NI43-101 Technical Report

on the
Boer Property
British Columbia
Omineca Mining District
NTS 093K/05
54.26° North Latitude
-125.57° West Longitude

For
Maclaren Minerals Ltd.

By
Derrick Strickland P.Geo.
June 27, 2022

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Maclaren Minerals Ltd. (or the "Company") and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Boer Property (the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange. The author visited the Boer Property on April 13, 2022.

The Boer Property consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,586.96 hectares located on NTS maps 093K/05 centered at 54.26° North Latitude -125.57° West Longitude. The Property is located 9 km northeast of village of Burns Lake and is accessed via Hwy 16 (The Yellowhead Highway), 20 km east of Burns Lake, then north on the Augier Mainline logging road to the Co-op Main Road thence, approx. 13.5 km west to the center of the property. Nicholas Rodway (Rodway) is the 100% owner of the Boer Property.

The Company can acquire 75% of the property from Rodway under a two-stage option agreement. Stage one, pay $10,000 in cash and issue 100,000 share to acquire 51% of the property. Stage two, pay $10,000 in cash and issue 100,000 shares to acquire an additional 24% of the property. In addition, the Company must incur $200,000 of exploration expenditures.

The Property is located in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, within the Intermontane Belt, late Paleozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Stikine, Cache Creek, and Quesnel Terranes. The Yalakom and Fraser Fault systems bound the Interior Plateau to the southwest and northeast, respectively. The Property lies within eastern edge of the Stikine Terrane, near its boundary with the Cache Creek Terrane and immediately south of the Skeena Arch. Strata of the Stikine Terrane in central British Columbia include late Paleozoic to Tertiary Island and continental margin arc assemblages and epicontinental sedimentary sequences.

Within the Property, the Boer Breccia occurrence is a hydrothermal to magmatic breccia that includes coarse fragments of aplite and andesite in a matrix of granite. The breccia is a 90 m x 20 m exposure located on a small topographic high that probably is caused by silicification of the local rocks, making them resistant to erosion. It is mineralized with abundant finely disseminated pyrite and contains 182.4 ppm Mo, 279.5 ppm Cu and 3.4 ppm Ag. A second mineral occurrence, the LA Zone, consists of two angular pieces of float that are believed to be close to source. The samples are of a veined and polymictic breccia mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite in fragments and matrix. The two samples averaged 0.548 gpt Au, 11.7 gpt Ag, and 0.121% Mo. These samples could represent very high-level porphyry mineralization or epithermal mineralization overlying a buried porphyry system.

Exploration since 2012 has advanced from anomalous metals in lake sediments and discovery of the Boer breccia (MINFILE: 093K 114) to anomalous metals in pine bark to the discovery of significant mineralized float and bedrock/subcrop showings. The biogeochemical, till sample, and rock sample results from the four priority target areas provide strong evidence for the existence of structural or intrusion related molybdenum, copper and/or precious metal mineralization, likely associated with the Endako Batholith (Endako porphyry deposit) or possibly younger sub-volcanic intrusive rocks (Blackwater, Equity Silver).

In 2022, the company collected three hundred and eighty one soil samples from two grids named the Boer and LA grids. The Boer Grid was centered on the Boer Minfile location and the LA Grid was centered on the LA Minfile location. Four rock samples were collected, and three were sent for petrographic analysis. In addition, the Company undertook 28.5-line kilometers of Total field magnetometer ground geophysics on two separate grids centered on the Boer and LA showings.

The next stage of exploration recommended for the Property includes an expansion of the bark sampling program and a Magnetotellurics Survey over the Boer and LA grid areas. The geochemical survey will consist of sampling on 1000 meter lines located 100 to 200 meters apart over the 2021 Boer and LA grids as well as in between the two existing grids. The geophysical survey would consist of a minimum of 40 stations over the areas of interest. The intent of the geophysical survey is to identify zones of high resistivity representing potential silicified zones. The estimated cost of the Phase 2 program is $116,080.00.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Maclaren Minerals Ltd. (“Maclaren” 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 Boer Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an initial public offering and Property acquisition on the Canadian Securities Exchange

The author was retained to complete this report in 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.

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

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

Multiple BC mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) that have been historically filed by various companies cover portions of the current Boer Property (or the “Property”). A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

The author visited the Boer Property on April 13, 2022, at which time the author reviewed the geological. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

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

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of this report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Gary Musil of Maclaren Minerals Ltd. on April 12, 2022, which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on April 25, 2022, supports the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Boer Property consists of four non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,586.96 hectares located on NTS maps 093K/05 centered at 54.26° North Latitude -125.57° West Longitude. The claims are located within Omineca Mining District 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

Claim No	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to date	Area (ha)
1091378	BOER 2	26/01/2022	26/01/2023	302.18
1091380	BOER 3	26/01/2022	26/01/2023	434.58
1093884	BOER 4	20/03/2022	20/03/2023	377.89
1091372	BOER 1	26/01/2022	26/01/2023	472.31
		Total		**1586.96**

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and that Nicholas Rodway is the 100% owner of the Bore Property as of April 25, 2022.

There has been no reported historical production on the Boer 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 Boer Property for the recommended work program. No work permits would be required to undertake the proposed work program.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (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 Boer Property.

There is a power line that goes through the center of property. Its marked in right of way on Figure 2.

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 8 or 24 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.

During the site visit the author did not observe any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Maclaren Minerals Ltd. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Property.

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

An agreement, between Nicholas Rodway and Maclaren Minerals Ltd., states that Maclaren Minerals Ltd. can acquire 75% interest in the Property under a two-stage option agreement:

First Stage: the agreement gives Maclaren Minerals Ltd. an opportunity to earn a 51% interest in the Property from Nicholas Rodway for an initial payment of $10,000 CDN to be paid on the date of agreement, and issue 100,000 shares Maclaren Minerals Ltd upon listing.; and

Second Stage: the agreement gives Maclaren Minerals Ltd. an opportunity to earn an additional 24% interest in the Property for an additional payment of $10,000 CDN and the issuance of 100,000 shares of Maclaren Minerals Ltd to Nicholas Rodway. In addition, the Company must incur $200,000 worth of exploration on the property as follows:

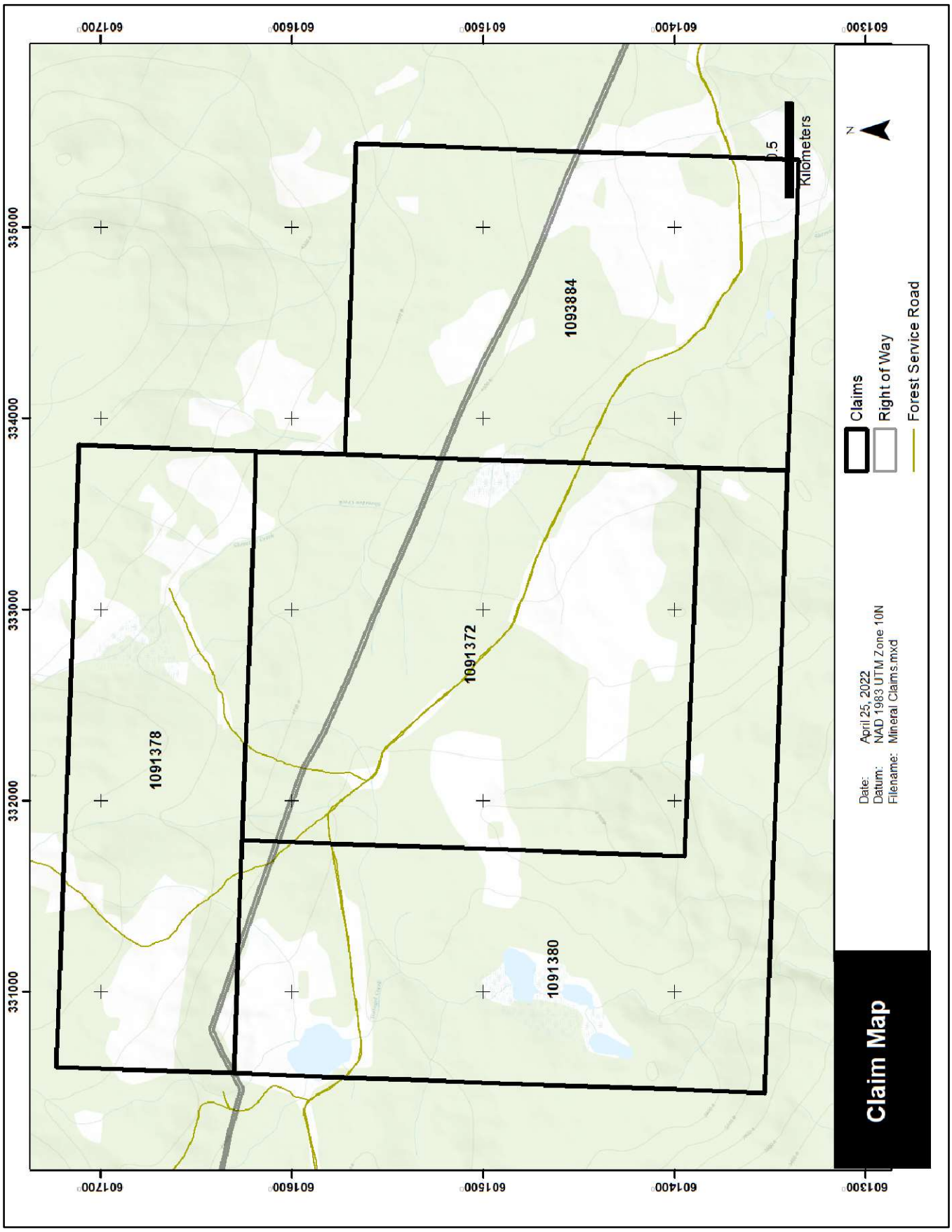
- $75,000 before March 2, 2023
- $125,000 on or before the first anniversary date of listing of shares on the Exchange

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

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

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



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

The Property is located 9 km north east of Burns Lake. Property access is via Hwy 16 (The Yellowhead Highway), 20 km east of Burns Lake to the Augier Mainline logging road. Thence, 3km north to the Co-op Main Road, thence, 13.5 km west to the center of the property and the Boer Breccia Zone The western third of the Property is accessed via the Mercury Road at 5.3 km north of Burns Lake on the Babine Lake main. The Property topography is gentle relief typical of the B.C. Interior Plateau, and has been extensively clear-cut logged. The Property is located near excellent infrastructure including the resource Village of Burns Lake, and related highways, grid power, natural gas pipeline, and airport. There has been clear-cut logging conducted within the Boer claims.

Supplies and services are available in the nearby Village of Burns Lake, B.C. The area is well served by regional infrastructure including a paved airstrip, heliport, mainline highways, rail (CNR), grid power (BC Hydro), natural gas (Pacific Northern Gas Ltd.) and an extensive logging road network. Active logging in and near the Boer property is conducted by Burns Lake Community Forest Ltd., based in Burns Lake B.C.

Climate is typical of the Interior Plateau with a cool continental climate (MacIntyre, 2012). Short, warm and moist summers are combined with temperatures often reaching 30ºC. Winters can reach temperatures of -10º C, with extremes sometimes at -40 ºC. Precipitation is relatively low being in the east-side rain shadow of the Coast Range Mountains. Precipitation is mainly in the form of snow with average annual accumulation of between 1.0 and 2.0 m.

The Boer property is located within the Sub-Boreal Spruce bioclimatic zone of British Columbia. It extends along the highlands of the Nechako and Quesnel plateaus and the Fraser Basin, with long forested sections into the valley bottoms of mountainous areas to the north, east, and west. The rolling landscape of the Sub-Boreal Spruce zone is covered in coniferous forest. The dominant coniferous species are hybrid white spruce, subalpine fir, and occasionally, black spruce, along with Lodgepole pine and occasionally Douglas fir in addition, large sections of the pine forest have recently been affected by mountain pine beetle infestation.

Several major lakes and rivers are located in this zone, including the Skeena, Bulkley, Fraser, Babine, and Nechako, as well as lakes such as Stuart, Francois, Burns, Trembleur, and the Nation Lakes.

The claims are within the heavily glaciated Interior Plateau (ice direction from west to east) with gently rolling relief and abundant creeks and small lakes. The Boer Property has low to modest relief wit elevations ranging from 1,000 to 1,370 m above mean sea level over an area of 9,730 hectares. Most of the drainage on the Property is from north to south into the Endako River system; minor drainage is to the north into the Babine River system.

The Property is extensively covered with thin veneer of glacial till, estimated to be largely less than 2 m thick, and with less than one percent outcrop exposure. Ice direction was from west to east

6 HISTORY

The Boer property is a grass roots mineral exploration prospect that has no recorded mineral exploration prior to 2015. Regional geoscience surveys have been conducted by governments over the area of the property since the early 1960's, stimulated at that time by the development of the large Endako open-pit molybdenum mine in 1965 which is located 40 km to the southeast of the Boer Property.

The area of the Property has seen very little historical exploration. Armstrong (1965) reported a gold occurrence in the northwestern corner of the Property and a molybdenum showing north of the Property.

The B.C. and Federal governments' Airborne Magnetic Survey, 1967 and 1968, over the Burns Lake region shows several magnetic anomalies in the areas now covered by the Boer property (refer to MapPlace and to GSC Magnetic Maps for Sheets 93K/04 (5303G) and 93K/05 (5306G).

Lodgepole Pine outer bark sampling in the till covered region of BC's central interior was first investigated by Colin Dunn in 1991 in the vicinity of Mt. Milligan (Dunn et al, 1996). This work was expanded by the BC Geological Survey in the area of the Blackwater Davidson gold deposit (Dunn et al, 2010). In both cases, the pine bark geochemical results were anomalous over the known mineralization.

Quest West Project

Geoscience BC launched the QUEST-West Project in June 2008. The project is intended to help to identify the mineral potential of over 40,000 square kilometers from Vanderhoof and Fort St. James to Terrace and Kitimat. The Regional Districts of Bulkley-Nechako and Kitimat-Stikine, Northern Development Initiative Trust and the BC Geological Survey (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) are partners with Geoscience BC on this project.

QUEST-West included two airborne geophysical surveys, a ground geochemical survey, and additional geoscience data compilation.

The QUEST-West airborne gravity survey covers an area of over 40,000 square kilometers, and includes the communities of Vanderhoof, Fraser Lake, Burns Lake, Topley, Granisle, Houston, Telkwa, Smithers, Terrace and Kitimat. This area has been significantly affected by the infestation of the Mountain Pine Beetle. The QUEST-West Project is designed to stimulate exploration industry interest and investment in the area and develop economic diversification opportunities for the communities in this region.

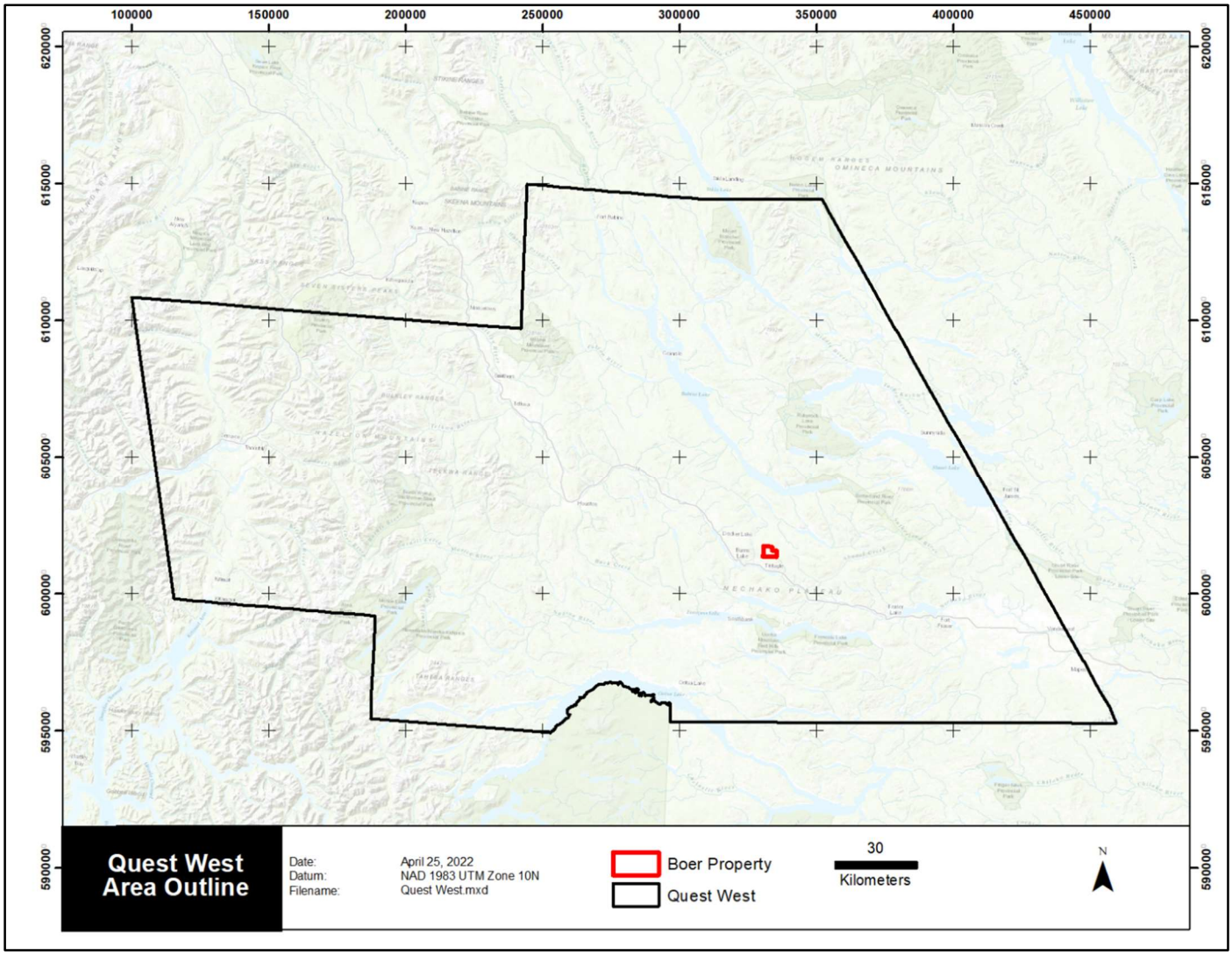
Geoscience BC initiated a contract with Sander Geophysics Limited of Ottawa, Ontario to undertake over 23,000 line-kilometres of airborne gravity surveying at 2 km line spacing over

the main QUEST West area plus the Babine-Takla lakes area extension. The gravity surveys help to identify different rock types and structures in the region that will aid the exploration industry in identifying promising areas for more intensive exploration.

A total of 25,499 line-km of airborne gravity was collected by Sander Geophysics Limited on behalf of Geoscience BC and partners: the Northern Development Initiative Trust, the Regional District of Bulkley Nechako and the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine.

Geoscience BC Report 2009-11 reported results from an in-fill lake and stream sediment and water geochemical survey, which includes a total of 905 lake sediment and water samples and 102 stream sediment and water samples. Combined with previous survey work, the resulting average sample site density is one site per 7 square kilometer over the 14,500 square kilometer survey area. The report includes survey descriptions and details regarding methods, field and analytical data listings, summary statistics, sample location and geology maps, and proportional symbol maps for each element. Raw digital data files have been included in XLS and DBF formats.

Figure 3: Quest West Area Outline



6.1 Carlson and Chapman

2012 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2012 exploration program consisted of prospecting and sampling of rocks, silts, and soils in an effort to determine the source of the metals-in-lake-sediment anomalies identified by recent government surveys. There were 62 sites examined resulting in the collection of 14 rock, 6 silt, and 4 soil samples which were sent to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

Located in the center of the Property, the Boer Breccia occurrence is a hydrothermal to magmatic breccia that includes coarse fragments of aplite and andesite in a matrix of granite. The breccia is a 90 m x 20 m exposure located on a small topographic high that probably is caused by silicification of the local rocks, making them resistant to erosion. It is mineralized with abundant finely disseminated pyrite and contains 182.4 ppm Mo, 279.5 ppm Cu, and 3.4 ppm Ag. A second mineral occurrence, the LA Zone, consists of two angular pieces of float that are believed to be close to source. The samples are of a veined and polymictic breccia mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite in fragments and matrix. The two samples averaged 0.548 gpt Au, 11.7 gpt Ag, and 0.121% Mo. These samples could represent very high-level porphyry mineralization or epithermal mineralization overlying a buried porphyry system.

2013 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2013 exploration program consisted of biogeochemical surveys, drilling, and geological work in an effort to: (1) determine the sources of: (a) the metals-in-lake-sediment anomalies identified by recent government and Geoscience BC surveys, and (b) sources of metals-in-vegetation (ashed Lodgepole pine outer bark) identified by Colin Dunn in his GSB Open File Report No. 2001-09, and (2) to follow up on the 2012 Boer Breccia discovery.

The 2013 pine bark sample program on the Property resulted in the collection of 31 pine bark samples within the current property configuration.

Foe the pineback samples, approximately 80 gm of sample was collected at each site to fill a kraft soil sample bag and to provide at least 2 gm of ashed material for analysis. Analyses were carried out at Met-Solve Analytical Services Inc. of Langley, BC using the same procedures employed by Dunn (1996), including ashing of the sample (prep code PRP-999) followed by ultra-trace level ICP-MS/AES (analysis code MS-330).

In addition to the large Lodgepole pine outer bark survey over the Boer property in 2013, a small White Spruce outer bark survey was done over and adjacent to the Boer Breccia. No Lodgepole pine was available to sample in the area around the Boer Breccia. Note that White Spruce has a very different metal uptake (metabolism) than Lodgepole pine therefore, assay results cannot be reasonably compared between these species.

In August 2013 a 26.6-meter-long vertical core-hole (B13-1) was drilled in rock adjacent to the Boer Breccia showing at UTM NAD 83 Zone10N: 332751mE/6015018mN. A total of four core samples were sent for analysis with no significant results reported. (Figure 4, and Figure 5).

The geology in the drillhole indicated a multiphase intrusive system is present which supported the findings of the 2012 outcrop sampling.

2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2014 exploration program included prospecting, rock sampling including field petrographic descriptions and assaying, till geochemical sampling, and 32 pine bark biogeochemical samples, extending the successful 2013 program.

On July 4th and 5th, 2014, 17 auger till samples were collected from depths between 5 and 80 cm. Sampling was carried out along the uphill sides of road cuts and the gas pipeline right-of-way. This resulted in the definition of four high priority target areas of which two are on the current property configuration (Target B and Target C, see Figure 6).

The survey produced anomalous metal values but the anomalies tended to be lower in strength and in contrast when compared with the pine bark results. Results for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. The highest Cu and Mo values, 115.1 ppm and 4.13 ppm respectively, are from the same sample site located approximately one km south of the LA Zone and in the area of some of the most anomalous pine bark samples taken within Target B. The highest Pb anomaly, 45.2 ppm, was collected adjacent to the Boer Breccia.

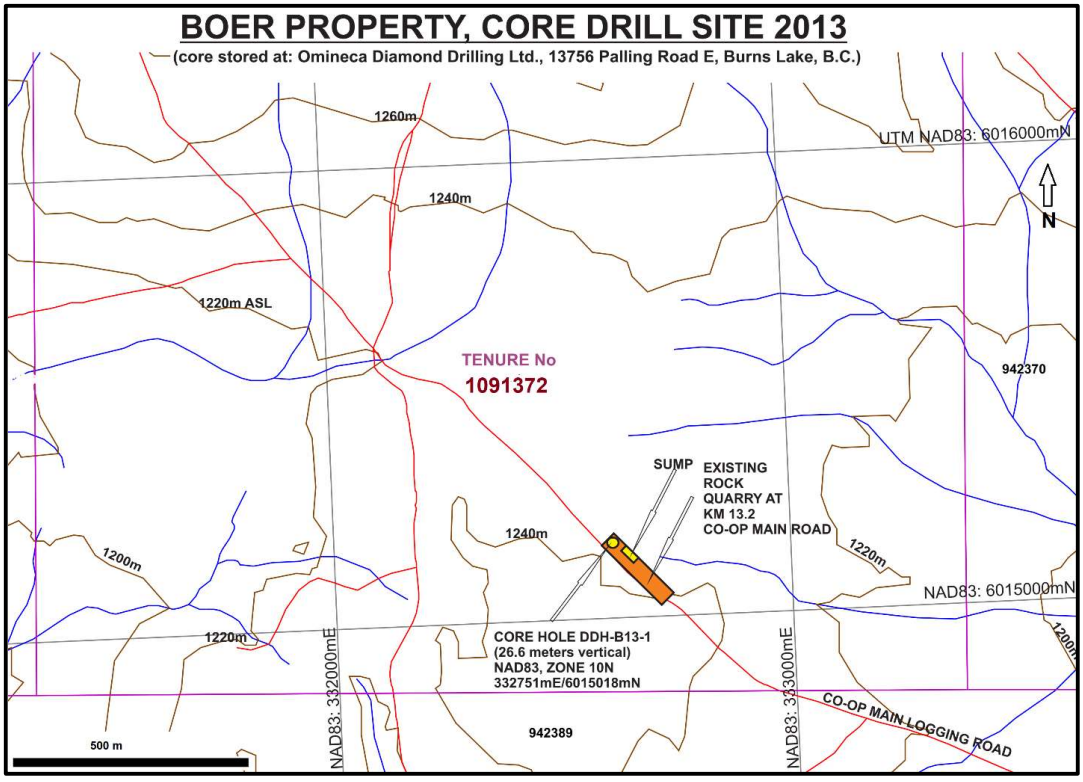
Target B: This target is anomalous in all metals and is focused at the east end of the north line, with weaker anomalous values on the adjacent south line. Target C: This is a single point anomaly on the south line, 900 m west of Boer Breccia. In addition to the highest Mo value on the survey, 14.3 ppm, it is anomalous in Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and As. As and Zn are also weakly anomalous in nearby samples.

Target B

Target B contains both the Boer Breccia and LA showings. It is also the most complex anomaly, with a strong Ag, Au, Cu, Zn, Fe and As signature with minor anomalous Cd, Mo, and Pb. It covers a large area, approximately 2 by 2.5 km. the LA and Boer Breccia showings suggest that the source of this anomaly is hydrothermal, related to intrusive activity, possibly epithermal or high-level porphyry mineralization.

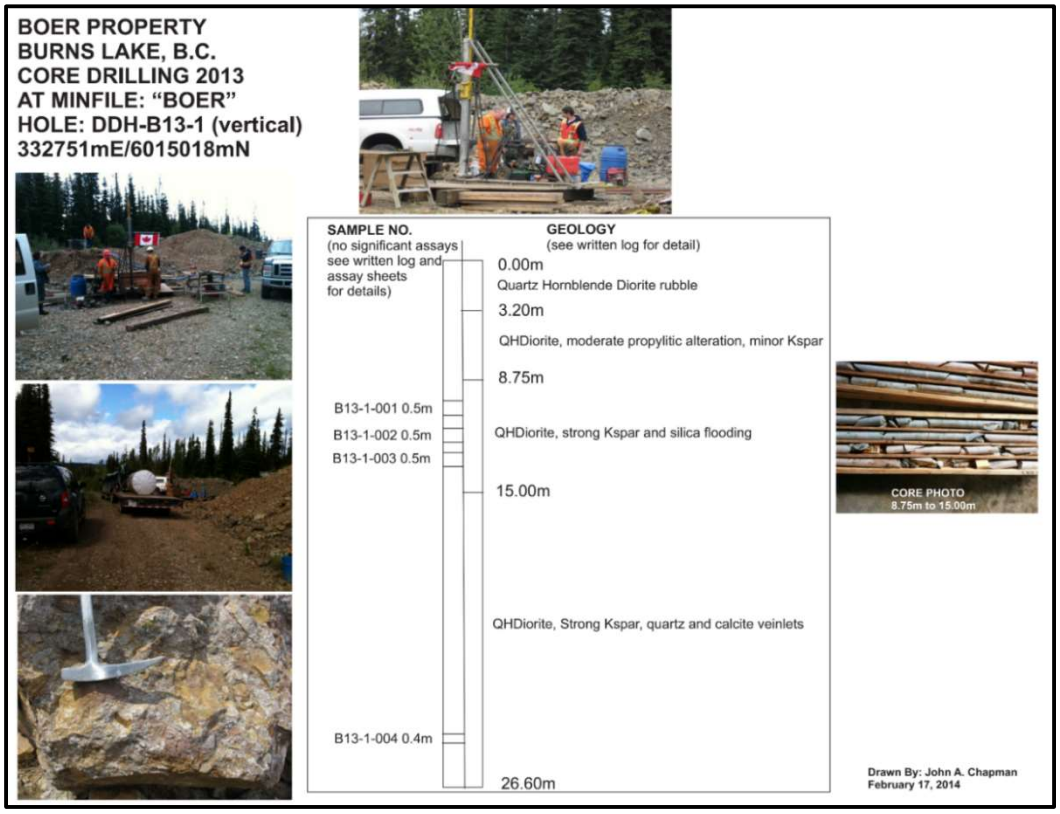
Target C

Target C is predominantly a north-south trending gold anomaly with supporting, but not necessarily coincident values in Cd, Cu, As, and Zn. Interestingly, Cd and Zn do not correlate strongly, as might normally be expected. The anomaly is approximately 1.5 by 2 km in size. The highest-grade silver value, 35.6 gpt Ag (float – silicified and argillic altered intrusive with disseminated pyrite), was collected from the northern part of this target area.Figure 4: Boer 2013 Drill Site



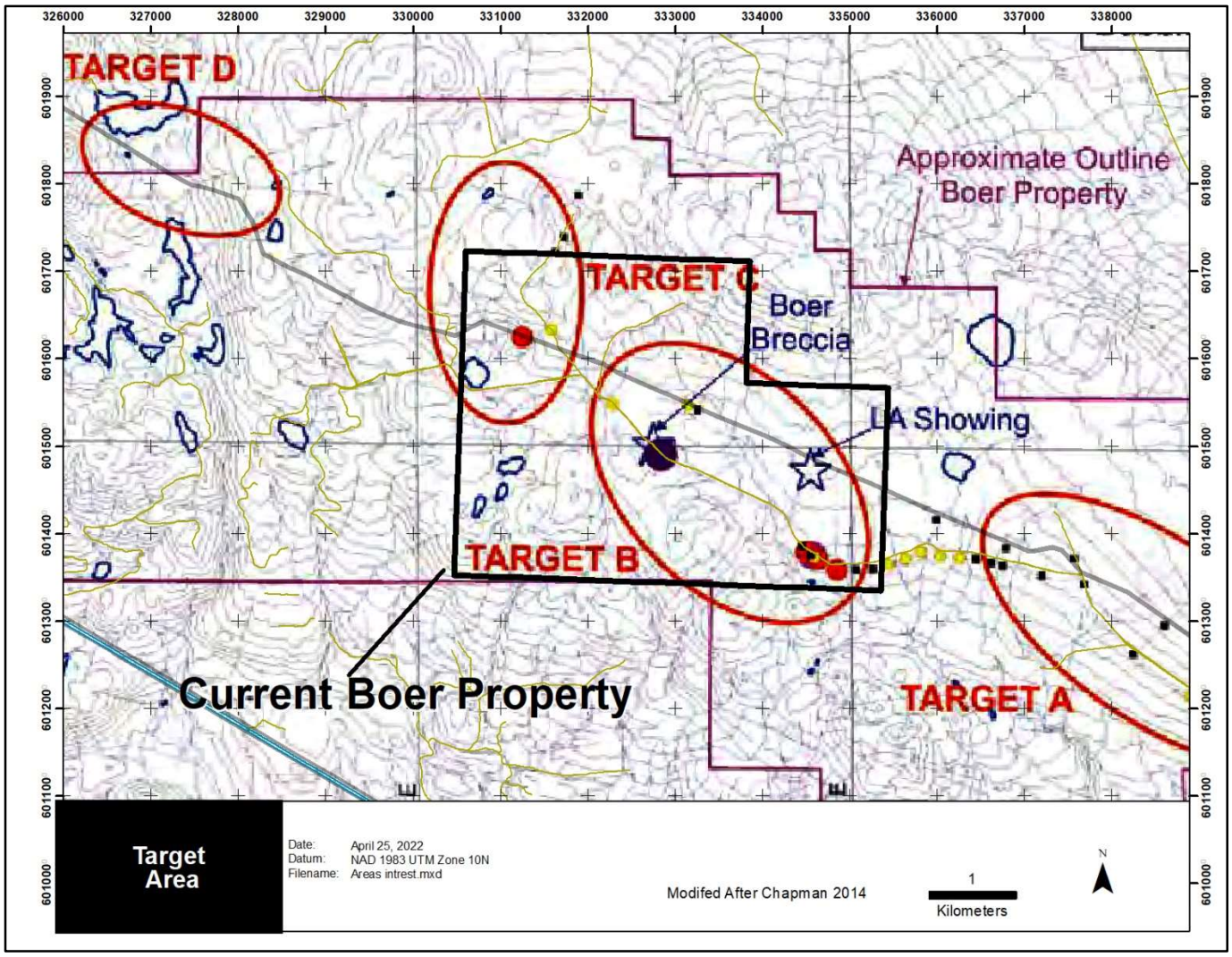
Modified after Chapman, 2014

Figure 5: Boer Drill Site



Chapman, 2014

Figure 6: Target Areas



2015 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2015 exploration program included prospecting, the collection of 9 rock samples, and 91 soil samples on 50 m centres along two east-west lines spaced 200 m apart.

Soil Sampling and prospecting was carried out on two east-west lines approximately 2,500 m in length and roughly centred on the Boer Breccia. Soil samples were collected, wherever possible, at 50 m centres along each line. Locations were determined using a Garmin GPS. Samples were collected from the B soil horizon using a 30-inch GeoTool and a small hand auger.

No strong anomalies were defined by the soil survey. Given the relative thickness of till in the area, estimated to be mainly less than 5 m, and the general success of soil geochemical surveys on other properties in this part of British Columbia, it is suggested that the areal extent or intensity of any sub-cropping mineralization beneath the two soil lines is limited. The broader anomalies defined by more regional surveys, particular in silver and molybdenum, but also copper and other metals.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

Geology in the Boer Property region consists of: 1) a Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group oceanic volcanic and sedimentary assemblage 2) the Upper Triassic dominantly mafic volcanic Takla Group 3) the Lower o Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group mafic to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks 4) the Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks and 5) the Oligocene and Miocene Endako Group. The region has been intruded by the Lower Jurassic quartz monzonite to granodiorite Topley Intrusive Suite, Upper Jurassic plutons of the Francois Lake Suite and plugs and stocks related to Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanism.

The Property is located in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, within the Intermontane Belt, late Paleozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Stikine, Cache Creek and Quesnel Terranes. The Yalakom and Fraser Fault systems bound the Interior Plateau to the southwest and northeast, respectively. The Property lies within eastern edge of the Stikine Terrane, near its boundary with the Cache Creek Terrane and immediately south of the Skeena Arch. Strata of the Stikine Terrane in central British Columbia include late Paleozoic to Tertiary Island and continental margin arc assemblages and epicontinental sedimentary sequences.

The oldest stratigraphic assemblages consist of Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic Island arc volcanics of the basaltic Stuhini Group and calc-alkaline Hazelton Group (Diakow et al. 1997). These rocks were intruded by the mainly Jurassic Topley plutonic rocks, including the Endako Batholith, and experienced at least two distinct cycles of uplift, erosion, and related sediment deposition. These extensive sedimentary deposits include Upper Jurassic black mudstone, chert pebble conglomerate, and sandstone of the Bowser Lake Group (Ashman Formation) and the overlying Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group.

Rocks of the Hazelton and Bowser Lake groups are overlain by Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene continental volcanic arc intermediate volcanic rocks and related sedimentary rocks of the Kasalka Group (Diakow et al. 1997). Widespread Eocene volcanic arc related extensional felsic volcanic rocks and minor sedimentary rocks of the Ootsa Lake Group overlie the older rocks and are themselves overlain on higher ridges by basalt and andesite of the Eocene Endako Group (Diakow et al. 1997).

The Endako Batholith is the key geologic feature of the area, underlying much of the claim group and extending for almost 100 km in a northwestern direction, with a width of up to 40 km. It is a composite batholith that comprises five temporally distinct plutonic suites, only one of which is mineralized. These plutonic suites include early foliated hornblende ± biotite diorites, intermediate-age unfoliated hornblende ± biotite diorites, and late granodiorites to monzogranites. The youngest phases host the Endako molybdenite deposit.

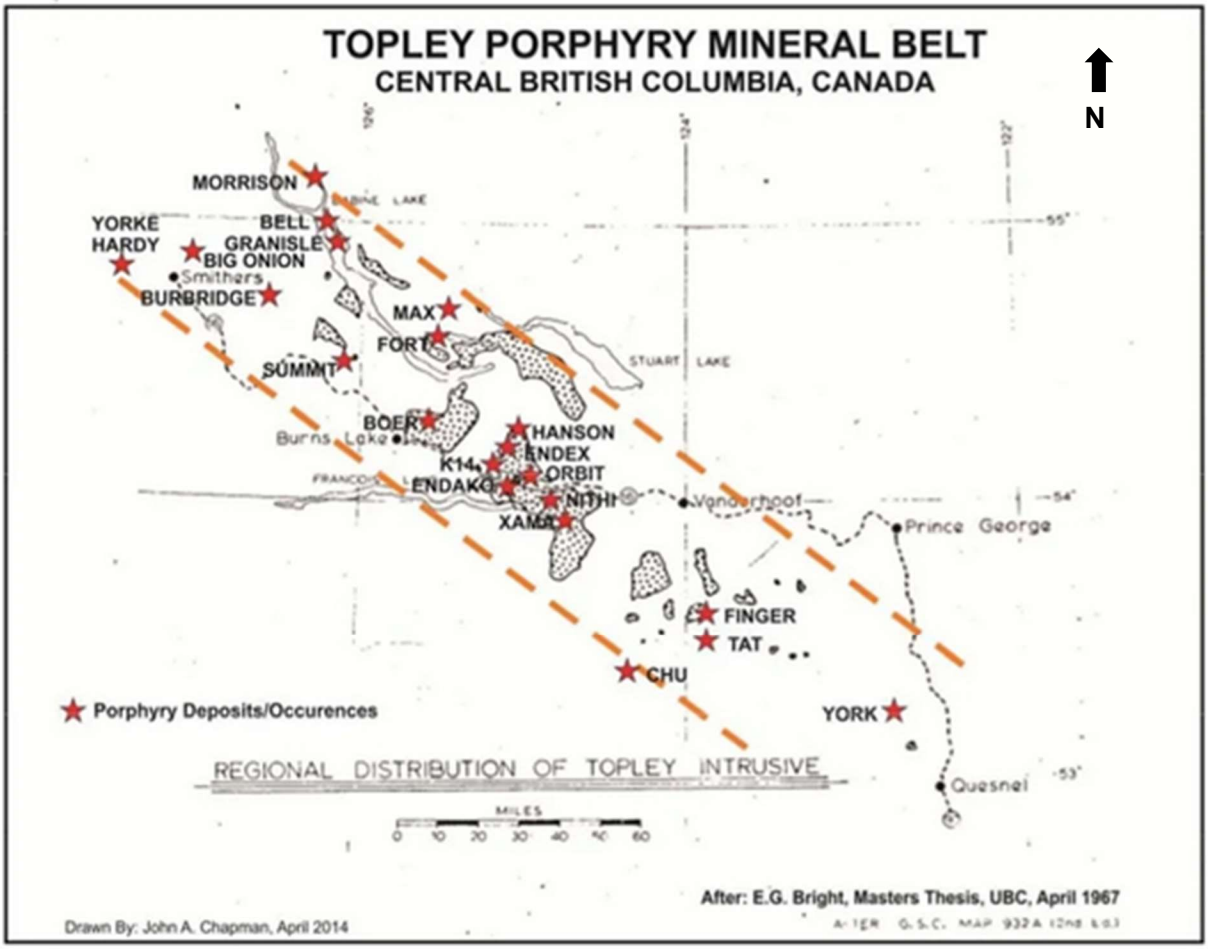
Data presented by Villeneuve et al, (2001) and Whalen et al (2001) show that the batholith had a lengthy emplacement history, covering approximately 75 million years (Ma) old, with evidence for periods of magmatic quiescence between the major plutonic phases. The oldest magmatic

suite of the Endako batholith, the Stern Creek suite, is dated at 220 Ma and comprises foliated gabbros and diorites.

Younger volcanic rocks and related sub-volcanic intrusives are also important from an economic geology perspective and include the Upper Cretaceous andesitic Kasalka Group, the felsic Ootsa Lake Group (both deposited in caldera environments and associated with granodiorite stocks and plugs of Quanchus and Bulkley Intrusions) and basaltic Eocene to Oligocene Endako Group. The Kasalka Group has been interpreted as the host to New Gold's Blackwater Davidson deposit, 40 km to the south, as well as the nearby Capoose deposit. The structural elements of the Nechako Plateau area are part of a regional Tertiary extensional system that extends 1000 kilometres from northern Washington State, into the Babine district of north-central British Columbia. This belt crosses all major terrane boundaries and underlies the Quesnel, Kootenay and Omineca Terranes in the south and the Stikine Terrane in the north, crossing the oceanic Cache Creek Group. In the Endako area, Lowe et al (2001) describe most of the observed faults being related to significant Tertiary transtensional deformation, with north to northeast-trending extensional faults and northwest trending strike-slip faults. The localization of epithermal mineralization such as at Blackwater Davidson and Capoose may be related to such structures.

Reader Caution: The qualified person has not verified the information on the adjacent properties nor mineralization found on adjacent and/or geologically similar properties which is not necessarily indicative of mineralization found on the Property.

Figure 7: Regional Intrusions



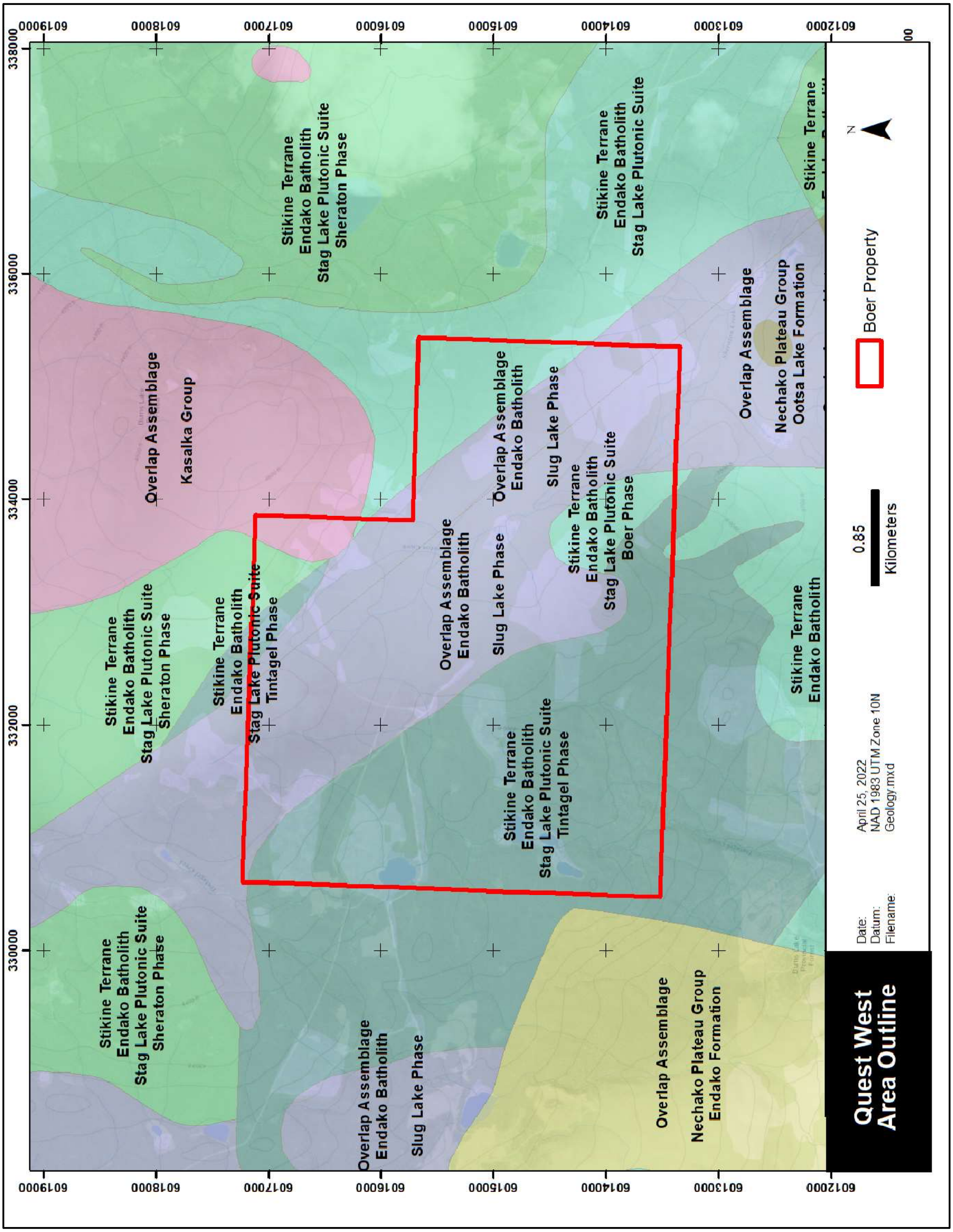
7.2 Property Geology

The Property, as shown by the B.C. Geological Survey's digital data, is underlain mainly by granodioritic intrusive rocks of the Endako Batholith (Figure 8). Significantly, this suite is the same that hosts the Endako molybdenum porphyry deposit, 40 km to the southeast. The Boer plutonic phase is cut and overlain to a minor extent in the southern eastern part of the Property by andesitic volcanic rocks of the Eoceneto Oligocene Endako Formation these belong to Stag Lake Plutonic Suite specifically the Tintagel Phase of the plutonic rocks

Glacial till cover over the Property is extensive, leaving less than 1% outcrop exposure. No recent mapping has been carried out on the Property. Intrusive rocks, ranging from their field descriptions of granite to monzonite and quartz monzonite, are most likely plutonic rocks. Feldspar hornblende porphyry may be younger phases of the same intrusive suite. Three samples of mafic volcanic were collected and these may be Endako Formation rocks. It should be noted that these samples were collected by prospectors, in many cases because of observed alteration or mineralization, and so they may not be typical of the main bedrock lithologies within the Property.

Regional distribution of the Topley rocks stretches from Babine Lake to Quesnel, a distance of about 288 kilometers along a regional northwesterly trend. These are differentiated (composite) intrusives in which granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and diorite have been identified. The geology at the Boer property consists of mainly Topley intrusives (from granite to diorite to gabbro) that are covered in several areas by younger (Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene and Oligocene) volcanics. These volcanics vary in composition from andesite to basalt. There is no detailed geology available for the Boer property as there has never been any work reported by industry (no assessment reports filed).

Figure 8: Property Geology



7.3 Mineralization

The Boer Breccia occurrence is a hydrothermal to magmatic breccia that includes coarse fragments of aplite and andesite in a matrix of granite. The breccia is a 90 m x 20 m exposure located on a small topographic high that probably is caused by silicification of the local rocks, making them resistant to erosion. It is mineralized with abundant finely disseminated pyrite and contains 182.4 ppm Mo, 279.5 ppm Cu, and 3.4 ppm Ag. A second mineral occurrence, the LA Zone, consists of two angular pieces of float that are believed to be close to source. The samples are of a veined and polymictic breccia mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite in fragments and matrix. The two samples averaged 0.548 gpt Au, 11.7 gpt Ag, and 0.121% Mo. These samples could represent very high-level porphyry mineralization or epithermal mineralization overlying a buried porphyry system.

The second breccia discovery is the LA Zone, consists of two angular pieces of float that are believed to be close to source. They were discovered during follow up prospecting in the vicinity of Target C as defined mainly by anomalous pine bark geochemistry results. The sample had multiple veining and brecciation events in a polymictic, hydrothermal breccia, mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite in fragments and matrix. Here the interpretation is that the sample could represent very high-level porphyry mineralization or epithermal mineralization overlying a buried porphyry system.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Porphyry copper systems are characterised by extensive zones of hydrothermally altered rock (>10 km^3) centred on porphyritic-textured intrusions with felsic to intermediate composition (Sillitoe, 2010). Copper mineralization typically occurs as copper sulphide minerals disseminated in the altered wall rock and in closely spaced veinlets that occupy a smaller portion of the hydrothermal alteration zone. Post-mineral exhumation, weathering, and mobilization of primary copper mineralization may result in supergene enriched zones located above primary copper sulphide (hypogene) mineralization. Alteration and mineralization commonly form mappable zones based on silicate and sulphide mineral assemblages observed in outcrop and drill core. The majority of the copper is deposited during potassic alteration, which forms early in the evolution of the porphyry system.

Porphyry systems are related to calc-alkaline porphyry complexes consisting of multiple intrusion phases emplaced during mineralization that is associated with a sequence of hydrothermal alteration and veining. Porphyritic intrusions range in composition from granite to diorite. Economic grades are often controlled by emplacement of fertile intrusions at or near structural zones and/or intersections. The best grades typically occur in the uppermost sections of these intrusions, where strong hydrofracturing related to depressurization of a hydrothermal fluid phase produces hydrothermal brecciation, as well as at or near the contacts with other rock types, often coincide with the best grades. Host rock type, the amount of early-formed, sulphide-bearing veinlets, and proximity to early-mineral porphyritic intrusions are the main controls on intensity of primary copper mineralization. Dilution by syn-mineral dikes and stocks intruded late in the mineralization cycle and strong overprinting by sericite-pyrite alteration causes reduction in copper grades.

Oxidation of primary sulphides generated in porphyry systems results in circulation of acidic waters above mineralized systems. This later event has a twofold effect on porphyry deposits: it leaches rocks of all or most of the sulphides they contained above the water table; and copper rich solutions re-deposit as enriched copper sulphides at or below the water table. Common sulphides found here are chalcocite, covellite, and digenite. Occasionally, native copper will deposit on rocks with insignificant amounts of sulphur, such as young barren dykes. These enrichment zones (or “blankets”) tend to behave as flat zones often parallel to topography. Above the secondary enrichment zone, altered rock often shows no geochemical signature due to intense leaching of all copper-bearing primary sulphides. Thus, typical Andean porphyries have a leached upper zone, an enriched supergene blanket, and a much larger mineralized, albeit at lower grades, primary (or hypogene) zone at depth.

Fluctuating water tables often result in subsequent oxidation of enrichment blankets. Common copper oxide minerals found in these zones are malachite, chrysocolla, and brochantite. Occasionally, these copper oxides re-deposit some distance away from the main mineralization to form “exotic” copper deposits.

Porphyry deposits develop alteration zones distributed in time and space. Commonly documented alteration zones are: potassic, propylitic, phyllic, and sodic. Additionally, argillic, intermediate argillic, and calc-sodic alteration are described in some examples. A central potassic alteration core surrounded by an outer propylitic zone normally forms early and is overprinted by phyllic and less commonly, argillic alteration.

Other deposit styles associated with porphyry copper deposits (spatially and genetically) include epithermal quartz veins and disseminated precious metal deposits, lead-zinc-silver veins and replacements, and skarns. A schematic model for porphyry deposits with respect to other styles of mineralization is shown in Figure below.

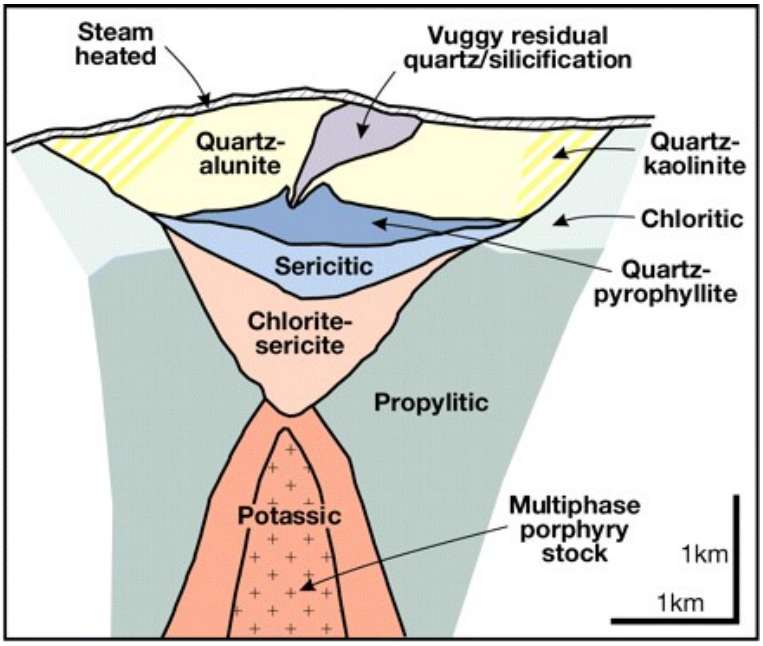
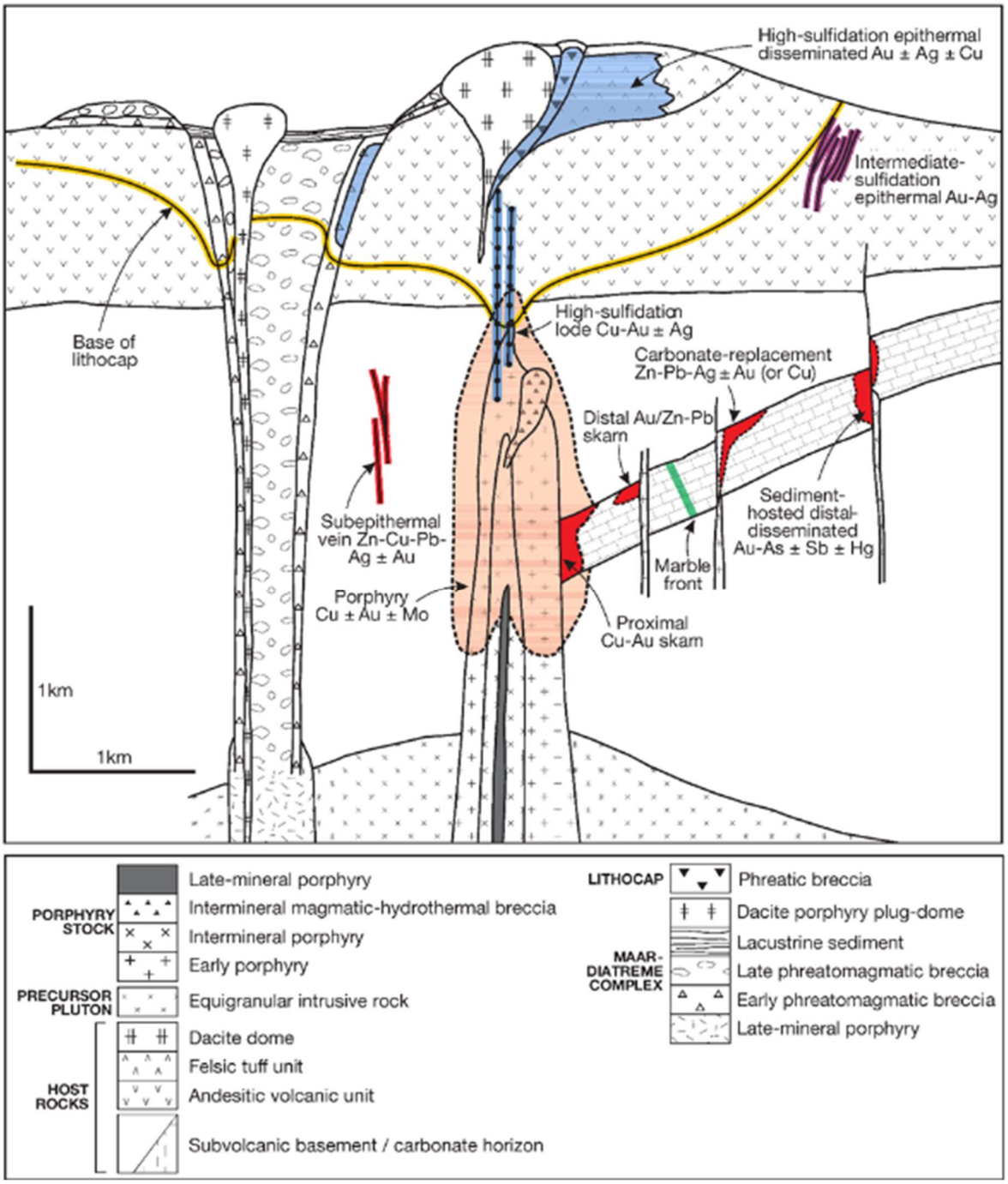


Figure 9: Deposit Alteration

Sillitoe, 2010

Figure 10: Deposit Model



Anatomy of a telescoped porphyry Cu system showing spatial interrelationships of a centrally located porphyry Cu ±Au ±Mo deposit in a multiphase porphyry stock and its immediate host rocks; peripheral proximal and distal skarn, carbonate- replacement (chimney-manto), and sediment-hosted (distal-disseminated) deposits in a carbonate unit and sub epithermal veins in noncarbonate rocks; and overlying high-and intermediate-sulfidation epithermal deposits in and alongside the lithocap environment. The legend explains the temporal sequence of rock types, with the porphyry stock predating maar diatreme emplacement, which in turn overlaps lithocap development and phreatic brecciation. Modified after Sillitoe, 2010.

9 EXPLORATION

In 2022, Maclaren Minerals Ltd. collected three hundred and eighty soil samples taken from two grids named the Boer and LA grids. The Boer Grid was centered on the Boer Minfile location and the LA Grid was centered on the LA Minfile location. Four rock samples were collected, and three were sent for petrographic analysis. In addition, the Company undertook 28.5-line kilometers of Total field magnetometer ground geophysics on two separate grids centered on Boer and LA showings.

Soils

Two hundred and eighty-one soil samples were taken on the Boer Grid and ninety-nine samples were taken on the LA Grid. (Figure 11 to Figure 13)

The sample lines and locations were located in the field by GPS. Locations were marked on 25-to-50-meter centers in the field with blue and orange flagging marking the site location. The sample number was marked using an indelible felt marker on the blue flag (32800E, 14500N). The grid lines are located 50 to 100 meters apart and are 1000 meters in length on the Boer grid and 50 meters apart and 500 meters in length on the LA Grid.

Samples stations were located on 25-meter centers on the lines immediately proximal to the Boer showing with sample stations 50 meters apart on lines 200 meters away from the Boer Showing area. Samples are 50 meters apart on the LA grid lines. Samples were taken using a long-bladed spade and spoon from the “B” horizon at depths of approximately 25 to 45 cm.

Figure 11 illustrates gold in soil for the Boer and LA grids. The LA grid has two anomalous gold samples of 750 ppb and 262 ppb respectively shown in the ICP data. The fire assay data from the samples are 10 ppb and 11 ppb respectively. The assay lab states that the ICP data for gold is for information purposes only and to rely on the fire assay. It is unclear why a such a discrepancy in the values exists. These two samples should be re-assayed for clarity.

Figure 12 illustrates copper in soils for both grids. On the LA grid there are three copper values over 70 ppm copper and one is coincident with the high ICP gold value.

Figure 13 illustrates silver in soils in both grids. There are weak anomalous values on both grids.

Elevated molybdenum values in soil occur exclusively on the Boer grid located approximately 100-300 meters north, west, east and south of the Boer breccia occurrence. Molybdenum is a mobile element, and given the thick glacial till and considerable travel distance (from west to east) in the area, it would be anticipated that molybdenum is a difficult element to vector a source area for the soil anomaly.

Elevated silver values in soil reflect the areas of known rock chip samples with above average Ag content. Both the Boer and LA grids have areas that contain >1 ppm Ag in soil at or near the rock chip sample showings as well as peripheral areas. The elevated silver in soils are considered high priority exploration follow-up targets. The Boer silver results indicate three east-west trending anomalies are sub-parallel to the creeks in the grid area. The LA grid silver results

show a poorly defined east-west and north-south trend. The LA grid area covers a large ledge between 1,200-1,240 meters elevation and the ledge appears to contain the best geochemical silver values.

Gold content using Au ICP analysis shows a well-defined anomaly in the northwest portion of the LA grid. This Au anomaly appears to trend northwest, and there may be a sub-parallel, poorly defined Au in soil zone located 200 meters south of the well-defined Au in soil anomaly. The fire assay for gold values were generally low, suggesting that low detection limits of gold are present in all soil samples.

Copper values are <106 ppm Cu and elevated copper correlates with silver.

Zinc values are slightly higher on the Boer grid than the LA grid. Elevated zinc values are widely distributed and correlate poorly with elevated Cu-Ag. Zinc (like molybdenum and manganese) are mobile elements and are difficult to use as vector to source.

Arsenic values are slightly higher on the Boer grid than the LA grid. Elevated arsenic values are widely distributed on the Boer and LA grids and correlate moderately with Cu-Ag.

Rock Samples

Four rock samples were taken on the subject property during the 2022 exploration program. Rock sample locations were marked in the field with orange and blue flagging tape with the respective sample ID (907151) imprinted on the blue flag. Data such as the NAD 83 UTM location along with a description which includes site characteristics, sample type, lithology, alteration, and mineralization were recorded. (Figure 14).

The samples were then photographed, placed in marked poly bags, zap-strapped, and shipped to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Road in Kamloops, BC for 1A2-Fire Assay and 1E3-ICP analysis.

The resultant assays from the four rock samples are congruent with what was sampled previously at the Boer Mineral showing.

Samples B22P-01, 02, & 03 that were submitted for petrographic description are from the Boer Breccia Zone. The 3 rock samples consist primarily of albite-quartz-sericite (fine grain muscovite), with minor pyrite-ankerite-limonite with trace disseminated galena and chalcopyrite in sample B22P-02 quartz (minor carbonate-ankerite). There is significant brecciation and coarse grain early quartz, and fine grain late quartz, as well as muscovite (sericite), and K-feldspar (adularia). The petrographic descriptions identified breccia textures that exhibit a poorly defined matrix, quartz of probable secondary origin forming subhedral crystals hard to distinguish from those in the granitic clasts, however they appear to be breccia clasts of felsic, quartz-feldspar phyric porphyry and granitic rocks, altered to phyllic assemblage of quartz-sericite-albite-minor carbonate-pyrite-rutile, in poorly defined matrix of quartz-carbonate-sericite-minor pyrite-rutile. The poor definition of breccia texture (in thin section) suggests the clasts were subjected to milling (physical movement resulting in milled flour formed by comminution of felsic, quartz-feldspar phyric porphyry, and granitic rock clasts), and late-phase

texture destroying silica-clay alteration. Quartz-sericite-pyrite-carbonate mineral assemblages present in all 3 petrographic samples suggests the original textures have been affected (’flooded’) by strong phyllic alteration, which is commonly found peripheral to the core area of porphyry systems.

Galena and chalcopyrite mineralization present in sample B22P-02 occurs in the fine grain quartz-carbonate matrix. Clasts in all 3 petrographic samples are silicified and clay altered, but base metal mineralization is not present in the felsic, quartz-feldspar phyric porphyry, and granitic rock clasts.

Petrographics

Three petrographic rock samples (B-22 P-01 to P-03) were taken from areas of known mineralization within the Boer Showing area. These samples were analyzed by Vancouver Petrographic. (Figure 14).

B22-P01: appears to be breccia: clasts of felsic, quartz-feldspar phyric porphyry and granitic rocks, altered to phyllic assemblage of quartz-sericite-albite-minor carbonate-pyrite-rutile, in poorly defined matrix of quartz-carbonate-sericite-minor pyrite-rutile.

B22-P02: breccia: clasts of finely trachytic feldspar phyric volcanic, hypabyssal and possible granitic rocks, disrupted and altered to albite-sericite-chlorite-carbonate-quartz-rutile, in poorly defined matrix of ankeritic carbonate-quartz-sericite-minor pyrite-galena-chalcopyrite-rutile.

B22-P03: appears to be breccia: clasts of possible granitic rocks, disrupted and altered to albite-sericite-quartz ±Fe-carbonate-rutile, in poorly defined matrix of quartz-sericite/muscovite (after albite/mafics?)-minor Fe carbonate/pyrite (both oxidized to limonite)-rutile.

Geophysics

The Company engaged the services of Scott Geophysics Ltd. to undertake 28.5-line kilometers of Total field magnetometer ground geophysics on two separated grids (Figure 15 and Figure 16). Between February 18 to February 22, 2022, 21.367-line kilometers were performed over the Boer showing and 7.134-line kilometers over the LA showing area. The Total Magnetic and First Vertical Derivative both show small anomalies that are generally restricted to one line and a several station readings

GPS readings were simultaneously recorded with each reading. GPS readings with fewer than 6 satellites visible were filtered out and the reading locations were interpolated.

Total field and GPS readings were taken with GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometers. The fixed base station was a Scintrex ENVI Proton Precession magnetometer. GPS readings not on magnetometer stations were taken with a Garmin GPSMap GPS receiver. No other parameters were provided in the logistical report provided by Scott Geophysics Ltd.

Based on the data collection points for the ground geophysical data, it is clear a walking magnetometer was used to collect the data.

Moderate to strong (200-1,000 nT) magnetometer anomalies are present on the Boer and LA grids. The Boer and LA grids positive anomalies reflect an increase in magnetite content (and related increase in silicification and K-feldspar/albite alteration). The Boer grid shows three northwest trending clusters of positive magnetometer readings. The positive anomalies on the Boer grid are located approximately 200-400 meters east and northwest of the Boer Breccia. These are important anomalies as they may identify increased magnetite content which is related to base and precious metal mineral occurrences. The positive magnetometer anomalies about 200-300 meters east of the Boer Breccia showing coincides locally with a conspicuous radial drainage pattern. The LA grid magnetometer survey has several poorly defined positive anomalies that identify increased magnetite content. It is difficult to assess the trend of the LA grid magnetometer survey, and the magnetometer positive anomalies correlate poorly with Cu-Ag soil geochemistry.

First derivative results plotted give a shallower depth effect giving more detail of near surface magnetic effects. The results of first derivative magnetics are similar to total field, suggesting vertical continuity of magnetics to depth.

Figure 11: Gold in Soils

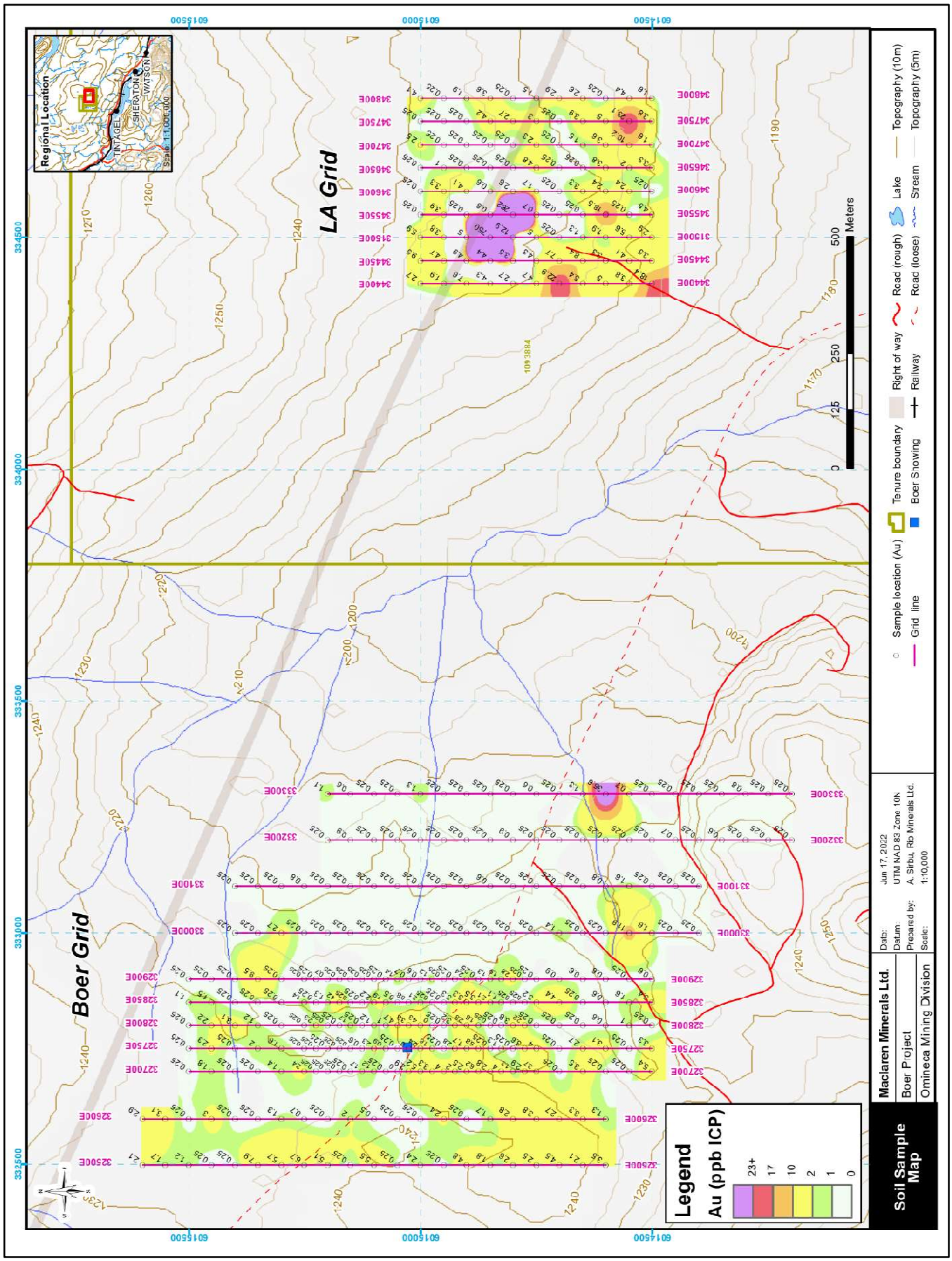


Figure 12: Copper Soils

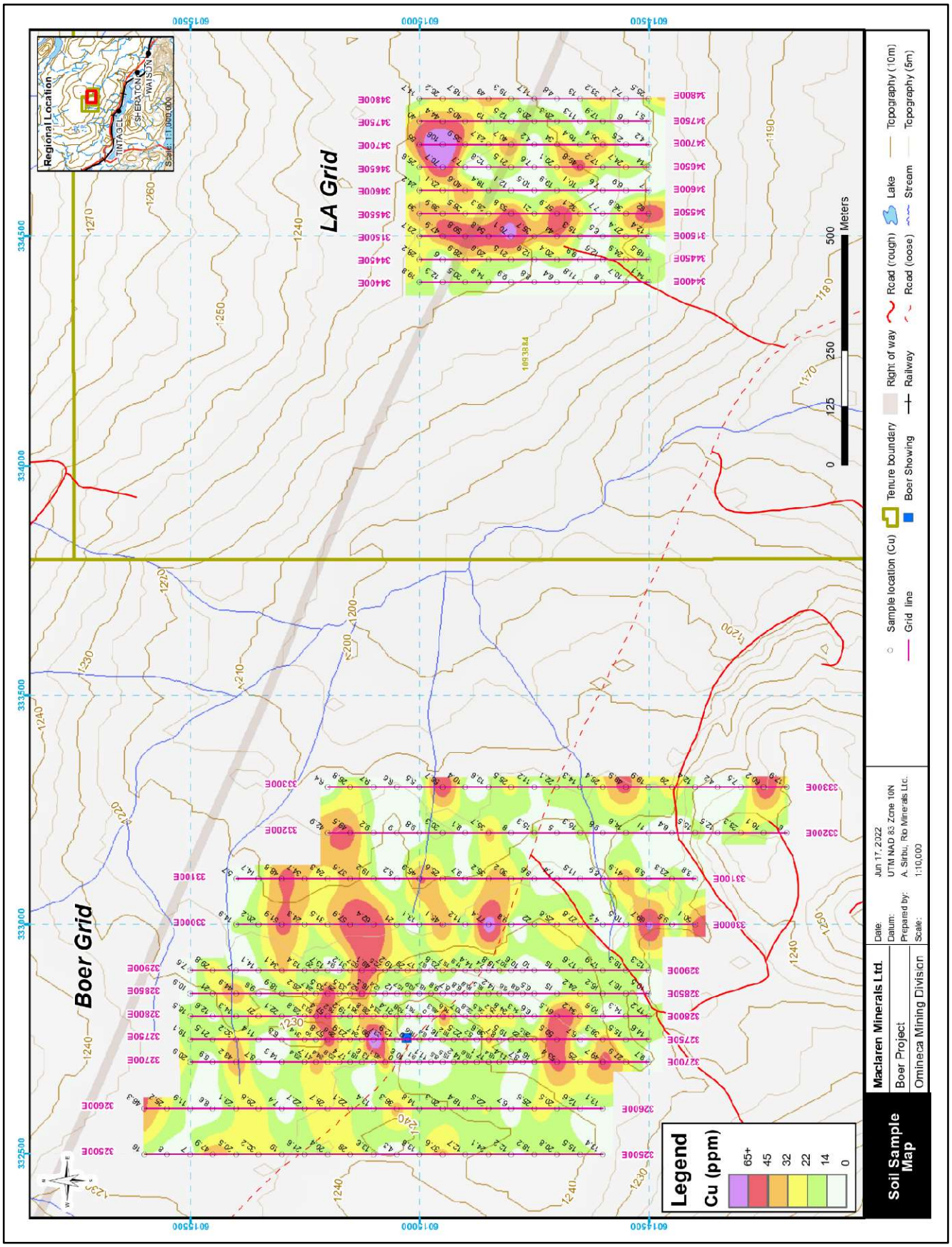


Figure 13: Silver in Soils

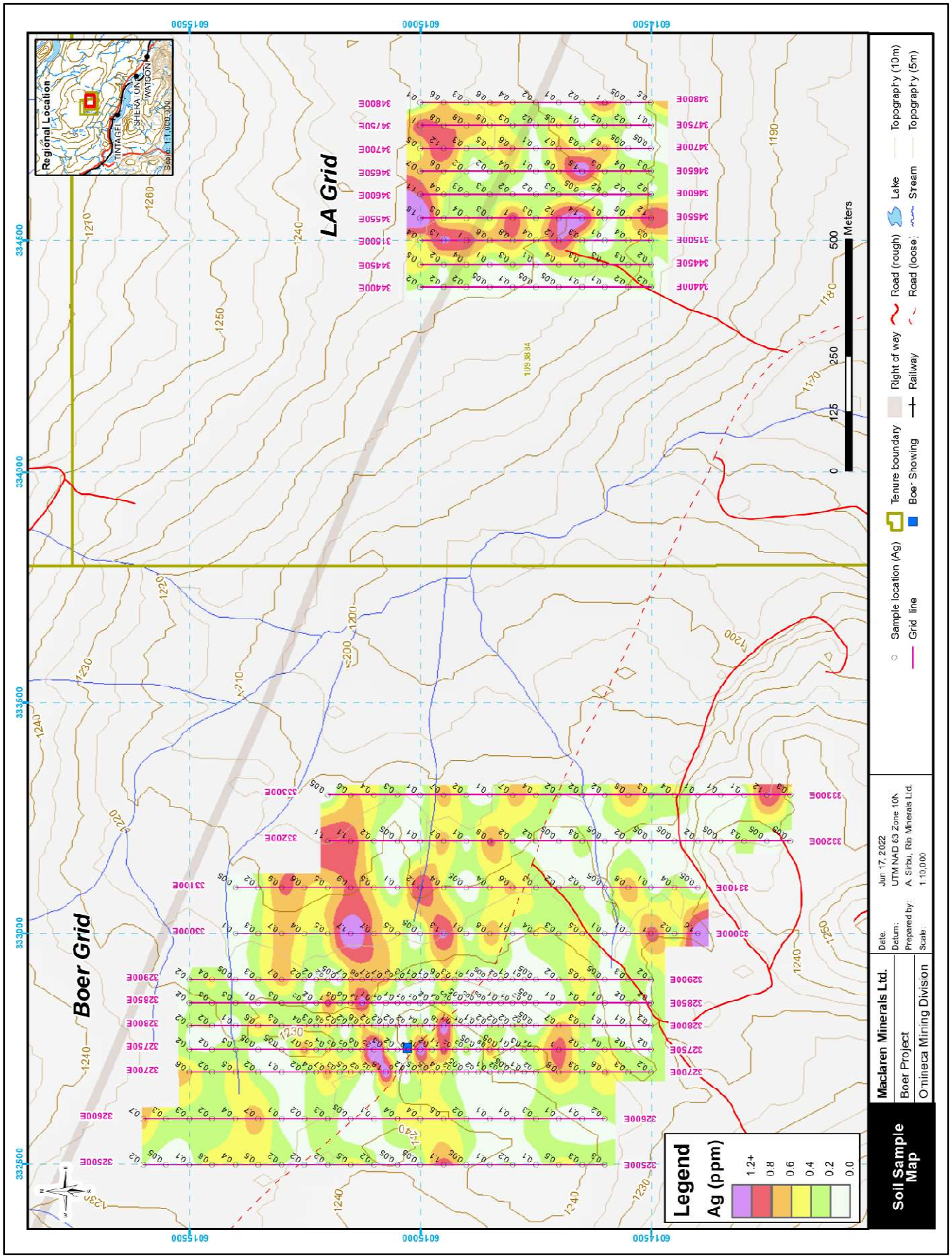
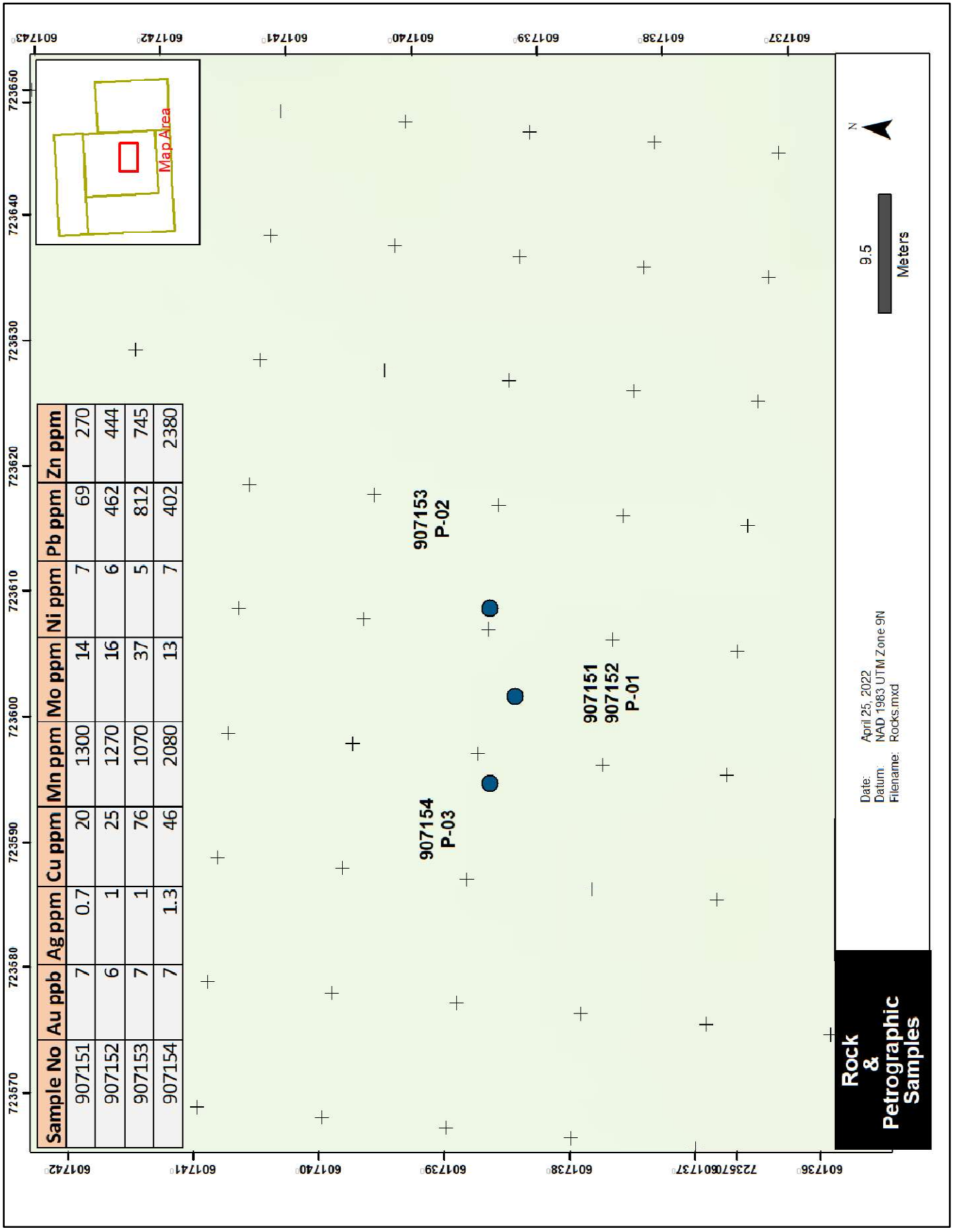


Figure 14: Rock and Petrographic Samples



Sample No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
907151	7	0.7	20	1300	14	7	69	270
907152	6	1	25	1270	16	6	462	444
907153	7	1	76	1070	37	5	812	745
907154	7	1.3	46	2080	13	7	402	2380

Figure 15: Geophysics First Vertical Derivative

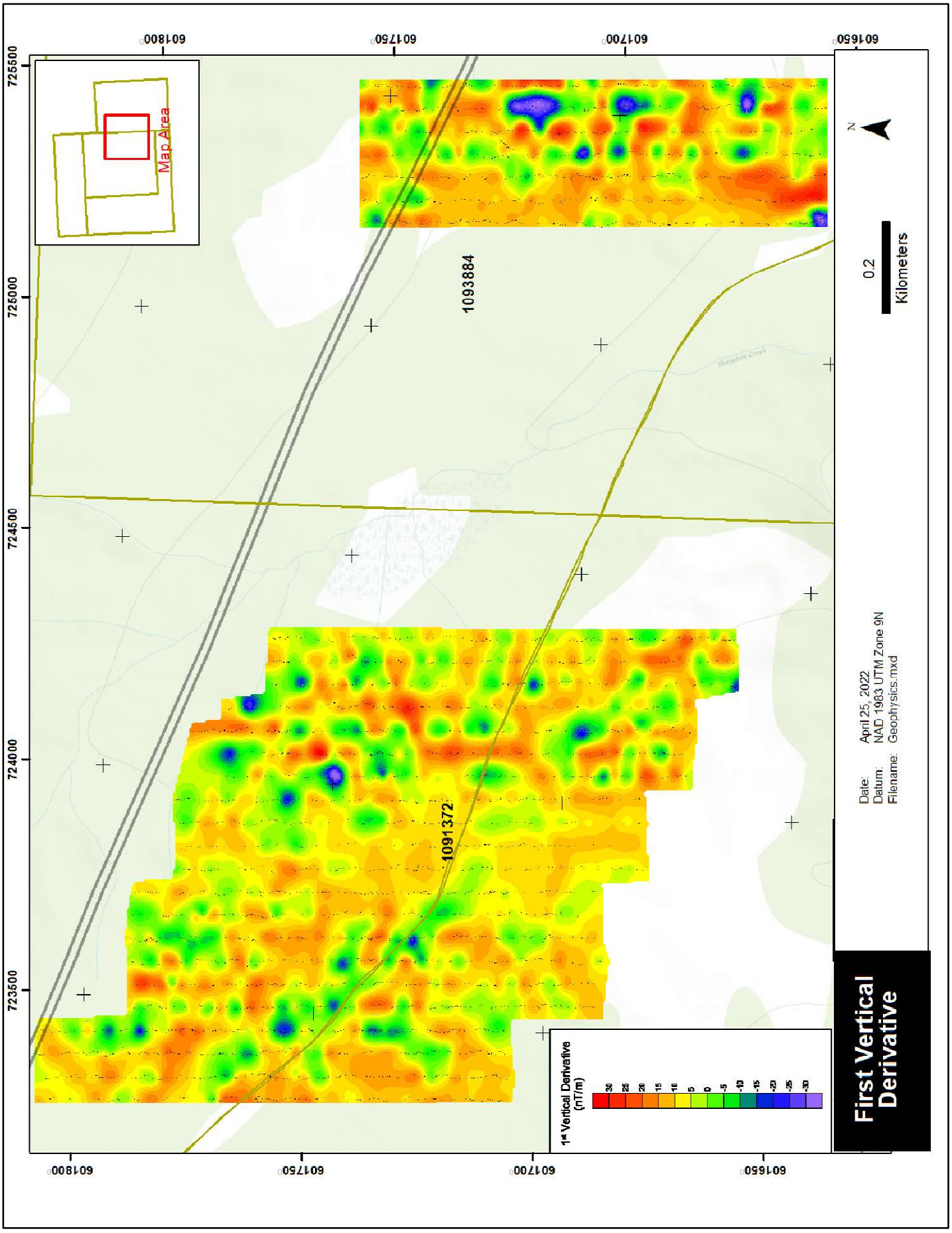
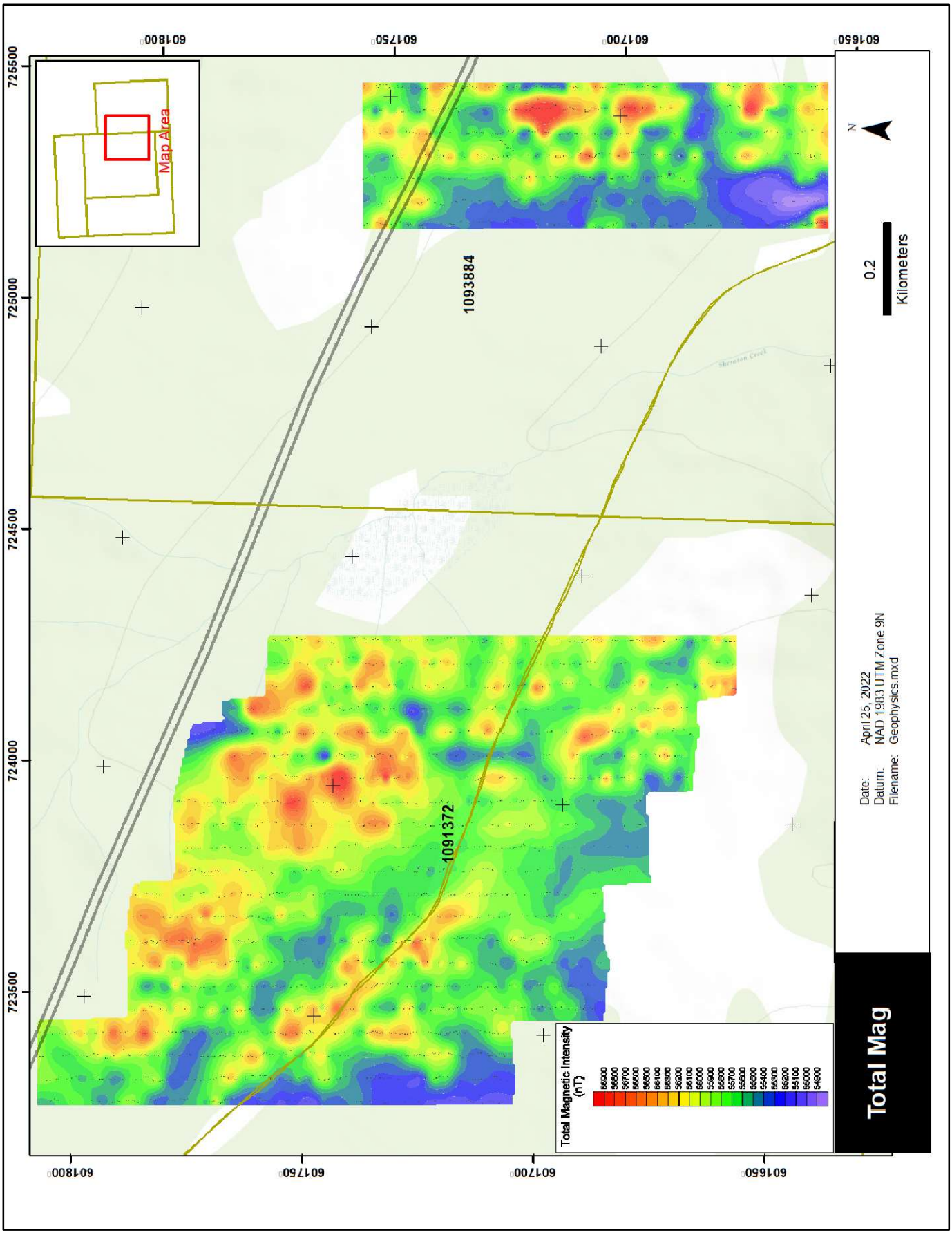


Figure 16: Geophysics Total Magnetics



10 DRILLING

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

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

2022 Program

Three hundred eighty soil samples were taken from two grids named the Boer and LA grids. The Boer Grid was centered on the Boer Minfile location and the LA Grid was centered on the LA Minfile location.

Two hundred and eight-one soil samples were taken on the Boer Grid and ninety-nine samples were taken on the LA Grid.

The sample lines and locations were located in the field by GPS. Locations were marked on 25-to-50-meter centers in the field with blue and orange flagging marking the site location. The sample number was marked using an indelible felt marker on the blue flag (32800E, 14500N). The grid lines are located 50 to 100 meters apart and are 1000 meters in length on the Boer grid and 50 meters apart and 500 meters in length on the LA Grid.

Samples stations were located on 25-meter centers on the lines immediately proximal to the Boer showing with sample stations 50 meters apart on lines 200 meters away from the Boer Showing area. Samples are 50 meters apart on the LA grid lines. Samples were taken using a long-bladed spade and spoon from the “B” horizon at depths of approximately 25 to 45 cm.

Material derived from the “B” Horizon was placed in Kraft sample bags marked with the last five digits of the UTM location (B-22 32800E, 14500N). Samples were then placed in marked poly bags, zap-strapped, placed in rice bags, zap-strapped, and shipped to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Road in Kamloops, BC for 1A2-Fire Assay and 1E3-ICP analysis.

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

Three petrographic rock samples (B-22 P-01 to P-03) were taken from areas of known mineralization within the Boer Showing area. These samples were analyzed by Vancouver Petrographics.

Four rock samples were taken on the subject property during the 2022 exploration program. Rock sample locations were marked in the field with orange and blue flagging tape with the respective sample ID (B-22 907151) imprinted on the blue flag. Data such as the NAD 83 UTM location along with a description which includes site characteristics, sample type, lithology, alteration, and mineralization were recorded.

The samples were then photographed, placed in marked poly bags, zap-strapped, and shipped to Activation Laboratories located on Dallas Road in Kamloops, BC for 1A2-Fire Assay and 1E3-ICP analysis.

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

Much of the historical work undertaken on the Boer property appears to have been done the industry standard of the time. Based on the review of the most recent work the author would recommend that any future exploration program include a QA/QC component.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

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 Boer Property.

The author visited the Boer Property on April 13, 2022 at which time the author reviewed the geology and collected four (4) duplicate rock samples and two duplicate (2) soil samples.

The author took samples from six (6) different locations and the author delivered these to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia; ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1A1 an Au Fire Assay, and 1A23-Kamloops an Au Fire Assay. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Maclaren Minerals Ltd.., Nick Rodway and the Author.

Table 3: Author Collected Samples

Author No.	Orginal No.	Samlpe Type	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
D22-01	907151	Rock	0.6	6.5	32	4	7	25	122	7	0.7	10.4	20	14	7	69	270
D22-02	907152	Rock	0.6	14.2	47	8	3	184	329	6	1	16.1	25	16	6	462	444
D22-03	907153	Rock	1.3	31.6	158	10	9	413	704	7	1	30.5	76	37	5	812	745
D22-04	907154	Rock	1.7	74.1	52	9	7	716	1590	7	1.3	126	46	13	7	402	2380
A23	32850/14950	Soil	1.6	< 0.5	57	7	25	16	134	9	0.4	0.8	9.8	0.8	6.9	12.8	50
A24	32750/15050	Soil	< 0.2	< 0.5	15	< 1	11	6	60	10	0.2	0.3	12.9	273	9.1	9.1	46
			Author Samples							Company Samples							

The verification samples are congruent with the results from samples collected in 2022. There has been no identified bias in the sampling program completed on the Property.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 15 assays in electronic data provided against the assay certificates provided results. In addition, the author reviewed select assays sheets from the 2011-2015 exploration programs. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

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 Boer 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

The Boer Property does not have any properties directly adjacent to its claim boundaries.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

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

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Property is located in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, within the Intermontane Belt, late Paleozoic to late Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Stikine, Cache Creek, and Quesnel Terranes. The Property lies within eastern edge of the Stikine Terrane, near its boundary with the Cache Creek Terrane and immediately south of the Skeena Arch. Strata of the Stikine Terrane in central British Columbia include late Paleozoic to Tertiary Island and continental margin arc assemblages and epicontinental sedimentary sequences. These rocks have been intruded by the Endako Batholith, which underlies much of the claim group and extends for almost 100 km in a northwestern direction, with a width of up to 40 km. These intrusive rocks are associated with many showings and deposits in the area: The youngest phases host the Endako molybdenum operation.

Glacial till cover over the Property is extensive, leaving less than 1% outcrop exposure. No recent mapping has been carried out on the Property. Intrusive rocks, ranging from their field descriptions of granite to monzonite and quartz monzonite, are most likely plutonic rocks. Feldspar hornblende porphyry may be younger phases of the same intrusive suite. Three samples of mafic volcanic were collected and these may be Endako Formation rocks.

The first mineral discovery made on the Property was August 9, 2012, by John Chapman and Brian Remanda at kilometer 13.2 on the Co-op Main logging road, ~12km northeast of Burns Lake. It is composed of a 90m x 20m hydrothermal breccia.

The Boer Breccia occurrence is a hydrothermal to magmatic breccia that includes coarse fragments of aplite and andesite in a matrix of granite. The breccia is a 90 m x 20 m exposure located on a small topographic high that probably is caused by silicification of the local rocks, making them resistant to erosion. It is mineralized with abundant finely disseminated pyrite and contains 182.4 ppm Mo, 279.5 ppm Cu, and 3.4 ppm Ag. A second mineral occurrence, the LA Zone, consists of two angular pieces of float that are believed to be close to source. The samples are of a veined and polymictic breccia mineralized with up to 10% disseminated pyrite in fragments and matrix. The two samples averaged 0.548 gpt Au, 11.7 gpt Ag, and 0.121% Mo. These samples could represent very high-level porphyry mineralization or epithermal mineralization overlying a buried porphyry system.

The current and past work programs have illustrated that near surface exploration techniques provide a glimpse of potential buried mineralization on the property. The author agrees with previous operators that Boer Breccia occurrence may be indicative of a larger system that is not exposed at surface. Future exploration programs should focus on the use of expanded geochemical surveys and deep penetrating geophysical techniques, such as Induced Polarization or Magnetotellurics.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Increase the property size to extend to the south east to cover the historical "A" anomaly.

The next stage of exploration recommended for the Property includes an expansion of the bark sampling program and a Magnetotellurics Survey over the Boer and LA grid areas. The geochemical survey will consist of sampling on 1000 meter lines located 100 to 200 meters apart over the 2021 Boer and LA grids as well as in between the two existing grids. The geophysical survey would consist of a minimum of 40 stations over the areas of interest. The intent of the geophysical survey is to identify zones of high resistivity representing potential silicified zones.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
MT Data and Equipment—Seven Man Crew—minimum 35 stations	station	$1,800	35	$ 63,000
Sampling crew 2 man crew 10 days	days	$1,100	10	$ 11,000
Pine bark sampling 300 sites	samples	$40	300	$ 12,000
Accommodation and Meals	days	$210	81	$ 17,010
Vehicle 2 trucks	days	$185	22	$ 4,070
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$1,500	1	$ 1,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
		Subtotal		**$ 116,080**

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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 Boer Property British Columbia Omineca Mining District NTS 093K/05, 54.26° North Latitude -125.57° West Longitude,” with an effective date June 27, 2022.

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 1000315, since 2002. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal, 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, Europe, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, and Pakistan.

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

The author visited the Boer Property on April 13, 2022 a which time the author reviewed the geological setting for a NI43-101. I have no prior involvement with the Boer Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 on the Boer Property British Columbia Omineca Mining District NTS 093K/05, 54.26° North Latitude -125.57° West Longitude” dated June 27, 2022.

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

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

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

The “NI 43-101 on the Boer Property British Columbia Omineca Mining District NTS 093K/05, 54.26° North Latitude -125.57° West Longitude”, with a signature and effective date June 27, 2022.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

On this day June 27, 2022.
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.