The Kootenay Arc Project For Minerals Mountain Resources Ltd. Aris Report 30719 Bc Geological Survey Assessment Report

Kilby, M., 2011 Geochemical Report on The Kootenay Arc Project For Minerals Mountain Resources Ltd. Aris Report 32242 Bc Geological Survey Assessment Report

Kilby, M., 2012 Geochemical Report on The Kootenay Arc Project For Minerals Mountain Resources Ltd. Aris Report 33191 Bc Geological Survey Assessment Report

Kraft, J.L., Thompson, R.I. And Ember, P., 2009. New Geological Compilation Maps Raise The Syngenetic Sulphide Potential of The Lardeau Group Near Trout Lake, B.C. A Presentation Given By J. Kraft At The East Kootenay Chamber of Mines' Minerals South 2009 Conference, Cranbrook, Bc, Oct 28th, 2009.

Leask, J.M. 1980. Geology of The Ruby Silver And Gold Properties, Lardeau District, Southeastern British Columbia,

Leask, John Michael, 1984, W. R., 1969, Geology of The Rudy Silver And Gold Pb-Zn-Ag Properties, Lardeau District, Southeastern British Columbia. B.C. Assessment Report 7996. 38 Pages And Map.

Lefebvre, D.V. And Coveney, R.M. Jr.1995: Shale-Hosted Ni-Zn-Mo-Pge, In Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics And Coal, Lefebvre, D.V. And Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment And Investment, Open File 1995-20, Pages 45-48

Logan, J.M. And Colpron, M., 2006, Stratigraphy, Geochemistry, Syngenetic Sulphide Occurrences And Tectonic Setting of The Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group, Northern Selkirk Mountains, British Columbia In Paleozoic Evolution And Metallogeny of Peri-Cratonic Terranes At The Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian And Alaska Cordillera, M.

Magrum, M., And Von Einsiedel, C., 1986 Summary Report And Proposed Exploration Program Lime Dyke Claim Group, Revelstoke And Slocan Mining Divisions, South Eastern British Columbia. For Jazzman Resources Inc. Dated September 15, 1986.

Mckillop, G.R., And Roberts, W.J., 1985. Trenching, Mapping And Sampling Report on The Silver Horne Project, For Nakusp Resources Ltd. Bc Assessment Report 14063.

Nelson, J.L., Paradis, S., Christensen, J. And Gabites, J. 2002: Canadian Cordilleran Mississippi Valley–Type Deposits: A Case For Devonian–Mississippian Backarc Hydrothermal Origin; Economic Geology, Volume 97, Pages 1013–1036.

Nelson, J.L., Colpron, M., Piercey, S.J., Dusel-Bacon, C., Murphy, D.C., And Roots, C.F. 2006: Paleozoic Tectonic And Metallogenetic Evolution of Peri-Cratonic Terranes In Yukon, Northern British Columbia And Eastern Alaska; In Paleozoic Evolution And Metallogeny of Peri-Cratonic Terranes At The Ancient Pacific Margin of North America, Canadian And Alaskan Cordillera,
Read, P.B. And Wheeler, J.O. 1976: Geology of The Lardeau Map-Area, West-Half, British

Read, P.B., 1973. Petrology And Structure of Poplar Creek Map-Area, British Columbia. Geol. Surv. Can., Bull. No. 193, P. 141

Read, P.B., 1975. Lardeau Group, Lardeau Map-Area, West Half (82k/W), British Columbia Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 75-1, Pt. A, P. 29-30.

Read, P.B., 1976a. Geology – Lardeau West Half. Gsc Map No. 432.

Read, P.B., 1976b. Mineral Deposits – Lardeau West Half. Gsc Map No. 464.

Read, P.B., And Wheeler, J.O. 1976: Geology of The Lardeau Map-Area, West-Half British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 432.

Reesor, J.E.1973: Geology of The Lardeau Map-Area, East-Half, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 369.

Smith, M.I., Gehrels, G.E. And Klepacki, D.W. (1992); 173 Ma U-Pb Age of Felsite Sills (Kaslo River Intrusives) West of Kootenay Lake, Southeastern British Columbia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Volume 29, P. 531-534.

Terralogic Exploration Inc. November 15th, 20112011 Kootenay Arc Ddh Assessment Report Page 71

Von Einsiedel, C., 1986, Geological Report on The Ruby Silver Claim Group (Lardeau West ½ Claim Group), Revelstoke Mining Division; Bc Assessment Report 15372, For Lardeau Development Corp.

Von Einsiedel, C., 1986 B, Geological Report on The Ruby Silver Claim Group (Lardeau West ½ Claim Group) T, Revelstoke Mining Division, South Eastern British Columbia; Aris No. 15224 For Lardeau Development Corp.

Von Einsiedel, C., 1989, Report on Phase I Exploration – American Mine Claim Group, Slocan Mining Division; Bcempr Assessment Report 18534, For Ram Explorations Ltd.

Walker, J.F., Bancroft, M.F And Gunning H.C., 1929; Lardeau Map Area, British Columbia, General Geology And Mineral Deposits: Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 161, 142 Pages

Warren, M. 1996: Geology of The West-Central Purcell Mountains, British Columbia, B.C. Ministry of Employment And Investment, Energy And Minerals Division, Geological Survey, Open File 1996-16.

Wheeler, J.O., 1966, Lardeau (West Half) Map-Area (82k/W). Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 66-1, P. 102-103

Wheeler, J.O., 1968. Lardeau (West Half) Map-Area (82k/W). Gsc Paper 68-1, Part A, P. 56-58.

Woodcock, J.R., 1977, Boyd Property, Geological, Geochemical And Geophysical Report, Bc Assessment Report 6496.

Woodcock, J.R., 1985, Geochemical Report on The Zinc 1-20 Claims, Assessment Report #14592.

28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

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

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 on the Western Star Property, British Columbia, Revelstoke Mining Division, NTS 82K13/14, 50.85° North Latitude -117.52° West Longitude,” with an effective date November 27, 2020.

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

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

I visited the Western Star Property on September 13, 2020,

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 on the Western Star Property, British Columbia, Revelstoke Mining Division, NTS 82K13/14, 50.85° North Latitude -117.52° West Longitude,” dated November 27, 2020.

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

I have no prior involvement with the Western Star Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

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

The “NI 43-101 on the Western Star Property, British Columbia, Revelstoke Mining Division, NTS 82K13/14, 50.85° North Latitude -117.52° West Longitude, with a signature and effective date November 27, 2020.

“Original Singed and Sealed”

on this day November 27 2020
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.