Technical Report

on the

Upland Copper Project

Centred near:

Latitude 51° 18' Longitude 119° 50'

and

30300 E 5688200 N UTM (NAD83 - Zone 11N)

1:20,000 TRIM Map-sheets

082M.021, 082M.022, 082M.031 082M.032

1:50,000 NTS Map-sheet

82M05

For:

Kobrea Exploration Corp.

330 – 890 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1J9

By:

Sean Butler, P.Geo.

3252 Ganymede Dr.
Burnaby, BC, Canada, V3K 1A4

Dated: June 13, 2023

Cover Photo 0-1 Panoramic view on the Upland Property on June 22, 2022

Certificate of the Qualified Person

I Sean Butler, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with a residence at 3252 Ganymede Dr., Burnaby, BC, Canada, V3J1A4;

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1982;

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member # 19,233) operating with the "Permit to Practice" number 1001597;

4. My examination of the Upland property on June 22, 2022 constitutes a Current Inspection of the property as defined by Part 6.2 of NI34-101.

5. I am independent of the Upland property and Kobrea Exploration Corp. as defined in Part 1.5 of NI 43-101 and have no previous experience with the Upland property prior to June 22, 2022;

6. I have practised the geological profession for more than 35 years since graduation from university. I have worked extensively exploring for both base and precious metals from early-stage programs up to advanced underground exploration and mining;

7. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" as set out in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and previous relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101;

8. I am responsible for all of the report titled "Technical Report on the Upland Copper Project" dated and effective June 13, 2023 (the "Technical Report");

9. That as of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;

10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form NI 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form;

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 13th day of June, 2023

"signed and sealed"

Signature of Qualified Person
Sean Butler, P.Geo.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sean Butler, P.Geo., (the "Author") was contracted by Kobrea Exploration Corp. ("**Kobrea**" or "**the Company**") to prepare this Technical Report about the Upland Copper Project ("**Upland**"). The purpose of this report is to document the Upland property near Barriere, BC as a property of merit and allow Kobrea Exploration Corp. to get listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("**CSE**").

The Upland property is the target of a disseminated chalcopyrite deposit of metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits known to occur in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks.

On June 22, 2022 the Author visited the Upland project site and went to the Trench 5 area and a foot traverse to several past drill sites and a pile of disturbed historical core. The Author grabbed a rock sample loose on the surface with a 1.15% copper content as analysed by ALS Laboratories of North Vancouver, BC at the Trench 5 location.

The Upland property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada, east of the Town of Barriere. The primary area is an upland plateau region between North Barriere Lake and East Barriere Lake. The Town of Barriere, on BC Highway 5, is about 30 kilometres to the west-southwest of the Upland property. There are about 20 kilometres of paved roads from Barriere towards the Upland property. From the end of pavement, the roads vary from well-maintained gravel roads to unpaved logging roads and overgrown access trails. See Figure 4-2 for a map with roads and communities and Figure 7-4 for the network of roads and trails on the Upland property. The City of Kamloops is less than an hour drive from Barriere.

The Upland property consists of eight Mineral Claims, issued by the Province of British Columbia, named MOORE 1 to 7 and an unnamed claim. The claims are contiguous and cover a total of 5,314 hectares. These claims only provide sub-surface mineral rights and do not provide any surface rights. The BC MTOnline website notes that Kobrea Exploration Corp. is the owner of the claims. One mineral claim, unnamed with the Title Number of 1089449 has a 2% Net Smelter Returns royalty. The royalty can be acquired for a payment at any time of $2,000,000 to Steven Scott and Glen Prior.

Kobrea has completed a LIDAR survey and an airborne magnetic survey in the summer of 2022. This work extended the claim title expiry dates to those displayed in Table 4-1.

The average temperatures in the summer months of July and August can be up to about 30°C and will average below 0°C in the winter months from December to February. Summer has similar or more precipitation to the winter, due to the mountain shadow effect from the coastal storms of the winter. Exploration work can be maintained year-round although the adaptations of snow plowing roads and heating water lines are necessary in the winter. Mining can operate year-round.

The topography of the Upland property is mainly on the top of a plateau, but extends down to the surface of North Barriere and East Barriere Lakes. Elevations vary from about 1,330 metres above sea level ("**MASL**") on a ridge just west of the centre of the Upland property. The elevation of North Barriere Lake is about 630 MASL with a very similar elevation at East Barriere Lake. The vegetation is largely second and third growth trees mainly pine, spruce, fir and hemlock. The old roads are often overgrown with alder, birch and aspen and similar deciduous species. There are also limited areas of old growth cedar, fir and hemlock noted in historical reports.

There is a long history of exploration at the Upland property extending from adits and pits developed in the early 1900s. The work starting in 1965 has been generally documented and is summarized in Section 6 of this report and noted for location or area within the Upland property by Figure 6-2. The historical programs have included multiple soil geochemistry surveys, surface outcrop mapping along with ground magnetics, induced polarization, trenching and several other exploration methods. Historical drilling includes 69 holes totalling over 9,100 metres, documented as noted in Figure 10-1 and Table 10-1 plus possibly others briefly noted in historical reports but not otherwise documented.

The Barriere-Adams Plateau area of south-central BC lies along the contact between the Shuswap Metamorphic complex to the east and the Intermontane Belt to the west. The Upland property is located within the belt of structurally complex low to mid-grade metamorphic rocks underlain by the Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. Late Devonian granitic orthogneiss locally intrudes the Eagle Bay rocks. These Paleozoic rocks are cut by mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Baldy batholith. Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes also intrude the area. (See Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3).

The extensive glacial till over the Upland property results in a general lack of outcrop. This has left the local surface geology poorly understood, despite the long history of exploration.

There are two major types of deposits noted for the Upland property. These types include a metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide or a variant of a hybrid volcanogenic massive sulphide on the eastern side of the Upland property. This is the target deposit type for suggested future exploration work. The other deposit type seen on the Upland property, is on the western side and locally in the south, are quartz-carbonate veins with lead and silver plus lesser zinc and copper. The mineralization in the east-centre of the Upland property is generally consistent with the disseminated chalcopyrite of the metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits known to occur elsewhere regionally in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks. These areas locally, include massive sulphide pods that have survived metamorphic redistribution and skarn zones in and near limestone bands of the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks formed during metamorphism by remobilized fluids.

Kobrea has completed a LIDAR study at the Upland property in mid-July, 2022. It covers the existing claim group as seen in Figure 9-1. This survey included a number of elements including orthophotos of which the bare earth survey (Figure 9-1) will likely be the most heavily used in future phases of work.

The 2022 airborne magnetics survey was completed in early September, 2022. This magnetic survey outlined trends that vary from the regional geology as noted in the BCGS survey seen in Schiarizza and Church, 1996. Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3 show the Calculated Vertical Gradient and Total Magnetic Intensity of the magnetic fields on the Upland property. These results will assist in following the regional trends in ongoing exploration programs on the Upland property.

Historical drilling, with documented details are seen for 69 holes, both percussion and diamond drill core as documented in Table 10-1 and Figure 10-1. There are possibly other holes from the 1960s, as hinted at in Assessment Report histories but the reports or logs on these holes were not found by the Author.

There has been no mineral process or metallurgical testing in the past as well there are no historical mineral resource estimates on the Upland property.

The adjacent properties to the Upland property report similar styles of the targeted copper mineralization in similar geological environments and are located north of North Barriere Lake and south of East Barriere Lake. As well there are properties to the west and south with similarities to the quartz-carbonate vein mineralization noted on the west side of the Upland property. The MINFILE data developed by the BCGS outlines the major mineral properties in BC as located nearby are seen in Figure 7-4.

The Yellowhead deposit, located about 23 kilometres north of the Upland property, within the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks on the north side of the Baldy Batholith is the deposit most similar to the target mineralization sought at the Upland property. The past drilling at the Upland property and some of the historical trenching have found mineralization consistent with this style of deposit. The past metamorphism in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks of the Upland property have left the massive sulphide bands and pods in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks metamorphically remobilized and redistributed from the original location of deposition.

The 2022 LIDAR survey has valuable information on probable drill locations and site conditions. The 2022 airborne magnetic and past soil geochemical surveys, as well as the 1970 induced polarization survey shown in Figure 6-1, have strong overlapping similarities of ground presentation. They suggest a different interpretation from the regional geology of regional government surveys such as Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 and Schiarizza and Church, 1996. Further work will be required to determine the true underlying geology.

In light of this probable new suggested geological re-interpretation, historical geochemical surveys and the results of past drill programs, further exploration is suggested by the Author as outlined in Section 26 of this report.

The recommended future exploration program at the Upland property is in two phases with the second phase contingent on positive result of the first phase. The first phase includes permitting for trenching and drilling, an historical data compilation and geophysical interpretation, a small geological mapping program and 1,000 meters of excavator trenching.

The second phase, contingent on positive results in the first phase, is 1,000 meters of diamond drilling.

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2 INTRODUCTION

The chapter numbers in this report are designated after the major item headings of the NI 43-101-F1 report format. Therefore, the Section headings (15 to 22) for advanced programs have been omitted.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Sean Butler, P.Geo., (the "**Author**") was contracted on June 21, 2022 by Kobrea Exploration Corp. ("**Kobrea**" or "**the Company**") to prepare this Technical Report about the Upland Copper Project ("**Upland**"). The purpose of this report is to document the Upland property, near Barriere, BC, as a property of merit and allow Kobrea Exploration Corp. to seek a listing of its common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange, ("**CSE**") and begin public trading of its shares.

The Author has prepared this report on a fee for time basis. The Author is fully independent of Kobrea, the Upland property and the property vendors.

2.2 Sources of Information

The Author has reviewed multiple data sources including government geological data, maps and reports. The Author has also reviewed reports by industry professions as recorded in BC Government Assessment Reports and related documents. These reports are publicly accessible on government websites.

Rory Ritchie, P.Geo., of Kobrea has provided some data, mainly GIS related, that Kobrea has compiled as well as data related to the 2022 Kobrea exploration program. The Author acquired further data on the property independently.

Documents used in the preparation of this report are noted in the Reference section of this report and highlighted within the text of the report.

2.3 QP Personal Inspection of the Property

On June 22, 2022 the Author accompanied by Rory Ritchie, P.Geo., a director of Kobrea, visited the Upland project site. Access was by a 4X4 pickup to the area of the 1990 trenches. Several trench locations were found near the road. A multiple kilometre, foot traverse was completed from the north road system accessible from near North Barriere Lake to the south-central road system accessible from East Barriere Lake. Several of the drill collars, along with other drill pads and the disturbed historical core storage location were found and reviewed. The spilt core was located on the boundary between the MOORE 1 and MOORE 2 claims. The roads and drill pads of which many were identified during the traverse were in the locations indicated on the data found in historical reports.

The area of the 1990 trenches was visited and a "float" rock sample was collected from the spoil pile of now backfilled Trench 5. No outcrop or near outcrop sites were found by the Author during the visit although an area marked on historical maps as outcrop was looked for in the area of the collar of DDH-09-25.

Photo 2-1 Core from an early drill program found to be disturbed (hammer for scale)

Photo 2-2 Drill collar of DDH 09-25 (hammer for scale)

It is the Author's opinion that the visit to the Upland property on June 22, 2022 constitutes a QP Personal Inspection of the Property.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

All dollars are reported in Canadian Dollars unless noted otherwise. Units are metric unless noted. The following table is a list of abbreviations frequently used by the Author.

Table 2-1 List of Frequently Used Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption		km^2	square kilometre
Ag	silver		m	metre
aka	also known as		m^2	square metre
AMSL	above mean sea level		m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold		Ma	Millions of years ago
AuEq	gold equivalent grade		mm	millimetre
BC	British Columbia		mm^2	square millimetre
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey		mm^3	cubic millimetre
CAD$	Canadian dollar		Mo	Molybdenum
cm	centimetre		Mt	million tonnes
cm^2	square centimetre		m.y.	million years
cm^3	cubic centimetre		NAD	North American Datum
cp	chalcopyrite		NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
CSE	Canadian Securities Exchange		opt	ounces per short ton
Cu	copper		oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°C	degree Celsius		Pb	lead
°F	degree Fahrenheit		ppb	parts per billion
DDH	diamond drill hole		ppm	parts per million
ft	feet		py	pyrite
ft^2	square feet		QA	Quality Assurance
ft^3	cubic feet		QC	Quality Control
FSR	Forest Service Road		qz	quartz
g	gram		RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System		RQD	rock quality description
g/t	grams per tonne		Sb	antimony
ha	hectare		SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
ICP	inductively coupled plasma		SG	specific gravity
IPO	Initial Public Offering		t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kg	kilogram		US$	United States dollar
km	kilometre		Zn	zinc

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not depended on other experts to complete this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Upland property is located in south-central British Columbia, Canada, east of the Town of Barriere. The area is an upland plateau region between North Barriere Lake and East Barriere Lake.

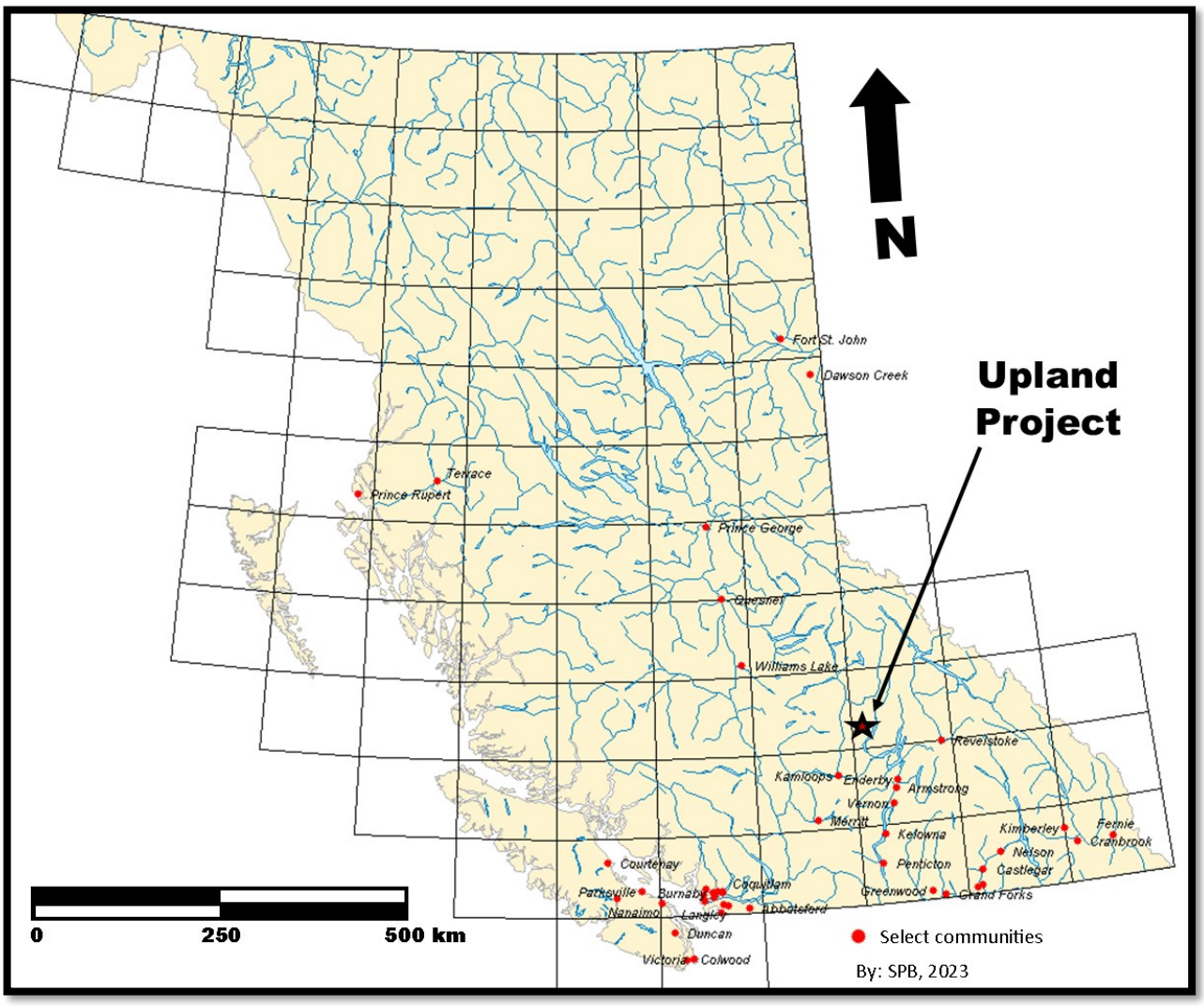

Figure 4-1 Location in British Columbia, Canada

The centre of the Upland property is near the latitude 51° 18' and longitude 119° 50' and also near the coordinates 303,400 E 5,688,200 N in the UTM NAD83-Zone 11N datum. BC Government TRIM Map-sheets (1:20,000) including 082M.021, 082M.022, 082M.031 and 082M.032 underly the Upland property. The 1:50,000 NTS Map-sheet 82M05 covers the area of the Upland property.

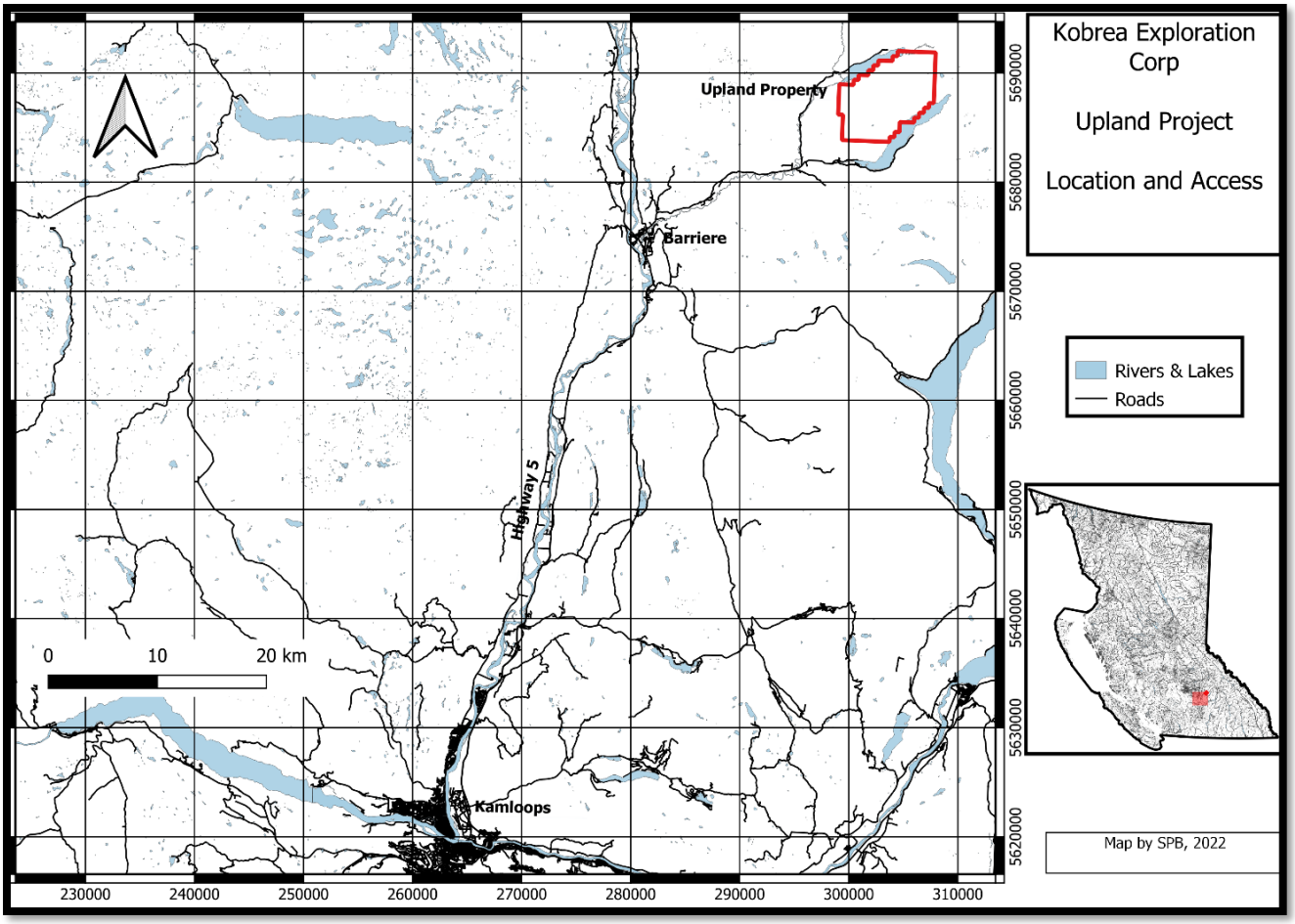

Figure 4-2 Location with Access Roads and nearby Communities

4.2 Property Description

The Upland property consists of eight Mineral Claims issued by the Province of British Columbia named MOORE 1 to 7 and an unnamed claim. The claims are contiguous and cover a total of 5,314 hectares. These claims only provide sub-surface mineral rights and do not provide any surface rights. Although the Mineral Claims do not confer surface rights to the holder, a Mining Lease with the Province of British Columbia can be negotiated during the mine permitting stage if sufficient mineral resources are discovered and the surface area is required for the operation of a mine.

On February 13, 2023 the Author searched on the BC Government website BC MTOnline and located the claim ownership details outlined in Table 4-1. The Author has not verified the ownership of the Upland property claims beyond the data available on the BC MTOnline website.

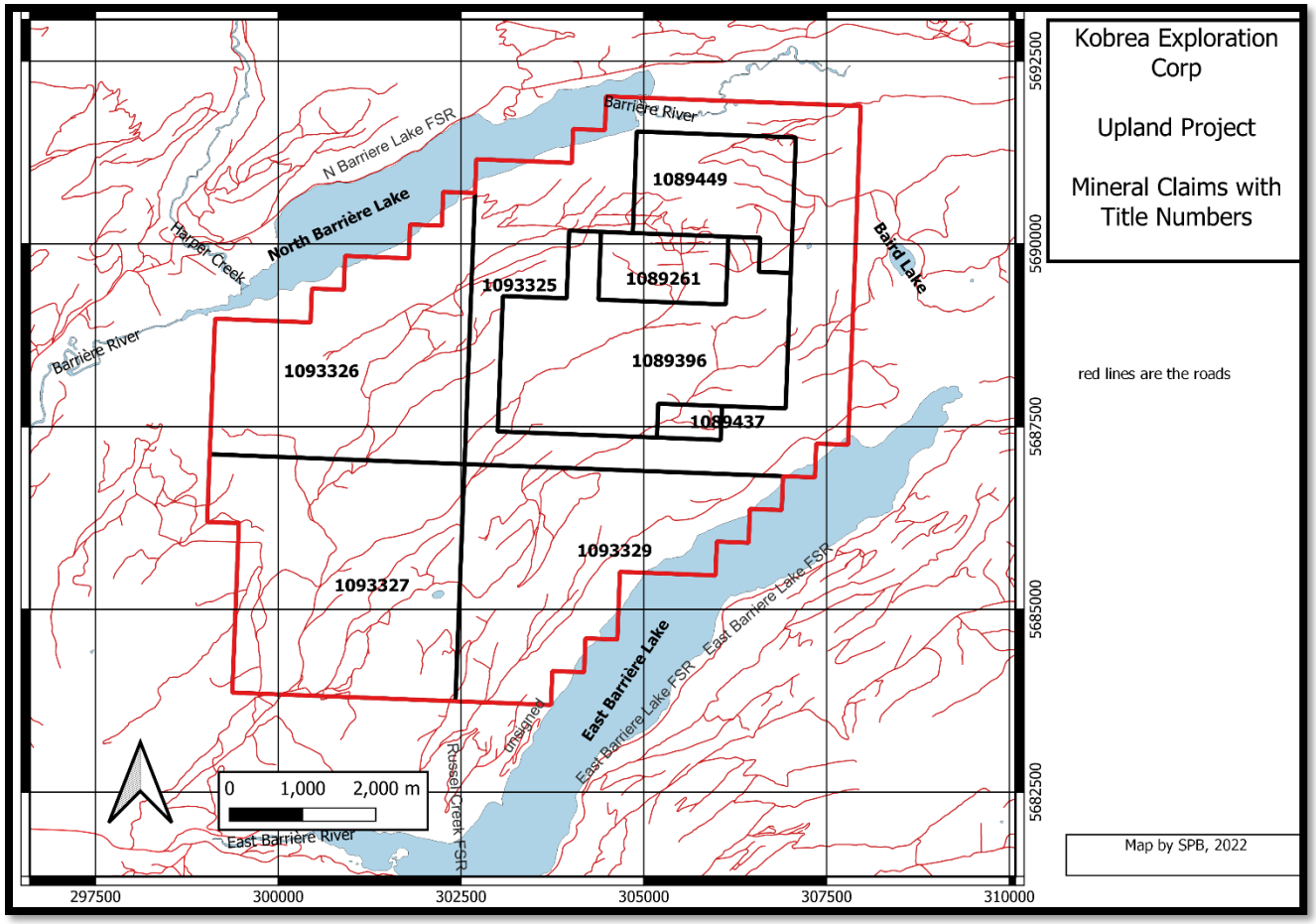

Figure 4-3 Upland Property Claim Map

Table 4-1 Mineral Title search results

Title Number	Claim Name	Area (hectares)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
1089261	MOORE 1	161.60	2022/JAN/20	2026/JAN/16	**Kobrea Exploration Corp.**
1089396	MOORE 2	747.56	2022/JAN/20	2026/JAN/16	
1089437	MOORE 3	40.42	2022/JAN/20	2026/JAN/16	
1089449		323.11	2022/JAN/20	2026/JAN/16	
1093325	MOORE 4	1,232.22	2022/FEB/16	2026/JAN/16	
1093326	MOORE 5	889.03	2022/FEB/16	2025/JAN/16	
1093327	MOORE 6	1,031.05	2022/FEB/16	2025/JAN/16	
1093329	MOORE 7	889.49	2022/FEB/16	2025/JAN/16	
Total Area		**5,314.48**	hectares		

The 2022 airborne magnetic survey and the 2022 LIDAR program have extended the expiry dates to those noted in Table 4-1.

Multiple local First Nations have rights to the land under the Upland property. These rights are managed by the province, but will have an effect on the rights of the claim holders and require input and discussions with various nations by the property owners.

Some private land is noted within the Upland property. The property status and owners were not reviewed by the report Author. Access to private property for mineral exploration can be done with a process after notifying the property owner.

There are no known National or Provincial Parks or First Nations Indian Reserves near the Upland property.

4.3 Agreements

The Moore claims that comprise the Upland property were located on January 20 and February 16, 2022 by Rory Ritchie with the exception of the unnamed title 1089449 which was located by Steven Scott on January 20, 2022. There is an agreement between Ritchie and Scott along with Glen Prior, for the unnamed claim (1089449). The transfer was executed on payment of $8,000. Scott and Prior continue to hold a 2% Net Smelter Returns royalty on the unnamed claim #1089449. The royalty can be acquired for a payment at any time of $2,000,000 to the vendors, Scott and Prior. There are no royalties on the claims located by Ritchie (personal communication with Rory Ritchie).

Title of the claims were transferred from Ritchie to Kobrea on June 20, 2022 according to documents on BC MTOnline.

4.4 Mineral Title Maintenance Requirements

In British Columbia mineral claim title is maintained by the dollar value of completed valid mineral exploration on the claims as reported in an Assessment Report. Exploration work reported in such reports become part of the public record for future use by all. Historical Assessment Reports were accessed by the Author in the writing of this report. The current Assessment Work (annual exploration work cost) requirements to maintain mineral title holdings in British Columbia are reflected below:

- $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
- $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
- $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
- $20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years
- Work can only be filed up to a maximum of ten years title maintenance into the future

The Cash cost of exploration at the Upland property required to maintain title is $26,570 for each of year one and two (to 2024 and 2025) and $53,140 for each of years three and four (to 2026 and 2027). Years five and six will each require $79,717 and all following years will require $106,290 per year of exploration work to maintain title.

Claims can be amended to add or drop claim cells to change the total property area and thus changing the annual assessment work costs. The Payment Instead of Exploration and Development work ("PIED") rate has been set at double the value of the corresponding Assessment Work requirement as an alternative title maintenance option. PIED is a direct cash payment to the Government of British Columbia.

To do any exploration that involves disturbance to the surface or cutting of merchantable timber, a permit is required. A Notice of Work ("NOW") application must be submitted to the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, the ministry responsible for Core Review to have the permits issued. All NOW Applications are available exclusively through FrontCounter BC's e-Application System. Any planned surface disturbance will also involve a Consultation by the company with the local First Nations group(s) who claim an interest in the claim area before the permits are released.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities known to the Author.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Town of Barriere, on BC Highway 5, is about 30 kilometres to the west-southwest of the Upland property. There are paved roads out towards the Upland property for about 20 kilometres to the split in the roads for North Barriere and East Barriere Lakes. From the end of pavement, the roads vary from well-maintained gravel roads to unpaved logging roads and overgrown access trails on the Upland. See Figure 4-2 for a map with roads and communities and Figure 7-4 for the network of roads and trails on the Upland property.

There is a long history of logging on the property and this has left a large network of trails and roads, including active logging and road maintenance occurring in 2022 (Figure 7-4). Much of the property is flat to gentle dipping and easily accessed. The areas near the large lakes are steeper and switchback trails and roads are required in these areas.

5.2 Climate

The nearest location found by the Author for historical climate average data is Kamloops, BC, (Figure 5-1). The Upland property is at a higher elevation and slightly north of Kamloops and therefore the averages on the property are likely a bit cooler and damper.

The average temperatures in the summer months of July and August can be up to about 30°C and will average below 0°C in the winter months from December to February. Summer has similar or more precipitation to the winter, due to the mountain shadow effect from the coastal storms of the winter. There will be snow on the ground at the Upland property in the winter.

Exploration work can be maintained year-round although the adaptations of snow plowing roads and heating water lines are necessary in the winter. Mining can operate year-round.

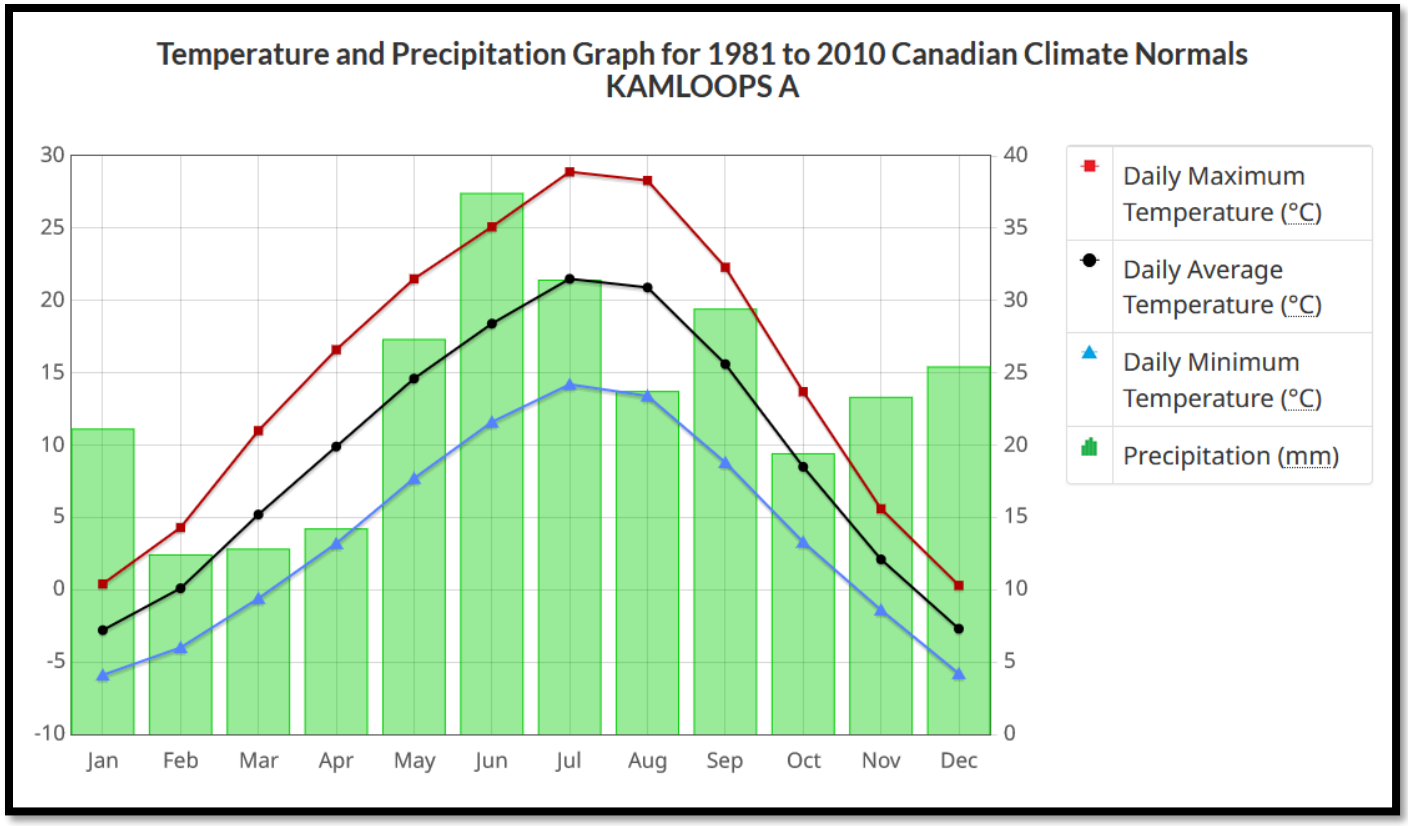

Figure 5-1 Historical Climate Averages for Kamloops, BC

5.3 Local Resources

The Town of Barriere is about 30 kilometres away and has many of the services required for an exploration program including fuel, food, accommodation, personnel, heavy equipment and related services. The City of Kamloops, with about 100,000 residents, is less than an hour drive down the highway from Barriere and is a full-service mining and mineral exploration centre with highway and rail access throughout North America and daily scheduled air service to Vancouver and Calgary (See Figure 4-2).

There is enough flat and gently sloping land for future potential mining operations including tailings storage and mine operations. The town of Barriere is within commuting distance for future potential staffing accommodation and mine supply support.

There is plenty of water on the Upland property in creeks and the lakes of the region. Some areas on the top of the plateau may require longer hose lines or trucking of water for drilling.

5.4 Infrastructure

The Town of Barriere is on Highway 5 (the Southern Yellowhead) and on the Canadian National Rail mainline. Barriere also has high voltage electrical power lines. The local area to beyond the end of the paved road leading to the Upland property from Barriere has lower voltage existing grid electrical and data services.

There is enough area within the Upland property to develop mine facilities for future mining operations.

5.5 Physiography

The topography of the Upland property is mainly on the top of a plateau, but extends down to the surface of North Barriere and East Barriere Lakes. Elevations vary from about 1,330 metres above sea level ("**MASL**") on a ridge just west of the centre of the Upland property. The elevation of North Barriere Lake is about 630 MASL with a very similar elevation at East Barriere Lake. The centre of the property is gently dipping but the valley sides near the two large lakes are steeper.

There are few creeks on the ridge top. Parts of the property were logged in the 1960s, 1980s, 1990s and having restarted recently it continues to be logged with a large clear-cut witnessed on the site visit which had not been fully cleared or replanted yet (see cover photo).

The vegetation is largely second and third growth trees mainly pine, spruce, fir and hemlock. The old roads are often overgrown with alder, birch and aspen and similar deciduous species. There are also limited areas of old growth cedar, fir and hemlock noted in historical reports.

6 HISTORY

General locations/boundaries of most historical exploration programs can be located on Figure 6-2. Historical drill data along with select intercepts are noted in Figure 10-1 and Table 10-1. A compilation of copper in soil programs along with the boundary of the 1970 magnetic survey is summarized in Figure 6-1.

Historical pits and adits from the earliest part of the 20th century are noted in Vollo, 1970. The core property, which occurs in the east-centre and north of the present Upland property, was discovered in the early to mid-1960's when mineralized float was traced from East Barriere Lake by George and Tom Moore. Moore, 1966 notes five holes drilled in 1965 at the RUTH showing near East Barriere Lake (Figure 7-4). They optioned the property to Scurry Rainbow Oil in 1966 that established an 80-kilometre-long grid and partially covered it with magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys. Scurry Rainbow drilled five short holes in 1966 according to Vollo, 1970. The Author is not sure if these are possibly the same holes as reported by Moore in 1966. Gourlay and the Moore brothers re-staked the property and drilled five short pack-sac drill holes in 1968 (Vollo, 1969 with the drill logs on file). No assays are noted in the drill logs and the now overgrown and lost grid locations that are noted in the report are not by attributes that can be defined now.

The property was later optioned to Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. who completed 48 kilometres of magnetic and soil geochemical surveys in 1969 (Vollo, 1969). The soil geochemical survey revealed a large copper anomaly, with correlating silver values and an adjacent zinc anomaly. The anomaly suggested the causative source to be striking north-westerly. A further ground magnetic survey (Vollo, 1970) was also carried out and it showed a north-north-westerly trend with a magnetic high correlating with outcrops of pyrrhotite-magnetite-chalcopyrite zones in an amphibolite with skarn alteration.

During 1970, Royal Canadian Ventures carried out an induced polarization ("**IP**")/Resistivity survey (Baird, 1970) along 41.6 km of line with data presented as pseudo-sections. The 1970 report was summarized in plan on Figure 6-1, where a large significant IP anomaly was outlined. Later that year additional soil sampling, and

geological mapping (Thompson, 1970) along with ground magnetics were carried out as well as percussion drilling, which returned several significant intersections of copper mineralization.

In 1971 and 1972, Noranda Exploration carried out a soil sampling and ground magnetic survey with emphasis on the northern part of the present Upland property including the steep slope down toward North Barriere Lake. A significant copper anomaly was outlined containing anomalous values in zinc as well. Craigmont Mines (Hallof and Smith, 1971) later conducted an IP survey which revealed an anomalous area of 1,220 metres long by 122 metres wide.

In 1971 Ducanex (Price, 1971) carried out a soil geochemical survey on the west side of the present Upland property next to North Barriere Lake.

In 1973, an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was carried out over the property and further south. It revealed four anomalies of which three are on the present Upland property (Misener and Mullan, 1974).

In 1976, Kennco Explorations (Gower and Stevenson, 1976) carried out a limited soil sample survey in an area of skarn mineralization.

In 1978, Esso Minerals (Stewart, 1979) conducted electromagnetic, magnetic, and soil surveys and then drilled one diamond drill hole in the north-central part of the present Upland, above North Barriere Lake.

In 1978 Cyprus Anvil Mining located claims in the far northwest corner of the present Upland property and across the lake outside the present claims. A stream sediment survey was completed in the area, Hall, 1978. In 1980 further work was completed including soil geochemistry, geological mapping along with HLEM and ground magnetic geophysical surveys.

In the years 1981 to 1986, K.E. Northcote did thin section work and re-examined some of the drill core on the EBL - REM claims for George Moore. He later supervised a hand-trenching, blasting, and sampling program along newly-constructed logging roads as well as carried out limited VLF-EM and ground magnetic and soil sampling surveys.

In 1984, Noranda Exploration completed two NQ sized diamond drill holes totalling 132.2 metres (Wilson, 1984) intercepting minor sulphide minerals on the CAD claim group.

Also, in late 1984 Titan Resources completed a geochemical and geological survey in the southwest corner of the present Upland property and across East Barriere Lake.

In 1985, on the west-central area of the present property, west of the Titan Resources project, Taywin Resources completed a geological and geochemical program after establishing a grid on the RUSS 300 claim (Blanchflower, 1985a and 1985b). Trenching was also completed. Results were limited but hinted at a north-south trend to the data.

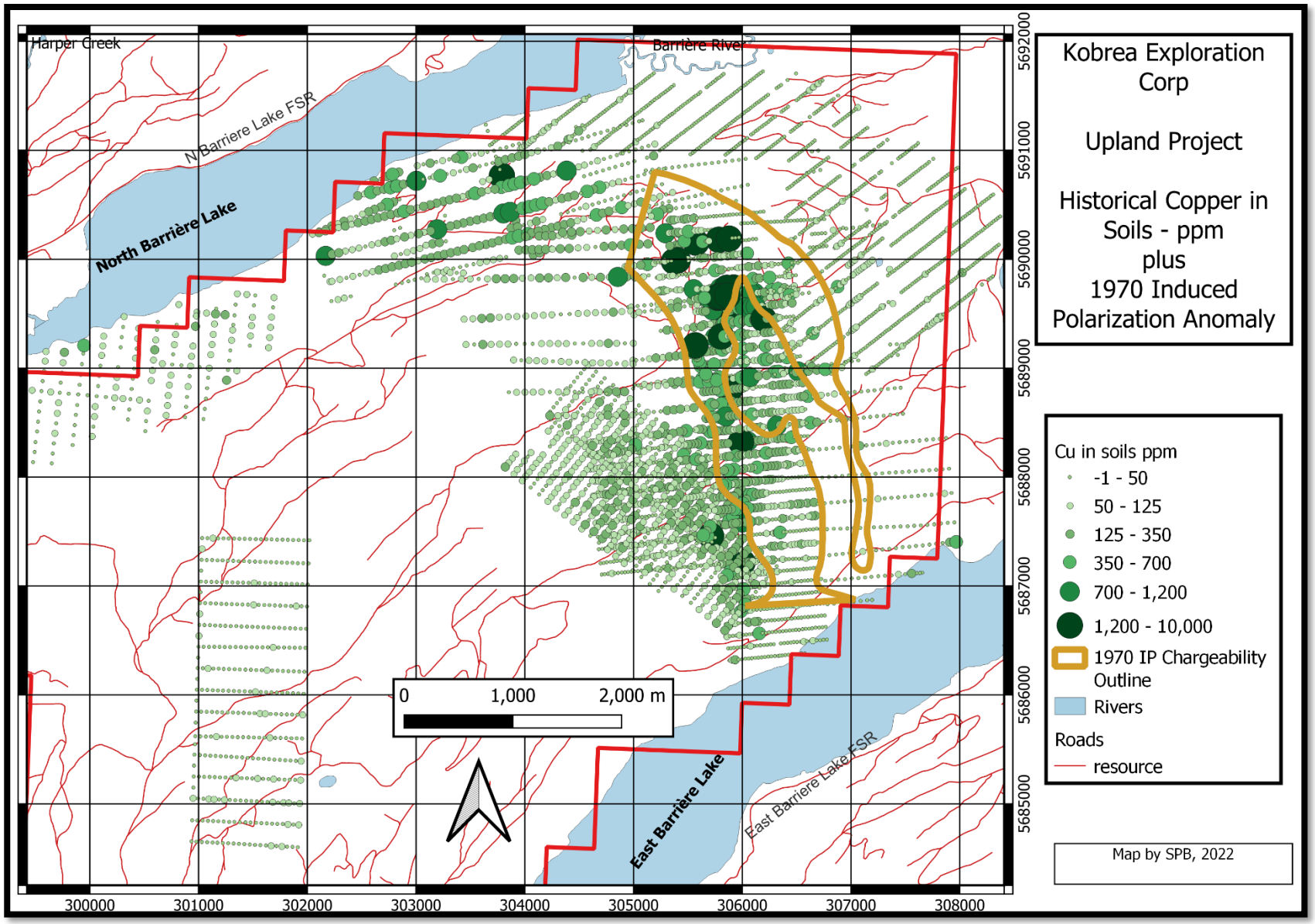

Figure 6-1 Historical Copper in soil compilation with 1970 Induced Polarization Chargeability Outline

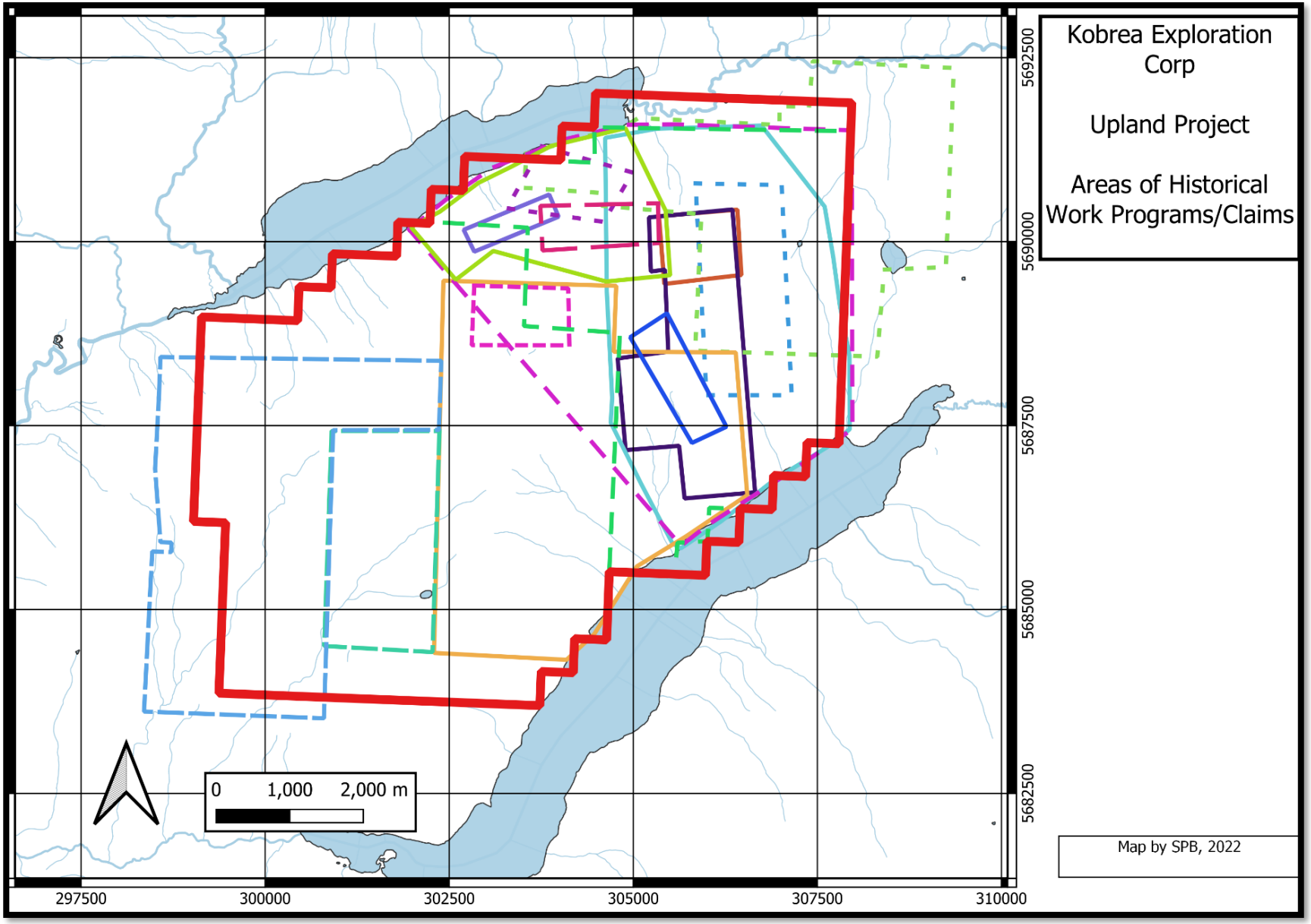

Figure 6-2 Approximate Boundaries of Historical Claims and Work Programs

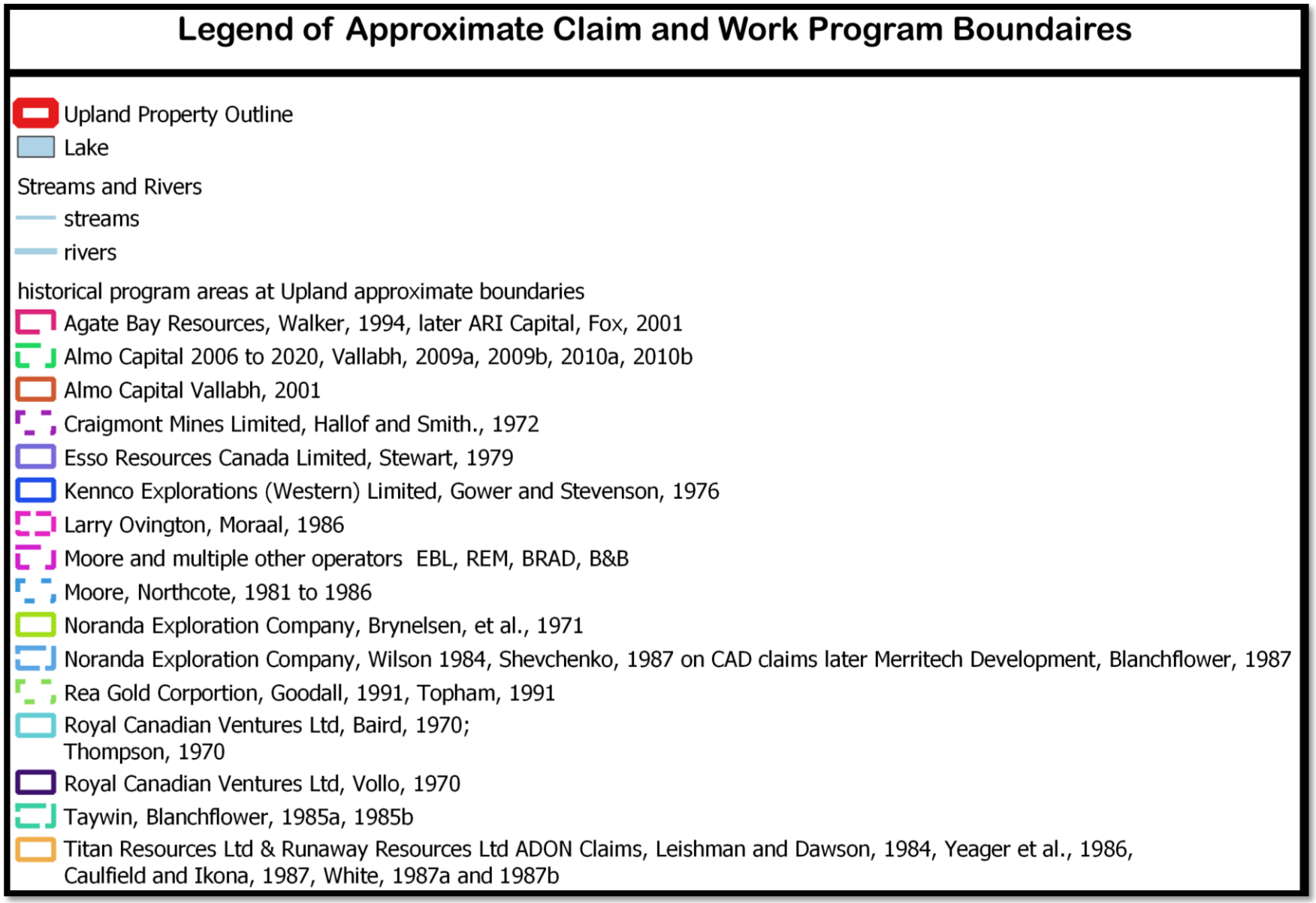

Figure 6-3 Legend for Historical Claims and Work Programs

In 1985, (Shevchenko, 1986) Noranda drilled two NQ sized holes totalling 184.7 metres targeting a soil geochemical target on the CAD claim group. Minor sphalerite and galena were found in the holes, but the soil geochemical anomaly is unanswered.

Also, in 1985 just to east of the Taywin work on the ADON property (Yeager, et. al., 1986) soil geochemistry, electromagnetic and ground magnetic surveys were completed. The results were noted to be encouraging on the Upland property and further work was recommended. Some of the work extended south of the present property across East Barriere Lake.

In 1986, a small VLF-EM survey on the GEM claims at the top of the ridge in the centre of the present Upland was completed with negligible results (Moraal, 1986).

Also, in 1986 a program on the ADON property (Caulfield and Ikona, 1987) straddled both sides of East Barriere Lake. Soil geochemistry returned generally low values on the Upland property side. VLF-EM and ground magnetics were completed as well with low values.

In the winter of 1987, (Blanchflower, 1987) work was completed on the Russel Creek property (aka CAD), on the western-side of the present Upland property, where Noranda had drilled the two 1985 holes. The program included three diamond drill holes totalling 394.1 metres. Low grade lithogeochemical results were returned.

In 1987, Runaway Resources (White, 1987a and 1987b) completed a geophysical and geochemical survey of the ADON claim group. The work focused near the south-east end of the present Upland property. Six anomalies were identified and recommended for follow up.

In 1987 it is noted that Ram Vallabh acquired the claims that were the core of the EBL property and were renamed the Moore claims. These claims were later rolled into Almo Capital Corp. along with surrounding claims.

In 1990, Rea Gold Corp completed a soil geochemistry study on the McLellan property on a grid in the northeast corner of the present Upland property and beyond. This was a follow-up to a discovery of massive-sulphides in 1989 during road construction east of the EBL property. Later in 1900, (Goodall, 1991) Rea Gold followed up with a trenching program to trace the mineralization in the road construction discovery and soil geochemistry. Five trenches, totalling 413 metres in length, were excavated, sampled and backfilled. This is an area the Author visited on June 22, 2022. A narrow, massive-sulphide horizon was correlated in three trenches.

In 1992, a small program on the CAD and related claims in the west-centre of the present Upland property was completed (Fox, 1993). It was a program of five rock samples and geological mapping with limited results.

Walker, 1994 documents a study of an area of the north-centre of the present property. Further massive-sulphides were uncovered as float in road construction in 1992 and a small field program in 1993 was completed including ground magnetics hinting at fault ground controls, EM geophysics, geological mapping and 26 soil samples. No outcrop was found and the results were inconclusive.

In 2000, (Fox, 2001) a two-day property visit was completed and a summary of previous work was completed on the property worked by Walker, 1994. No new insights are noted.

A program of soil sampling and geological mapping was conducted in 2001 (Bridge, 2001) on the Moore claims for Ram Vallabh, in the eastern side of the present Upland property. A sample from a mineralized outcrop returned 0.472% copper. This sample was of quartz veins with oxidized chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization.

In 2006 Almo Capital Corp conducted a geophysical survey over the same Moore claims worked by Bridge in 2001, in the eastern end of the present Upland property. This work is summarized in Mark, 2007 and includes induced polarization ("**IP"**) and resistivity surveys done in June and July, 2006 over a gridded area within the Moore Property. The work also included road clearing and line cutting. The main purpose of geophysical surveys was to determine the response to known mineralization and then to explore for extensions of the known mineralization as well as to locate new zones. A secondary purpose was to aid in the geological mapping for which the resistivity surveys are especially useful. The results were plotted both in pseudo-section, and contoured plans. Two different 2-D inversion interpretations were also carried out along each of the IP lines A summary map of results was drawn. The report included a recommendation of a total of 32 diamond drill holes.

In the first drilling program by Almo Capital in 2008, the property was drilled in the areas of the IP anomalies on the Moore Property found in the 2006 IP survey (Mark, 2007) to determine the depth of the mineralization of copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. In 2008 Almo Capital Corp. drilled nine diamond drill holes (Vallabh, 2009a and 2009b). Three of the nine diamond drill holes drilled, DDH-08-04, DDH-08-06 and DDH-08-05 were sampled. The 2008 to 2010 drill holes were largely setup where Mark, 2007 had suggested holes.

In 2009: Almo Capital Corp. drilled eight diamond drill holes. All the drill holes were logged, sampled and analysed.

In 2010: Almo Capital Corp. drilled sixteen diamond drill holes on the Moore claims. The drilling showed disseminated mineralization and veinlets with chalcopyrite.

Details of the historical drilling are summarized in Table 10-1and Figure 10-1 including copper grade-length summaries.

There have been no Mineral Resource Estimates, Mineral Reserves or mineral production on the property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Barriere-Adams Plateau area of south-central BC lies along the contact between the Shuswap Metamorphic complex to the east and the Intermontane Belt to the west. The major units underlying the Upland property are the various sub-divisions of the Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian aged, Eagle Bay Assemblage and the mid-Cretaceous, Baldy intrusive batholith and related units. The Eagle Bay Assemblage has been assigned to the basinal strata Terrane of the North American continent in recent work and Kootenay Terrane in historical work. There are also minor Tertiary-age dykes within the property. In the region, but not on the Upland property, are the Mississippian Fennel Formation, which has been thrust over the Eagle Bay Formation by the west-dipping Barriere River thrust fault to the west. The Eocene Kamloops Group rocks occur to the south of the Upland property and consist of sedimentary rocks of the Chu Chua Formation overlain by the andestic volcanics of the Skull Hill Formation.

The regional and local geology has been mapped by Okulitch, 1979 of the Geological Survey of Canada and Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 for the BC Geological Survey. Preto and Schiarizza had been doing field work in the region since the late 1970s. An electronic update of the geology of the region was completed as part of an electronic re-evaluation and provincial update by Schiarizza and Church, 1996, bringing in new abbreviations for the map units. Logan and Mann, 2000 further updated the regional data peripheral to the Baldy Batholith. The unit names/abbreviations were changed once again in a province wide standardization program released in 2005 as a provincial electronic map update (Massey, et. al., 2005). The work by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 is largely the basis for the maps local to Upland, but updates and revisions have been made as more details, in particular the mineral deposit definition of the disseminated volcanic deposits of Harper Creek located about 23 kilometres to the north of the Upland property, on the other side of the Baldy Batholith was incorporated in to the regional geological story.

The summary of the map region as noted in the definitive geological study of the area by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 is:

> *"The map area covers a belt of structurally complex low grade metamorphic rocks which lies along the western margin of the Omineca Belt; it is flanked by high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Complex to the east and by rocks of the Intermontane Belt to the west. The area is underlain mainly by Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and Fennell Formation. Late Devonian granitic orthogneiss locally intrudes Eagle Bay rocks. The Paleozoic rocks are cut by mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths, and by Early Tertiary quartz feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes. They are locally overlain by Eocene sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kamloops Group and by Miocene plateau lavas."*

Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 summarized the regional Eagle Bay Assemblage as:

> *"Rocks assigned to the Eagle Bay Assemblage range in age from Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian. They are in part correlative with Paleozoic successions in the Kootenay Arc and the Barkerville-Cariboo River area. The oldest Eagle Bay rocks comprise quartzites and quartzose schists overlain by a unit of predominantly mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone which, at one locality, contains Lower Cambrian archaeocyaithids. An undated package of grit, phyllite, carbonate and metavolcanic rocks overlies the Early Cambrian succession. It is locally overlain by calcareous phyllite and associated calc-silicate schist and skarn or by mafic meta-volcanic rocks. The upper part of the Eagle Bay Assemblage comprises a Devono-Mississippian succession consisting of felsic metavolcanic rocks overlain by intermediate, locally alkalic, metavolcanics and fine to coarse-grained clastic metasediments. These Devono-Mississippian rocks may be separated from older portions of the Eagle Bay Assemblage by a significant unconformity. Late Devonian orthogneiss which intrudes Eagle Bay rocks is probably related to the felsic metavolcanics."*

The Fennel Formation, which is located to the west and north of the Upland property is summarized by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 as:

> *"The Fennell Formation comprises imbricated oceanic rocks of Slide Mountain terrane which were tectonically emplaced onto Mississippian elastic rocks of the Eagle Bay Assemblage prior to syn-metamorphic southwesterly directed folding and thrusting. The formation comprises two major divisions. The lower structural division is a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded then, gabbro, diabase, pillowed basalt, sandstone, quartz-feldspar-porphyry*

rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. … The upper division consists almost entirely of pillowed and massive basalt, together with minor amounts of bedded chert and gabbro."

The regional structure is summarized in Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 as:

"The associated synmetamorphic schistosity is the dominant mesoscopic fabric within the area these early structures are cut by post metamorphic northwest-trending mesoscopic folds with associated steeply dipping crenulation cleavage and axial crenulation lineation, and by later west-trending macroscopic and mesoscopic folds which are synchronous with intrusion of the mid-Cretaceous Raft and Baldy batholiths. The youngest structures recognized are northeast-trending strike-slip faults and later northerly trending faults and associated folds which are Eocene in age."

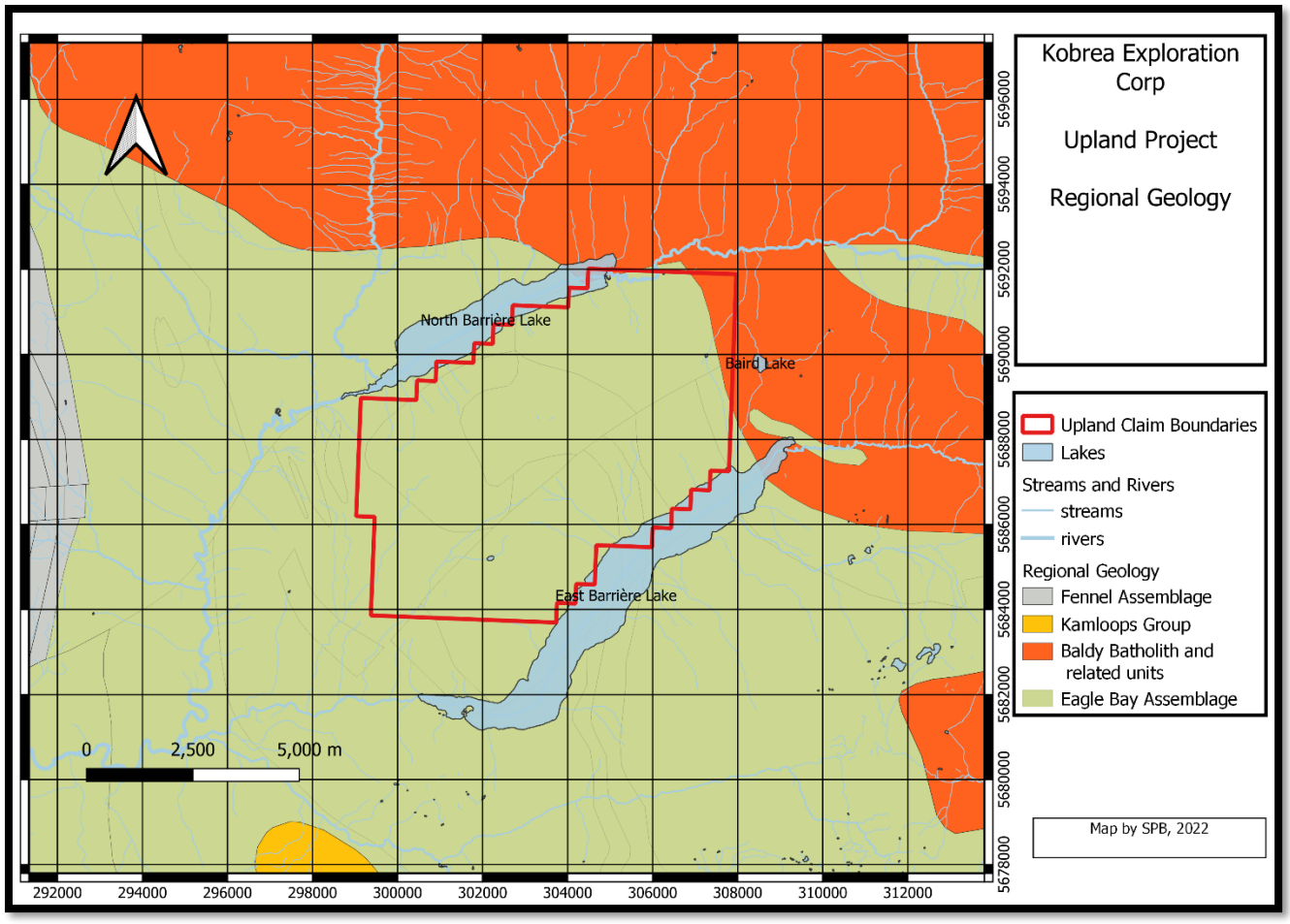

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology

Figure 7-1 shows the distribution of the major geological assemblage units in the area of the Upland property. The underlying geology on Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2 has been updated by Schiarizza and Church, 1996 and later modified by Massey, et. al., 2005 and is provided by the Province of British Columbia as an electronic data download of the geology province wide.

7.2 Local Geology

A summary list of the local rock units and their descriptions is below just before Figure 7-2.

The local geology consists mainly of sub-units of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and the generally quartz monzonitic Baldy Batholith. There are also narrow young porphyritic dykes noted in drill core. The very limited amount of outcrop, due to the glacial till over the area on the top of the ridge between North Barriere and East Barriere Lakes, has resulted in a shortage of near surface geological detail and a limited understanding of the contact relationships of the units on the Upland property. From what is shown on the maps and the drill data reviewed the geology in the area is further complicated by folding and crenulation due to the deep regional metamorphism and later faulting related to re-emplacement near the surface of the Eagle Bay Assemblage.

Bridge, 2001 noted that he found five recognizable units on the property which comprises the eastern half of the present Upland property:

> *"They are a chlorite schist, sericite-quartz schist, sericite-chlorite-quartz schist, amphibole-quartz schist and gray banded marble… The relationships between the units could not be determined due to the lack of outcrops. All of the units belong to the upper facies of unit EBQ of Schiarizza and Preto, 1987. (EBQ is the unit now identified as the lCmEBJ - Johnson Lake Unit in Figure 7 2) ... The schist are all well foliated, so the protolith of the rock is obscured by the intense recrystallization due to metamorphism and possible hydrothermal alteration.*
>
> *The penetrative fabric in the rock in the southwest part of the area strikes northerly and dips gently to the west. In the northeast, the foliation strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the southwest. This variation of the orientation of the foliation could possibly due to secondary folding parallel to the plane of the observed crenulation cleavage. The mineralization in the area examined consists of pyrite-quartz-chalcopyrite veins which have been deformed by the penetrative fabric. In one subcrop, the schist hosts pyrite-chlorite veins in a siliceous schist."*

The western side of the property is largely underlain by the Johnson Lake unit and a phyllite-limestone unit of the Eagle Bay Assemblage.

The Birk Creek Fault, is a regional thrust fault dipping to the north and/or east, and is folded over the Upland property. Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 note "The Birk Creek thrust fault separates rocks of the third Eagle Bay fault slice from underlying rocks of the first and second slices. South of the Barriere River strike-slip fault, it extends from Adams Lake north-westward to North Barriere Lake and brings together Unit EBQ (now mapped as the Johnson Lake unit) of the third slice and Unit EBG (mapped as the Graffunder Lake Unit) the second slice. The thrust presumably dips to the northeast, as do underlying rocks of Unit EBG. The hanging-wall succession, comprising Unit EBQ underlain by Devonian orthogneiss (…), dips south-west into the fault surface."

The maps of the region show that there are significant regional scale faults within the area of the North Barriere Lake (the Barriere River fault) and East Barriere Lake as noted on Figure 7-2.

There is a late set of possibly Eocene age porphyritic dykes that cross the property. They often are quartz-potassium feldspar and rare plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts with an aphanitic to very fine-grained quartz-feldspathic matrix. These were noted in the south of the property. Some may be related to the nearby mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite, but are most likely related to the Eocene age Kamloops Group volcanics to the

south. Similar dykes, some with hornblende as well as quartz and feldspar phenocrysts, were noted elsewhere in the property, Leishman and Dawson, 1984 and Schiarizza and Preto, 1987.

The local geology as sourced from Schiarizza and Church, 1996, and updated/edited by the Author for the most recent unit abbreviations as shown in Figure 7-2 is noted below:

EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE

MISSISSIPPIAN

MEBS — **Slate Creek unit**: dark grey phyllite and slate with interbedded siltstone, sandstone and grit; lesser amounts of conglomerate, limestone, dolostone, sericite-chlorite-quartz schist, quartzite and metatuff; ***MEBvc***- metavolcanic breccia and tuff

DEVONIAN

DEBog — **Granodioritic orthogneiss**; ***DEBpg***- includes sillimanite-bearing paragneiss and schist that may correlate with the Graffunder Lake unit

DEBSk — **Skwaam Bay unit**: light grey sericite-quartz phyllite, sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite and fragmental phyllite derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks; lesser amounts of dark grey phyllite and siltstone, green chloritic phyllite, sericitic quartzite and pyritic chert (exhalite?);

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lCmEBJ — **Johnson Lake unit**: calcareous chlorite schist, fragmental schist and greenstone derived largely from mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks; lesser amounts of limestone and dolostone; minor amounts of quartzite, grit, grey phyllite, siltstone and polymict conglomerate; ***lCmEBsf***- grey siliceous and/or graphitic phyllite, calcareous phyllite, quartzite, limestone and calc-silicate rock; ***lCmEBlm***- Tshinakin limestone member: massive, light grey finely crystalline limestone and dolostone; ***lCmEBlc***- dark grey phyllite, calcareous phyllite and limestone; minor amounts of quartzite and carbonate-sericite-quartz phyllite (metatuff?)

HADRYNIAN(?) TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

uPrCmEBG — **Graffunder Lakes unit**: quartzite, micaceous quartzite, grit, chlorite-muscovite-quartz schist and phyllite; lesser amounts of calcareous phyllite, calc-silicate schist, carbonate, chlorite schist, staurolite-garnet-mica schist and amphibolite

Intrusive Rocks of the Omineca and Intermontane belts

MID CRETACEOUS

Kqm — Quartz monzonite, granodiorite (Baldy Batholith locally)

Not shown on the maps, due to scale, are the early Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry, basalt and lamprophyre dykes.

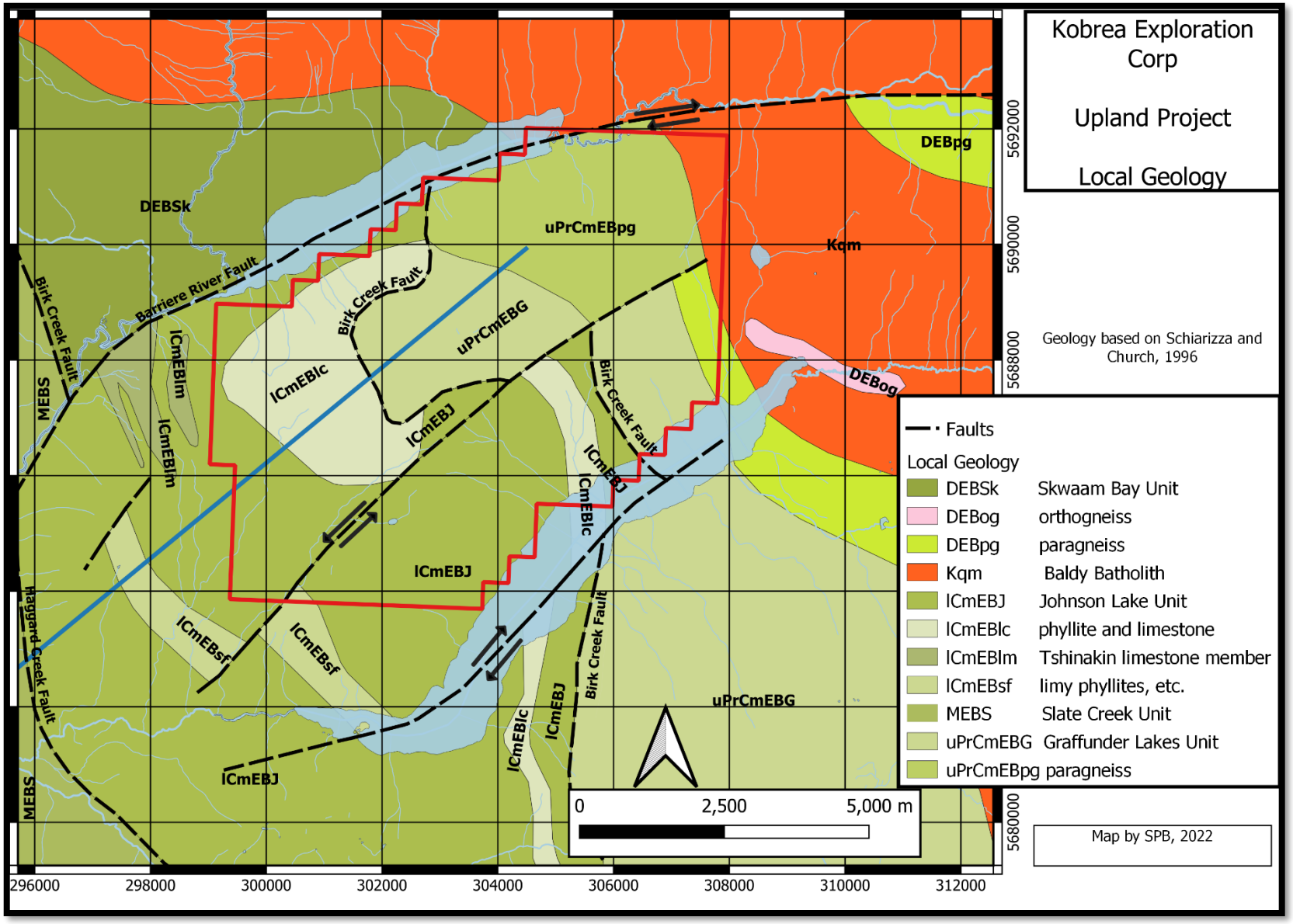

Figure 7-2 Local Geology

All the units in Figure 7-2 but the Baldy Batholith are part of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The blue line is the trace of Section D – D' in Figure 7-3.

Figure 7-3 is a cross-section found in Schiarizza and Preto, 1987. The Author has edited the section for the unit names/abbreviations as presented in Figure 7-2 and as summarized in this section of the report. This cross-section shows the general relationships of the major formations. The Author notes the thinness of the Graffunder Lake unit as interpreted by Schiarizza and Preto, 1987. There are inconsistencies between this cross-section Figure 7-3 and the local geological map Figure 7-2 that are likely related to recent reinterpretations of the surface map.

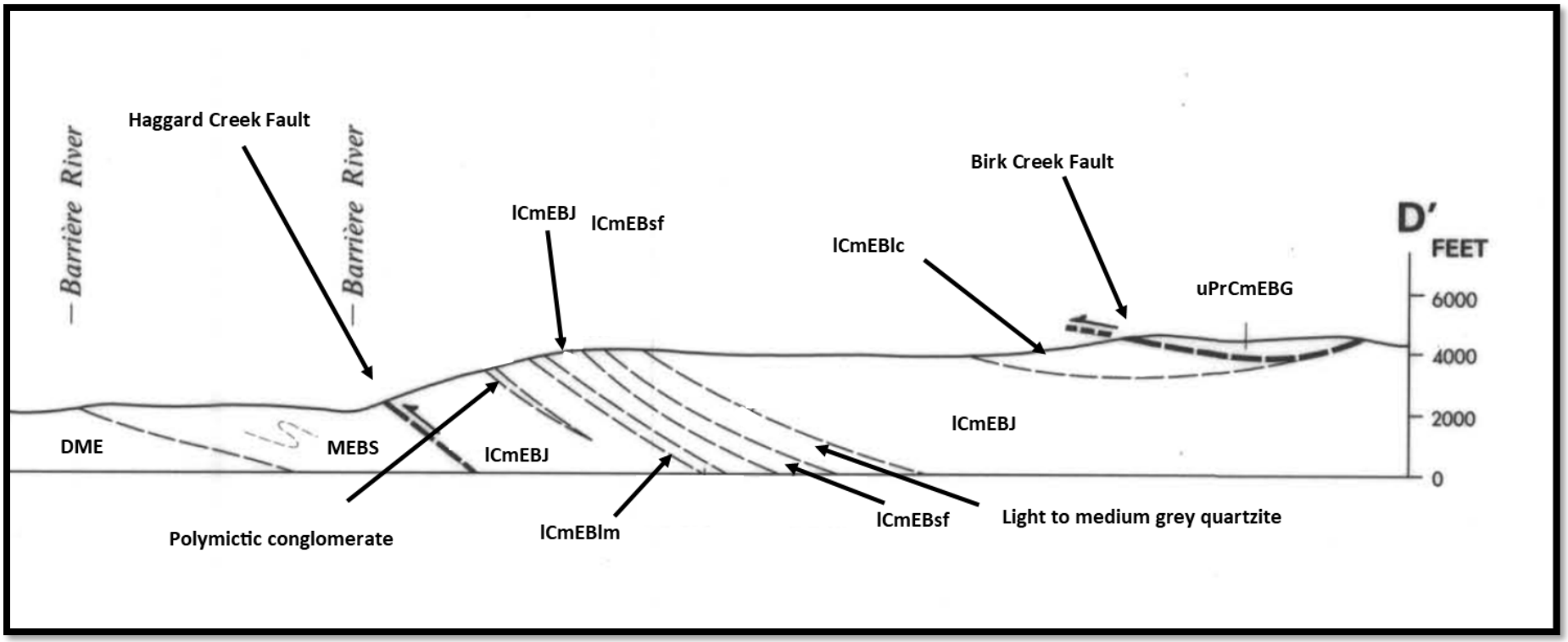

Figure 7-3 Section D - D'

Section location is the blue line on Figure 7 2. Modified by the Author for new abbreviations and fault names in 2022 from Schiarizza and Preto, 1987

7.3 Local Mineralization

Boulders of massive sulphide chalcopyrite have been noted at several different locations on the property in multiple different reports. BC MINFILE 082M 051 EBL (location on Figure 7-4) notes the following:

> *"Pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite occur over a 2.7-kilometre north-northwest strike length as disseminations and massive zones along foliation planes, as fracture fillings and within quartz-calcite veins. This type of mineralization occurs within a variety of lithologies but is most abundant within chloritic schists. Pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralization within garnet-epidote-chlorite-quartz skarn also occurs, associated with amphibole and limestone.*
>
> *Massive sulphide mineralization, up to one metre thick, occurs within a gossan zone 50 metres in length. Local foliation strikes north-northwest and dips 25 degrees westerly. Similar massive sulphide mineralization occurs over 4.3 metres in DDH 74-6, 1700 metres north-northwest of the gossan zone. Several earlier, nearby drillholes intersected good copper mineralization, one of which assayed 0.35 per cent copper over 65 metres (Assessment Report 2989). This hole, P70-9, lies 250 metres north-northwest of DDH 74-6.*
>
> *A skarn zone 400 metres south of the exposed massive sulphide zone is exposed over a 20-metre length and a 10-metre width. Drillhole 74-6 also intersected skarn zones over an 18.3-metre interval."*

The mineralization at the MOORE and EBL (east-centre of Upland) as noted above is generally consistent with the disseminated chalcopyrite of the metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits known to occur outside the Upland property in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks. There is not enough data available for the Author to determine continuity of the zones.

Leishman and Dawson, 1984 talking about the west-central area of the Upland property noted:

> *"North of the lake in the south east corner of Adon V (or possibly on the EBL property) minor amounts of galena and sphalerite were seen in quartz filled joints (1-2 cm. width) within buff coloured thin bedded quartz sericitic schists (volcanic origin?). A boulder of highly oxidized volcanic greenstone nearby carried several percent disseminated pyrite with a trace of chalcopyrite."*

Moore, 1966 notes on the margin of a map that drilling at the RUTH showing, located near East Barriere Lake in 1965 included five short drill holes with one hole returning "2.5 feet (0.76 m) assaying Gold .01. Silver 4.2. Zinc 8.84.. Lead 4.71. Copper .17" with the Author assuming gold and silver to be reported here in ounces per ton and the other elements in percent.

The Author notes that the mineralization at RUTH is more similar to the lead-silver vein mineralization on the western side of the Upland property at the former CAD and the property to the west of the Upland property. The MOORE property is in the east-centre of the Upland property and has more of the disseminated copper rich deposits with some local copper skarn zones.

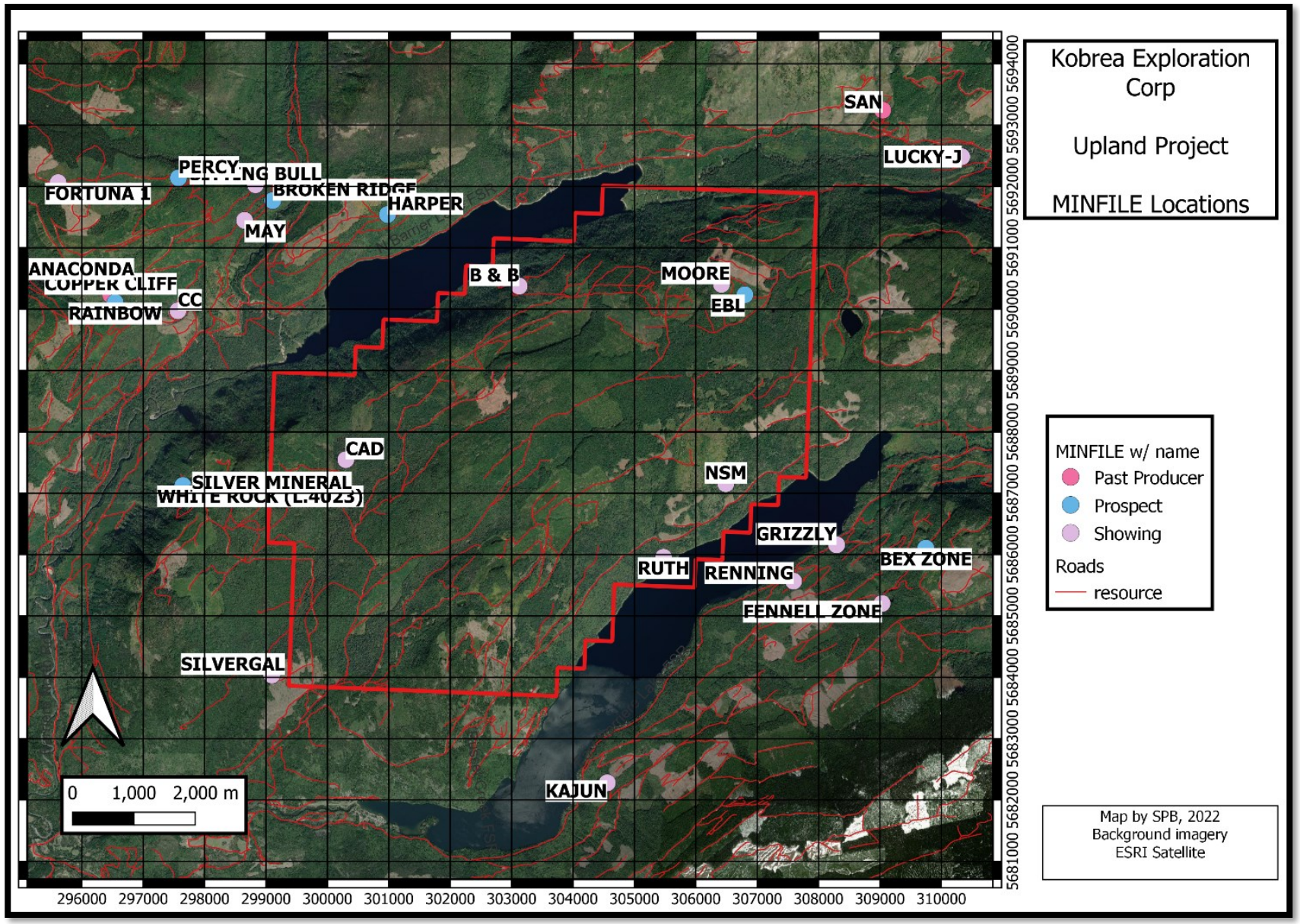

Figure 7-4 BCGS MINFILE Locations

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The two major types of deposits noted are metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide or a variant of a hybrid volcanogenic massive sulphide on the eastern side of the Upland. The western side of the Upland property the mineralization seems to be quartz-carbonate veins with lead and silver plus zinc and copper.

There are disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite type deposits seen regionally within the Eagle Bay Assemblage that are either metamorphosed copper porphyries or metamorphically remobilized volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits ("**VMS**"). VMS deposits of several varieties are common within the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The EBL Minfile showing at the Upland property is interpreted to be this variety, but does share some similarities to the Harper Creek deposit further discussed below. Massey, 2000 notes that the EBL and B & B showings among many others in the region were both historically classified as Kuroku-style VMS deposits. The revised version of this deposit type locally to the Upland property is known as a hybrid volcanogenic massive sulphide Ag-Au (hybrid bimodal-felsic), Lefebure and Jones, 2020. Historical work has often reported the mineralization to be a porphyry copper type deposit, but the Eagle Bay Assemblage mineralization is more similar to the remobilized VMS type. Bridge, 2001 identified Kuroko style VMS mineralization in drillholes.

There have also been skarn pyrrhotite-magnetite-chalcopyrite masses identified locally in the historical drilling. These could be related to the feeder zone of the above-mentioned VMS deposits passing through limestone beds or fluids from metamorphically remobilized VMS zones coming in contact with limestone.

The Harper Creek deposit, also known as the Yellowhead deposit, project occurs about 23 kilometres due north. It is also hosted within the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks. The Harper Creek deposit is being moved through the mine permitting process by Taseko Mines Ltd. The report by Weymark, 2020 on Harper Creek notes the deposit type as:

> *"Interpretation of the deposit type is that of a remobilized polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, comprising lenses of disseminated, fracture-filling and banded iron and copper sulphides with accessory magnetite. Mineralization is generally conformable with the host-rock stratigraphy as is consistent with the volcanogenic model. Observed sulphide lenses measure many tens of metres in thickness with kilometer-scale strike and dip extents. In 2009, YMI conducted a program of field mapping, sampling, relogging, petrographic examination of existing thin sections and re-assessment of the total digestion geochemical dataset that confirmed the deposit type hypothesis for the deposit ...*
>
> *Support for this model is as follows:*
>
> - *The generally stratabound nature of the highest grades of mineralization, which can be interpreted as deformed massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses;*
> - *An overall metal assemblage consistent with a copper-rich VMS;*
> - *Interpretation of widespread, lower grade mineralization as a deformed feeder or alteration zone originally located below higher-grade massive sulphide horizons; this also accounts for the overall discordance of mineralization to stratigraphy;*
> - *Host rocks are highly altered felsic volcanic rocks within a bimodal volcanic sequence, similar to those that host many major VMS deposits globally;*

- *The presence in the region of numerous deposits clearly compatible with a VMS genetic model"*

Rea Gold optioned the Samatosum massive sulphide deposit, which occurs within the Eagle Bay Assemblage, near Johnson Lake that is located about 17 kilometres south of the Upland property. Later optioned to Corporation Falconbridge Copper which drilled the property in 1983 and 1984. It was put into production from 1989 to 1993. Production included 554,873 tonnes and recovered 13,804,141 ounces of silver, 20,548 ounces of gold, 21,028,270 pounds of zinc, 11,175,512 pounds of lead, 8,108,637 pounds of copper and 215,215 pounds of antimony (MINFILE 082M 244 SAMATOSUM).

The Samatosum deposit is now recognized as a hybrid volcanogenic massive sulphide Ag-Au (hybrid bimodal-felsic) as identified in Lefebure and Jones, 2021. Synonyms are, Epithermal massive sulphide, Eskay Creek subaqueous hot spring Au-Ag; or bimodal felsic/ epithermal, or hybrid bimodal-felsic. This type of submarine deposit generally has a high precious metal content and includes other deposits in BC such as Eskay Creek and Dolly Varden. This deposit type is quite variable, due to multiple differences in the deposits that are ascribed to it but all are hosted by submarine volcanic rocks as seen at the Upland property. Samatosum was previously classified as a Kuroko style VMS deposit until the reclassification in 2020 in light of the Eskay Creek deposit and recognition of similar precious metal rich deposit types elsewhere in BC.

The western side of the Upland property has a series of narrow lead, silver, zinc and copper veins like the area to the west and south. These are a different deposit type in a different geological environment that are possibly related to the mid-Cretaceous or Eocene intrusive dykes of the region.

9 EXPLORATION

Kobrea has completed a LIDAR study at the Upland property in mid-July, 2022. It covers the existing claim group as seen in Figure 9-1. The survey was flown by Eagle Mapping using a Cessna 210 aircraft at 1,100 metres above ground level. The LIDAR data was acquired with a Riegl LMS-Q1560 unit and a Trimble IQ180 camera was used for the Orthophoto with all data collected simultaneously with timing and location data.

The 2022 LIDAR survey is a high-resolution survey that allows the use of the survey data for the visualization of the locations of past drill collar clearings along with roads and streams, including washout damage on the roads due to storms. This will be valuable in future project planning and possibly permitting. The data may also allow tracking underlying structures, contacts and lineaments in the undergrowth, therefore improving the quality of the geological data. It will also be helpful in identifying locations of rock outcrop. There are several areas that show a marked difference from the majority of the property in that they look to be ridges and have a surface more consistent with rock outcrops than the typical gently undulating glacial till over much of the property. There is also definition of the tops of vegetation possible and orthophotography.

The 2022 airborne magnetics survey was completed under contract for Kobrea in early September, 2022 by Peter Walcott and Associates. The airborne magnetic survey was conducted using a stinger type system mounted on an ASTAR helicopter operated by Silver King Helicopters Ltd of Smithers, British Columbia. The survey coverage consisted of 743 line-km of east - west oriented at a 75-m spacing of flight lines and 75 line-km of orthogonal, 750-m spaced tie lines. The survey was carried out with a mean height of 45 metres.

The stinger unit consists of three main components – C-824 Cesium magnetometer manufactured by Geometrics San Jose, California, a Bartington Mag-03 Fluxgate magnetometer, and Optilogic RS-400 Laser Range Finder for altitude.

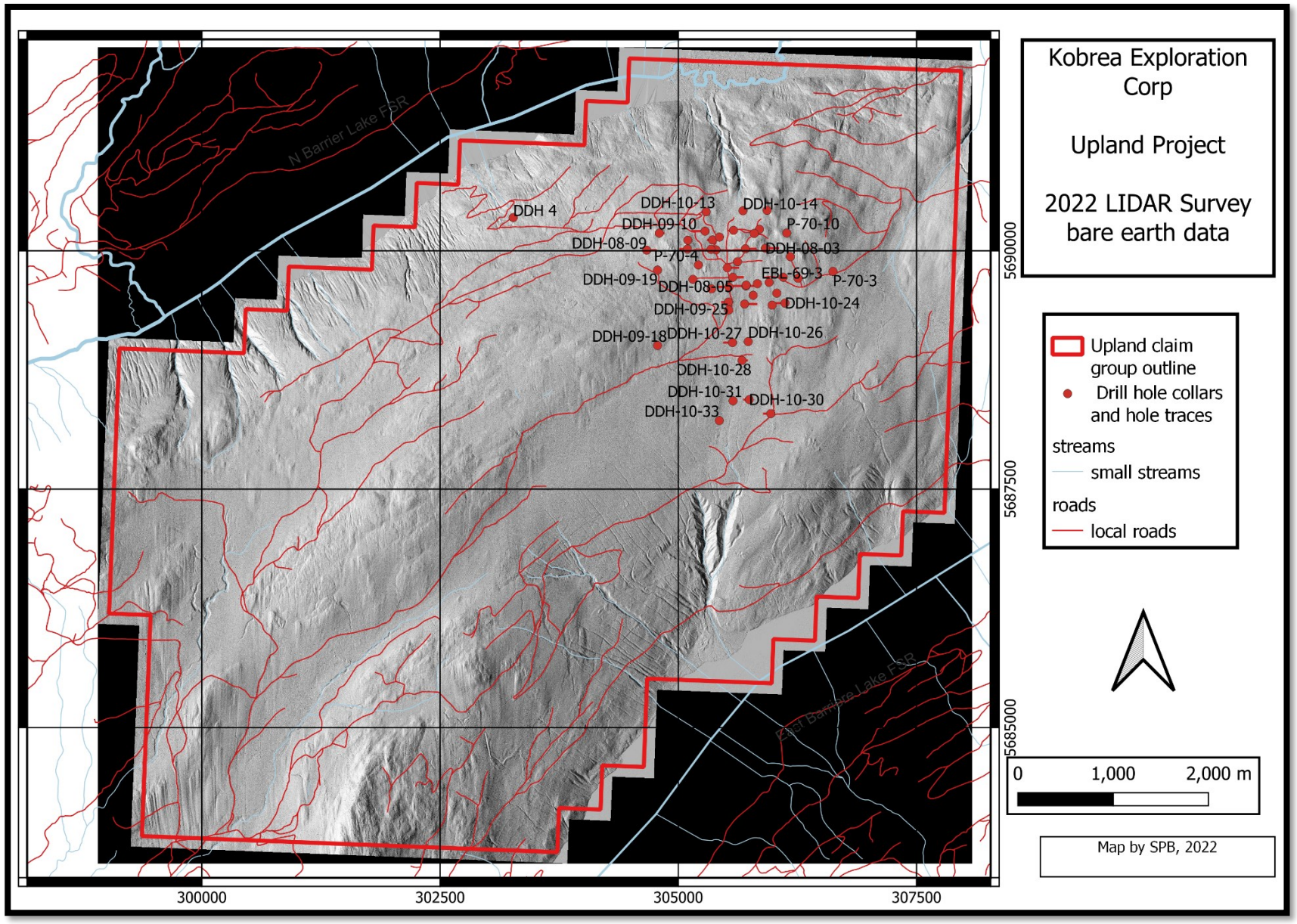

Figure 9-1 Plan of the 2022 LIDAR survey - Bare Earth Dataset

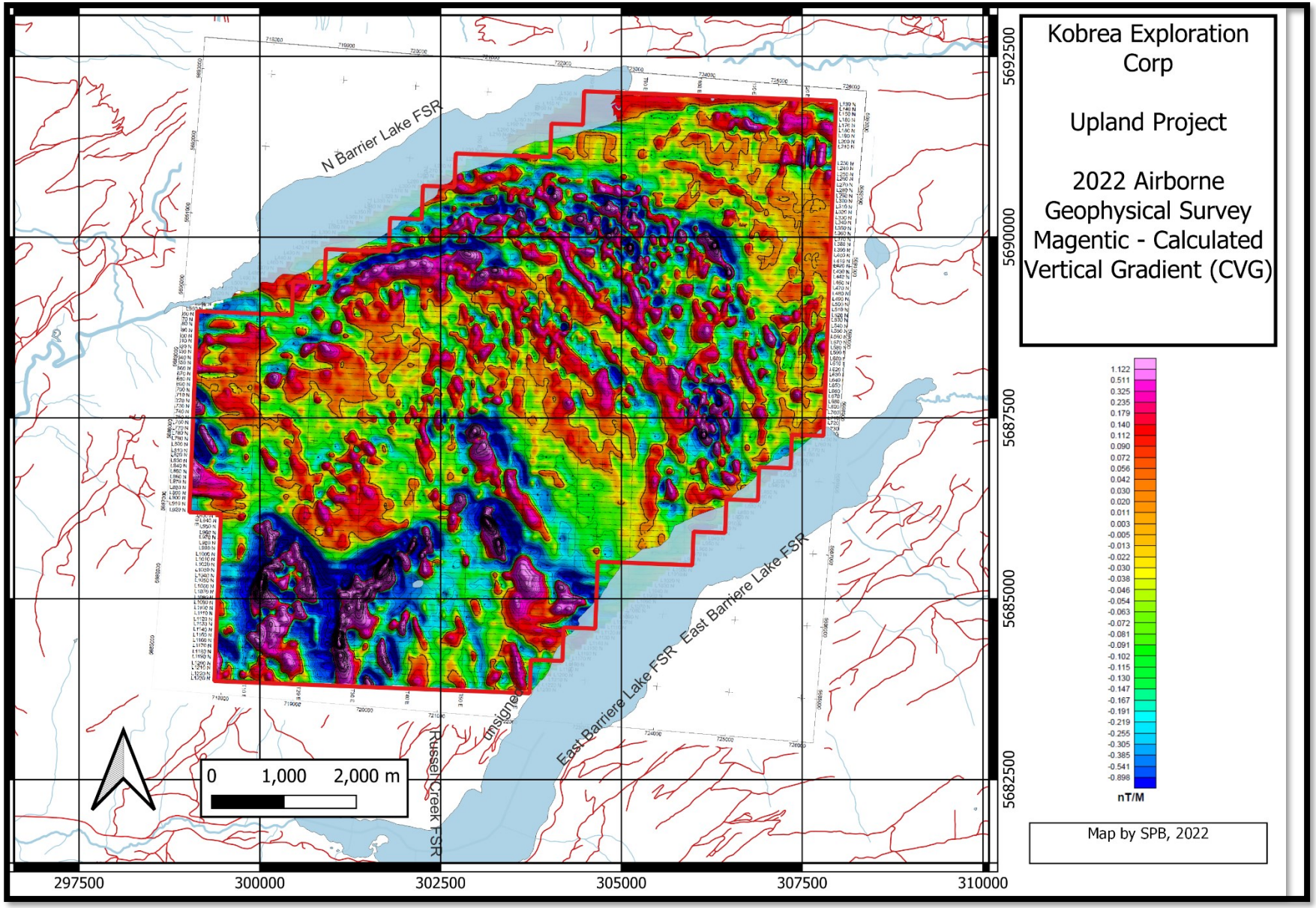

Figure 9-2 2022 Airborne Geophysical Survey - Magnetics - Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG)

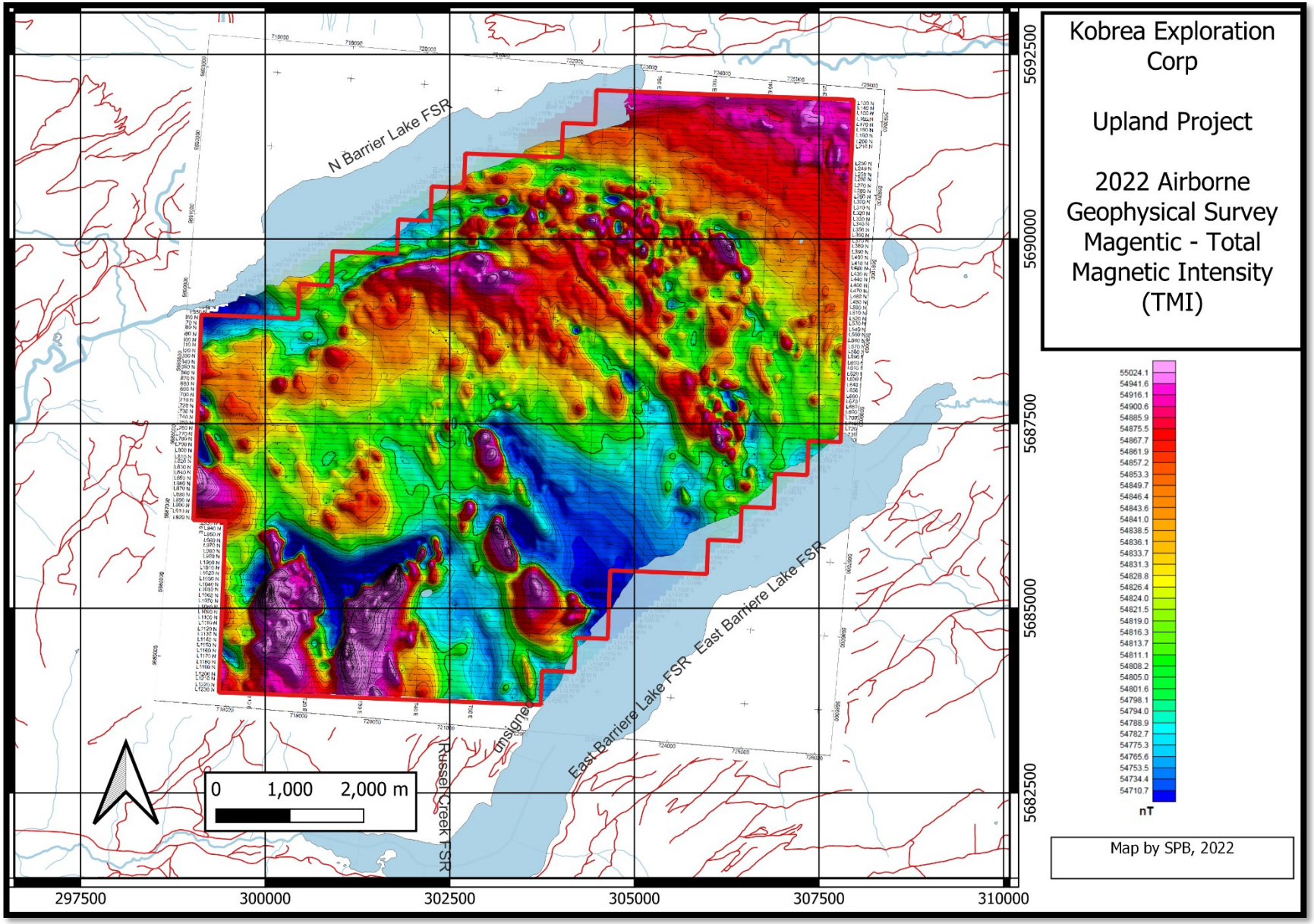

Figure 9-3 2022 Airborne Geophysical Survey - Magnetics – Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

The C-824 Cesium Magnetometer is a highly sensitive magnetic sensor. On this survey a sampling rate of 50 Hz was employed. The Mag-03 was connected to a Kana8 24-bit digitizer inside the helicopter, where the analogue output from the X, Y, and Z components where digitized and synchronized to a GPS timing signal. The respective digital outputs, were connected to a logging computer where the respective input was synchronized to an NTP time server, utilizing a GPS timing signal.

Flight line navigation data and helicopter height data was obtained using Hemisphere R330 GNSS receiver and an Optilogic RS400 later range finder with a 10 Hz update rate. Data logging and navigation were carried out utilizing Picoenviotech ANAV software on a Panasonic CF-19 Toughbook computer with a secondary 7" daylight viewable pilot navigation monitor. In addition to the airborne unit the survey also utilized two GSM 19 Overhauser magnetometer manufactured by GEM Instruments of Richmond Hill, Ontario as base magnetometers. These instruments measure variations in the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of plus or minus one nanotesla.

The airborne magnetic results seen in Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3 show a trend similar to and overlapping with the anomalous area of the soil geochemistry of copper and the 1970 induced polarization data (Figure 6-1). This mirroring of trends is encouraging and will assist in the future interpretation of the underlying controlling structures. The arcuate trend seen in the magnetics hints at a regional fold or folded fault. The local geology as presented in Figure 7-2 based on the work of Schiarizza and Church, 1996, likely shows a different pattern to the possible underlying geology as suggested by the soil geochemistry and 2022 magnetics.

Some of the longer linear structures are possibly dykes as noted occurring locally in the regional geology of Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 and noted in several historical drill logs. The large highs in the southwest corner of the property, in the area of lead silver mineralization, may be small intrusive or volcanic units near the surface. Further field work is required to determine the origin of these anomalies. There are hints at east -west and north-northwest - south-southeast breaks in trends suggesting faults in the western end of the property. The northeast - southwest trending fault seen on Figure 7-2 in the centre of the property is likely present but located a bit north as suggested in Figure 9-3, with an offset on a possible north - south trending fault in the centre west of the property, near where part of the Birk Creek Fault is suggested to be located in Figure 7-2.

10 DRILLING

Kobrea Exploration Corp. has not completed any drilling.

Historical drilling, with documented details are seen for 69 holes, both percussion and diamond drill core as documented in Table 10-1. There are possibly other holes from the 1960s, as hinted at in Assessment Report histories but the reports and/or logs on these holes are not available to the Author. A reproducible location of many holes is poorly recorded, having been generally recorded as a grid location in an historical now overgrown grid location, and a useable UTM survey location is not available. Figure 10-1 and some of Table 10-1 document the holes in which the location is reasonably confidently documented or can be reproduced. The holes documented in this report total over 9,100 metres of drilling.

Moore, 1966, notes on a map edge, five holes that were drilled at the Ruth showing, near East Barriere Lake, in 1965 including one with significant copper mineralization whose location is unknown and that are not noted in Figure 10-1. Vollo, 1969 alludes to possibly five other holes in 1966, but the Author believes they may be discussing the same holes as drilled in 1965 with the year being mis-documented in 1969.

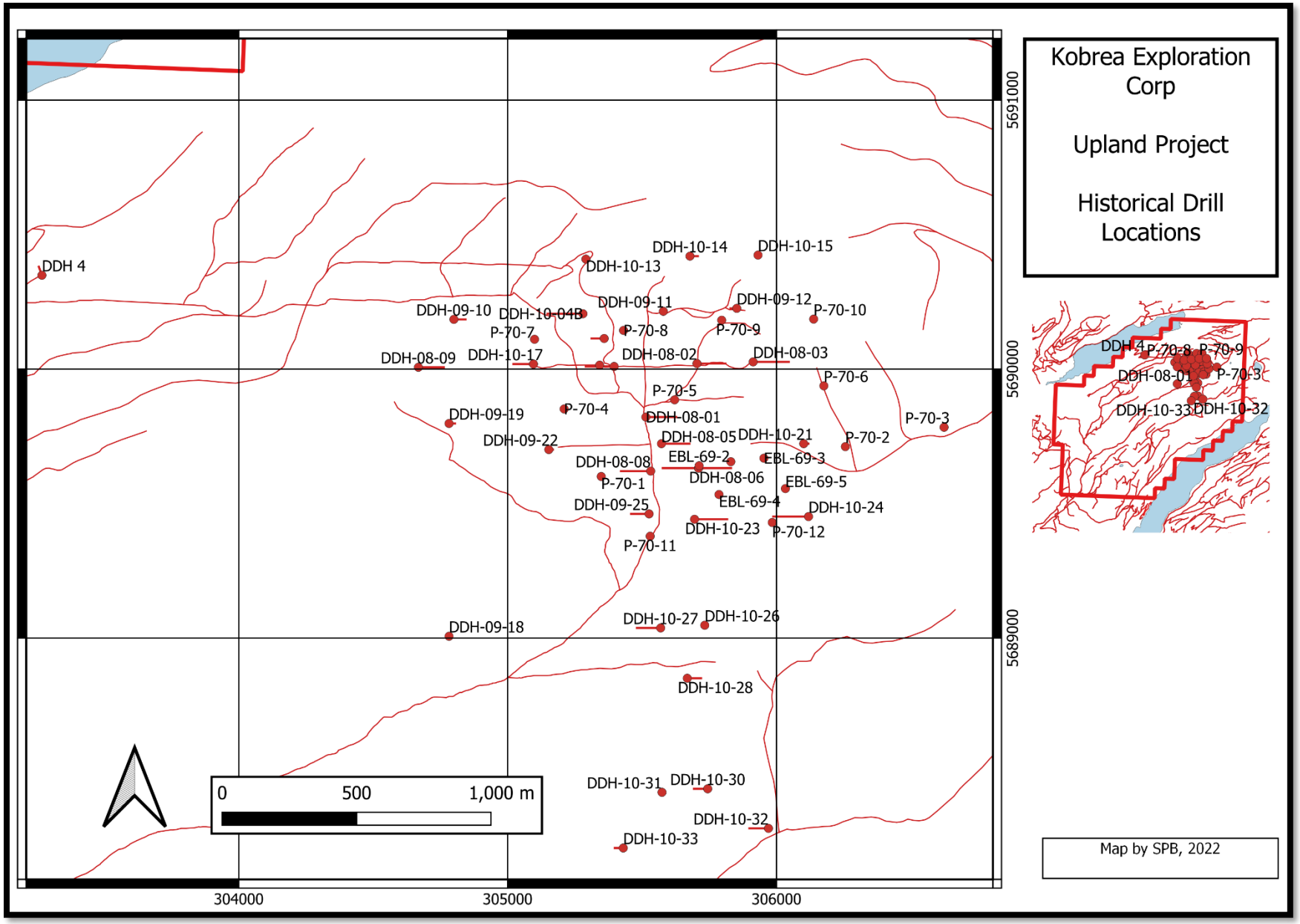

Figure 10-1 Known drill hole locations

Table 10-1 Historical Drilling details

Hole ID	Easting NAD83 z11N	Northing NAD83 z11N	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Drill Type	Core Size	Operator	Year	Comments
REM-1				155	-45	28.0	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
REM-2				20	-45	89.3	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
REM-3				45	-45	107.3	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
REM-4				55	-45	10.7	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
REM-5				0	-90	11.3	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
REM-6				50	-45	44.5	DD		Gourlay / Moore	1968	
EBL-69-1	305830	5689656	1172	0	-90	153.01	DD	AX1	Royal Canadian Ventures	1969	0.30% Cu over 36.9 m
EBL-69-2	305712	5689641	1172	0	-90	152.1	DD	AX1	Royal Canadian Ventures	1969	0.30% Cu over 24.4 m
EBL-69-3	305953	5689669	1172	0	-90	152.71	DD	AX1	Royal Canadian Ventures	1969	
EBL-69-4	305786	5689534	1144	0	-90	151.18	DD	AX1	Royal Canadian Ventures	1969	0.44% Cu over 18.9 m
EBL-69-5	306033	5689556	1144	0	-90	57	DD	AX1	Royal Canadian Ventures	1969	
P-70-1	305348	5689601	1172	0	-90	76.2	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
P-70-2	306256	5689712	1158	0	-90	76.2	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.18% over 27.4 m
P-70-3	306623	5689784	1112	0	-90	60.96	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
P-70-4	305210	5689852	1195	0	-90	60.96	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
P-70-5	305621	5689886	1186	0	-90	89.92	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.28% Cu over 24.4 m
P-70-6	306176	5689938	1193	0	-90	67.06	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.28% Cu over 34.1 m
P-70-7	305100	5690111	1184	0	-90	70.1	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
P-70-8	305431	5690144	1183	0	-90	76.2	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.18% Cu over 21.3 m
P-70-9	305796	5690182	1195	0	-90	76.2	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.35% over 64.6 m

Hole ID	Easting NAD83 z11N	Northing NAD83 z11N	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Drill Type	Core Size	Operator	Year	Comments
P-70-10	306138	5690186	1180	0	-90	76.2	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	0.20% over 6.1 m
P-70-11	305530	5689379	1151	0	-90	54.86	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
P-70-12	305984	5689430	1151	0	-90	103.63	RC		Rayrock Mines Ltd.	1970	
DDH 4	303268	5690349	960	340	-70	98.45	DD		Esso Minerals Ltd.	1978	0.13% Cu over 1.8m
CAD 84-1				250	-45	66.1	DD	NQ	Noranda Exploration	1984	
CAD 84-2				350	-45	66.1	DD	NQ	Noranda Exploration	1984	
RUSS 85-1				270	-45	137.2	DD	NQ	Noranda Exploration	1985	
RUSS 85-2				270	-65	47.5	DD	NQ	Noranda Exploration	1985	
CAD 87-1				250	-45	175	DD	NQ	Meritech Development	1987	
CAD 87-2				250	-60	98.8	DD	NQ	Meritech Development	1987	
CAD 87-3				250	-45	120.4	DD	NQ	Meritech Development	1987	
DDH-08-01	305514	5689822	1171	90	-60	225.71	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	
DDH-08-02	305704	5690021	1174	90	-62	225.86	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	1.04% Cu over 4.8 m.
DDH-08-03	305913	5690027	1179	90	-54	225.56	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	0.49% Cu over 20.4 m.
DDH-08-04	305396	5690010	1178	270	-62	225.6	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	0.63% Cu over 10.8 m.
DDH-08-05	305572	5689723	1172	90	-58	196.6	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	0.30% Cu over 5.1 m.
DDH-08-06	305710	5689632	1172	270	-47	195.08	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	0.53% Cu over 9.2 m.
DDH-08-07	305710	5689632	1171	90	-52	195.69	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	1.00% Cu over 4.0 m
DDH-08-08	305532	5689621	1170	270	-56	197.22	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	0.26% Cu over 3.0 m
DDH-08-09	304668	5690007	1170	90	-65	223.11	DD	BTW	Almo Capital	2008	
DDH-09-10	304800	5690185	1167	90	-75	167.67	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	
DDH-09-11	305579	5690215	1180	0	-90	182.88	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	0.43% Cu over 26.2 m
DDH-09-12	305852	5690226	1195	270	-82	167.64	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	
DDH-09-18	304782	5689007	1151	0	-90	195.08	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	
DDH-09-19	304782	5689798	1152	90	-83	182.88	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	
DDH-09-22	305153	5689701	1175	90	-85	173.73	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	0.12% Cu over 2 m

Hole ID	Easting NAD83 z11N	Northing NAD83 z11N	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Drill Type	Core Size	Operator	Year	Comments
DDH-09-25	305526	5689462	1158	270	-70	195	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	
DDH-09-34	305342	5690015	1124.41	0	-90	225.8	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2009	0.37% Cu over 8.0 m
DDH-10-04A	305359	5690114	1175.6	270	-78	227.68	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.19% Cu over 54.9 m
DDH-10-04B	305280	5690206	1171.4	270	-55	228.6	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.44% Cu over 12.2 m
DDH-10-13	305291	5690409	1162.2	0	-90	179.83	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.59% Cu over 12.2 m
DDH-10-14	305678	5690420	1159.15	90	-77	131.06	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	
DDH-10-15	305931	5690424	1178.98	0	-90	152.4	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	
DDH-10-17	305096	5690019	1204.26	270	-68	198.12	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.11% Cu over 3.1 m
DDH-10-21	306101	5689723	1175	90	-85	198.12	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.24% Cu over 15.8 m
DDH-10-23	305695	5689442	1151.53	90	-50	188.88	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.40% Cu over 2.0 m
DDH-10-24	306119	5689452	1143.91	270	-55	228.6	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.12% Cu over 73.2 m
DDH-10-26	305733	5689048	1143.91	0	-90	227.07	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.26% Cu over 8.1 m
DDH-10-27	305569	5689038	1143.61	270	-68	234.67	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.30% Cu over 3.9 m
DDH-10-28	305668	5688851	1121.36	90	-75	197.8	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	0.35% Cu over 2.0 m
DDH-10-30	305744	5688440	1068.02	270	-75	198.12	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	
DDH-10-31	305574	5688427	1067.71	0	-90	198.12	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	
DDH-10-32	305970	5688293	1062.84	270	-65	167.69	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	
DDH-10-33	305430	5688220	1064.06	270	-80	182.88	DD	NQ2	Almo Capital	2010	

Source: modified from Kobrea Exploration, 2022

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Kobrea has not done any rock or soil sampling on the Upland property.

The last recorded sampling at the Upland property was for the diamond drill program of 2010, with reporting completed in 2011. The analysis in this program was done by Acme Laboratory now part of Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Vancouver. It was and continues to be an accredited mineral analysis laboratory. The sampling security processes used by the previous operator, Almo Capital Corp., are not summarized in the report although the laboratory methods are well described. Future exploration sampling will require a robust sample preparation, insertion of standardized and blank control samples and a sample security program with a clear reporting of the methods used.

The Author collected a grab sample from the Trench 5 area and hand delivered it to ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. The ALS Laboratory where the rock was analysed meets the requirements and is accredited to International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The analysis was for 48 elements by ICP-MS instrumentation plus gold by fire assay. The copper value was determined by four-acid ore-grade copper analysis, after copper by ICP-MS analysis was above 10,000 ppm. Preparation before analysis was by standard drying, crushing and pulverizing. This grab sample returned 1.15% copper and 13% iron. The sample was a very heavily iron-oxidized rock consistent with a possible massive or heavily mineralized disseminated sulphide boulder. This location was trenched and backfilled in 1990. The area was where a massive sulphide band was mapped in the 1990 trench report.

No other significant rock samples were collected during the June 2022 site visit.

Future phases, especially the trenching and diamond drilling recommended to Kobrea by the Author, will require a comprehensive quality control and assurance program including insertion of blank and standard value samples.

The Author's opinion is that the sample preparation, analyses and security procedures used by the Author to date are adequate for a project at this stage of development. The Almo Capital Corp. sample preparation and analyses is adequate for this report but the security methods used by Almo Capital Corp. are not reported and could not be assessed by the Author.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author was able to do very limited direct data verification of the historical data. The following describes the actions the Author did take to assess the property and the historical data and reports.

On June 22, 2022 the Author visited the Upland Copper property as summarized in Section 2.3 of this report. Multiple features noted in historical reports including areas of trenches, drill collars and a pile of disturbed drill core and drill boxes were found at or near the locations noted on maps in past reports. The roads and multiple drill pads, which were noted in historical reports were seen at the locations noted. Outcrops are very limited in the area visited and were searched for where they are indicated on maps but were not located. The areas where the reports indicated outcrops occur are in areas of disturbance and are presently covered with very thick undergrowth and possibly were further disturbed since the reports were published. The Author grabbed

a rock sample and with a 1.15% copper content confirmed that rocks with higher copper values do occur on the Upland property.

The Author was provided by Kobrea with copies of some of the original Assay Certificates from 2008 to 2010 as received from the successor company of Almo Capital, now called Blackrock Silver Corp. The Author completed a quick review of several of these Certificates and they are consistent with the Assay Certificates reproduced in one of the BC Government Assessment Reports by Almo Capital.

In early September, 2022 the Author was provided by Kobrea with a further five Assay Certificates directly issued by the successor laboratory to Acme Labs, Bureau Veritas laboratories, following payment of a copy replacement fee. A random review of two of the Certificates by the Author confirms that they are consistent with the Certificates in the Almo Capital 2009 and 2010 drilling Assessment reports.

The Author also reviewed the historical Assessment Reports and Property File Reports as noted in the Reference section of this report. Several maps from these reports were overlain in GIS software by Kobrea staff and later others by the Author. These were added to a project GIS database that allowed for the development of a growing database of historical information. This data from Kobrea and the other data acquired by the Author are the source of many of this report's maps.

The Author reviewed select GIS data provided by Kobrea. In a random scan check of multiple different sample locations/values the Author found the data to be consistent with the source reports. Within the GIS data compiled by Kobrea and further historical programs added to it by the Author, from historical Assessment Report maps, are trends that show the concentration of higher values for copper (in ppm) in soil samples along a generally north-south belt that bends to the northwest in the north central end of the property (Figure 6-1). The Author, during this review and data addition, noted the generally positive correlation between location and copper ppm soil values when comparing overlapping survey locations from studies of different years/companies. This strong correlation between several different independent sources is reassuring of the generally higher quality of this historical soil geochemical data as historically collected and compiled.

The Author collected a grab type rock sample on the spoil pile of Trench 5 and hand delivered it to ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. The rock consisted of a very iron oxidized exterior with some pyrite crystals remaining and some rust covered micaceous surfaces. The sample returned 1.15 % of copper and about 13 % iron with limited other significant results. These results confirm the presence of analysis values consistent with values of past programs. The ALS Laboratory where the rock was analysed meets the industry requirements for quality and sample security and is accredited to International Standards ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

It is the Author's opinion that the data verification completed is adequate for a project at this stage of development.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Author has not found nor is aware of any documentation of mineral processing or metallurgical work.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There have been no Mineral Resource Estimates at the Upland property.

As noted in Section 2, the report headings for Items 15 to 22, for properties in Advanced Development Programs, of the NI 43-101 F1 format have been omitted.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The adjacent properties to the Upland property report similar styles of targeted copper mineralization in similar geological environments and are located north of North Barriere Lake and south of East Barriere Lake. As well there are properties to the west with similarities to the quartz-carbonate vein mineralization noted on the west side of the Upland property. The MINFILE data developed by the BCGS outlines the major mineral properties in BC. It shows a few of the regional prospects and showings, as located as MINFILES in Figure 7-4.

South of East Barriere Lake, the KAJUN, has had historical work completed frequently with other programs on the Upland property notably with the historical CAD property. MINFLIE 082M 058 KAJUN describes the geology as:

> *"The lead-zinc-silver-gold–bearing sulphide occurrence is hosted within grey-white-black mica-phyric, dark green calcareous and fragmental schists of the Eagle Bay Formation. The showing lies along a northerly trending contact between dark grey phyllite and siltstone and overlying Tshinakin limestone. … Hostrocks on the property have developed a low-grade metamorphic assemblage, including a micaceous fabric in schists and phyllitic hostrocks. Massive sulphide mineralization is closely associated with a secondary muscovite-sericite-ankerite-calcite±graphite alteration assemblage.*
>
> *On the Pongo property, mineralization occurs as 1 to 5-metre-wide zones of massive and semimassive galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, rare chalcocite, pyrrhotite and electrum. At the Kajun occurrence, a concordant lens of fine-grained siliceous rock, generally less than 1 metre thick, occurs within the limestone."*

The mineralization at KAJUN has areas on the west-side of the Upland property that share similar mineralization.

There are other showings south of the lake that have limited results to report that have been the focus of historical work programs that have mineralization styles more similar to the lower grade copper mineralization at the Upland property.

North of North Barriere Lake and the Upland property, where the mineralization is lower grade copper like the focus of the targets on Upland, is the Broken Ridge showing where MINFILE 082M 130 BROKEN RIDGE notes:

> *"drillhole 93-NB-02 tested the downdip extension of the Broken Ridge sulphide zone and yielded intercepts of up to 1.80 per cent copper over 3.15 metres" in an area "underlain by metavolcanics and lesser meta- sedimentary rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation of Devonian to Mississippian age"*

Also north of the lake is the Harper showing which includes old workings including three adits. Exploration programs, especially in the 1970s, included work that overlapped south of North Barriere Lake onto the northwest corner of the Upland property. The MINFILE 082M 060 HARPER has a description:

> *"The area is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments of the Devonian Skwaam Bay Unit of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. The rocks consist of phyllites and schists derived from felsic to intermediate calc-alkaline volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The strata forms a homoclinal sequence with a moderate, uniform southwesterly dip. The Cretaceous Baldy Batholith lies to the north.*
>
> *Mineralization occurs as stratabound bands of massive sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite and pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Two main sulphide bands, trending northwest and dipping southwest at 25 to 45 degrees, occur within quartz-sericite schist."*

It continues describing the drilling in 1976 as:

> *"intercepted a zone of narrow bedded pyrrhotite-pyrite lenses yielding copper values from 0.15 per cent over 7.9 metres to 0.84 per cent over 4.9 metre"*

A lot of work has been done historically on the other showings in the area north of North Barriere Lake. There has been a lot of overlap of the programs on multiple showings in the past. The rock units in this area are similar to the units on the Upland property.

To the west of the Upland property are the Silvergal, White Rock and Silver Mineral showings. These are generally lead, silver, zinc and copper vein showings hosted to the Tshinakin Limestone and the Johnson Lake members of the Eagle Bay Assemblage. Work began in the early 1900s and included developing at least three adits. There is likely mineralization of this type on the west side of the Upland property. Work continued recently on this nearby property now known as the Bluff and Ridge claims. This showing has similarities to the KAJUN mineralization, south of East Barriere Lake.

The Author has not visited and has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties and that the information on these properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Upland property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The Author is not aware of any other relevant data or information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Upland property is being targeted for a metamorphically remobilized and now partly disseminated former massive sulphide deposit. Other deposit types, such as veins and massive sulphide bodies and skarns, are possible and need to be considered when future interpretation of results is made.

The major units underlying the Upland property are the various sub-divisions of the Early Cambrian to Late Mississippian, Eagle Bay Assemblage and the mid-Cretaceous, Baldy intrusive batholith and related units.

The Yellowhead deposit, located about 23 kilometres north of the Upland property, within the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks on the north side of the Baldy Batholith is the deposit most similar to the target

mineralization sought at the Upland property. The past drilling at the Upland property and some of the historical trenching have found mineralization consistent with this style of deposit. The past metamorphism in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks of the Upland property have left the massive sulphide bands and pods in the Eagle Bay Assemblage rocks metamorphically remobilized and moved from the original location of deposition.

The Upland property is largely covered by an extensive layer of glacial till. This has limited the extent of outcrops and the full understanding of the near surface geology at the Upland property. Due to this covering the geology is poorly understood and will benefit from further data compilation and work such as trenching.

About a half of the historical drilling was completed in 2008 to 2010. There is only one report, Mark, 2012, noting that this data has been re-evaluated and re-interpreted, but to a very limited extent. There is a lot of historical data available along with the 2022 exploration that must be collated into a single comprehensive dataset before further field work is started.

There are a moderate number of past drill holes on the Upland property. There are likely over 70 historical drill holes as noted in later report histories, although many have limited or no data found at this time. The quality of the drill data varies. Most of this data is valuable for future exploration targeting and geological interpretation, some may not be useful in future mineral resource estimates.

The largest uncertainties, but not exhaustive, at the Upland project are related to potential future Aboriginal land title and possible future permitting timing and permitting terms.

The 2022 LIDAR survey has valuable information on probable drill locations and site conditions. The 2022 airborne magnetic and past soil geochemical surveys, as well as the 1970 induced polarization survey shown in Figure 6-1, have strong overlapping similarities of ground presentation and they also suggest a different interpretation from the regional geology of regional government surveys such as Schiarizza and Preto, 1987 and Schiarizza and Church, 1996. Further work will be required to determine the true underlying geology.

In light of this probable new suggested geological re-interpretation, historical geochemical surveys and the results of past drill programs, further exploration is suggested by the Author as outlined in Section 26 of this report.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 26-1 Recommended Budget for Future Exploration

Activity	Number of Units	Units	Cost per unit	Units	Total Cost
Phase 1					
Geological Mapping					$5,000
Data Compilation and geophysical interpretation					$15,000
Permitting					$20,000
Trenching	1,000	metres	$70	per metre all in	$70,000
Total					**$110,000**
Phase 2					
Drilling	1,000	metres	$300	per metre all in	$300,000
Total					**$300,000**

26.1 Phase 1

The continued ongoing compilation of the historical data including further soil geochemistry, geology and geophysics into a dedicated GIS database as started by Kobrea and supplemented by the Author is essential to success in the next steps of exploration. Compilation of further elements of the soil geochemistry, to compliment and confirm trends in the copper soil data, should be considered. The 2022 LIDAR and airborne magnetic surveys must be included in this compilation and geology reinterpretation. The development of a comprehensive, historical drill database for use in 3D geological data programs by creating a set of geology, assay and survey files related to the existing drill collar spreadsheet is necessary. In light of the airborne magnetic, IP and soil geochemistry suggesting a different interpretation from the government geological data, a compilation of the past diamond drilling will allow a better understanding of the underlying buried geology.

A small geological mapping program of a few days to a week should follow the trend of the probable outcrops as seen in the 2022 LIDAR data. This could assist heavily in an alternate interpretation related to trends hinted at in the soil geochemistry and 2022 airborne magnetics data. This can be accompanied by a ground truthing of the drill collars using a GPS, assisted with the 2022 LIDAR data. The collars are generally well marked in the field for the 2008 to 2010 programs (see Photo 2-2) and the Author witnessed a small error in one hole likely related to different survey datums used in historical field programs. The LIDAR data suggests flattened areas consistent with drill pads close but separated from several of the historical drill collar data points.

Permitting will be required for the trenching and potential future drilling. The cost of this generally difficult to estimate due to possibly multiple First Nations requiring consultation, but $20,000 is a good starting point.

Trenching with an excavator in the target areas is required. This will require a geologist to direct the locations, map the geology and mark the sample locations. The trenches should be washed before mapping and sampling. The analysis costs and reporting are the other costs that are included in the per metre trenching cost estimate.

26.2 Phase 2

Contingent on positive results during the first phase of this program Kobrea should proceed to complete diamond drilling of the targets uncovered. Drilling of about 1,000 metres of NQ sized core will be a good start. The cost estimate provided is an all-in cost estimate including drilling, sampling, analysis, supervising and reporting.

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Minfile: https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/searchbasic.aspx/

BC Minfile_082M 051	**EBL**
BC Minfile_082M 061	**RUTH**
BC Minfile_ 082M 110	**B & B**
BC Minfile_082M 222	**CAD**
BC Minfile_082M 223	**NSM**

Mineral Assessment Reports: https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/

MapPlace: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/mapplace

Government of Canada Data Sources:

Climate:
https://climate.weather.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_1981_2010_e.html?searchType=stnProv&lstProvince=BC&txtCentralLatMin=0&txtCentralLatSec=0&txtCentralLongMin=0&txtCentralLongSec=0&stnID=1275&dispBack=0 Kamloops, BC