EXPLORATION ON THE WEYMAN PROPERTY

Map-staked Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Area	Record Number	Claim Name	Area	Record Number
WEYMAN	**20.62 ha. (50.93 A)**	**1066297**	**WEYMAN EAST**	**82.51 ha (203.80 A)**	**1070564**
WEYMAN	**61.85 ha (152.77 A)**	**1066341**	**WEYMAN NORTH**	**412.22 ha (1,018.18 A)**	**1076989**
WEYMAN2	**41.23 ha (101.84 A)**	**1066343**	**WEYMAN EAST 2**	**144.30 ha (356.42 A)**	**1077087**
WEYMAN	**2,041.16 ha (5,041.67 A)**	**1070560**	**Total Property Area**	**2,803.89 ha (6,925.61 A)**	

Location of the Property Centre:
Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8 B.C.: 082L 031 + 092I 040
50° 21' 23"N., 119° 59' 42" W., U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., Zone 11U

Property Owner and Optionor
Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
8899 Michael Drive, Coldstream, British Columbia, V1B 2G1

A Technical Report written for the Property Optionee:
Greenridge Exploration Inc.
6th Floor-905 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1L6

By:
John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo., Consulting Geologist
1015 Clyde Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, V7T 1E3

Dated and effective June 5, 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

A	acre(s)			oz	troy ounces
AA	atomic absorption	Geol. Surv. or G.S.C.	Geological Survey of Canada	oz/ton	troy ounces per short ton
ARIS	Assessment Report Indexing System of British Columbia	ha	hectare(s) = 2.47 acres	p.	page
Assn.	Association	ICP	induced coupled plasma	P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ATV	all-terrain vehicle	Inc.	Incorporated	Pap.	Paper
B.C.	British Columbia	inc	including	pp.	pages
B.C.G.S.	British Columbia Geological Survey	ISO	International Standards Organization	ppb	parts per billion
Bull.	Bulletin	km	kilometer(s)	ppm	parts per million
cm	centimeter	Ltd.	Limited	Rept.	Report
Corp.	corporation	m	metre(s)	Sp. Pub.	Special Publication
FA	fire assay	Ma	million years	ST	sample(s) of standard material
figs.	figures	mi	mile(s)	U.T.M.	Universal Transmercater system or grid
ft	foot, feet	M.Sc.	Master of Science	°	degree(s)
gm	gram(s)	mt	metric ton (tonne)	%	per cent
gm/mt	gram(s) per metric ton (tonne) = ppm	No.	Number		
GPS	ground positioning system	N.T.S. NTS	National Topographic System		

EXPLORATION ON THE WEYMAN PROPERTY

Item 1: SUMMARY

The Weyman property comprises 7 map-staked mineral claims covering 2,803.89 hectares (6,925.61 acres) in the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions and in the Thompson Nicola Regional District on the Thompson Plateau of southern British Columbia. The property is located on N.T.S. map sheets 82 L/5 and 92 I/8, and on B.C. map sheets 082L 031 and 092I 040. The centre of the Weyman property area is at 50° 21' 23" north latitude and at 119° 59' 42" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. in Zone 11U).

On March 23, 2023, 1392210BC Ltd. (now Greenridge Exploration Inc.) entered into an option agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc., the owner of the property, whereby Greenridge can earn 100% interest in and to the Weyman property for a series of payments of money and the company's common shares totaling $100,000 and 200,000 shares, and a work commitment on the property with an aggregate value of not less than $200,000. Greenridge's 100% interest in the property will be subject to a 2% net smelter return payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. Greenridge has an option to buy back half (50%) of Platinum Belt's 2% net smelter return royalty for $500,000 any time after Greenridge has exercised its option to acquire the Weyman property.

No part of the Weyman property covers private land. The nearest native land is the Salmon Lake No. 7 Indian Reserve, located on the northern shore of Salmon Lake, 5.2 km (3.2 mi) south of the southern boundary of the property. The area around the property is along the boundary between the territories of the Segwepemc and Niakapamox first nations. Consultation with those first nations would be necessary during mine development. Greenridge Exploration has not made contact with those first nations yet.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on the Weyman property.

No reclamation bonds will be required for the recommended exploration program.

The property occupies an area of subdued topography on Thompson Plateau. Elevations range from 820 m (2,690 ft) on the floor of the Salmon River valley near the area's southeastern corner, to 1,490 m (4,888 ft) at the northwestern corner of the property.

Adequate fresh water for mining could be drawn from Salmon River, local creeks, and ground water.

The property hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of pine, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth. There is insufficient timber suitable for underground mining on the claims, which is irrelevant to the Weyman project. The exploration target on the property is a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit which would be mined from an open pit.

A high-voltage power transmission line crosses the southeastern part of the Weyman property.

The Thompson Plateau area experiences cold winters and hot, dry summers. Winter snow falls in the property area by November and stays on the ground until April in open areas, and until June on shady slopes at higher elevations in the north-western part of the property area. Surface work can be conducted from April to November during a normal year.

The property area is accessible by road from the southwest and north. Both routes access the property area via Douglas Lake Road, and the Monte Sheila and Monte Glimpse forest service roads (FSR). Douglas Lake Road is maintained for 2-wheel drive year round. The Monte Sheila and Monte Glimpse FSR, and most logging roads across the property area are passable by 2-wheel drive vehicles in dry summer weather.

The town of Princeton, located at the junction of B.C. highways 3 and 5 about 77.3 km (47.2 mi) by road from the claims, is the nearest significant supply and service center southwest of the property. Services at Princeton are sufficient to support surface exploration programs such as prospecting, mapping, or soil sampling. The city of Kamloops, located on B.C. Highway 1, about 62 km (37.8 mi) by road north of the property area, is the nearest regional service and supply centre with services necessary to support a mining operation.

The Weyman property covers a total of 2,803.89 hectares (6,925.61 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the eastern belt of that terrane. V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), "Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres." Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

The Weyman property area is sparsely-explored. Only four recent exploration programs have been conducted in that area. From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area which covers an area of about 1.5 ha (3.7 acres) in the eastern part of the property-area. In 2014, HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey centered west of the Weyman property area. That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km^2 (15.5 mi^2), of which 11.3 km^2 (4.2 mi^2) was on ground covered by the western part of the current Weyman property. In 2020, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted an airborne magnetic survey over all but the WEYMAN EAST (1077087) claim which covers the eastern boundary area of the property. In 2021, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted total metal ion soil survey over two grids. The eastern grid covered 389.5 hectares (962.1 acres) centered on the Pilot showings area. The western grid covered 260 hectares (642.2 acres) centered on the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly.

At the effective date of this report, 1,286 hectares (3,176 acres) or about 45.9% of the property area has not been subjected to any recent ground exploration. The Weyman property easily can be defined as an early-stage exploration property.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, a professional prospector and driller and the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs in the Pilot showings area. He drilled a total of 15 diamond drill holes, four AQ holes and 11 BQ holes, for a total length of 1,049.4 m (3,443 ft). He also excavated two bulldozer trenches northeast of the 1932-era Pilot shaft.

The drill holes transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the westerly dipping Pilot Thrust. Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the Weyman property area.

The author opines that mineralization at the Pilot showings area constitutes a minor mineral occurrence due to local shearing, metamorphism, and possibly mineral mobilization up the plane of the Pilot Thrust. That mineralization neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman property.

Since 2014, exploration in the Weyman property area has been mostly focused on the western part of the property area where an extensive, westerly dipping thrust fault, the Weyman Thrust, is associated with an intense aeromagnetic low, and elevated copper, molybdenum and gold in soils. The author considers the area adjacent with the Weyman thrust to be the main exploration target on the property.

The terrain sampled by HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. in 2014 comprised a suite of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic and felsic to intermediate igneous rocks variably covered with Pleistocene and Holocene-age glacial and para-glacial unconsolidated material.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) identified the Eastern and Western Target areas in the northern part of the 2014 grid, apparently based on the copper and gold concentrations in the soils of those areas.

Clarke's and Boyd's (2015) Eastern Target area is centered on the western part of the Weyman property. There, soil copper concentrations were up to 115 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.37 ppb as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia grid area are of particular interest. The author has worked on several copper-molybdenum prospects in British Columbia and he has found that soil-molybdenum concentrations are typically somewhat less than 1 ppm molybdenum. Along most of the lines in the grid area, soil molybdenum concentrations exceed 1 ppm. The highest soil-molybdenum concentration identified by the 2014 soil survey was 4.81 ppm in the Eastern Target area.

Molybdenum is a metal that is not found in great concentrations in most mineral deposit types related to mafic volcanic and most granitic igneous rocks like those exposed in the Weyman property area. It tends to be related to the hydrothermal systems that produce porphyry-type deposits. The soil-molybdenum concentrations encountered across the western part of the current Weyman property area indicate that the area is prospective for such deposits.

The 2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey results revealed that there are a total of four magnetic domains in the Weyman property area, two in the area's eastern part and another two in its western part. The eastern and western domains are separated by a the steeply westward-dipping Weyman Thrust that transects the survey area from north to south.

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the property area. A northwesterly trending texture across that domain is interpreted to be related to a set of faults that cross the batholith. The contact between the northeastern domain related to the batholith and the southeastern magnetic domain hosted by meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Triassic-age Nicola Group is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at 060°-240°.

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. At least three westerly dipping thrust faults are evident in the magnetic distribution across that domain. They are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates. The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults, the Pilot Thrust. It is expected that the silicification, alteration, and sulphide mineralization at the Pilot showings area may be typical of that located near surface along the thrust fault planes throughout the southeastern magnetic domain.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains in the property area, is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain . Unlike in the eastern part of the property area, the magnetic characters of the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and not primarily to underlying rock types.

In the western boundary area of the property, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability. The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate

that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration.

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is a domain of very low magnetism. This is interpreted to be due to intense alteration above the fault plane. In the Weyman property area, it covers a surface area of about 6 km^2 (2.23 mi^2). It is assumed that the lower margin of the domain of low magnetism is on the plane of the Weyman Thrust and that its upper margin is above and roughly parallel with the thrust plane. Thus, it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area. The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above that fault plane. Probably, the stability of molybdenum in soils makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization.

The 2021 Monumental Gold western grid covered the southwestern part of the Weyman property in the areas of the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly and the central part of the aeromagnetic low present on the upper plate west of the Weyman Thrust.

Soil-copper concentrations are significantly greater in the 2021 western grid area than they are in the eastern grid area. This may be due in part to substantial vertical displacement on the Weyman Thrust which has resulted in rocks from depth west of the thrust having been over-ridden over rocks to the east of it.

The distribution of copper in soils in the 2021 western grid area bears no obvious relation to the aeromagnetic low that is present west of the Weyman Thrust. The author interprets that the timing of the distribution of copper in those rocks did not coincide with that of the development of the aeromagnetic low.

The most prominent soil-copper anomaly in the 2021 western grid area is in the eastern part of the grid where it appears that a secondary thrust fault related to and parallel with the Weyman Thrust intersects a northwesterly trending, sub-vertical fault as defined by the 2020 aeromagnetic survey results. That anomaly may be caused by more than one generation of copper mobilization, where it has risen from depth to surface.

Soil-copper concentrations in the 2021 eastern grid area ranged up to 86 ppm. In general, copper concentrations were greater in soils over the meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks in the southeastern part of the 2021 eastern grid area than they were in soils over rocks mapped as part of the Wild Horse intrusion in the northwestern part of that grid. Copper concentrations in soils in the 2021 eastern grid area were greatest in the area adjacent to the Pilot Thrust flanking the Pilot showings area. The source of the extensive soil-copper anomaly in the southwestern corner area of the 2021 eastern grid is unknown.

In general, concentrations of soil-copper in the 2021 western soil-grid area are greater and more concentrated in anomalous areas than those of the 2021 eastern soil-grid area. Thus on the basis of soil-copper results and those of the 2020 aeromagnetic survey, the 2021 western soil grid area, the area in the western part of the Weyman property west of the Weyman Thrust is the most prospective area for porphyry-type copper, molybdenum, and gold deposits on the Weyman property.

The focus of Tom Dyakowski's (2021) investigation of the results of the 2021 Monumental Gold soil survey on the Weyman property was on the ratio of soil-copper and soil-manganese. Dyakowski noted an opinion expressed by J,.R. Lang and S.R. Titley (1998) that manganese was depleted in relation with copper in the vicinity of porphyry-type deposits. Dyakowski (2021) expressed disappointment that no porphyry-type deposits were revealed by the copper:manganese ratio in the 2021 soil-grid areas.

Concentrations of soil-copper are much greater and better organized into anomalies in the 2021 western grid area than they are in the 2021eastern grid area and high soil-manganese concentrations are most common in the 2021 eastern grid area. Thus, the copper:manganese ratio is significantly higher in the 2021western grid area than it is in the 2021eastern grid area. That may be due to both metals migrating differentially from depth toward surface in both areas. This agrees with the author's structural interpretation from the results of the 2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey.

As a result, rocks at surface west of the Weyman Thrust plane may be closer to porphyry-type mineralization than those east of the thrust plane. Whether or not there is porphyry-type mineralization present, it would be expected that manganese would be more mobile than copper and would be found in greater abundance nearer to surface in rocks east of the Weyman Thrust plane. The soil-copper:manganese ratio may or may not be diagnostic to discerning the relative distance or direction to a porphyry-type deposit.

In conclusion, the Weyman property is an early-stage exploration property over which mostly preliminary exploration programs have been conducted. Those programs, aeromagnetic and total metal ion soil surveys, have been designed to assist in defining the existence of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold alteration and mineralization. Once the existence of such alteration and mineralization has been verified, the process of quantification can commence.

Geophysical surveys are remote in that they are investigations of one or more physical properties of the rock or regolith surveyed in the hope that those properties relate to the localization of economic mineralization. Experience with other surveys conducted in the past over areas of known economic mineralization are often used by interpreters of geophysical surveys to form opinions of the likelihood of the results of a survey being an indicator of economic mineralization.

The results of the 2020 airborne magnetic survey were a record of magnetic properties of the rock and regolith surveyed across the Weyman property. The magnetic qualities of that material do not necessarily relate to the localization of economic quantities of mineralization. The risk is that despite good looking exploration targets having been generated by the 2020 airborne magnetic survey, it is possible that no economic quantities of mineralization may be found on it.

Total metal ion soil surveys are more direct investigations into the possibility of the presence of economic mineralization than are geophysical surveys but they still are remote in that physical samples of the regolith overlying rock potentially hosting economic mineralization are being taken and analyzed. They also suffer from risks.

The most important factor related to the success of a total metal ion soil survey is that the soil being sampled is relatively thin and is the result of the weathering and breakdown of the underlying rock, and that the elemental concentrations in the soil relate to those in the underlying rock. Soils developed atop thick exotic material forming such surficial features as glacial tills, mass debris flows, and glacial drumlin fields can return total-metal, soil-sample results that are almost meaningless.

Also, the various mobilities of different elements can determine the locations and strengths of soil anomalies. For example, in most climates, silver in soils is much more mobile than lead and soil-silver anomalies are commonly down-hill from the lead anomalies from the same underlying mineral occurrence. Also in wet climates, copper in soil breaks down into mobile minerals that are leached away while molybdenum in soils alters into more stable minerals that remain as soil anomalies. Consequently on the wet west coast of British Columbia, molybdenum which is commonly a minor component of porphyry deposit mineralization forms better soil anomalies and is more reliable as an indicator of mineralization than is copper which is more abundant in the original mineralization.

Based on historic work done on the property, and its geologic setting, the author recommends that further work be carried out on the Weyman property for the discovery of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

It is recommended that a two-phase program comprising total metal ion soil survey and geological mapping, followed by induced polarization survey be conducted. Focus of the first-phase program of soil survey and geological mapping should be on the area adjacent to and west of the Weyman Thrust.

The second phase of the recommended program would be contingent on reasonable encouragement having been generated from the results of the first phase of the program. It should comprise an induced polarization survey conducted over grid covering the most prospective area as defined by the results of the first-phase recommended program.

Estimated costs are as follow:

Program	Estimated Cost including G.S.T. + Contingency
1st Phase: total metal ion soil survey and geological mapping	$ 256,555
2nd Phase: induced polarization survey	$ 456,930
Total Estimated Cost:	$ 713,485

EXPLORATION ON THE WEYMAN PROPERTY

Item 2: INTRODUCTION

Greenridge Exploration Inc., the Issuer, is a corporation existing under the laws of the Province of British Columbia with address at 6th Floor-905 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1L6. The author, John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo., was commissioned by Greenwood Exploration Inc. through Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd., EGBC Firm No. 1000310, the author's private geological services company, to write this Technical Report entitled "Exploration on the Weyman Property" dated and effective June 5, 2023.

This Technical Report is written in order to produce documentation necessary to support an initial public offering of Greenridge's shares and to provide a summary of the material technical and scientific information concerning the Weyman property.

This report is based upon: published records of the results of previous exploration in the Weyman property area, property examinations and regional geological mapping conducted by geologists of the British Columbia Geological Survey and of the Geological Survey of Canada, the results of Harold Adam's drilling and trenching in the Pilot showings area, the results of the 2020 Monumental Gold airborne magnetic survey, the results of the 2014 HPX Quesnellia, the 2021 Monumental Gold total metal ion soil survey, and inspections conducted by the author on July 4, 2020 and on June 3, 2023. Citations of that work are in standard format in Item 27 of this report.

The author examined the Weyman property in person in the company of Mike Adam, the property owner, on June 3, 2023. The Pilot showings area, the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target soil anomaly, and both the eastern and western 2021 Monumental Gold soil grid areas were examined. Also, several logging roads across the property area were traversed. He opines that his attendance on the property on June 3, 2023 represents a Current Personal Inspection in compliance with Part 6.2.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

Item 3: RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mineral tenures, mineral rights, and property agreements in British Columbia. The author has relied on information and opinions provided by provincial government websites such as Mineral Titles Online, and Greenridge Exploration Inc. in such matters in Items 4 and 5 of this Technical Report.

The author has relied on information provided by Greenridge Exploration Inc. for details of the option agreement between 1392210 BC Ltd. (now Greenridge Exploration Inc.) and Platinum Belt Resources Inc. regarding the Weyman property dated March 23, 2023 in Item 4 of this Technical Report.

While the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online website and the property option agreement were reviewed for this Technical Report for Item 4 herein, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal opinion regarding the validity of the title of the claims comprising the Weyman property.

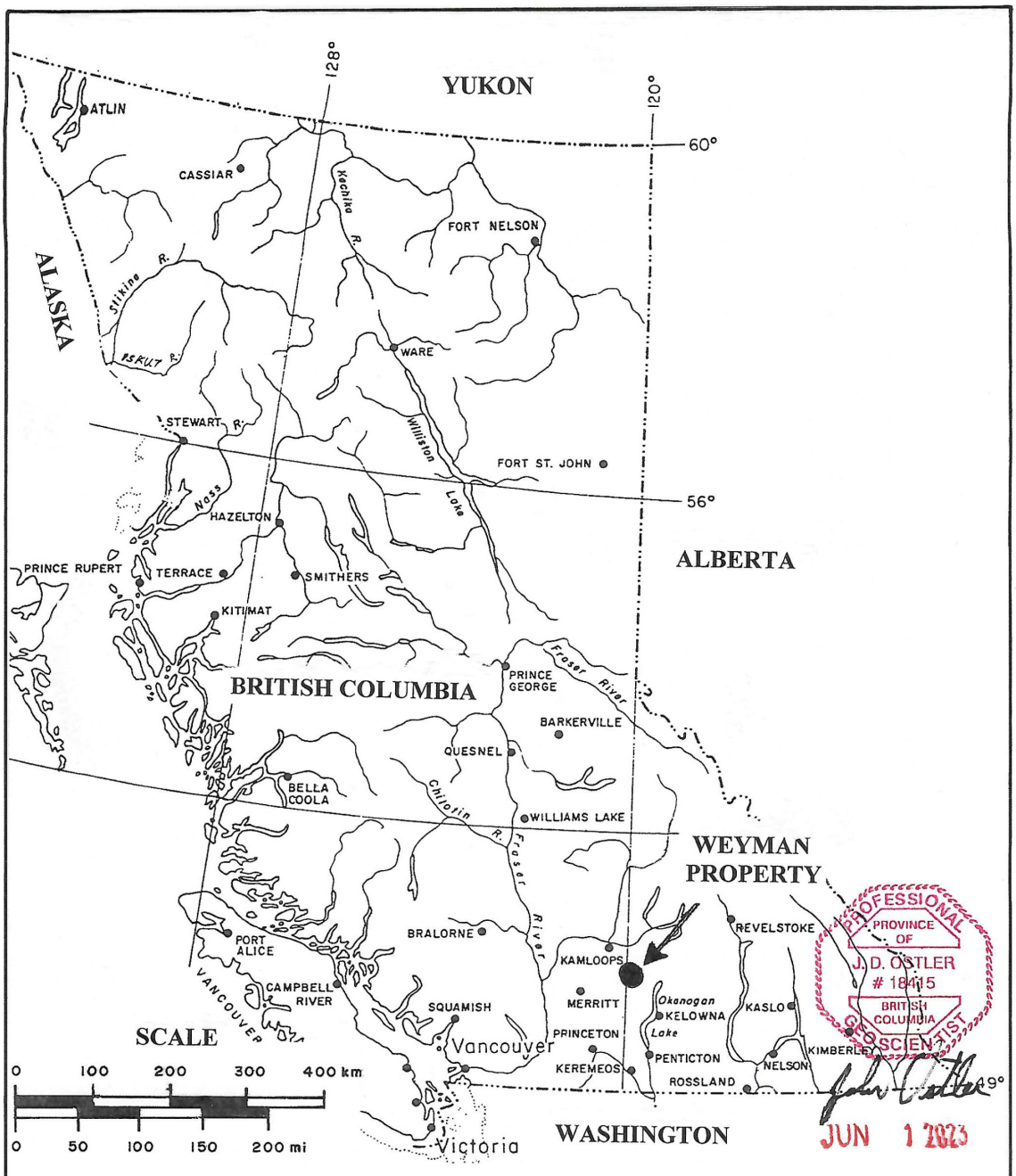
Item 4: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Weyman property comprises 7 map-staked mineral claims covering 2,803.89 hectares (6,925.61 acres) in the Kamloops and Nicola Mining Divisions and in the Thompson Nicola Regional District on the Thompson Plateau of southern British Columbia. The property is located on N.T.S. map sheets 82 L/5 and 92 I/8, and on B.C. map sheets 082L 031 and 092I 040. The centre of the property is at 50° 21' 23" north latitude and at 119° 59' 42" west longitude (U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. in Zone 11U).

The tenures of the claims comprising the property (Figure 2) are as follow:

Table 1
Map-staked Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Record No.	Area: hectares (Acres)	Record Date	Expiry Date	Registered Owner
(no name)	1066297	20.62 (50.93)	Feb. 5, 2018	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN	1066341	61.85 (152.71)	Feb. 6, 2019	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN2	1066343	41.23 (101.84)	Feb. 6, 2019	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN	1070560	2,041.16 (5,041.67)	Aug. 22, 2019	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN EAST	1070564	82.51 (203.80)	Aug. 22, 2019	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN NORTH	1076989	412.22 (1,018.18)	June 29, 2020	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
WEYMAN EAST 2	1077087	144.30 (356.42)	July 4, 2020	March 20, 2027	Platinum Belt Resources Inc.
Total property area		2,803.89 (6,925.61)			



N.

Figure 1

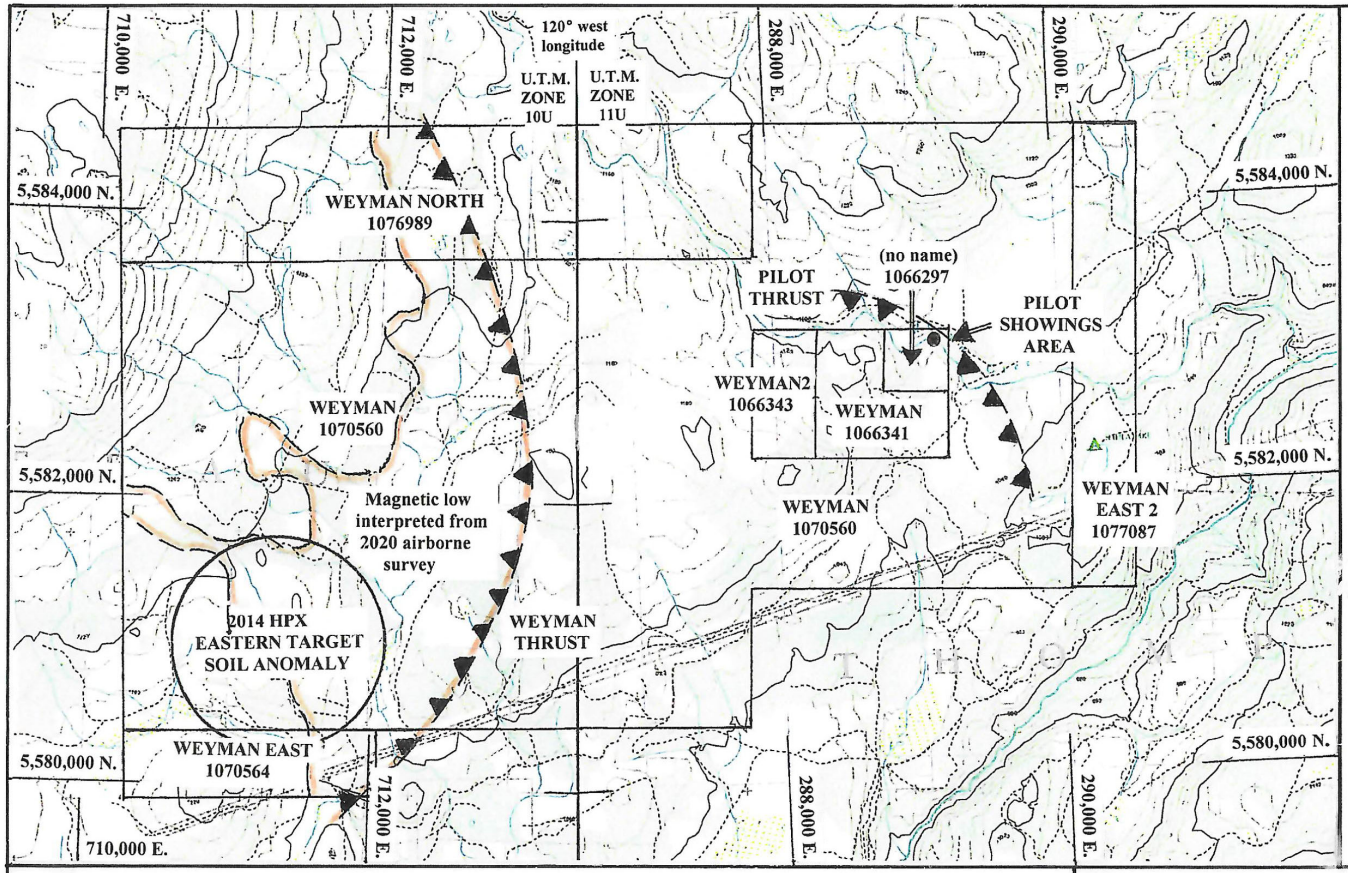
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

GENERAL LOCATION

WEYMAN PROPERTY

50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023



LEGEND

WEYMAN ← claim name
1070560 ← record number

claim or property boundary

magnetic boundary

thrust fault inferred from 2020 airborne magnetic survey

NOTE:

Topography is from B.C. Maps 082L 031 and 092I 040

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER
18415
GEO SCIENTIST

JUN 1 2023

N.
16° 30'
N. mag.

SCALE
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 km
0 1 2 mi

Figure 2

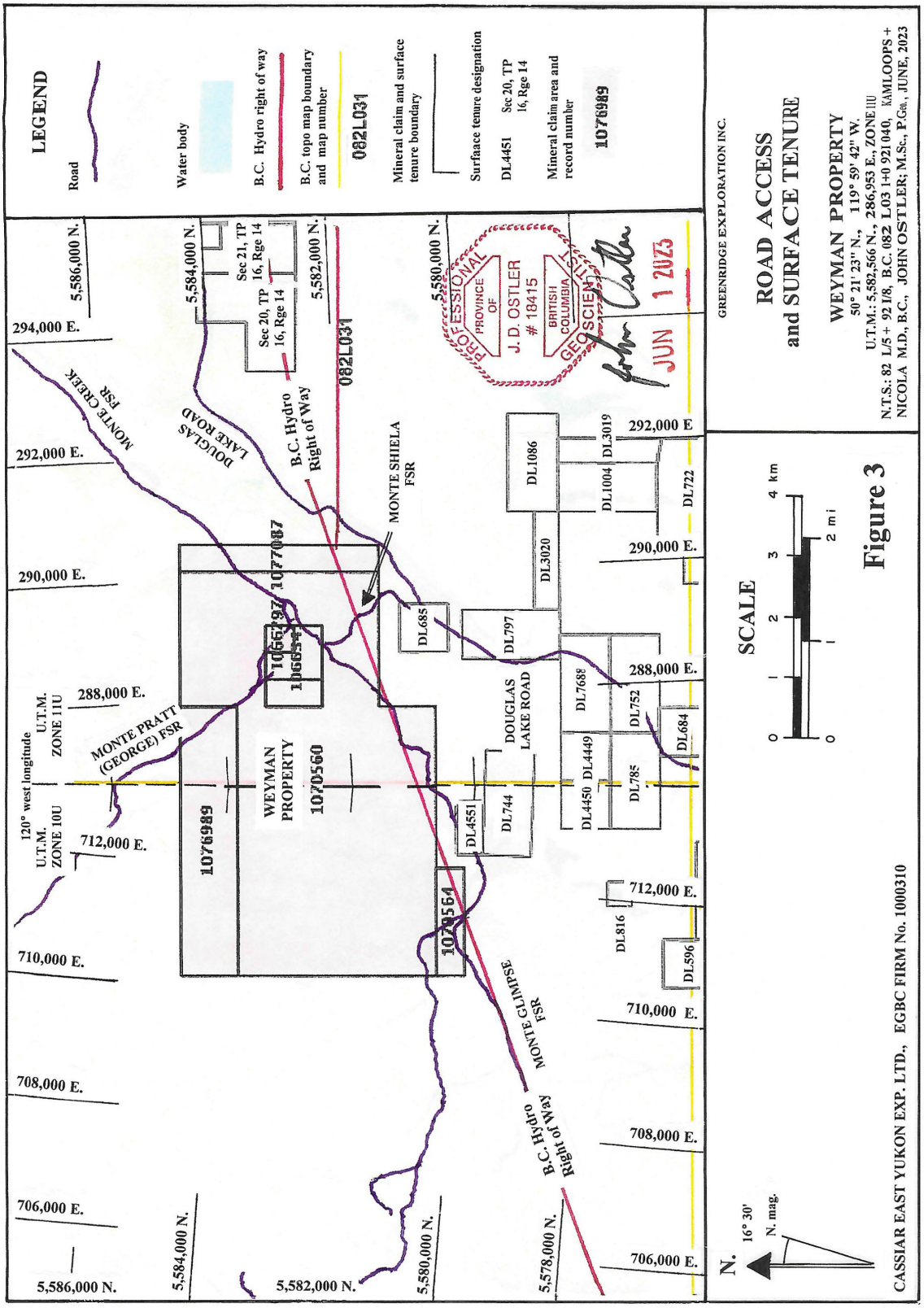
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

PROPERTY, TERRAIN, and MINERALIZATION

WEYMAN PROPERTY

50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+ 092I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023


LEGEND
Road
Water body
B.C. Hydro right of way
B.C. topo map boundary and map number
082L031
Mineral claim and surface tenure boundary
Surface tenure designation
DL4451 Sec 20, TP 16, Rge 14
Mineral claim area and record number
1076989
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
ROAD ACCESS and SURFACE TENURE
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 10U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 92I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. D. OSTLER # 18415 GEOSCIENTIST
JUN 1 2023
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 km
0 1 2 mi
Figure 3
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310
WEYMAN PROPERTY
1076989
1070560
1066797
1066834
1077087
1079564
MONTE PRATT (GEORGE) FSR
DOUGLAS LAKE ROAD
MONTE CREEK FSR
MONTE SHIELA FSR
MONTE GLIMPSE FSR
B.C. Hydro Right of Way
Sec 21, TP 16, Rge 14
Sec 20, TP 16, Rge 14
DL685
DL797
DL1086
DL3020
DL1004
DL3019
DL722
DL7688
DL752
DL684
DL4449
DL4450
DL785
DL744
DL4551
DL816
DL596
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
294,000 E.
292,000 E.
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
708,000 E.
706,000 E.
5,586,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
5,578,000 N.

On March 23, 2023, 1392210 BC Ltd. (now Greenridge Exploration Inc.) optioned the Weyman property from Platinum Belt Resources Inc. of Coldstream, British Columbia, whereby 1392210BC Ltd. (now Greenridge) could earn 100% title and interest in and to the property by making payments of money and Greenridge's common shares to Platinum Belt Resources Inc., and by performing a work commitment on the property of the following amounts within the times specified as follow:

(a) Payments of money totaling $100,000:
1. $15,000 within 10 days after execution and delivery of a formal option agreement (Paid)
2. $20,000 within 10 days after the date of listing of Greenridge's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange or the Canadian Securities Exchange (the Listing Date).
3. $20,000 on or before the six-month anniversary of the Listing Date
4. $20,000 on or before the 12-month anniversary of the Listing Date
5. $25,000 on or before the 18-month anniversary of the Listing Date

(b) The issuance and delivery of 200,000 shares of the optionee (Greenridge) to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. within 10 days after the Listing Date of the optionee on the Exchange.

(c) Incur a minimum of $200,000 expenditures on the Weyman property on or before the 24-month anniversary of the Listing Date

Greenridge's ownership of the property is subject to a deeded 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. Greenridge has an option to buy back half (50%) of Platinum Belt's 2% net smelter return royalty for $500,000 at any time after Greenridge has exercised its option to acquire the Weyman property.

Currently in British Columbia, a mineral claim holder must do and record a minimum amount of assessment work or pay cash in lieu of work per year for each hectare within a claim to maintain that claim in good standing as follows:

Table 2
Annual Assessment Work Required to Maintain a Mineral Tenure

Anniversary Year after Record Date of Tenure	$ Amount of Assessment Work/ha Required to Extend the Expiry Date of a Tenure for 1 Year
Years 1 and 2	$5.00/ha
Years 3 and 4	$10.00/ha
Years 5 and 6	$15.00/ha
Subsequent years	$20.00/ha

The amount of cash in lieu of work required to extend the expiry date of a mineral tenure for one year is double the amount of assessment work credit required for that year.

As of the current expiry date of the claims comprising the Weyman property being March 20, 2027, all of the claims will have subsisted for more than six years. The annual cost of maintaining the claims of the property at that time will be $20 per hectare for a total of $56,079 per year.

Map-staked mineral claims in British Columbia are endowed with metallic and some industrial mineral rights but no surface rights. Surface rights can be obtained during production permitting.

These claims are located on the provincial virtual mineral tenure grid. No posts or lines exist on the ground; thus, there is no uncertainty regarding the area covered by the claims. Also, there are no natural features and improvements relative to, and affect the location of the outside property boundaries. However, there are conditions that may affect the design of future exploration and development programs on the Weyman property (Figure 3). A B.C. Hydro power line occupies a right of way over the southeastern part of the property (Figures 2 and 3). That power line would have to be moved to accommodate an open-pit mine in that area.

No part of the property area covers private land. Several district lots are located along Douglas Lake Road that passes southeast of the property area and along associated side roads. The closest is DL 445 that is located about 205 m (673 ft) east of the southeastern corner of the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim (Figure 3).

The nearest native reserve to the property is the Salmon Lake No. 7 Indian Reserve, located on the northern shore of Salmon Lake, 5.2 km (3.2 mi) south of the southern boundary of the WEYMAN EAST (1070564) claim. The area around the property is along the boundary between the territories of the Segwepemc and Niakapamox first nations. Consultation with those first nations would be necessary during mine development. Those first nations have not been contacted by Greenridge Exploration yet.

There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structure on these claims.

At the effective date of this Technical Report, being June 5, 2023, Greenridge's potential ownership of the claims is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. Greenridge has an option to buy back half (50%) of Platinum Belt's 2% net smelter return royalty for $500,000 at any time after Greenridge has exercised its option to acquire the Weyman property.

The author knows of no other royalties, back-in rights, payments, or agreements and encumbrances to which the Weyman property is subject. Also, the property is subject to no previous environmental liabilities.

Permits from the British Columbia government and environmental bonds will not be required to conduct the soil survey comprising the first phase of the recommended exploration program. A permit will be required to conduct the induced polarization survey comprising the second phase of the recommended exploration program. According to the B.C. regional Mine Reclamation Bond Calculator Guidance Document (available on line) no reclamation bond will be required for the second-phase program.

The locations of the significant exploration areas within the property area, are as follow (Figure 2):

Table 3
Locations of Significant Areas on the Weyman Property

Center of Entity	U.T.M. Co-ordinates	Longitude and Latitude
property centre WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,582,566 N., 286,953 E. Zone 11U	50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
Pilot showings area (no name) (1066297) claim MINFILE Occurrence No. 082LSW058	5,583,058 N., 289,090 E. Zone 11U	50° 21' 43" N., 119° 57' 56" W.
2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target soil anomaly WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,580,956 N., 711,126 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 11" 120° 01' 18" W.
centre of magnetic low associated with the Weyman Thrust WEYMAN (1070560) claim	5,582,000 N., 712,300 E. Zone 10U	50° 21' 03" N., 120° 00' 56" W.

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

The Weyman property is in an area of subdued topography on the Thompson Plateau in southern British Columbia. Elevations in the Weyman property area range from 820 m (2,690 ft) at the floor of the Salmon River valley near the property's southeastern corner to 1,490 m (4,888 ft) at the northwestern corner of the property (Figure 2). The property area hosts a second-growth forest comprised mostly of pine, spruce, fir, and cottonwood trees which is in various states of growth. There is insufficient timber suitable for underground mining on the claims.

Directions for road access to the Weyman property are as follow:

Access from the Southwest

At Princeton, take B.C. Highway 5A to Nicola Lake. About 5 km (3.05 mi) east of the village of Quilchena on the southern shore of the lake, turn right (eastward) onto Douglas Lake Road.

Follow Douglas Lake road for about 51.5 km (31.4 mi) to its junction with the Monte Sheila forest service road (FSR). Turn left onto the Monte Sheila FSR and proceed northward along it for about 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to its junction with the Monte Glimpse FSR. To access the southern and western parts of the Weyman property area, use the Monte Glimpse FSR and its side roads. To access the northern and eastern parts of the property including the Pilot showings area, proceed northward for 3.2 km (2 mi) northward on the Monte Glimpse FSR from its junction with the Monte Sheila FSR to Monte Creek George FSR (Monte Pratt FSR) and turn left (westward) onto it. The Monte Creek George FSR extends up the northeastern side of Weyman Creek (Figures 2 and 3).

Access from the North

Take BC Highway 1 east of Kamloops to Monte Creek and turn eastward onto B.C. Highway 97. Follow B.C. Highway 97 to Westwold and turn southwestward onto Douglas Lake Road. Follow Douglas Lake Road for about 14.1 km (8.6 mi) to its junction with the Monte Sheila forest service road (FSR) (Figures 2 and 3). The road directions from that junction to the various parts of the Weyman property are the same as they are for access from the southwest.

The town of Princeton, located at the junction of B.C. highways 3 and 5 about 77.3 km (47.2 mi) by road from the claims, is the nearest significant supply and service center southwest of the property. Services at Princeton are sufficient to support surface exploration programs such as prospecting, mapping, or soil sampling. The city of Kamloops, located on B.C. Highway 1, about 62 km (37.8 mi) by road north of the property, is the nearest regional service and supply centre with services necessary to support a mining operation.

The Weyman Creek area experiences cold winters and hot, dry summers. Winter snow falls in the property area by November and stays on the ground until April in open areas, and until May on shady slopes at higher elevations in the north-western part of the property area. Surface work can be conducted from April

until November during a normal year.

The current exploration target on the Weyman property is on crown land with no special restrictions on development thereon. Normally, upon development permitting, one is able to secure surface rights necessary to conduct a permitted mining operation. The author knows of no legal impediment to Greenridge Exploration Inc. being able to secure such surface rights as part of the permitting process.

A high-voltage power transmission line crosses the southeastern part of the property area (Figure 3). A mine in the property area could tap into that line for electric power. Adequate fresh water for a mining operation could be drawn by gravity from Salmon River from a location south of the property (Figure 3).

Both the mining business and the pool of professionals and skilled tradesmen who serve it are international and mobile. The Thompson Plateau area has already demonstrated that it was able to attract personnel to work at mines there. That area has sufficient amenities to attract the people needed to operate a new mine.

There is adequate, reasonably flat area appropriate for erecting a mill and developing a tailings pond on the WEYMAN (1070560) claim (Figure 2).

Item 6: HISTORY

Item 6.1 Chronology of Ownership and Exploration of Claims in the Weyman Property Area

Pre-1932 Prospecting and Trenching at the Pilot Showings Area

The author assumes that the region around Salmon River and the Weyman property was prospected intensively. No record of that work is known to the author.

1932 Pilot Showings Area: Shaft sinking

It was reported in the B.C. Minister of Mines' Annual Report of that year that: On the Pilot Group, owned by T.E. Ogilvie and associates of Armstrong, and situated near the headwaters of Boulder creek (now Weyman Creek), which flows into Salmon river, a shaft sunk 18 feet (5.5 m) on a zone in the volcanic tuffs beside the creek uncovered segregations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue, containing low values (concentrations) in gold and silver. A sample in an open-cut close to the shaft assayed 0.40 oz. in gold per ton (13.71 gm/mt), and the shaft was sunk with the idea of exploring the possibilities at depth. The locality is heavily covered with soil and gravel and prospecting is difficult. The granite batholith is exposed about 1 mile (1.6 km) to the north.

1973 Pilot Showings Area: Staking and line cutting presumably for geophysical survey

During early 1973, Darma Explorations Inc. optioned the Wade 1 to 8 2-post claims from Wayne Tisdale. The property covered a total of 178.6 ha (441.15 acres) centered on the Pilot shaft area. A line-cutting program was conducted over the claims to construct a grid of 14, north-south trending, 3,000-ft (914.4-m) long lines with a central east-west trending base line. The author opines that the grid was for an intended geophysical survey; however, no record of such a survey is known to him.

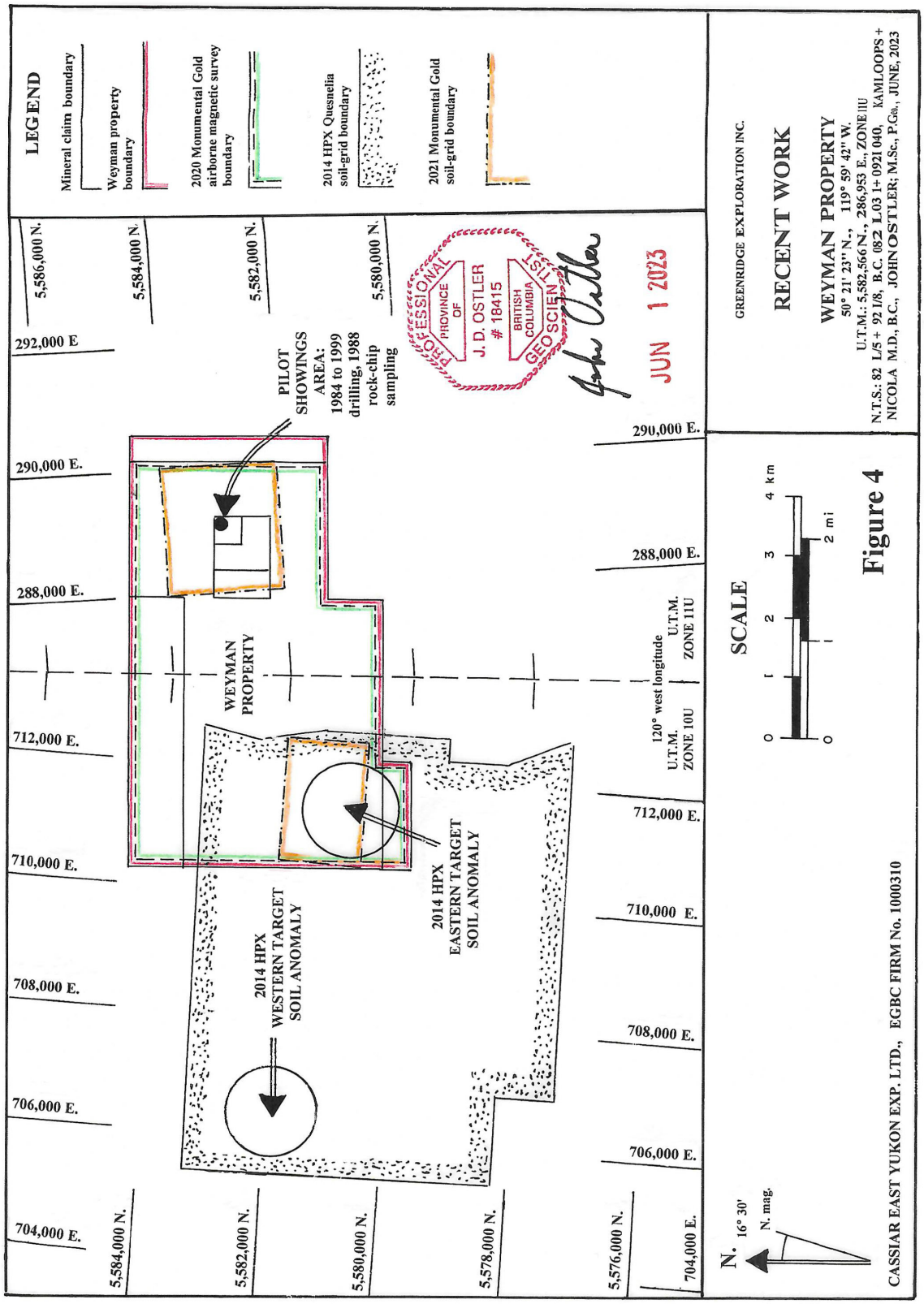

LEGEND
Mineral claim boundary
Weyman property boundary
2020 Monumental Gold airborne magnetic survey boundary
2014 HPX Quesnelia soil-grid boundary
2021 Monumental Gold soil-grid boundary
PILOT SHOWINGS AREA: 1984 to 1999 drilling, 1988 rock-chip sampling
WEYMAN PROPERTY
2014 HPX WESTERN TARGET SOIL ANOMALY
2014 HPX EASTERN TARGET SOIL ANOMALY
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
5,586,000 N.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
5,578,000 N.
5,576,000 N.
292,000 E
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
708,000 E.
706,000 E.
704,000 E.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 km
0 2 mi
N. 16° 30' N. mag.
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
RECENT WORK
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L.03 1+ 092I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

Figure 4

1980 to 1999 Pilot Showings Area: Staking

In January, 1980, Harold Adam of Tulameen, B.C. staked the JG-1 (2342A) modified grid claim comprising 6 units. The claim covered 150 hectares (370.5 acres) to cover the Pilot showings area.

In 1988 and 1989, the Pilot Gold (7893), Pilot Gold 1 (7894), Pilot Gold 2 (7895) modified grid claims comprising a total of 42 units, and the Gold Wing 1 to 6 2-post claims were staked around the JG-1 (2342A re-numbered to 216900) claim to increase the total size of the property to 1,350 ha (3,334.5 acres). All work was conducted on the original JG-1 (216900) claim within 120 m (393.7 ft) of the 1932-era Pilot shaft.

By August, 1996, Adam had allowed all of the 1988-1989-era claims to lapse and retained only the JG-1 (216900) claim over the Pilot showings area. On January 8, 1996 and from August 23 to 26, 1996, Adam staked the Gold Wing 1 to 8 (339685 to 339692) 2-post claims adjoining the JG-1 (216900) claim to the northeast. The new claims covered 200 ha (494 acres) to increase the new property's size to a total of 350 ha (864.5 acres). No work was conducted on the 1996-era claims.

By August, 1999 the 1996-era claims had been allowed to lapse. On August 18, 1999 the Jg-2 to 5 (370986 to 370989) 2-post claims were staked adjoining the northern boundary of the JG-1 (216900) claim. The 1999 version of the property covered about 238 ha (587.9 acres) after deducting for overlap. Sufficient work was done during the 1999 drill program at the Pilot showings area to keep the property in good standing until 2010. The author assumes that the property was abandoned at that time.

1984 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

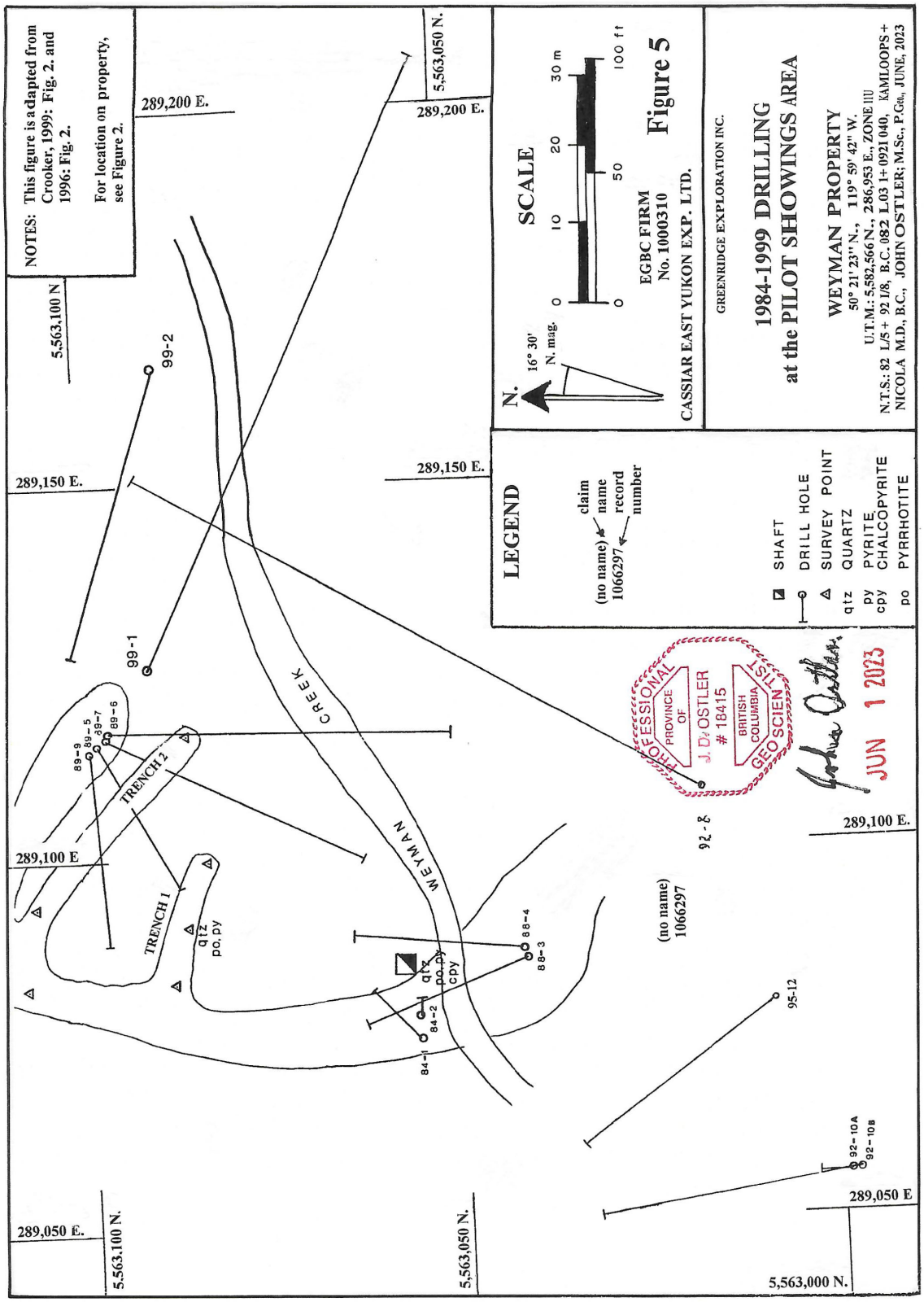
Holes 84-1 and 84-2 were collared about 9 m west of the 1932-era Pilot shaft and drilled toward it (Figure 5). DDH 84-1 was drilled at an orientation of 045°/-60° for a length of 20.73 m (68 ft). It intersected an altered zone hosting sparse pyrite near the bottom of the hole beneath a location 5 m (16.4 ft) northwest of the shaft. DDH 84-2 was drilled at an orientation of 090°/-65° for a length of 4.73 m (15.5 ft). From 1.98 to 4.73 m (6.5 to 15.5 ft) down the hole, a zone of up to 30% pyrrhotite was encountered. DDH 84-2 was lost at 4.73 m (15.5 ft).

A total of 12 samples were analyzed at MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver by atomic absorption. The concentrations of economic minerals were reported to have been low. The certificates of analysis in the 1984 assessment report (Wares,1984) included rock geochemical samples and samples from other properties as well as drill core samples. The author is not sure which samples are from where.

1988 Pilot Showings Area: AQ diamond drilling

During June and July, 1988, a total of 81.4 m (267 ft) of AQ diamond drilling was conducted in the Pilot showings area . DDH 88-3 was drilled for a length of 38.7 m (127 ft) at an orientation of 345°/-50° from a location about 15 m (49 ft) south of the 1932-era shaft to an area just west of the shaft and beneath holes 84-1 and 84-2 (Figure 5). DDH 88-4 was drilled from the same location as 88-3 for 42.7 m (140 ft) at an orientation of 000°/-50° to an area directly beneath the shaft.

In DDH 88-3, Jeffery D. Rowe (1989) logged diorite and gabbro that had been cut by aplite dykes, quartz veins, and silicic breccia. The best intersection in that hole was from 18.9 to 21.2 m (62 to 69.5 ft) through silicic breccia and quartz veins hosting disseminations and bands of from 7 to 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,127 ppm (0.113%) copper, 32 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 0.6 ppm (0.018 oz/ton) silver, and 14 ppb gold. Other core samples from DDH 88-3 contained low concentrations of economic metals.


NOTES: This figure is adapted from Crooker, 1999: Fig. 2. and 1996: Fig. 2.
For location on property, see Figure 2.
5,563,100 N
289,200 E.
5,563,050 N.
289,150 E.
289,100 E
289,050 E.
5,563,000 N.
99-1
99-2
92-8
95-12
92-10A
92-10B
84-1
84-2
88-3
88-4
89-5
89-6
89-7
89-9
TRENCH 1
TRENCH 2
qtz
po, py
qtz
po, py
cpy
CREEK
WEYMAN
(no name)
1066297
LEGEND
claim name
(no name) record number
1066297
SHAFT
DRILL HOLE
SURVEY POINT
QUARTZ
PYRITE
CHALCOPYRITE
PYRRHOTITE
qtz
py
cpy
po
N.
16° 30'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 m
0 50 100 ft
EGBC FIRM
No. 1000310
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD.
Figure 5
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
1984-1999 DRILLING
at the PILOT SHOWINGS AREA
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L.03 1+ 092I 040. KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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18415
JUN 1 2023

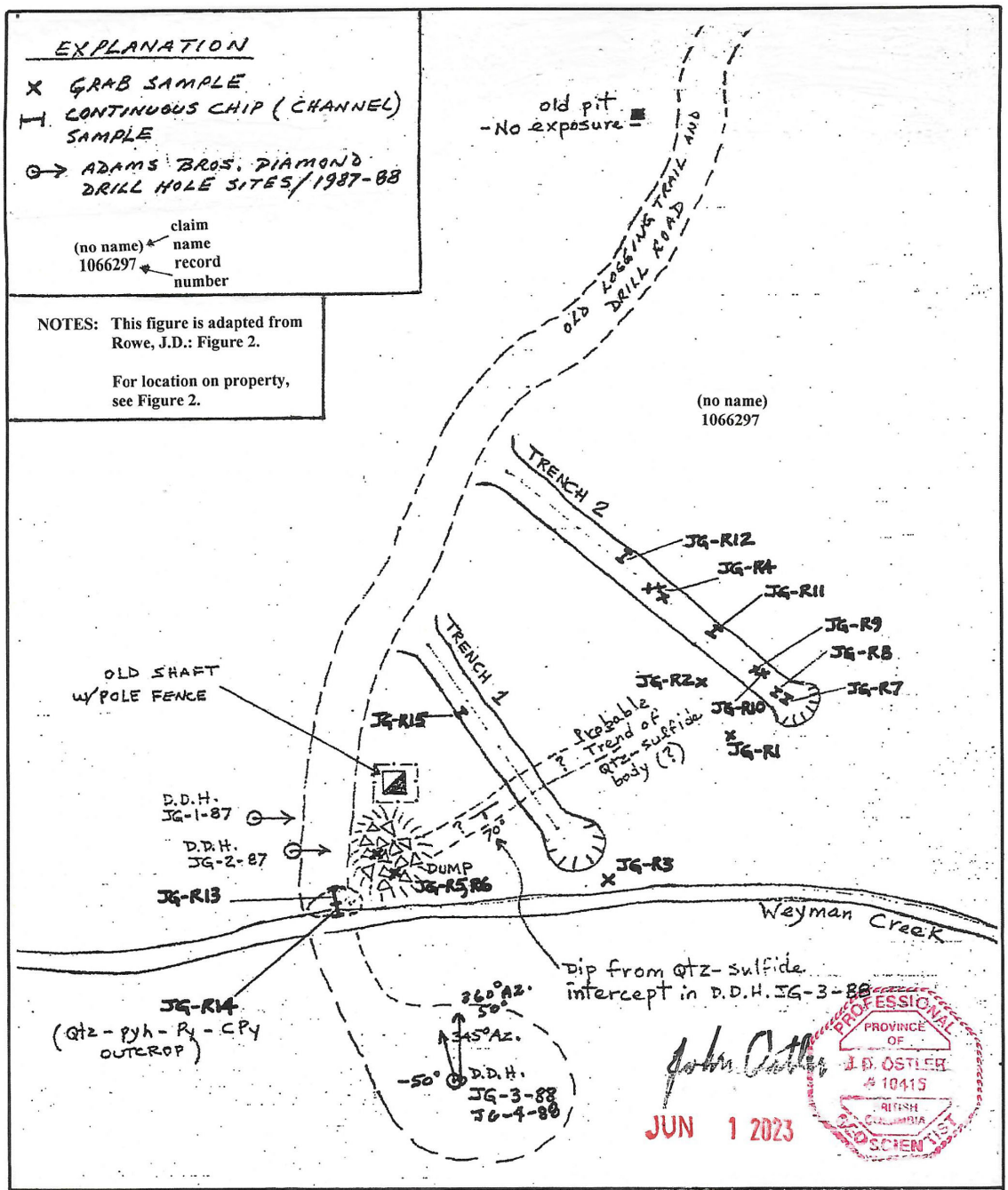


Figure 6

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

1988 CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING ROCK SAMPLING at the PILOT SHOWINGS AREA

WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 i/8, B.C. 082L 031 + 092i 040 KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023

1988 Continued

DDH 88-4 also went through a succession of coarse-grained diorite and gabbro. Rowe (1989) described the section from 29.9 to 30.9 m (98 to 101.5 ft) as brecciated and quartz-veined volcanic containing 5 to 7% pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite as masses and veinlets. That section contained: 2,194 ppm (0.219 %) copper, 8 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 2.1 ppm (0.061 oz/ton) silver, and 79 ppb (0.002 oz/ton) gold.

The core from both drill holes hosted sericitic and an unidentified pink alteration which was particularly intense near quartz bodies and breccia zones. Rowe (1989) also reported the presence of a fine-grained, pink mineral that he tentatively identified as a bismuth mineral. All core samples from the 1988 drilling contained only trace amounts of bismuth. The pink mineral may have been potassium feldspar associated with potassic alteration.

A total of 11 drill core samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

1988 Pilot Showings Area: Trench sampling

By 1988, two bulldozer trenches had been excavated east of the 1932-era shaft. In 1988, Ed Balon of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. (Rowe, 1989) took a total of 15 samples from around and in the trenches at the Pilot showings area (Figure 6).

The rock chip samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The first 6 samples (R1 to 6) were analyzed for silver and gold by fire assay. They averaged 0.037 oz/ton (1.268 gm/mt) silver and 0.0033 oz/ton (0.113 gm/mt) gold. The other 9 samples were analyzed for 31 elements by the induced coupled plasma (ICP) method. Those samples contained an average of 580.6 ppm copper, less than 0.03 oz/ton (10.2 ppm) silver, and less than 0.001oz/ton (0.03 ppm) gold.

The best two samples were numbered R13 and R14. Both were from the original Pilot showing on a small outcrop at the creek about 15 m (49 ft) south of the shaft. Sample R13 was a 1.4-m (4.6-ft) long channel at 160° across quartz containing a total of 30% sulphides identified as pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. That sample contained: 1,388 ppm (0.139 %) copper, traces of molybdenum, lead and zinc, 0.5 ppm (0.014 oz/ton) silver, and a trace of gold.

Sample R14 was a 1.0-m (3.28-ft) long channel taken southward from the southern end of sample channel R13 across outcrop of quartz containing similar sulphides those in to channel R13. The total sulphide content of channel R14 was 40%. Sample R14 contained: 1,278 ppm (0.128%) copper, traces of molybdenum, lead and zinc, 1.1 ppm (0.032 oz/ton) silver, and a trace of gold.

1989 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

From October 15, to November 21, 1989, four BQ diamond drill holes were drilled from a platform located on a bulldozer cut just northeast of Trench 2 (Crooker, 1989) (Figure 5). That setup was 50 m (164 ft) at a bearing of 035° from the 1932-era shaft. Two drill holes comprising a total of 259.8 m (852 ft) of BQ core were completed.

Ten core samples were analyzed at Rossbacher Laboratories Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. by an induced coupled plasma technique (ICP) for copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, and gold. Six of the 10 samples contained low concentrations of those elements.

DDH 89-5 was drilled for 38.11 m (125 ft) at an orientation of 240°/-50° beneath trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). It hosted two significant intersections. From 27.4 to 27.7 m (89.9 to 90.9 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein with chlorite on fractures that contained 5% pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite, and 0.5% chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,252 ppm (0.125%) copper, 4 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 3.6 ppm (0.105 oz/ton) silver, and 130 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) gold. From 31.9 to 32.4 m (104.7 to 106.3 ft), the hole penetrated a quartz vein with chloritic

1989 Continued

fractures that included a section of massive sulphide containing up to 70% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, and trace chalcopyrite. That section contained: 1,350 ppm (0.135%) copper, 7 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 2.7 ppm (0.079 oz/ton) silver, and 5 ppb gold.

DDH 89-6 was drilled for 78.05 m (256 ft) at an orientation of 180°/-50° east of trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). From 20 to 21 m (65.6 to 69 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein that contained 5% pyrite and 5% pyrrhotite. That section contained: 2,047 ppm (0.205%) copper, 10 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 3.2 ppm (0.093 oz/ton) silver, and 740 ppb (0.022 oz/ton) gold.

DDH 89-7 was drilled for 65.55 m (215 ft) at an orientation of 205°/-50° beneath the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). That hole contained no significantly mineralized sections.

DDH 89-9 was drilled for 78.05 m (256 ft) at an orientation of 264°/-50° beneath trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5). From 8.1 to 9 m (26.6 to 29.5 ft), the hole passed through a quartz vein that contained 10% pyrite in fractures. That section contained: 1,061 ppm (0.106%) copper, 9 ppm molybdenum, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 0.8 ppm (0.023 oz/ton) silver, and 5 ppb gold.

1992 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

From July 2 to 16, 1992, DDH 92-8 was drilled for 160.7 m (527.2 ft) at an orientation of 029°/-50° from a location about 55 m (180 ft) at a bearing of 149° from the 1932-era shaft (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1992). It went into an area east of the Pilot showings area. The hole penetrated mostly fine to medium-grained hornblende quartz diorite. The rock contained several narrow silicified zones and veins, none of which were deemed to have been worth sampling.

Sometime later in 1992, DDH 92-10A and 10B were drilled north-northwestward from a location about 68 m (223 ft) at a bearing of 204° from the 1932-era shaft (Figure 5). DDH9210A was drilled at an orientation of 000°/-50° and seems to have been lost at 12.8 m (42 ft). DDH92-10B was drilled at an orientation of 349°/-65° for 91.5 m (300 ft). It went into an area southwest of the shaft. No core was sampled or analyzed. It appears that the work was not filed for assessment credit. However, Grant Crooker (1996) mentioned it. No core from the 1992 drilling was sampled or analyzed.

1995 Pilot Showings Area: AQ Diamond Drilling

During 1995, Harold Adam drilled two AQ diamond drill holes comprising a total of 156.7 m (514.1 ft) of core in the southern part of the Pilot showings area (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1996).

DDH95-12 was drilled at an orientation of 308°/-80° from a location about 36 m (36 ft) at a bearing of 184° from the Pilot shaft (Figure 5). G.F. Crooker (1996) reported that DDH 95-12 intersected mainly fine to medium-grained, light grey to green hornblende quartz diorite, with one narrow, 75 cm (2.5 ft) wide section of grey to green argillite. Several sections of silicified/skarn material were encountered in the drill hole, but only one narrow section (41.76 to 42.67 m or 137 to 140 ft) showed significant sulphide mineralization. Approximately 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite with lesser sphalerite were noted in the section.

Grant Crooker (1996) indicated that DDH95-11 was drilled from a location 130 m (426.5 ft) south of DDH95-12 at an orientation of 320°/-70° for a length of 48.78 m (160 ft). Crooker (1996) reported that argillite was intersected in the entire drill hole, with traces of pyrite noted along the foliation. The section from 36 to 43.9 m (118.1 to 144 ft) showed an increase in pyrite content up to 2% along the foliation and along fractures. Graphite was noted in the section from 43.3 to 43.9 m (142 to 144 ft). No core from the 1995 drilling was sampled or analyzed.

1999 Pilot Showings Area: BQ diamond drilling

During August, 1999, Harold Adam drilled two comparatively long BQ diamond drill holes comprising a total of 305.6 m (1,002.5 ft) of core that tested an area east of the Pilot showings area trenches (Figure 5) (Crooker, 1999). A total of 42 drill core samples were analyzed for 32 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique at Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia.

DDH99-1 was drilled at an orientation of 112°/-52° from a location about 11 m (36 ft) at a bearing of 052° from the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). Grant Crooker (1999) reported that DDH 99-1 intersected grey-green quartz diorite, with weak, pale pink biotite alteration of the mafic minerals. Grey-green silicified zones with 2% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite were intersected throughout the hole, as were narrow white quartz veinlets, breccias and stockwork locally with 10% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite. The results for gold were very low, with a maximum concentration of 90 ppb across 20.3 m (6.7 ft). Generally, copper concentrations were in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum concentration of 3,660 ppm (0.366%) across 0.87 m (2.85 ft).

The most notable intersection of a quartz vein in DDH99-1 was 0.37 m (1.21 ft) from 19 to 19.37 m (62.3 to 63.5 ft) where a white quartz vein hosted 70% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite. That section contained: 3,660 ppm (0.366%) copper, background concentrations of lead and zinc, 26 ppm (0.758 oz/ton) silver and 35 ppb (0.001 oz/ton) gold.

DDH99-2 was drilled at an orientation of 286°/-70° from a location about 50 m (164 ft) at a bearing of 087° from the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 5). G.F. Crooker (1999) reported that DDH 99-2 intersected fresh, grey quartz diorite with no pink alteration of the mafic minerals. A number of narrow, grey-green silicified zones with 2% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite, traces of chalcopyrite were penetrated. Narrow white quartz veinlets, breccias, and stockwork were intersected throughout the hole locally which contained; 5% pyrite, 2% pyrrhotite, 1% arsenopyrite, and traces of chalcopyrite. The results for gold were low, with three sections containing weakly anomalous concentrations of: 220 ppb (0.006 oz/ton) across 0.57 m (1.87 ft), 135 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) across (0.87 m (2.85 ft), and 120 ppb (0.004 oz/ton) across 0.35 m (1.15 ft). A number of sections contained weakly anomalous copper concentrations in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum concentration of 1,320 ppm (0.132%) across 0.14 m (0.46 ft). A total of 57 core samples were taken to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. At the lab, the core samples were analyzed for 34 elements by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique, gold was assayed by fire assay and atomic absorption.

Before his passing, Harold Adam stored the core from the 1984 to 1989 drill programs at his residence in Tulameen, British Columbia. Reportedly, some of that core is stored in Princeton, B.C. by his son Mike Adam. The core from the 1992 to 1999 drill programs was stored southwest of Weyman Creek near the 1932-era shaft.

A list of sampling at the Pilot showings area and laboratories at which those samples were processed is as follows:

Table 4
Sampling of the Pilot Showings Area

Year	Number and Type of Samples	Analysis	Laboratory	Comments
1984	12 including drill core and samples from other properties	AA	MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. North Vancouver, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, no longer in business
1988	11 drill cores 6 rocks 9 rocks	34-element ICP + ST FA 34-element ICP + ST	Acme analytical Laboratories Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, acquired by Bureau Veritas in 2009 currently ISO accredited
1989	11 drill cores	7-element ICP	Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. Burnaby, B.C.	Well-respected in the 1980s, no longer in business
1992 and 1995	no samples taken			
1999	57 drill cores	34-element ICP + FA+AA for gold	Chemex Labs Limited	Well-respected in the 1990s, now ALS Minerals, part of ALS Canada Ltd. currently ISO accredited

NOTE: ICP = induced coupled plasma, FA = fire assay, AA = atomic absorption, ST = standard samples analyzed with submitted samples to ensure accuracy

2014 Western Weyman Property Area: Staking and soil survey

On May 21, 2014, HPX Quesenellia Holdings map-staked the 2014-era Weyman property. The property comprised 10 mineral claims covering 8,270.50 ha (20,428.14 acres). The eastern margin of that property covered the western part of the current Weyman property area (Figures 4 and 7 to 9).

From July 10 to 16 and from July 22 to 29, 2014, Jeff Clarke and an assistant conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey over a grid that comprised a total of 48.36 km (29.5 mi) of lines run along the U.T.M. grid lines in Zone 10U (Clarke and Boyd, 2015) (Figures 7 to 9). That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km^2 (15.5 mi^2), of which 11.3 km^2 (4.2 mi^2) was on ground covered by the western part of the current Weyman property area (Figure 4). Lines were spaced 1,000 m (3,280.0 ft) apart. A total of 253 soil samples were taken at intervals along lines ranging from 100 to 200 m (238.1 to 656.2 ft).

The soil samples were analyzed at ALS Minerals of North Vancouver, British Columbia. Clay fractions were separated and analyzed by induced coupled plasma (ICP) technique (procedure MS41L) for 53 elements including gold. Ultra-trace gold determinations were made via procedure ST43.

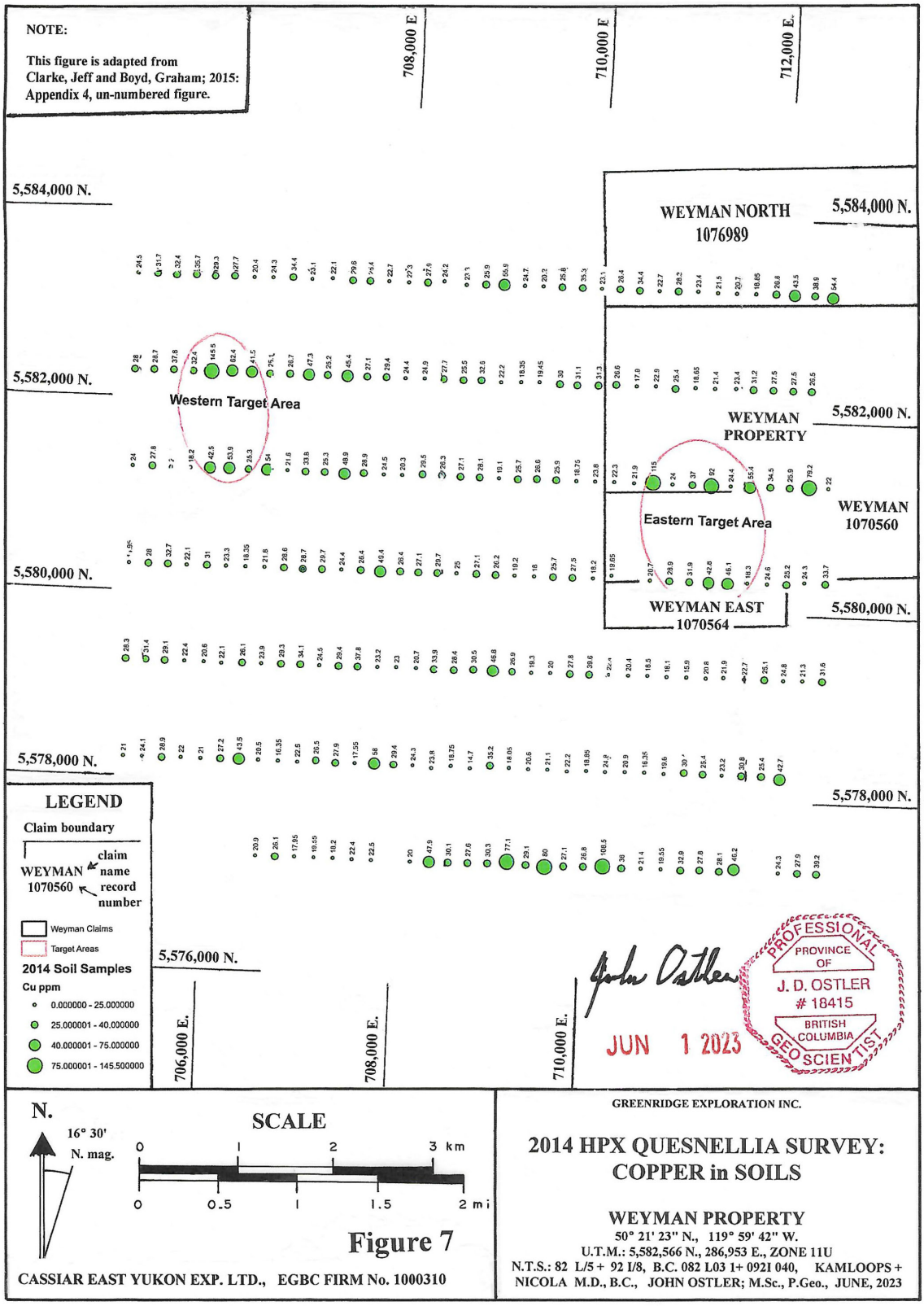


Figure 7

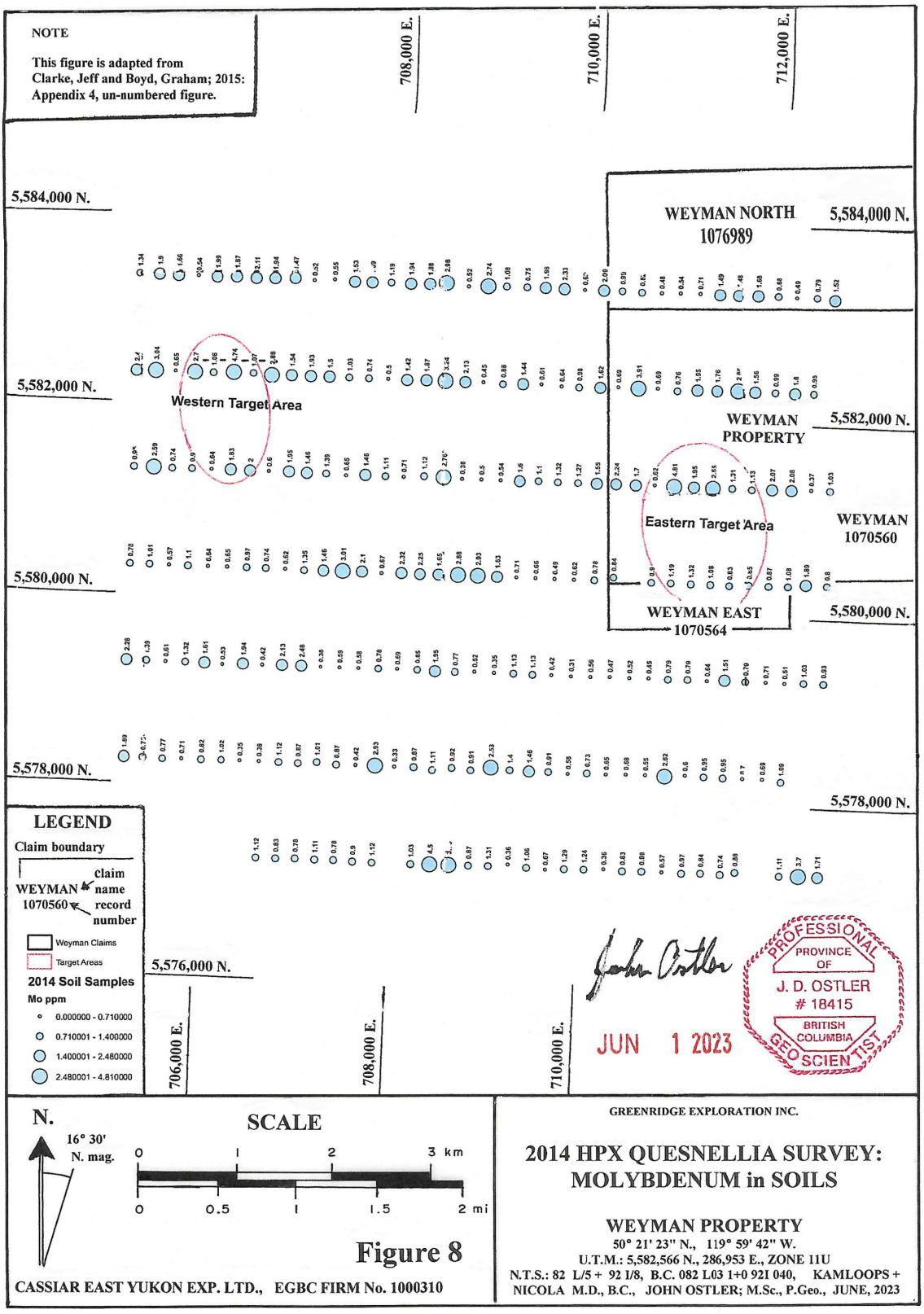
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

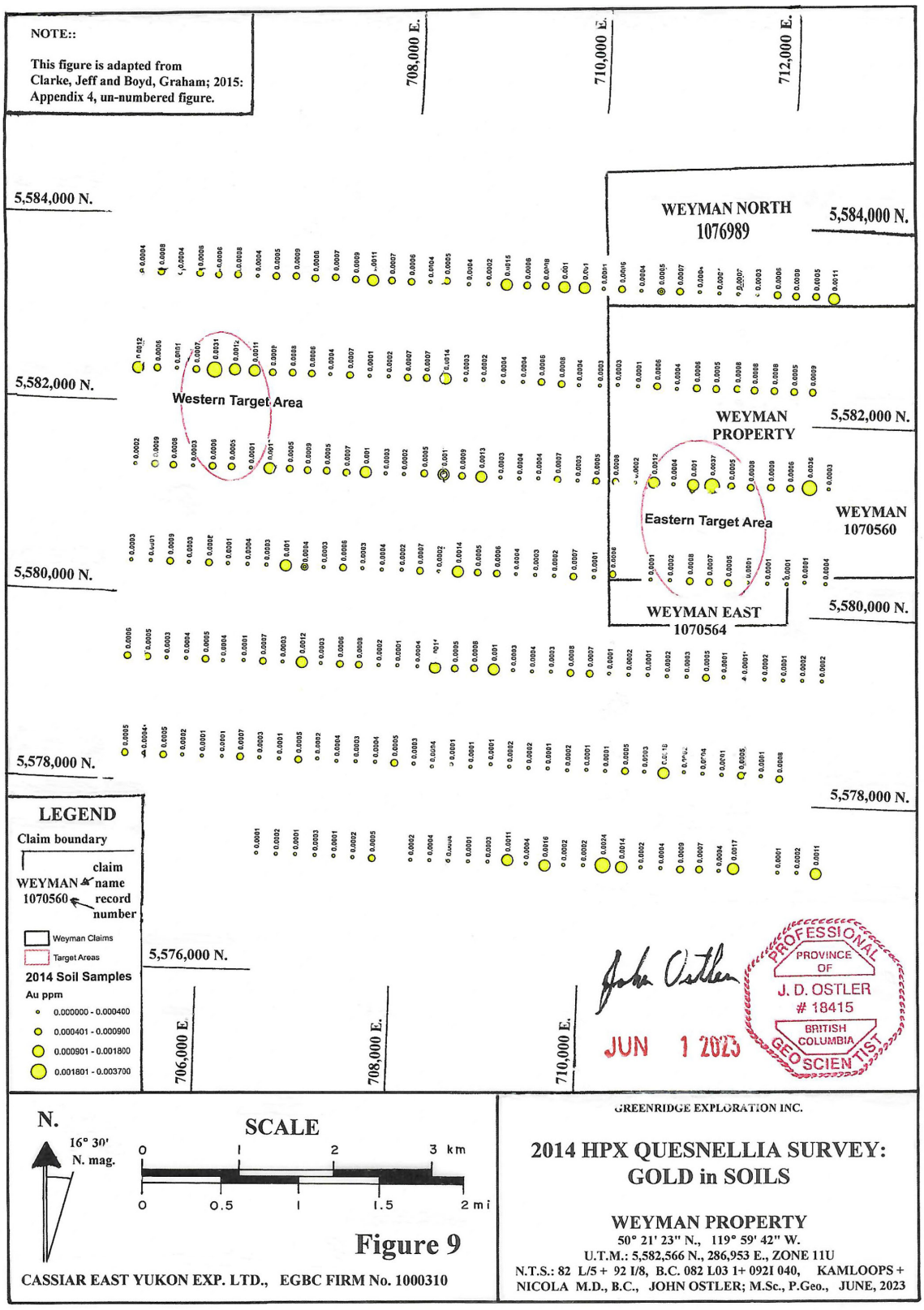
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

2014 HPX QUESNELLIA SURVEY: COPPER in SOILS

WEYMAN PROPERTY

50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+ 092I 040, KAMLOOPS +
NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023


NOTE
This figure is adapted from Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: Appendix 4, un-numbered figure.
708,000 E.
710,000 E.
712,000 E.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
5,578,000 N.
5,576,000 N.
706,000 E.
WEYMAN NORTH 1076989
WEYMAN PROPERTY
WEYMAN 1070560
WEYMAN EAST 1070564
Western Target Area
Eastern Target Area
LEGEND
Claim boundary
WEYMAN 1070560 claim name record number
Weyman Claims
Target Areas
2014 Soil Samples
Mo ppm
0.000000 - 0.710000
0.710001 - 1.400000
1.400001 - 2.480000
2.480001 - 4.810000
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 3 km
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 mi
Figure 8
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2014 HPX QUESNELLIA SURVEY: MOLYBDENUM in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER
18415
JUN 1 2023


NOTE::
This figure is adapted from Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: Appendix 4, un-numbered figure.
708,000 E.
710,000 E.
712,000 E.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
5,578,000 N.
5,576,000 N.
WEYMAN NORTH
1076989
WEYMAN
PROPERTY
WEYMAN
1070560
WEYMAN EAST
1070564
Western Target Area
Eastern Target Area
LEGEND
Claim boundary
claim name
WEYMAN 1070560
record number
Weyman Claims
Target Areas
2014 Soil Samples
Au ppm
0.000000 - 0.000400
0.000401 - 0.000900
0.000901 - 0.001800
0.001801 - 0.003700
706,000 E
708,000 E.
710,000 E.
JUN 1 2023
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
J. D. OSTLER
18415
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
SCALE
0 1 2 3 km
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 mi
Figure 9
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2014 HPX QUESNELLIA SURVEY:
GOLD in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+ 092I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023

2014 Continued

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) reported the results of the 2014 soil survey as follow:

> ... Two areas of interest were identified (Figures 7 to 9)... The eastern target returned values (concentrations) up to 115 ppm copper ... and 0.0037 ppm gold ... with samples of interest across 1 km of sampling on a single line. The eastern target lies adjacent to a regional northeast trending fault interpreted from regional magnetics. The western target returned up to 145 ppm copper and 0.0031 ppm gold over 800 m (2,644.7 ft) on a single line. Elevated results of up to 54 ppm copper and 0.0013 ppm gold ... were returned on the soil line immediately south of the western target. Both targets are located in areas with outcrop exposure. At the eastern target, variably chloritic altered diorite and gabbro are in contact with Nicola Group andesite with variably weak to moderate quartz + carbonate veining with localized zones with disseminated pyrite. The western target is in proximity to localized outcrop of a suite of intrusives including gabbro, diorite and granodiorite with no significant alteration noted.
>
> Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: pp. 11-12 (un-numbered).

2018 to 2020 Staking of the Current Weyman Property

From February 5, 2018 to August 22, 2019, Mike Adam of Princeton, British Columbia assembled most of the mineral claims that comprise the current Weyman property (Table 1). He paid cash in lieu of work to keep the ground until it was protected by the Covid-19 pandemic-related Order 13180-20-411 in March , 2020.

2020 Claim Transfer and Staking and Option

On February 5, 2020 Mike Adam transferred ownership of the claims comprising the property to Platinum Belt Resources Inc. of Coldstream, British Columbia, a private company that he owns and controls.

On July 4, 2020 the WEYMAN EAST 2 (1077087) claim was staked to increase “elbow room” between the Pilot showings area and the eastern Weyman property boundary.

On July 13, 2020, Monumental Gold Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia entered into an option agreement with Platinum Belt Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the Weyman property subject to a 2% net smelter return.

2020 Airborne Magnetic Survey

Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. of Rockwood, Ontario was contracted by Monumental Gold Corp. through Max Investments Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct airborne magnetic survey over the Weyman property area. The survey grid covered all of the property area with the exception of the WEYMAN EAST 2 (1077087) claim, which was staked after design of the airborne survey (Figures 4, and 10 to 13).

The survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. of Langley, British Columbia from September 2 to 3, 2020 using an Airbus AS350 helicopter. The helicopter was equipped with a slung tri-axial magnetic gradient bird-type system, data acquisition system, laser altimeter, barometer, pilot guidance unit, and GPS navigation systems. In addition, two base stations were used to record temporal magnetic variations. Subsequently, raw data was processed by Balch Exploration Consulting Inc. (Cunningham, 2020).

The survey was conducted over a grid described as follows:

Table 5
Flight and Tie-line Specifications of the 2020 Monumental Gold Magnetic Survey

Survey Block	Area (km^2)	Line Type	No. of Lines	Line Spacing (m)	Line Orientation (on UTM Grid)	Mean Survey Height (m)	Total Planned Line-km	Total Actual Line-km Flown
Weyman	**26.6**	Survey	134	50	000°/180°	76.7	534	534
		Tie	10	500	090°/270°	68.9	57	57
		Total	**144**				**591**	**591**

NOTE: This table is adapted from Cunningham, Michael; 2020: Table 1.

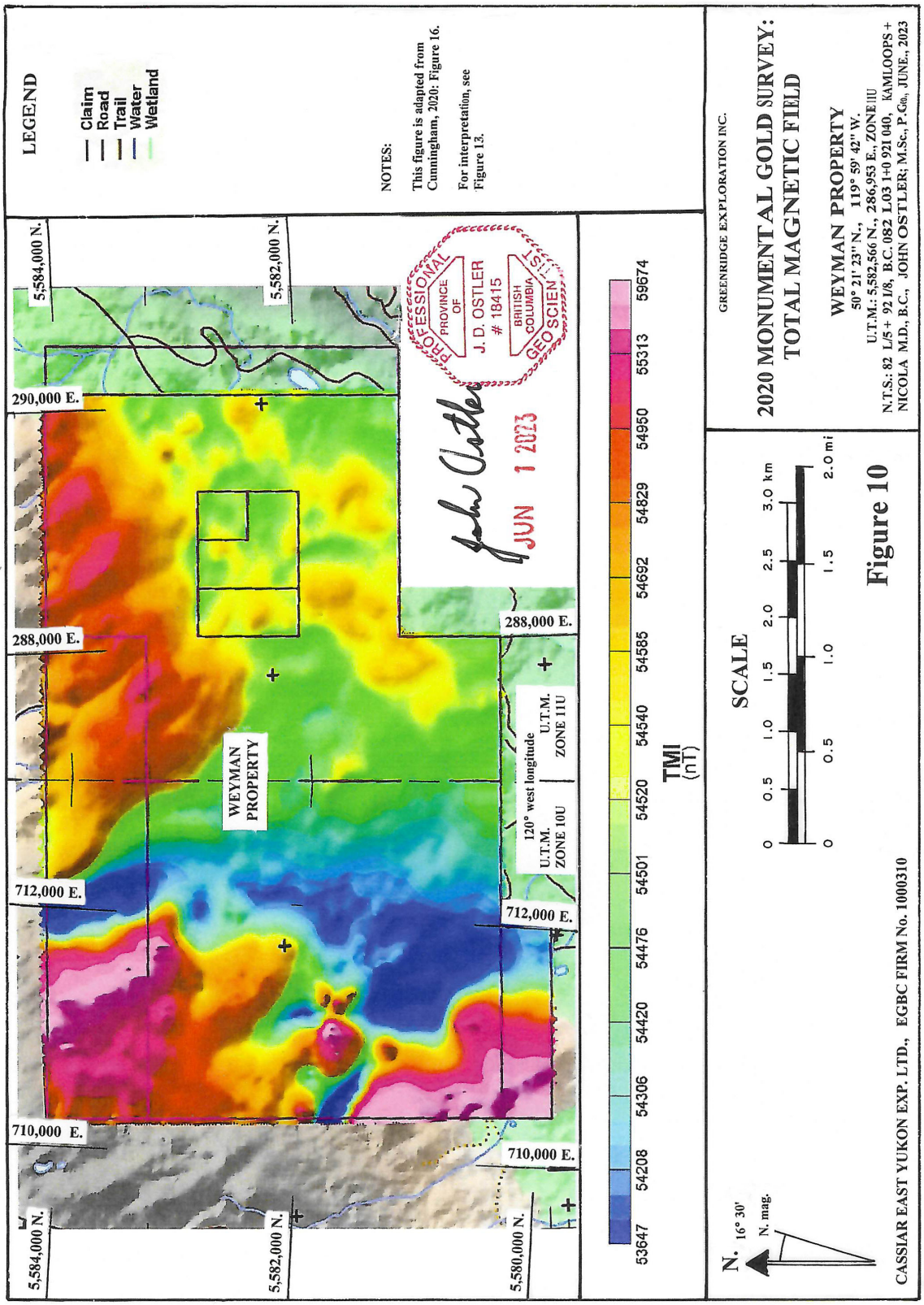
The author's interpretation of the Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey results (Ostler, 2020) were as follow:

There are a total of four magnetic domains in the Weyman property area, two in the area's eastern part and another two in its western part (Figures 10 to 13). The eastern and western domains are separated by a steeply westward-dipping thrust fault that transects the survey area from north to south (Figure 13). That fault, herein named "the Weyman Thrust", is most visible in the distribution of the total magnetic field and the vertical magnetic gradient (Figures 10 and 11). It is obscured by local magnetic textures in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient (Figure 12).

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the property area. A northwesterly trending texture across that domain is interpreted to be related to a set of faults that cross the batholith ... The contact between the northeastern domain related to the batholith and the southeastern magnetic domain hosted by meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Triassic-age Nicola Group is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at 060°-240°.

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. At least three westerly dipping thrust faults are evident in the magnetic distribution across that domain (Figure 13). They are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates (Figures 10 and 13). The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults, herein named "the Pilot Thrust" (Figure 13). It is expected that the silicification, alteration, and sulphide mineralization at the Pilot showings area may be typical of that located near surface along the thrust fault planes throughout the southeastern magnetic domain.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains in the property area, is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain (Figures 10 and 13). Unlike in the eastern part of the property area, the magnetic characters of the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and not primarily to underlying rock types.


LEGEND
Claim
Road
Trail
Water
Wetland
NOTES:
This figure is adapted from Cunningham, 2020: Figure 16.
For interpretation, see Figure 13.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
WEYMAN PROPERTY
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
53647 54208 54306 54420 54476 54501 54520 54540 54585 54692 54829 54950 55313 59674
TMI (nT)
SCALE
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 3.0 km
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 mi
N. 16° 30' N. mag.
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2020 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY:
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L.03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE., 2023
Figure 10
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

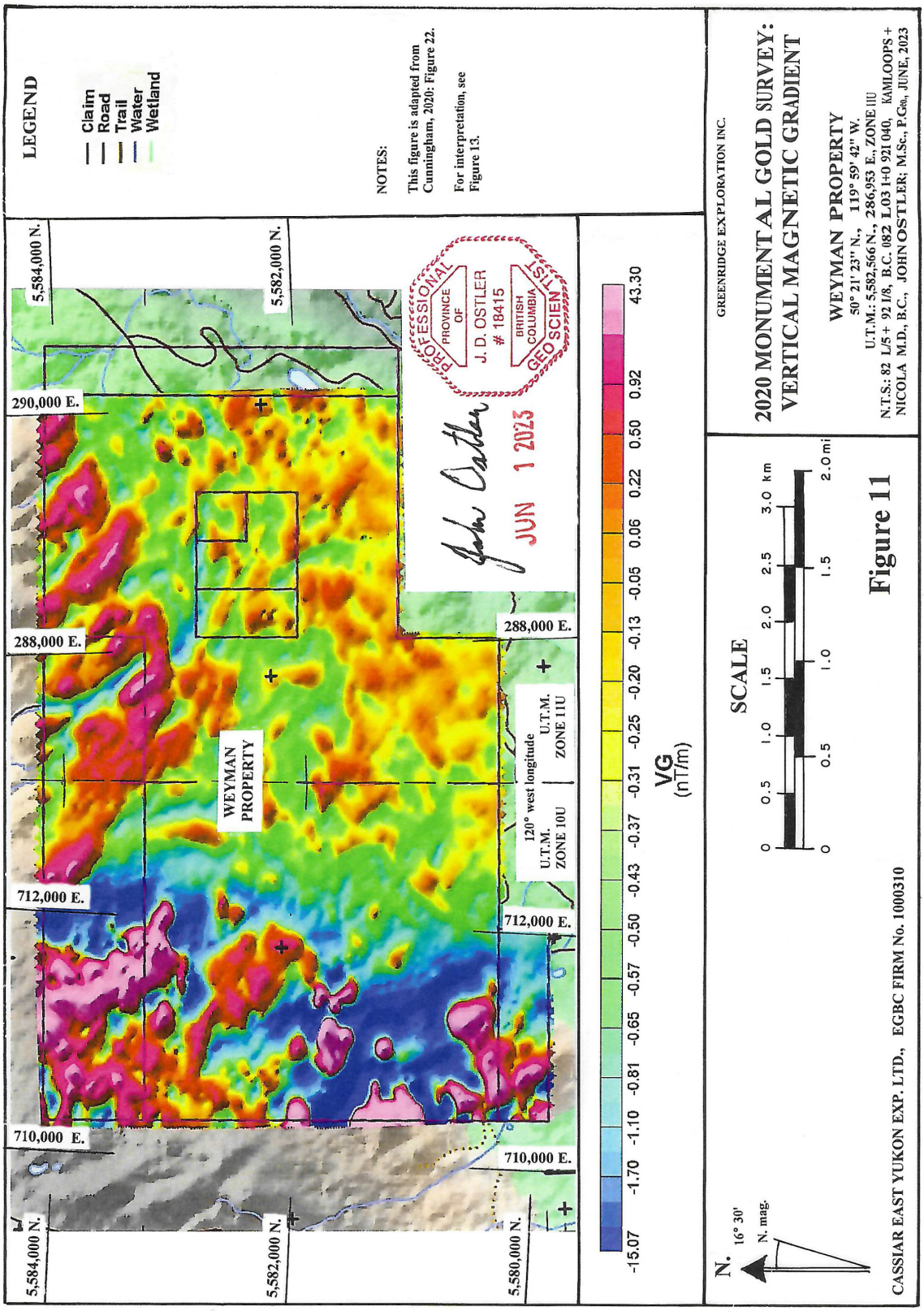
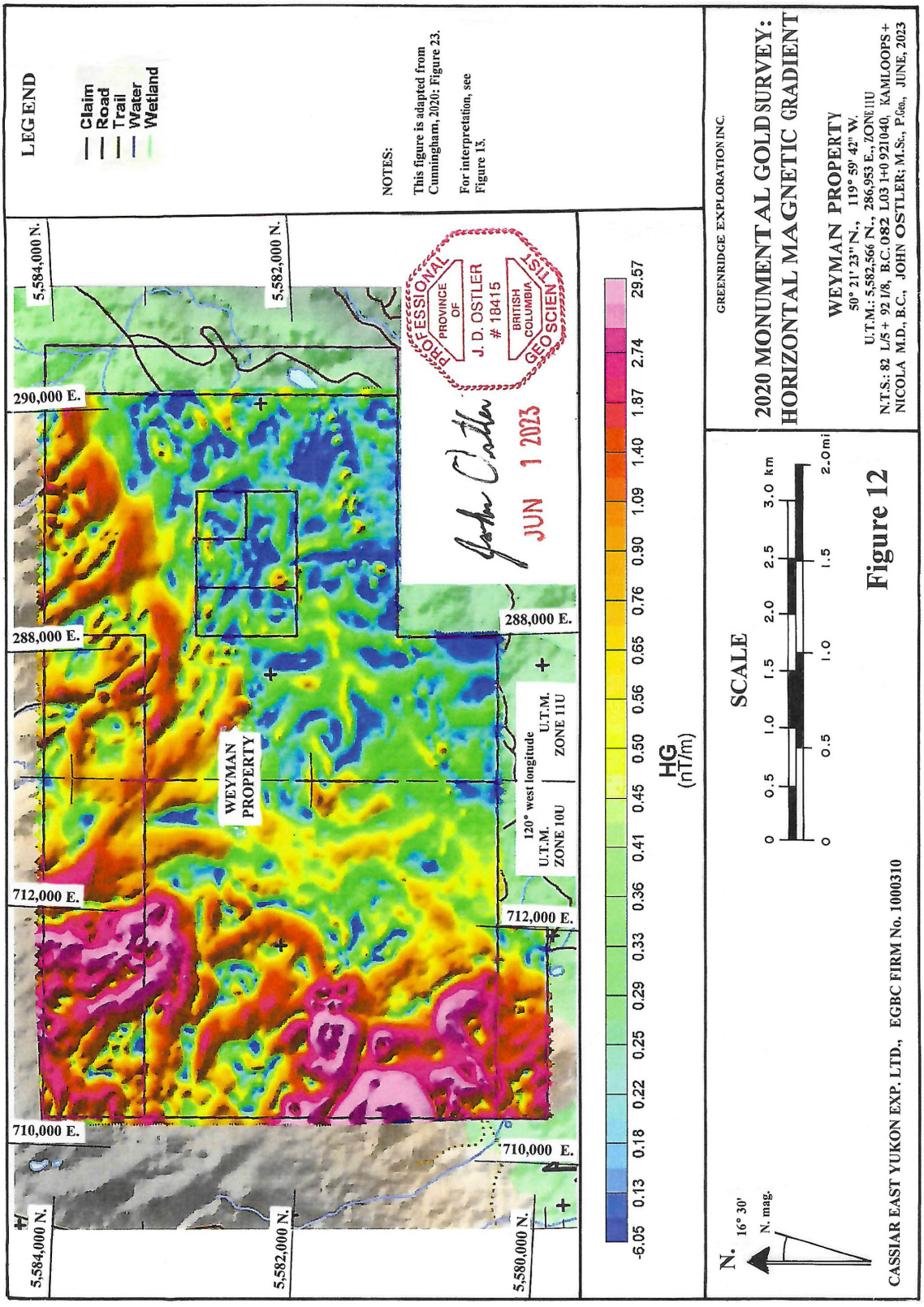
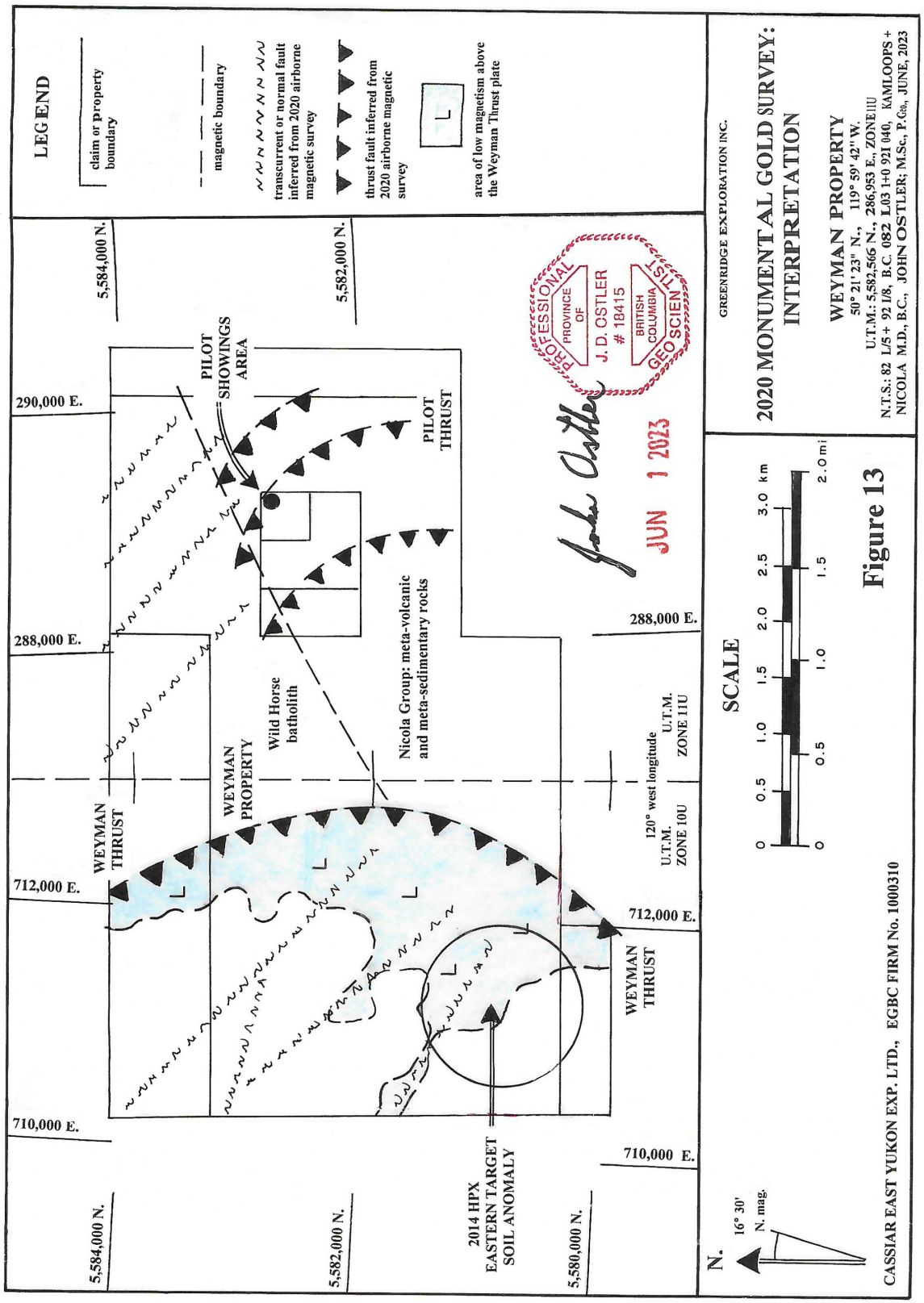

LEGEND
Claim
Road
Trail
Water
Wetland
NOTES:
This figure is adapted from Cunningham, 2020: Figure 22.
For interpretation, see Figure 13.
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
WEYMAN PROPERTY
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
VG (nT/m)
-15.07 -1.70 -1.10 -0.81 -0.65 -0.57 -0.50 -0.43 -0.37 -0.31 -0.25 -0.20 -0.13 -0.05 0.06 0.22 0.50 0.92 43.30
N.
16° 30'
N. mag.
SCALE
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 km
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 mi
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2020 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY:
VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5+ 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo, JUNE, 2023
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

Figure 11


LEGEND
Claim
Road
Trail
Water
Wetland
NOTES:
This figure is adapted from Cunningham, 2020; Figure 23.
For interpretation, see Figure 13.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER
18415
JUN 1 2023
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
WEYMAN PROPERTY
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
HG (nT/m)
-6.05 0.13 0.18 0.22 0.25 0.29 0.33 0.36 0.41 0.45 0.50 0.56 0.65 0.76 0.90 1.09 1.40 1.87 2.74 29.57
SCALE
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 km
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0mi
N. 16° 30' N. mag.
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2020 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY:
HORIZONTAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
Figure 12
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310


LEGEND
claim or property boundary
magnetic boundary
transcurrent or normal fault inferred from 2020 airborne magnetic survey
thrust fault inferred from 2020 airborne magnetic survey
area of low magnetism above the Weyman Thrust plate
L
PILOT SHOWINGS AREA
PILOT THRUST
WEYMAN THRUST
WEYMAN PROPERTY
Wild Horse batholith
Nicola Group: meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks
2014 HPX EASTERN TARGET SOIL ANOMALY
120° west longitude
U.T.M. ZONE 10U
U.T.M. ZONE 11U
5,584,000 N.
5,582,000 N.
5,580,000 N.
290,000 E.
288,000 E.
712,000 E.
710,000 E.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
SCALE
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 km
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 mi
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2020 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY: INTERPRETATION
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5+ 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L.03 1+0 92I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
Figure 13
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

2020 Continued

In the western boundary area of the property area, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability (Figures 10 to 13). The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration (Figure 12).

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is a domain of very low magnetism. This is interpreted to be due to intense alteration above the fault plane. The surface trace of that domain is at least 4 km (2.44 mi) long and a maximum of 2.2 km (1.34 mi) wide. In the Weyman property area, it covers a surface area of about 6 km^2 (2.23 mi^2) (Figures 10 and 13). It is assumed that the lower margin of the domain of low magnetism is on the plane of the Weyman Thrust and that its upper margin is above and roughly parallel with the thrust plane. Thus, it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area (Figures 7, 9, and 15). The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above that fault plane. Probably, the stability of molybdenum in soils makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization.

Ostler, John; 2020: pp. 37 and 39

2021 Soil Survey

In the Spring of 2021, Monumental Gold Corp. contracted with Max Investments Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct a total metal ion soil survey over two grids. Sampling was conducted by a 6-person field crew led by Christopher Dyakowski, P.Geo. and Tom Dyakowski, B.Sc. from May 15 to June 3, 2021 (Dyakowski, 2021). In both the eastern and western grid areas, lines were laid out at 100-m (328-ft) spacings along the east-west U.T.M. grid lines. The boundary of U.T.M. zones 10U and 11U bisects the property between the two grids; thus, the lines of the two grids are not parallel (Figures 4, and 14 to 17).

The eastern grid covered some of the northeastern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim, and all of the no name (1066297), WEYMAN (1066341), and WEYMAN2 (1066343) claims. It is centered near the intersections of the Pilot showings area and the Pilot Thrust on the no name (1066297) claim (Figures 4, 7, 13, 14, and 16). The eastern grid comprised 20 2,050-m (6,725.7-ft) long lines comprising a total of 28.7 km (17.8 mi) of line. It covered 389.5 hectares (962.1 acres).

The western grid covered the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim in the areas of the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly and the central part of the aeromagnetic low present on the upper plate west of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 4, 7, 13, 15, and 17). That grid comprised 14 2,000-m (6,561.7-ft) long lines comprising a total of 40.0 km (24.8 mi) of line. It covered 260 hectares (642.2 acres).

Samples were taken at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line where soils and drainage permitted. Organic soils in bogs were not sampled. A total of 1,426 soil samples were taken from the two grid areas.

2021 Continued

Tom Dyakowski reported that samples were taken from the illuviated 'B' soil horizon the depth of which varied from 5 to 50 cm (2 to 19.7 inches) beneath surface.

A total of 1,426 soil samples were taken to Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia where they were subjected to induced coupled plasma (ICP-ES) procedures.

Although soil samples were subjected to a 33-element induced coupled plasma (ICP) treatment at Bureau Veritas, only the results for copper and manganese were investigated in detail in Tom Dyakowski's (2021) assessment report (Figures 14 to 17). His note of the 2021 soil geochemical results were as follow:

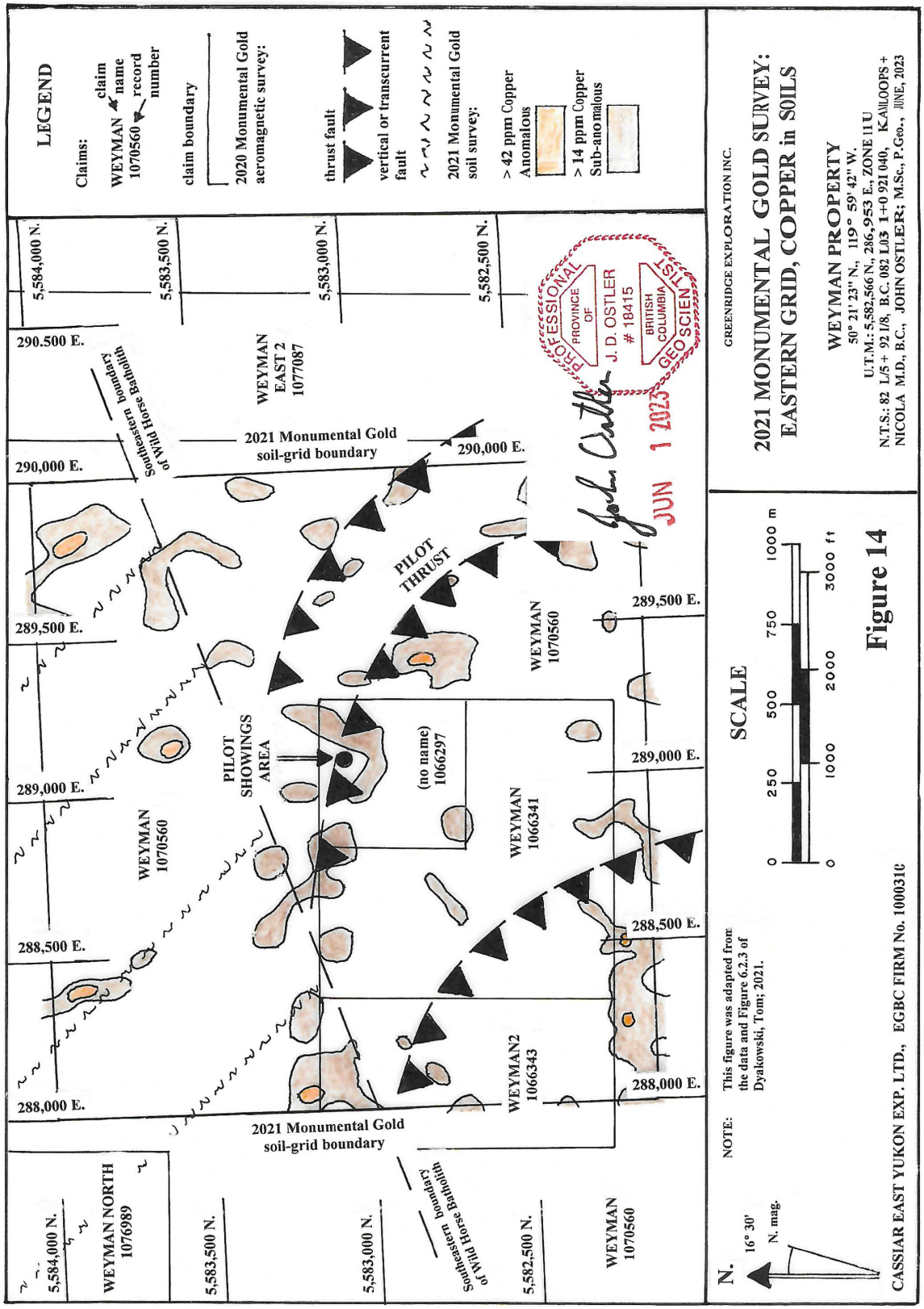
> The results for the ppm concentrations of copper (Cu) and manganese (Mn) were plotted with GIS software ... These elements were chosen for their significance in identifying potential Cu-Mo-Au porphyry deposits, where one would expect to find elevated Cu and depleted Mn proximal to the main ore body (Lang and Titley, 1998). Other potentially important elements like Mo, Pb, etc. were not discovered in enough abundance or with enough of a numerical distribution to be useful for plotting.
>
> Dyakowski, Tom; 2021: p. 14.

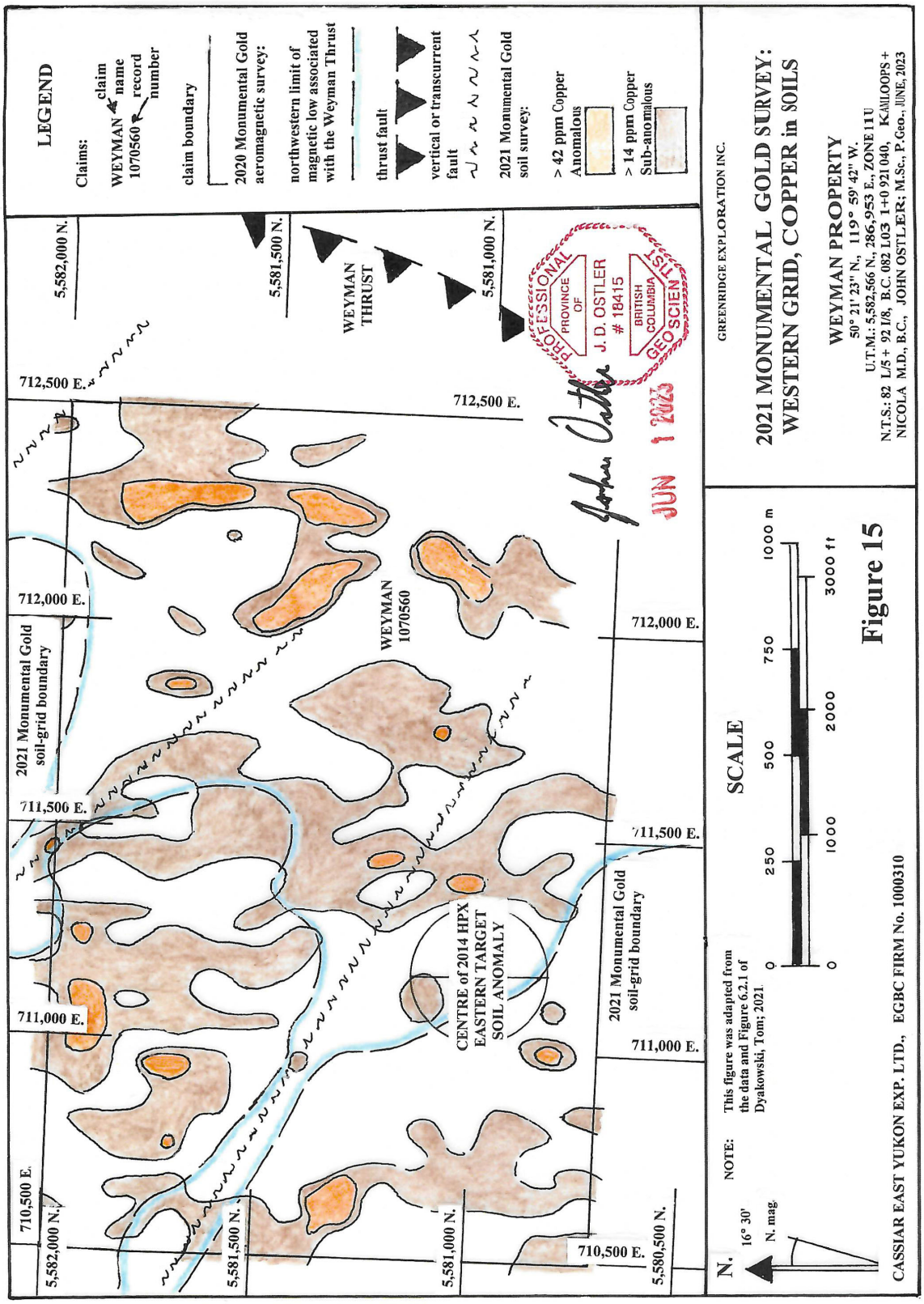
The author disagrees with Tom Dyakowski's last statement. One only has to look at the distribution of molybdenum and gold from the 2014 HBX Quesnellia soil survey (Figures 8 and 9) to see that several metals and elements are worth investigating in detail.

Dyakowski's conclusions regarding the 2021 Monumental Gold Soil survey were as follow:

> The 2021 soil survey on the Weyman property was conducted in order to define the potential for a porphyry copper deposit. Lines were spaced by 100 m (328 ft), and samples were taken along east-west UTM grid lines at 50-m (164-ft) intervals.
>
> The West Grid survey returned up to 275 ppm copper (Figure 15) and a very loosely-defined broad trend can be observed with copper values (concentrations) increasing in the northern direction. The East Grid survey (Figure 14) returned up to 86 ppm copper with no obvious pattern or trend observed in the vicinity of these elevated values (concentrations). In both grids when manganese and copper values (concentrations) are compared, there is no recognizable inverse trend as could be expected when defining the location of the main ore body in a porphyry copper system ...
>
> Dyakowski, Tom; 2021: p. 19.

The author calculated the anomalous and sub-anomalous thresholds of copper and manganese in soils from the 2021 Monumental Gold survey using the first and second positive standard deviations of a normal distribution of a single population of all the samples resulting in a total population of N = 1,426. Soils from both the eastern and western grids were included in one population to make the thresholds resemble most closely those of a regional survey.


LEGEND
Claims:
WEYMAN 1070560 claim name record number
claim boundary
2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey:
thrust fault
vertical or transcurrent fault
2021 Monumental Gold soil survey:
> 42 ppm Copper Anomalous
> 14 ppm Copper Sub-anomalous
5,584,000 N.
5,583,500 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,500 N.
290,500 E.
290,000 E.
289,500 E.
289,000 E.
288,500 E.
288,000 E.
WEYMAN EAST 2 1077087
WEYMAN 1070560
WEYMAN 1066341
WEYMAN2 1066343
WEYMAN NORTH 1076989
(no name) 1066297
PILOT SHOWINGS AREA
PILOT THRUST
Southeastern boundary of Wild Horse Batholith
2021 Monumental Gold soil-grid boundary
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
NOTE: This figure was adapted from the data and Figure 6.2.3 of Dyakowski, Tom; 2021.
SCALE
0 250 500 750 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 14
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2021 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY: EASTERN GRID, COPPER in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 92I 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000316


LEGEND
Claims:
WEYMAN claim name
1070560 record number
claim boundary
2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey:
northwestern limit of magnetic low associated with the Weyman Thrust
thrust fault
vertical or transcurrent fault
2021 Monumental Gold soil survey:
> 42 ppm Copper Anomalous
> 14 ppm Copper Sub-anomalous
WEYMAN THRUST
WEYMAN 1070560
2021 Monumental Gold soil-grid boundary
CENTRE of 2014 HPX EASTERN TARGET SOIL ANOMALY
712,500 E.
712,000 E.
711,500 E.
711,000 E.
710,500 E.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,500 N.
5,581,000 N.
5,580,500 N.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. D. OSTLER # 18415
JUN 1 2023
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2021 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY: WESTERN GRID, COPPER in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
N.
16° 30'
N. mag.
NOTE: This figure was adapted from the data and Figure 6.2.1 of Dyakowski, Tom; 2021
SCALE
0 250 500 750 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
Figure 15
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

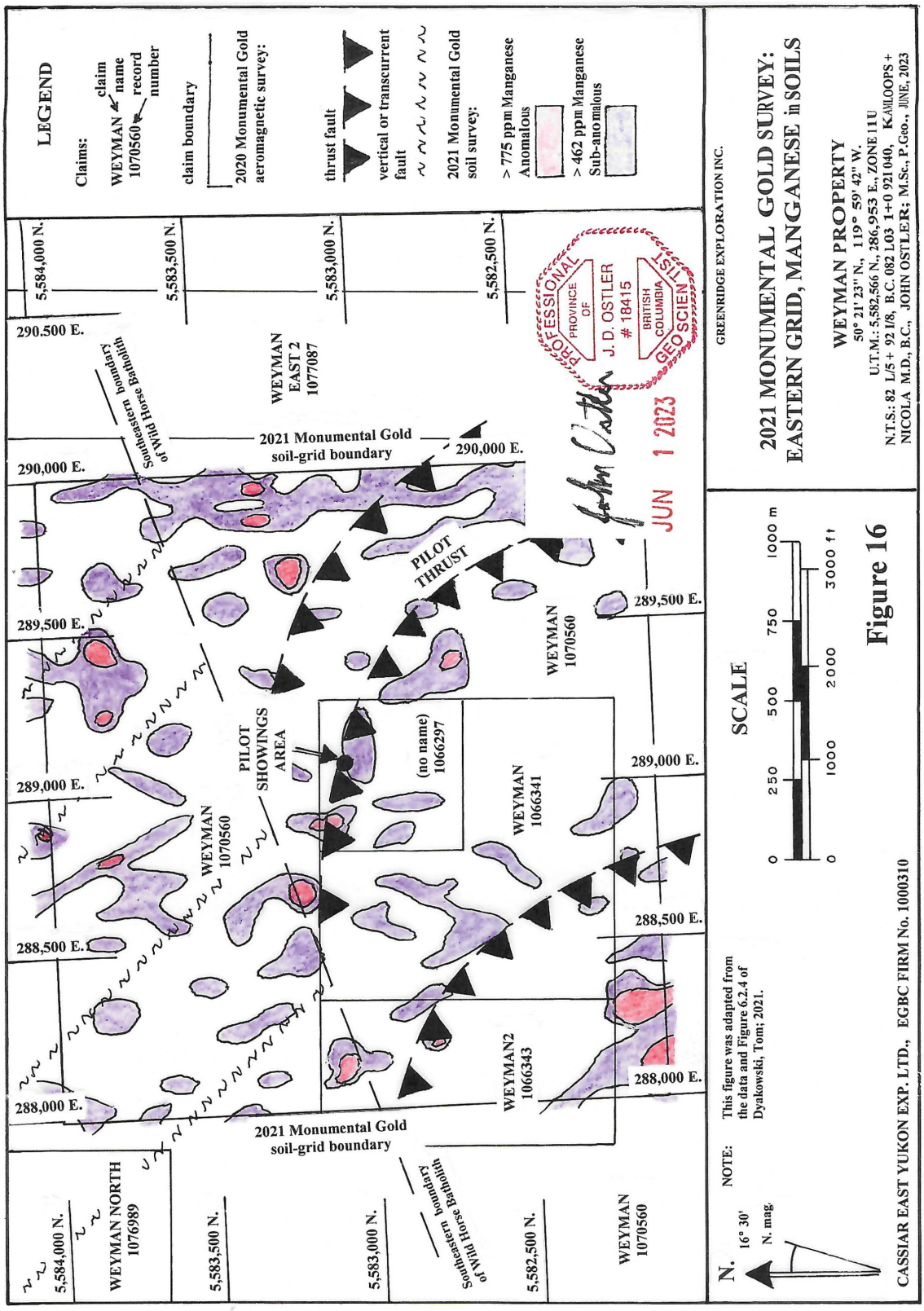

LEGEND
Claims:
claim name
WEYMAN
record number
1070560
claim boundary
2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey:
thrust fault
vertical or transcurrent fault
2021 Monumental Gold soil survey:
> 775 ppm Manganese Anomalous
> 462 ppm Manganese Sub-anomalous
5,584,000 N.
5,583,500 N.
5,583,000 N.
5,582,500 N.
290,500 E.
290,000 E.
289,500 E.
289,000 E.
288,500 E.
288,000 E.
WEYMAN NORTH 1076989
WEYMAN 1070560
WEYMAN EAST 2 1077087
WEYMAN2 1066343
WEYMAN 1066341
(no name) 1066297
Southeastern boundary of Wild Horse Batholith
2021 Monumental Gold soil-grid boundary
PILOT SHOWINGS AREA
PILOT THRUST
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER # 18415
GEOSCIENTIST
JUN 1 2023
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2021 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY: EASTERN GRID, MANGANESE in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
SCALE
0 250 500 750 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
N.
16° 30' N. mag.
NOTE: This figure was adapted from the data and Figure 6.2.4 of Dyakowski, Tom; 2021.
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

Figure 16

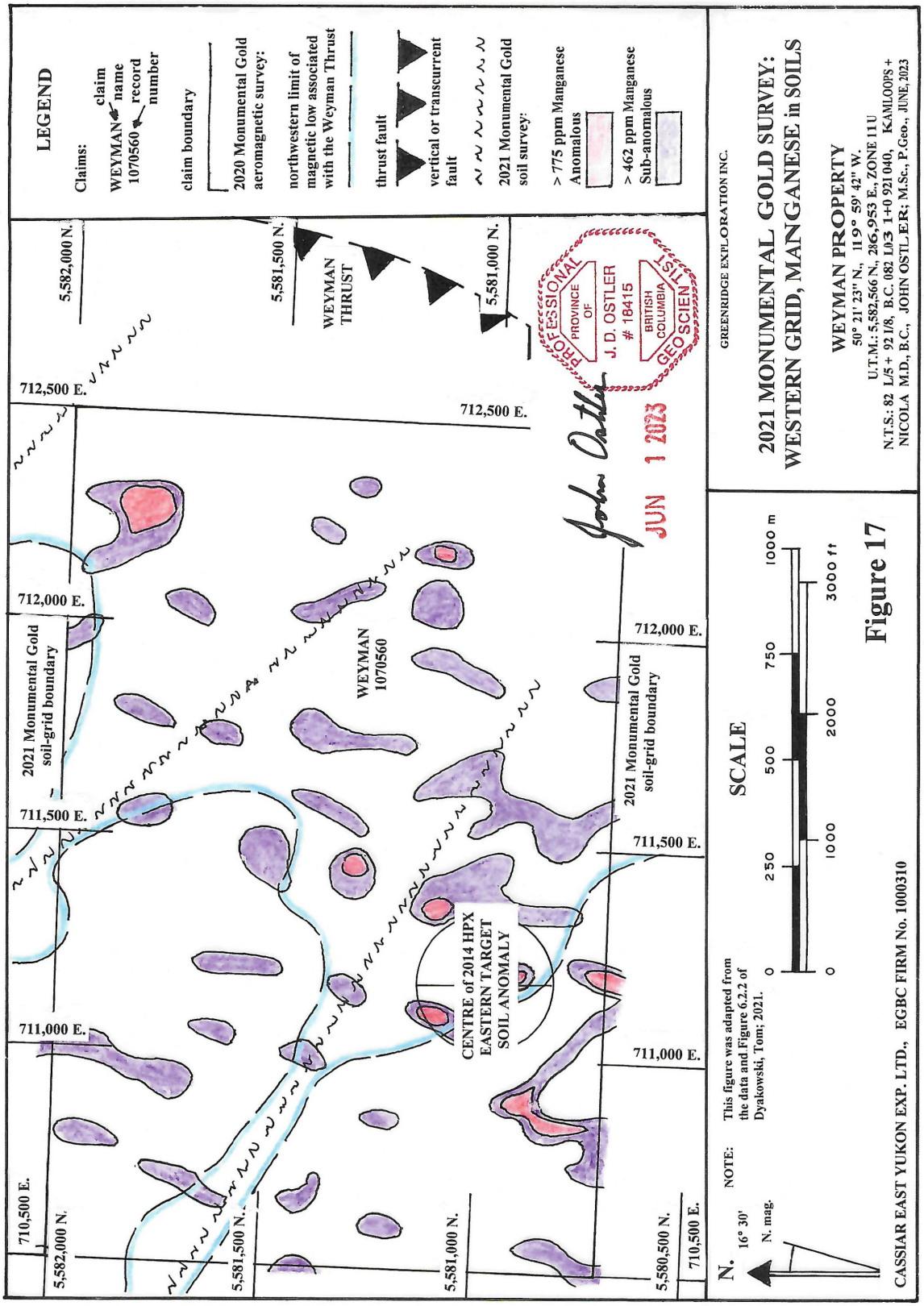

LEGEND
Claims:
claim name
WEYMAN record number
1070560
claim boundary
2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey:
northwestern limit of magnetic low associated with the Weyman Thrust
thrust fault
vertical or transcurrent fault
2021 Monumental Gold soil survey:
> 775 ppm Manganese Anomalous
> 462 ppm Manganese Sub-anomalous
GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
2021 MONUMENTAL GOLD SURVEY:
WESTERN GRID, MANGANESE in SOILS
WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023
WEYMAN THRUST
WEYMAN 1070560
2021 Monumental Gold soil-grid boundary
CENTRE of 2014 HPX EASTERN TARGET SOIL ANOMALY
712,500 E.
712,000 E.
711,500 E.
711,000 E.
710,500 E.
5,582,000 N.
5,581,500 N.
5,581,000 N.
5,580,500 N.
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER
18415
JUN 1 2023
SCALE
0 250 500 750 1000 m
0 1000 2000 3000 ft
N.
16° 30'
N. mag.
NOTE: This figure was adapted from the data and Figure 6.2.2 of Dyakowski, Tom; 2021.
CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

Figure 17

The author used those thresholds to contour the distributions of the soil data on the two 2021 soil grids in order to facilitate both general interpretation and the identification of any relationship between the distributions of copper and manganese (Figures 14 to 17). Those thresholds were as follow:

Table 6
2021 Monumental Gold Survey: Soil-metal Thresholds

Soil-metal threshold	Copper ppm	Manganese ppm
Anomalous 2nd positive Standard. D. (excludes 97.5% of data)	42	775
Sub-anomalous 1st positive Standard D. (excludes 84% of data)	14	462

In general, copper concentrations are greater in soils over the meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks in the southeastern part of the 2021 eastern grid area than they are in soils over rocks mapped as part of the Wild Horse intrusion in the northwestern that grid (Figure 14). Copper concentrations in soils in the eastern grid area are greatest in the area adjacent to the Pilot Thrust flanking the Pilot showings area. The source of the extensive soil-copper anomaly in the southwestern corner area of the 2021 eastern grid is unknown.

Soil copper concentrations are significantly greater in the 2021 western grid area than they are in the eastern grid area (Figures 14 and 15). This may be due in part to substantial vertical displacement on the Weyman Thrust which has resulted in rocks from depth west of the thrust having been over-ridden over rocks to the east of it.

The distribution of copper in soils in the 2021 western grid area bears no obvious relation to the aeromagnetic low that is present west of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 13 and 15). The author interprets that the timing of the distribution of copper in those rocks did not coincide with that of the development of the aeromagnetic low.

The most prominent soil-copper anomaly in the 2021 western grid area is in the eastern part of the grid where it appears that a secondary thrust fault related to and parallel with the Weyman Thrust intersects a northwesterly trending sub-vertical fault as defined by the 2020 aeromagnetic survey (Figures 10 to 13 and 15). That anomaly may be the result of more than one generation of copper mobilization, where it has risen from

depth to surface.

The distribution of manganese in both 2021 grid areas is similar. It has no discernable stratigraphic affinity; it seems to be somewhat more concentrated near structures as identified by the 2020 aeromagnetic survey, and it is slightly more concentrated in the eastern grid area than it is in the western grid area. There is no significant inverse relationship between the concentrations of copper and manganese that would indicate that the central part of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit is present in either grid area at surface.

2021 Claim Lapsed

The WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim covered the 2014 HPX Quesnellia Western Target area located about 3.55 km (2.17 mi) west of the rest of the Weyman property (Figure 4 and 7 to 9). Monumental Gold Corp. did not want to expend energy working on a small isolated claim; thus, the WEYMAN WEST claim was allowed to lapse after the expiry of its tenure extension due to Order 13180-20-411 related to the Covid-19 pandemic on December 31, 2021.

2022 Option Terminated

During Spring, 2022, Monumental Gold Corp. terminated its option on the Weyman property.

2023 New Option and Current Personal Inspection

On March 23, 2023, 1392210BC Ltd. of Vancouver (now Greenridge Exploration Inc.) of Vancouver, British Columbia optioned the Weyman property from Platinum Belt Resources Inc. (see Item 4 of this report).

On June 3, 2023, the author conducted a Current Personal Inspection of the Weyman property.

Item 6.2 Historical Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates, and Production from the Weyman Property Area

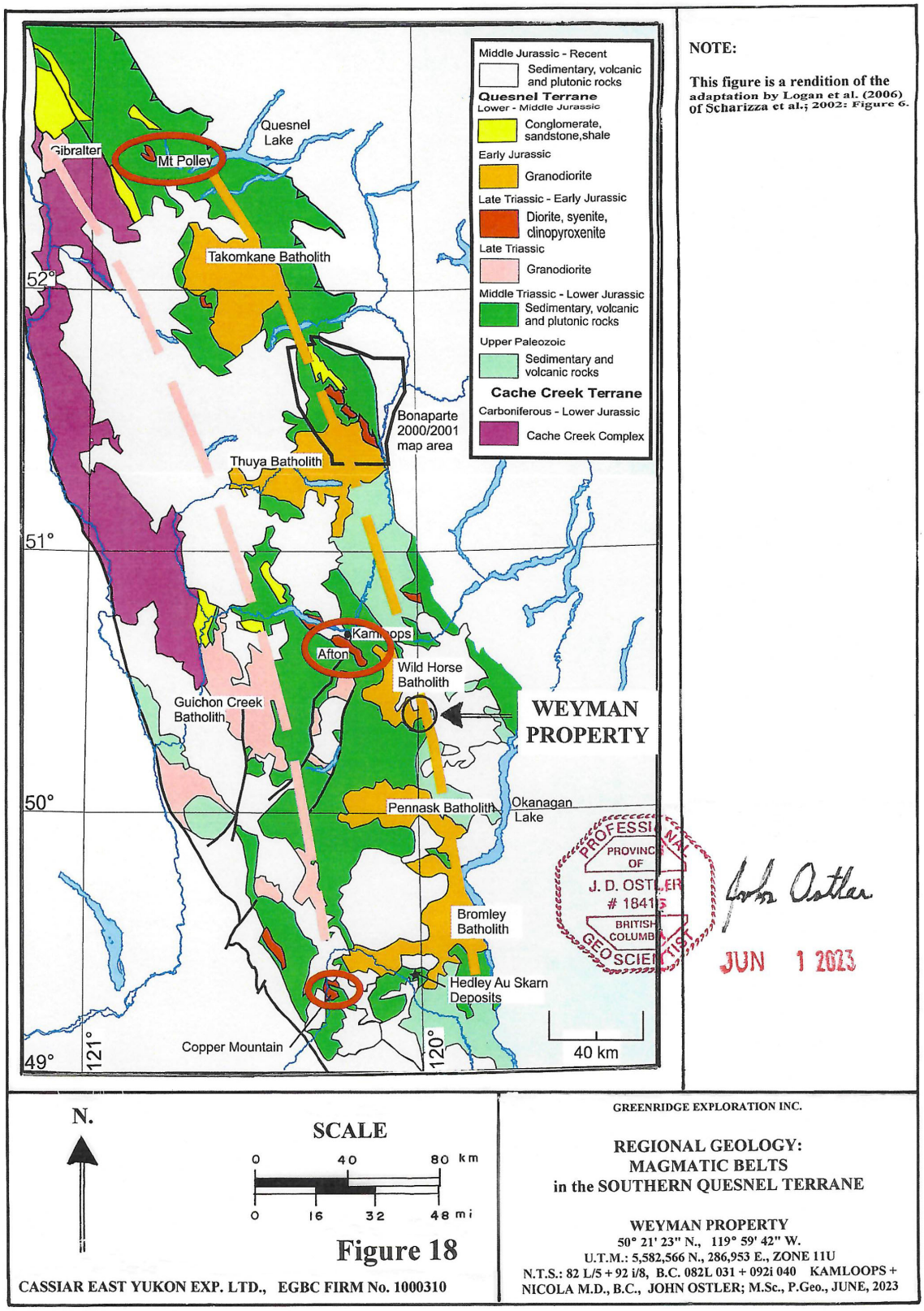
No historical estimates of mineral resources or reserves related to, or historical production from the Weyman property area are known to the author.

Item 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Item 7.1 Regional Geology

The Weyman property is located in the southern part of the Triassic to Jurassic-age Quesnel terrane in south-central British Columbia. That terrane hosts the largest concentration of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits in British Columbia; and thus, has been the subject of numerous mapping and geological studies. Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) summarized the geology of the Quesnel terrane in southern British Columbia as follows:

> The (current Weyman property is) located within the southern area of the Quesnel terrane, a composite island arc consisting predominantly of Triassic to Jurassic-age rocks and hosts numerous calc-alkalic and alkalic porphyry occurrences throughout British Columbia. The southern Quesnel terrane is dominated by calc-alkiline arc volcanics of the Late Triassic(-age) Nicola Group which are divided into three belts in southern BC - the Eastern, Central, and Western belts. The three belts are interpreted to have formed in (an eastern) distal marine setting ... to (a western) arc proximal setting (Preto, 1979; Mihalynuk et al., 2015). The belts are separated by regional structures which are interpreted to have formed during a period of back-arc extension and rifting which controlled the emplacement of arc volcanics and coeval intrusive phases (Preto, 1979).
>
> The Western belt comprises arc proximal including pyroclastic units and flows (Preto, 1979). A felsic component is mapped within the Western belt (Diakow and Barrios, 2008) and recent mapping by Mihalynuk, et al. (2015) has shown that felsic volcanism is not restricted only to the Western belt but occurs in the Central belt. Recent geochronological dating of the felsic units in the Central belt has further extended the date of Nicola Group volcanics in the southern Nicola arc to about 238 Ma (million years) from (a U-Pb determination) of a rhyolite tuff (Mihalynuk, et al., 2015). The Eastern belt is composed primarily of volcaniclastics and volcanic sedimentary units to the north which grade southward to lahar, crystal and lapilli tuff deposits with minor trachybasalt and trachyandesite flows (Preto, 1979). The Weyman property is underlain by volcanic sedimentary units and tuffaceous units of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group.
>
> Intrusive rocks within the southern Quesnel terrane can be divided into alternating, north-south oriented, linear belts of calc-alkalic and alkaline plutons (Figure 18). The far western calc-alkalic belt which includes the Guichon Creek and Gibralter batholiths is Late Triassic (age, dated) at approximately 205 Ma (million years). Progressing eastward, the magmatic belts successively young to an alkalic belt (at an age of about) 200 Ma which hosts the Copper Mountain and Afton alkalic porphyries to an Early Jurassic calc-alkalic belt dated at about 195 Ma in the far east which includes the Takomkane, Thuya, Pennask, and Wild Horse batholiths (Logan et al., 2006).
>
> The calc-alkalic Wild Horse batholith intrudes the Nicola Group volcanics at the Weyman claims. To the east of the property is a strip of sedimentary units of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group rocks interfolded with deformed greenschist (facies) metamorphic rocks and ultramafic units of the Permian(-age) Chapperton Group. The Chapperton Group is in direct fault contact with the Nicola Group to the east (Moore, 1988). Tertiary(-age) volcanics and sedimentary units of the Kamloops Group overlie large portions of this area of the Eastern belt of the Nicola Group in the area west of the Weyman claims.
>
> Clarke, Jeff and Boyd, Graham; 2015: pp. 7-8 (un-numbered).



NOTE:

This figure is a rendition of the adaptation by Logan et al. (2006) of Scharizza et al.; 2002: Figure 6.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. OSTLER
18415
GEOSCIENTIST

JUN 1 2023

N.

SCALE

0 40 80 km
0 16 32 48 mi

Figure 18

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:
MAGMATIC BELTS
in the SOUTHERN QUESNEL TERRANE

WEYMAN PROPERTY
50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 i/8, B.C. 082L 031 + 092i 040 KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo., JUNE, 2023

Item 7.2 Property Geology

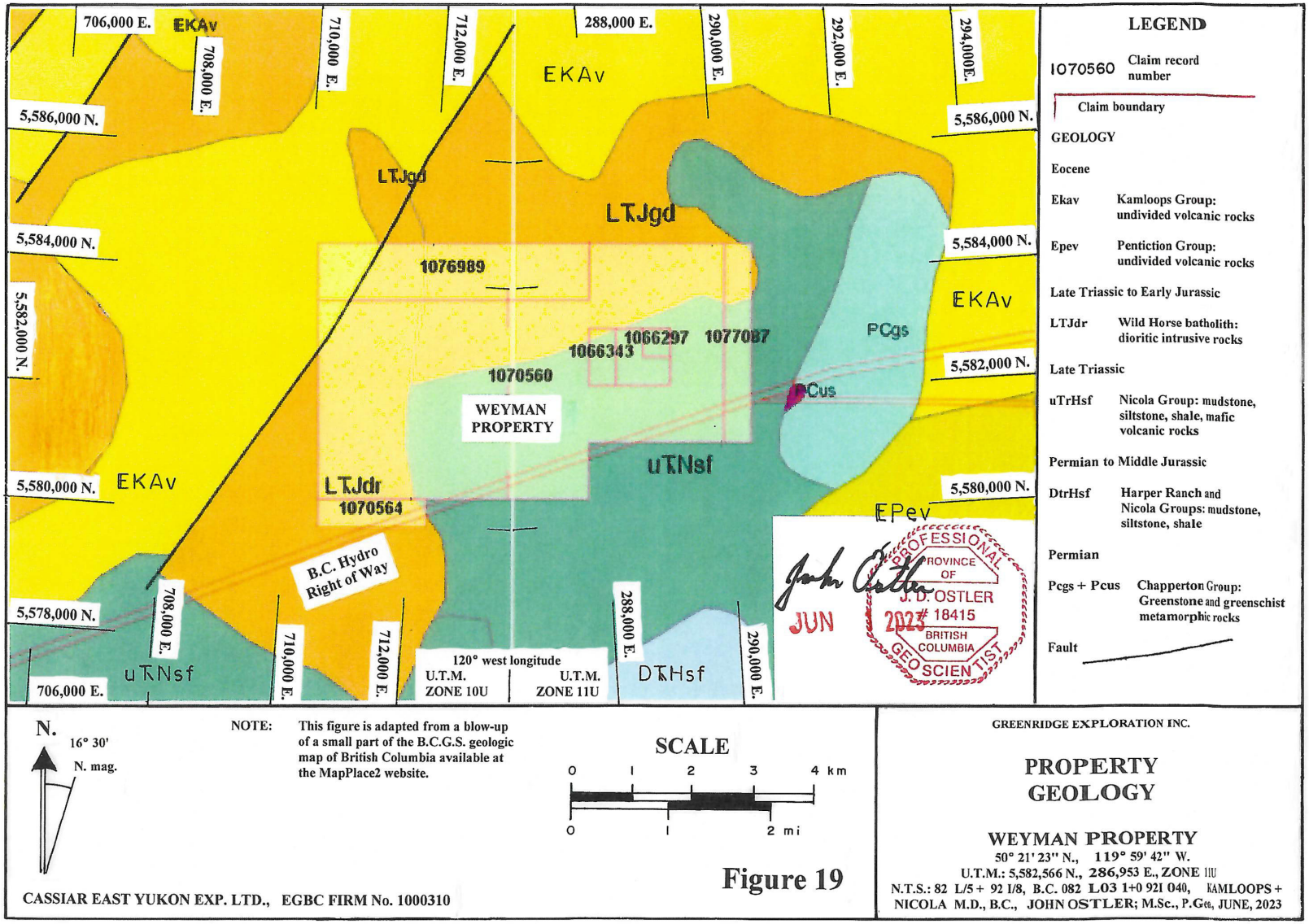
No property-scale geologic map has been made of the Weyman property area. Regional mapping indicated that Eastern belt, Nicola Group andesite and volcanogenic meta-sedimentary rocks underlie much of the property.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) reported that some of the southwestern part of the Weyman property area hosts light-grey, well-bedded, fine-grained volcanogenic meta-siltstone.

In the eastern part of the property area, Nicola Group stratigraphy is intruded by the Late Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith. Previous regional mapping has indicated that the Wild Horse batholith was a multi-phase body with compositions ranging from medium-grained, biotite-amphibolite granodiorite, to medium-grained, biotite-amphibolite diorite, to coarse-grained hornblende gabbro.

During the Eocene age, tensional faulting resulted in the extrusion of the Kamloops Group flood basalt flows onto Thompson Plateau. Those flood basalts cover some of the northwestern part of the property area.

Pleistocene-age unconsolidated glacial and para-glacial sediments were deposited through the property area. They vary in thickness from 0 to 30 m (0 to 98.4 ft) in thickness and they have obscured underlying rocks in much of the property area. A small outcrop of unconsolidated, planar-bedded beach sand was observed by the author in the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim during his 2020 personal property inspection. That sand may be related to a late Pleistocene-age ice dammed lake that covered part of the Salmon River valley and had a water surface level at about 1,170 m (3,838.6 ft).



N.
16° 30'
N. mag.

NOTE: This figure is adapted from a blow-up of a small part of the B.C.G.S. geologic map of British Columbia available at the MapPlace2 website.

SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 km
0 1 2 mi

Figure 19

CASSIAR EAST YUKON EXP. LTD., EGBC FIRM No. 1000310

GREENRIDGE EXPLORATION INC.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

WEYMAN PROPERTY

50° 21' 23" N., 119° 59' 42" W.
U.T.M.: 5,582,566 N., 286,953 E., ZONE 11U
N.T.S.: 82 L/5 + 92 I/8, B.C. 082 L03 1+0 921 040, KAMLOOPS + NICOLA M.D., B.C., JOHN OSTLER; M.Sc., P.Geo, JUNE, 2023

Item 7.3 Mineralization

The Weyman property covers 2,803.89 hectares (6,925.61 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the Eastern Belt of that terrane (Figure 18).

V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), "Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres." Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

The Weyman property area is sparsely-explored. Only four recent exploration programs have been conducted in that area (Figure 4). From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area which covers an area of about 1.5 ha (3.7 acres) in the eastern part of the property area. In 2014, HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance total metal ion soil survey centered west of the Weyman property area. That survey grid covered a total of 41.7 km^2 (15.5 mi^2), of which 11.3 km^2 (4.2 mi^2) was on ground covered by the western part of the current Weyman property. In 2020, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted an airborne magnetic survey over all but the WEYMAN EAST (1077087) claim which covers the eastern boundary area of the property. In 2021, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted total metal ion soil survey over two grids. The eastern grid covered 389.5 hectares (962.1 acres) centered on the Pilot showings area. The western grid covered 260 hectares (642.2 acres) centered on the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly.

At the effective date of this report, 1,286 hectares (3,176 acres) or about 45.9% of the property area has not been subjected to any recent ground exploration. The Weyman property easily can be defined as an early-stage exploration property.

<u>Mineralization Drilled at the Pilot Showings Area</u>

The Pilot showings area is recorded in the British Columbia mineral inventory (MINFILE) as occurrence number 82LSW058.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, a professional prospector and driller and the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs in the Pilot showings area (Figures 4 and 5). He drilled a total of 15 diamond drill holes, four AQ holes and 11 BQ holes, for a total length of 1,049.4 m (3,443 ft). He also excavated two bulldozer trenches northeast of the 1932-era Pilot shaft (Figure 6).

The drill holes transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the westerly dipping Pilot Thrust (Figures 2 and 13). Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the Weyman property area.

Core that contained sufficient mineralization to analyze, hosted sub-economic concentrations of economic metals. The summary of analytical results reported by G.F. Crooker (1999) from drill hole 99-1 was typical of the drilling results from the Pilot showings area. That report was as follows:

> Forty-two sections of drill core were sent for analysis. The results for gold and silver were disappointing, with the highest value (concentration) for gold 90 ppb ... across 2.03 m (6.7 ft) and silver 2.2 ppm ... across 0.87 m (2.85 ft) within the silicification and quartz veinlets. A number of sections of silicification with narrow quartz veinlets gave weakly anomalous copper values (concentrations) in the 150 to 500 ppm range with a maximum value (concentration) of 2,380 ppm (0.238%) ... across 0.87 m (2.85 ft). The 0.37 m (1.21 ft) wide section of quartz vein from 19 to 19.37 m (62.3 to 63.5 ft) (where a white quartz vein hosted 70% pyrrhotite, 2% pyrite, and 1% chalcopyrite) gave 35 ppb (0.001 oz/ton) gold, 2.4 ppm (0.07 oz/ton) silver and 3,660 ppm (0.366%) copper.
>
> Crooker, G.F.; 1999: p. 9.

For a detailed report of historic drilling at the Pilot showings area, see Item 6.1 of this report.

By 1988, two bulldozer trenches were excavated east of the 1932-era shaft. In 1988, Ed Balon of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. (Rowe, 1989) took a total of 15 samples from around and in the trenches at the Pilot showings area (Figure 6).

The first six samples (R1 to 6) were analyzed for silver and gold only. They averaged 0.037 oz/ton (1.268 gm/mt) silver and 0.0033 oz/ton (0.113 gm/mt) gold. The other nine samples were analyzed for 31 elements by the induced coupled plasma (ICP) method. Those samples contained an average of 580.6 ppm

copper, less than 0.03 oz/ton (10.2 ppm) silver, and less than 0.001oz/ton (0.03 ppm) gold.

The trench sampling confirmed sampling results from the drilling. The author opines that mineralization at the Pilot showings area constitutes a minor mineral occurrence due to local shearing, metamorphism, and possibly mineral mobilization up the plane of the Pilot Thrust. The Pilot showings-area mineralization neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman property.

Mineralization Indicated by the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Soil Survey

The terrain sampled by HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. in 2014 comprised a suite of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic and felsic to intermediate igneous rocks variably covered with Pleistocene and Holocene-age glacial and para-glacial unconsolidated material. In general, as elevation and relief decreased across the 2014 grid area from northwest to southeast, the thickness of the glacial cover increased.

It is evident in the results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey that concentrations of copper, molybdenum, and gold seem to diminish from north to south (Figures 7 to 9). The author opines that this is more due to a result of increased depth of glacial cover than it is to the mineral endowment of the underlying rocks diminishing toward the southern margin of the survey area.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) identified the Eastern and Western Target areas in the northern part of the 2014 grid, apparently based on the copper and gold concentrations in the soils of those areas (Figures 4, and 7 to 9).

The centre of the Western Target area is located about 4.2 km (2.56 mi) west of the western boundary of the Weyman property area (Figure 4). There, soil copper concentrations were up to 146.5 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.31 ppb gold as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Clarke's and Boyd's (2015) Eastern Target area is centered on the western part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim. There, soil copper concentrations were up to 115 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.37 ppb as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia grid area are of particular interest. The author has worked on several copper-molybdenum prospects in British Columbia and he has found that

soil-molybdenum concentrations are typically somewhat less than 1 ppm molybdenum. Along most of the lines in the grid area, soil molybdenum concentrations exceed 1 ppm. The highest soil-molybdenum concentration identified by the 2014 soil survey was 4.81 ppm in the Eastern Target area located in the western part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim (Figure 8).

Molybdenum is a metal that is not found in great concentrations in most mineral deposit types related to mafic volcanic and most granitic igneous rocks like those mapped in the Weyman property area (Figure 19). It tends to be related to the hydrothermal systems that produce porphyry-type deposits. The soil-molybdenum concentrations encountered across the western part of the current Weyman property area indicate that the area is prospective for such deposits.

Copper Mineralization Indicated by the 2021 Monumental Gold Soil Survey
in the area of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Western Soil Anomaly Target

The 2021 Monumental Gold western grid covered the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim in the areas of the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly and the central part of the aeromagnetic low present on the upper plate west of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 4, 7, 13, and 15).

Although soil samples were subjected to a 33-element induced coupled plasma (ICP) treatment at Bureau Veritas, only the results for copper and manganese were investigated in detail in Tom Dyakowski's (2021) assessment report (ARIS No. 40,335) (Figures 14 to 17). Soil-copper concentrations in the 2021 western grid area ranged up to 275 ppm (Figure 15).

Soil copper concentrations were significantly greater in the 2021 western grid area than they were in the eastern grid area (Figures 14 and 15). This may have been due in part to substantial vertical displacement on the Weyman Thrust which has resulted in rocks from depth west of the thrust having been over-ridden over rocks to the east of it.

The distribution of copper in soils in the 2021 western grid area bears little relation to the aeromagnetic low that is present west of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 13 and 15). The author interprets that the timing of the distribution of copper in those rocks did not coincide with that of the development of the aeromagnetic low.

The most prominent soil-copper anomaly in the 2021 western grid area is in the eastern part of the grid where it appears that a secondary thrust fault related to and parallel with the Weyman Thrust intersects a

northwesterly trending sub-vertical fault as defined by the 2020 aeromagnetic survey (Figures 10 to 13 and 15). That anomaly may be the result of more than one generation of copper mobilization, where it has risen from depth to surface.

Copper Mineralization Indicated by the 2021 Monumental Gold Soil Survey in the area Surrounding the Pilot Showings Area

The 2021 Monumental Gold eastern grid covered some of the northeastern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim, and all of the no name (1066297), WEYMAN (1066341), and WEYMAN2 (1066343) claims. It is centered near the intersections of the Pilot showings area and the Pilot Thrust on the no name (1066297) claim (Figures 4, 13, 14, and 16).

Soil-copper concentrations in the 2021 eastern grid area ranged up to 86 ppm (Figure 14). In general, copper concentrations were greater in soils over the meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks in the southeastern part of the 2021 eastern grid area than they were in soils over rocks mapped as part of the Wild Horse intrusion in the northwestern part of that grid (Figure 14). Copper concentrations in soils in the 2021 eastern grid area were greatest in the area adjacent to the Pilot Thrust flanking the Pilot showings area. The source of the extensive soil-copper anomaly in the southwestern corner area of the 2021 eastern grid is unknown.

In general, concentrations of soil-copper in the 2021 western soil-grid area are greater and more concentrated in anomalous areas than those of the 2021 eastern soil-grid area. Thus on the basis of soil-copper results and those of the 2020 aeromagnetic survey, the 2021 western soil grid area, the area in the western part of the Weyman property west of the Weyman Thrust, is the most prospective area for porphyry-type copper, molybdenum, and gold deposits at present on the Weyman property.

The Ratio of Soil-copper to Soil-manganese in the 2021 Monumental Gold Eastern and Western Soil-grid Areas

Focus of Tom Dyakowski's (2021) investigation of the results of the 2021 Monumental Gold soil survey on the Weyman property was on the ratio of soil-copper and soil-molybdenum. Dyakowski noted an opinion expressed by J,.R. Lang and S.R. Titley (1998) that manganese was depleted in relation with copper in the vicinity of porphyry-type deposits. Dyakowski (2021) expressed disappointment that no porphyry-type deposits were revealed by the copper:manganese ratio in the 2021 soil-grid areas as follows:

> ... In both grids, when manganese and copper were values (concentrations) are compared, there is no recognizable inverse trend as could be expected when defining as could be expected when defining the location of the main orebody in a porphyry copper system ...
>
> Dyakowski, Tom; 2021: p. 19.

Figures 14 to 17 reveal that the concentrations of soil-copper are much greater and better organized into anomalies in the 2021 western grid area than they are in the 2021eastern grid area. Thus, the copper:manganese ratio is significantly higher in the 2021western grid area than it is in the 2021eastern grid area. That may be due to both metals migrating differentially from depth toward surface in both areas. The author (Ostler, 2020) previously interpreted from the 2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey results that rocks west of the Weyman Thrust over-rode rocks east of the thrust along the thrust plane and that rocks at surface west of the thrust plane are from significantly greater depth than those east of the thrust plane.

As a result, rocks at surface west of the thrust plane may be closer to porphyry-type mineralization than those east of the thrust plane. Whether or not there is porphyry-type mineralization present, it would be expected that manganese would be more mobile than copper and would be found in greater abundance nearer to surface in rocks east of the Weyman Thrust plane. The soil-copper:manganese ratio may or may not be diagnostic to discerning the relative distance or direction to a porphyry-type deposit.

Tom Dyakowski (2021) commented that:

> ... Other (than copper and manganese) important elements like Mo, Pb, etc. were not discovered in enough abundance or with enough of a numerical distribution in ppm values (concentrations) to be useful for plotting.
>
> Dyakowski, Tom; 2021: p. 19.

The author disagrees with that interpretation. The distributions and concentrations of both molybdenum and gold in the 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey are sufficient to be anomalous in the southwestern part of the current Weyman property (Figures 8 and 9).

The author opines that the soil-metal results of the major pathfinder elements, for example potassium, molybdenum, and gold, etcetera, should be investigated in detail.

Item 8: DEPOSIT TYPE

Item 8.1 Porphyry Copper-molybdenum-gold Deposit

The Weyman property area is located in the southeastern part of the Quesnel terrane in south-central British Columbia. That terrane and its northern extension, the Stikine terrane, are the remnants of Triassic-age island arcs that accreted to the western margin of North America during the Early Jurassic Period. Island arc terranes, particularly areas surrounding arc-related granitic intrusions, are the most important hosts of porphyry copper, molybdenum, and gold deposits in British Columbia. The Weyman property area covers part of the southeastern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a currently under-explored arc-related intrusion located in the Eastern Mineral Belt of the Quesnel Terrane. Thus, the primary mineral exploration target in the property area is a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

NOTE about the word PORPHYRY:

The geological meaning of the word porphyry is "big crystals in a ground-mass of little crystals". This describes the texture of igneous rocks that are most commonly associated with large, low-grade, copper-molybdenum-gold deposits that were formed by hydrothermal systems in active tectonic environments. The name for the texture of the associated igneous rocks became the name for the deposit type because it was short and easy to say. Now we have Porphyry deposits.

W.D. Sinclair (2007) described porphyry deposits as follows:

> Porphyry deposits are the world's most important source of Cu and Mo, and are major sources of Au, Ag, and Sn; significant byproduct metals include Re, W, In, Pt, Pd, and Sc. They account for about 60% of world Cu production and more than 95% of world Mo production. In Canada, they account for more than 40% of Cu production, virtually all Mo production, and about 10% of Au production. Porphyry deposits are large low- to medium-grade deposits in which primary (hypogene) ore minerals are dominantly structurally controlled and which are spatially and genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions. They are distinguished from other granite-related deposits such as skarns and mantos by their large size and structural control, mainly stockworks, veins and vein sets, fractures and breccias. Porphyry deposits typically contain hundreds of millions of tonnes of ore (mineralization), although they range in size from tens of millions to billions of tonnes; grades for the different metals vary considerably but generally average less than 1%. In porphyry Cu deposits, for example, Cu grades range from 0.2% to more than 1% Cu; in porphyry Mo deposits, Mo grades range from 0.07% to nearly 0.3% Mo. In porphyry Cu and Cu-Au deposits, Au grades range from 0.2 to 2 gm/mt (0.006 to 0.058 oz/ton). Associated igneous rocks vary in composition from diorite-granodiorite to high-silica granite; they are typically porphyritic epizonal and mesozonal intrusions, commonly sub-volcanic. A close temporal and genetic relationship between magmatic activity and hydrothermal mineralization in porphyry deposits is indicated by the presence of inter-mineral intrusions and breccias that were emplaced between or during periods of mineralization. Porphyry deposits range in age from Archean to Recent, although most economic deposits are Jurassic or younger.
>
> Sinclair, W.D.; 2007: p. 223.

Item 9: EXPLORATION

Item 9.1 Summary of the Exploration Conducted by the Author on the Weyman Property

The author conducted Current Personal Inspections of the Weyman property on July 4, 2020 for Monumental Gold Corp. (Ostler, 2020) and on June 3, 2023 for Greenridge Exploration Inc. (the Issuer). He has conducted no other previous exploration in the Weyman property area.

Item 9.2 Current Exploration

Greenridge Exploration Inc., the Issuer, has conducted no exploration on the Weyman property; thus, there is no current exploration upon which to report.

Item 10: DRILLING

Greenridge Exploration Inc., the Issuer, has conducted no drilling on the Weyman property; thus, there is no current drilling upon which to report.

Drilling conducted by Harold Adam in the Pilot showings area from 1984 to 1999 is described in detail in Item 6.1 and in Item 7.3 of this Technical Report.

Item 11: SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Neither Greenridge Exploration Inc., the Issuer, nor the author have conducted any sampling on the Weyman property; thus, there is no current sample processing upon which to report.

Item 12: DATA VERIFICATION

All available data from prior exploration programs has been reviewed by the author who is the Qualified Person for the Weyman project as described in Part 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs and a rock-chip sampling program in the Pilot showings area (Figures 4 to 6). For details of that mineralization, see Items 6.1 and 7.3 of this report.

During the author's Current Personal Inspection of the Pilot showings area on June 3, 2023, the water level in Weyman Creek was sufficiently low for the author to wade through it to reach the core storage area west of it. The storage area was burned out by the August, 2021 forest fire and anything made of wood, like core

boxes had been destroyed. The core was in a heap on the ground. The author examined some un-split AQ core, presumably from the 1995 drill program. It hosted un-mineralized meta-andesite.

Details of sampling procedure during the 1984 to 1999, drilling and rock-chip sampling, and how they were handled before arriving at the various laboratories in the Vancouver, B.C. area are unknown to the author and could not be verified by the author 24 to 39 years after the fact.

The samples from the Pilot showings area drilling and rock-chip survey were analyzed by several laboratories from 1984 to 1999 (Table 4). Most of those laboratories no longer exist. Both Bureau Veritas and ALS Minerals, the surviving successor entities, currently have ISO/IEC accreditations and are processing samples according to currently acceptable standards. The author has not verified lab procedures conducted samples from the 1984 to 1999 drill programs.

In 2014, HPX Quesnellia Holdings Inc. conducted a total metal ion soil survey that extended from the western part of the main Weyman property area to the WEYMAN WEST (1070563) claim (Figures 4, and 7 to 9) (Clarke and Boyd, 2015). 253 Soil samples were taken by Jeff Clarke, P.Geo and Michael Arness, his assistant using standard techniques. The author did not examine sample holes for sampling depth due to collapse over the intervening 9 years.

Samples were sent to the ALS Minerals lab in North Vancouver, B.C. Currently, that lab has ISO/IEC accreditation No. 17025 for geochemistry among others.

The results for copper and gold were typical of what one would expect to encounter in a survey conducted on till-covered volcanic and granitic terrain (Figures 7 and 9). The results for molybdenum in soils were quite encouraging because they were more typical of those from surveys conducted over terrains near hydrothermal systems than they were of surveys conducted over terrains without such systems (Figure 8). Also, the results were consistent and none of them were exceptionally high, which indicates to the author that the soil samples have not been salted or unduly tampered with by the sampling crew or by those in the lab.

In Clarke and Boyd's (2015) assessment report (ARIS No.35,405), it was mentioned that six duplicate samples were submitted to the lab. There was no identification of, or comment about the analyses of the six duplicate samples compared with the six original samples from the same locations in the report. The author can not comment on their results. The author did not re-sample or re-run any original 2014 soil samples.

The author did not verify Precision GeoSurveys Inc.'s raw data from the current (2020) airborne magnetic survey or the processing of that data by Michael Cunningham; M.Sc., P.Geo. of Balch Exploration Consulting Inc.

In 2021, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted a total metal ion soil survey that covered two areas on the current Weyman property. The 2021 Monumental Gold eastern grid covered some of the northeastern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim, and all of the no name (1066297), WEYMAN (1066341), and WEYMAN2 (1066343) claims. It is centered near the intersections of the Pilot showings area and the Pilot Thrust on the no name (1066297) claim (Figures 4, 13, 14, and 16). The 2021 Monumental Gold western grid covered the southwestern part of the WEYMAN (1070560) claim in the areas of the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly and the central part of the aeromagnetic low present on the upper plate west of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 4, 7, 13, and 15).

A total of 1,426 soil samples were taken over both grid areas by: Christopher Dyakowski, P.Geo., the registrant of record for the work program, Tom Dyakowski, B.Sc. (2021), Mike Adam, prospector and owner and optionor of the Weyman property, Dylan Adam, a son of Mike Adam, Duncan Sadava, and Julia Broderick-Hale using standard techniques.

The author examined some of the soil-sample holes for sampling depth and 'B'-horizon development during the June 3, 2023 Current Personal Inspection of the property. It was confirmed that sampling depth was consistent with the range of 5 to 50 cm (2 to 19.7-inch) depth range reported by Tom Dyakowski (2021) and that the 'B' horizon was sampled.

Blank and duplicate soil samples were not taken in order to help minimize the cost of the 2021 soil survey which is typical of a soil survey on an early-stage exploration property (Christopher Dyakowski, P.Geo. pers. comm. of May 23, 2023).

Also, it was confirmed by Christopher Dyakowski, P.Geo. the registrant of record for the May 15 to June 3, 2021 soil survey on the Weyman property (pers. comm. of May 23, 2023) that during that survey, soil samples were in his personal custody from their arrival at camp until the termination of the program. He drove the samples locked in his truck from the camp location to his home in Vancouver, B.C. on Friday, June 5, 2021. The samples remained locked in the back of his truck until Monday, June 7, 2021 when he took them to

Bureau Veritas Commodities Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. Currently, that lab has ISO/IEC accreditation No. 17025 for geochemistry among others.

The results for copper were typical of what one would expect to encounter in a survey conducted on till-covered volcanic and granitic terrain (Figures 14 to 15). Also, the results were consistent and none of them were exceptionally high, which indicates to the author that the soil samples have not been salted or unduly tampered with by the sampling crew or by those in the lab.

On the certificates of analysis from Bureau Veritas (Dyakowski, 2021) it is recorded that a total of 60 pulp duplicates were run and samples were compared with standard samples. Nothing unusual was reported. The author did not re-sample or re-run any original 2021 soil samples.

The author opines that the data available from the historic drilling at the Pilot showings area, the data produced by Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd from the 2014 HPX Quesnellia soil survey, the data generated by Michael Cunningham from the 2020 Monumental Gold airborne magnetic survey, and that generated by Tom Dyakowski from the 2021 Monumental Gold soil survey were adequate for the purposes used in this Technical Report.

Item 13: MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the knowledge of the author, no mineral processing studies or metallurgical tests have been conducted on mineralization from the Weyman property area.

Item 14: MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

To the knowledge of the author, no resource estimates have been calculated of mineralization within the Weyman property area.

Items 15 to 22: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED PROPERTIES

The Weyman is an early-stage, exploration property; thus, reporting requirements for development and production properties contained within National Instrument 43-101 and in Items: 15 to 22 of 43-101F1 are not applicable to this Technical Report.

Item 23: ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties adjacent to the Weyman property.

Item 24: OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no unusual or unique circumstances or facts affecting the ownership, or potential to develop the Weyman property.

Item 25: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Weyman property covers a total of 2,803.89 hectares (6,923.61 acres) in the southern Quesnel terrane. It hosts the southern margin of the Wild Horse batholith, a calc-alkalic intrusion in the Eastern Belt of that terrane (Figure 18). V.A. Preto, who investigated the Quesnel terrane for the British Columbia Geological Survey, maintained (2005, pers. com.), "Belts within the Quesnel terrane host intrusive centres spaced roughly 10 to 11 kilometers apart. Hydrothermal systems and porphyry deposits tend to be clustered around those intrusive centres; thus, the most prospective parts of the Quesnel terrane are near the intrusive centres." Accordingly, the Weyman property should be prospective for porphyry-type mineralization.

The Weyman property is sparsely-explored. Only four recent exploration programs have been conducted in that area. From 1984 until 1999, diamond drilling and trenching was conducted by Harold Adam and associates at the Pilot showings area in the eastern part of the property area (Figures 4 to 6). In 2014, HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. conducted a reconnaissance, total metal ion soil survey (Figures 4 and 7 to 9). The eastern margin of that survey grid was on ground covered by the western part of the current Weyman property. In 2020, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted an airborne magnetic survey over all but the eastern boundary area of the Weyman property (Figures 4 and 10 to 13). In 2021, Monumental Gold Corp. conducted total metal ion soil survey over two grids (Figures 4 and 14 to 17). The eastern grid was centered on the Pilot showings area. The western grid was centered on the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly in the southwestern part of the property.

At the effective date of this report being June 5, 2023, 1,286 hectares (3,176 acres) or about 45.9% of the property area has not been subjected to any recent ground exploration. The Weyman property can easily be defined as an early-stage exploration property.

From 1984 until 1999, Harold Adam, a professional prospector and driller and the owner of claims covering the Pilot showings area, conducted six drill programs in the Pilot showings area. He drilled a total of 15 diamond drill holes, four AQ holes and 11 BQ holes, for a total length of 1,049.4 m (3,443 ft). He also excavated two bulldozer trenches northeast of the 1932-era Pilot shaft (Figures 5 and 6).

The drill holes transected background to mildly anomalous concentrations of base metals, silver and gold in quartz lenses, breccias and stockworks in andesitic to dioritic rocks. Mineralization seems to have been localized along a northeast-southwesterly trending shear zone located northwest of the contact between Triassic-age Nicola Group mafic volcanic rocks and Late Palaeozoic-age Cache Creek Group argillic rocks. Also, it is located near the surface trace of the westerly dipping Pilot Thrust. Alteration and mineralization like that at the Pilot showings area may occur at several places along the surface traces of thrust faults in the southeastern part of the Weyman property area.

The author opines that mineralization at the Pilot showings area constitutes a minor mineral occurrence due to local shearing, metamorphism, and possibly mineral mobilization up the plane of the Pilot Thrust. That mineralization neither enhances nor detracts from the potential of the whole Weyman property.

Since 2014, exploration in the Weyman property area has been mostly focused on the western part of the property area where an extensive westerly dipping thrust fault, the Weyman Thrust, is associated with an intense aeromagnetic low, and elevated copper, molybdenum and gold in soils (Figures 4, and 7 to 17). The author considers the area adjacent with the Weyman thrust to be the main exploration target on the property.

The terrain sampled by HPX Quesenellia Holdings Inc. in 2014 comprised a suite of intermediate to mafic meta-volcanic and felsic to intermediate igneous rocks variably covered with Pleistocene and Holocene-age glacial and para-glacial unconsolidated material.

Jeff Clarke and Graham Boyd (2015) identified the Eastern and Western Target areas in the northern part of the 2014 grid, apparently based on the copper and gold concentrations in the soils of those areas.

Clarke's and Boyd's (2015) Eastern Target area is centered on the western part of the Weyman property. There, soil copper concentrations were up to 115 ppm as compared with an average over the whole survey area of 25 ppm copper. Soil-gold concentrations ranged up to 0.37 ppb as compared with an average of 0.4 ppb gold.

Molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia grid area are of particular interest (Figure 8). The author has worked on several copper-molybdenum prospects in British Columbia and he has found that soil-molybdenum concentrations are typically somewhat less than 1 ppm molybdenum. Along most of the lines in the grid area, soil molybdenum concentrations exceed 1 ppm. The highest soil-molybdenum concentration identified by the 2014 soil survey was 4.81 ppm in the Eastern Target area.

Molybdenum is a metal that is not found in great concentrations in most mineral deposit types related to mafic volcanic and most granitic igneous rocks like those mapped in the Weyman property area. It tends to be related to the hydrothermal systems that produce porphyry-type deposits. The soil-molybdenum concentrations encountered across the western part of the current Weyman property area indicate that the area is prospective for such deposits.

The 2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey results revealed that there are a total of four magnetic domains in the Weyman property area, two in the area's eastern part and another two in its western part. The eastern and western domains are separated by a the steeply westward-dipping Weyman Thrust that transects the survey area from north to south (Figures 10 to 13).

There is a domain of moderately high magnetism associated with the Triassic-age Wild Horse batholith in the northeastern part of the property area. A northwesterly trending texture across that domain is interpreted to be related to a set of faults that cross the batholith. The contact between the northeastern domain related to the batholith and the southeastern magnetic domain hosted by meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Triassic-age Nicola Group is represented by a distinct change in magnetism across a trend oriented at 060°-240°.

The southeastern magnetic domain is an area of moderate magnetism. At least three westerly dipping thrust faults are evident in the magnetic distribution across that domain. They are interpreted to be related to local stacking of comparatively ductile meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks as they were shoved eastward past the rigid mass of the Wild Horse batholith. Like with the Weyman Thrust in the western part of the property area, areas of low magnetism located west of, and above the thrust plates in the southeastern domain are interpreted to have been due to alteration and silicification migrating upward through rocks above the thrust plates. The Pilot showings area is located at the surface trace of one of the thrust faults, herein named

"the Pilot Thrust". It is expected that the silicification, alteration, and sulphide mineralization at the Pilot showings area may be typical of that located near surface along the thrust fault planes throughout the southeastern magnetic domain.

The Weyman Thrust, which separates the eastern and western magnetic domains in the property area, is much more extensive and more magnetically intense than those in the southeastern magnetic domain . Unlike in the eastern part of the property area, the magnetic characters of the two western magnetic domains are related to fluid movement along the plane of the Weyman Thrust and not primarily to underlying rock types.

In the western boundary area of the property area, is an area of comparatively high magnetism with a high degree of magnetic variability (Figures 10 to 13). The textures created by the vertical and horizontal magnetic gradients indicate that there was significant fluid movement through the rocks of that magnetic domain. Circular structures formed in the distribution of the horizontal magnetic gradient suggest the presence of plumes of hydrothermal alteration.

Directly above the plane of the Weyman Thrust is a domain of very low magnetism Figures 10 and 13). This is interpreted to be due to intense alteration above the fault plane. In the Weyman property area, it covers a surface area of about 6 km^2 (2.23 mi^2). It is assumed that the lower margin of the domain of low magnetism is on the plane of the Weyman Thrust and that its upper margin is above and roughly parallel with the thrust plane. Thus, it is assumed to be in the form of a westward dipping plate.

Results of the 2014 HPX Quesenellia soil survey indicate that copper and gold are concentrated near the upper margin of the domain of low magnetism like at the 2014 HPX Quesenellia Eastern Target area. The relation between soil-molybdenum concentrations in the 2014 HPX Quesenellia survey and the domain of low magnetism are less direct. The author believes that most of the copper, gold, and molybdenum in these rocks predates the Weyman Thrust and the alteration associated with it. During the alteration along the Weyman Thrust, molybdenum has been relatively immobile, and gold and copper have been mobilized and to some extent re-deposited during alteration above that fault plane. Probably, the stability of molybdenum in soils makes it a reliable indicator of the location of original copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry mineralization.

The 2021 Monumental Gold western grid covered the southwestern part of the Weyman property in the areas of the 2014 HPX Cordilleran Eastern Target soil anomaly and the central part of the aeromagnetic low

present on the upper plate west of the Weyman Thrust.

Soil copper concentrations were significantly greater in the 2021 western grid area than they were in the eastern grid area (Figures 14 and 15). This may have been due in part to substantial vertical displacement on the Weyman Thrust which has resulted in rocks from depth west of the thrust having been over-ridden over rocks to the east of it.

The distribution of copper in soils in the 2021 western grid area bears little relation to the aeromagnetic low that is present west of the Weyman Thrust (Figure 15). The author interprets that the timing of the distribution of copper in those rocks did not coincide with that of the development of the aeromagnetic low.

The most prominent soil-copper anomaly in the 2021 western grid area is in the eastern part of the grid where it appears that a secondary thrust fault related to and parallel with the Weyman Thrust intersects a northwesterly trending sub-vertical fault as defined by the 2020 aeromagnetic survey. That anomaly may be the result of more than one generation of copper mobilization, where it has risen from depth to surface.

Soil-copper concentrations in the 2021 eastern grid area ranged up to 86 ppm (Figure 14). In general, copper concentrations were greater in soils over the meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks in the southeastern part of the 2021 eastern grid area than they were in soils over rocks mapped as part of the Wild Horse intrusion in the northwestern part of that grid. Copper concentrations in soils in the 2021 eastern grid area were greatest in the area adjacent to the Pilot Thrust flanking the Pilot showings area. The source of the extensive soil-copper anomaly in the southwestern corner area of the 2021 eastern grid is unknown.

In general, concentrations of soil-copper in the 2021 western soil-grid area are greater and more concentrated in anomalous areas than those of the 2021 eastern soil-grid area. Thus on the basis of soil-copper results and those of the 2020 aeromagnetic survey, the 2021 western soil grid area, the area in the western part of the Weyman property west of the Weyman Thrust, is the most prospective area for porphyry-type copper, molybdenum, and gold deposits on the Weyman property.

The focus of Tom Dyakowski's (2021) investigation of the results of the 2021 Monumental Gold soil survey on the Weyman property was on the ratio of soil-copper and soil-manganese (Figures 14 to 17). Dyakowski noted an opinion expressed by J,.R. Lang and S.R. Titley (1998) that manganese was depleted in

relation with copper in the vicinity of porphyry-type deposits. Dyakowski (2021) expressed disappointment that no porphyry-type deposits were revealed by the soil-copper:manganese ratio in the 2021 soil-grid areas.

Concentrations of soil-copper are much greater and better organized into anomalies in the 2021 western grid area than they are in the 2021eastern grid area and high soil-manganese concentrations are most common in the 2021 eastern grid area. Thus, the soil-copper:manganese ratio is significantly higher in the 2021western grid area than it is in the 2021eastern grid area. That may be due to both metals migrating differentially from depth toward surface in both areas. This agrees with the author's structural interpretation from the results of the 2020 Monumental Gold aeromagnetic survey (Figure 13).

As a result, rocks at surface west of the Weyman Thrust plane may be closer to porphyry-type mineralization than those east of the thrust plane. Whether or not there is porphyry-type mineralization present, it would be expected that manganese would be more mobile than copper and would be found in greater abundance nearer to surface in rocks east of the Weyman Thrust plane. The soil-copper: manganese ratio may or may not be diagnostic to discerning the relative distance or direction to a porphyry-type deposit.

In conclusion, the Weyman property is an early-stage exploration property over which mostly preliminary exploration programs have been conducted. Those programs, aeromagnetic and total metal ion soil surveys, have been designed to assist in defining the existence of porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold alteration and mineralization. Once the existence of such alteration and mineralization has been verified, the process of quantification can commence.

Geophysical surveys are remote in that they are investigations of one or more physical properties of the rock or regolith surveyed in the hope that those properties relate to the localization of economic mineralization. Experience with other surveys conducted in the past over areas of known economic mineralization are often used by interpreters of geophysical surveys to form opinions of the likelihood of the results of a survey being an indicator of economic mineralization.

The results of the 2020 airborne magnetic survey were a record of magnetic properties of the rock and regolith surveyed across the Weyman property. The magnetic qualities of that material do not necessarily relate to the localization of economic quantities of mineralization. The risk is that despite good looking targets

having been generated by the 2020 airborne magnetic survey, it is possible that no economic quantities of mineralization may be found on it.

Total metal ion soil surveys are more direct investigations into the possibility of the presence of economic mineralization than are geophysical surveys but they still are remote in that physical samples of the regolith overlying rock potentially hosting economic mineralization are being taken and analyzed. They also suffer from risks.

The most important factor related to the success of a total metal ion soil survey is that the soil being sampled is relatively thin and is the result of the weathering and breakdown of the underlying rock and that the elemental concentrations in the soil relate to those in the underlying rock. Soils developed atop thick exotic material forming such surficial features as glacial tills, mass debris flows, and glacial drumlin fields can return total-metal, soil-sample results that are almost meaningless.

Also, the various mobilities of different elements can determine the locations and strengths of soil anomalies. For example, in most climates, silver in soils is much more mobile than lead and soil-silver anomalies are commonly down-hill from the lead anomalies from the same underlying mineral occurrence. Also in wet climates, copper in soil breaks down into mobile minerals that are leached away while molybdenum in soils alters into more stable minerals that remain as soil anomalies. Consequently on the wet west coast of British Columbia, molybdenum which is commonly a minor component of porphyry deposit mineralization forms better soil anomalies and is more reliable as an indicator of mineralization than is copper which is more abundant in the original mineralization.

Based on historic work done on the property, and its geologic setting, the author recommends that further work be carried out on the Weyman property for the discovery of a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposit.

Item 26: RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a two-phase program comprising total metal ion soil survey and geological mapping followed by induced polarization survey be conducted on the Weyman property.

The most prospective exploration target on the Weyman property is the upper plate of the westerly

dipping Weyman Thrust, located in the western part of the property. Thus, recommended exploration is focused there.

First-phase Recommended Program: Soil Survey and Geological Investigation

The first-phase program should be conducted over two grids located adjacent with the northern and eastern boundaries of the 2021 Monumental Gold western soil grid to effectively extend the 2021 grid northward and eastward over the WEYMAN (1070560) claim (Figures 2, 13, 15, and 17).

The recommended northern grid should comprise a series of 24 2.5-km (1.525-mi) long lines laid out along east-west U.T.M. grid lines from U.T.M. 5,582,100 N. to 5,584,400 N. The lines should extend from 710,500 E. (in the west) to 713,000 E. (in the east) to result in a total line length of 60 km (36.6 mi). Lines should be 100 m (328 ft) apart; soil samples should be taken at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line. A maximum of 1,224 samples should be taken over the recommended northern grid.

The 2021 Monumental Gold western soil grid did not extend sufficiently eastward to cover the surface trace of the Weyman Thrust (Figures 15 and 17). Soil-survey results in that area could produce valuable information about fluid transport along the fault plane which could be used to differentiate between structural and hydrothermal fluid movement.

The recommended eastern grid should comprise a series of 5 1.3-km (0.793-mi) long lines laid out along north-south U.T.M. grid lines from U.T.M. 712,600 E. to 713,000 E. The lines should extend from 5,580,700 N. (in the south) to 5,582,000 N. (in the in the north) to result in a total line length of 6.5 km (4.0 mi). Lines should be 100 m (328 ft) apart; soil samples should be taken at 50-m (164-ft) intervals along each line. A maximum of 135 samples should be taken over the recommended eastern grid.

It is estimated that a maximum total of 1,359 samples should be taken over both recommended grids.

Any rock outcrops and mineral occurrences encountered in the program area should be mapped by a geologist at a scale of 1:5,000.

The estimated cost of the first phase of the recommended exploration program is as follows:

Table 7
Estimated Cost of the Recommended First-phase Exploration Program

Item	Cost	Accumulated Cost
Wages for Field Work:		
1 Project and soil survey supervisor (P.Geo.), 28 days @ $720/day	$20,160	
1 senior geologist (P.Geo.), 12 days @ $720/day	$ 8,640	
1 geologist, 12 days @ $600/day	$ 7,200	
1 senior geochemical technician, 28 days @ $500/day	$14,000	
3 geochemical technicians, 28 days @ $400/person-day	$33,600	
	$83,600	$ 83,600
Transport Costs:		
3 4X4, 1-ton pick-up trucks; 28 days @ $160/day/truck	$ 13,440	
1 ATV and transport trailer, 28 days @ $150/day	$ 4,200	
Fuel	$ 4,200	
	$ 21,840	$ 21,840
Camp and Crew Costs:		
Hotel, 164 person-days @ $136/person-day	$ 22,304	
Camp food and meals in transit; 164 person/days @ $50/day	$ 8,200	
Field and sampling supplies	$ 1,200	
	$ 31,704	$ 31,704
Analysis Costs:		
ICP analysis of 1,380 soil samples inc. duplicates @$20/sample	$ 27,600	
ICP analysis of 20 rock samples @$60/sample	$ 1,800	
	$ 29,400	$ 29,400
Itemized Field Work Costs		**$ 166,544**
Office, Environmental and Compliance Costs:		
Project administration, 15% of itemized field work costs listed above	$ 24,982	$ 24,982
Research and reporting:		
GIS preparation of maps from soil and geological surveys, 15 days @ $600/day	$ 9,000	
Research and reporting, 30 days @ $720/day	$ 21,600	
	$ 30,600	$ 30,600
Itemized Cost of Recommended First-phase Program		**$ 222,126**
Goods and services tax (G.S.T.) (5% of $222,126)		$ 11,106
Itemized Budget		**$ 233,232**
Contingency 10% of itemized budget		$ 23,323
Total Estimated Cost of Recommended First-phase Program		**$ 256,555**

NOTE about INFLATION

Since the last soil survey was conducted on the Weyman property in 2021, exploration costs have risen significantly due to inflation. Charts produced by economic analysts indicate that inflation has stabilized at around 4% per year. However, it would take only one significant geopolitical incident for that to change for the worse. The author opines that it is likely that a substantial amount of the 10% contingency included in the budgets for the two recommended exploration programs may be needed to complete them if the rate of inflation gains momentum before they are completed.

Second-phase Recommended Program: 3D Induced Polarization Survey

The second phase of the recommended program would be contingent on reasonable encouragement having been generated from the results of the first phase of the recommended exploration program. It should comprise an induced polarization survey conducted over the most prospective part of the recommended first-phase soil-grid and/or the 2021 Monumental Gold western grid.

In an induced polarization survey, the ground must be charged through electrodes connected to generators by wires strung out along grid lines requiring lines to be brushed out in places. It is recommended that every second line in the most prospective area of the recommended phase-one soil grid and/or the 2021 Monumental Gold western soil grid be brushed out and subjected to induced polarization survey.

The resulting induced polarization grid would comprise a total of 32 km (19.52 mi) of cut lines spaced 200 m (656 ft) apart. The shape and orientation of the recommended induced polarization grid would depend on the shape and orientation of the most prospective area defined by the results of the first-phase soil survey.

The estimated cost of the second phase of the recommend exploration program is as follow:

Table 8
Estimated Cost of the Recommended Second-phase Exploration Program

Item	Cost	Accumulated Cost
Line Cutting Wages: 1 line brusher and field party chief, 35 days @ $600/day . . . . . . 3 line brushers, 35 days @ $400/day each.	$ 21,000 $ 42,000 $ 63,100	$ 63,000
Line Cutting Transport Costs: 1-ton 4X4 pick-up truck; 35 days @ $160/day . . . . . . 1 ATV and transport trailer, 35 days @ $150/day . . . . . . Fuel	$ 5,600 $ 5,250 $ 1,700 $ 12,550	$ 12,550
Line Cutting Camp and Crew Costs: Hotel, 4-person crew, 140 person-days @ $150 /person-day . . . . . . Camp food and meals in transit; 140 person-days @ $50/person-day . . . . . . 4 chain saws, 140 saw-days @ $50/saw-day . . . . . . Field supplies including replacement chains	$ 21,000 $ 7,000 $ 7,000 $ 900 $ 35,900	$ 35,900
3-D Induced Polarization Program (1.3 x SJ Geophysics calculation of 2020): All-inclusive price for 33.8 km of surveyed line with a dipole size of 112m and a current injection spacing of 50 m including logistical report . . . . . . 1 geologist, 28 days, data compilation, and assessment report production @ $720/day	$247,000 $ 20,160 $267,160	$ 267,160
Office, Environmental and Compliance Costs: Project administration . . . . . . Filing and maintenance of Notice of Work	$ 12,000 $ 5,000 $ 17,000	$ 17,000
Itemized Cost of Recommended Second-phase Program		**$ 395,610**
Goods and services tax (G.S.T.) (5% of 395,6100)		$ 19,781
Itemized Budget		**$ 415,391**
Contingency 10% of itemized budget		$ 41,539
Total Estimated Cost of Recommended Second-phase Program		**$ 456,930**

The estimated total cost of both phases of the recommended program is $ 713,485.

Item 27: REFERENCES

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Date and Signature Page:

John Ostler: M.Sc., P.Geo.,
Consulting Geologist
West Vancouver, British Columbia,
Dated and effective June 5, 2023

APPENDIX 'A'

CERTIFICATE of the QUALIFIED PERSON

I, John Ostler, of 1015 Clyde Avenue in the City of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia do hereby certify:

That I am a consulting geologist with business address at 1015 Clyde Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia;

That this Certificate of the Qualified Person applies to the Technical Report entitled " Exploration on the Weyman Property" dated and effective June 5, 2023;

That I am a graduate of the University of Guelph, Ontario where I obtained my Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography (Geomorphology) and Geology in 1973, that I am a graduate of Carleton University of Ottawa, Ontario where I obtained my Master of Science degree in Geology in 1977;

That I am registered as Professional Geoscientist No. 18415 with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, that I am registered as BC Mine Supervisor No. 839187, and that my company, Cassiar East Yukon Expediting Ltd, is registered as EGBC Firm No. 1000310;

That I have been engaged in the study and practice of the geological profession for more than 50 years, and that I have participated in exploration for copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry deposits since 1975 for clients, for one of my own public companies, and on my own behalf in Canada, the United States of America, and Chile;

That I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in Part 1.1of National Instrument 43-101and I hereby certify that because of my education, professional affiliation, and relevant experience, I am a Qualified Person with regard to the Weyman property as defined in Part 1.1of National Instrument 43-101;

That a previous personal inspection conducted by me on July 4, 2020 comprises the only previous exploration that I have conducted in the Weyman property area and that my attendance on the Weyman property on June 3, 2023 represents a Current Personal Inspection of the property in compliance with Part 6.2 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I am responsible for all of the Technical Report entitled "Exploration on the Weyman Property" dated and effective June 5, 2023; That I am independent of the Weyman property, and of Greenridge Exploration Inc. as is defined in Part 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

That I have read National Instrument 43-101 and that the Technical Report entitled "Exploration on the Weyman Property" dated and effective June 5, 2023 complies with the current version of National Instrument 43-101 and 43-101F1; and

That as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report entitled "Exploration on the Weyman Property" dated and effective June 5, 2023 contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make said Technical Report not misleading.

John Ostler; M.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist
West Vancouver, British Columbia
Dated and effective June 5, 2023