NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101
TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

GRID BC COPPER GOLD PROJECT

OMINECA MINING REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Located Within:

NTS Sheets: 093N11, 093N12, 093N13, 093N14

Centered at Approximately:

348483 mE, 6173555 mN (WGS 84, UTM 10N)

Report Prepared for:

Grid Battery Metals

3028 Quadra Court

Coquitlam, BC

V3B 5X6

Report Prepared by:

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EFFECTIVE DATE: January 24, 2025

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1. Summary

The Grid BC Copper Gold Project (the "Property" or the "Project") is an exploration stage project in the Omineca Mining Region of central British Columbia, approximately 50 km west of Germansen Landin, BC, and 150 km northeast of Smithers. The Property is located within NTS Mapsheets 093N11, 093N12, 093N13, and 093N14. This report was prepared at the request of Grid Battery Metals ("Grid" or the "Company") and was written under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101.

The Project consists of seventeen mineral claims within five contiguous claim groups, totalling 27,525 hectares. Exploration in the area dates back to the mid-1800s, where the area saw active placer operations for many years. The current main target commodities on the property are copper and gold.

On August 26, 2024 AC/DC Battery Metals Inc (AC/DC) entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Grid Battery Metals Inc ("Grid") whereby Grid will acquire 100% interest in the 17 mineral claims comprising the Grid BC Copper Gold Project.

The claims have been actively explored since the 1970s, with various geochemical and geophysical programs, as well as limited drilling. More regional activity was triggered by the exploration of the large-scale Lorraine and Kwanika copper porphyry deposits in the area.

The Project is situated on the boundary between the Quesnelia Terrane and the Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 7.1). The Quesnelia Terrane is an island arc which formed along the western North American continental margin during the Late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic. The Cache Creek Terrane consists of accreted seamounts, formed during the Carboniferous to Lower Jurassic periods. These two terranes are divided by the large, Cretaceous to Early Tertiary Pinchi Fault, a dextral strike-slip fault that extends northwest-southeast for approximately 470 kilometers. No exploration activity has been conducted on behalf of the issuer to date. A site visit was performed by the Qualified Person on August 16th, 2024, where he verified claim access and infrastructure, physiography, and noted outcrop exposure and lithology.

There are an abundance of showings and deposits with similar regional geological and geophysical signatures as the Grid BC Copper Gold Project within the Hogem Plutonic Suite and Cache Creek Terrane proximal to the Pinchi Fault. More work is warranted to differentiate intrusive phases of the Hogem Plutonic complex within the Property in order to determine any relationship to developed prospects in the area such as the Lorraine, Kwanika and Stardust deposits along with other porphyry copper systems in the region.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of present study, it is concluded that the Grid BC Copper Gold Project is a project of merit and possesses a reasonable potential for discovery of copper, gold, silver, and other mineralization.

Interpretations and conclusions for each claim block include the follow:

Starlight Claim Block

Historic regional mapping and geophysics on the Starlight claim block identified Hogem Plutonic Suite rocks intruding Takla volcanic and sedimentary strata in a similar environment as the adjacent Lorraine deposit and nearby Kwanika deposit. Historic geochemical and geophysical surveys were used to delineate new targets within the claim block:

The northwestern target area, worked on in 2013, returned significant copper anomalism in Ah, B-horizon and Organic samples. This target area is located along the eastern margin of the Pinchi Fault. This fault is

related to several epithermal events in the area such as past producers: Bralorne Takla and the Pinchi Lake mines. This target warrants further follow-up with IP to define drill targets. Its proximity to the Pinchi Fault indicates that it should be explored for possible epithermal mineralization.

The central target area contains a NW-SE trending corridor of copper anomalism in B horizon soil samples along strike of a magnetic feature. This feature is open to the northwest and warrants more soil sampling in that direction. It is possible that the Central and Northwestern target areas could form a contiguous zone of anomalous copper along strike of the magnetic feature. This target also warrants further follow-up with IP to define drill targets.

Jupiter Claim Block

While much of the exploration on the Jupiter claims was focused on placer gold prospects, potential for bedrock-hosted mineralization also exists.

Historical work on the Jupiter claim block has identified several prospective areas that warrant further exploration. Soil grids and sediment samples have delineated areas with potential to host skarn and CRD-type deposits. These areas warrant further geochemical analysis and expansion of current grids, as well as more focused mapping to determine what mineralization is present in bedrock below these targeted areas.

Soil geochemistry and geophysical ELM-EM surveys were also able to indicate several areas of strong north-south conductive trends. Trends in the west of the claims were coincident with anomalous gold in soil values, while the western EM trends appeared to be linked to copper and zinc anomalies identified in the soil survey. These results were followed up by a single drill hole, leaving ample opportunity for further geochemical analysis and mapping to determine the extent of these anomalies and how they are expressed in bedrock.

The Jupiter claim block warrants further exploration to delineate areas of interest for copper, CRD-type, and skarn mineralization, through detailed mapping, rock sampling, and soil geochemistry.

Snell Claim Block

Historic regional mapping and geophysics on the Snell claim block identified Hogem Plutonic Suite rocks intruding Takla volcanic and sedimentary strata in a similar environment as the nearby Lorraine and Kwanika deposits.

There are an abundance of showings and deposits with similar regional geological and geophysical signatures within the Hogem Plutonic Suite and proximal to the Pinchi Fault. More work is warranted to differentiate intrusive phases of the Hogem Plutonic complex within the Snell claim block in order to determine any relationship to developed prospects in the area such as the Lorraine, Kwanika and Stardust deposits along with other porphyry copper systems in the region.

A magnetic high linear feature extends across the surveyed area from northwest to southeast and is underlain by the contact of the Talka Group sedimentary rocks and the Hogem batholith. This feature has been delineated into two targets: Snell North and Snell South. It is probable that the strong magnetic anomaly represents an intrusive phase. A petrological and geochronological study of intrusive rocks on the Snell claim block may assist in defining which phases of the Hogem batholith are represented on the property. Such a study may assist further exploration work.

The Pinchi fault is related to several epithermal events in the area such as past producers: Bralorne Takla and the Pinchi Lake mines. The Snell claim block's proximity to the Pinchi Fault indicates that it should be explored for possible epithermal mineralization.

Placer gold has been mined historically within creeks that drain the western part of the Property. These creeks include the larger, north-flowing Silver Creek and its tributary Kenny Creek. Silt sampling creeks and rivers on the claim may help constrain the source of the placer gold.

On and adjacent to the Snell claim blocks are the Snell mercury-arsenic and the Bralorne BB hydrothermal BC Minfile showings. The Snell claim block has reasonable potential to host hydrothermal-related mercury mineralization along the margins of the Pinchi fault.

Groundhog Claim Block

Two historical geochemical surveys on the Groundhog block have indicated the presence of potential anomalies. The 1984 survey identified a 700 metre long arsenic anomaly while the 1990-91 survey indicated anomalous gold and copper result in moss matt samples to the northwest of the current claim block.

The property also host two Minfiles, the Groundhog and Twin Creek. The Groundhog is a copper showing with massive magnetite and malachite staining on fracture surfaces while the Twin Cree is a past producing placer gold mine. These two minfiles along with the arsenic anomaly should be investigated further.

Nika Claim Block

Historic geochemical results on the property have identified a few localized Cu and Au anomalies. The results of the soil program on Noranda's 1972 SAN Grid indicated that the southeastern grid area (outside of the current claim boundaries) had an anomalously high geochemical expression for both copper and molybdenum. Several other areas of correlatable copper and molybdenum geochemistry exist within the current Nika claim block boundary but their extent is much more limited.

The Horseshoe soil grid, carried out by Golden Rule Exploration in 1991, defined a series of elongated Au anomalies parallel to glacial direction. An anomaly threshold of 15 ppb defined a somewhat heterogeneous pattern, with a large number of isolated samples reporting values exceeding the threshold. Most of the Au anomalies are located within areas of glacial moraine apparently underlain by hornblende granodiorite according to BCGS regional mapping. Cu contents on the Horseshoe grid suggested an anomaly orientation parallel to glacial direction. Maximum Cu contents are in the 150 to 250 ppm range. Detailed sampling has outlined a northwestward trending Cu-rich zone 1500 m long and 100 to 400 m wide having a weak Au association.

Historic exploration programs that have overlapped with the current Nika claim block have been unsuccessful in identifying outcrop within the claim boundary. In addition, the depth of the glacial till that covers the property has yet to be established. Geochemical results from soil sampling over horseshoe grid in the northern portion of the current claim block display a series of elongate anomalies parallel to glacial direction. This indicates that soil sampling results are likely more representative of the geochemical composition of the overlying glacial till rather than the underlying bedrock. It is therefore unclear how useful future soil sampling programs on the property may be in locating mineralization within the underlying outcrop. A deeper targeting geochemical survey, such as tree bark, MMI, or SGH may yield better results.

The author is unaware of any risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information within this report.

There are no known mineral resources or reserves on the Project.

Recommendations for further exploration across the Grid BC Copper Gold Project includes field work targeting historic results and anomalies, and sampling and mapping of underexplored targets with the aim of vectoring towards elevated copper, gold, and base metal mineralization. A comprehensive data compiliation and targeting review should be undertaken to assess the highest priority targets. Recommended field work should include traditional mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys overtop high priority targets, potential geophysical surveys and if warranted diamond drilling to test the highest priority targets.

A recommended exploration program totalling $150,000, proposed to enable additional rock sampling, mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys is detailed as the following:

Starlight:

- Geochemical surveys over the magnetic feature linking the Central and Northwestern target areas
- Mapping and prospecting of underexplored areas

Jupiter:

- Mapping and prospecting of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Mn results delineated in from the 2021 fieldwork
- Trenching in areas of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Mn where outcrop is not available

Snell:

- Geochemical soil sampling over both the North and South magnetic features
- Geochemical silt sampling rivers and creeks in an effort to constrain the source of historic placer gold.
- Based upon results of the soil survey, conduct mechanical trenching to uncover bedrock in areas with anomalous geochemistry.

Groundhog:

- Geochemical soil sampling over the Groundhog Minfile
- Geochemical silt sampling rivers and creeks in an effort to constrain the source of historic placer gold.
- Based upon results of the soil survey, conduct mechanical trenching to uncover bedrock in areas with anomalous geochemistry.

Nika:

- Geochemical treeback, MMI or SGI survey, widely spaced across the claim block to assess the potential for buried Cu, Au or base metal mineralizaiton

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of Report

This Independent Technical Report on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project was commissioned by and prepared for Grid Battery Metals, a company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada with a registered and records office address at 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, BC. The Project is in the Omineca Mining Division in northern British Columbia, approximately 150 km northeast of Smithers, BC. This report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive review of the Grid BC Copper Gold Project as part of the transaction between Grid Battery Metals ("Grid") and AC/DC Battery Metals Inc ("AC/DC"). On August 26, 2024 AC/DC entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Grid, whereby Grid will acquire 100% interest in the 17 mineral claims comprising the Grid BC Copper Gold Project. To complete the agreement, Grid will make a cash payment of $48,172.15 and issue 5,000,000 shares of Grid to AC/DC.

The sources of information accessed in preparation of this report are given in the references section at the end of this report, as well as information and discussions with the Company's personnel and the Property vendors.

The qualified person ("QP") as defined in NI 43-101 and author of this report is Jeremy Hanson. Jeremy Hanson is an independent Consulting Geologist with over 15 years experience working on porphyry, precious metal and base mineralization/deposits. The qualified person has been contracted in the past by the Company for the purposes of exploration and technical report preparation, and has had no prior involvement in the Project. The author, Jeremy Hanson is responsible for all items in this report.

The author is an independent consulting geologist and visited the Property for a period of one day on August 16th, 2024. During this visit the author was acting as an independent consultant to the Company to appraise the Property on its potential and provide opinion on future exploration plans and cost to be conducted on the Property. During his visit the author's works included: collecting check samples, examining exposed surface geology, and verification of access to and within the Property. There has been no further exploration work on this Property subsequent to the author's last site inspection.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by the Company. The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Grid has requested the author review the Copper Porphyry project and prepare a technical summary for the property. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101. Jeremy Hanson is the author and independent Qualified Person for this Technical Report. The author is responsible for all sections of this Technical Report. A property visit was conducted by the author on August 16th, 2024. The Author has collected check samples, examined access to claims, verified recent exploration programs and verified historical reports and data presented within.

The Company engaged the services of the author through Hardline Exploration Corp to write an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Property in northern British Columbia, Canada.

2.3 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use WGS84 UTM Zone 10N unless otherwise stated. The following table of abbreviations (Table 2.1) may be used in this report:

Table 2-1: Table of abbreviations used.

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre
li	limonite

Abbreviation	Description
m	metre
$_m2$	square metre
$_m3$	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mag	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
Ni	Nickel
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling
RQD	rock quality designation
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3. Reliance on Other Experts

Not required as no reliance on other experts was sought.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Grid BC Copper Gold Project is located in the Omineca Region of British Columbia, approximately 150 km northeast of Smithers, BC, and 50 km west of Germansen Landing. Several areas at lower elevations on the claim blocks are accessible by a network of logging roads originating from Fort St. James, however access to much of the property is currently by helicopter only. Labour, services, and equipment are available from Smithers, Mackenzie, Fort St. James and Prince George. The claims are centered at approximately 348483 mE, 6173555 mN (WGS 84, UTM 10N).

The magnetic declination at the Property is 17.59° E ± 0.45° for all compass measurements, with declination changing by 0.12° W per year. All maps and reported coordinates are referenced to WGS84 UTM Zone 10N.

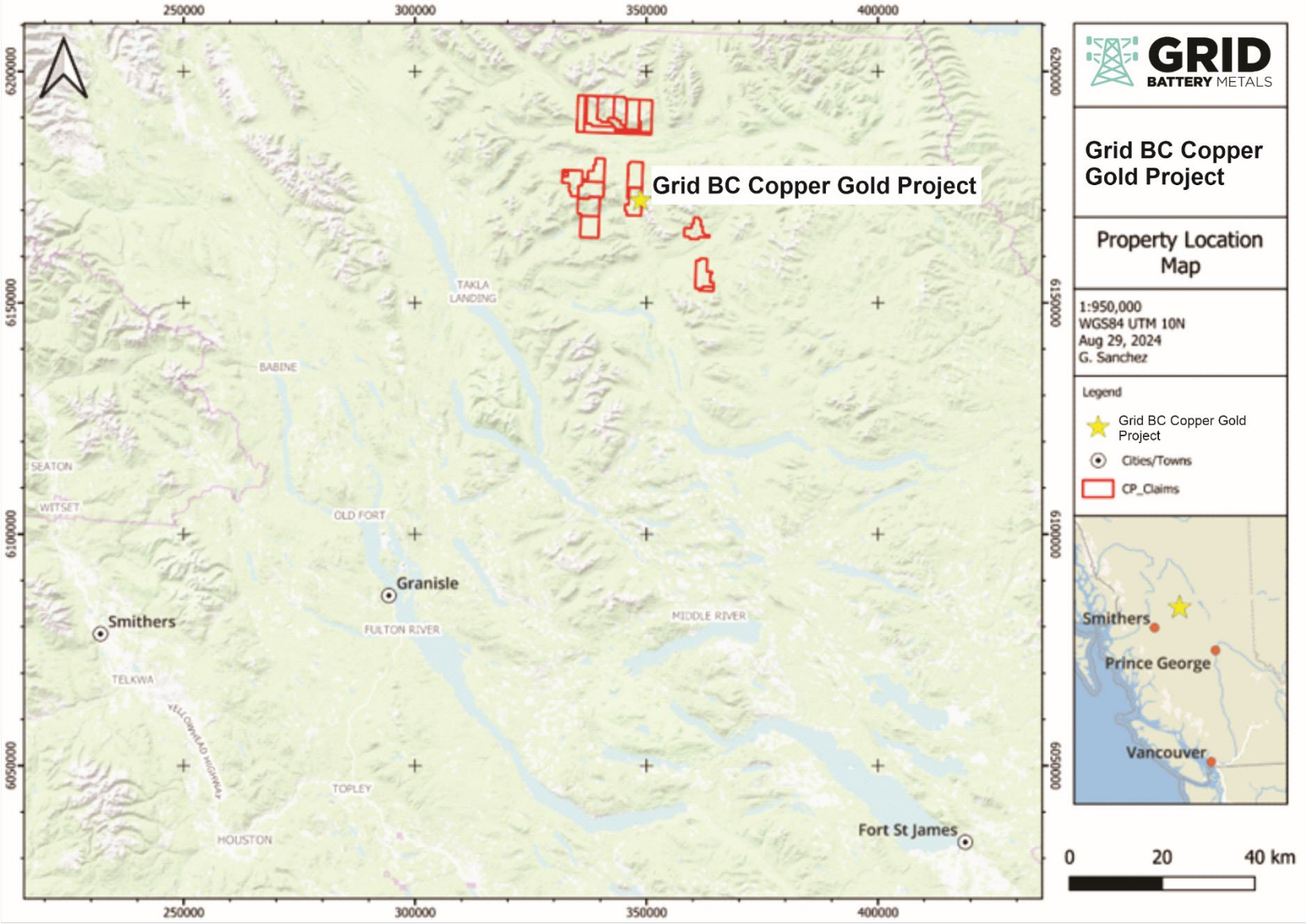

Figure 4-1: Property locator map for the Copper Porphyry Property.

4.2 Mineral Tenures

The Project consists of seventeen mineral claims within five contiguous claim groups, totalling 27,525.2 ha. The mineral claims are summarized in table 4.1 below. The claims are in good standing but have not been legally surveyed, nor is there a requirement to do so. The Province of BC owns the surface rights to the Property. There is no overlap between these claims or any pre-existing legacy claims. Claims status was searched on the website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Mineral Titles Online BC (MTO: www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca). The table summarizing the mineral tenures of this property (Table 4.1) was taken directly from the MTO record on 2024-08-29.

Table 4-1: Grid BC Copper Gold Project claims.

Claim Group	Tenure ID	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
Nika	1114530	CP1	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1812.76
	1114531	CP2	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	256.53
Groundhog	1114532	CP3	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1315.45
Snell	1114533	CP4	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1806.34
	1114534	-	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1822.23
Jupiter	1114535	CP6	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1827.06
	1114536	CP7	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1825.23
	1114537	CP8	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1823.78
	1114538	CP9	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1677.21
	1114539	CP10	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1475.9
Starlight	1114540	CP11	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1816.7
	1114541	CP12	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1798.5
	1114542	CP13	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1798.4
	1114543	CP14	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1816.28
	1114544	CP15	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1816.98
	1114545	CP16	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1600.16
	1114546	CP17	2024/JUL/22	2025/JUL/22	1235.73
				Total:	27525.2

Figure 4.2 below shows a more detailed map of the Grid BC Copper Gold claim boundaries.

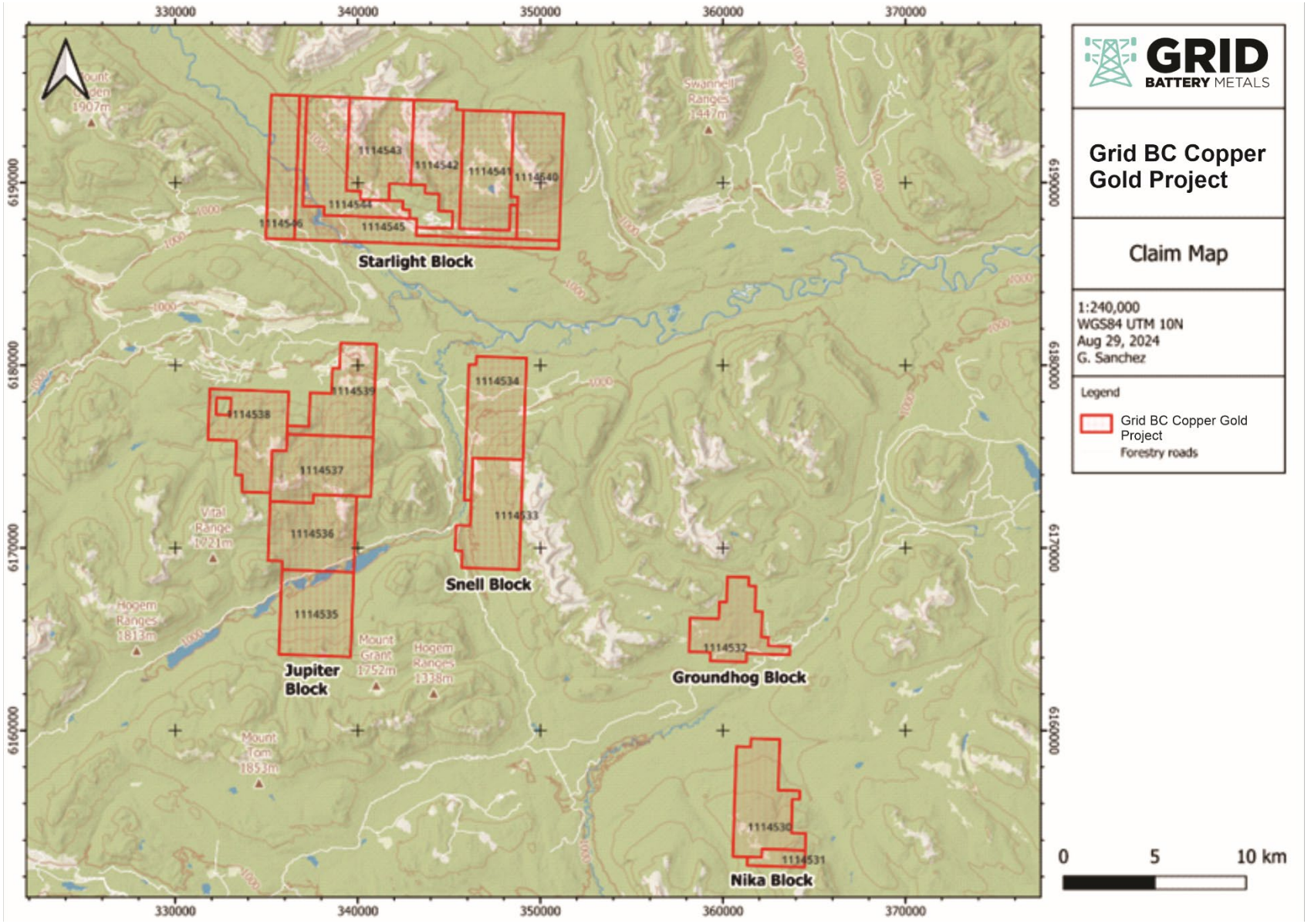

Figure 4-2: Local area and claims map for the Grid BC Copper Gold Project.

4.3 Underlying Agreements

On August 26, 2024 AC/DC Battery Metals Inc (AC/DC) entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement with Grid Battery Metals Inc ("Grid") whereby Grid will acquire 100% interest in the 17 mineral claims comprising the Grid BC Copper Gold Project. To complete the agreement, Grid will make a cash payment of $48,172.15 and issue 5,000,000 shares of Grid to AC/DC.

4.4 Mineral Rights in British Columbia

Mineral Claims in British Columbia are subdivided into two major categories: Placer and Mineral. Both are acquired using the Mineral Titles Online (MTO) system. The online MTO system allows clients to acquire and maintain (register work, payments, etc.) mineral and placer claims. Mineral Titles can be acquired anywhere in the province where there are no other impeding interests (other mineral titles, reserves, parks, etc.).

The electronic Internet map allows you to select single or multiple adjoining grid cells. Cell sizes vary from approximately 21 hectares (457m x 463m) in the south to approximately 16 hectares at the north of the province. Cell size variance is due to the longitude lines that gradually converge toward the North Pole.

MTO will calculate the exact area in hectares according to the cells you select and calculate the required fee. The fee is charged for the entire cell, even though a portion may be unavailable due to a prior legacy title or alienated land. The fee for Mineral Claim registration is $1.75 per hectare.

Upon immediate confirmation of payment, the mineral rights title is issued and assigned a tenure number for the registered claim. Email confirmation of your transaction and title is sent immediately.

Rights to any ground encumbered by existing legacy claims will not be granted with the cell claim except through the Conversion process. However, the rights held by a legacy claim or lease will accrue to the cell claim if the legacy claim or lease should terminate through forfeiture, abandonment, or cancellation, but not if the legacy claim is taken to lease. Similarly, if a cell partially covers land that is alienated (park, reserve etc.) or a reserve, no rights to the alienated or reserved land are acquired. But, if that alienation or reserve is subsequently rescinded, the rights held by the cell expand over the former alienated or reserve land within the border of the cell.

Upon registration, a cell claim is deemed to commence as of that date ("Date of Issue") and is good until the "expiry date" (Good to Date) that is one year from the date of registration. To maintain the claim beyond the expiry date, exploration and development work must be performed and registered, or a payment instead of exploration and development may be registered. If the claim is not maintained, it will forfeit at the end of the "expiry date" and it is the responsibility of every recorded holder to maintain their claims; no notice of pending forfeiture is sent to the recorded holder.

A mineral or placer claim has a set expiry date (the "Good to Date"), and in order to maintain the claim beyond that expiry date, the recorded holder (or an agent) must, on or before the expiry date, register either exploration and development work that was performed on the claim, or a payment instead of exploration and development. Failure to maintain a claim results in automatic forfeiture at the end (midnight) of the expiry date; there is no notice to the claim holder prior to forfeiture.

When exploration and development work or a payment instead of work is registered, you may advance the claim forward to any new date. With a payment, instead of work the minimum requirement is 6 months, and the new date cannot exceed one year from the current expiry date; with work, it may be any date up to a maximum of ten years beyond the current anniversary year. "Anniversary year" means the period of time that you are now in from the last expiry date to the next immediate expiry date.

All recorded holders of a claim must hold a valid Free Miners Certificate ("FMC") when either work or a payment is registered on the claim.

Clients need to register a certain value of work or a "cash-in-lieu of work" payment to their claims in MTO. The following tables outline the costs required to maintain a claim for one year:

Table 4-2: BC work requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Work Requirements
1 and 2	$5 / hectare
3 and 4	$10 / hectare
5 and 6	$15 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$20 / hectare

Table 4-3: BC cash in-lieu payment requirements for mineral tenures.

Anniversary Years	Cash Payment In-Lieu of Work
1 and 2	$10 / hectare
3 and 4	$20 / hectare
5 and 6	$30 / hectare
7 and subsequent	$40 / hectare

4.5 Property Legal Status

The Mineral Titles Online website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do) confirms that all claims of the Property as described in Table 4.1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Mineral Titles Branch against the titles at that date. The author makes no further assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.6 Surface Rights

Surface rights are not included with mineral claims in British Columbia.

4.7 Permitting

Any work which disturbs the surface by mechanical means on a mineral claim in British Columbia requires a Notice of Work (NOW) permit under the Mines Act. The owner must receive written approval from a Provincial Mines Inspector prior to undertaking such work. This includes but is not limited to the following types of work: drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction of a camp, demolition of a camp, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes, and reclamation.

Exploration activities which do not require a NOW permit include prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching, and the establishment of grids. These activities and those that require Permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision if land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources (FLNRO), determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by FLNRO, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and for FLNRO to issue a Special Use Permit; however, a collaborative effort and authorization between ministries jointly determines the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

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

4.8 Liabilities and Significant Factors

To the extent known there are no other liabilities to which the property is subject and there no other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Access and Infrastructure

Several areas at lower elevations on the claim blocks are accessible by a network of logging roads originating from Fort St. James, however access to much of the property is currently by helicopter only.

There are currently no other known pre-existing buildings, equipment, or infrastructure present on the Property.

Labour, services, and equipment are available from Smithers and Prince George, as well as limited services and amenities in the closer communities of Fort St James and Granisle.

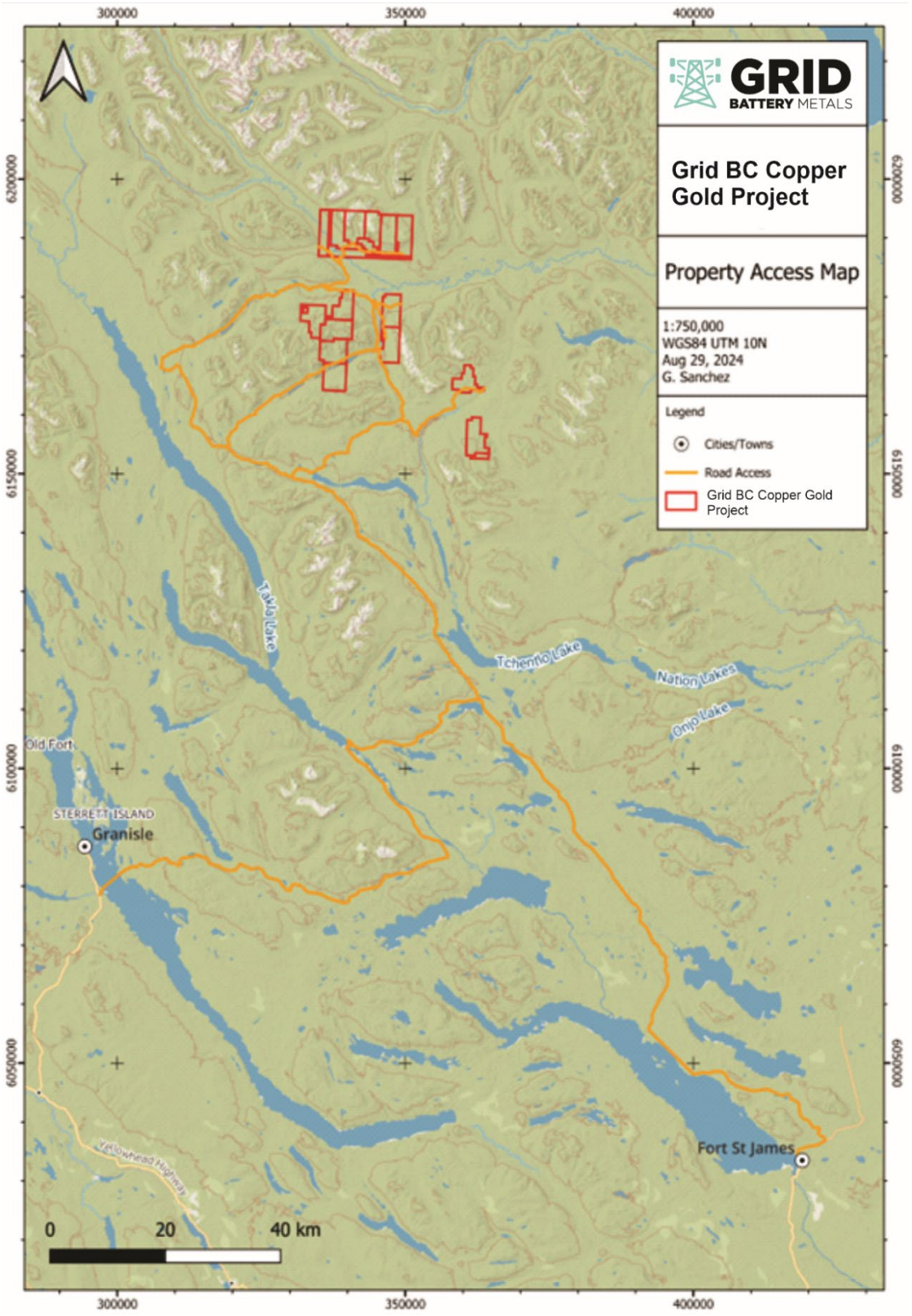

Figure 5-1: Copper Porphyry claims road access from Fort St James and Topley Landing.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The Project is quite varied in elevation, spanning from 1000 meters above sea level (ASL) in forested valleys to over 1900 meters ASL in the highest alpine areas of the claims. The Property is characterized by 3 biogeoclimatic zones: BWBS (Boreal White and Black Spruce), ESSF (Englemann Spruce – Subalpine Fir), and BAFA (Boreal Altai Fescue Alpine). Such zones typically have cold, long winters and brief cool summers. Much of the terrain is thickly forested at lower elevations, while sparse alpine tundra dominates the landscape above 1700m ASL. Alpine terrain is commonly comprised of moderately steep ridges with scree slopes extending into vegetated alpine bowls. Numerous alpine lakes and streams occupy the cirques and bowls with common permanent snow patches. The areas below 1700 meters are commonly thickly vegetated with white and black spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir with scrub birch, willow, and berry bush shrub layers.

Exploration seasons can be limited in duration by the onset of winter conditions in the mountains during fall months, and delayed in start until June depending on thaw conditions in the spring.

6. History

1. Block 1: Starlight

The history of mineral exploration and related geoscience activity in the immediate areas of the Starlight claims are documented in several publicly available BC ARIS (Assessment Reports) submitted between 2008 and 2015 (see Table 6-1)

Table 6.1: Historic Assessment Reports

ARIS No.	Year	Author	Owner / Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
29745	2008	Walcott, Peter E	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Geophysical	1249 line km of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys
30622	2009	MacKenzie, Kevin; Walcott, Peter E.	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Geochemical; Geophysical; Physical	113 soil samples, 7 silt samples, 31.3 line km IP
31694	2010	Samson, Hugh R.	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Drilling; Geochemical; Geophysical; Physical	6 DD holes; NQ; 1253.0 m, 329 Soil Samples, 17 line km IP
34271	2013	Clarke, Hilary	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Geochemical	225 soil samples, 25 silt samples, 8 rock samples
35462	2015	Walcott, Alexander	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Geophysical	390 line km of magnetic and electromagnetic surveys,

The bulk of the current Starlight claim block is located within the historic bounds of Serengeti Resources' Osilinka property. The following summaries describe work taken from ARIS reports sequentially.

ARIS No: 29745

Between June 9th and 14th, 2007, Fugro Airborne Surveys carried out heliborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying over the majority of the Osilinka holdings of Serengeti Resources Inc. in the northern portion of the Quesnel Trough, British Columbia. The surveys were flown at a nominal helicopter terrain clearance of 60 metres on flight lines spaced 250 metres apart over four flight blocks, with the tie lines flown in the orthogonal direction at a spacing of 2500 metres. The flight blocks and their respective line direction were laid out by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited, who planned, supervised and QC'd the surveys. A Dighem multicoil, multifrequency E.M. system was employed, supplemented by a high sensitivity cesium magnetometer. A GPS navigation system was employed to ensure accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the topographic base maps. The information from the respective geophysical sensors was used to produce maps that display the conductive, magnetic and radiometric properties of the survey area. In all some 1249 line kilometers were flown covering an area that included what is now the Starlight claim block.

The author concluded that the survey was successful in locating numerous conductive zones, many of which were attributed to massive sulphides or graphite. Also identified were several shorter, weaker, conductors that may also warrant additional work. A few plug-like resistivity highs that yield response signatures that are typical of those observed over some B.C. porphyries were also identified. A few of the magnetite-rich zones also yielded resistivity highs, similar to those that would be expected over skarn-type mineralization. (Walcott, 2008)

ARIS No: 30622

Work summarized in this report was carried out in 2008 on the Osilinka property. Geophysical exploration, conducted by Peter E. Walcott and Associates, consisted of a 31.3km ground IP and magnetic survey (see attached report). Follow up work on the identified geophysical anomalies consisted of the collection of 113 mobile metal ion (MMI) samples, 7 stream sediment samples and one rock sample.

MMI samples were collected at 100m intervals, transecting IP and/or aeromag geophysical anomalies (Figure #4). All samples were collected in accordance with MMI standards (SGS Group). Analytical analysis of the MMI samples was confined to Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cd, and As as these elements are most commonly associated with Cu + Au deposits and/or define their peripheral signature.

MMI samples collected over the geophysical anomalies in the southeastern reaches of the Osilinka property delineated a 4km^2 Cu + Ag + Mo geochemical anomaly. The geochemical anomaly is coincident and peripheral to the previously established geophysical anomaly which is defined by chargeability values of 14-18 mV/V, resistivity values of 600-900 Ohm*m and a magnetic signature of 61,500nT. The geochemical anomaly is defined by highly anomalous elemental values and is concentrically zoned with multi element MMI anomalies focused in the core of the anomalous area.

MMI samples collected in the northeastern reaches of the property, over a highly localized areomag anomaly yielded non anomalous geochemical results. The anomalous magnetism was attributable to a plug of moderate to strongly magnetic diorite. Stream sediment samples collected in this region of the

property yielded no anomalous Cu results, while Au, Ag and Mo were at or below the detection limit. (Mackenzie & Walcott, 2009)

ARIS No: 31694

In order to test the covered terrain for a porphyry deposit, Serengeti financed a $346,707 exploration program over the Osilinka property in 2009. This program included in-fill geophysical and geochemical surveys completed in June of 2009, intended to further refine the attractive targets identified in the 2007 and 2008 exploration programs. A total of 167 MMI soil samples and 162 "B" horizon soil samples were collected along 5 cut lines from June 19th-22nd, 2009. An 18 line-km line cutting program and Induced Polarization (IP) survey was carried out in late June, 2009. Six diamond drill holes totalling 1253 m were completed in September to follow up the geochemical and geophysical targets identified in 2008 and 2009. Three of these drill holes are located within the current extent of the Starlight claim block.

These three drill holes were completed along a 1.5 km fence in the western portion of the exploration area (holes OS-09-01, 03, and 04). The target was a 2 km valley bottom magnetic + chargeability high with no soil geochemical anomaly. All three holes intersected a large body (bodies?) of highly magnetic pyroxenite that is interpreted to be associated with the Pinchi Fault. The only alteration/mineralization of interest encountered was several small (<10 cm) calcite+quartz+K'spar along selvages healed hydrothermal breccias with trace molybdenite. The highly chargeable IP system in the area is interpreted to be caused by magnetite within the pyroxenite(s) and was not considered to be a target worthy of follow up.

All diamond drill core was logged for geological and geotechnical characteristics (geotechnical logging included rock quality designation (RQD), magnetic susceptibility, and specific gravity), photographed, sampled at 2.00 m intervals, and split by core splitter. Drill core collected by Serengeti on the Mil property was NQ (4.76 cm) size. Assaying of samples was carried out by ACME Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia. ACME is an independent ISO 9001 certified lab. The core is stored at the camp site for the Kwanika project.

The collective MMI in soil data and B horizon soil sampling defined roughly co-incident copper + gold anomalies located in the northeastern portion of the sample grid which is outside of the current Starlight claim block boundary. (Samson, 2010)

ARIS No: 34271

Serengeti financed a $53,475 exploration program in 2013. This program was split into two phases of work, Phase I completed in July-August covering the main portion of the planned geochemical sampling work intended to further refine the previously identified targets and first-pass work in the northwest target area of the property (Event 5434930) and Phase II completed in September consisting of a focused follow-up sampling program in the northwest target area (Event 5472625). A total of 75 Ah soil samples, 116 B horizon soil samples (Aqua Regia), 19 B horizon soil samples (bioleach extraction), 15 organic matter samples (bioleach extraction), 25 silt samples and 8 rock samples were collected between 7th and 18th July, 19th and 22nd August (Phase I) and 16th to 17th September 2013 (Phase II).

Several roughly co-incident copper (MMI+B-Horizon) and gold (MMI) in soil anomalies were identified in the main target area (located outside of the Starlight claims) that is anchored by strongly anomalous drill intersections confirming the presence of gold anomalism in bedrock, including 18.0 m grading 0.21 g/t Au

and 2.0 m grading 1.88 g/t Au in OS-09-05 and porphyry style alteration encountered in reconnaissance drilling yet remains open to the north and northwest. The northwestern target area (which is located with the Starlight claims), worked on in 2013, returned significant copper anomalism in Ah, B-horizon and Organic samples. The authors concluded that this target warranted further follow-up with IP to define drill targets. (Clarke, 2013)

ARIS No: 35462

Between February 16th and 28th, 2015, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook a geophysical review on data from Serengeti Resources Ltd. - Osilinka Property in an effort to generate and refine targets for the upcoming field season. The review consisted of reprocessing and inversion of historic geophysical data collected by Serengeti Resources Inc. The resulting products were then combined with historical geochemical, geological and drill hole datasets, to aid with interpretation and targeting.

Four target areas were identified for ground follow up during upcoming field seasons. Two of these targets (mC & mD) lie within the current Starlight claims.

Target mC was believed to represent a moderate intensity magnetic plug proximal to a disruption in the north-northwesterly trending magnetic corridor. This plug appears to offset the north-northwesterly geochemical trend observed in historic soil geochemistry. The target area appears to be overlain by a moderate conductive cover.

Target mD is located in the northwestern corner of the claim block. The target is situated on the west side of the Pinchi fault within the Cache Creek Terrane. The target is centered between two north-northwesterly magnetic features. A moderate increase is resistivity can be observed within the layered earth model within this region. (Walcott, 2015)

6.1 Block 2: Jupiter

Table 6.2: Jupiter claim block historical reports.

Present Day Claim Group	ARIS No.	Year	Author	Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
Jupiter	12543	1984	Macfarlane, H.S.	Golden Porphyrite Ltd	Geochemical, mapping	135 rock chip; 268 soil; 5 heavy sediment
Jupiter	12294	1984	Macfarlane, H.S.	Golden Porphyrite Ltd	Geochemical, mapping	2 rock chip; 141 soil; 2 heavy sediment
Jupiter	13972	1985	Smith, F.M.	Golden Porphyrite Ltd.	Geochemical	1099 soil; 116 rock; 28 heavy sediment
Jupiter	14790	1985	Smith, F.M.	Golden Porphyrite Ltd.	Geochemical, prospecting	1 rock chip; 14 soil; 8 heavy sediment
Jupiter	16341	1987	Macfarlane, H.S.	Golden Porphyrite Ltd.	Geochemical	12 heavy sediment
Jupiter	17623	1988	Nelles, D.M.	Brown-Ford Syndicate	Geochemical	22 heavy sediment
Jupiter	24978	1996	Poloni, J.R.	Rorex Exploration Inc.	Geochemical, Prospecting, Geophysical	1193 soil; 12 rock; 6 stream sediment; magnetometer survey, V.L.F.-E.M. survey

Jupiter	25420	1998	Poloni, J.R.	Rorex Exploration Inc.	Diamond drilling, prospecting	1 diamond drill hole (304.8m)
Jupiter	30399	2008	Naas, C.O.	Christopher O. Naas	Geochemical	435 soil; 7 stream sediment
Jupiter	62628	2011	Naas, C.O.	Christopher O. Naas	Test Pit	Test pit 2m x 2.3m x 2.14m (LxWxD)
Jupiter	39911	2021	Angiel, P.J., Belcher, L., Lui, D.K.	South 32 Canada Inc.	Geochemical, mapping, remote sensing	403 soil; 62 rock; 50 stream sediment; mapping 1:20,000

The ground within the Jupiter claim block has been the subject of exploration activity since 1869, when placer gold was discovered in Vital Creek. Several other creeks in the area were subsequently found to contain economic levels of placer gold, and were worked by means of sluicing and hydraulicking.

In 1983, Golden Porphyrite Ltd. ("GP") worked the "Kelly" property on behalf of Arklatex Petroleum Corporation, to find the bedrock source of placer gold found in Kelly Creek and other surrounding creeks, which had a history of successful placer operations. This claim group overlaps with the present-day Jupiter claim block. Golden Porphyrite completed a program which yielded 135 rock chip samples, 268 soil samples, as well as geological mapping of the area at 1:20,000 scale. The main target commodity was gold at the time, although all sample pulps were also analyzed for silver. The soil survey delineated several anomalous gold zones in the north of the claim block, and chip samples from the "Jo 19" block confirmed these results with assay values ranging from 35 to 1,800 ppb Au (Macfarlane, 1984). These areas were also anomalous for silver, with chip sample assays yielding between 1 and 10.2 ppm Ag (Macfarlane, 1984). Five heavy sediment samples taken on the property from various creeks, were panned down and rated subjectively based on number of colours apparent in the remaining material (Macfarlane, 1984).

To the west of the Kelly Property, GP were also contracted in 1983 by Broadoak Investments Inc. and Unistar Technologies Corporation to work on the "Harrison" Property, which borders the Kelly Property to the west and is also encompassed by the current Jupiter claims. The work on the Harrison Property was also aimed at locating sources of placer gold found in nearby creeks. Two rock chip samples and 141 soil samples were collected, and mapping was also completed on the area. As with the Kelly Project, all samples were analyzed for both gold and silver. Two small anomalous zones were identified in the soil sampling results: one on the western margin of the claims (100 ppb Au), and one to the east of Harrison Creek (35 and 40 ppb Au) (Macfarlane, 1984). Two heavy sediment samples were also taken and panned down, then rated based on the number of colours within the remaining material.

In 1984, GP performed work on the Fall River property, which borders and slightly overlaps with the Jupiter claim block to the north. One thousand ninety-nine soil, 116 rock and 28 heavy sediment samples were collected.

GP also returned to perform work on the Kelly Property in 1984, where 1 rock chip sample, 14 soil samples, and 8 heavy sediment samples were collected. This program identified a silver anomaly in soil (0.5 to 4.2 ppm Ag) in the northeast corner of the Kelly 2 claim block (Smith, 1985). The heavy sediment samples were analyzed for gold and silver. On Kelly Creek, heavy sediment samples returned values ranging from 94,000 to >200,000 ppb Au and 44 to 52 ppm Ag, while neighboring tributaries yielded low to zero assay results (Smith, 1985).

In June of 1987, Golden Porphyrite returned to the area to work on the “Solstice” Property, overlapping the previously named Kelly Property. Twelve heavy sediment samples were collected on the property: from the headwaters of Kelly Creek, two creeks draining into Silver Lake, and a creek draining east off the property. Gold values from these samples ranged from 740 to 1650 ppb Au (Macfarlane, 1987).

In 1988, an additional 12 claims were staked and Brown-Ford Syndicate contracted Searchlight Resources Inc. to perform fieldwork on the claims. Twenty two additional heavy sediment samples were taken, with five being considered anomalous. Samples that fall on the present-day Jupiter claim block returned values of 235, 360, and 340 ppb Au, in the northwest area of the current claims. The claims were then let to lapse in 1989.

In 1996, the claims were picked back up by Rorex Exploration Incorporated, and a sizeable program was completed totalling 1193 soil samples, 12 rock samples, 6 stream sediment samples, a magnetometer survey, a V.L.F.-E.M. survey, and additional prospecting of the area. Several multi-station anomalies were identified in the soil results in the northwestern part of the claim group. The magnetometer survey did not identify any zones of significant magnetic response. The ELM-EM survey was indicated several areas of strong north-south conductive trends. Trends in the west of the claims were coincident with anomalous gold in soil values, while the western EM trends appeared to be linked to copper and zinc anomalies identified in the soil survey.

In 1998 one diamond drill hole was completed to a depth of 304.8m (1000ft). The hole was oriented at 090/-65 and was helicopter-supported. The hole encountered phyllites, schist, graphitic gouge, and highly deformed sedimentary units. Results were not favourable to warrant further drilling for gold targets, with average grades of approximately 0.01g/t.

In 2008, Christopher O. Naas acquired the property and performed some preliminary geochemical work on the claims. Four hundred thirty five soil samples and seven stream sediment samples were collected. The soil grid confirmed the presence of known gold-in-soil anomalies in the north/northwest of the claim block. No significant results were reported from the stream sediment samples.

In 2011, Christopher O. Naas returned to complete a test pit just to the north of Byrnes Lake, where previous geochemical sampling had indicated gold potential. The pit was dug 2 metres wide by 2.3 metres long, to a depth of 2.14 metres. The pit intersected a sharp contact between upper dark grey unsorted gravel and a lower brown gravel at ~1.52m depth. The brown gravel was processed and panned to identify gold. Two pieces of gold >2mm were identified in the material.

The claims were allowed to lapse until 2021, when South 32 Canada Inc staked claims and conducted a geochemical sampling and mapping program. A total of 403 soil samples, 62 rock samples, and 50 stream sediment samples were collected. Anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Mn results were delineated in their report, where they identified target areas prospective for skarn and CRD-type base metal mineralization. Photosat Information Ltd. was also contracted to analyze spectral imagery from the WorldView-3 satellite, to map certain minerals on the surface using a proprietary deep learning algorithm. No further work was conducted.

2. Block 3: Snell

The history of mineral exploration and related geoscience activity in the immediate areas of the Snell claims are documented in several publicly available BC ARIS (Assessment Reports) submitted between 1983 and 2015 (see Table 6-1)

Table 6.3: Historic Assessment Reports

ARIS No.	Year	Author	Owner / Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
11977	1983	Edmunds, C.	Amir Mines Ltd.	Geochemical, Prospecting	8 chip samples
25116	1997	Hutter, J.M.	699858 Alberta Ltd	Geochemical; Geophysical; Physical	108 soil samples, 54 rock samples
28889	2007	De Bock, Elmer Audry	De Bock, Elmer Audry	Prospecting; Geochemical	19 chip samples
34271	2008	Lui, Daniel K	Rimfire Minerals Corporation	Geochemical, Geophysical, Physical	143 soil samples, 6 line km IP, 68.5 line km airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey
35462	2015	Koffyberg, Agnes M.	Grizzly Copper Corp	Geophysical	798 line km magnetic airborne survey

The following summaries describe work taken from historic ARIS reports.

ARIS No: 11977

The Snell Property consisted of 4 two-post claims located along Silver Creek 14 kilometres north of Bralorne's Takla mercury mine on the Pinchi Fault zone. The claims were owned by Kengold Mines Ltd under option to Amir Mines Ltd. The eastern portion of the historic Snell Property partially underlies the western portion of the current Snell claim block. Two days were spent on the property collecting specimens of float and of cinnabar showings some time during 1983 (dates unspecified). The authors located three cinnabar-hematite and minor stibnite occurrences exposed along the edge of the Silver Creek valley. The two exposed showings ran low grades (0.004-0.007% Hg).

The author also noted that repeated brecciation of Cache Creek group lime stones by carbonate silica and Hg Sb bearing fluids were common features to the geology of the property and that these features may be indicative of an epithermal precious metal Au Ag deposit which has subsequently experienced tectonism related to Pinchi Fault movement (Edmunds, 1983).

Eight chip samples were taken as part of the program, but little information is presented on location or method of analysis.

ARIS No: 25116

The Silver Creek property was comprised of 42 two-post claims which covered the valley of Silver Creek for a distance of approximately 5 kilometres south and two kilometres north of its confluence with Vital Creek (Hutter, 1997).

The author visited the property from June 4 to June 12, 1997. One hundred and eight soil samples were taken at 25 metre intervals in three lines along contours. Also, eight rock samples were taken from the Vital Creek area and six soil samples were taken from the terrace above the Snell showings. Four rock samples were taken along logging roads to the east of Silver Creek.

Samples were analyzed for gold to a 5 ppb detection limit using a 30 gram fire assay procedure with AA finish, plus a standard 32 element aqua regia extraction ICP package. All analyses were performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver. The soil sampling program indicated an area weakly anomalous in gold and silver on Line 0 to the north and south of the limestone bluffs, i.e. between 125N and 25S. Anomalous values were taken as greater than 10 ppb Au, greater than 0.3 ppm Ag, or greater than 40 ppm As. There is also a very weak gold anomaly on Lines 1 and 2 at about 350S (Hutter, 1997).

Rock sampling did not render any anomalous results.

ARIS No: 28889

The 2006 work on the historic Aud claim group (which partially overlaps with the current Snell claim block) consisted of panel chip samples for the length of the exposed subcrop/outcrop along a road cut. A series of 19 chip samples were laid out in two series starting at point 350640E / 6179045N, and progressed due westward for 28m. Samples were taken over 2m and rendered 0.16% Cu & 0.02 g/t Au over 28m. Although the Aud claim group partially overlapped with the current Snell claim block, the work carried out in 2006 was carried out approximately 1km east of the current claim block margin (Debock, 2007).

ARIS No: 29730

Rimfire Minerals Corporation conducted reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, surface geochemistry, airborne magnetic and electromagnetics surveys and an induced polarization survey on the Auddie claims (which overlaps with the eastern side of the current Snell claim block) in the summer of 2007 at a cost of $74,441.44. The eastern half of the historic Auddie claims overlap with the northern half of the current Snell claim block. Anomalous Au and lesser Cu geochemistry was outlined by the soil sampling survey though most of these samples were located outside the current Snell claim block. Due to the variable thickness and distribution of glacial cover over the Auddie property, the author believed that the effectiveness of B-horizon soil sampling as an exploration method was questionable. The airborne geophysics survey defined a strong, north-northwesterly trending steep-sided magnetic anomaly in the middle portion of the Auddie property (along the eastern margin of the current Snell claim block). This magnetic anomaly was associated with relatively high chargeability anomalies and was flanked by relatively low resistivities. According to the author this response suggested the potential for elevated Cu and Au associated with the magnetic anomaly (Lui, 2007).

ARIS No: 35462

An airborne geophysical survey was carried out over the Pinchi Project, on behalf of Grizzly Copper Corp. The helicopter-borne, magnetic gradiometer survey was carried out by Precision GeoSurveys Inc., from December 8 to December 16, 2021. The Northeast Block of the Pinchi Project overlaps with the current

Snell claim block. Two oval shaped magnetic highs were located within the current Snell claim block. They appear to be on strike of each other, running in a NNW direction (Koffyberg, 2015).

6.2 Block 4: Groundhog

Table 6.4: Groundhog claim block historical reports.

Present Day Claim Group	ARIS No.	Year	Author	Owner / Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
Groundhog	13505	1984	Humphreys, Neil	Selco Division – BP Resources Canada	Geochemical	91 soils; 16 stream sediment samples; 1 rock sample
Groundhog	20968	1990	Bailey, D. G., Hoffman, S. J.	Golden Rule Resources	Geochemical	951 soils; 66 moss mats; mapping
Groundhog	22079	1991	Hoffman, S .J., Komarevich, M. P.	Golden Rule Resources	Geochemical	1857 soils; 99 moss mats

In 1984, BP Resources Canada staked the "Twin 1" property over a lead-silver-tungsten stream sediment anomaly revealed by a government regional geochemical survey, and completed a small geochemical surveying program consisting of 91 soil samples, 16 stream sediment samples, and 1 rock sample. This program delineated an arsenic soil anomaly approximately 700 meters long in the central part of the claim block (Bailey and Hoffman, 1991).

In 1990, Golden Rule Resources began a geochemical survey program consisting of 951 soil samples and 66 moss mats, as well as geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale. This program was cut short due to the onset of winter conditions.

In 1991, Golden Rule Resources returned to complete their geochemical survey program from the year prior with an additional 1875 soil samples, 99 moss mats, and 27 rock samples. The results from this two-year program indicated anomalous gold results in moss mat samples in the northwest of the present day claim block, as well as gold and copper soil anomalies ranging from 100 to 1000 ppb and 300 to 600 ppm, respectively, and nickel values ranging from 30 to 80ppm with stronger results in the north of the claims (Hoffman and Komarevich, 1991). Geological mapping of the claims was also completed at a scale of 1:10,000 where bedrock is accessible.

3. Block 5: Nika

The history of mineral exploration and related geoscience activity in the immediate areas of the Nika claims are documented in several publicly available BC ARIS (Assessment Reports) submitted between 1983 and 1991 (see Table 6.5)

Table 6.5: Historic Assessment Reports

ARIS No.	Year	Author	Owner / Operator	Work Done	Work Totals
03856	1972	Howell, William A. Dirom, G.E.	Noranda Exploration Company, Limited	Geochemical, physical	2481 samples

22079	1991	Hoffman, S .J., Komarevich, M. P.	Golden Rule Resources Ltd.	Geochemical; Geological	28 rock, 99 Silt, 1857 Soil
28264	2006	Bidwell, G. E. Worth, T.	Redton Resources Inc., Geoinformatics Exploration Canada Ltd.	Geophysical	5764 line km Airborne magnetic & electromagnetic, 99999.9 ha ASTR

ARIS No: 03856

The Kwanika property referred to in AR 03856 was located approximately 26 miles southwest of Germansen Landing, B.C. and covers the headwaters of north flowing tributaries of Kwanika Creek. It covered the south-east corner of the current Nika claim block.

The results of the soil program on the SAN Grid indicated that the southeastern grid area (outside of the current claim boundaries) had an anomalously high geochemical expression for both copper and molybdenum. Several other areas of correlatable copper and molybdenum geochemistry exist within the current Nika claim block boundary but their extent is much more limited.

ARIS No: 22079

This report described the results of geological and geochemical surveys carried out over the Takla project area (project number GR-BC-18) during 1990 & 1991. The project area was located about 250 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James and overlapped with the current Nika Claim Block.

The geochemical survey consisted of base of slope soil sampling and moss mat sampling along streams, soil sampling along contour traverses and three grid soil surveys. The horseshoe grid (412 soil samples) was the only example of geochemical soil sampling located within the current claim boundaries.

The Horseshoe grid Au geochemistry defined a series of elongated anomalies parallel to glacial direction. Anomaly threshold of 15 ppb defined a somewhat heterogeneous pattern, with a large number of isolated samples reporting values exceeding the threshold. Most of the Au anomalies are located within areas of glacial moraine apparently underlain by hornblende granodiorite.

Copper contents on the Horseshoe grid suggests an anomaly orientation parallel to glacial direction. Maximum Cu contents are in the 150 to 250 ppm range. Detailed sampling has outlined a northwestward trending Cu-rich zone 1500 m long and 100 to 400 m wide having a weak Au association.

ARIS No: 28264

The Redton Property was an alkali porphyry copper-gold project consisting of 272 contiguous claims. It covered an area of 121,846 hectares and overlied the entirety of the Nika claim block.

Work on the property in 2005 consisted of digital data capture and integration, interpretation of geoscience data, and application of a rigorous process of generating targets for alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposits. Data was compiled from various open file sources for the project and included: 123 drill holes, including lithology logs and assay, 26 geological outcrop and interpretation maps, 15 geophysical datasets including magnetics, gravity, radiometrics and induced polarisation surveys, 22,982 located

geochemistry samples. In addition to compiling historical data the entire project area was flown with detailed magnetics and radiometrics in two separate surveys in 2005.

At the request of Geoinformatics, ASTER remote sensing data was provided and processed by remote sensing consultant Dr Bob Agar of Australian Geological and Remote Sensing Services of Perth, Western Australia. His report was attached as Appendix 9 of ARIS #28264a. The processing of this data produced MapInfo polygons for the various mineral indices, as well as registered images. The processed ASTER data was used to map alteration anomalies within the project area. Alteration anomalies within the current Nika claim boundary were interpreted to include advanced argillic and sericite alteration (Figure 6.1)

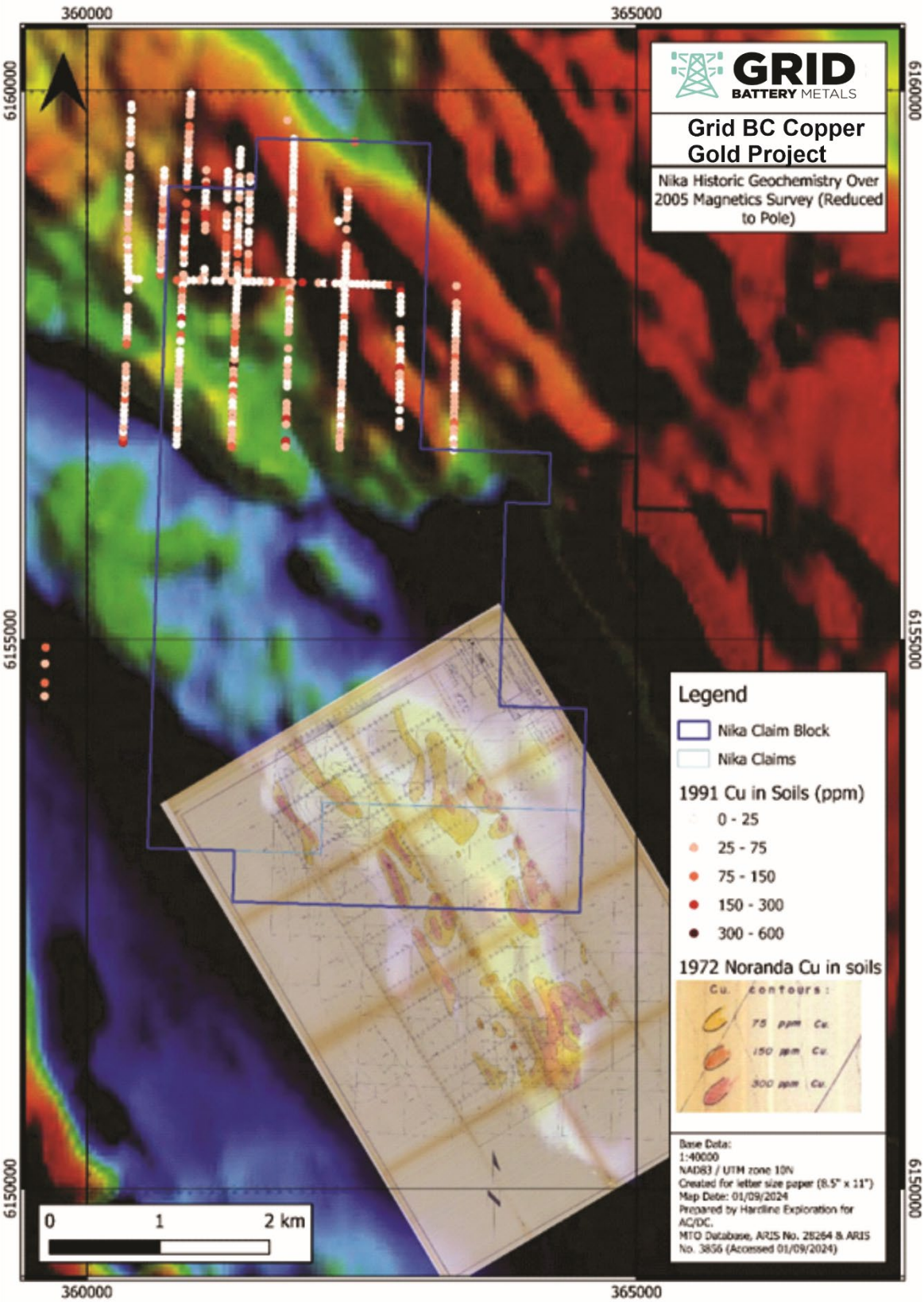

Figure 6-1: Nika Historic Geochemistry Over 2005 Magnetics Survey.

7. Geological Setting & Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Grid BC Copper Gold Project is situated on the boundary between the Quesnelia Terrane and the Cache Creek Terrane (Figure 7.1). The Quesnelia Terrane is an island arc which formed along the western North American continental margin during the Late Paleozoic to mid-Mesozoic. The Cache Creek Terrane consists of accreted seamounts, formed during the Carboniferous to Lower Jurassic periods. These two terranes are divided by the large, Cretaceous to Early Tertiary Pinchi Fault, a dextral strike-slip fault that extends northwest-southeast for approximately 470 kilometers. To the west the Cache Creek Terrane is juxtaposed against the Stikine Terrane.

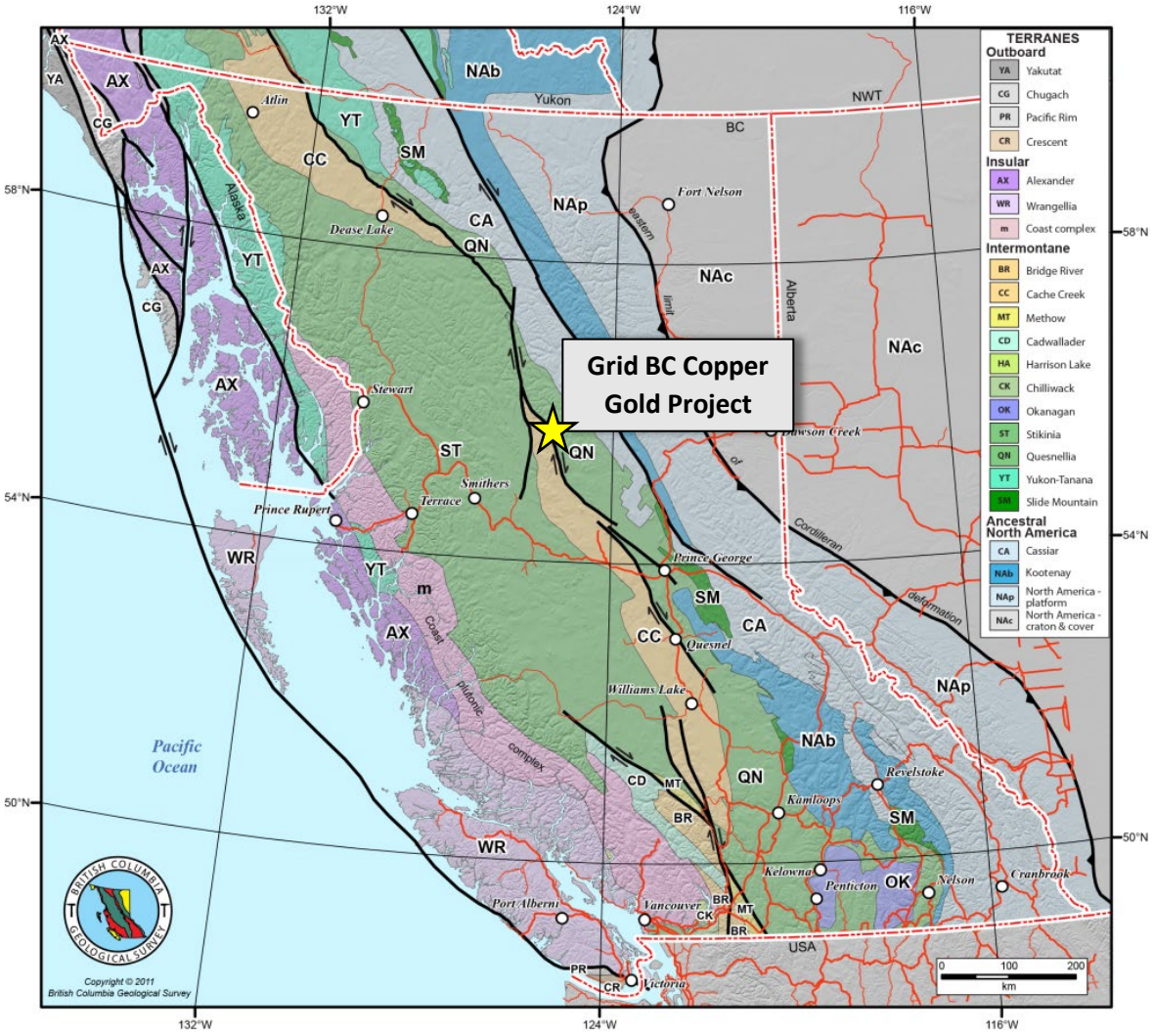

Figure 7-1: Geologic terranes of British Columbia.

The Quesnel Terrane is largely comprised of the Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary Takla Group and is locally overlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Several suites of Late Triassic to Early

Jurassic plutons are hosted within the Quesnel Terrane and host significant economic mineral deposits. These plutons consist of calc-alkaline and alkaline suites and Alaskan-type ultramafic to mafic intrusions. The majority of the plutons occur proximal to the composite Triassic to Cretaceous Hogem Batholith found extending from Johanson Lake area to the Nation Lakes area roughly 150km to the south (Ferri et al. 1992). There are also Cretaceous granitic plutons which cut the Quesnel and adjacent terranes, however these have not been proven to host significant economic resources.

The Project is located within the Quesnel Trough, which is known to host numerous alkalic porphyry deposits. The Pinchi Fault extends over 450 km and is the dominant terrain bounding fault in the region. This north-northwest trending fault is thought to be the reactivation of a thrust related subduction zone, which previously dipped northwards under the Quesnel subterrain (Ray et al., 2001). The geology within and bordering the fault includes gabbros, basalts, dolerites and foliated clinopyroxene-rich ultramafic rocks (Tardy et al. 2001). The fault varies from 100 to 1500 m in width, though tracing the fault has historically proven to be difficult due to the deposition of Quaternary glacial and post glacial sediments.

To the west of the Pinchi Fault is the Cache Creek Group which spans 500km north-south along the province . This Upper Paleozoic to Lower Jurassic oceanic assemblage consists mainly of siltstone, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite, ultramafic, basalt and gabbro up to 3km thick (Orchard et al., 1998). The oceanic paleoenvironment, which derived the Cache Creek group is extremely diverse, yielding a suite of rocks with variable lithologies and geochemistry. The group represents the remnants of a fore-arc mélange which was caught between the colliding Stikine and Quesnel terrains. This accretionary subduction event has yielded complex structure and stratigraphy. Group has been intruded by Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca Intrusions consisting of granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite with minor granite, syenite, gabbro, and pyroxenite. Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic Trembleur Intrusions consisting of peridotite, dunite, minor pyroxenite, and gabbro with serpentinized and seatized equivalents also intrude the Cache Creek Belt. The Trembleur ultramafic intrusions have been interpreted to represent part of a large and once continuous ophiolite complex which has been deformed and dismembered by subsequent intrusions and folding and faulting.

To the east of the Pinchi Fault is the Takla Group, which represents the late Triassic inception of the Quesnel arc. The stratigraphic succession of the Takla Group is variable throughout the Quesnel Terrane. Regionally it is comprised of the Willy George, Plughat Mountain and Twin Creek successions. The northwest striking, west dipping, Willy George succession (220-212 Ma) is characterized by the abundance of coarser lapilli tuffs and significant proportion of plagioclase phyric clasts (Nelson et al., 1996). This unit contains numerous lithologies which include lapilli tuffs, argillites, greywackes, siltstones and sedimentary breccias (Nelson et al., 1996). The younger Plughant Mountain succession (212-203 Ma) is characterized by andesites, green augite and maroon basaltic flows, with a localized unit of limestone (Eaglenest Reef, 212-215 Ma). The final succession, notable west of the Kwanika Creek headwaters, is the Twin Creek succession which is marked by a thick layer of heterolithic agglomerate, lapilli tuffs, and lahars (up to 800m) capped by a 200m quartz plagioclase phyric dacite (199.7 +/- 0.7 Ma, Nelson et al., 1996).

The Hogem Batholith ranges from Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous in age and forms a northwest trending, elongate intrusive complex approximately 160 km long by 35 km wide (Nelson et al., 2003). It consists of three main phases emplaced in three stages. An early phase of alkaline to subalkaline granodiorite and basic intrusive rocks is the largest volumetrically. A middle phase consists of alkaline suites, including the

Duckling Creek and Chuchi syenites. A late phase consists of smaller isolated bodies of calc-alkaline intrusions (Nelson et al., 2003).

7.2 Local Geology & Mineralization

1. Block 1: Starlight

The Starlight claim block is situated in the northern reaches of the Quesnel Trough, which is known to host numerous alkalic porphyry deposits. The claims overly the Pinchi Fault which is bound by the Cache Creek Complex along its western margin and by the Takla Group along its eastern margin. The Hogem plutonic suite intrudes into the Takla group and covers the majority of the claim. Figure 7.2 provides a map of the local geology and illustrates the distribution of lithologies and structural elements. To date, no property scale geological mapping has occurred. However, field visits by Serengeti employees between 2008 and 2015 confirm that the well exposed ridge tops are comprised of medium to coarse grained monzodiorites to syenites, typical of Phase I and Phase II of the Hogem Batholith (Clarke, 2013). This is aligned with BCGS mapping (Geoscience BC Report 2010-5) which shows that most of the claim block is underlain by rocks of the Hogem Batholith described as quartz monzonitic to quartz granodioritic.

The western margin of the claim is underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek assemblage. This Upper Paleozoic to Lower Jurassic oceanic assemblage consists mainly of siltstone, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite, ultramafic, basalt and gabbro (Orchard et al., 1998). A small portion of the Takla group was also mapped along the Pinchi fault in the southern portion of the claim. It is composed primarily of argillite, greywacke, wacke and conglomerate turbidites.

Alteration & Mineralization

The claim block is largely covered by overburden with occasional outcrops (< 1%) and numerous float boulders. Outcrop exposure improves at higher elevations and ridges and spurs tend to be better exposed. Investigation of the few exposed outcrops yielded non mineralized intrusives consistent with that reported in the regional geology section above.

The western fence of drilling (on what is now the Starlight claim block) in 2009 encountered a gabbro-diorite and possible pyroxenite assemblage, interpreted to be related to the Pinchi fault zone (Samson, 2010). The only alteration/mineralization of interest encountered was several small (<10 cm) calcite+quartz+K'spar along selvages healed hydrothermal breccias with trace molybdenite. The highly chargeable IP system in the area is interpreted to be caused by magnetite within the pyroxenite(s) and is not considered to be a target worthy of follow up.

No MINFILES are located within the Starlight claim block boundary.

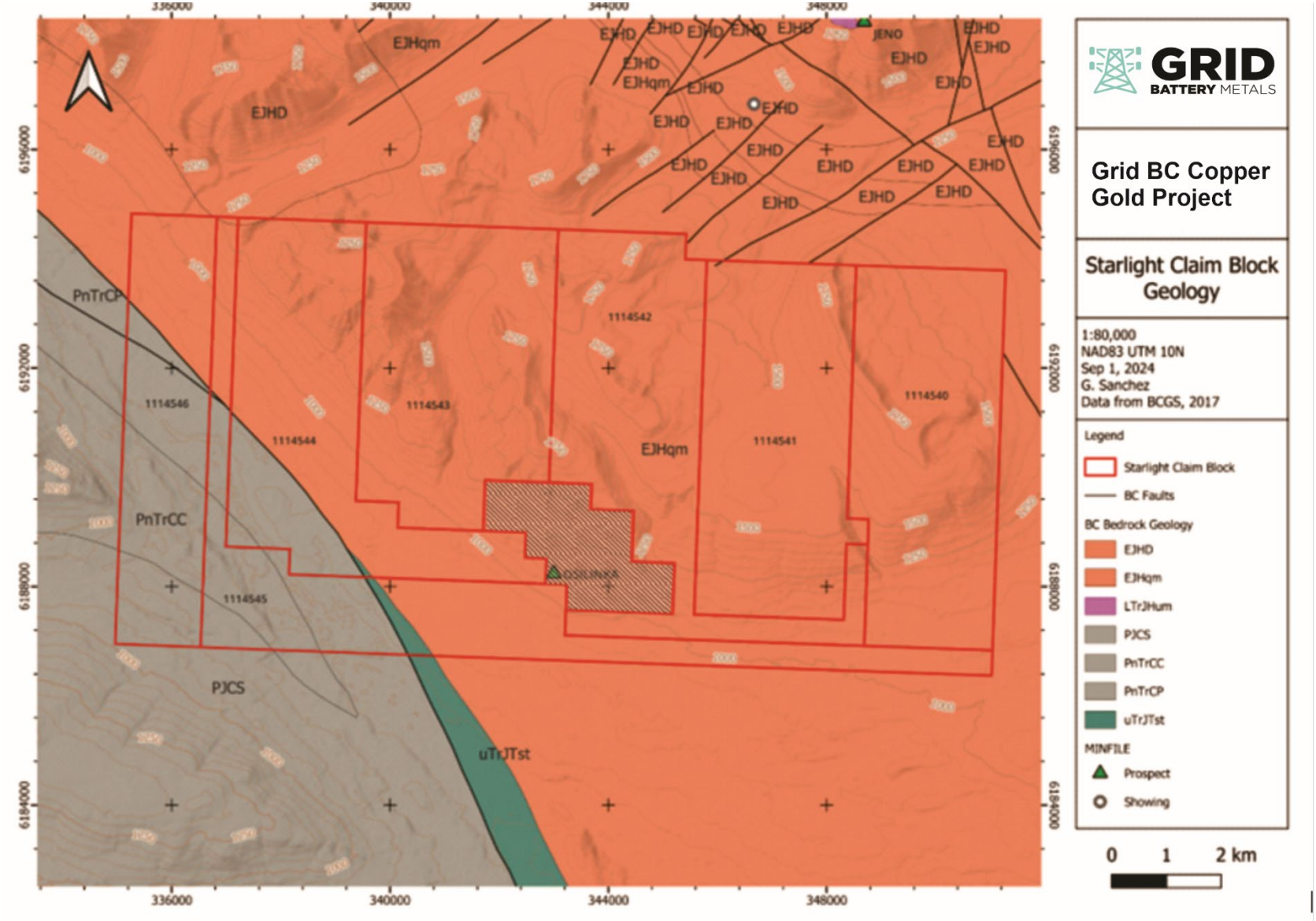

Figure 7-2: Starlight Claim Block local geology and MINFILE locations.

7.2.1 Block 2: Jupiter

The Jupiter claim block is located within the Cache Creek Terrane, within the Intermontane Belt of central British Columbia. This terrane is comprised of Carboniferous to Lower Jurassic marine rocks, and spans 500 kilometers north-south along the province. The package is up to 3 kilometers thick and is commonly complexly deformed and accreted.

The Cache Creek Terrane is bounded to the East by rocks of the Hogem Batholith and the Takla Group volcanics, separated by the northwest trending Pinchi Fault. To the west, the rocks of the Cache Creek Terrane have been thrust up over Permian-Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane.

Locally, the Jupiter claim block is dominated by rocks of the Sowchea Succession, comprised of Early Permian to Late Jurassic sediments including light to medium grey phyllite, siltstone, siliceous argillite, ribbon chert, slate, intraformational siltstone, conglomerate, chert conglomerate, platy quartzite and metachert. Lesser amounts of recrystallized limestone and dark grey phyllite have also been observed. Within the central part and northeast corner of the property are also found areas of Carboniferous to Late Triassic calcareous sediments of the Copely Limestone lithology, including limestone, marble, and other calcareous sediments. Additionally, several small zones of andesitic volcanics can be found in the central-western portion of the claim block, consisting of Early Cretaceous to Pliocene biotite-hornblende-feldspar porphyry.

Structure in the area is predominantly east-dipping thrust faults, Early to Middle Jurassic in age.

Figure 7.3 shows the local bedrock geology of the Jupiter claim block as well as MINFILE occurrences in the area.

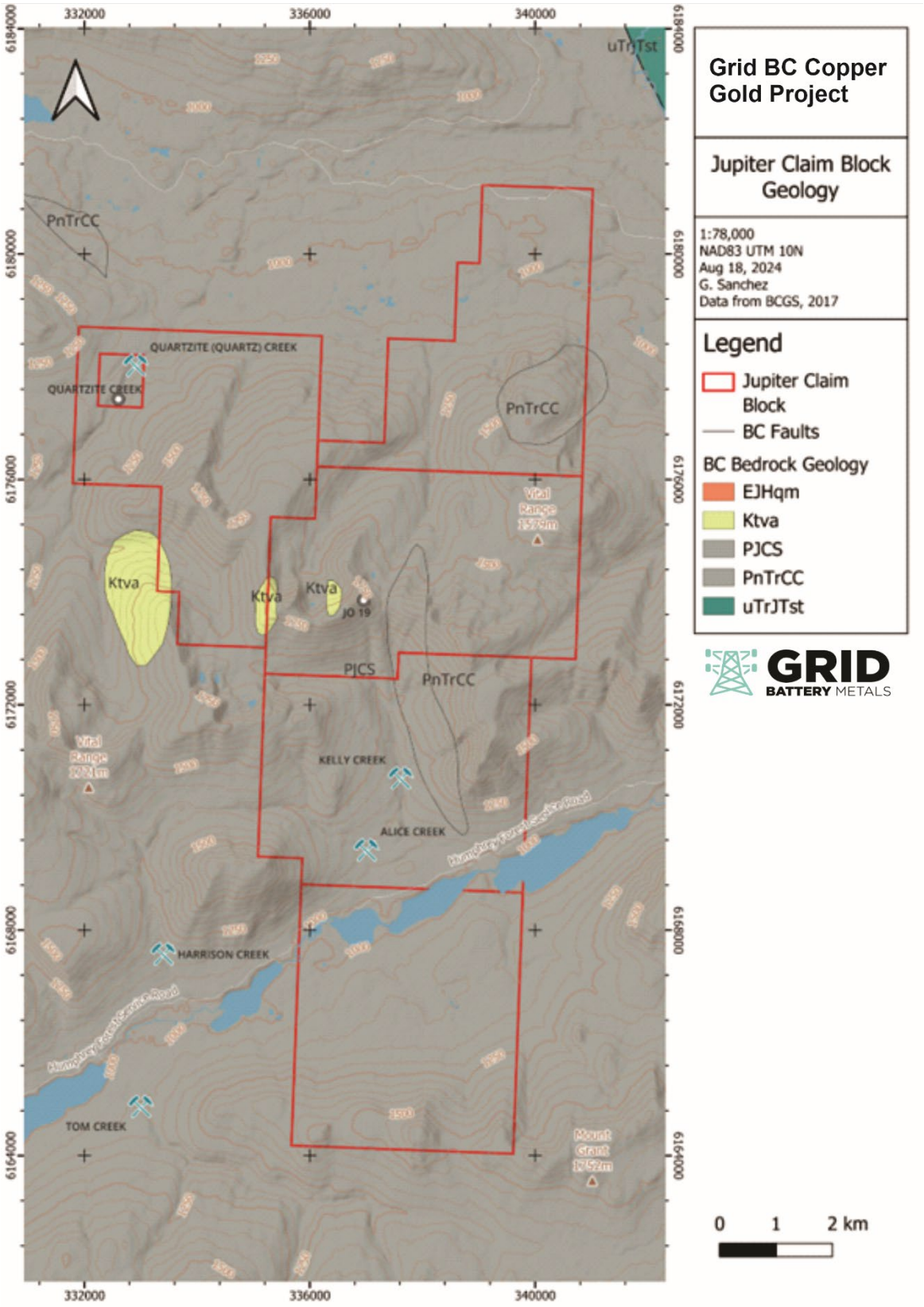

Figure 7-3: Jupiter claim block local bedrock geology and MINFILE occurrences.

PJCS	Cache Creek Complex - Sowchea Succession	Light to medium grey phyllite, siltstone, siliceous argillite, ribbon chert, slate, intraformational siltstone, conglomerate, chert conglomerate, platy quartzite and metachert; lesser amounts of recrystallized limestone, dark grey phyllite, greens
PnTrCC	Cache Creek Complex - Copley Limestone	Dark-grey and grey micritic to clastic limestone (mostly Permian and may include undifferentiated Triassic); massive dark-grey to blue-grey recrystallized limestone, lesser bedded limestone, minor marble; lesser greenstone chert and argillite
Ktva	[No Stratigraphic Name Given]	Biotite-hornblende-feldspar porphyry

Alteration & Mineralization

Alteration locally in the Jupiter claim area is limited, with local reports of quartz-mariposite-ankerite alteration in the western portion of the claims. This alteration was found to be stronger in faulted zones and is present with or without mariposite.

Most historical work on the Jupiter claim block has been related to placer mining and evaluating the property's potential to host placer gold. Areas of anomalous gold in rock chip samples have been reported to the west of the current Jupiter claim, within the Hogem Ranges. These reports have linked anomalous samples with primary or secondary faulting surrounding the Vital Fault to the west of the claims (Macfarlane, 1984). Visible gold in narrow quartz veining to the west of the claims has also been reported, however these veins are noted to be narrow, sparse, and sub-economic (Grexton, 1990).

MINFILE Occurrences

There are three MINFILE occurrences on the Jupiter claim block, as well as two that are encompassed within a gap in the claims held by another operator.

Table 7-1: Jupiter claim block MINFILE occurrences.

Claim Group	MINFILE No.	Name(s)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type(s)
Jupiter	**093N 049**	Kelly Creek	Past Producer	Gold, Silver	Placer
Jupiter	**093N 048**	Alice Creek	Past Producer	Gold	Placer
Jupiter	**093N 294**	Jo 19	Showing	Gold, Silver	-

7.2.2 Block 3: Snell

The claim block is largely covered by overburden with occasional outcrops and numerous float boulders. Outcrop exposure improves at higher elevations and ridges and spurs tend to be better exposed.

The Snell claim block is located on the Pinchi Fault which spans approximately 470 km in a North-South direction. East of the Pinchi Fault are monzodiorite to gabbroic rocks of the Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous Hogem Plutonic Suite. A narrow linear belt of rocks belonging to the Takla Group lies between the Pinchi Fault and the Hogem batholith. The southwestern margin of the claim block is underlain by the Cache Creek Complex.

The Hogem batholith is a northwesterly trending elongate intrusive complex approximately 160 km by 35 km in dimension (Nelson et al., 2003). Intrusive components of the Hogem batholith are primarily Early Jurassic in age (Garnett, 1978, see Table 3). Emplacement of the batholith occurred in 3 main phases (Garnett, 1978). The first intrusive phase, which represents the most voluminous component of the Hogem batholith, intruded from 212 Ma to 176 Ma and consists of alkaline to subalkaline granodiorites and basic intrusives. The second phase of intrusives were emplaced from 182 Ma to 162 Ma. This phase of intrusions primarily consists of alkaline suites, including the Duckling Creek and Chuchi syenites. The final stage of emplacement occurred from 126 Ma to 108 Ma and primarily consists of smaller isolated bodies of calc-alkaline intrusives. This final stage of intrusions overlaps in time with those of the Germansen batholith.

The Cache Creek Group is an upper Paleozoic to Lower Jurassic oceanic assemblage consisting mainly of siltstone, ribbon chert, limestone, argillite, ultramafic, basalt and gabbro (Orchard et al., 1998). The oceanic paleoenvironment which derived the Cache Creek group is extremely diverse, yielding a suite of rocks with variable lithologies and geochemistry. The group represents the remnants of a fore-arc mélange which was caught between the colliding Stikine and Quesnel terrains. This accretionary subduction event has yielded complex structure and stratigraphy.

Alteration & Mineralization

Placer gold has been mined historically within creeks that drain the western part of the Property, underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek. These creeks include the larger, north-flowing Silver Creek and its tributary Kenny Creek. Tributaries of Kenny Creek include Tom Creek, Alice Creek and Harrison Creek, which all have recorded placer gold production. The largest production of placer gold came from Vital Creek, a tributary of Silver Creek. Both gold and silver have been placer mined, along with a rare silver-mercury amalgam called arquerite.

The Snell showing (Minfile 093N 015) is located within the claim block boundary and is a mercury-antimony showing. Mineralization as cinnabar and stibnite occurs within sheared, cherty limestone in several locations, one along Silver Creek and another about 180 m to the east (Edmunds, 1983). The Silver-Kenny Creek placer (Minfile 093N 050) further south was mined for gold, silver and mercury in the 1930s.

Claim Group	MINFILE No.	Name(s)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type(s)
Snell	**093N 015**	Snell	Showing	Mercury-antimony	-

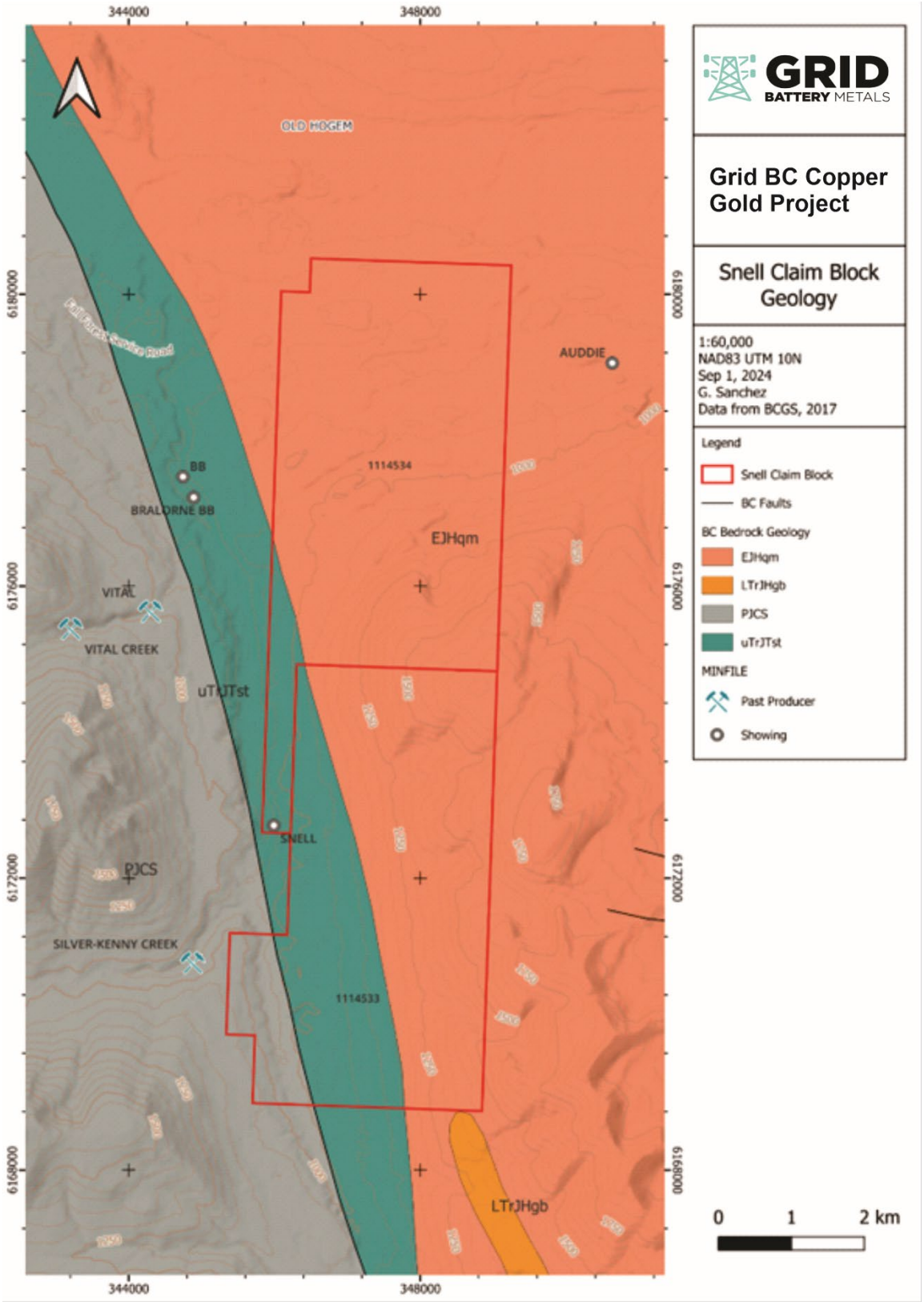

Figure 7-4: Snell Claim Block local geology and MINFILE locations.

PJCS	Cache Creek Complex - Sowchea Succession	Light to medium grey phyllite, siltstone, siliceous argillite, ribbon chert, slate, intraformational siltstone, conglomerate, chert conglomerate, platy quartzite and metachert; lesser amounts of recrystallized limestone, dark grey phyllite, greens
EJHqm	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Equigranular to porphyritic monzonite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, monzodiorite, diorite
LTrJHgb	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Diorite, minor gabbro, pyroxenite and hornblendite
uTrJTst	Takla Group	Feldspathic greywacke, siltstone; locally includes conglomerate and intermediate crystal-lapilli tuff

7.2.3 Block 4: Groundhog

The Groundhog claim group lies within the Quesnelia terrane, which includes the Takla Group volcanic suite, the Hogem Batholith, as well as rare occurrences of sedimentary packages. The Takla group is made up of primarily Upper to Middle Triassic volcanic rocks, predominantly andesitic flows agglomerates, breccias and tuffs. The Hogem Batholith encompasses several suites of intrusive rocks, including Upper to Lower Triassic-aged monzonite and monzodiorite, Upper to Lower Triassic-aged granodiorite, Lower to Middle Jurassic aged syenite, and a Lower Cretaceous leucocratic granite and quartz syenite suite (Hoffman and Komarevich, 1991). This terrane developed as an island arc off the west coast of North America and was subsequently obducted onto the continent during the Jurassic Period.

Mapping within the Groundhog claim group is somewhat limited by outcrop exposure, and most mapping efforts have been concentrated along ridge lines where outcrop is readily available. Glaciofluvial sediments dominate the landscape at lower elevations on the property, impeding mapping efforts. The claim block is underlain by rocks of the Takla Group and the Hogem Batholith.

The Twin Creek succession (Takla Group) covers the majority of the Groundhog claim block, and is comprised of Early Jurassic volcanics, including heterolithic lapilli tuff, quartz porphyritic flows and agglomerate/tuff breccia. The east of the claim block also includes the Witch Lake Formation (Takla Group), made up of Late Triassic Andesite augite porphyry agglomerate, lapilli tuff and epiclastic sediments, tuff breccias, and andesite plagioclase porphyry latite flows and agglomerates. The western margin of the claim block is underlain by Early Cretaceous granite and Early Jurassic quartz monzonite to monzogranite of the Hogem Plutonic Suite (Cui et al., 2017).

Figure 7.5 shows the local bedrock geology of the groundhog claim, as well as MINFILE occurrences in the area.

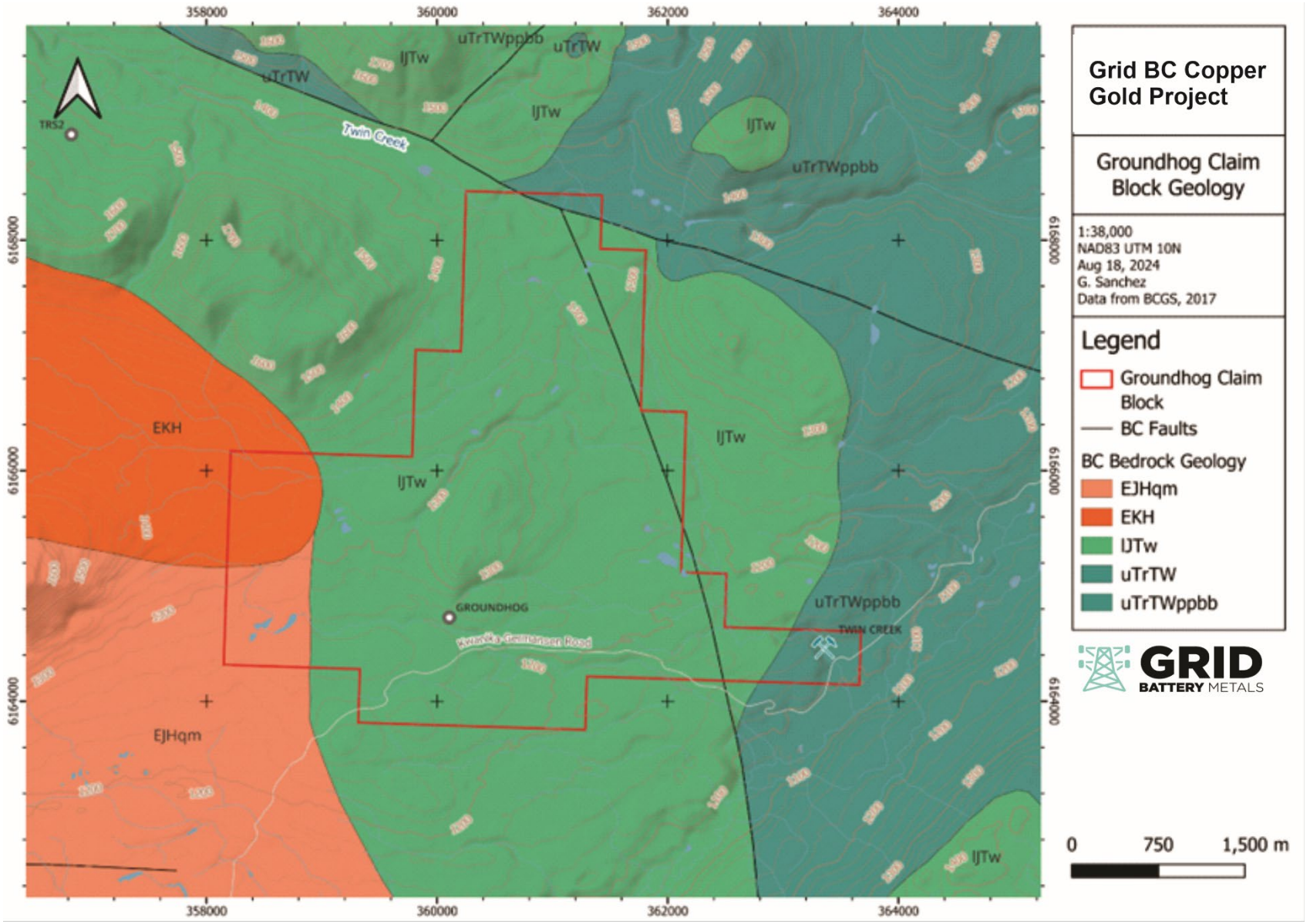

Figure 7-5: Groundhog claim block local geology and MINFILE occurrences.

lJTw	Twin Creek Succession	Heterolithic lapilli tuff, plagioclase-augite and plagioclase, quartz porphyritic flows and agglomerate/tuff breccia
uTrTWppbb	Takla Group - Witch Lake Formation	Andesite augite (+/- plagioclase +/- hornblende) porphyry agglomerate, lapilli tuff and epiclastic sediments; trachyte flows and tuff-breccias; andesite plagioclase (+/- augite) porphyry latite flows and agglomerates
EKH	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Granite, often orthoclase megacrystic; also quartz syenite and alaskite phases
EJHqm	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Equigranular to porphyritic monzonite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, monzodiorite, diorite

Alteration & Mineralization

Rocks of the Takla group on the Groundhog claim group are relatively unaltered, with varying degrees of oxidation. Local zones of propylitic alteration characterized by epidote, and chlorite ± quartz/calcite stringers were observed as part of the 1991 mapping, although these zones were noted to be predominantly to the north/northwest of the present-day Groundhog claim group. The 1990 program noted up to 2% pyrite commonly with secondary chlorite, silica and calcite within the Takla Group volcanics in the central and east-central part of the present-day Groundhog block, though this alteration and associated mineralization was noted to not contain anomalous copper, gold, or nickel (Hoffman and Komarevich, 1991). A zone of increased alteration was also noted where Takla group volcanics meet intrusive units of the Hogem Batholith on the west side of the claim block. This alteration assemblage includes chlorite, calcite, epidote, and up to 2% disseminated pyrite (Hoffman and Komarevich, 1991). Small gossans and isolated zones of propylitic alteration were also noted in this area.

MINFILE Occurrences

There are two MINFILE occurrences on the Groundhog property.

The Twin Creek MINFILE lies on the easternmost “panhandle” of the claim block, within the Twin Creek succession of the Takla Group, and is a past producer of placer gold.

The Groundhog MINFILE is a copper showing within a maroon amygdaloidal plagioclase porphyritic basaltic andesite, hosting amygdules of massive magnetite. Malachite is noted along fracture surfaces, other copper-bearing minerals however are not described.

Table 7-2: Groundhog claim block MINFILE occurrences.

Claim Group	MINFILE No.	Name(s)	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type(s)
Groundhog	**093N 051**	Twin Creek	Past Producer	Gold	Placer
Groundhog	**093N 212**	Groundhog	Showing	Copper	-

7.2.4 Block 5: Nika

The claim block is largely covered by overburden with occasional outcrops and numerous float boulders. The following information is based upon BCGS Geoscience Map 2010-1.

The claim block is located east of the Pinchi fault and is primarily underlain rocks of the Hogem Plutonic Suite. The south-eastern portion of the claim block is underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Valleau Creek Intrusive Sweet. The north-eastern part of the property is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Twin Creek Succession. The succession is Early Jurassic in age and unconformably overlies the Plughat Mountain succession of the Takla Group (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The succession consists of heterolithic lapilli tuff, agglomerate, crystal tuff and heterolithic volcanic conglomerate, all with dominant plagioclase phenocrysts. Various porphyritic flows also occur, including augite-hornblende, plagioclase-augite and plagioclase-quartz porphyries. The succession is described as representing a progressive felsic differentiation of volcanic magmas through time (Nelson and Bellefontaine, 1996). The western portion of the claim is underlain by the Hogem Intrusive Sweet which are differentiated between: i)early Cretaceous granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks, and ii) early Jurassic quartz monzonitic to monzogranitic intrusive rocks (Figure 7.6).

No MINFILES are located within the claim block margins.

Alteration & Mineralization

A northwestward trending Cu-Mu-weak Au anomaly pattern on the Horseshoe grid (1990 soil sampling grid in the northern portion of the claim block) exhibits a Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, Ba, Sr, Ca, Mg, and K depletion pattern lying immediately to the east. This regional distribution crosscuts topography and according to Komarevich (1991) this would appear to be an indication of metal levels in underlying bedrock.

In 2005, Redton used processed ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) data to produce alteration maps that covered a large area surrounding and including the Nika project area. This map also utilised the DEM and vegetation layer from the ASTER data to extrapolate alteration zones through areas of thick vegetation, as well as to eliminate false anomalies. (See appendix 9 of ARIS #28264a for details on ASTER alteration mapping). Alteration anomalies within the current Nika claim boundary were interpreted to include advanced argillic and sericite alteration (Figure 7.7)

Previous exploration efforts on the current Nika claim blocks have not been successful in locating outcrop.

No MINFILES are located within claim boundaries.

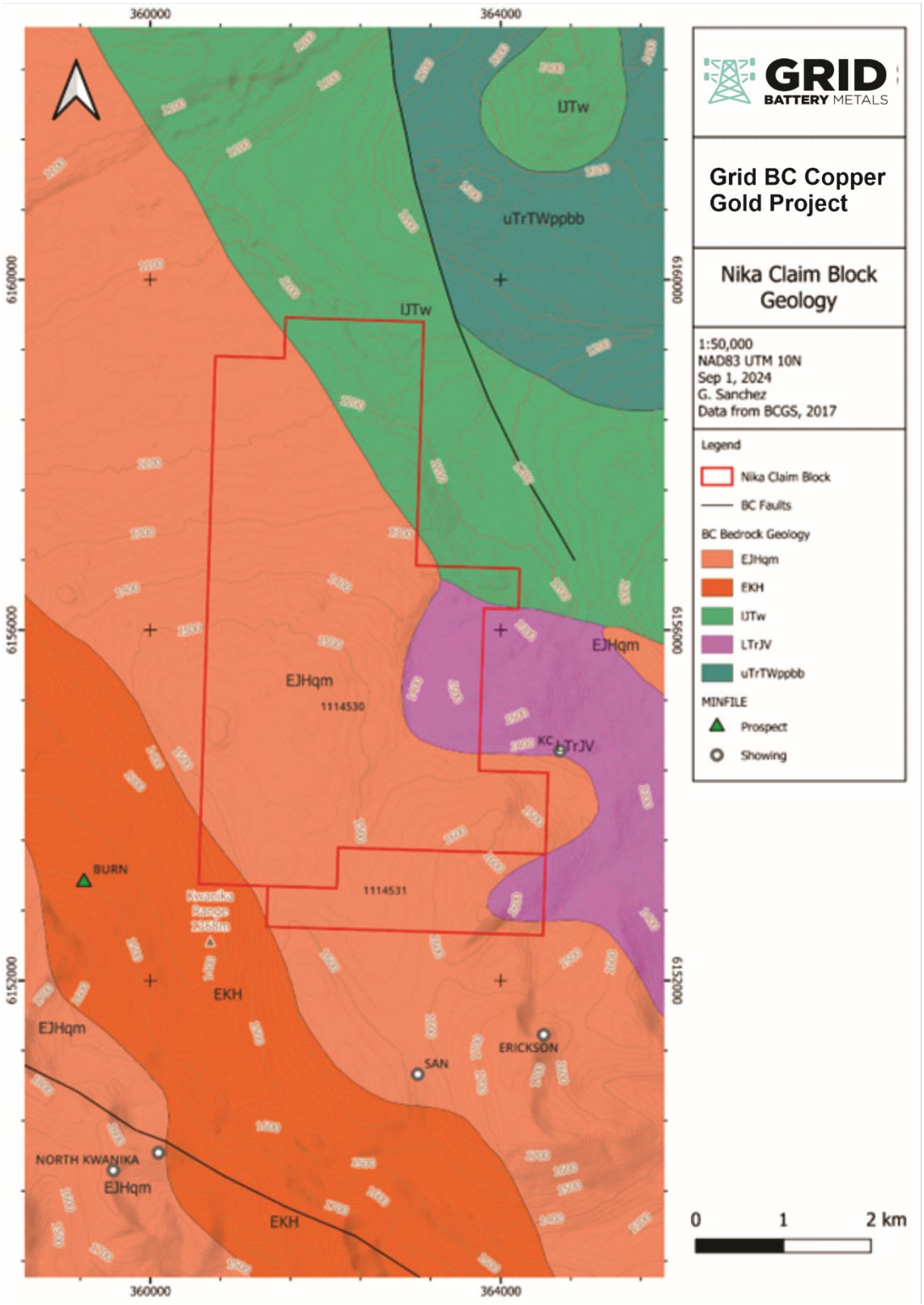

Figure 7-6: Nika Claim Block local geology and MINFILE locations.

lJTw	Twin Creek Succession	Heterolithic lapilli tuff, plagioclase-augite and plagioclase, quartz porphyritic flows and agglomerate/tuff breccia
uTrTWppbb	Takla Group - Witch Lake Formation	Andesite augite (+/- plagioclase +/- hornblende) porphyry agglomerate, lapilli tuff and epiclastic sediments; trachyte flows and tuff-breccias; andesite plagioclase (+/- augite) porphyry latite flows and agglomerates
EKH	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Granite, often orthoclase megacrystic; also quartz syenite and alaskite phases
EJHqm	Hogem Plutonic Suite	Equigranular to porphyritic monzonite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite, monzodiorite, diorite
LTrJV	Valleau Creek Plutonic Suite	Composite mafic and ultramafic intrusion including fine to coarse grained gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite, hornblendite and biotite bearing lamprophyre

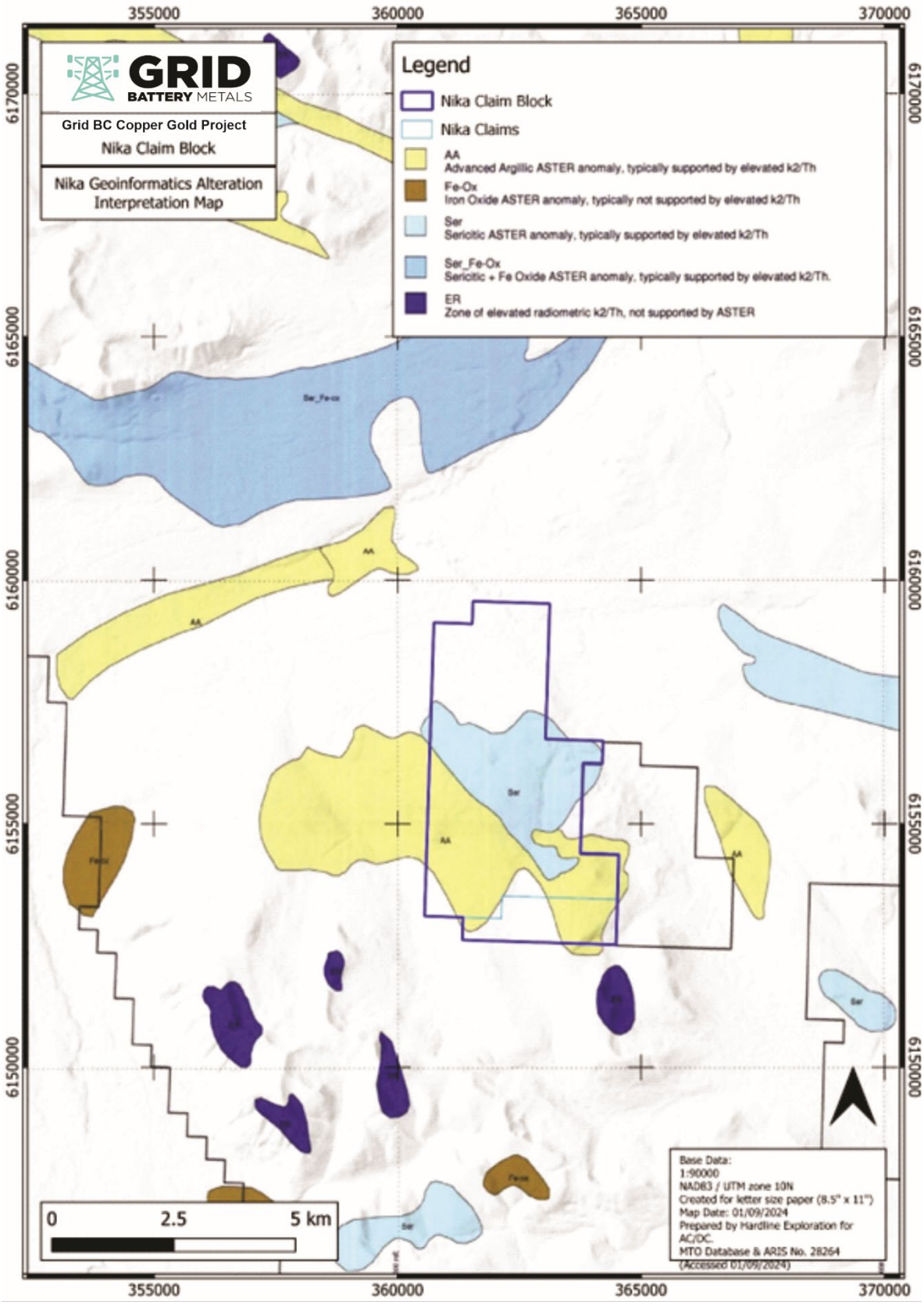

Figure 7-7: Alteration Interpretation Map of Nika Claim Block

8. Deposit Types

The Grid BC Copper Gold Project has potential to host alkalic, calc-alkalic and transitional Cu-Au porphyries. In the Quesnel terrane, porphyry deposits occur as post-accretionary deposits, classified into alkalic, calc-alkalic or transitional based upon host rock composition, Cu:Au ratios, alteration types and presence, or lack of quartz veining and stockworks. Local to the Project area these porphyry style deposits occur where various phases of the Hogem Plutonic complex have intruded the Takla volcanic rocks within the Quesnel Terrane.

Notable alkalic porphyry deposits include the Lorraine Deposit, 7 kilometres north of the Starlight block, while 8 kilometers west of the Nika block is the Kwanika deposit, which may be considered transitional between calk-alkic and alkalic.

Other mineralization styles are known from elsewhere in the region and have the potential to occur on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project. Epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury Mine, located 8 kilometres south of the Snell block, and the Pinchi Mine, located 50 kilometres to the southeast of the Project. These past producers are related to hydrothermal events along the Pinchi Fault, which cuts through sections of the Project.

The reader is cautioned that these noted deposits are not indicative of any mineralization found on the Grid BC Copper Gold project.

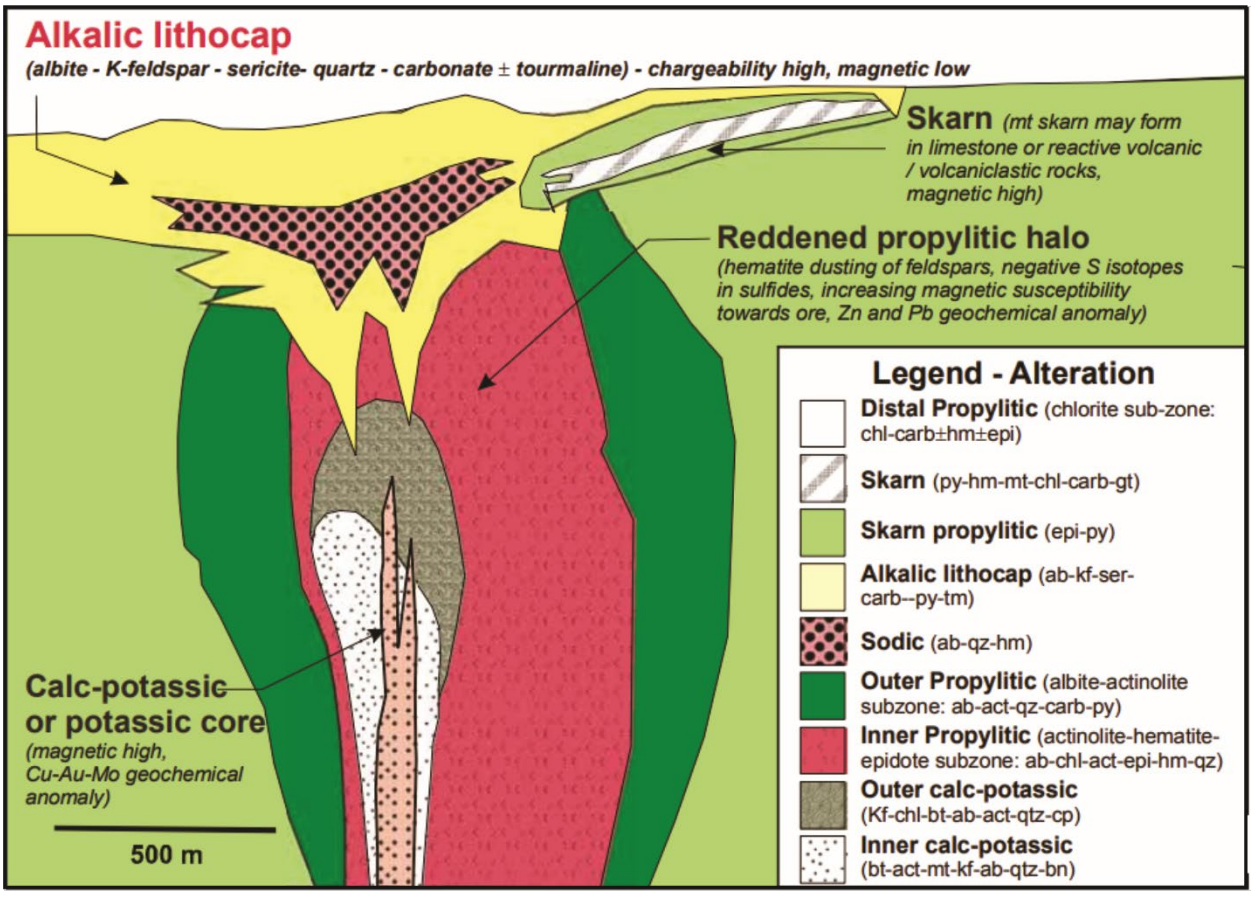

Figure 8-1: Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au deposit alteration model, Bissig, 2010

9. Exploration

No exploration has been conducted to date by either AC/DC or Grid. See section 6 for a detailed synopsis of all previous exploration.

10. Drilling

No drilling has been conducted to date by either AC/DC or Grid. See section 6 for description of drill holes completed on the Starlight and Jupiter claim blocks.

11. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The author has reviewed sample methods, preparation, analyses and security for all five of the claim blocks (starlight, Jupiter, Snell, Groundhog and Nika) and included descriptions of previous methods and laboratories used. It is the author's opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures of historic work fulfills and exceeds best practices and result in accurate and reliable data.

Numerous analytical laboratories have been noted throughout exploration by former operators on what is now the current Grid BC Copper Gold Project. Many of these labs have changed names, been acquired by other labs, or no longer operate. Table 11.1 below displays the laboratories used in historic exploration on the project.

Table 11-1: Analytical Laboratories

Laboratory	Common Name	Independent	ISO Certified
SGS Canada Inc	SGS	yes	yes
Activation Laboratories Ltd	Act Labs	yes	yes
Acme Analytical Labs Ltd	Acme	yes	yes
ALS Laboratories	ALS	yes	yes
ALS Chemex Labs	ALS Chemx	yes	yes
Chemex Labs	Chemex	yes	yes
Min-En Labs	Min En	unable to verify	unable to verify
Global Discovery Labs	GLD	unable to verify	unable to verify
Bondar-Clegg	Bondar-Glegg	unable to verify	unable to verify
Mineral Environment Labs	Min En	unable to verify	unable to verify
Eco-Tech Labs	Eco Tech	unable to verify	unable to verify
Noranda Exploration Company	Noranda	unable to verify	unable to verify

** Independent – independent of the project operator at the time or work, Grid and AC/DC*

11.1 Starlight Claim Block

The Company, Grid Battery Metals Inc, has not completed any sampling on the Starlight claim block. The sampling summarized below was completed by Serengeti Resources Inc.

11.1.1 2008 Exploration Programs

To test for the geochemical signature of a covered oxidized mineral deposit a total of 113 mobile metal ion (MMI) samples were collected from the Osilinka property. MMI samples were collected at 100m

intervals, transecting IP and/or aeromag geophysical anomalies. All samples were collected in accordance with MMI standards (SGS Group). Analytical analysis of the MMI samples was confined to Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cd, and As as these elements are most commonly associated with Cu + Au deposits and/or define their peripheral signature. The common practice for interpreting MMI assay results is via the calculation of a response ratio (RR), which is the normalization of the data relative to local geochemical background. The background value is calculated by averaging the first quartile of data, by which all data is divided to obtain the response ratio (Mackenzie & Walcott, 2009).

Prior to collecting the MMI samples, sampling equipment was brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples and was flushed with soils from the new sample area. Extensive organic horizon (O or Ao) was scraped away and loose non-decomposed matter, debris, and any possible cultural contamination was eliminated. The leaf litter and organic material that still has structure (i.e. decomposing leaves, bark, twigs and peat) was then penetrated. Once through to a true A-horizon (where the soil resembles a decomposed mass without any obvious leaf or vegetation visible), the top 10cm of this A-horizon material was discarded. The sample was then collected between the 10 to 25 cm interval below this horizon. A plastic trowel was used take a cross section of the material between the 10 to 25 cm depth interval. The sample material was put into clean, properly labeled plastic bags. Approximately 300 to 500 grams of material was collected (Mackenzie & Walcott, 2009).

11.1.2 2009 Exploration Program

To test for the geochemical signature of a covered mineral deposit, a total of 167 mobile metal ion (MMI) soil samples and 162 “B” horizon soil samples were collected from the Osilinka property. One of each sample type was collected at 100 m spaced intervals along measured and staked lines that were used for the 2008 and 2009 geophysical Induced Polarization (IP) surveys.

“B” horizon samples were collected at each station at a depth of 15-45 cm. The overlying organics and/or “A” horizon were penetrated until a reddish-brown to brown, true “B” horizon was clearly encountered. Samplers collected ~500 g of the soil in a brown Kraft sample bag. Samples were then clearly labeled, identified by the IP station at which they were collected. Each station was located with the use of a handheld GPS (Samson, 2010).

MMI samples were collected by geologists and field technicians in accordance with guidelines for MMI sampling set out by SGS Laboratories. The procedure was as follows: Prior to collecting the MMI samples, sampling equipment was brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples and was flushed with soils from the new sample area. Extensive organic horizon (O or Ao) was scraped away and loose non-decomposed matter, debris, and any possible cultural contamination was eliminated. The leaf litter and organic material that still has structure (i.e. decomposing leaves, bark, twigs and peat) was then penetrated. Once through to a true A horizon (where the soil resembles a decomposed mass without any obvious leaf or vegetation visible), the top 10cm of this A-horizon material was discarded. The sample was then collected between the 10 to 25 cm interval below this horizon. A plastic trowel was used take a cross section of the material between the 10 to 25 cm depth interval. The sample material was put into clean, properly labeled plastic bags. Approximately 300 to 500 grams of material was collected (Samson, 2010).

Samplers ensured not to mix organic and inorganic soils in the collected sample. In the event of encountering greater than 25 cm of organics, no sample was collected. The soil type, topography and moisture content of soil was recorded for future interpretation. During sample collection and handling, no jewellery (watches, rings, bracelets, and chains) were worn to avoid potential contamination.

Analytical analysis of the MMI samples was confined to Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cd, and As as these elements are most commonly associated with Cu + Au+Mo deposits and/or define their peripheral signature.

The common practice for interpreting MMI assay results is by the calculation of a response ratio (RR). The response ratio is the normalization of the data relative to local geochemical background. The background value is calculated by averaging the first quartile of data, and then by dividing all the results by the average of the first quartile. This method will give a response ratio, relative to the geochemical background.

Sample Shipment and Analysis:

All of the "B" horizon samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to Global Discovery Labs in Vancouver, British Columbia. The author is unable to verify if Global Discovery Labs was either independent, or ISO 9001 certified. "B" soil samples were dried and -80 mesh screened. They were then analyzed by 30 element ICP-AES following digestion in hot reverse aqua regia. Gold analysis was by aqua regia decomposition of 10 grams of -80 mesh sample with analysis by solvent extraction/AAS analysis. The MMI samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to SGS Laboratories in Toronto Ontario. SGS analyzed the samples using their proprietary MMI selective leach method.

Diamond Drilling Sampling and Analysis:

All diamond drill core was logged for geological and geotechnical characteristics (geotechnical logging included rock quality designation (RQD), magnetic susceptibility, and specific gravity), photographed, sampled at 2.00 m intervals, and split by core splitter. Drill core collected by Serengeti on the Mil property was NQ (4.76 cm) size. Assaying of samples was carried out by ACME Laboratories (ACME) in Vancouver, British Columbia. The core is stored at the camp site for the Kwanika project (Samson, 2010).

Drill core samples from the 2009 drill program were sent to ACME Laboratories. Samples were transported via truck by a local third party expediting and freight company. To ensure that samples were not tampered with during transport to the laboratory, the number of each security tag and its associated rice sack number were recorded by the geologist at the Osilinka site. A list of each bag and its unique security tag number was forwarded to ACME, which then confirmed that each security tag matched its correct rice sack (Samson, 2010).

Upon receipt at the assay facility, all core samples were dried and then passed through a two-stage crushing process, which reduced the material to 90% minus 2 mm in size. The crushed material was split in a Jones Riffle to a subsample measuring 250 g to 300 g. The subsamples were pulverized in a ring-and-puck mill to 95% passing a 150 mesh screen. All samples were subject to aqua regia digestion and then run for 28 elements using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) spectrometry. Samples with greater than 2,000 ppm Cu or 100 ppb Au were rerun for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn and Fe by Atomic Absorption (AA). Dissolution of the samples for the base metal determinations was done using aqua regia, while for the gold it was aqua regia followed by 2, 6- Dimethyl-4-heptanone. Samples assaying greater than 0.2 g/t Au in the ICP or AA analyses were rerun using fire assay and AA finish. These assays were carried out on a 30 g (one assay-ton) aliquot.

Drill core logs and depth referenced assay results are shown in Drill Logs and Results in Appendix E of ARIS No. 31694 . Complete analytical results for all samples collected are shown in the Certificates of Analysis in Appendix F of ARIS No. 31694.

11.1.3 2013 Exploration Program

To test for the geochemical signature of a covered mineral deposit, a total of 75 Ah soil samples, 116 B horizon soil samples (Aqua Regia), 19 B horizon soil samples (bioleach extraction), 15 organic matter samples (bioleach extraction), 25 silt samples and 8 rock samples were collected from the Osilinka property (Clarke, 2013).

Silt and rock sampling was carried out during prospecting and mapping of the property over accessible areas. Soil sampling was completed on a grid basis- 100 m spaced samples with distances between grid lines approximately 500 m. Occasional ridge and spur sampling was completed also on 100 m sample spacing. Sample type, Ah or B horizon sample, was determined depending on the particular biogeoclimatic conditions at the sample site, i.e. Ah sample if well-developed Ah horizon or B horizon soil sample if no developed Ah horizon.

Samples were analysed by the typical analytical method of ICP-Mass Spec for both types of sample- however, a number of samples were prepared using Aqua Regia digestion at ACME Labs Vancouver and the Phase II B-horizon soil samples were prepared using a proprietary selective Bioleach method at Activation Laboratories. This was done as a test of the Bioleach method for achieving ultra-low detection limits for the Phase II samples. Bioleach is a proprietary technology developed by Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) to dissolve remnant proteins that bacteria have left behind when they die. These proteins contain elements related to concealed mineral deposits, and they are considered to migrate upward by a variety of processes and become adsorbed on soil particles. Bioleach is designed to digest this soil component which can be analyzed by ICP/MS.

“B” Horizon Soil Collection and Analysis:

B soil samples were collected by geologists and field technicians in accordance with guidelines for sampling outlined by David Heberlein in his Geoscience BC Report 2010-08. The procedure was as follows: Prior to collecting the samples, sampling equipment was brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples and was flushed with soils from the new sample area. At each site a 20 by 20 centimetre hole was excavated down to the B and occasionally the C horizon to expose the complete soil profile. Sampling was completed by hand or with a small garden trowel from the upper B horizon. Approximately 600 grams of material was placed in a Kraft waterproofed paper sample bag to allow it to breathe and to prevent decomposition prior to arrival at the laboratory. Each station was located with the use of a handheld GPS.

Phase I Samples (ACME Labs): The B soil samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to Acme Labs prep facility in Smithers, British Columbia. Samples were dried at 60 ºC, sieved to a -80 mesh and digested in an aqua regia solution. Acme Labs modified aqua regia digestion (Acme Code 1F02) utilizes a 1:1:1 HCl:HNO3:H2O combination to achieve ultra-low detection limits for ICP-MS analysis for a Basic Suite of 37 elements (Clarke, 2013).

Phase II Samples (Activation Laboratories): The B soil samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to Act Labs facility in Kamloops, British Columbia. The Code 7-Bioleach method was used for these samples. A 0.75 g sample of -80 mesh upper B soil horizon material is leached in proprietary matrix at 30 ° C for 1 hour. Two controls for every 49 samples are leached in the

same procedure. The solutions are analyzed on a Perkin Elmer ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. One matrix blank is analyzed per 49 samples. Two controls are run at the beginning and end of the group of 49 samples. Duplicate samples are leached and run every 10 samples. Results for copper are reported in ppb and for gold as ppb (Clarke, 2013).

Ah Soil Collection and Analysis

Ah soil samples were collected by geologists and field technicians in accordance with guidelines for sampling outlined by David Heberlein in his Geoscience BC Report 2010-03. The procedure was as follows: Prior to collecting the samples, sampling equipment was brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples and was flushed with soils from the new sample area. Ah samples were collected from several spots around the sample site so as to ensure they were not contaminated with material from other soil horizons. Sampling was completed by hand or with a small garden trowel by peeling back the top layer of moss and leaf litter as to expose the black decomposing material at the mineral soil interface. Approximately 400 grams of material was placed in a Kraft waterproofed paper sample bag to allow it to breathe and to prevent decomposition prior to arrival at the laboratory.

The Ah soil samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to Acme Labs prep facility in Smithers, British Columbia. Samples were air dried at 35 ºC to 40 ºC and digested in an aqua regia solution. Acme Labs modified aqua regia digestion (Acme Code 1F05- 14 15g sample, 1F04- 0.5g sample) utilizes a 1:1:1 HCl:HNO3:H2O combination to achieve ultra-low detection limits for ICP-MS analysis (Clarke, 2013).

Organic Matter Collection and Analysis

Geochemical sampling had been planned for the northwestern portion of the property during Phase I of the program. Due to a portion of this area being covered by swamp/boggy terrain, part of the planned soil grid was un-sampled during this phase. During Phase II, this area was subsequently covered by sampling the organic matter medium and analysed using the proprietary Bioleach method by Activation Laboratories (as described above).

The sampling procedure was as follows: Prior to collecting the samples, sampling equipment was brushed to eliminate residue from previous samples. At each site a 30 by 30 centimetre clearing was made of upper vegetation (grasses, sphagnum moss) and an auger was used to penetrate to depths of 10-25 cm. Sampling was completed by auger of the upper Organic horizon. Approximately 800 grams of material was placed in a Kraft waterproofed paper sample bag to allow it to breathe and to prevent decomposition prior to arrival at the laboratory. Care was taken to retain the pore water to avoid expelling the weakly bound metals contained. Each station was located with the use of a handheld GPS. 15 organic matter samples were taken.

Organic Matter samples were packaged by the field staff on site and shipped via a local expediting company to Activation Laboratories facility in Kamloops, British Columbia. The Code 7- Bioleach method was used for these samples. A 0.75 g sample of -80 mesh organic horizon material is leached in proprietary matrix at 30 ° C for 1 hour. Two controls for every 49 samples are leached in the same procedure. The solutions are analyzed on a Perkin Elmer ELAN 6000, 6100 or 9000 ICP/MS. One matrix blank is analyzed per 49 samples. Two controls are run at the beginning and end of the group of 49 samples. Duplicate samples are leached and run every 10 samples (Clarke, 2013).

Analytical results for all samples collected are shown in the Certificates of Analysis in Appendix E of ARIS No 34271.

11.2 Jupiter Claim Block

The Company, Grid Battery Metals Inc, has not completed any sampling on the Jupiter claim block. The following is a summary of sample preparation, analyses and security undertaken by individuals or companies who have historically caried out field work within the claim boundary.

11.2.1 1983 Golden Porphyrite Work

The 1983 program consisted of a geochemical survey on two claim groups than now fall under the current Jupiter tenures. Soils were collected along constant contours around areas of suspected economic potential. Samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon at 50 meter intervals. Average sample depth was approximately 20cm. Gold analysis was conducted at Min-En Labs in North Vancouver, where all samples were dried and crushed to 100 mesh. The author is unable to verify if Min-En labs was either independent or ISO certified. From the 1984 report:

"Five (5) gram portions were then pretreated with a 5% HNO_3 and 70% $HClO_4$ mixture for one hour, digested with aqua regia, twice to dryness and taken up to 100ml in 25% HCl. Gold was then extracted as a bromide complex into Methyl Iso Butyl Ketone and analyzed via atomic absorption with a 5 parts per billion (ppb) detection limit" (MacFarlane, 1984).

Rock chip samples were also analyzed for gold using the above method. Pulps were later assayed again for silver content using atomic absorption with a detection limit of 0.1 ppm. Heavy sediment samples were also taken from the claims, where material was panned down and then assigned a number from 1 to 10 based on the number of colours remaining in the material after panning.

11.2.2 1984 Golden Porphyrite Work

The 1984 program consisted of a geochemical survey on two claim groups than now fall under the current Jupiter tenures. Soils were collected along constant contours around areas of suspected economic potential. Samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon at 30 and 50 meter intervals. Average sample depth was approximately 20cm. Rock chip samples were also taken and analyzed for gold and silver. Analysis was conducted at Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, however no details were provided on the specific analysis techniques (Macfarlane, 1985).

Heavy sediment samples were also taken from the claims, where material was panned down and then assigned a number from 1 to 10 based on the number of colours remaining in the material after panning.

11.2.3 1987 Searchlight Resources Work

Twelve heavy mineral sediment samples were taken from creeks on the claims. These samples were approximately 5km each, derived from approximately 0.25-0.75m^3 of alluvial material (Macfarlane, 1987). Samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg in North Vancouver for analysis. From the 1987 report:

"The samples were dried and split into -20+100 and -100 mesh fractions. The weight of each fraction was then noted. The -20+100 fraction was subsequently floated in tetrabromoethane to isolate minerals with a specific gravity greater than 2.95 & 0.1 g/cm3. The weight of the heavy fraction was then noted. Subsamples of both this heavy fraction and the -100 fraction were then geochemically analyzed for gold and silver.

Gold analysis required ten gram subsamples to be fused with 10 mg of gold-free silver metal. The fusion was then cupelled and the resulting silver bead parted with dilute nitric acid and treated with aqua regia. The remaining salts were then dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for gold via atomic absorption spectrometer with a five parts per billion (ppb) detection limit.

Silver analysis required one gram portions of each sample to be digested in concentrate perchloric-nitric acid for approximately two hours. The digested sample was then cooled and made up to 25 mL with distilled water. The solution was then mixed, and solids were allowed to settle. Silver concentration was determined using corrected atomic absorption techniques with a detection limit of 0.1 parts per million (ppm)" (Macfarlane, 1987).

11.2.4 1988 Searchlight Resources Work

Twenty two heavy mineral sediment samples were taken from creeks on the claims using a portable 2" suction dredge. These samples were approximately 5km each, derived from approximately 0.25-0.75m^3 of alluvial material (Nelles, 1988). Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for analysis. From the 1988 report:

"The samples were dried and split into -20+100 and -100 mesh fractions, the +20 fraction being discarded after being carefully examined. A subsample of the -100 fraction was subsequently analyzed for gold, while the +20-100 fraction was retained for future analysis.

Gold analysis required ten gram subsamples to be fused with 10 mg of gold-free silver metal. The fusion was then cupelled and the resulting silver bead parted with dilute nitric acid and treated with aqua regia. The remaining salts were then dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for gold via atomic absorption spectrometer with a five parts per billion (ppb) detection limit." (Nelles, 1988).

11.2.5 1996 Rorex Exploration Work

A geochemical survey was completed in 1996 by Rorex exploration, consisting of 1193 soil samples, 12 rock samples, and 6 stream drainage samples.

The soil grid had 100 meter line spacing and 50 meter spacing between samples along a line. Soil was collected from the B-horizon and sent to Bondar-Clegg in North Vancouver for analysis. All samples were analyzed for 5 elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn). Gold analysis was completed using fire assay to a detection limit of 5 ppb, while other element analyses were completed using HCl:HNO_3 and atomic absorption (Poloni, 1996).

11.2.6 1998 Rorex Exploration Work

In 1998 Rorex Exploration completed one diamond drill hole on the claims. Samples were taken in 10-foot intervals, sent to Mineral Environment Laboratories in Smithers for preparation, and subsequently sent to Vancouver for analysis. Samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Au assay was performed using fire assay, however no other details were provided on sample preparation or analysis.

11.2.7 2008 Work Program

In 2008 Christopher O. Naas conducted a geochemical program totalling 435 soil samples and 7 stream sediment samples.

Soils were taken spaced 25 meters apart along lines spaced generally at 100 meters. Soil from the B-horizon was used, approximately 30-40cm deep. Samples were submitted to Eco-Tech Labs in Kamloops,

where gold analysis by fire assay and multi-element ICP-ES analysis were used. Stream sediment samples were analyzed using the same techniques.

11.2.8 2011 Work Program

In 2011 Christopher O. Naas dug a test pit on the claims using a Candig Mining CD21 mini-excavator. Organic material was removed from the surface, and then material was removed from the pit and set to the side for processing. The final pit dimensions were 2m x 2.3m x 2.14m (WxLxD). An 18-inch trommel was then brought in and attached to two Keene A52 sluices run in series, which processed minus 6mm material. Material separated with the sluice was then panned and examined for visible gold content.

11.2.9 2021 South32 Work

In 2021, South 32 Ltd. completed a surface geochemistry program consisting of 62 rock samples, 403 soil samples, and 50 stream sediment samples.

Soils were taken from the B-horizon, along linear traverses within the work area at 100 meter spacings.

All samples were sent to ALS in Kamloops for analysis. From the 2022 report:

"Soil and silt samples were prepared using PREP-41 which is a soil and sediment preparation package which dries samples <60° C, sieve sample to -180 micron (80 mesh). After sieving, both fractions are retained. Rock samples were prepared by PREP-31 which pulverise a rock sample until a split or total sample up to 250 g to 85% passing 75 microns. All samples were submitted for Au analysis by Au-AA23, which is a Fire Assay with an atomic absorption finish from a 30 g aliquot. In addition, 34 trace elements were analyzed for using ME-ICP61, a four-acid digestion sample preparation analyzed by ICP-AES finish" (Angiel et al., 2022).

11.3 Snell Claim Block

The Company, Grid Battery Metals Inc, has not completed any sampling on the Snell claim block. The following is a summary of sample preparation, analyses and security undertaken by individuals or companies who have historically caried out field work within the claim boundary.

11.3.1 1983 Exploration Program (Amir Mines LTD.)

Two days were spent on the property collecting specimens of float and of the cinnabar showings. Geochemical analyses were carried by Chemex Labs, however, no information was provided regarding sample preparation, analyses and security nor were any lab certificates attached to the assessment report (Edmunds, 1983).

11.3.2 1997 Exploration Program

Contour soil sampling was done at 25 meter intervals on three lines for a total of 108 samples collected in kraft soil sample bags from the B horizon. In addition, a line of six soil samples was taken from the terrace above the Snell showings. Samples were analyzed for gold to a 5 ppb detection limit using a 30 gram fire assay procedure with AA finish, plus a standard 32 element aqua regia extraction ICP package. All analyses were performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver. Lab certificates were also provided by the author (Hutter, 1997).

11.3.3 2008 Exploration Program

In total, 143 soil samples were collected in 7.3 line km's of soil sampling from the Auddie property (which partially underlies the current Snell claim block) for Rimfire Minerals Corporation. Soil samples of approximately 0.5 kg in mass from the "B" soil horizon were collected using a mattock or shovel and put into Kraft sample bags. All samples were packed into polyurethane ore bags and rice sacks then shipped to ALS Chemex in Terrace, B.C. for sample preparation. Samples were subsequently shipped to ALS Chemex by ALS Chemex to the North Vancouver, B.C. location for geochemical analysis. Samples were dry screened to 80 mesh (180 micron) and analyzed for Au (1-10 000 ppb) by fire assay and ICPAES from a nominal 30 g sample. Samples were also analyzed for thirty five trace elements by ultra-trace ICP-MS and ICP-AES using aqua regia digestion. Lab certificates were also provided by the author (Lui).

11.4 Groundhog Claim Block

The Company, AC/DC Battery Metals Inc, has not completed any sampling on the Groundhog claim block. The following is a summary of sample preparation, analyses and security undertaken by individuals or companies who have historically caried out field work within the claim boundary.

11.4.1 1984 Work Program

In 1984 the Selco division of PB Resources Canada completed a work program totalling 91 soil, 16 stream sediment samples, and one rock sample.

Soil samples were collected from the banks of streams known to host anomalous gold concentrations, as well as a reconnaissance line along the south of the property. Soils were taken from the B-horizon at an average depth of approximately 30cm. All samples were analyzed for 30 elements using ICP and for gold using atomic absorption at ACME Labs in Vancouver (Humphreys, 1984).

11.4.2 1990 Golden Rule Program

In 1990 Golden Rule Resources took 951 soil samples and 66 moss mats for chemical analysis.

Moss mat samples were taken at 300-meter intervals along creeks, and at 100-meter intervals along the base of slopes.

Samples were sent to an ACME Labs in Vancouver, where they were dried and sieved to 80-mesh. Samples were then analyzed for aqua regia leachable gold on a 10 gram split, and for 30 leachable elements on a 0.5 gram split (Bailey & Hoffman, 1990). No further details were reported.

11.4.3 1991 Golden Rule Program

As a continuation of the 1990 exploration program, Golden Rule Resources collected an additional 1956 soil samples and 27 rock samples. Multiple soil grids were completed, varying from 50x500 meter density to 50x100 meter density.

Samples were sent to an ACME Labs in Vancouver, where they were dried and sieved to 80-mesh. Samples were then analyzed for aqua regia leachable gold on a 10 gram split, and for 30 leachable elements on a 0.5 gram split (Bailey & Komarevich, 1991).

11.5 Nika Claim Block

The Company, Grid Battery Metals Inc, has not completed any sampling on the Nika claim block. The following is a summary of sample preparation, analyses and security undertaken by individuals or companies who have historically caried out field work within the claim boundary.

11.5.1 1971-1972 Exploration Program (Noranda Exploration Company)

A soil grid was laid out during the late summer and early autumn of 1971. A base line established in a north-south direction was chained and picketed for a distance of 2,000 feet. Utilizing this base line, six east-west 3,000 foot lines were chained, flagged and picketed. Stations were established at 100 foot intervals where practical on all gridlines and a 2,000 foot tie line was established for control (Howell & Dirom, 1972).

Samples were obtained by digging holes with a shovel, to a depth at which the visible C horizon or sub-outcrop was encountered. C and B horizons were both sampled over most of the grid, however, where this was not possible the best sample available was taken. were placed in "Hi Wet Strength Kraft 34 x 6 1/8" Open End" envelopes and the grid station was marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pens. samples were taken at 200 foot intervals along the grid lines (Howell & Dirom, 1972).

All samples were analyzed for copper, zinc and molybdenum in the Noranda Exploration Company, Limited laboratory located a t 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver, B.C., analyst, Evert VanLeauwen.

The samples are first hung in a drying cabinet for a period of 24 to 48 hours. They are then mechanically screened and sifted to obtain a -80 mesh fraction. The determination procedure for total copper, zinc and molybdenum is as follows: 0.200 grams of -80 mesh material is digested in 2 ml. of HClO4 and 0.5 ml. of HN03 for approximately four hours. Following digestion each sample is diluted to 5 ml. with demineralized H20. and 0.5 ml. of HN03 for approximately four hours. A Varian Techtron Model AA-5 Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer was used to determine the parts per million Cu, Zn, and Mo in each sample (Howell & Dirom, 1972).

11.5.2 1991-1992 Exploration Program (Golden Rule Resources Ltd.)

412 soil samples were taken as part of the Horseshoe grid which partially overlies the current Nika claims. All sample stations were marked with a wooden picket on which was affixed an aluminum tag containing the sample number, and if on a grid, the line and station number. Field notes were recorded at each station and were reported in Appendix 1 of ARIS No. 22079. Approximately 500 g of material was collected in a wet strength Kraft paper envelope, labelled on site. Samples were shipped to Vancouver, where they were oven dried, sieved to minus 80-mesh and analyzed for aqua regia leachable Au on a 10 gm split and for a suite of 30 aqua regia leachable elements on a second 0.5 gm split. Analytical data are reported in Appendix 1 of ARIS No. 22079 and analytical procedures are reported in Appendix 2 of ARIS No. 22079. (Komarevich, 1991)

Soil samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver according to the following methods:

SOIL PREP. - Dry soil sample at 60 deg C, Sieve -80 mesh.

ICP - 0.5 g sample is digested with 3 ml 3-1-2 HCL-HN03 H20 at 95 deg C for one hour and is diluted 50 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Sr, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K, Al.

GOLD - 10 gram samples are ignited at 600 deg. C for four hours, digested with aqua regia at 95 deg. C on the water bath for one hour, 50 ml aliquot is extracted into 10 ml of MIBK, analyzed by graphite furnace AA, detection limits is 1 ppb.

12. Data Verification

The author visited all five claim blocks of the Grid BC Copper Gold Project on August 16th, 2024, to confirm access, claim boundaries, geological units, and presence of bedrock outcroppings. The author collected three lithology samples to cross reference against historic geological mapping, shown in Figure 12-1.

The author has reviewed historic assessment reports and assessed the sample procedures and analytical quality control measures and laboratories used. The author manually plotted 20 random samples from previous work and cross referenced their results with analytical certificates. It is the author's opinion that the sample preparation, security measures, analytical procedures and data management were adequate to evaluate and confirm the presence of mineralization detailed in this report and use for future exploration assessment.

1. Outcrop sample of medium grained hornblende porphyrictic monzodiorite, weakly clay altered, taken from Starlight block at 34242626mE 6191844mN UMT 10N.

2. Outcrop sample of fresh dark grey marine sediments of the Cache Creek terrane taken from the Jupiter claim block at 338804mE 6172969mN UTM 10N

3. Outcrop sample of fresh medium grained equigranular monzodiorite of the Hogem batholith taken on the Snell claim block at 348669mE 6172697mN UTM 10N

Figure 12-1: Outcrop samples from Authors site visit

The Starlight claim block has ample road access with logging roads and bridges in good condition with abundant outcrop throughout the claims. The Jupiter claim block is heavily forested with moderate road access through the claims. The Snell block is heavily forested with limited outcrop. Road access is possible to lower elevation parts of the claim block. The Groundhog claim block has ample road access throughout the claims but with limited outcrop. The Nika claim block is heavily forested with subalpine meadows and no road access.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no mineral resource estimates for on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project.

23. Adjacent Properties

Two notable projects within the immediate vicinity of the Grid BC Copper Gold Project are the Kwanika – Stardust and Lorraine Projects, both owned by Northwest Copper Corp.

The reader is cautioned that these noted deposits are not indicative of any mineralization found on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project and the author has not independently verified the resource estimates.

23.1 Kwanika-Stardust

The Kwanika-Stardust Project, approximately 10 kilometres to the west of the Nika claim block, 100% owned by Northwest Copper Corp hosts multiple historic resources at the Kwanika Central Zone, Kwanika South Zone and Stardust Canyon Creek Skarn Zone. These historic mineral resource estimates, completed by Murray et al. for Northwest Copper Corp in February 2023 are detailed below. The mineral resource estimates were completed using drilling data up until 2021. The estimate incorporates geological and structural constrains developed through lithological and structural modelling. The resources were reported using an economic cut-off of US$8.21 for open pit resources and US$16.41 for underground resources. The mineral resources are constrained by an open pit mining shell and underground block caving shape to satisfy reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Additional parameters for each resource are detailed in the notes below the resource tables below. The relevance and reliability of the historical estimates should be considered strong and accurate. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates mentioned in this section as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issue is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources and reserves.

Table 23-1: Mineral Resource Statement - Kwanika Central Zone

	Economic Cut-off US$	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal		
							Cu (Mlbs)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Open Pit	8.21	Measured	30.7	0.31	0.31	1.05	210.8	310.5	1,041.7
		Indicated	35.9	0.22	0.19	0.80	174.9	222.0	923.9
		M&I	66.6	0.26	0.25	0.92	385.7	532.5	1,965.6
		Inferred	4.1	0.15	0.15	0.58	13.8	20.1	77.3
	Economic Cut-off US$	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal		
							Cu (Mlbs)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Underground	16.41	Measured	25.6	0.50	0.61	1.62	284.4	501.3	1,332.6
		Indicated	11.3	0.51	0.65	1.56	126.2	236.7	565.1
		M&I	36.8	0.51	0.62	1.60	410.6	738.0	1,897.8
		Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. The Mineral Resources have been compiled by Mr. Brian Hartman of Ridge Geoscience LLC, and subcontractor to Mining Plus. Mr. Hartman is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration, and a Practicing Member with Professional Geoscientists Ontario. Mr. Hartman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
2. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
5. Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported on an in-situ basis at an economic cut-off of US$8.21 and constrained by an economic pit shell. Underground Mineral Resources are reported at an economic cut-off of US$16.41 and constrained by a conceptual block cave shape. Cut-offs are based on assumed prices of US$3.50/lb for copper, US$21.50/oz for silver, and US$1650/oz for gold. Assumed metallurgical recoveries are based on a set of recovery formulas derived from recent metallurgical testwork. Maximum recoveries were limited to 95% for Cu, 85% for Au and 72% for Ag. Milling plus G&A costs were assumed to be US$8.21/tonne, and underground mining and G&A costs are assumed to be US$8.20/tonne.
6. Actual SG measurements were interpolated into the block model, with an average SG of 2.74.
7. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this report are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as Indicated or However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
8. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Table 23-2: Mineral Resource Statement – Kwanika South Zone

	Economic Cut-off US$	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal		
							Cu (Mlbs)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Open Pit	8.21	Inferred	25.4	0.28	0.06	1.68	155.0	52.4	1,373.9

Notes:

1. The Mineral Resources have been compiled by Mr. Brian Hartman of Ridge Geoscience LLC, and subcontractor to Mining Plus. Mr. Hartman is a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration, and a Practicing Member with Professional Geoscientists Ontario. Mr. Hartman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
2. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
3. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.
4. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
5. Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported on an in-situ basis at an economic cut-off of US$8.21 and constrained by an economic pit shell. Cut-offs are based on assumed prices of US$3.50/lb for copper, US$21.50/oz for silver, and US$1650/oz for gold. Assumed metallurgical recoveries are based on a set of recovery formulas derived from recent metallurgical testwork. Maximum recoveries were limited to 95% for Cu, 85% for Au and 62% for Ag. Milling plus G&A costs were assumed to be US$8.21/tonne.
6. Actual SG measurements were interpolated into the block model, with an average SG of 2.68.
7. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in the 2023 PEA are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as Indicated or However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
8. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Table 23-3: Mineral Resource Statement - Stardust Canyon Creek Skarn Zone

	Economic Cut-off US$	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal		
							Cu (Mlbs)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Underground	88.00	Indicated	1.6	1.49	1.63	30.1	52.2	83.1	1,536.4
		Inferred	4.1	1.00	1.38	22.8	90.0	181.1	3,004.3

14. The Mineral Resources have been compiled by Mr. B Ronald G. Simpson of GeoSim Services Inc. Mr. Simpson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.
15. Mineral Resources are estimated consistent with CIM Definition Standards and reported in accordance with NI 43-101.
16. Mineral Resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
17. Reasonable prospects for economic extraction were determined by applying a minimum mining width of 2.0 m. and excluding isolated blocks and clusters of blocks that would likely not be mineable.
18. The base case cut-off of US$88/t was determined based on metal prices of $1,650/oz gold. $21.50/oz silver and $3.50/lb copper, underground mining cost of US$64/t, transportation cost of US$6/t, processing cost of US$8.25/t, and G&A cost of US$9.75/t. Recovery formulas were based on recent metallurgical test results. Maximum recoveries were limited to 95% for Cu, 85% for Au and 72% for Ag.
19. Block tonnes were estimated using a density of 3.4 g/cm^3 for mineralized material.
20. Six separate mineral domains models were used to constrain the estimate. Minimum width used for the wireframe models was 1.5 m.
21. For grade estimation, 2.0-metre composites were created within the zone boundaries using the best-fit method.
22. Capping values on composites were used to limit the impact of outliers. For Zone 102, gold was capped at 15 g/t, silver at 140 g/t and copper at 7.5%. For all other zones, gold was capped at 6 g/t, silver at 140 g/t and copper at 5%.
23. Grades were estimated using the inverse distance cubed method. Dynamic anisotropy was applied using trend surfaces from the vein models. A minimum of 3 and maximum of 12 composites were required for block grade estimation.
24. Blocks were classified based on drill spacing. Blocks falling within a drill spacing of 30 m within Zones 2, 3, and 6 were initially assigned to the Indicated category. All other estimated blocks within a maximum search distance of 100 m were assigned to the Inferred category. Blocks were reclassified to eliminate isolated Indicated resources within inferred resources.
25. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in the 2023 PEA are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as Indicated or However, it is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.
26. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

Source: Murray, K., Cooper, J., Mehrfert, P., Elfen, C., Weston, S., Dubois, C., Blais, J., Sipson, R. (2023): Kwanika-Stardust Project NI 43-101 Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment; Prepared for Northwest Copper.

The Central and South Zones at Kwanika have characteristics compatible with models for porphyry deposit formation, although the characteristics of the two zones are different and their genetic relationship, if any, remains unknown.

The Central Zone deposit at Kwanika has characteristics of both alkalic and calc-alkalic porphyry sub-types. It is similar to the classic alkalic porphyry model in that the mineralization is associated with a monzonite that contains abundant alkalic feldspar but only minor quartz. Mineralization, however, is related to a strong quartz stockwork, which is more compatible with the calc-alkalic sub-type. The Central Zone deposit may be transitional between the alkalic and calcalkalic sub-types (Murray et al., 2023).

The South Zone deposit at Kwanika is a structurally controlled porphyry deposit hosted by quartz monzonite to quartz monzodiorite, and mineralization is related to quartz veins and includes significant concentrations of Mo. These features are consistent with the calc-alkalic porphyry sub-type. Structural control is implicated by a close association of Cu-Au-Ag-Mo mineralization with zones of brittle deformation that have been inundated by intense K-spar ± silica flooding. The West and East faults that bound the deposit are interpreted to be both the causes of this brittle deformation and conduits for fluid flow (Murray et al., 2023).

The current exploration concept for the Stardust property is based on a model proposed by Sillitoe and Bonham in 1990. The model links porphyry, skarn, carbonate replacement, vein, and sediment hosted types of mineralization. Any one or several of these deposit types can be present in a mineralized system (Hanson, 2007). According to the model, Cu-Au-bearing garnet skarns occur as replacements of the limestone host rocks adjacent to a mineralized porphyry stock. Outboard of the skarn zones, structurally and stratigraphically controlled carbonate replacement massive sulphides deposits (CRD) occur as mantos and chimneys. Sulphosalt veins can occur outboard of the CRD or overlie them in leakage zones. The distal end member mineralization style in this system is the sediment hosted Au-As-Sb (Carlin-type) deposit (Hanson, 2007).

23.2 Lorraine

The Lorraine Property is another porphyry copper property located approximately seven kilometers north of the Starlight block, made up of 142 contiguous claims totalling over 39,000 ha, owned by Northwest Copper Corporation. This property has seen exploration since 1931, and also hosts a historic resource estimate and has undergone significant exploration, with a database consisting of a total of 63,445.03 m of sampling in 398 drillholes. A total of 167 drillholes for a total of 25,506.42 m of sampling are included in the historic mineral resource estimate. The dominant mineralization on the Property is interpreted to have been emplaced in an aklalic porphyry Cu-Au system. The mineral resource estimated completed by Rodriguez and Dufrenese in 2022 for Northwest Copper Corp is detailed below.

The relevance and reliability of the historical estimates should be considered strong and accurate. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates mentioned in this section as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issue is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources and reserves.

Table 23-4: Lorraine 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate at a cut-off of 0.2% Copper

Domain	Class	Tonnes (000s)	Avg Cu Grade (%)	Avg Au Grade (g/t)	Ave CuEq Grade (%)	Cu ('000 lbs)	Au ('000 oz)
Bishop	Indicated	2,541	0.58	0.12	0.66	32,284	10
	Inferred	9,082	0.51	0.1	0.57	101,730	29
Lower Main	Indicated	3,828	0.45	0.15	0.55	38,342	18
	Inferred	21,282	0.38	0.07	0.43	179,032	49
Upper Main	Indicated	6,584	0.59	0.19	0.71	85,467	40
	Inferred	15,089	0.44	0.14	0.53	147,169	67
Total	Indicated	12,952	0.55	0.16	0.65	156,093	68
	Inferred	45,452	0.43	0.1	0.49	427,931	145

Notes:

- Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing or other relevant issues. The mineral resources have been classified according to the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May, 2014).and CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources & Mineral Reserves Best Practices Guidelines (2019).
- Cu Equivalent (CuEq) grade is based on 90% Cu recovery and 85% Au Recovery. The conversion used for Au grade (g/t) to Cu Eq grade (%) is: Au (g/t) * 0.6493, at a price of Cu US$3.50/lb and Au US$1,650/oz.
- The Mineral Resource Estimate is constrained in an LG pit optimization utilizing Cu at US$3.50/lb, Au at US$1,650/oz, Mining at CDN$ 3.50/tonne, Processing and G&A at CDN$ 14.50/tonne, pit slopes at 45° and an exchange rate of 0.77.
- Differences may occur in totals due to rounding

Source: Rodriguez, A., Dufresne, M. (2022): Lorraine Copper-Gold Project Ni 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate Omineca Mining Division, B.C.; Prepared for Northwest Copper

The Lorraine deposit consists of a cluster of alkalic porphyry copper ore zones hosted in syenitic and pyroxenitic dyke swarms of the northwest trending early Jurassic Duckling Creek syenite complex (Titley & Hall, 2023). Mineralization is seen as locally disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite where melasyenite and megacrystic syenite phases have intruded, as well as sheets of disseminated to net-textured sulphides exhibiting sulphide zoning where earlier pyroxenite gabbro and syenitic dyke swarms intruded the Hogem Batholith and Takla Group volcanics (Titley & Hall, 2023).

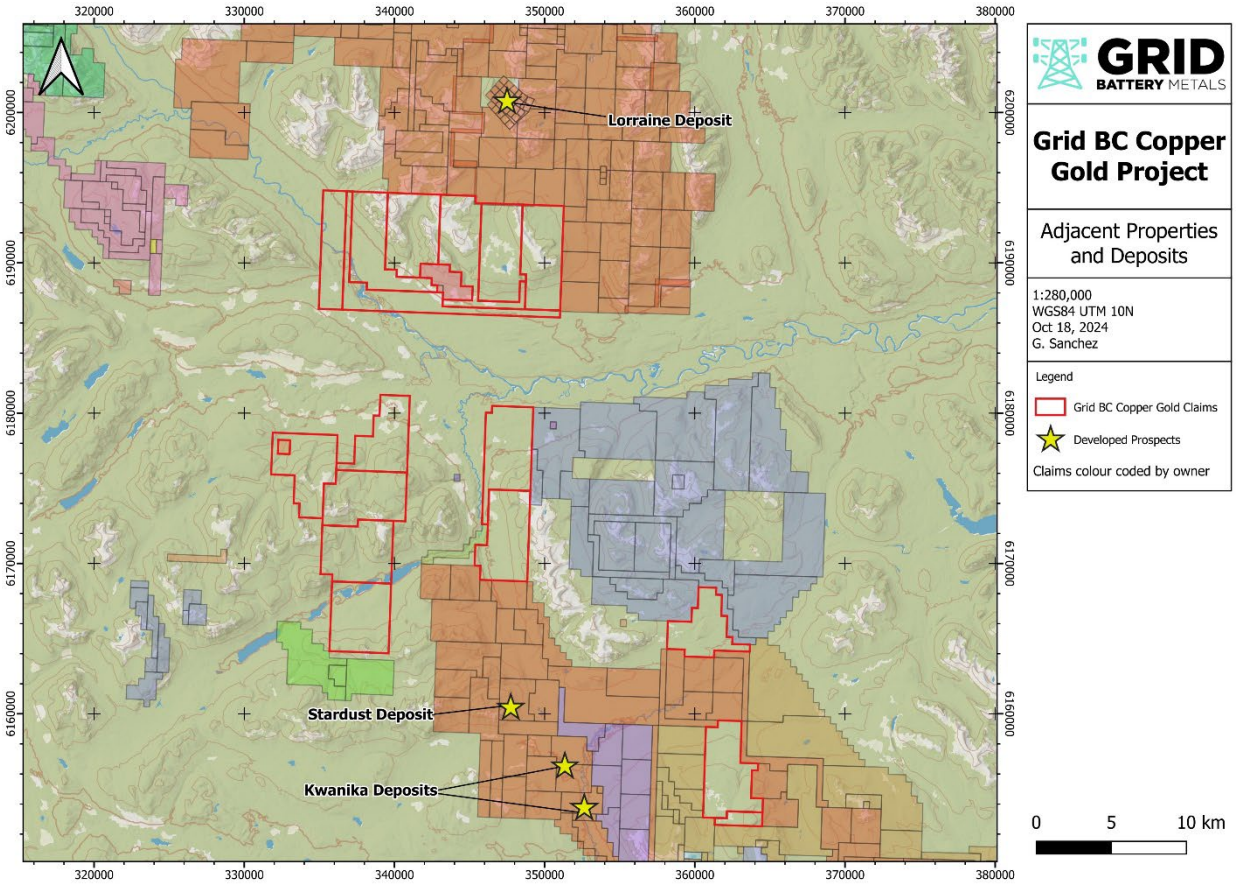

Figure 23-1: Adjacent Properties Map Lorraine and Stardust-Kwanika Deposits

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant information or data to accompany this report.

25. Interpretations and Conclusions

There are an abundance of showings and deposits with similar regional geological and geophysical signatures as the Grid BC Copper Gold Project within the Hogem Plutonic Suite and Cache Creek Terrane proximal to the Pinchi Fault. More work is warranted to differentiate intrusive phases of the Hogem Plutonic complex within the Property in order to determine any relationship to developed prospects in the area such as the Lorraine, Kwanika and Stardust deposits along with other porphyry copper systems in the region.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of present study, it is concluded that the Grid BC Copper Gold Project is a project of merit and possesses a reasonable potential for discovery of copper, gold, silver, and other mineralization.

Interpretations and conclusions for each claim block can be found below.

25.1 Starlight Claim Block

Historic regional mapping and geophysics on the Starlight claim block has identified Hogem Plutonic Suite rocks intruding Takla volcanic and sedimentary strata in a similar environment as the adjacent Lorraine deposit and nearby Kwanika deposit. Historic geochemical and geophysical surveys were used to delineate new targets within the claim block:

The northwestern target area, worked on in 2013, returned significant copper anomalism in Ah, B-horizon and Organic samples. This target area is located along the eastern margin of the Pinchi Fault. This fault is related to several epithermal events in the area such as past producers: Bralorne Takla and the Pinchi Lake mines. Closer to the property, and also fault related, are the Bralorne BB and the Snell mercury-arsenic hydrothermal BC Minfile showings. This target warrants further follow-up with IP to define drill targets. Its proximity to the Pinchi Fault indicates that it should be explored for possible epithermal mineralization.

The central target area contains a NW-SE trending corridor of copper anomalism in B horizon soil samples along strike of a magnetic feature. This feature is open to the northwest and warrants more soil sampling in that direction. It is possible that the Central and Northwestern target areas could form a contiguous zone of anomalous copper along strike of the magnetic feature. This target should also be followed-up with IP to define drill targets.

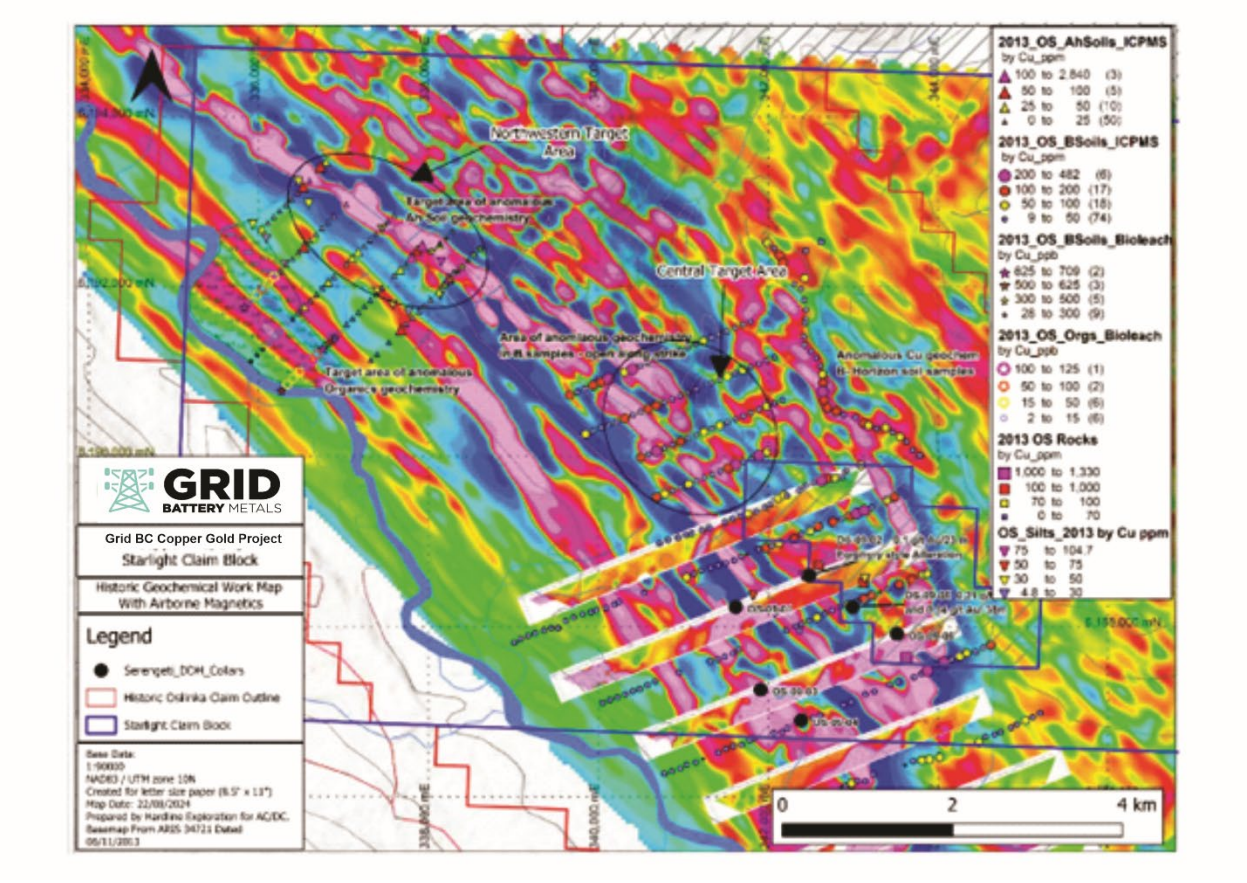

Figure 25-1: Starlight Block Historic Geochemical and Geophysical surveys

25.2 Jupiter Claim Block

While much of the exploration on the Jupiter claims was focused on placer gold prospects, potential for bedrock-hosted mineralization also exists.

Historical work on the Jupiter claim block has identified several prospective areas that warrant further exploration. Soil grids and sediment samples have delineated areas with potential to host skarn and CRD-type deposits. These areas warrant further geochemical analysis and expansion of current grids, as well as more focused mapping to determine what mineralization is present in bedrock below these targeted areas.

Soil geochemistry and geophysical ELM-EM surveys also indicated several strong north-south conductive trends. Trends in the west of the claims were coincident with anomalous gold in soil values, while the western EM trends appeared to be linked to copper and zinc anomalies identified in the soil survey. These results were followed up by a single drill hole, leaving ample opportunity for further geochemical analysis and mapping to determine the extent of these anomalies and how they are expressed in bedrock.

The Jupiter claim block warrants further exploration aimed to delineate areas of interest for copper, CRD-type, and skarn mineralization, through detailed mapping, rock sampling, and soil geochemistry.

25.3 Snell Claim Block

Historic regional mapping and geophysics on the Snell claim block have identified Hogem Plutonic Suite rocks intruding Takla volcanic and sedimentary strata in a similar environment as the nearby Lorraine and Kwanika deposits.

There are an abundance of showings and deposits with similar regional geological and geophysical signatures within the Hogem Plutonic Suite and proximal to the Pinchi Fault. More work is warranted to differentiate intrusive phases of the Hogem Plutonic complex within the Snell claim block in order to determine any relationship to developed prospects in the area such as the Lorraine, Kwanika and Stardust deposits along with other porphyry copper systems in the region.

A magnetic high linear feature extends across the surveyed area from northwest to southeast and is underlain by the contact of the Talka Group sedimentary rocks and the Hogem batholith. This feature has been delineated into two targets: Snell North and Snell South. It is probable that the strong magnetic anomaly represents an intrusive phase. A petrological and geochronological study of intrusive rocks on the Snell claim block may assist in defining which phases of the Hogem batholith are represented on the property. Such a study may assist further exploration work.

The Pinchi fault is related to several epithermal events in the area such as past producers: Bralorne Takla and the Pinchi Lake mines. The Snell claim block's proximity to the Pinchi Fault indicates that it should be explored for possible epithermal mineralization.

Placer gold has been mined historically within creeks that drain the western part of the Property. These creeks include the larger, north-flowing Silver Creek and its tributary Kenny Creek. Silt sampling creeks and rivers on the claim may help constrain the source of the placer gold.

On and adjacent to the Snell claim blocks are the Snell mercury-arsenic and the Bralorne BB hydrothermal BC Minfile showings. The Snell claim block has reasonable potential to host hydrothermal-related mercury mineralization along the margins of the Pinchi fault.

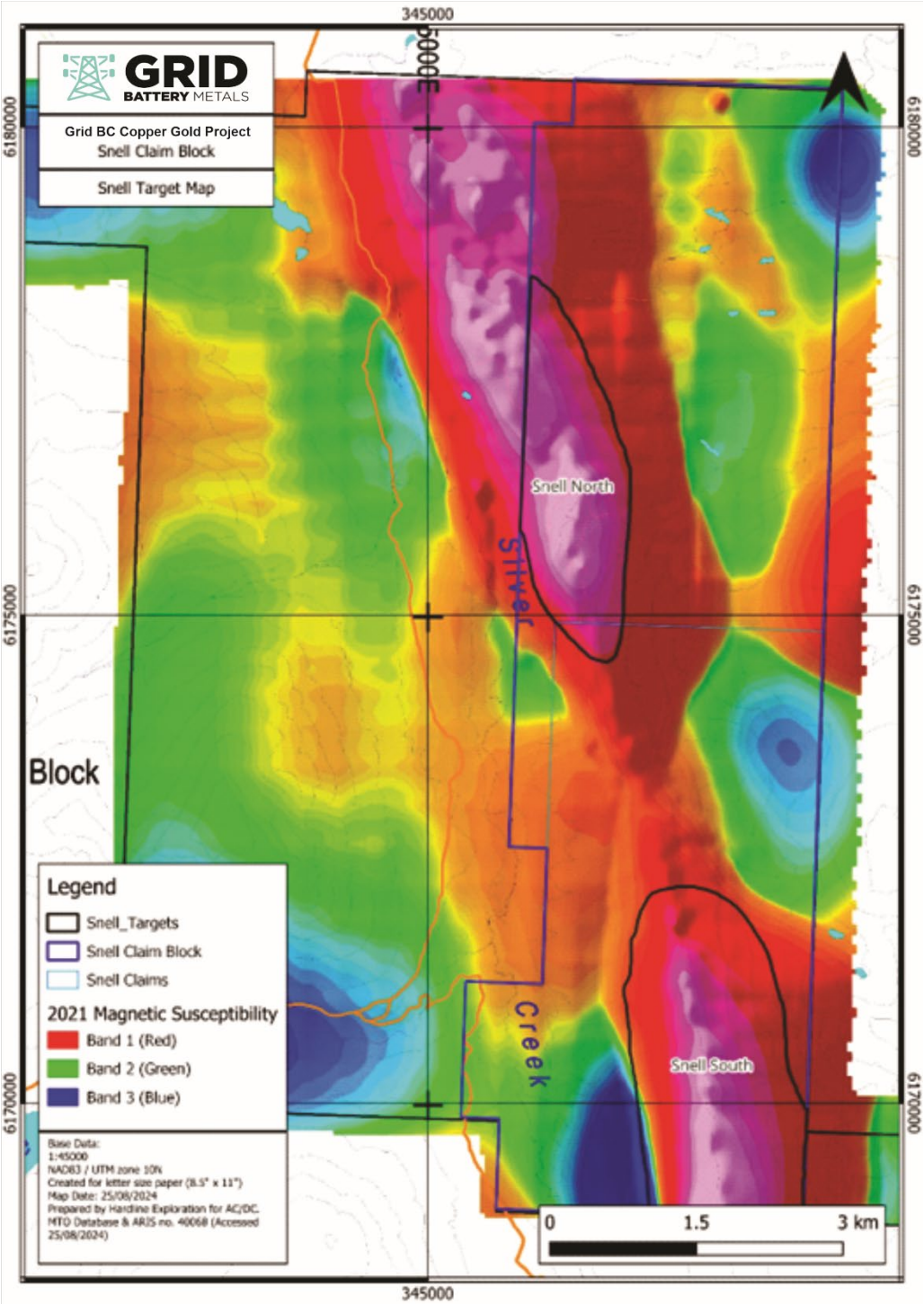

Figure 25-2: Snell claim block target areas

25.4 Groundhog Claim Block

Two historical geochemical surveys on the Groundhog block have indicated the presence of potential anomalies. The 1984 survey identified a 700 metre long arsenic anomaly while the 1990-91 survey indicated anomalous gold and copper result in moss matt samples to the northwest of the current claim block.

The property also host two Minfiles, the Groundhog and Twin Creek. The Groundhog is a copper showing with massive magnetite and malachite staining on fracture surfaces while the Twin Cree is a past producing placer gold mine. These two minfiles along with the arsenic anomaly should be investigated further.

25.5 Nika Claim Block

Historic geochemical results on the property have identified a few localized Cu and Au anomalies. The results of the soil program on Noranda's 1972 SAN Grid indicated that the southeastern grid area (outside of the current claim boundaries) had an anomalously high geochemical expression for both copper and molybdenum. Several other areas of correlatable copper and molybdenum geochemistry exist within the current Nika claim block boundary but their extent is much more limited.

The Horseshoe grid Au geochemistry defined a series of elongated anomalies parallel to glacial direction. Anomaly threshold of 15 ppb defined a somewhat heterogeneous pattern, with many isolated samples reporting values exceeding the threshold. Most of the Au anomalies are located within areas of glacial moraine apparently underlain by hornblende granodiorite according to BCGS regional mapping. Cu contents on the Horseshoe grid suggested an anomaly orientation parallel to glacial direction. Maximum Cu contents are in the 150 to 250 ppm range. Detailed sampling has outlined a northwestward trending Cu-rich zone 1500 m long and 100 to 400 m wide having a weak Au association.

Historic exploration programs that have overlapped with the current Nika claim block have been unsuccessful in identifying outcrop within the claim boundary. In addition, the depth of the glacial till that covers the property has yet to be established. Geochemical results from soil sampling over horseshoe grid in the northern portion of the current claim block display a series of elongate anomalies parallel to glacial direction. This indicates that soil sampling results are likely more representative of the geochemical composition of the overlying glacial till rather than the underlying bedrock. It is therefore unclear how useful future soil sampling programs on the property may be in locating mineralization within the underlying outcrop. A deeper targeting geochemical survey, such as tree bark, MMI, or SGH may yield better results.

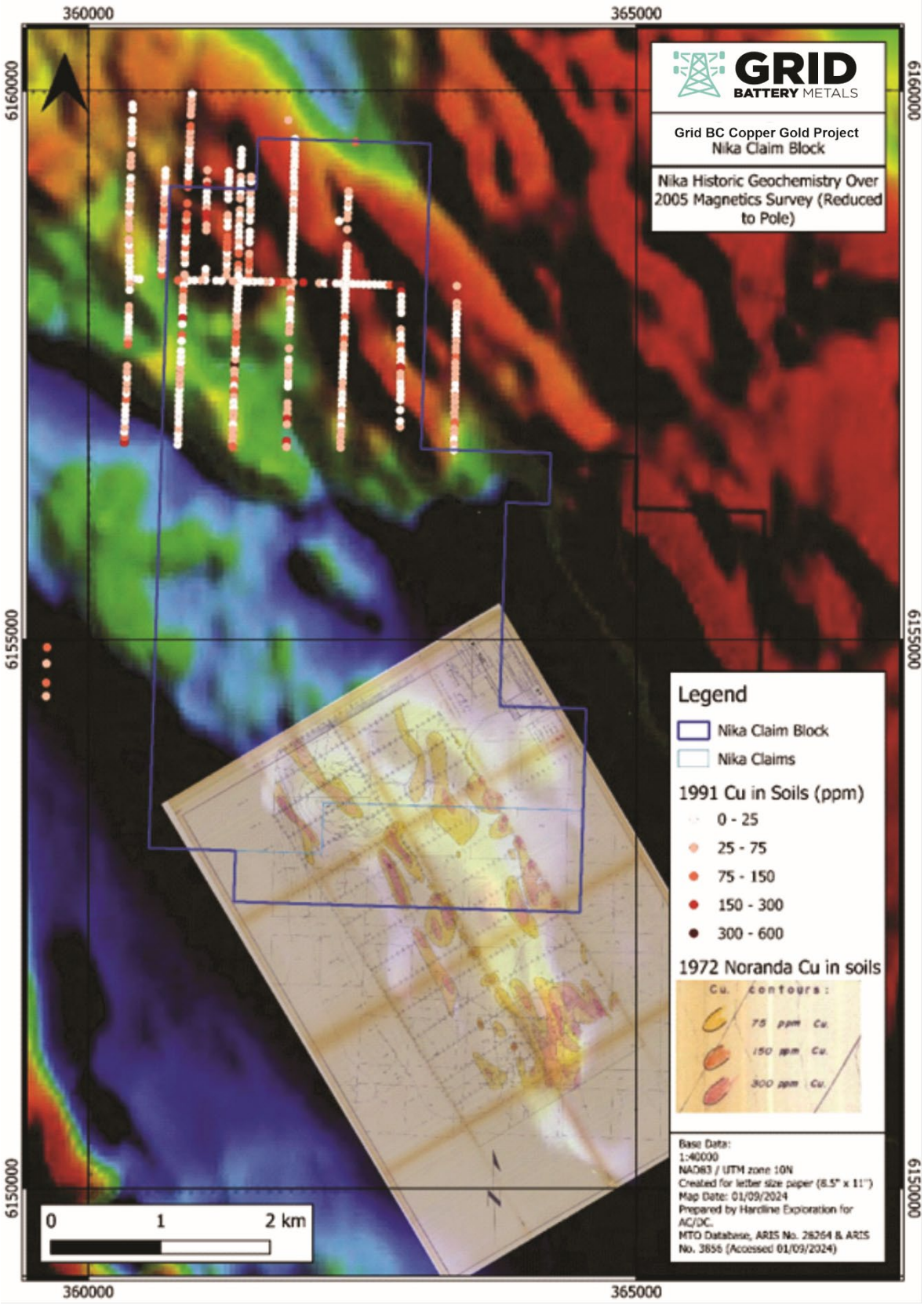

Figure 25-3: Nika claim block historic geochemistry and magnetics

The author is unaware of any risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information within this report.

26. Recommendations

Recommendations for further exploration across the Grid BC Copper Gold Project includes field work targeting historic results and anomalies, and sampling and mapping of underexplored targets with the aim of vectoring towards elevated copper, gold, and base metal mineralization. A comprehensive data compiliation and targeting review should be undertaken to assess the highest priority targets. Recommended field work should include traditional mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys overtop high priority targets, potential geophysical surveys and if warranted diamond drilling to test the highest priority targets.

Recommendations for each block are summarized below.

Starlight:

- Geochemical surveys over the magnetic feature linking the Central and Northwestern target areas
- Mapping and prospecting of underexplored areas

Jupiter:

- Mapping and prospecting of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Mn results delineated in the 2021 fieldwork
- Trenching in areas of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Mn where outcrop is not available

Snell:

- Geochemical soil sampling over both the North and South magnetic features
- Geochemical silt sampling rivers and creeks in an effort to constrain the source of historic placer gold.
- Based upon results of the soil survey, conduct mechanical trenching to uncover bedrock in areas with anomalous geochemistry.

Groundhog:

- Geochemical soil sampling over the Groundhog Minfile
- Geochemical silt sampling rivers and creeks in an effort to constrain the source of historic placer gold.
- Based upon results of the soil survey, conduct mechanical trenching to uncover bedrock in areas with anomalous geochemistry.

Nika:

- Geochemical tree bark, MMI or SGI survey, widely spaced across the claim block to assess the potential for buried Cu, Au or base metal mineralizaiton

The following Phase 1 budget totalling $150,000 is proposed to enable additional rock sampling, mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys as outlined above:

Table 26-1: Proposed exploration budget.

Phase 1	Description	Estimate
Office & Pre-fieldwork	Database compilation, targeting, procurement, logistics	$5,000
Post Season reporting	Database update, assessment reports	$5,000
Field Personnel	12 day program, prospecting, geochemical surveys	$30,000
Equipment	Truck rentals, XRF, coms	$9,000
Analytical	Geochemistry	$31,000
Expenses	mob, room and board, fuel, accommodations	$19,000
Subcontractors	Helicopter	$38,000
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$13,000
Total		**$150,000**

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Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo, of 7351 Cedar Road, Smithers B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2, Permit to Practice Number 1002230
2. This certificate applies to this report titled “43-101 Technical Report on the Grid BC Copper Gold Project, British Columbia,” January 25, 2025
3. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences and have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017
4. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101.I have relevant experience through six years of professional practise, exploring and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to advanced stage drilling programs throughout British Columbia. I have worked as a professional geoscientist on porphyry deposits, intrusion related gold, magmatic Ni-Cu PGE, volcanic hosted massive sulphide, sediment hosted deposits and ultramafic nickel mineral systems
5. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904 and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101
6. I visited the Grid BC Copper Gold Project on August 16, 2024, to conduct the site visit described in this report
7. I am responsible for all items in this technical report.
8. I am independent of Grid Battery Metals and AC/DC Battery Metals, as defined by section 1.5 of NI 43-101, and hold no options or securities of Grid or AC/DC
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is subject to this technical report
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
11. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed this 24th day of January, 2025.

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo