TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
STELLAR - STARS PROPERTY

British Columbia, Canada

*Malachite stained outcrop with chalcopyrite and bornite, Stars project area

Prepared for

Aurwest Resources Corporation

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
µ	micron
°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
µg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cps	counts per second
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
HREE	heavy rare earth elements
HREO	heavy rare earth oxides
IP	Induced Polarization
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour

Abbreviation	Definition
L	liter
L/s	litres per second
LREE	light rare earth elements
LREO	light rare earth oxides
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years
MASL	metres above sea level
min	minute
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
pop.	population
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
REE	rare earth elements
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
Th equiv.	equivalent; gamma counts of Tl^{208}
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
TREO	total rare earth element oxides
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

1 SUMMARY

Aurwest Resources Corporation retained Perry Grunenberg, P.Geo, to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Stellar-Stars Property located in west-central British Columbia.

Historic exploration focused on the Stellar Property Au-Cu potential. Aurwest completed an exploration program on the Stellar project in 2021. During that time, Aurwest also obtained the mineral rights to the Stars Property which adjoins the Stellar project to the south. The Stars project has undergone diamond drilling, including the most recent 16-hole program completed in 2017-2018. That drilling by ML Gold drilling returned a total of 128 core samples with more than 0.3% copper in 14 of the 16 drill holes. Twenty samples returned greater than 0.75% copper from 10 of the drill holes, ranging from 0.77% Cu to over 10% Cu. Significant gold values are associated with the copper mineralization with values up to 1.36 gpt Au. The addition of the Stars project creates a significant change in the status of mineral claim holdings by Aurwest, with the property now referred to as the Stellar-Stars Property. The purpose of this report is to review and summarize the previous exploration on the Stars and Stellar project areas and to provide recommendations for future work.

The Stellar-Stars Property is located southwest of Houston, BC within the Omineca Mining Division. The property tenures are now 100% owned by Aurwest Resources Corporation with the Stellar claims covering 25,053.5 Ha with 40 mineral claims, and the Stars project claims which cover 3,761.7 Ha with 4 mineral claims. Aurwest accumulated 100 percent in the Stellar-Stars claim package through option agreements and direct staking.

The property can be accessed by four-wheel drive truck from Houston. A network of logging roads provides access to the southern and southeastern parts of the property. The town of Houston is a major supply and industrial service centre for local mining and logging operations.

The Property is largely underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Telkwa formation (Hazelton Group) consisting of andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics. These volcanics have been intruded by the large Early Cretaceous granitic to porphyritic body of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite centered on the northern portion of the property. On the northeast and southeast part of the property, several sedimentary units of Nilkitkwa formation (Hazelton Group) are exposed, consisting of shale, wacke, sandstone, limestone, ash tuff, and conglomerate.

Prospecting since the early 1960's, with rock and soil geochemical surveys and geophysics have been conducted by several operators on the Stellar project area. A number of mineral showings have been recorded in the area. These are primarily silver-copper-gold showings and prospects. They are generally described as quartz veins and sulphide veins of variable width. There are a number of historic workings located amongst the claims that have undergone episodes of exploration programs over the years. The deposit types in this region were described as subvolcanic copper-gold-silver type transitional or intrusion-related stockwork and veins. On the Stars project area, historic exploration has led to the discovery of porphyry style mineralization. ML Gold Corp concluded that mineralization on the Stars includes copper, silver, molybdenum, and gold. Mineralization is seen as porphyry-style vein-hosted and disseminated sulfides, consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with trace amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Drill hole DD18SS004 intersected 204 m of 0.45% Cu and 1.64 g/t Ag. Further drilling was completed in this area using 100 m center spacing, which intersected additional intervals of porphyry-style mineralization at the subsequently named "Tana Zone". ML recommended continued drilling of the mineralized zone along with high-resolution 3D IP surveying to assist in tracing the mineralization.

Aurwest completed an exploration program on the Stellar project area in 2021. The company did not undertake any work on the Stars project area. Aurwest conducted ground surveys including an Induced Polarization geophysical survey, rock sampling, soil and silt sampling on the Stellar project area, as well as laser imaging detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey. The field program culminated in the acquisition of 136 rock grab samples, 51 rock channel samples, 415 soil samples in two grid areas, and 47 stream sediment samples. The company reported that the most promising results were returned from sampling around the Erin Showing, Carbonate Showing, Ridge Showing, and the Galena Zone occurrences. Elements of interest include Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and minor Zn. The Erin Showing and Carbonate Showing had very strong Ag and Cu with inconsistent Au values. The Ridge Showing and Jewelry Box Showing had consistently higher Au values with moderate Ag and inconsistent Cu. Work at the Galena Zone identified argentiferous galena with elevated Ag and Pb values and minor elevated Zn.

Based upon results obtained from the 2021 work program on the Stellar project area, continued exploration is warranted to further define the nature and extent of the mineralization identified to date. Recommended work includes expanding upon the IP survey that was completed in the northeast section, continued soil sampling of that region including over the Jewelry Box and extending over the Ridge Showing area. Hand trenching was successful at uncovering mineralization related to the Jewelry Box prospect and further hand trenching of that area is recommended. Detailed mapping of all showings is also recommended, in particular the Jewelry Box, Ridge, Lunlik and Erin showings. Silt sample multi-element analysis provided elevated results for gold and copper with associated indicator elements, which may be followed up by prospecting traverses, particularly on the underexplored western portion of the property. Continued prospecting along existing access roads may discover previously unknown mineralization similar to that found at the Galena showing in 2021. Mechanical trenching at the Galena showing, designed to cross the elevated soil silver-lead trend, may uncover mineralized bedrock under glacial cover, where the cover is not too thick.

The Stars project copper porphyry system drilled in 2017-2018 could possibly be immediately expanded by further diamond drilling. Expanded IP surveying may help to delineate drill targets similar to those successfully drilled to date. Verification core logging and sampling should be conducted on the ML Gold 2017-2018 drill core. 3D Modeling of the geology and mineralization may assist in visualization of the area of interest for future exploration. For the Stars, all available data for the property should be compiled including entering information gained from historic assessment reports. It would be beneficial to obtain the 2001 Stars IP geophysical data from Lloyd Geophysics in Vancouver so that reprocessing using modern techniques may be undertaken for 3D modeling and presentation.

Drilling in 2017-2018 was successful at intercepting mineralization in the western margin of the chargeability high in zone A at Stars. This zone extends to the north and south for approximately one km, with the IP survey high chargeability zone still open to the north. Zone B has yet to be tested by drilling. A Phase II program would include diamond drilling of the Stars project porphyry zone as step-outs to further define and expand upon mineralization outlined in the ML Gold 2017-2018 drilling.

A total cost to complete a Phase I exploration program on the Stellar-Stars project is estimated at $1,000,000. Phase II drilling at the Stars porphyry target is estimated at $610,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

Perry Grunenberg, P.Geo (**the author**) , was retained by Aurwest Resources Corporation (Aurwest) to prepare an independent Technical Report summarizing the Stars and Stellar Property, British Columbia, Canada (**the Property**). The author has had no prior involvement with the Stars and Stellar Project, or with Aurwest.

Aurwest acquired the Stellar property through option agreements and through direct claim staking. In 2022 Aurwest acquired a 100% interest in the adjoining Stars property, which has undergone significant exploration including diamond drilling, and the discovery of a porphyry-style copper-gold mineralized zone. The acquisition of the Stars project by Aurwest is considered materially significant to the company, and is the trigger for the preparation of this report.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this report are based on field observations of the author and from information gained from sources typically used for baseline studies regarding mineral exploration projects. These include Mineral Titles Online, BC Assessment Report Index System, BC Geological Survey regional mapping, BC Ministry of Mines publications, Mineral Inventory of BC (Minfile), and the BC Geological Survey database-driven geospatial web service MapPlace. A number of company websites were viewed for background information. Reports and websites are listed in the References section of this report.

The author conducted a site visit to the Stellar-Stars Property on October 18-20, 2021. The author was guided and assisted by Tim Sandberg, P.Geo, who had provided exploration services to Aurwest during their 2021 work program. During the site visit, the author sampled outcrops associated with the Stars mineralization and noted locations of drill-hole collars from the 2019 exploration program. The author also sampled the Galena mineralized showing on the Stellar property. The higher elevation parts of the Stellar Property were accessed via helicopter. At the time of the site visit there was approximately 30 to 50 cm of snow covering much of the higher elevation sites. However, the author managed to obtain samples from two areas of exploration, the Erin and Jewelry Box showings.

This Technical Report has been prepared for Aurwest to comply with National Instrument 43-101. The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Aurwest and the author consents to its filing as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulators. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For this report, the author has relied on property ownership information provided by Colin Christensen of Aurwest Resources Corporation as outlined in Section 4 of this Report. While the title documents were reviewed for this report, it does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent, a legal, or any other opinion as to title. The website Mineral Titles Online provides details of mineral tenure ownership. The mineral tenures that are listed for the Stellar-Stars Property are shown to be 100% owned by Aurwest.

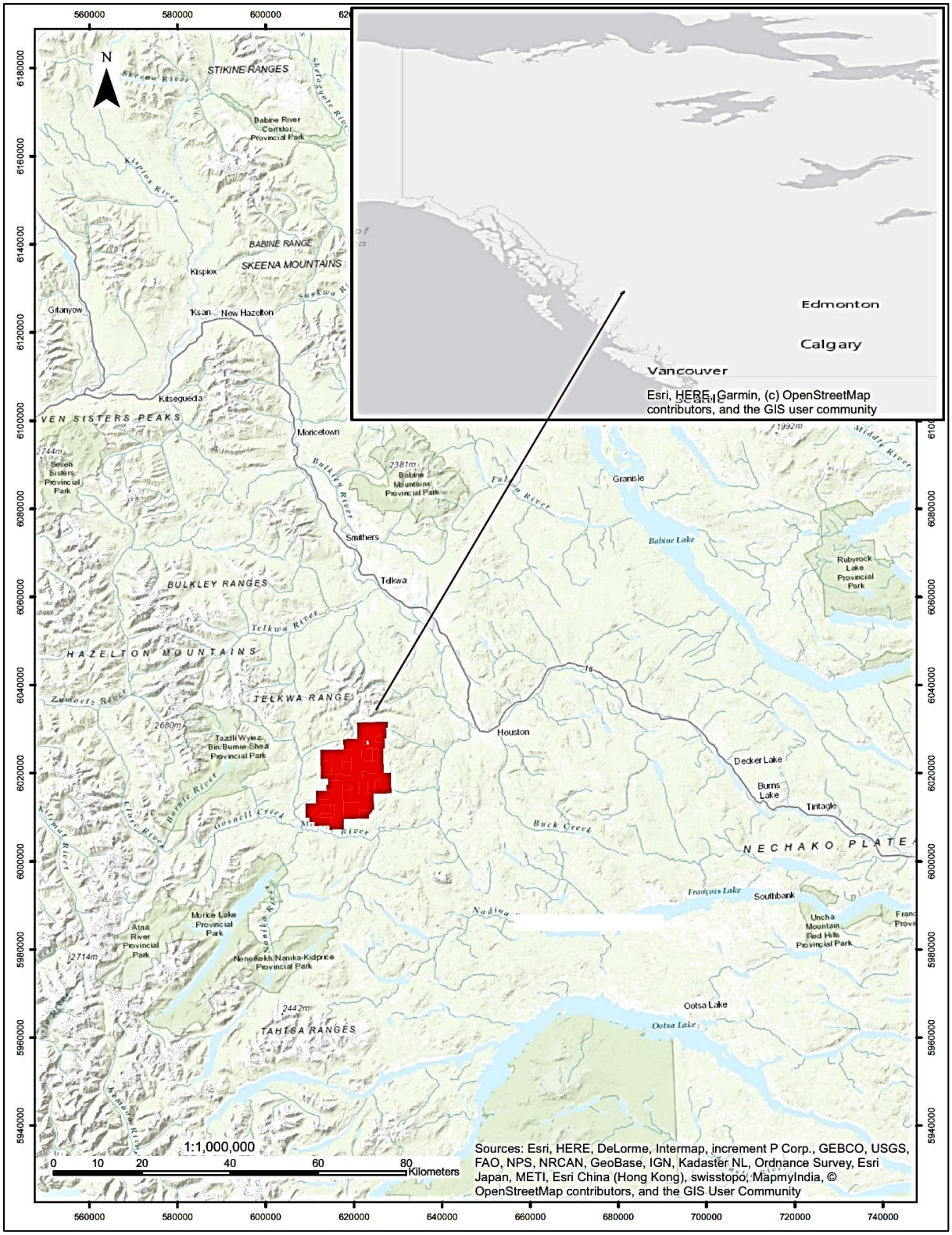

Figure 1 – Project Location Map

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Stellar-Stars Property is located in west-central British Columbia within the Omineca Mining Division approximately 25 km southwest of the town of Houston and 45 km directly south of Smithers in British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). The mineral tenures are centered on 54° 19' 52" N latitude and 127° 9' 31" W longitude. The Property is the result of the amalgamation of the Stellar property claims that total 40 mineral tenures covering 25,053.5 Ha, and the Stars property with 4 mineral claims covering 3761.7 Ha.

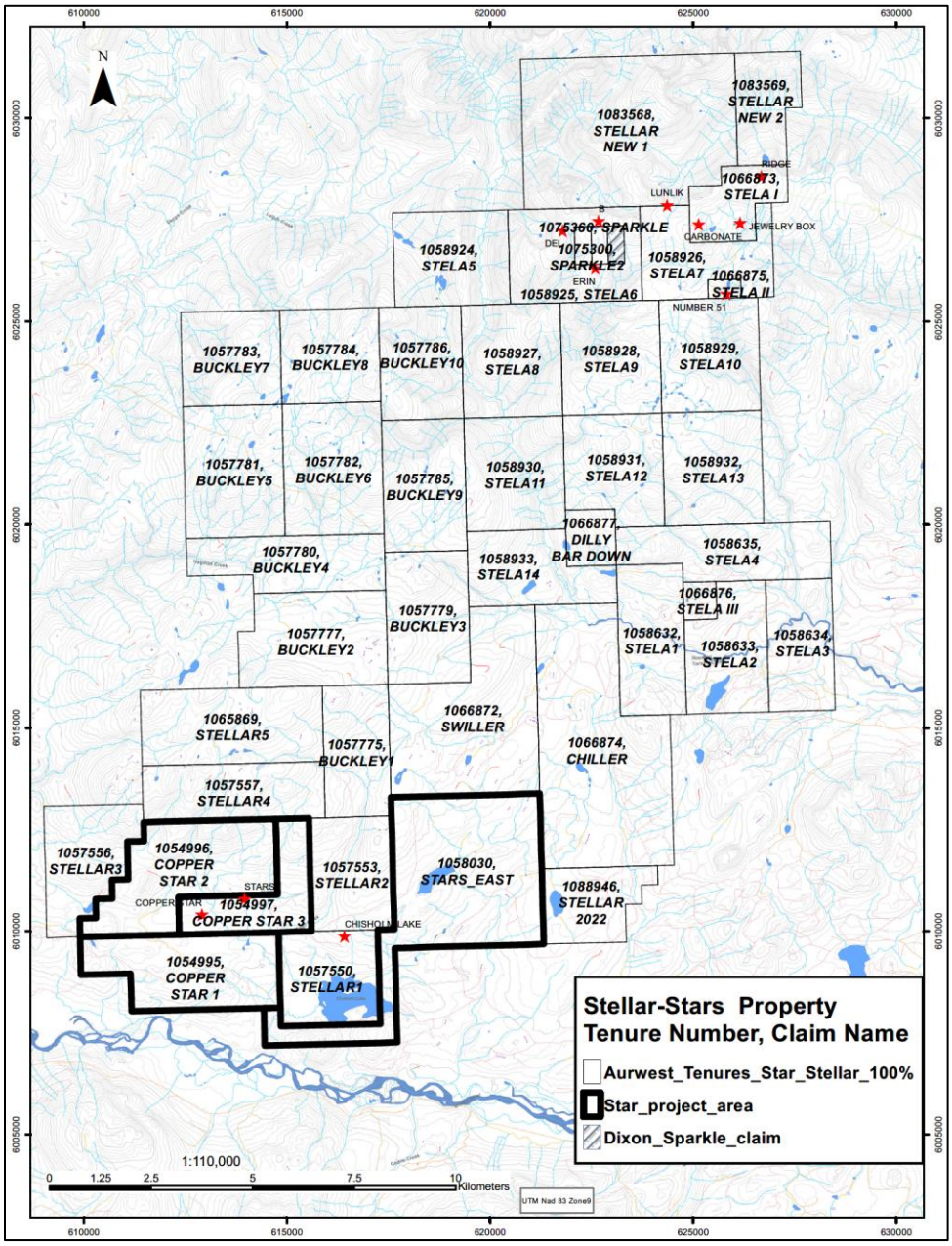

Figure 2 – Stellar-Stars Property Tenure Map

4.2 MINERAL TENURE

The rights of a registered owner of a mineral claim are subject to the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia. Under section 14 of the Mineral Tenure Act, a recorded holder may use, enter and occupy the surface of a claim or lease for the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals, including the treatment of ore and concentrates, and all operations related to the exploration and development or production of minerals or placer minerals and the business of mining. Mining activity requires a permit under Section 10 of the Mines Act.

A mineral claim allows the collection of up to 1,000 tonnes of bulk sample material; the extraction of more than this amount from a claim requires acquisition of a mineral lease. A mineral claim does not grant surface rights, a surface lease or grant is required.

Mineral claims are administered under the British Columbia *Mineral Tenure Act* and are acquired through the Government's interactive online mineral tenure system, Mineral Titles Online (MTO). A Free Miner Certificate (FMC) is required to acquire and maintain mineral claims; this is available to both individuals and corporations through MTO.

In order to maintain the mineral tenures in good standing, certain obligations are laid out in the Mineral Tenure Act. In general, for mineral claims these obligations entail the timely performance of work or the payment of cash in lieu of work and timely submission of assessment reports and payment of applicable recording fees.

The amount of work required and cash-in-lieu amounts required per hectare for each anniversary year is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 - Mineral Tenure Work Requirements and Cash-In-Lieu Payments in BC

Anniversary Year	Work Requirement	Cash-In-Lieu
1 and 2	$5/hectare	$10/hectare
3 and 4	$10/hectare	$20/hectare
5 and 6	$15/hectare	$30/hectare
7 and subsequent	$20/hectare	$40/hectare

The Stellar-Stars Property consists of 44 mineral claims covering a total area of 28,815.3 hectares (ha).

The original Stellar property was assembled in two separate transactions. Buckley 1 through 10, Stellar 1 through 4, and Stela 1 through 14 were acquired through Option to Purchase Agreements with an arm's-length private vendor. Stellar 5, Stela I, II and III, Dilly Bar Down, Chiller and Swiller were staked on behalf of Aurwest and were not subject to royalty agreements. Titles to these claims were transferred into the name of Aurwest following exploration and associated filling of expenditures that was completed prior to December 31, 2021.

In August 2020, the Company purchased 100% interest in an additional 75 hectares located within the Stellar Property for $7,000. The Sparkle claims are also not subject to royalty agreements. Title to these claims was transferred into the name of Aurwest following completion of exploration and related expenditures prior to December 31, 2021. The author notes that the Sparkle claim owned by Dixon (shown as hatched in the claim map) is not part of the Aurwest claims package.

The Stars property was acquired in two separate transactions. The first 50% was acquired from Pacific Empire on September 23, 2021, and the consideration was $350,000 in cash and a 2% NSR for their 50% interest in three mineral claims Copper Star 1 - 1054495; Copper Star 2 - 1054496; and Copper Star 3 - 1054497 (essentially a 1% NSR on 100% of the property). The remaining 50% interest was acquired from M3 Metals on December 2, 2021, and the consideration was $450,000 in cash, 1,500,000 common shares of Aurwest, and a 2% NSR for their 50% interest in four mineral claims Copper Star 1; Copper Star 2; Copper Star 3; (essentially a 1% NSR on the 100% property).The net NSR is 2% shared between Pacific Empire and ML Metals. The Stars East claim was also acquired from M3 Metals as part of their deal, with 50% interest included, and a 2% NSR for that claim.

The 44 mineral claims that comprise the Stellar-Stars Property are listed on Table 2.

Table 2 - Stellar - Stars Property Claims.

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner (Client numb)	Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1054995	COPPER STAR 1	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2017/SEP/18	2029/JAN/20	794.1905
1054996	COPPER STAR 2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2017/SEP/18	2029/JAN/20	888.2812
1054997	COPPER STAR 3	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2017/SEP/18	2029/JAN/20	453.6445
1057550	STELLAR1	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/09	2023/OCT/20	567.3076
1057553	STELLAR2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/09	2023/OCT/20	566.9961
1057556	STELLAR3	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/09	2023/OCT/20	585.8355
1057557	STELLAR4	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/09	2023/OCT/20	623.4252
1057775	BUCKLEY1	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	528.8603
1057777	BUCKLEY2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	811.7036
1057779	BUCKLEY3	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	660.6206
1057780	BUCKLEY4	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	603.8076
1057781	BUCKLEY5	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	792.1096
1057782	BUCKLEY6	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	792.1142
1057783	BUCKLEY7	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	565.4497
1057784	BUCKLEY8	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	565.453
1057785	BUCKLEY9	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	660.1631
1057786	BUCKLEY10	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/18	2023/OCT/20	565.4827
1058030	STARS EAST	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/JAN/29	2026/JAN/20	1625.5986
1058632	STELA1	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/14	2023/OCT/20	604.0922
1058633	STELA2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/14	2023/OCT/20	585.2698
1058634	STELA3	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/14	2023/OCT/20	528.5916
1058635	STELA4	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/14	2023/OCT/20	660.4151
1058924	STELA5	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	659.363
1058925	STELA6	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	640.5252
1058926	STELA7	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	565.1888
1058927	STELA8	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	678.5862
1058928	STELA9	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	678.581
1058929	STELA10	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	678.5972
1058930	STELA11	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	679.0028
1058931	STELA12	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	622.3984
1058932	STELA13	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	678.9977
1058933	STELA14	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2018/FEB/28	2023/OCT/20	566.1264
1065869	STELLAR5	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/JAN/19	2024/JAN/19	830.9449
1066872	SWILLER	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2023/FEB/28	1321.9547
1066873	STELA I	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2024/AUG/29	339.0178

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner (Client numb)	Map	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1066874	CHILLER	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2023/FEB/28	1775.528
1066875	STELA II	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2024/FEB/28	37.6864
1066876	STELA III	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2024/FEB/28	75.4979
1066877	DILLY BAR DOWN	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2019/FEB/28	2024/FEB/28	169.8082
1075300	SPARKLE2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2020/MAR/18	2024/MAR/18	37.6757
1075360	SPARKLE	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2020/MAR/20	2024/MAR/20	37.6756
1083568	STELLAR NEW 1	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2021/AUG/03	2024/AUG/03	1882.5984
1083569	STELLAR NEW 2	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2021/AUG/03	2024/AUG/03	395.3104
1088946	STELLAR 2022	Aurwest 249942 (100%)	093L	2022/JAN/19	2023/JAN/19	434.7836
					Total 44 claims	**28815.26 Ha**

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

There is no recorded development of mineral showings or mineral prospects on the Stellar Property and there are no known environmental liabilities associated with prior mineral exploration activity of the Stellar Property.

4.4 REQUIRED PERMITS

A Notice of Work application must be submitted and an authorized permit obtained before more advanced forms of exploration can begin. Those activities which cause surface disturbances such as drilling, line cutting and/or trenching require a permit. Aurwest obtained a permit to complete IP surveys on the Stellar project area in 2021.

The notice of work is completed using the online service FrontCounter BC. Consultation and referrals occur where the application impacts the interests of various BC Ministries, Agencies, First Nations, other users and community groups.

Depending on the nature and extent of the work, the District Inspector will require the posting of additional reclamation securities before issuing a permit to conduct work.

The author is not aware of any impediments to obtaining the necessary permits required to complete exploration programs on the Stellar-Stars Property.

4.5 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND POSSIBLE RISKS

The Stellar Property lies within the traditional territory of the Wet'suwet'en Nation and may be affected by unresolved land claims. Until February 8, 2020, the Unist'ot'en Clan of the Wet'suwet'en Nation maintained checkpoints on the Morice River Forest Service Road. The status of the blockade and requirements for entry are not clear. Consultations with the Wet'suwet'en Nation were initiated on March 30, 2021 in an effort to clarify the access.

The former cat road built by Phelps Dodge to access the Erin-Jewelry Box area of the Stellar Property is now maintained by the Houston Snowmobile Club for recreational access to the Grizzly Plateau. The trail is groomed, signposted, and brushed and a $20 seasonal fee is charged for trail maintenance. There is a cabin in the subalpine 2 Kms from the alpine. There may be a potential for conflicts with recreational use.

Mineral Tenure Overlap reports were requested from the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation. In addition to First Nations interests, the reports identified Winter Ungulate Ranges and Conservation Lands.

In the northeastern portion of the claims, the Grizzly Plateau is subject to the Telkwa Caribou Wildlife Habitat Area. According to the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development there is a recommended timing window that includes no activities between September 15 and July 15 for that area to ensure disturbance is minimized during the winter rut and calving periods. Other recommendations include various restrictions on helicopter flight paths over the area, reducing project related noise, monitoring wildlife sightings and avoiding areas where caribou are observed. Permits to work in this area will come with listed restrictions, although exploration is allowed.

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

5.1 TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION, AND VEGETATION

The Stellar-Stars Property lies within the Telkwa Range of the Hazelton Mountains, approximately 10 km south of Mount Forster. The southern part of the property consists of gently rolling hills ranging in elevations between 750 m asl at Chisholm Lake and 1200 m at the base of Houston Peak. Morice River flows south of the property boundary before turning and flowing to the north.

The northern part of the property consists of mountainous terrain with elevations ranging between 1000 m asl in a deeply incised northwest-southeast trending valley, to over 1900 m asl on the northeastern most part of the property.

Lower elevations are occupied by mature stands of spruce and pine with an understory of thick alder and devil's club. Swampy terrain dominates the southwestern portion of the property. Extensive glacial drift obscures the natural bedrock exposures, which are restricted to low ridges and along the margins of some drainage. Thick glacial overburden has hindered past exploration efforts over the southern part of the property, with most bedrock exposure occurring locally on ridges and occasionally within local drainages (Gray, 2002 – AR 26893).

Above treeline (1600 m), vegetation is characterized by alpine mosses, grasses, and low-lying shrubs. Timber harvesting on the property has been ongoing at the lower elevations since the 1990's; however, the focus since the early 2000's has been on harvesting trees that have been affected by Mountain Pine Beetle.

5.2 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND LOCAL RESOURCES

The southern and southeastern parts of the property can be accessed by four-wheel drive truck from Houston by following the Morice River Forest Service Road (FSR) southeast for approximately 30 km before turning north onto the Chisholm FSR, which crosses over the Morice River. A network of logging roads branch from the Chisholm FSR, providing access to the southern and southeastern parts of the property (Figure 3).

The northeast part of the property may be accessed by all-terrane vehicles via the Telkwa Mountains Snowmobile Trail, although access is restricted. The snowmobile trail is accessible from the Morice Telkwa FSR at coordinates 633328m E, 6027464m N. The trail is maintained by the Houston Snowmobile Club and there is a seasonal $20 fee for use. According to the Houston Snowmobile Club

website (https://houstonsnowmobileclub.com/) there is a cabin on the trail below the subalpine. The remainder of the property can be accessed via helicopter from Smithers or Houston.

The town of Houston is a major supply and industrial service centre for local mining and logging operations. Year-round lodging, fuel, restaurants, grocery stores, hardware and other supplies are available in Houston. Houston is served by the CNR transcontinental railway as well as by Highway 16, a major thoroughfare. There is a municipal airstrip west of Houston for non-scheduled services. Helicopters may be hired locally.

The town of Smithers, located approximately 65 km to the northwest of Houston, is a major service centre for the mineral exploration industry, with diamond drilling contractors, aviation services, truck rental and skilled exploration personnel. Air Canada serves Smithers Regional Airport with three flights a week.

5.3 CLIMATE

Climate of the region is transitional between that of the Coast Ranges and that of the Central Interior, with short cool summers, and long relatively mild winters. Annual temperatures range from approximately –25 to +25 degrees Celsius. Average annual precipitation for the area is approximately 530 mm with winter snowpack ranging from approximately 1 to 4 metres. The operating season for ground-based activities such as geological mapping, surface sampling and geophysical surveys extends from approximately early May to late October. With adequate support, diamond drilling and airborne geophysical surveys can be conducted year-round.

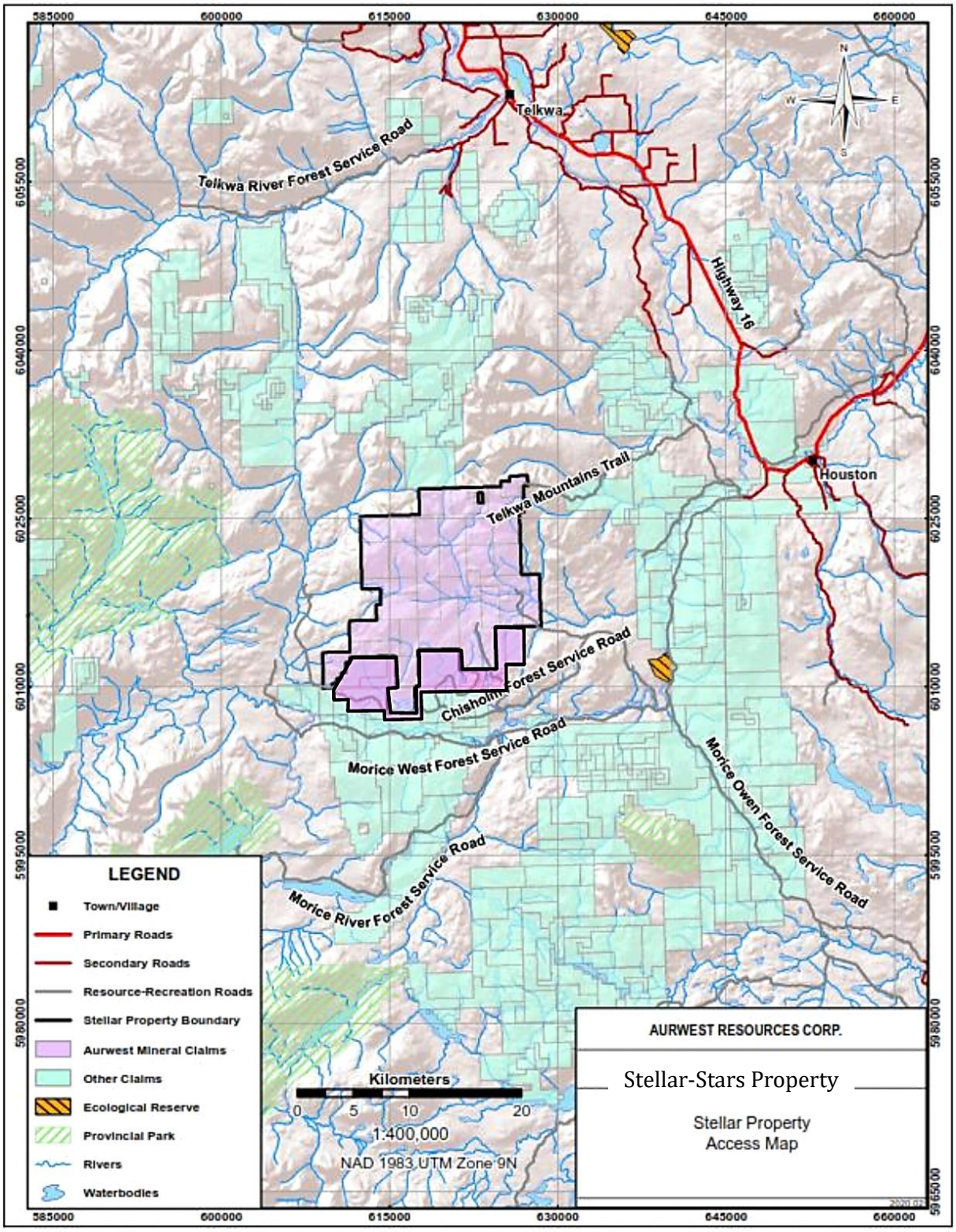

Figure 3 - Stellar Property Access Map

6 HISTORY

The information in this section is predominantly derived from the Government of British Columbia's Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) and the MINFILE database. Assessment Reports (**AR**) referred to in each exploration program are referenced where available.

The history as described below separates the Stellar and Stars project areas as these were historically explored as separate properties. A more detailed description of historic drilling on the property is provided in section 6.3.

6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP AND WORK COMPLETED

The area of the current Stellar project area has been staked and re-staked in different configurations by numerous operators since the mid-1960s. The claims have lapsed numerous times. Past ownership and work completed on the Stellar is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 - Summary of Historic Company Exploration – STELLAR PROJECT AREA

Year	Operator	Work Completed
1965-1969	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Stream sediment sampling, 12-mile bulldozer trail, trenching. Few records available.
1974	Granges Exploration AB	6 diamond drill holes on Lunlik claims, totalling 813.5 m. Drill logs available for 2, no assays available.
1987-1993	Atna Resources	Several seasons of prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling and VLF orientation lines on Emerson Creek Property. Anomalous geochemical values in silts, soils and rocks.
1988	Geostar Mining Corporation	Prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling on Erin claims. 9 rock, 24 silt, 206 soil samples collected. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1988-1999	Noranda Exploration	Prospecting, soil sampling, silt sampling on Houston-Tommy claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1989	Canadian United Minerals	Geological mapping, prospecting, soil sampling on the Erin claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1994	W.R. Gilmour	Soil sampling grid and rock sampling on the Erin claims. Anomalous geochemical values returned.
1999	W. R. Gilmour	Extended 1994 survey.
2004	James Dixon	Brief prospecting program on Sparkle claims. Relocated historic showings.
2011	Alexander Walcott	IP orientation survey in vicinity of Jewelry Box showing defined a single chargeability anomaly and high resistivity zone.
2011-2012	International Samuel Exploration Corp	548 km high-resolution helicopter magnetic survey, 14.7 km IP survey over Jewelry Box showing, prospecting, silt sampling, two diamond drill holes totalling 409.2 m. Project defined a broad complex chargeability zone proximal to known mineralization.
2018	Shamrock Enterprises	Airborne Magnetic survey

The area of the current Stars project has seen a number of exploration programs over the decades and has been staked and re-staked in different configurations. Past ownership and work completed is summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 4 - Summary of Historic Company Exploration – STARS PROJECT AREA

Year	Owner	Work Completed
1998	Imperial Metals Ltd	Rock sampling, 50 shallow percussion drill holes
2000	Revelation Exploration	67 line-km of Induced Polarization
2002	Doublestar Resources	9 diamond drill holes of 123 to 201 metres depth, 0.26% Cu
2005	Westgrade	Single backpack drill hole 45.7m, no assay
2008-2012	Low Profile Ventures	Channel sample, 79 soil samples, 8 silt samples
2016	Divitiae Resources Ltd	GIS database, prospecting and sampling,
2018	John Bell	Soil sampling in Chisholm Lake area. No significant results.
2017-2018	ML Gold Corporation	high-resolution airborne magnetic survey, 6,781 meters of diamond drilling in 16 drill holes

6.2 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

6.2.1 Stellar

Stellar 1960-1980

Since the 1960's exploration for porphyry copper and auriferous deposits has been conducted in the area encompassing and surrounding the current Stellar Project. Assessment reports for exploration programs are available at https://aris.empr.gov.bc.ca/ although some of the oldest reports contain incomplete data.

Some of the historical work appears to have been directed toward maintaining the ground in good standing, rather than focussed on the systematic exploration for porphyry copper and structurally-controlled gold deposits.

Prospecting in the region began in the early 1900's and was particularly active in the 1960's (Gray, 2002: AR 26893). The historical exploration consisted of stream sediment, soil and rock geochemical surveys, prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and limited diamond drilling. More recent exploration (2011 to 2019) has consisted of airborne magnetometer surveys and limited ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The historical grab sampling results are selected samples and are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property.

Most of the historical exploration the Stellar project area has occurred in the northeast portion. The western and southern portions of that part of the Stellar-Stars as seen little to no recorded exploration work.

Eight MINFILE occurrences (093L 299, 093L 048, 093L 298, 093L 240, 093L 377, 093L 321 and 093L 051) describing eight mineral showings (Del, Erin, B, Lunlik, Number 51, Carbonate, Jewelry Box, and Ridge) are recorded within the Stellar area. The exploration history of the Stellar area is detailed below.

Between 1965 and 1969, Phelps Dodge conducted regional exploration with a focus on porphyry copper deposits. In 1967 Phelps Dodge conducted a stream sediment sampling program collecting a total of 304 stream sediment samples; however only 77 were reported. Two areas yielded anomalous copper values and further work was recommended to follow up the anomalies (Applegate, 1968: AR 1189). A 12-mile-long cat road was constructed to provide access to the property and at least 75 trenches totalling 21,000 ft. were excavated by bulldozer, blasting and hand trenching (Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources Annual Report 1966 p. 103). No reports of the trenching are available.

In 1974, Granges carried out an exploration program on the Lunlik claims. Granges completed a 6.6-kilometre geophysical survey, collected 229 geochemical samples and drilled 6 diamond drill holes totalling 813.5 m (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1974, p. 258). However, Assessment Report 05094 documents only two NQ diamond drill holes but does not include any analytical data. The diamond drill logs show intervals of weak chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization hosted in quartz veins and veinlets with K-spar alteration envelopes in the granodiorite (Reid, 1974: AR 05094).

Stellar 1980-1990

In 1987, the BC Geological Survey released geochemical results from a regional stream sediment and lake sampling survey within NTS 93L (Open File 1361). Several streams draining the northeast part of the property returned anomalous precious metals values. The geochemical results triggered renewed interest in the region.

In 1987, Atna Resources collected 77 rock chip, 7 soil and 21 stream sediment samples on the Emerson Creek property. Rock sample PS133 assayed 1230 ppb Au. Stream sediment samples from streams draining the area were anomalous for gold; for example, silt sample DE155 returned 1700 ppb Au. (Harivel, 1988: AR 18002).

In 1988, Geostar Mining Corporation collected 9 rock, 24 stream sediment and 206 soil samples from its Erin property. Grab samples of reported massive to disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite mineralization were collected from old bulldozer trenches presumably from the Phelps Dodge era exploration. Sample TB88-133 returned 34.39% Cu, 355.60 oz/ton Ag and 0.209 oz/ton Au. Sample AP88-168 returned 15.60% Cu and 7.83 oz/ton Ag. Sample T88-134 returned 5.60% Cu, 49.55 oz/ton Ag, and 0.014 oz/ton Au. Contour soil sampling returned anomalous values for copper, gold, silver, arsenic, lead, and zinc. (Pardoe,1988: AR 17994).

In 1988, Noranda Exploration collected 232 soil, 31 stream sediment, and 28 rock samples on the Houston-Tommy property. Strongly anomalous values for gold and copper from stream sediment samples were identified, and soil sampling returned strongly anomalous values for copper, zinc, lead and gold (Campbell, 1988: AR 18032).

In October of 1989, Atna conducted a brief prospecting program on their claims. Forty-two rock samples and one soil sample were collected. Sample PS-619 assayed 1.213 oz/ton Au and PS-627 assayed 0.321 oz/ton Au. Sample PS-613 assayed 10.56 oz/ton Ag, PS-615 assayed 4.54 oz/ton Ag and KS-101 assayed 2.53 oz/ton Ag (Harivel 1989 AR 19293).

In 1989, Noranda carried out reconnaissance soil and rock sampling, collecting 171 soil samples and 25 rock samples on the Houston-Tommy property. Of a total 171 soil samples, 137 were found to be

anomalous in one or more elements. Rock sample 108006 assayed 660 ppb Au, 8.0 ppm Ag and 1188 ppm Cu. (Liskowich, 1989: AR 19332).

In 1989, Canadian-United Minerals carried out geological mapping, and soil and rock sampling on the Erin claims. Twenty-eight rock samples and 72 soil samples were taken. Copper mineralization consisting of chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite was found to occur within veins and shear zones in andesites, volcaniclastics and limestone. Sample DHR89-72, taken over a 40 cm vein width, assayed 53,465 ppm Cu and 14.5 ppm Ag. Sample MV89-10 taken over 1.0 m returned 13,841 ppm Cu and 4.0 ppm Ag. Two grab samples, KV89-11 and DHR89-64 exceeded the upper detection limits of ICP analysis of 99,999 ppm Cu. Grab sample DHR89-62 returned 27,845 ppm Cu, 4,176 ppm Zn and 343.8 ppm Ag (Harrison, 1989: AR 19360).

Stellar 1990-2000

In 1990, Atna conducted a prospecting and rock sampling program on the Emerson Creek property. Fifty rock samples were collected from areas of alteration and mineralization on the Ridge and Jewelry Box showings. Sample PS-627 assayed 0.321 oz/ton Au. Sample PD-14D returned 25.5 ppm Ag and 7,660 ppb Au (DeLancey, 1990; AR 20391).

In 1991, Atna conducted an exploration campaign to follow up high gold values discovered in 1990, and to assess the copper-gold potential of the area. Thirty-seven rock samples were collected from areas of alteration and mineralization. Sample PD-E-91-19 returned 67,284 ppm Cu, 133.4 ppm Ag and 137 ppb Au. SamplePD-E-91-6 returned 22,010 ppm Cu, 17.5 ppm Ag and 53 ppb Au. Sample PD-E-91-24 returned 1,022 ppm Cu, 21.8 ppm Ag and 3,650 ppb Au. The report notes that “structurally-controlled precious metal mineralization appears to be superimposed on a large copper-gold system related to the contact between an intrusive complex and the overlying volcanic rocks” (DeLancey, 1991: AR 21888).

In 1992, Atna carried out exploration work to define the geology in the area of the Jewelry Box showing, and to give better insight into the nature and control of the mineralization. Ten rock samples were collected in the vicinity of the Jewelry Box showing, along with two VLF-EM test lines over areas of previously defined mineralization. Sample E-92-PD-7 returned 19,960 ppm Cu, 13.3 ppm Ag and 2,350 ppb Au. Sample E-92-PD-6 returned 13,531 ppm Cu, 31.3 ppm Ag and 2,940 ppm Au (DeLancey, 1992: AR 22638).

In 1993, Atna undertook soil sampling and geological mapping, collecting a total of 266 soil samples at 40 m line spacings and 20 m sample intervals between the Jewelry Box and Ridge showings. Anomalous gold values were reported in the area around the Jewelry Box showing and along a trend of anomalous values towards the Ridge showing (DeLancey, 1993: AR 23219).

In 1994, Discovery Consultants conducted rock and soil geochemical sampling. A grid was established over the Erin showing and 57 soil samples and 42 rock samples were collected. Soil sampling returned anomalous values in Cu, Au and As. Rock sample ER-94-027 returned 137 ppb Au, >50.0 ppm Ag and 9,804 ppm Cu. Sample ER-94—015 returned >50.0 ppm Ag, 9,804 ppm Cu and 41 ppb Au. Sample ER-94-019 returned 10,000 ppm Cu, 25.2 ppm Ag, 15 ppb Au and 3,236 ppm As. The best Cu value came from sample ER-94-021, which returned 16,369 ppm Cu, 7.1 ppm Ag and 16 ppb Au. The report notes that in general, high arsenic and silver values are associated with copper values (Carpenter, 1995: AR 24121).

In 1999, Discovery extended the 1994 survey. Thirty-three soil and 5 rock samples were collected within the 1994 grid. Soil sampling returned anomalous values in Cu, As and Zn, but limited values in Au and Ag. Rock sample TC-04 returned >10,000 ppm Cu, 7.2 ppm Ag, 28 ppm As and <5 ppb Au (Carpenter, 1999: AR 26076).

Stellar 2000-2020

In 2004, James Dixon conducted a prospecting program and re-located bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization observed in historical trenches, along with well-crystallized calcite and brown-pink rhodochrosite (Dixon, 2004: AR 27313).

In 2011, Peter E. Walcott & Associates conducted an Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the PHI property. The purpose of the survey was to test a mineralized Cu-Au-Ag trend observed from a compilation of historical work. Two parallel, east-west oriented lines approximately 400 meters apart were established. It was reported that the survey was successful in defining a single chargeability anomaly and high resistivity zone proximal to known mineralization that may be associated with sulphides on the edges of an intrusive feature (Walcott, 2011: AR 32292).

In 2011, International Samuel Exploration conducted an IP survey over the Jewelry Box Showing. A survey of approximately 3.2-line kilometres was successful in defining a broad complex chargeability zone proximal to known mineralization. It was recommended that further work should consist of IP and geochemical surveys over this area (Kiridzija, 2012: AR 32733).

In 2012, International Samuel collected 30 silt samples, undertook regional prospecting, and conducted 548-line kilometres of heliborne high resolution aeromagnetic and 14.7 line kilometres of ground-based IP surveys, and two diamond drill holes totalling 409.2 m near the Jewelry Box Showing. The high-resolution aeromagnetic survey identified a large magnetic feature, which was followed up with an IP survey. The IP survey identified two large east north-easterly trending chargeability anomalies proximal to known mineralized showings. The silt sampling program returned encouraging values for copper, arsenic and molybdenum. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-01 returned 398 ppb Au and 2,620 ppm Cu over a 0.45m core interval. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-02 returned 2,230 ppb Au and 3020 ppm Cu over a 0.45 m core interval. The orientation and true widths of these intersections are not known (Strickland, 2013: AR 33491).

In 2018, an airborne magnetic survey was completed over the entire Stellar Property. Shamrock Enterprises contracted Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. to fly a total of 1049 line-km along east-west oriented lines spaced at 200 m with orthogonal tie lines with a nominal spacing of 2000m. The survey was interpreted by C.J. Greig and Associates and presented in Assessment Report on Aeromagnetic Surveying at the Stellar Property (Albano, A.M and Mitchell, A.J. 2019 AR 38123). Four magnetic features (Big Dipper, Cassiopeia, Orion, Lynx) were identified for exploration (Figure 4). The anomalies were interpreted as potentially representing the magnetic expressions of porphyry-style mineralized systems.

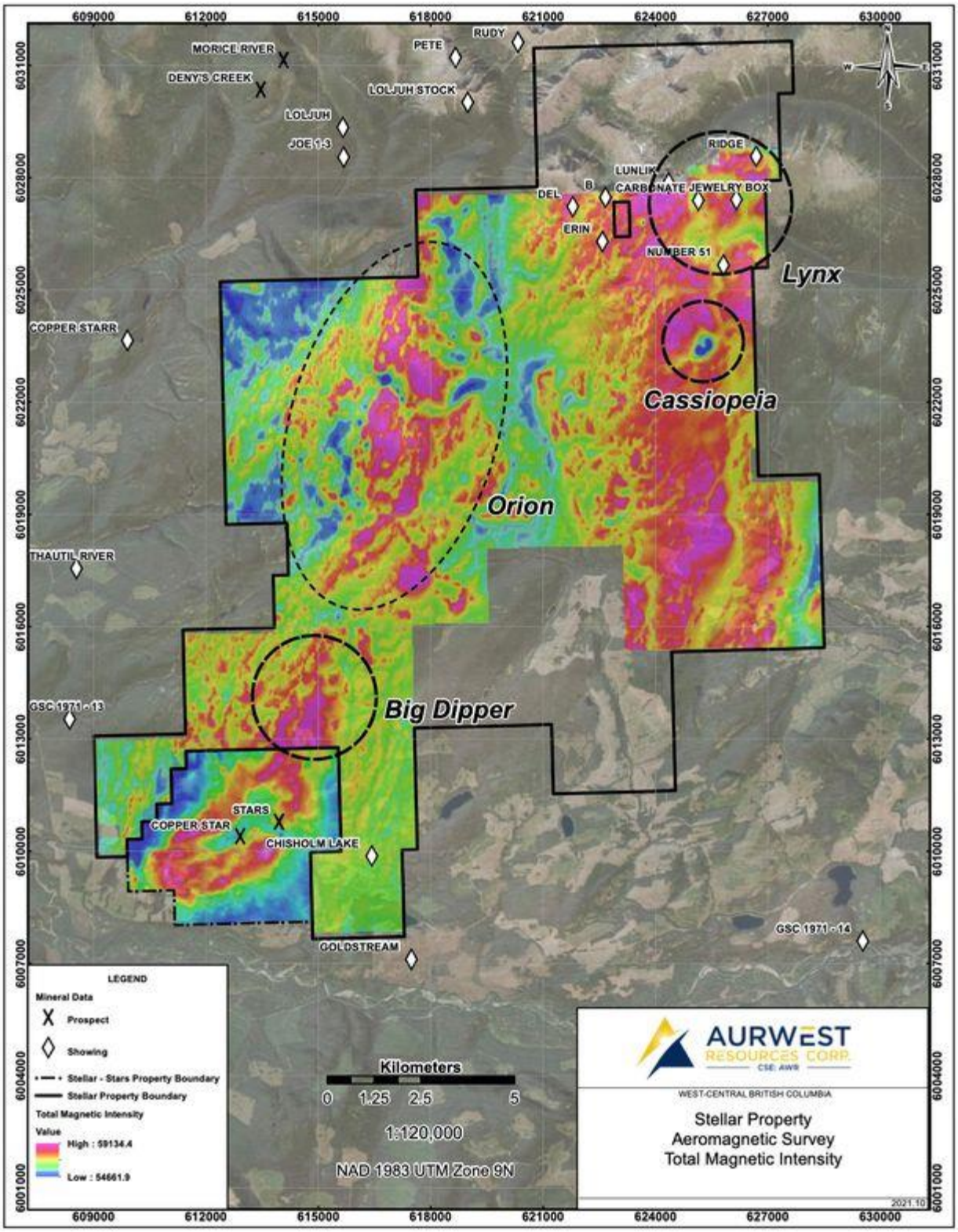

Figure 4 - Stellar 2018 Aeromagnetic survey indicating anomalies of interest (Aurwest website)

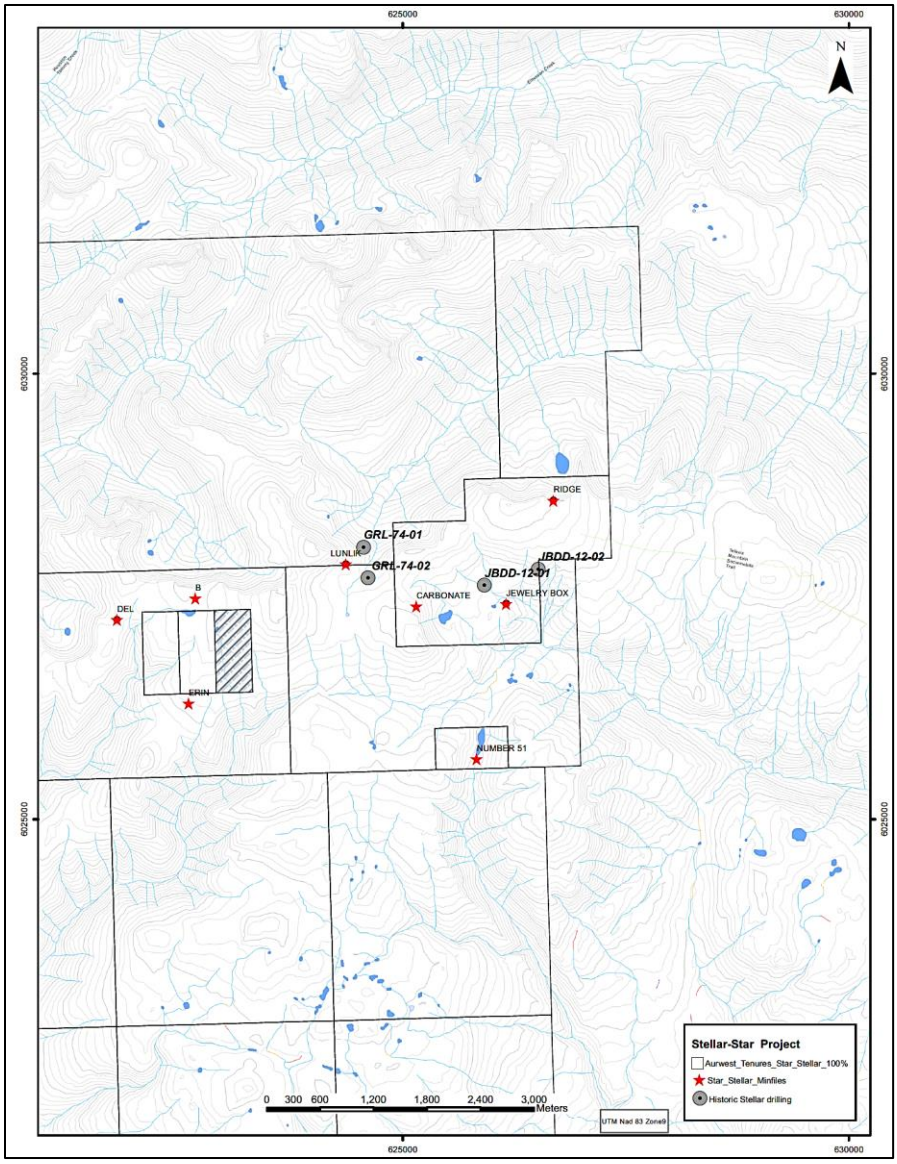

Figure 5 – Historic drill-hole locations on the Stellar Project area

6.2.2 Stars

Stars Early Exploration

Local prospecting and exploration programs in the Morice River watershed have occurred since the early 1900s. The first recorded work program was conducted in 1972 by Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd., consisting of restricted geochemical and geological work toward intrusive-hosted Cu mineralization.

Stars 1998-2008

In mid-1998, Ed and Gerry Westgarde discovered mineralized bedrock following the excavation of a logging road cut ("Road Showing"). Following the receipt of this information, the Property was optioned by Imperial Metals Ltd., who at the time was developing the Huckleberry Property located 60 km south of the Copper Star. In late-1998, Imperial Metals conducted a rock sampling program at the Copper Stars

which identified a float boulder field of mineralized rock fragments, similar to the material exposed at the Westgarde discovery road cut. Imperial then completed fifty shallow percussion drill holes, adjacent to the access road proximal and up-ice from the location of the mineralized float boulders. Multiple drill holes encountered mineralized bedrock, and two more target zones were identified, in addition to the road showing (Robertson, S., AR25922).

In 2000, Revelation Exploration secured an option on the Westgarde claims. Revelation completed 67 line-km of Induced Polarization geophysical survey grid over the known mineralized area, contracted to Lloyd Geophysics (Johnson, D.L., AR26626). The IP survey was able to identify eight IP chargeability anomalies (labelled A through H on Figure 8) . Revelation also collected 817 soil samples.

In 2001, Doublestar conducted a diamond drill program as part of an earn-in agreement with Revelation Exploration and Westgarde (Gray, P.D., AR26893). The program consisted of nine diamond drill holes ranging from 123 to 201 meters in length, targeting the previously identified IP targets. Of note was drill hole CS-07, which contained 0.26% copper over a core-length of 122.88 meters, including a smaller interval of 3.1 meters which returned 1.17% Cu. In all, four of the strongest IP chargeability anomalies were drilled by Doublestar, which encountered abundant sulfide in the form of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Doublestar also recommended deeper drilling to test the target and a magnetic survey to aid in targeting under the extensive glacial cover.

In 2004, Westgarde conducted an in-house packsack drill program completing a single AQTK (30.5mm diameter) hole (CS04-01) to 45.7 meters depth. A second hole (CS04-02) was abandoned in overburden at 7.65 meters. CS04-01 was drilled from the location of the original road showing, where bedrock was exposed (L'Orsa, A., AR27625). No samples were submitted for assay.

In 2008, the Copper Star ground was staked by Lowprofile Ventures Ltd., renamed as the West & Thompson. A series of small exploration programs consisting of channel sampling, soil surveys, and ASTER satellite imagery analysis were completed from 2008 – 2012, with the eventual goal of continued diamond drilling. A total of 79 soil samples and 8 silt samples were collected, interpreted as mixed results (Beck and Ledwon, AR34545 and AR33445).

Stars 2015-2018

In 2015, the ground was re-staked by a mineral exploration syndicate and eventually purchased by Divitiae Resources Ltd. Historic data was compiled and assembled into a modern GIS database. This data consisted of all the previous drilling reports, geochemical and geophysical surveys, rock and soil assay data, and any other pertinent geologic information, including the historic IP, which identified numerous undrilled chargeability targets. Field reconnaissance work was then completed by Divitiae geologists, which relocated and verified the historic Road and Discovery showings. The Road showing was confirmed with new rock samples collected, which ran 3.29 % and 0.54 % Cu respectively (AR38139). An additional 1342 hectares of prospecting and mapping coverage was also completed during this field program. Divitiae concluded that the discovery had potential with the possibility of mineralization hidden beneath the extensive glacial drift. The best target area was indicated to be west and north of the historic DDH CS-07, along with undrilled IP chargeability targets.

In 2017, ML Gold Corporation took over operations at the Copper Star Property. ML Gold then completed a high-resolution airborne magnetic survey, and 6,781 meters of exploratory diamond drilling in 16 drill holes (Rishy-Maharaj, D., AR38139). The magnetic survey indicated a circle of strongly magnetic rocks cut by a magnetic low linear, interpreted as mapping a feldspar porphyry unit that has been shown to host mineralization (Figure 7). Drilling was focussed on the central magnetic low linear feature coincident with elevated chargeability. On February 28, 2018 ML Gold Corp. (now M3 Metals

Corp) announced a new discovery in diamond drill hole DDH18SS004 that intersected 204 m averaging 0.45% Cu which included 40.2m averaging 0.95% Cu (News Release Feb. 28, 2018 https://www.m3metalscorp.com/). This was considered a new discovery of mineralization under glacial till cover. A brief summary of the drilling highlights are provided below.

- DD18SS004 – 204 m of 0.45 % Cu from 23.5 m to 227.7 m, including 40.2 m of 0.93% Cu and 3.27 g/t Ag.
- DD18SS010 – 405 m of 0.20 % Cu from 29.6 m to 435.0 m, including 30.5 m of 0.40% Cu and 1.34 g/t Ag.
- DD18SS013 – 73 m of 0.30 % Cu from 54.3 m to 127.4 m, including 15.5m of 0.40% Cu and 1.46 g/t Ag.
- DD18SS015 – 67 m of 0.35 % Cu from 231.0 m to 298.1 m, with an additional 9.9m (444.4 m – 454.27 (end of hole)) interval of 0.45 % Cu.

ML Gold Corp concluded that mineralization on the Stars includes copper, silver, molybdenum, and gold. Mineralization is seen as porphyry-style vein-hosted and disseminated sulfides, consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with trace amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Mineralization is contained in both volcanic and intrusive rocks, with variable alteration and silicification, concentrated on an east-west striking major lithologic boundary. Drill hole DD18SS004 intersected 204 m of 0.45% Cu and 1.64 g/t Ag, proximal to the historic intercept in CS-07. Further drilling was completed in this area using 100 m center spacing, which intersected additional intervals of porphyry-style mineralization at the subsequently named “Tana Zone”. A cross section through the mineralized zone is shown on Figure 10 . ML recommended continued drilling of the mineralized zone along with high-resolution 3D IP surveying to assist in tracing the mineralization.

6.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC DRILLING ON STELLAR-STARS PROPERTY

A further summary of historic diamond drilling on the Stellar-Stars property is provided below. Verification of diamond drilling was not undertaken for the Stellar project historic drilling, or from the drilling on the Stars project prior to 2017. No drill core is available from those drilling programs; therefore the information is to be considered Historical only.

On the **Stellar project** area, eight diamond drill holes are reported in the historic records as having been completed, but only four of the six had location information recorded. These are summarized on Table 5.

The 1974 Granges drilling is summarized in Assessment Report 05094 which documents only two NQ diamond drill holes although the report refers to six holes having been completed. No analytical data was included. The diamond drill logs show intervals of weak chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization hosted in quartz veins and veinlets with K-spar alteration envelopes in the granodiorite.

Table 5 – Summary of historic drilling on the Stellar Project area

HOLE_ID	YEAR	Nad83 Zn 10X	Nad83 Zn 10Y	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH_M	COMPANY	DATA_SOURCE
GRL-74-01	1974	624563	6028047	120	-75	164	Granges Exploration	ARIS_05094
GRL-74-02	1974	624612	6027707	120	-75	127.1	Granges Exploration	ARIS_05094
JBDD-12-01	2012	625919	6027622	120	-60	198.12	International Samuel Exploration Corp	ARIS_33491
JBDD-12-02	2012	626520	6027807	120	-60	204.83	International Samuel Exploration Corp	ARIS_33491

The 2012 International Samual drilling is summarized in Assessment Report 33491. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-01 returned 398 ppb Au and 2,620 ppm Cu over a 0.45m core interval. Diamond drill hole JB-DD-12-02 returned 2,230 ppb Au and 3020 ppm Cu over a 0.45 m core interval. The orientation and true widths of these intersections are not known.

On the **Stars Project** area documentation indicates that 53 boreholes were completed on the project in **1998 and 2001**. Of these, 43 were relatively short Reverse Circulation (RC) rotary drill holes where samples would be comprised of pulverized rock returned from the borehole. The total meterage of RC drilling in the 43 holes was 552.1 metres, with most holes being 15.2 m in depth.

Table 6 – Summary of historic drilling on the Stars Project area

Hole_ID	UTME	UTMN	elev	Azi	Dip	Depth_m	Year	Operator	Hole_Type
CS-01	6009712	610981	855	0	-90	197.04	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-02	6010399	612595	862	0	-90	109.72	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-03	6010597	612823	878	0	-90	123.7	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-04	6011081	614402	914	0	-90	178	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-05	6010963	614002	907	0	-90	176.16	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-06	6010683	614074	862	0	-90	200.2	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-07	6010876	613800	895	150	-60	200.8	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-08	6010405	613798	855	30	-65	198.71	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS-09	6010439	614051	846	0	-90	197.2	2001	Doublestar	Diamond
CS04-01	6010765	613996	879	288	-55	45.72	2004	Westgarde	Packsack
CL98-01	6010513.4	613171.2	858	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-02	6010513.8	613150.9	857	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-03	6010516	613131.4	859	0	-90	6.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-04	6010512.8	613118.4	863	0	-90	9.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-05	6010505.8	613096.6	865	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-06	6010496.3	613078.1	868	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-07	6010486.6	613062.6	870	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-08	6010477.6	613043.9	871	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-09	6010469.5	613024.9	871	0	-90	14.6	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-10	6010460.5	613004.5	870	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-11	6010445.8	612968.6	867	0	-90	10.7	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-12	6010437.1	612947.1	865	0	-90	9.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-13	6010428.2	612930.5	862	0	-90	3.6	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-14	6010420.3	612913.6	860	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-15	6010411.8	612894.8	859	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-16	6010402.3	612879.1	860	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-17	6010391.5	612858.7	860	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-18	6010382	612840.6	859	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-19	6010373.3	612821.1	859	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-20	6010363.4	612801.7	858	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-21	6010354.4	612785.8	858	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-22	6010345.2	612767.8	859	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC

Hole_ID	UTME	UTMN	elev	Azi	Dip	Depth_m	Year	Operator	Hole_Type
CL98-23	6010335.8	612751.7	859	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-24	6010324.1	612731.9	857	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-25	6010315.7	612713.7	856	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-26	6010311.4	612693.9	854	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-27	6010305.6	612675	852	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-28	6010301.4	612654.8	852	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-29	6010297.2	612633.9	853	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-30	6010293.4	612613.2	855	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-31	6010292.2	612593.9	856	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-32	6010217.3	612174.9	866	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-33	6010214.9	612000	866	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-34	6010399.3	612846.7	861	0	-90	18.3	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-35	6010402	612853.2	862	0	-65	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-36	6010407.1	612857	862	0	-63	6.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-37	6010402.7	612866.4	861	0	-49	6.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-38	6010390.9	612852	860	0	-90	6.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-39	6010212.9	612027.7	866	0	-90	9.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-40	6010218.2	611967.2	865	0	-90	15.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-41	6010150	612054.7	858	0	-90	9.1	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-42	6010419.6	613788.9	859	0	-90	12.2	1998	Imperial	RC
CL98-43	6010397.6	613919	852	0	-90	9.1	1998	Imperial	RC

The 1998 Imperial Metals RC drilling of close-spaced shallow holes was designed to sample bedrock in search of the source of mineralized boulders found in glacial materials at surface (AR25922). The holes were spaced about 20 m apart and drilled vertically until bedrock could be sampled. Collar locations were marked by hand-held GPS. The drilling produced rock chips. Samples were taken at each rod change and at the end of drilling. Results of analysis of the samples were intended to provide indication of the presence or absence of copper or molybdenum mineralization. A review of the assay result provided in the assessment report show that copper values returned from analysis were mostly under 0.1% Cu, ranging from less than detection to 0.07%, with one sample from CL98-36 returning 0.212%.

In 2001, Doublestar conducted a diamond drill program that consisted of nine diamond drill holes ranging from 123 to 201 meters in length. Significant results included drill hole CS-07 that returned 0.26% copper over a core-length of 122.88 meters, including a smaller interval of 3.1 meters which returned 1.17% Cu. Table 7 provides a summary of results for samples returning over 0.3% copper, from sample results provided in the assessment report. True interval widths are not known.

Table 7 – 2001 Diamond drilling results over 0.3% Cu

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Sample_No	Cu_ppm
CS-02	108.8	109.72	0.92	407845	5591
CS-07	28.04	33.2	5.16	468301	6579
CS-07	47.5	50.59	3.09	468307	11700
CS-07	60.04	63.09	3.05	468312	3313
CS-07	72.13	74.36	2.23	468316	3022
CS-07	74.36	77.11	2.75	468317	3477
CS-07	78.93	80.76	1.83	468319	8084
CS-07	89.6	92.04	2.44	468324	6706
CS-07	95.7	98.14	2.44	468327	3227
CS-07	98.14	101.18	3.04	468328	4376
CS-07	112.42	115.5	3.08	468334	6134
CS-07	115.5	118.5	3	468335	7216
CS-07	156.67	160.35	3.68	468350	9048
CS-07	160.35	163.36	3.01	468351	4140
CS-07	169.76	170.38	0.62	468355	3874

In **2017-2018**, ML Gold Corporation completed 6,781 meters of exploratory diamond drilling in 16 drill holes (AR38139). Drill hole locations and orientations are provided on Table 8. The core from this drilling program is currently stored at a locked facility located in Houston, BC.

Table 8 – Summary of 2017-2018 drilling on the Stars Copper project

Hole_ID	UTMe	UTMn	elev	Az (grid)	Dip	Depth_m	Year	Operator
DD17SS001	613776	6010919	902	150	-65	380.09	2017	ML Gold
DD17SS002	613776	6010919	902	240	-65	363.33	2017	ML Gold
DD18SS003	613848	6010789	880	330	-60	438	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS004	613845	6010795	880	95	-60	367.9	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS005	612715	6010315	856	350	-50	383.14	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS006	613060	6010638	870	285	-50	319.43	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS007	613776	6010919	902	295	-45	689.31	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS008	613796	6010802	900	90	-50	500	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS009	613384	6011310	875	190	-70	410.87	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS010	613895	6010818	875	208	-60	489.81	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS011	613998	6010782	873	208	-60	453.24	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS012	613846	6010724	847	208	-60	306.93	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS013	613846	6010724	847	28	-80	401.73	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS014	613825	6010867	908	208	-60	474.57	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS015	613796	6010613	868	28	-80	454.27	2018	ML Gold
DD18SS016	613541	6010530	861	28	-60	450.19	2018	ML Gold

Core sampling from the ML Gold drilling returned a total of 128 samples with more than 0.3% copper in 14 of the 16 drill holes. Twenty samples returned greater than 0.75% copper from 10 of the drill holes, ranging from 0.77% Cu to over 10% Cu. Significant gold values are associated with the copper mineralization with values up to 1.36 gpt Au. Table 9 provides a summary of gold and copper results for copper over 7,500 ppm from the ML Gold drilling.

Table 9 – ML Gold 2017-2018 drilling results over 7500 ppm Cu

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Sample_ID	Au_ppm	Cu_ppm
DD17SS002	249.02	252.07	2693366	0.0202	10480
DD18SS004	26.52	29.57	2693562	0.117	13260
DD18SS004	29.57	32.61	2693563	0.1434	14650
DD18SS004	32.61	35.66	2693564	0.1357	14680
DD18SS004	64.92	66.72	2693576	1.0652	102850
DD18SS004	115.76	117.2	2693596	1.3605	83260
DD18SS004	194.16	197.21	2693626	0.0721	8138.6
DD18SS004	197.21	200.26	2693627	0.0892	10560
DD18SS005	367.9	370.95	A0012567	0.019	14430
DD18SS007	47.54	50.57	A0012693	0.1221	12292
DD18SS007	201.97	205	AA0012749	0.0297	8131.5
DD18SS007	380.62	383.65	A0012815	0.0189	13032
DD18SS010	57.08	57.68	A0006222	0.054	7954.6
DD18SS011	75.29	78.33	A0006407	0.185	7959.2
DD18SS013	78.64	81.69	A0006683	0.118	9618.1
DD18SS014	57	60.05	A0006814	0.102	14470
DD18SS014	66.14	69.19	A0006817	0.038	7757
DD18SS014	236.83	239.88	A0006879	0.061	11200
DD18SS015	453.54	454.27	A0024875	0.049	15490
DD18SS016	81.38	84.43	A0024888	0.281	8453.5

The 2017-2018 drilling program principally tested bedrock in the vicinity of anomaly A as interpreted by Lloyd Geophysics from results of the 2000 IP survey (Figure 8).

The author visited the core storage facility in Houston, BC, where the ML Gold 2017-2018 drill program core is held. The results of verification sampling are provided in section 12.2.2 of this report.

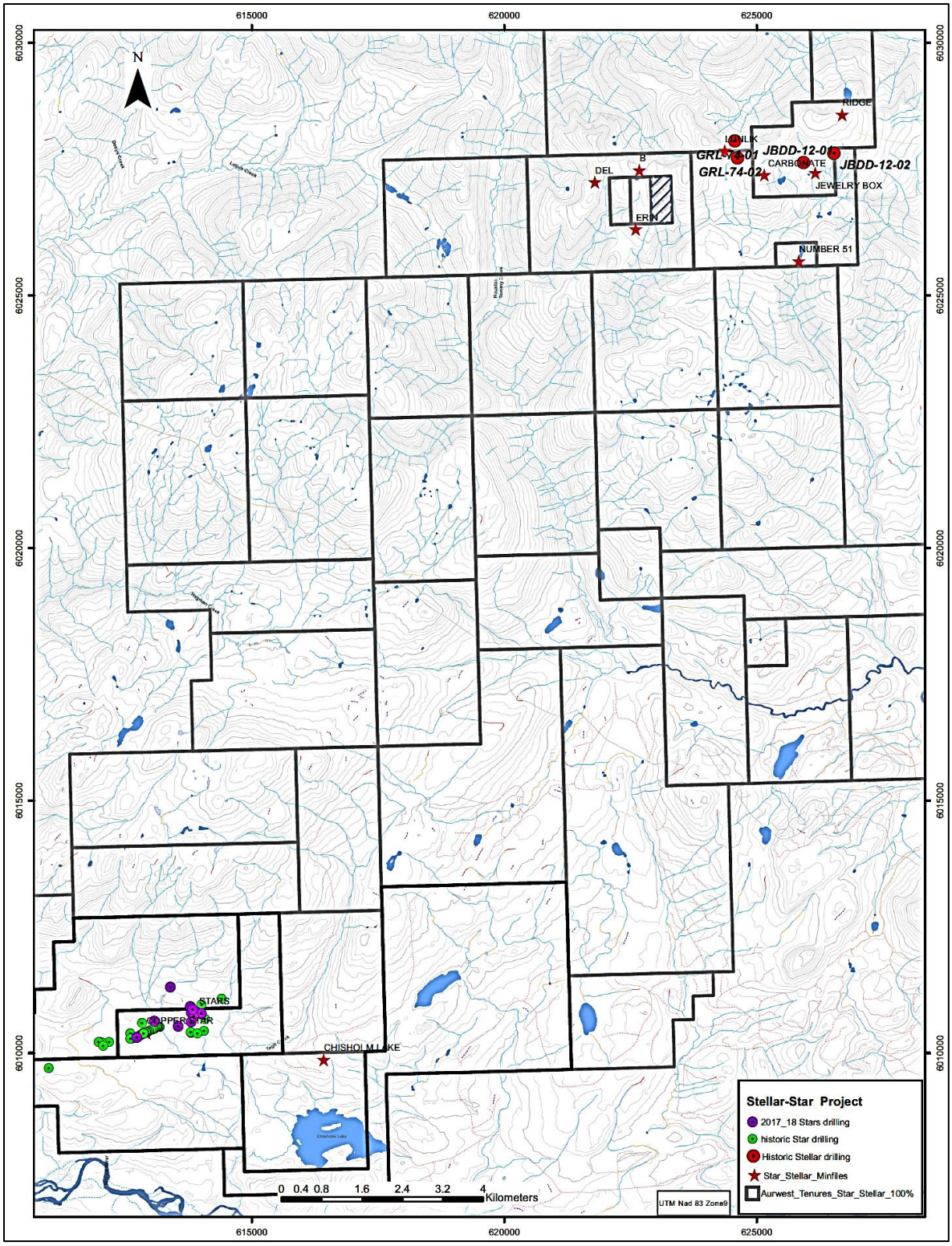

Figure 6 – Drill holes recorded on the Stellar-Stars Project area

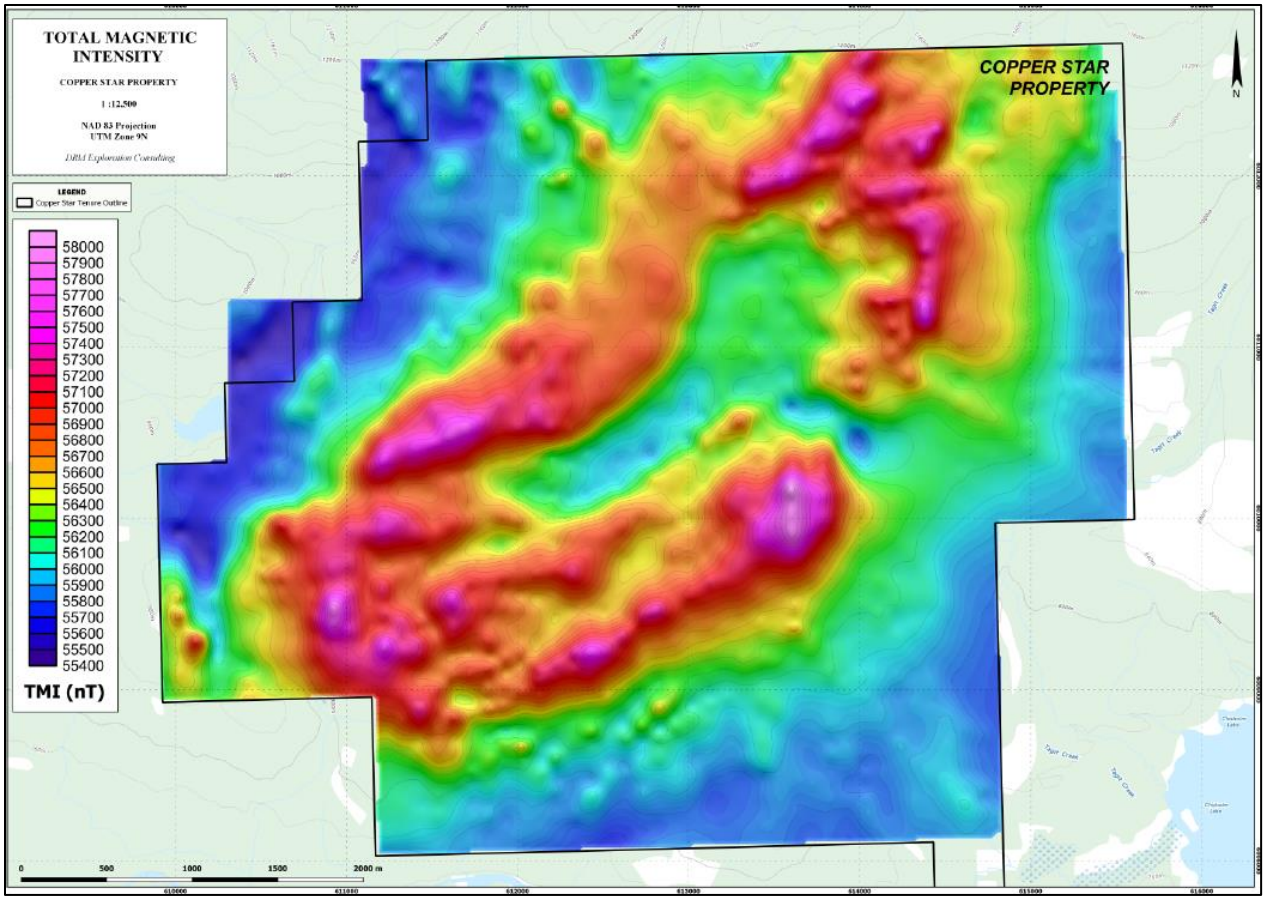

Figure 7 – Stars 2017 airborne magnetic survey total intensity (AR38139)

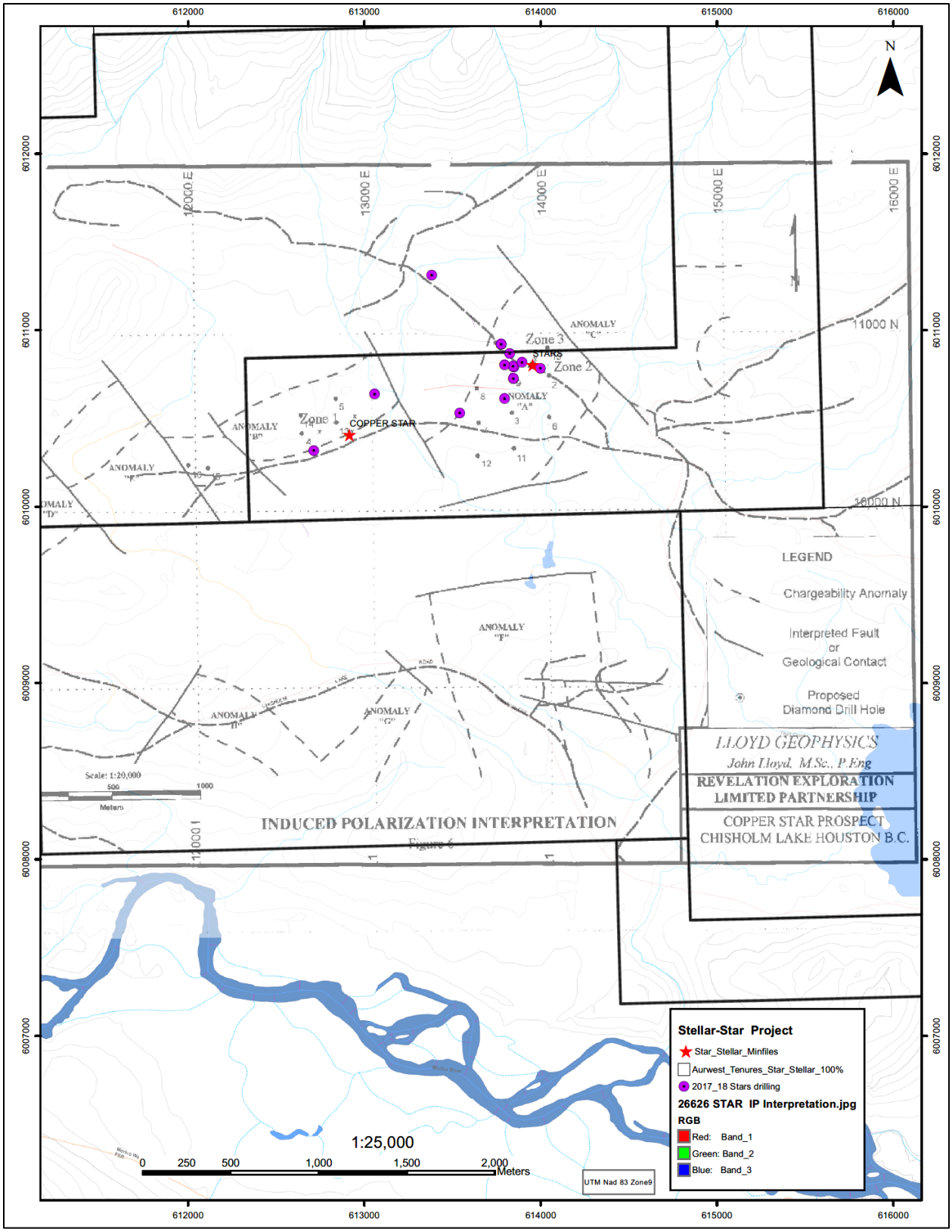

Figure 8 – 2000 (historic) IP interpretation map (ARIS 26626) with 2017-2018 drill hole collar locations

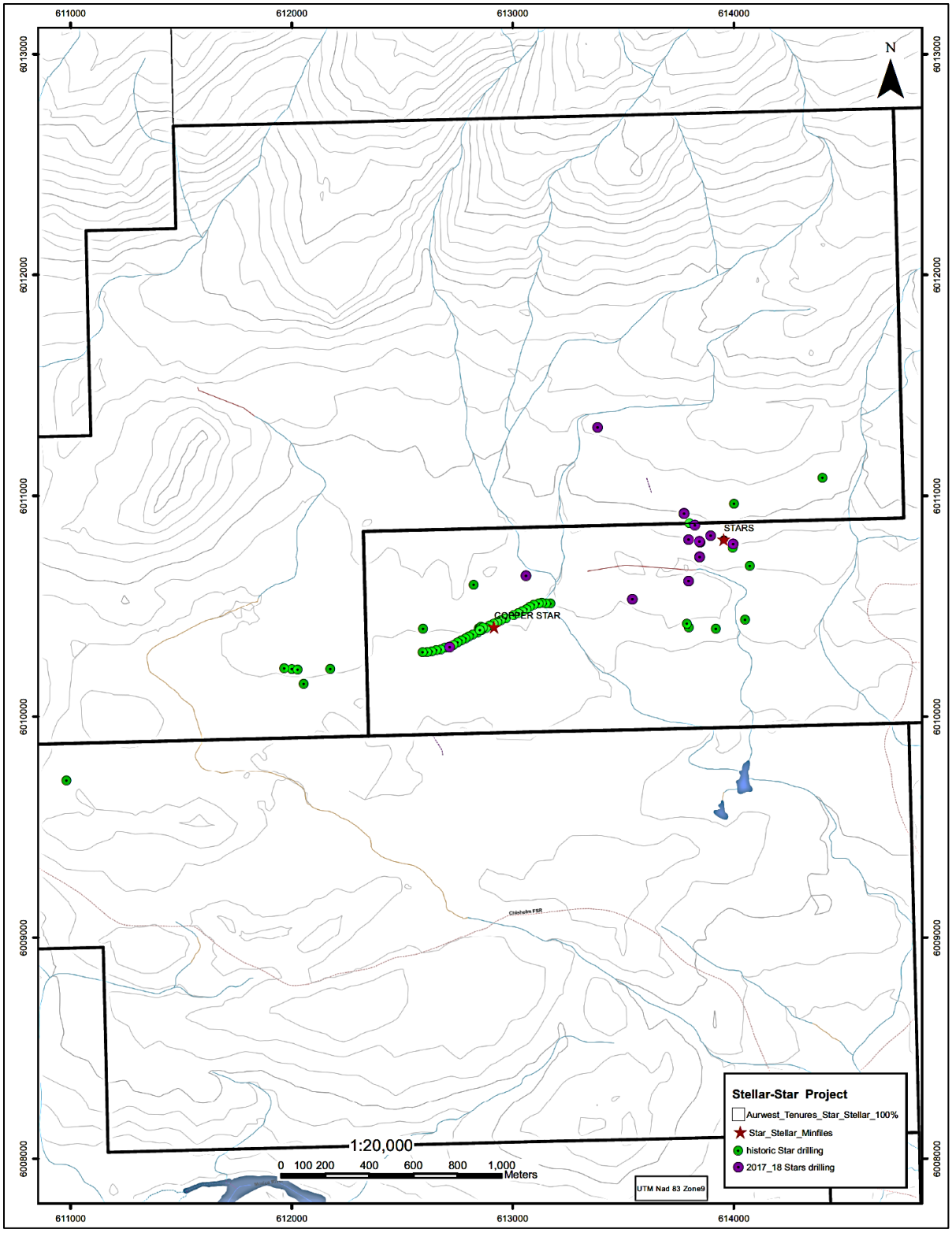

Figure 9 – Drill hole locations, Stars Project area

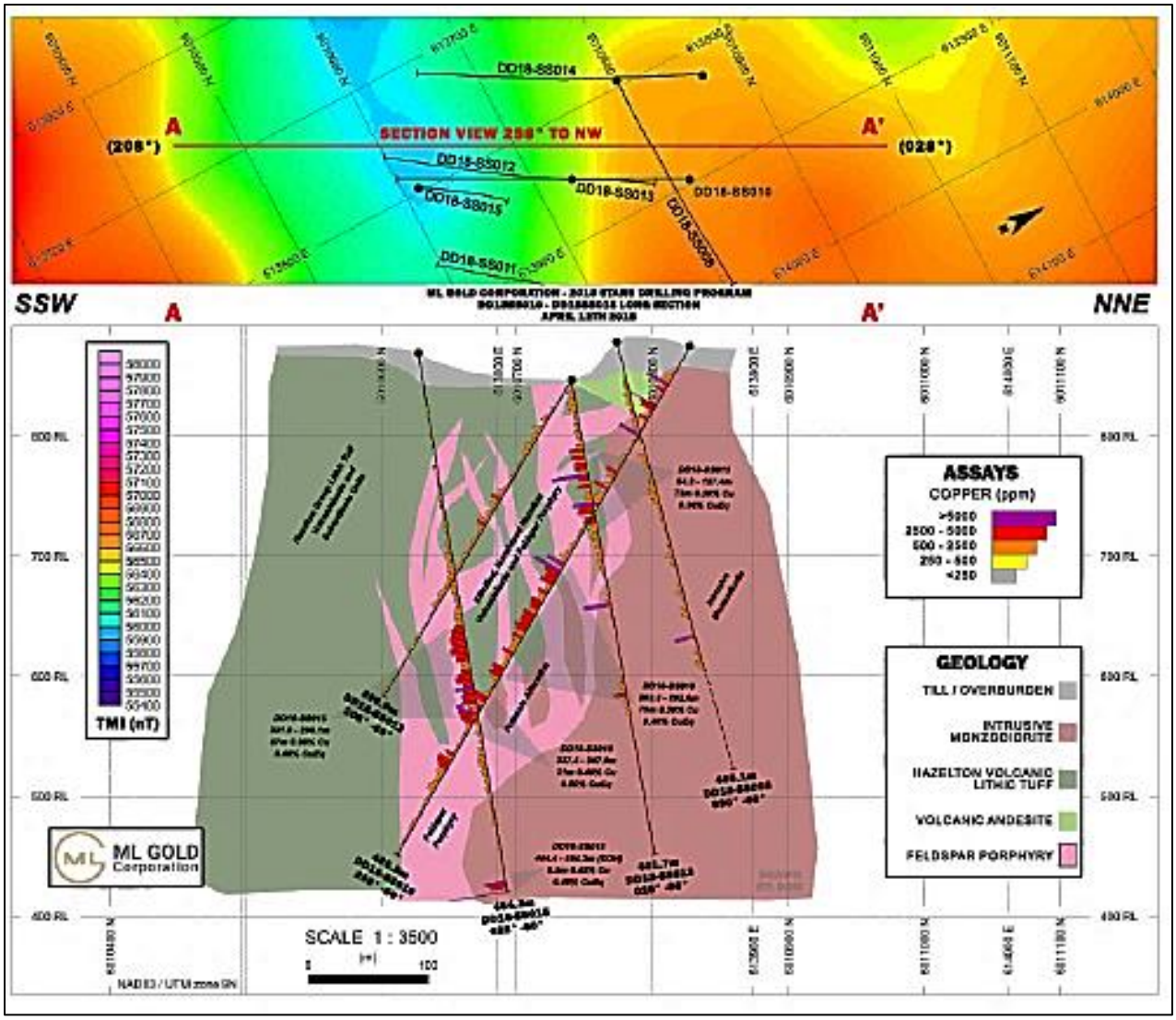

Figure 10 – Diamond drilling cross section (AR38139)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stellar Property lies within the Stikine Terrane of northern British Columbia. This terrain forms a broad northwesterly trending belt that passes through the west-central part of the province (Figure 11**Error! Reference source not found.**). The Stikine Terrane is dominated by Lower and Middle Mesozoic oceanic island arc volcanic strata and related Early to Middle Mesozoic intrusions that overlie and intrude a basement of Upper Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, also of oceanic parentage, known as the Stikine Assemblage (Colpron et al., 2007).

The region surrounding the property is dominated by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group that are overlain by Eocene basaltic volcanic rocks of the Endako Group. The Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group is comprised of subaerial to submarine calc-alkaline island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks and the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group is comprised of sandstones, shales, and siltstones (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988).

The Hazelton Group in this area is further divided into the Telkwa, Nilkitkwa and Eagle Peak formations. The Telkwa Formation is the most extensive of the three. It consists of green to maroon, submarine and subaerial pyroclastic deposits and lava flows that are andesitic to rhyolitic in composition. Within the Babine range area, the Telkwa Formation is conformably overlain by marine sedimentary and submarine volcanics of Pleinsbachian to Lower Toarcian Nilkitkwa Formation. Within the Telkwa Range area, the Telkwa Formation is disconformably overlain by sub-aerial, brick-red crystal, and lapilli tuff plus amygdaloidal basalt of the Eagle Peak Formation. The Nilkitkwa Formation is separated into 4 basinal units within the Dome Mountain area (Wojdak, 1998; MacIntyre et al., 1988). Listed from youngest to oldest, the four basinal units consist of, 1) thin bedded argillite, chert, and limestone, 2) tuffaceous conglomerate, cherty tuff and siltstone, 3) rhyolitic volcanic rocks, 4) amygdaloidal andesite or basalt flow interbedded with red epiclastics.

The rocks described above have been intruded by four separate intrusive phases primarily consisting of volumetrically small intrusive bodies. From oldest to youngest these are: 1) Late Jurassic hornblende dioritic intrusive rocks; 2) Late Cretaceous quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of the Bulkley Plutonic Suite; 3) Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusive rocks of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite; and 4) Eocene granodiorite to quartz monzonite of the Nanika Plutonic Suite. Late Cretaceous quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of the Bulkley Suite are known to host or be associated with economic mineralization in the area.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Stellar Property is largely underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks of the Telkwa formation (Hazelton Group) consisting of andesitic to rhyolitic flows and pyroclastics. These volcanics have been intruded by the large Early Cretaceous granitic to porphyritic body of the McCauley Island Plutonic Suite centered on the northern portion of the property. On the northeast and southeast part of the property, several sedimentary units of Nilkitkwa formation (Hazelton Group) appear consisting of shale, wacke, sandstone, limestone, ash tuff, and conglomerate.

The volcanic and lesser sedimentary units dip moderately to southwest. The northern part of the property is transacted by three major north-northeast trending fault structures (DeLancey, 1993). These major structures are reflected by recessive topography such as the alignment of valleys, lakes, and swamps. Mineralization appears to be spatially associated with these structures.

The intrusive rocks lie topographically below the volcanic beds. Overburden often obscures the contact with the volcanics.

Andesites found on the property are gray andesite, green calcareous andesite, rusty andesite, andesite with abundant epidote, andesitic feldspar porphyry, green and maroon andesite with small amounts of fragmental clasts, and brecciated andesite (Campbell, 1988).

Rhyolites were found in creek valleys topographically below the andesite and are described as brown, gray, and red rhyolite. Observations have been made that these rocks are intruded by dykes, sills, and stocks of monzonitic composition (Tipper and Richards, 1976).

Much of the southern and southwestern portions of the Stellar Property are covered by glacial drift and little is known of the detailed geology.

7.3 MINERALIZED ZONES

Historic exploration has led to the discovery of a variety of mineralized outcrops, or showings, considered of interest to the various explorers. These have been recorded into the mineral inventory on the British Columbia Minfile system. Many of the Minfile recordings are extracted from mineral exploration Assessment Reports. The following descriptions are summarized from the Minfile records. Locations are provided on Figure 11. The reader is warned that mineralization described in the following summaries in part have not been verified or thoroughly sampled by Aurwest, and are considered historic in nature.

The **Del** Showing (MINFILE: 093L 299) is underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks (Telkwa Formation). The Telkwa Formation is comprised primarily of andesitic to rhyolitic flows with associated tuffs and breccias. Small masses of Late Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (probably related to the Bulkley Intrusions) intrude the volcanics. Associated aplite dikes, up to 2.0 metres in width and striking 070 to 075 degrees with steep to near vertical dips, cut the volcanics. Regional alteration is locally present as patchy epidote in andesite, with or without quartz and carbonate veinlets. Mineralization consists of disseminations and concentrations of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, malachite and azurite in andesitic volcanics. In 1988, a grab sample assayed 6.14 % copper, and 25.3 grams per tonne silver (AR 18032).

The **Erin** Showing (MINFILE: 093L 298) is predominantly underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks (Telkwa Formation). These rocks are comprised mainly of maroon and lesser green andesitic tuffs with minor associated dacite and rhyolitic volcanics. Locally, glassy maroon and grey crystal tuffs are present. A quartz-feldspar-porphyry intrusive, probably related to the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusions, was mapped in the southeast area of the Erin zone. Alteration consists of patchy epidote in andesite, with or without irregular quartz and carbonate veinlets. In the area of the old trenches, dug between 1965 and 1969, rhodochrosite is widespread and may be related to the copper mineralization.

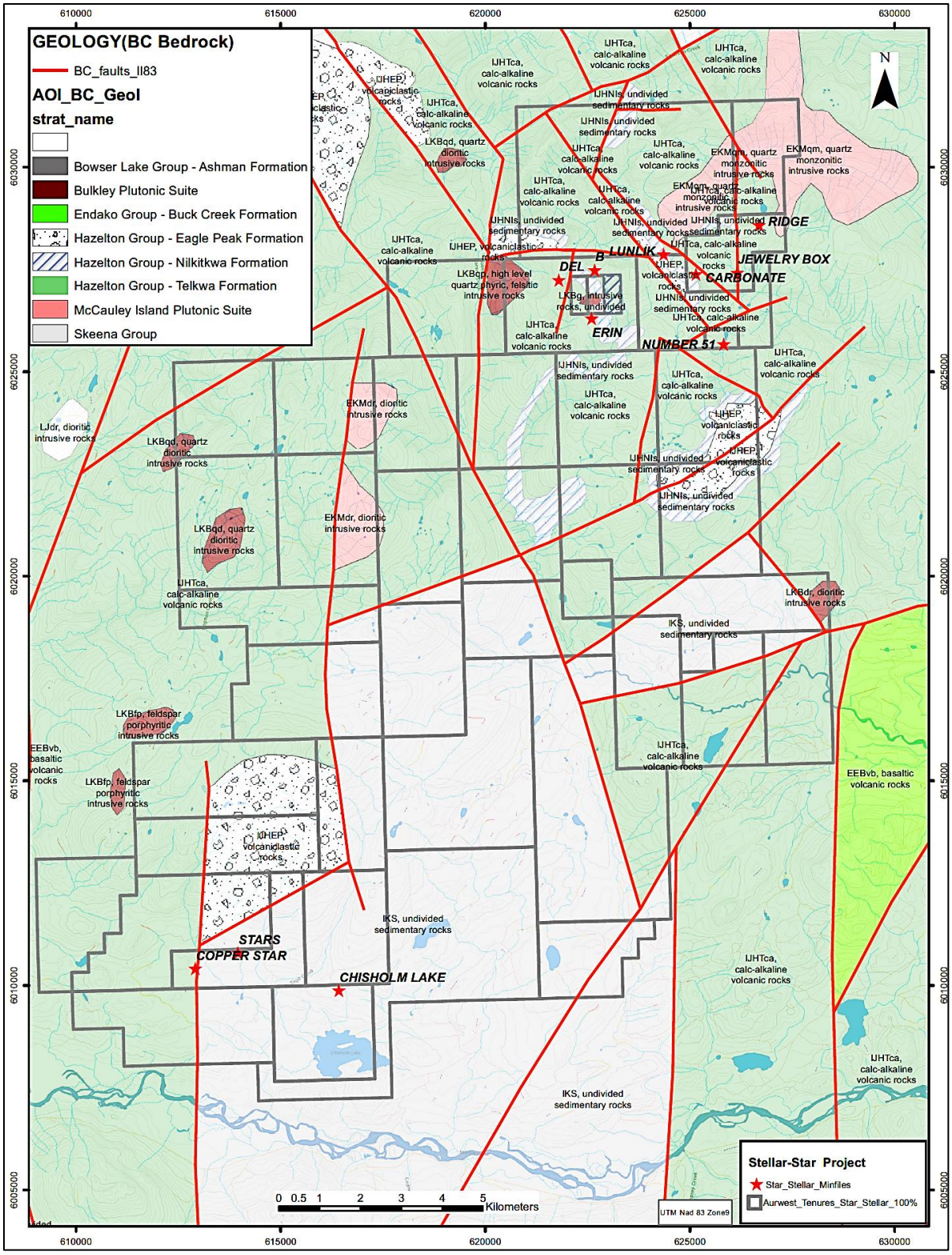

Figure 11 - Stellar-Stars Property Geology and Minfile locations

Mineralization is exposed in bulldozer trenches. Bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur as massive to locally disseminated patches in andesite and locally in quartz veins and stringers. According to Harrison (1989), "In the central portion of the map area**,** an intrusive body is exposed in trenches, and in the surface frost-heaved talus. The intrusion has created chemical changes to the host rock such as intense black manganese hornfels of the tuffaceous units. Limey sediments have been recrystallized and alteration minerals indicative of weak skarnification are present (i.e. epidote, specular hematite)". Assays from trenches with mineralization reported high copper and silver with local gold values. Historic sampling returned copper values up to 1.6 %, silver up to 50 gpt (associated with copper), and gold up to 0.14 gram per tonne (Assessment Report 24121)

The **B Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 048) is very similar to the Erin. Mineralization is exposed in bulldozer trenches. Bornite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite occur as massive to locally disseminated patches in andesite and locally in quartz veins and stringers. Assays from trenches with mineralization reported high copper and silver with local gold values. In 1988, a sample of massive sulphide mineralization assayed 15.60 per cent copper and 268.45 grams per tonne silver. A sample taken from a quartz vein in a trench with about 10 % chalcopyrite and 20 5 bornite assayed 5.50 % copper, 1698.9 gpt silver and 0.48 gpt gold (Assessment Report 17994).

The **Lunlik Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 240) is underlain by Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group, Telkwa Formation rocks comprised primarily of andesitic to rhyolitic flows with associated tuffs and breccias. Small masses of Late Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite (probably related to the Bulkley Intrusions) intrude the volcanics. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are reported to occur with quartz and orthoclase in fractured fine to medium-grained quartz diorite. In 1974, six diamond drill holes, totalling 813.5 metres, were drilled on the Lunlik claims to test for mineralization in the quartz diorite stock. Minerals noted from drilling reports include chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, chalcocite, limonite, epidote and garnet. Disseminated pyrite was also reported to occur in fragmented rhyolitic rocks. In the 1980s, In 1988, Noranda obtained a grab sample from the limonitic granodiorite intrusive with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite that assayed 0.857 grams per tonne gold and 0.0169 per cent copper. Another grab sample assayed 0.0881 per cent copper (AR 18032)

The **Number 51 Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 051) is reported to contain molybdenum mineralization within a Cretaceous-Tertiary porphyry stock intruding Lower Jurassic volcanics of the Hazelton Group. Analytical values were not reported.

The **Carbonate Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 377) The Carbonate showing consists of basalt breccia with fragments frequently cemented by calcium carbonate. Copper oxides and an unidentified grey mineral are present. The gossanous rock is referred to as float. Samples collected in 1990 show high copper, zinc, silver and antimony values (Assessment Report 21888).

The **Jewelry Box Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 321) At the Jewelry Box showing, massive andesitic flows exhibit epidote-quartz alteration with local disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite. Light coloured, northeast-trending, steeply northwest-dipping felsite dikes cut the andesite. The dikes are up to 3 metres wide and generally contain minor disseminated pyrite and may locally exhibit silicification and iron carbonate alteration. Zones of quartz-iron carbonate alteration are generally along or within major fault zones or associated splays. According to DeLancey (1991), the Jewelry Box Showing consists of abundant angular quartz/pyrite gossanous float blocks, roughly in place. The vein material includes silicified breccias, banded quartz and pyrite and silicified/pyritized hornfels. A sample from a quartz-iron carbonate altered andesite breccia mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite analyzed 1.9 per cent copper and 2.3 grams per tonne gold (AR 22638. In 2012, drilling by International Samuel was focused on targets generated from a 2012 induced polarization survey located between the Jewelry Box (093L

321) and Ridge (093L 322) Minfile showings. Drillhole JBDD-12-01 intersected a 0.35-metre zone of quartz-calcite veins with three per cent disseminated pyrite grading 2.23 grams per tonne gold and 0.3 per cent copper

The **Ridge Showing** (MINFILE: 093L 322) The Ridge showing is exposed on the side of a fault depression and is characterized by quartz-pyrite vein mineralization and silicification of andesitic wallrock. The exposed portion of the vein is approximately 1 metre wide. Grab samples from the vein analysed up to 7.6 grams per tonne gold and 25.5 grams per tonne silver (AR 20391).

Stars, Copper Star (Rishy-Maharaj, Dev, ARIS 38139, 2019)

On the Stars project area of the Stellar-Stars property mineralization consists of low-grade copper, silver, molybdenum, and gold. Mineralization is seen as porphyry-style vein-hosted and disseminated sulfides, consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite, with trace amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Mineralization is contained in both volcanic and intrusive rocks, with variable alteration and silicification, concentrated on an east-west striking major lithologic boundary, which is roughly coincident with the 2018 discovery 'Tana Zone'. Due to the lack of outcrop and extensive till cover on the Property, most lithologic data is gained by logging of rock samples from diamond drilling.

Mineralization is usually best developed near the stock contacts between the intrusive and volcanic country rock, as occurs at the Huckleberry Mine deposit, which is located 60 km to the south of the Copper Star Property. Mineralization is also hosted in the volcanic rock itself, where it forms proximal to the younger intrusive stocks, usually within a pervasively hornfelsed and silicified alteration zone, close to the intrusive heat and fluid source.

The alteration patterns within the local intrusions are systematic, and commonly include an inner potassic (K-feldspar, biotite) zone coincident with better grades of mineralization, followed by a gradational outward transition to a phyllic or quartz-sericite-pyrite zone, and then finally a distal chlorite-epidote-calcite propylitic zone.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Stellar-Stars property is located within the Stikinia geologic belt which hosts significant porphyry copper+/-gold+/-molybdenum deposits as well as a variety of multi-element vein deposits (Figure 12). The Stellar-Stars Property contains attributes that are indicative of potential for both of these deposit types. Regionally located examples of each of these deposit types, both of which have undergone production, are described below. The reader is warned that deposits that are described below are not indicative of similar deposits occurring on the Stellar-Stars Property.

8.1 PORPHYRY COPPER, GOLD, MOLYBDENUM

The Huckleberry Mine, formerly operated by Imperial Metals, is located 80 km south of the Stellar-Stars Property (underlined in Figure 12). The Huckleberry deposit is described in Minfile 093E 037. The southern slopes of Huckleberry Mountain have attracted mineral exploration for close to fifty years owing to the gossans and surface occurrences of copper-bearing minerals. Portions of the area have accordingly been explored by geochemical, geophysical and diamond drilling surveys. As a result of these surveys, two zones of mineralization were identified. The first of these, the Main Zone, was explored in several separate campaigns by various operators during the period 1962 to 1994. The East Zone was discovered during the course of site investigations in 1993, and was further explored from 1993-97. These programs led to the development of a mineral resource of 53.7 million tonnes grading 0.455 per cent copper, 0.013 per cent molybdenum and 0.06 gram per tonne gold at a 0.30 per cent copper cut-off grade in the Main zone, and 108.4 million tonnes grading 0.484 per cent copper, 0.014 per cent molybdenum and 0.055 gram per tonne gold in the East zone. Plant construction began in 1996, and mining operations began in the East Zone Pit in 1997. Development of the Main Zone Pit began in 1999. Mining operations were scheduled for completion in 2007, but the mine life was extended to 2010 with the resources developed in the Main Zone Extension (MZX) portion of the deposit (ca. 2007, Assessment Report 29422).

The exploration work conducted on the Huckleberry project may provide a useful guide to exploration on the Stellar-Stars property. Exploration at Huckleberry concluded that basal till is the desired medium for soil sampling while searching for metal dispersion from a bedrock source. Where soil sampling is hindered by glacial lacustrine or fluvial deposits, Induced Polarization surveying may be required to map potential buried sulphide mineralization.

8.2 GOLD AND POLYMETALLIC VEIN DEPOSITS

The Stikinia Geologic Belt also hosts a number of significant vein deposits. This includes the Dome Mountain Mine, located 50 km northeast of the Stellar-Stars Property (underlined in Figure 12). The Dome Mountain Mine is described in Minfile 093L 276.

The Dome Mountain deposit consists of two principal zones of gold-silver mineralized structures named the Boulder and the Argillite veins. Both occur in folded fragmental rocks and invariably altered amygdaloidal basaltic andesite. The Boulder vein varies from 0.7 to 4.5 metres wide and has subparallel hangingwall and footwall veins. Known strike length is approximately 700 metres and may extend westward. The Argillite vein varies from 0.7 to 4.75 metres wide and has a known strike length of about 200 metres. The mineralized vein systems are primarily composed of quartz with lesser calcite and ankerite. They are typically only gold bearing when sulphide minerals are present. Quartz occurs as both as an opaque, massive variety and a clear variety that is associated with higher gold grades. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and arsenopyrite. Visible gold is rare. Native gold and electrum occur as micro-scale fracture fills in pyrite and along grain boundaries.

The Boulder vein and an associated splay are well defined along a 150 metre exploration drift completed in 1987. The vein strikes east and dips between 40 to 60 degrees south. It is a brecciated to massive quartz-carbonate vein cut and offset by several shear zones that have a similar trend to it. The vein pinches and swells from thicknesses of less than 1.0 metre to about 15.0 metres. Sulphide minerals occur in fractures or form massive banded concentrations within the quartz vein. Higher grade sections host semi-massive to massive concentrations of sulphides with coarse grained crystal aggregates, fracture fillings and disseminations. Gold occurs as fine grains along pyrite boundaries or is disseminated in quartz-carbonate micro-veinlets. In 1994, Dome Mountain Resources Ltd. reported in-situ possible, probable and proven reserves of the Boulder and Argillite veins as 200,768 tonnes grading 14.9 grams per tonne gold with a cut-off grade of 10.2 grams per tonne gold and the minimum mining width of 1.6 metres (horizontal) and 2.0 metres (vertical).

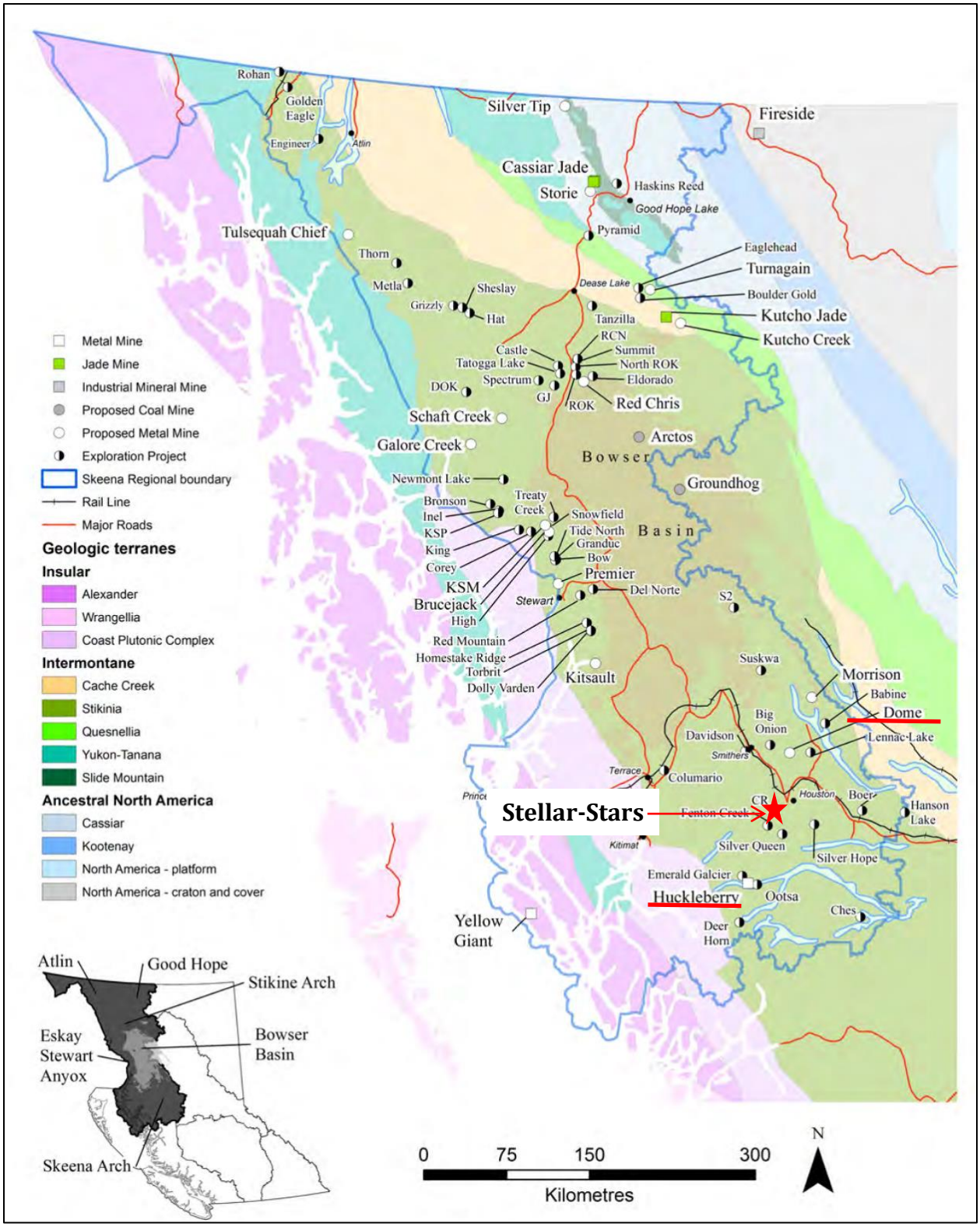

Figure 12 – Exploration Projects and Mines, Skeen Region (Kyba, 2015)

9 EXPLORATION- AURWEST RESOURCES CORPORATION 2021

In 2021 Aurwest conducted ground surveys including Induced Polarization geophysical survey, laser imaging, detection and ranging (LiDAR) survey, rock sampling, and soil and silt sampling on the Stellar project area. The field program culminated in the acquisition of 136 rock grab samples, 51 rock channel samples, 415 soil samples in two grid areas, and 47 stream sediment samples. Rock, silt, and soil sample locations are provided on Figure 15. Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd compiled the results of the 2021 Aurwest work program into their report in support of claim assessment and filing (Downie, Sandberg, and Carter, March 15, 2022). Portions of text and figures in the following sections were partly extracted from that report.

9.1 IP SURVEY

A total 15.6 km of IP survey over 6 lines at 400 metre spacing was completed by Quantec Geoscience using their Titan DCIP system. The north-south survey lines were positioned in the northeast area of the claims covering the Lunlik, Carbonate, Jewelry Box, and Number 51 mineral showings (Minfile), Figure 13. Stacked profiles from the IP survey are shown on Figure 14. The intention at the time was to complete 6 more lines of IP, but the survey was stopped due to weather.

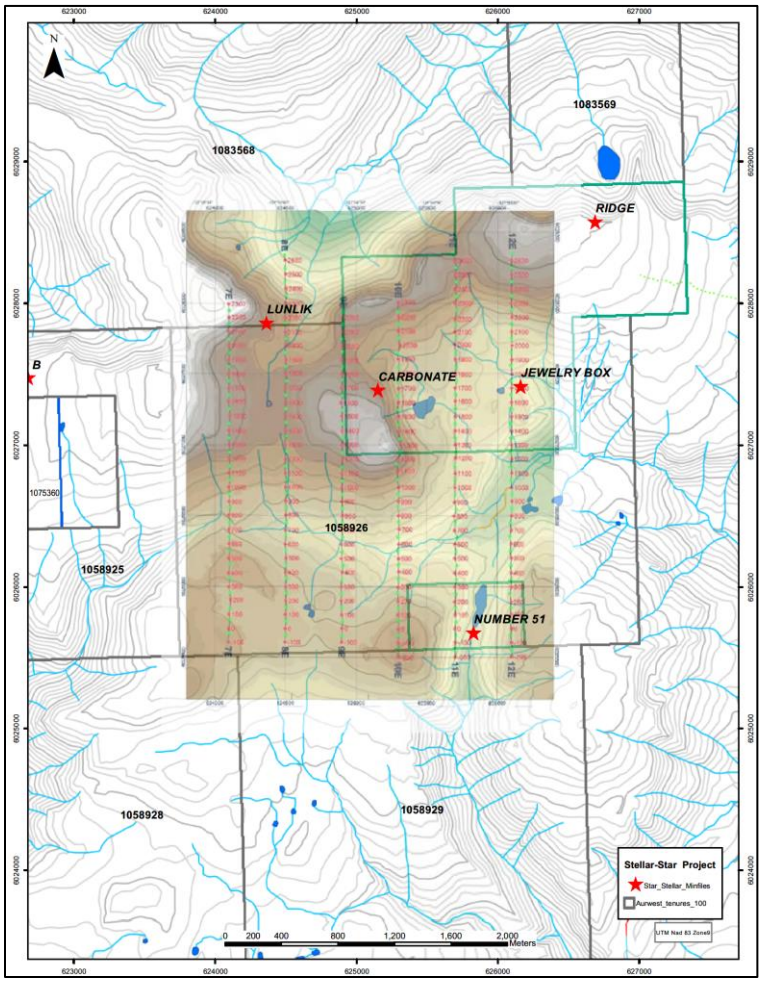

Figure 13 – 2021 IP Survey line locations

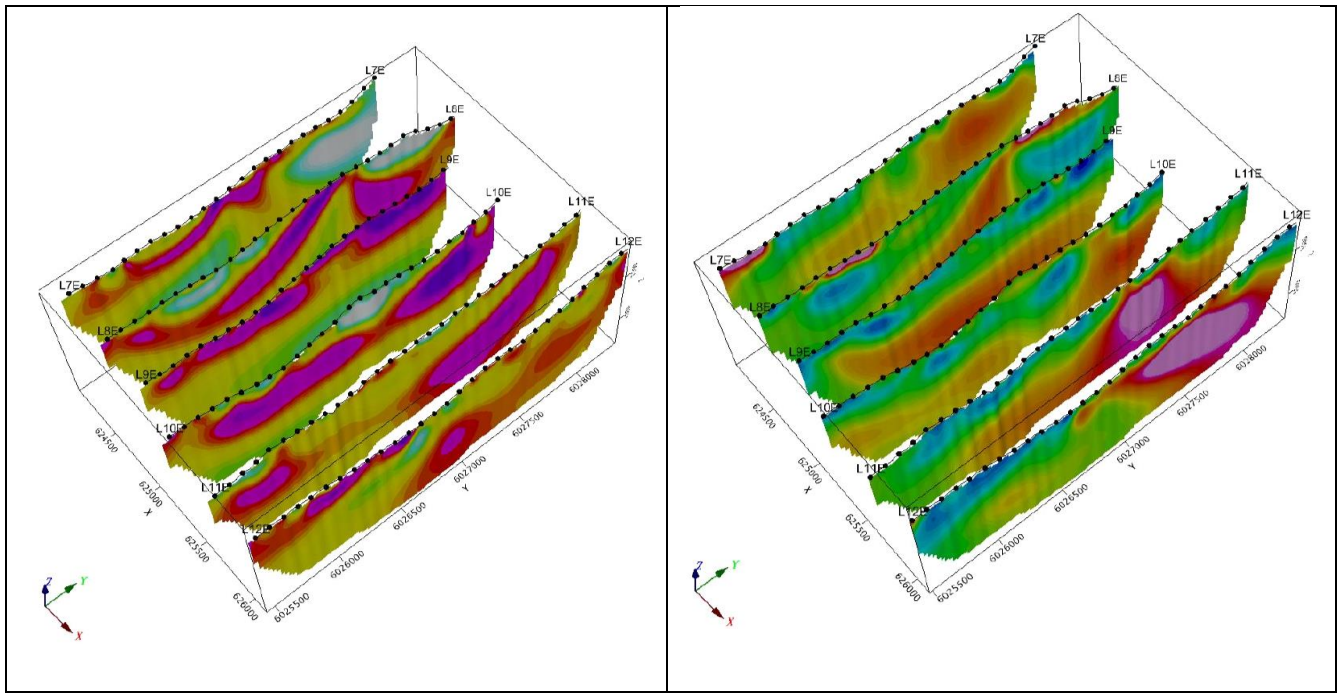

Figure 14 – Quantec 2021 IP survey 3D view of the 2D resistivity (left pane) and chargeability (right pane)

Qauntec concluded that a few low to moderate resistivity features and moderate to high chargeability features were identified on each of the survey lines. These are of further interest for continued exploration of this area.

9.2 SILT SAMPLING

A total of 47 stream silt samples were obtained during the 2021 work program. Results of silt sampling generally support the existence of the known mineral showings located in the drainages, with the exception of the Galena Zone occurrence which did not appear to be reflected in the stream sediment geochemical results. Silt sampling results are summarized on Figure 16.

9.3 SOIL SAMPLING

In total, 414 soil samples were taken from the B-horizon over the area of the IP survey grid, and over the area of the Galena showing.

The IP survey soil grid totalled 272 soil samples. Results included elevated results for Cu, Ag, and Au. An area of elevated results is associated with the Jewelry Box mineralized showing and continues north for approximately 300 m. Other areas of interest in the soil sample results are associated with the Carbonate showing and the Lenik showing.

Soil sampling over the Galena Zone totalled 142 samples. Elevated elements included Ag and Pb as expected from the observed mineralization in the bedrock, with individual samples returning up to 1500 ppm Ag and 813 ppm lead.

Soil sample results are summarized on Figure 17 and Figure 18.

9.4 ROCK SAMPLING

The 2021 rock sampling was completed mainly in the northern portion of the Property within the area of the historical showings. Targeted prospecting was completed in and around the geographic locations of mineralized showings, including the Erin, Jewelry Box, Ridge, and Carbonate showings. The central and southern portion of the Property, where there is limited to no records of previous exploration, was also broadly prospected. A new mineral occurrence, the Galena Zone, was found due to this work.

Targeted channel style sampling was undertaken to more accurately assess the mineralization widths and content at the Erin, Jewelry Box, and Galena mineralized occurrences. At the Jewelry Box, hand trenching successfully exposed previously unknown mineralization.

Aurwest concluded that the most promising results were returned from sampling around the Erin Showing, Carbonate Showing, Ridge Showing, and the Galena Zone occurrence. Elements of interest include Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and minor Zn. The Erin Showing and Carbonate Showing had very strong Ag and Cu with inconsistent Au values. The Ridge Showing and Jewelry Box Showing had consistently higher Au values with moderate Ag and inconsistent Cu, with a sample from the Ridge returning 28.3 gpt Au, and from the Jewelry Box returning 10.3 gpt Au. Work at the Galena Zone identified argentiferous galena with elevated Ag and Pb values and minor elevated Zn, with 6 samples returning over 5% lead, .

The 2021 rock sample results are shown on Figure 19

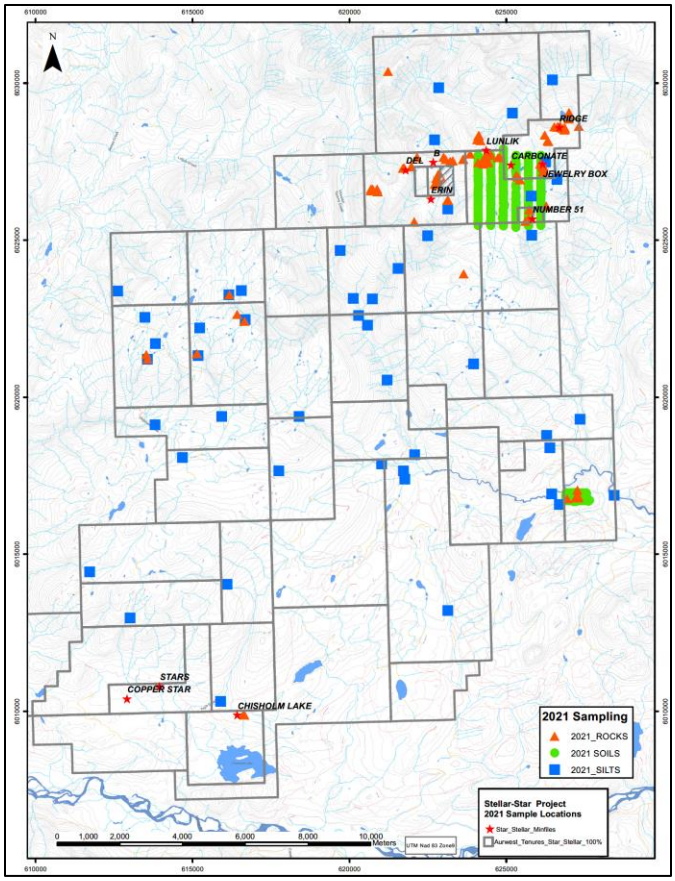

Figure 15 – Locations of rock, soil, and silt samples obtained by Aurwest in 2021

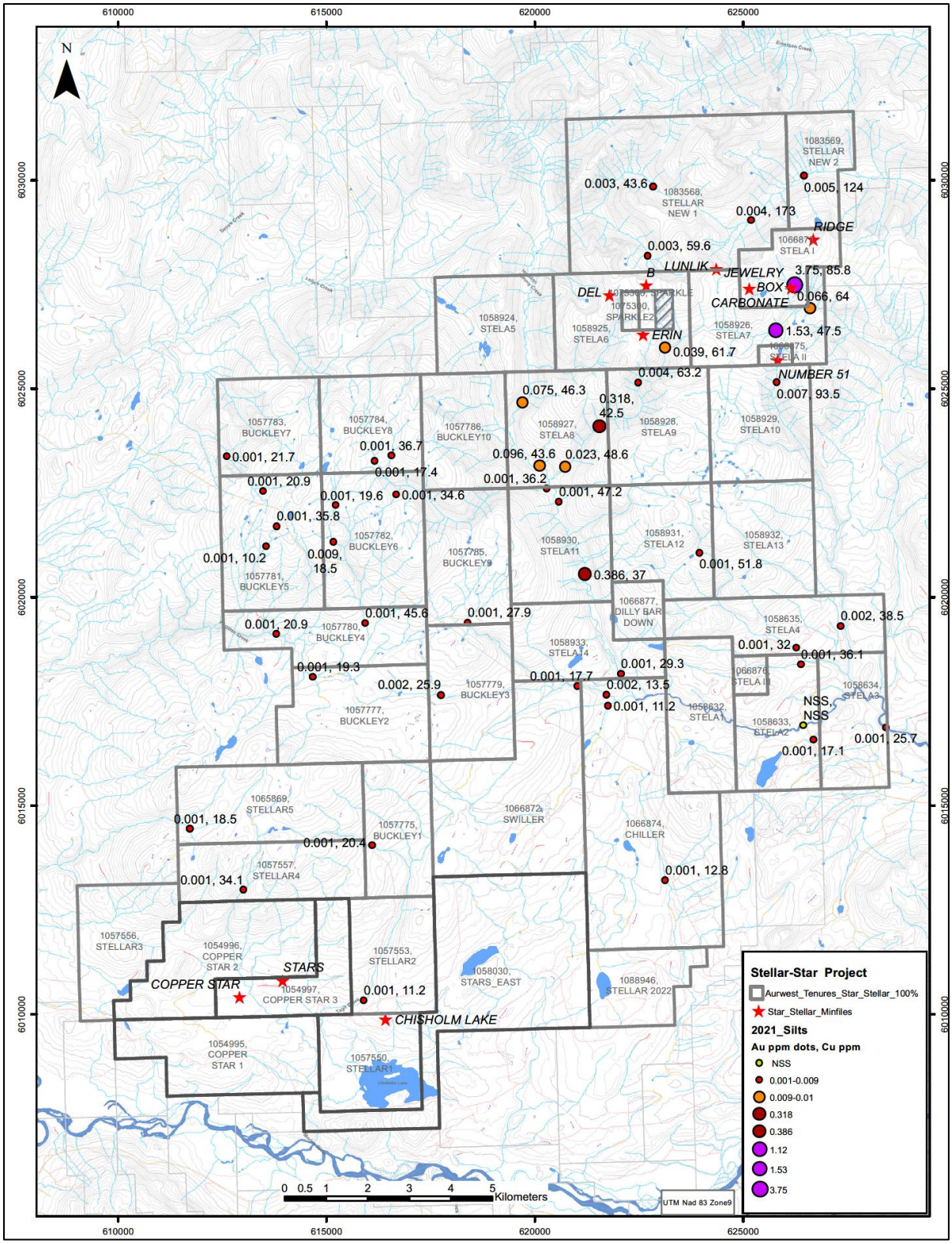

Figure 16 – 2021 Silt Sampling locations with Au, Cu posted

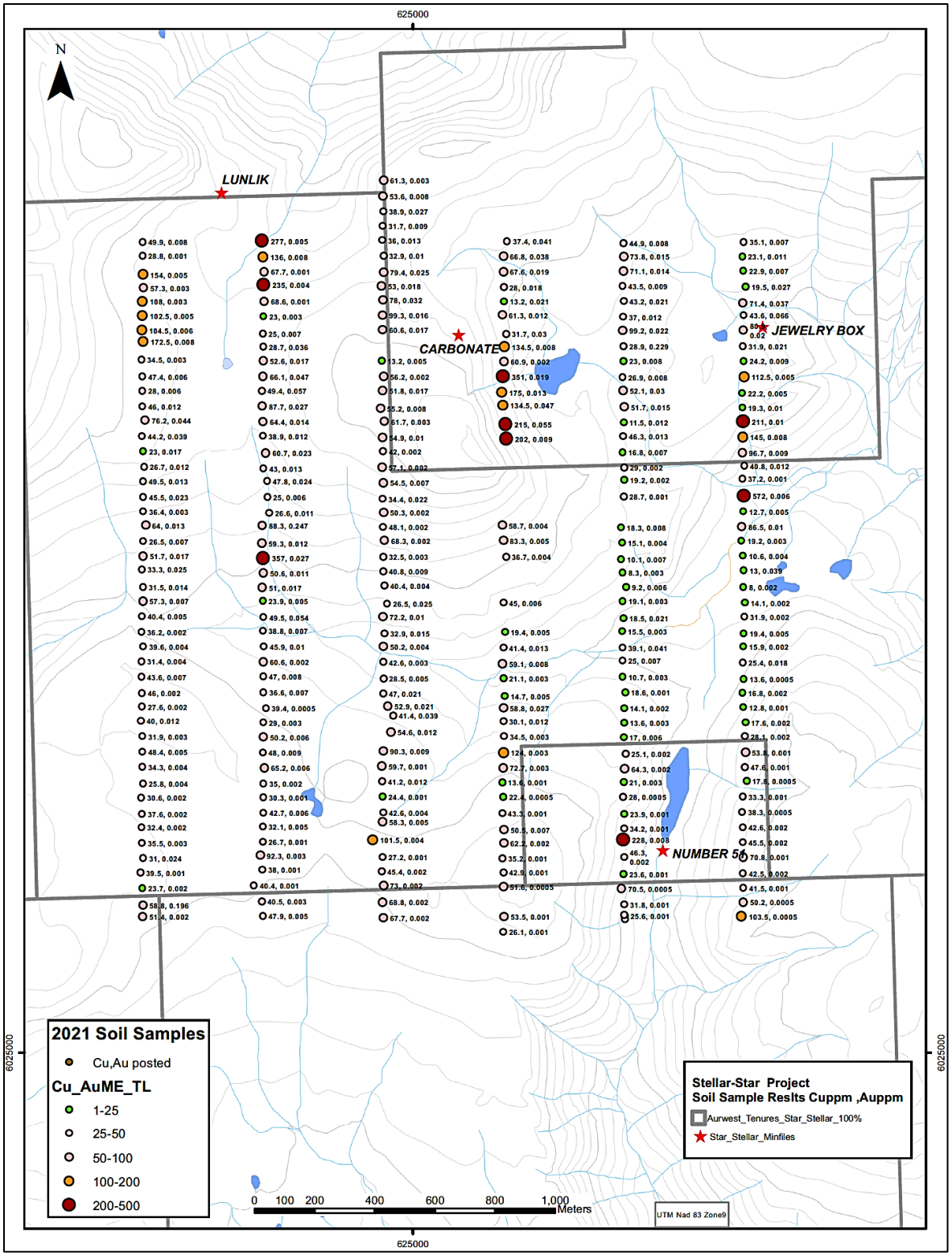

Figure 17 – 2021 Soil Sampling locations and results, northern region, Au, Cu posted

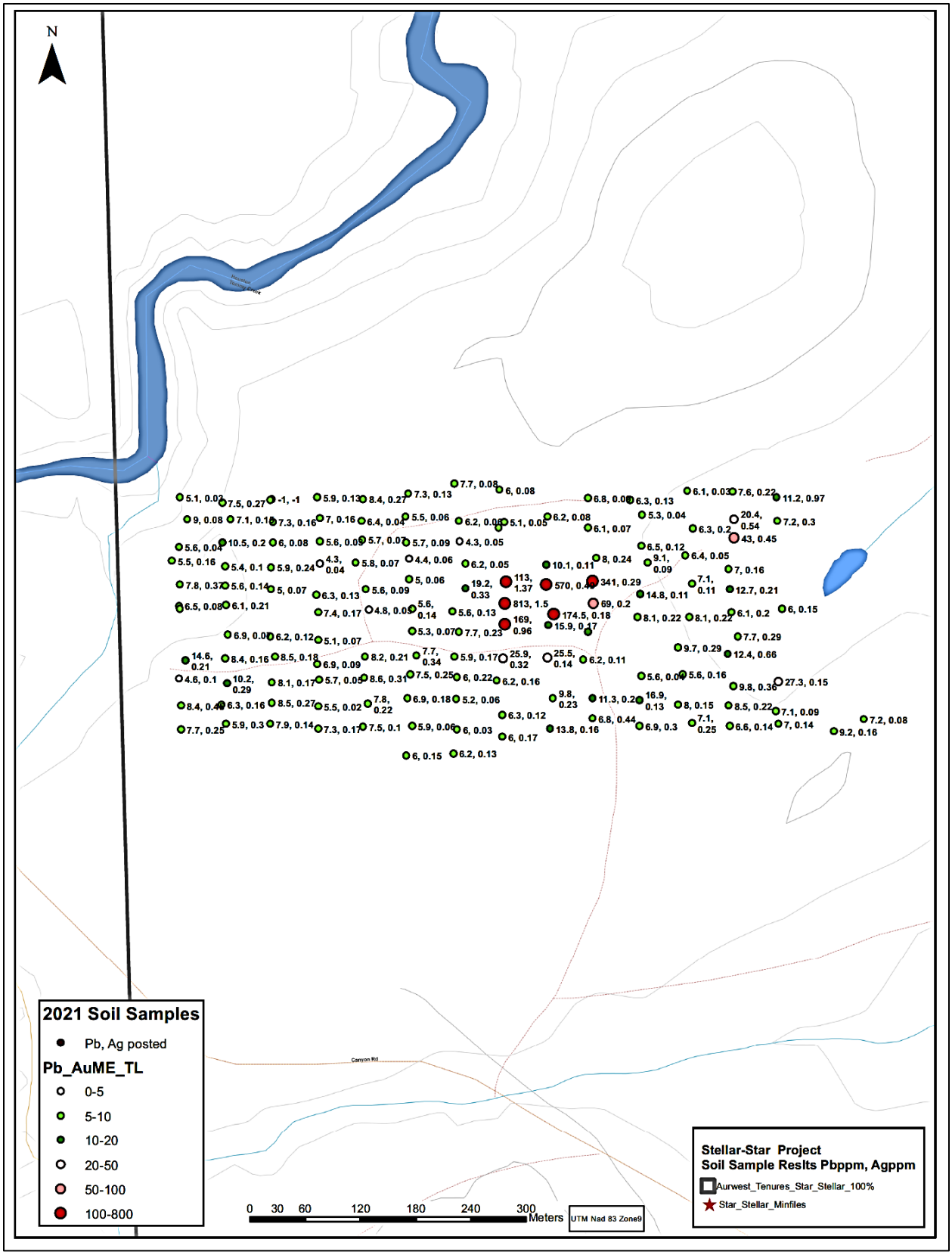

Figure 18– 2021 Soil Sampling locations and results, Galena Zone, Ag, Pb posted

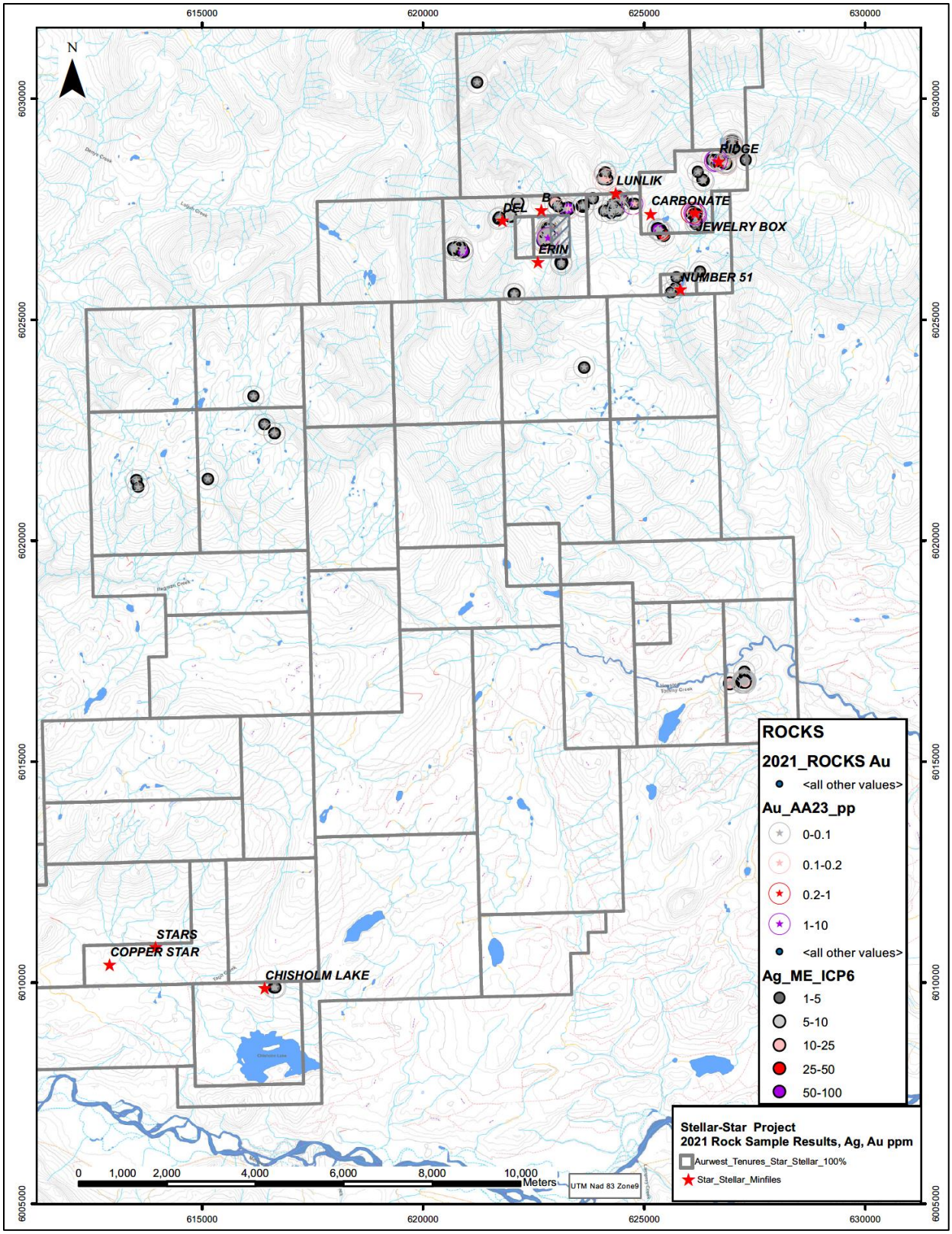

Figure 19 - 2021 Rock Sample locations and results for Ag, Au (dots)

9.5 LiDAR Survey

LiDAR Services International Inc. (LSI) were contracted to perform a LiDAR and orthoimagery survey for the Stellar Property. Data was collected over a two-day span, August 11th and 12th, 2021.

The project consisted of pre-planned flight lines flown at an average height of 850 m above ground level and a forward speed of 215 km/h with 50% side overlap. The Riegl LMS Q780 laser pulsed at a rate of 400 kHz and the laser scanned at a rate of 134 Hz, resulting in an average point spacing of 0.31 m or 10 points per square meter. The Canon EOS-5DS digital camera took a photo every 3.5 seconds resulting in 60% forward overlap between consecutive photos.

LiDAR calibration passes were flown over the Smithers Airport. The calibration passes allow for the determination and verification of the roll, pitch and heading misalignment angles between the measurement axis and the laser sensor. The calibration passes consisted of multiple flight lines flown at orthogonal and parallel headings at the project flying height and speed. During post processing, the flight line relative accuracies were determined and confirmed the high quality of the laser boresight alignment and the trajectory solutions.

Ground check points were also collected at the Smithers Airport to help verify the absolute accuracy of the LiDAR data. The check points were collected on foot with a pole-mounted GPS antenna and post-processed in a DGPS solution referenced to the same control network as the project.

Deliverables from the LiDAR and orthoimagery survey were used for geological and geophysical interpretation on the Property. 3D topographic surfaces were created from the final bare earth (BE) and full feature grids using Sequent Leapfrog Geo©. All station data from the Quantec's IP Survey was pressed to these topographic surfaces for greater depth constraint and evaluation of subsurface responses. Station data collected during the 2021 field campaign was also pressed to the topographic surfaces for evaluation of analytical data with respect to topographic profiles and stream gradients.

Orthoimagery was used to verify and interpret geomorphological or anthropogenic features with respect to any stream or soil samples collected over the course of the program. Geological interpretation of outcropping units across the Stellar Property paired geochemical results and orthoimagery, considering changes in colour/composition and weathering habit.

10 DRILLING

No Drilling has been completed by Aurwest on the Property.

Historic drilling is described in the History section of this report.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 AURWEST 2021 EXPLORATION

11.1.1 Rock Sampling

For the 2021 work, Aurwest reports (Assessment report submitted March 15, 2022, Downie, Sandberg, Carter) that all rock samples were collected in the field using a hammer for grab samples, and rock saw for some channel samples. Locations were obtained using a handheld GPS. Samples were placed into labelled sample bags and flagging tape marked with the sample number was posted at each sample site. Samples were stored in a secure location until shipment. QAQC procedures included inserted standards, blanks, or duplicates at 1 inserted per 10 samples. Samples were couriered to ALS Laboratory in Terrace where preparation was undertaken. The prepared samples were then shipped to ALS analysis laboratories in Vancouver for assay.

At ALS, rock samples were analyzed for multi-elements by four-acid digestion with ICP-AES instrumentation (Package ME-ICP61) and by gold by fire assay (AU-AA23). Sample where ICP results were over the upper limit of detection were further analyzed additional four-acid digestion with ICP-AES instrumentation.

11.1.2 Soil Sampling

For the 2021 exploration work soil samples were obtained from 15 to 50 cm depth into the B-horizon. Samples were sifted in the field to remove organic material and rock fragments. The samples were bagged in kraft style paper soil sample bags and labelled with a unique sample number that was also written on flagging tape to mark the sample location. The bags were sealed and allowed to dry prior to shipping. Aurwest inserted 1 standard or duplicate per 10 samples for QAQC procedure and analysis. Samples were then couriered to ALS Laboratory in Terrace for preparation, with the prepared materials shipped to ALS analytical for analysis. Samples were analyzed by aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (package AuME-TL43).

11.1.3 Silt Sampling

Silt samples were obtained from major drainages that were helicopter accessible within the property area. Sediment samples were collected in the field using a shovel which was then sieved through a #5 sieve into a pail. Samples were collected where suitable material existed within the flowing stream. Sediment samples were then collected into a labelled cloth bag that allows excess water to drain from the sample. Locations were marked by hand-held GPS and flagged at each site. Aurwest inserted 1 standard or duplicate per 10 samples as part of their QAQC procedure. Samples were couriered to ALS Laboratory in Terrace for preparation, then forwarded to ALS Analytical for multi-element analysis using aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (package AuME-TL43).

11.2 PERRY GRUNENBERG 2021 RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING

The author conducted a site visit to the Stellar-Stars Property on October 18-20, 2021. The author was guided and assisted by Tim Sandberg, P.Geo, who provides exploration services to Aurwest. During the site visit, the author sampled outcrops associated with the Stars mineralization and noted locations of drill-hole collars from the 2019 exploration program. The author also sampled the Galena mineralized showing on the Stellar portion of the property. The higher elevation parts of the Stellar Property were accessed via helicopter. At the time of the site visit there was approximately 30 to 50 cm of snow covering much of the higher elevation sites. However, the author managed to obtain samples from two areas of exploration, the Trench and Jewelry Box showings.

Rock samples were obtained by rock hammer, in most cases a number of chips were taken from outcrops where mineralization could be seen by naked eye (galena, malachite, and other sulphides). Samples were placed into plastic rock sample bags and marked with selected sample numbers. Samples were held by the author and personally taken to ALS Laboratory in Kamloops for preparation.

The author obtained drill core samples from the 2017 Stars project drill program, taking full sample length duplicates from various sections of drilling that had been reported to return different levels of mineralization. Samples were taken from previously sampled sections by diamond rock saw, extracting ½ of the core length that remained, resulting in ¼ of the core being sampled as verification and ¼ of the core remaining in the box. Samples were immediately placed into plastic sample bags with the sample tag inserted. Samples were under the control of the author from the time of sampling to delivery to ALS Laboratory in Kamloops.

Samples were analyzed in a manner to be consistent with the original sample analytical procedure to provide verification of the originally reported results, using multi-element 4-acid digestion ICP and gold by fire assay (ALS Labs Au-AA23). Ore grade analysis for overlimit results was by ME-OG62 using continued 4-acid digestion.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 REVIEW OF AURWEST QA QC

In 2021 Aurwest inserted 70 reference samples into the sample stream for the various media sampled. Three reference materials sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories were inserted into the rock, soil, and silt sampling stream. Aurwest selected either gold or copper values from the CDN reference material for comparison to their results from what they determined to be the most pertinent to the area of sampling.

Table 10 provides a summary of the inserted CRMs. Of the 62 CRM analysis, 22 fall into the "failed" category; of these 4 were due to copper value results greater than the upper limit of the laboratory method of analysis (with no ore grade assay), 9 were due to the upper limit of analysis for gold was too low for the CRM, and 9 were cases where the CRM and lab methods did not match.

Table 10 – Results of Aurwest inserted reference materials

SampleID	CRM code	Value	Cert value	2SD	1SD	Status3SD	Elem	Comment
B737520	CDN-CM-19	2.19	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	
B737660	CDN-CM-19	2.3	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	
B737710	CDN-CM-19	2.14	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	
B737760	CDN-CM-19	2.23	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	
B738520	CDN-CM-19	1.89	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	
B738540	CDN-CM-19	1.63	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738560	CDN-CM-19	1.58	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738610	CDN-CM-19	1.58	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738910	CDN-CM-19	1.66	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738960	CDN-CM-19	1.7	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B739560	CDN-CM-19	1.86	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738760	CDN-CM-19	1.82	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738810	CDN-CM-19	1.87	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738660	CDN-CM-19	1.79	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738710	CDN-CM-19	1.59	2.11	0.22	0.11	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B739610	CDN-CM-19	2.06	2.11	0.22	0.11	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738530	CDN-CM-40	1.26	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738580	CDN-CM-40	1.08	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738630	CDN-CM-40	1.18	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B739580	CDN-CM-40	1.18	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738930	CDN-CM-40	1.23	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738680	CDN-CM-40	1.34	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738730	CDN-CM-40	1.09	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738780	CDN-CM-40	1.12	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth
B738830	CDN-CM-40	1.25	1.31	0.12	0.06	Pass	Au	Au meth <> CRM meth
B738530	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738580	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738630	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low

SampleID	CRM code	Value	Cert value	2SD	1SD	Status3SD	Elem	Comment
B739580	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738930	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738680	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738730	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738780	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738830	CDN-CM-40	1	1.31	0.12	0.06	Fail	Au	<Mean-3SD; Au meth <> CRM meth; Au meth UL too low
B738520	CDN-CM-19	2.02	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738540	CDN-CM-19	2.08	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738560	CDN-CM-19	2.08	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738610	CDN-CM-19	2.1	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738910	CDN-CM-19	2.07	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738960	CDN-CM-19	2	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B739560	CDN-CM-19	2.03	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738760	CDN-CM-19	2	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738810	CDN-CM-19	2.03	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738660	CDN-CM-19	1.99	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B738710	CDN-CM-19	2.06	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B739610	CDN-CM-19	2.03	2.04	0.11	0.11	Pass	Cu	
B737520	CDN-CM-19	2.05	2.02	0.07	0.035	Pass	Cu	
B737710	CDN-CM-19	2.01	2.02	0.07	0.035	Pass	Cu	
B737760	CDN-CM-19	1.96	2.02	0.07	0.035	Pass	Cu	
B737520	CDN-CM-19	10000	20200	700	350	Fail	Cu	<Mean-3SD; >UL
B737660	CDN-CM-19	10000	20200	700	350	Fail	Cu	<Mean-3SD; >UL
B737710	CDN-CM-19	10000	20200	700	350	Fail	Cu	<Mean-3SD; >UL
B737760	CDN-CM-19	10000	20200	700	350	Fail	Cu	<Mean-3SD; >UL
B737510	CDN-CM-31	859	840	60	30	Pass	Cu	
B737620	CDN-CM-31	846	840	60	30	Pass	Cu	
B737610	CDN-CM-31	816	840	60	30	Pass	Cu	
B737670	CDN-CM-31	845	840	60	30	Pass	Cu	
B737770	CDN-CM-31	826	840	60	30	Pass	Cu	
B737530	CDN-CM-40	6200	5610	320	160	Pass	Cu	
B737630	CDN-CM-40	6100	5610	320	160	Pass	Cu	
B737780	CDN-CM-40	5490	5610	320	160	Pass	Cu	
B737680	CDN-CM-40	5980	5610	320	160	Pass	Cu	

The author has reviewed the results from standards and blanks inserted into the exploration program samples. The author notes the following:

- A result should have an indicated “fail” if its value falls outside of 3 standard deviations (SD) of the mean from the Certified Reference Material (CRM).
- A blank triggers a warning if the result is above 5 times the detection limit of analysis.

- The certificates from CDN provide a value for 2 SD, however this value has been utilized as 1 SD in the provided Aurwest summary. This could cause more "passes" in the reporting.
- In general, the QA QC procedure utilized by Aurwest may be ineffective since the CRM methods of analysis are not appropriate for some of the methods utilized in their sample analysis (eg. Aqua Regia versus Fire Assay), some methods do not analyze for values as high as the CRM value (low upper limit), and overlimits for some samples were not sent for ore grade assay.
-

The author recommends that Aurwest use the correct SD from the certificates provided for the CRM. Methods of analysis used for field samples need to match that used for the reference material. The upper and lower limits of detection need to be pertinent to the expected field sample results and the CRM should be selected to reflect those limits.

12.2 PERRY GRUNENBERG VERIFICATION

The author obtained rock samples from the Stellar project area from the Galena Zone outcropping where it had been exposed in the access forestry roads, and at the Trench and Jewelry Box zones that were accessed by helicopter.

As well, the author obtained rock samples from the Stars project area where bedrock had been exposed to show mineralization in areas that had been stripped to expose bedrock during historic exploration, in the zone where most of the diamond drilling had occurred. Sampling at the Stars was to verify the presence of mineralization that was reported to contain significant copper values. The author also noted the location of drill hole collars that were either marked by labelled posts or had steel casing remaining in the ground. Drill pad locations were easily determined by noting unnatural areas that had been disturbed and reclaimed.

The author examined the core storage facility in Houston where the Stars project drilling materials were held. Drill core has been flat stacked in sections and held in a works yard behind a fenced and locked gate. The author obtained drill core samples from the 2017 Stars project drill program, taking full sample length duplicates from various sections of drilling that had been reported to return different levels of mineralization. Samples were taken from previously sampled sections by diamond rock saw, extracting ½ of the core length that remained, resulting in ¼ of the core being sampled as verification and ¼ of the core remaining in the box.

The author recorded the general geology of mineralization of each of the sampled sections to compare with the original drill logs. The general nature of the host rocks and mineralization are consistent with those as described in the 2017 drill logs, with the host rock feldspar porphyry and hornfelsed volcanic or sedimentary rocks containing chalcopyrite in veinlets and as fracture fillings, with disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite, and pyrite noted in some sections.

12.2.1 Results of duplicate rock sampling

Rock samples that were collected by the author were in most cases taken from mineralization in order to verify the existence of copper or gold values only. Due to the constraints of weather, and the age of some of the original sampling, extracting exact duplicates of the original samples was not possible.

Table 11 provides a summary of verification rock sampling.

Table 11 – Verification sampling at Galena Zone, Stars Cu zone, Trench Zone and Jewelry Box showing

sampleid	UTME	UTMN	Description	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Pb ppm
PG21-01	627239	6016798	**Galena zone** breccia with galena pyrite	0.005	33	**1.3**	**3210**
B737717	613977	6010750	**Star zone** channel sample area, granitic with cross basalt dyke, quartz-carbonate veins and chalcopyrite bornite malachite	**0.681**	**16800**	6.7	228
B737728	622836	6027000	Area of **hand trenching** in alpine terrain, volcanic tuff with malachite staining	0.008	**19300**	**10.9**	**960**
B737729	626158	6027372	**Jewelry Box** zone, old hand trench quartz shear vein with sulphides and malachite staining as bleb and fracture fillings	**1.48**	**1130**	2.6	5

At the Galena showing, the author selected chip samples that were identified as galena-bearing breccia veins. The elevated lead and silver values returned from analysis supports that the zone contains significant mineralization worthy of further exploration. However, the higher lead and silver values reported by Aurwest (>10% Pb and >50 ppm Ag) were not directly verified by the author.

At the Erin zone, where significant hand trenching had been undertaken, the author was able to extract a sample beneath snow cover that contained abundant malachite staining. This sample (B737728) returned 1.93% copper with elevated silver and lead. This verifies that the zone carries significant values of these elements and is worthy of further exploration. The trenching is in close proximity to the Erin and B showings as mapped in Minfile (within 600 m).

At the Jewelry Box zone the author obtained a sample beneath snow cover from a 2021 hand trench. The trench revealed quartz veining with associated malachite staining with blebs and fracture filling sulphides. The sample (B737729) returned 1.48 grams per tonne gold with elevated copper and silver. This zone is within an area of alpine terrain that has seen historic exploration of several mineralized targets within a 1.5km radius (including the Carbonate and Ridge showings). This is also the area where IP surveying has been conducted by Aurwest.

At the Stars exploration zone, a sample was obtained from an area that had been stripped to expose mineralization in bedrock. The author noted granitic host rock with quartz-carbonate veining and chalcopyrite-bornite-malachite mineralization. The sample (B737717) obtained from this outcrop returned 1.68% copper with elevated gold and silver, which supports the general reporting of grades from this target area.

12.2.2 Results of duplicate core sampling

The results of the drill core sampling undertaken by the author are compared with the original sampling below. Copper results were utilized for comparison being most pertinent to the target of drilling at Stars.

Table 12 – Check samples taken from Stars project core samples

hole_id	orig id	from_m	to_m	check id	Cu ppm Original	Cu ppm Verify	% diff	smpl after	% diff
18SS004	2693621	178.92	181.97	**B737718**	3105.1	1590	**49**	1853	-14
18SS004	2693625	191.11	194.16	**B737719**	2236.6	8530	**-281**	8138.6	5
18SS010	A0006222	57.45	58.6	**B737720**	8016	5690	29	-	-
18SS010	A0006212	29.57	32.61	**B737721**	1753	2390	-36	-	-
18SS013	A0006692	103.02	106.07	**B737722**	5311.9	5490	-3	-	-
18SS013	A0006685	84.73	87.78	**B737723**	1641.7	2170	-32	-	-
18SS015	A0024813	282.85	285.9	**B737724**	2945.9	3560	-21	-	-
18SS015	A0024803	255.47	258.47	**B737725**	3457.9	3220	7	-	-
18SS015	A0024812	279.81	282.85	**B737727**	5022.8	4130	18	-	-
standard				B737726	7910	8140	-3	-	-
					400ppm 2 std dev				

Six of the nine check samples taken for core verification fell within 30% of the originally reported copper value, either higher or lower. Two samples are suspect with check values up to 280% higher than the original. However, the author notes that there seemed to be an issue with the tagging of those sample intervals in the core box, where the tags are noted to have been placed at the end of the interval, whereas all other tags were placed at the start of the interval. When compared with the results from the following sample, the check samples are within 15% of the originally reported result.

In general, the visual identification of copper bearing minerals and the significant values of copper returned from the check sampling supports the reported wide intervals of copper mineralization intersected by drilling at the Stars property, and is worthy of continued exploration.

The author placed one standard into the samples submitted to the laboratory. Reference Material CDN CM-17 has a certified value of 7910 ppm copper with 2 standard deviations of 400 ppm. The check sample laboratory analysis returned a value of 8140 ppm, which falls within the 2 standard deviations and is acceptable.

12.2.3 Other Data Sources

Aurwest undertook a geochemical data compilation from available assessment reports that were digitized and compiled into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were drawn from the British Columbia Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources ARIS database. Maps representing various sampling programs were provided to the author as part of the project review of historic work as summarized in the History section of this report. The author also reviewed assessment reports to verify the information extracted is consistent with those reports.

It is the authors' opinion that the data produced is sufficient for use in this technical report; however, the data are drawn from different surveys by different companies at different times, sometimes using different labs and analytical methods and may not be directly comparable. Therefore this data can only be considered qualitative in nature and should only be used as a guide to further exploration.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Property by the Company or its affiliates.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimation has been completed on the Property by the Company or its affiliates.

15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

The Stellar-Stars property is a relatively early-stage exploration project. Sections 15 through 22, as defined by NI 43-101 are not relevant to this report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are a significant number of Minfile occurrences in the surrounding terrain of the Stellar-Stars Property. In particular, to the north, mineral claims are recorded under Standard Drilling and Engineering and cover 38 recorded Minfile occurrences. These are primarily silver-copper-gold showings and prospects. They are generally described as quartz veins and sulphide veins of variable width. There are a number of historic workings located amongst the claims that have undergone episodes of exploration programs over the years. The deposit types in this region were described as subvolcanic copper-gold-silver type transitional or intrusion-related stockwork and veins (Pautler, ARIS 30982). The King and Rainbow occurrences include production from historic mining of approximately 300 tonnes that produced 8,533 grams gold and 294,905 grams silver between 1914 and 1962.

To the east of the Stellar-Stars project claims are recorded in the name of Buck Gold Inc. Little to no work has been recorded for this area. Website research indicates that Buck Gold Inc.'s assets have been acquired by 79 Resources Ltd.

To the south of the Stellar-Stars project, claims are primarily held by Vizsla Copper Corp. Limited exploration has been documented or this area, including soil sampling and rock sampling.

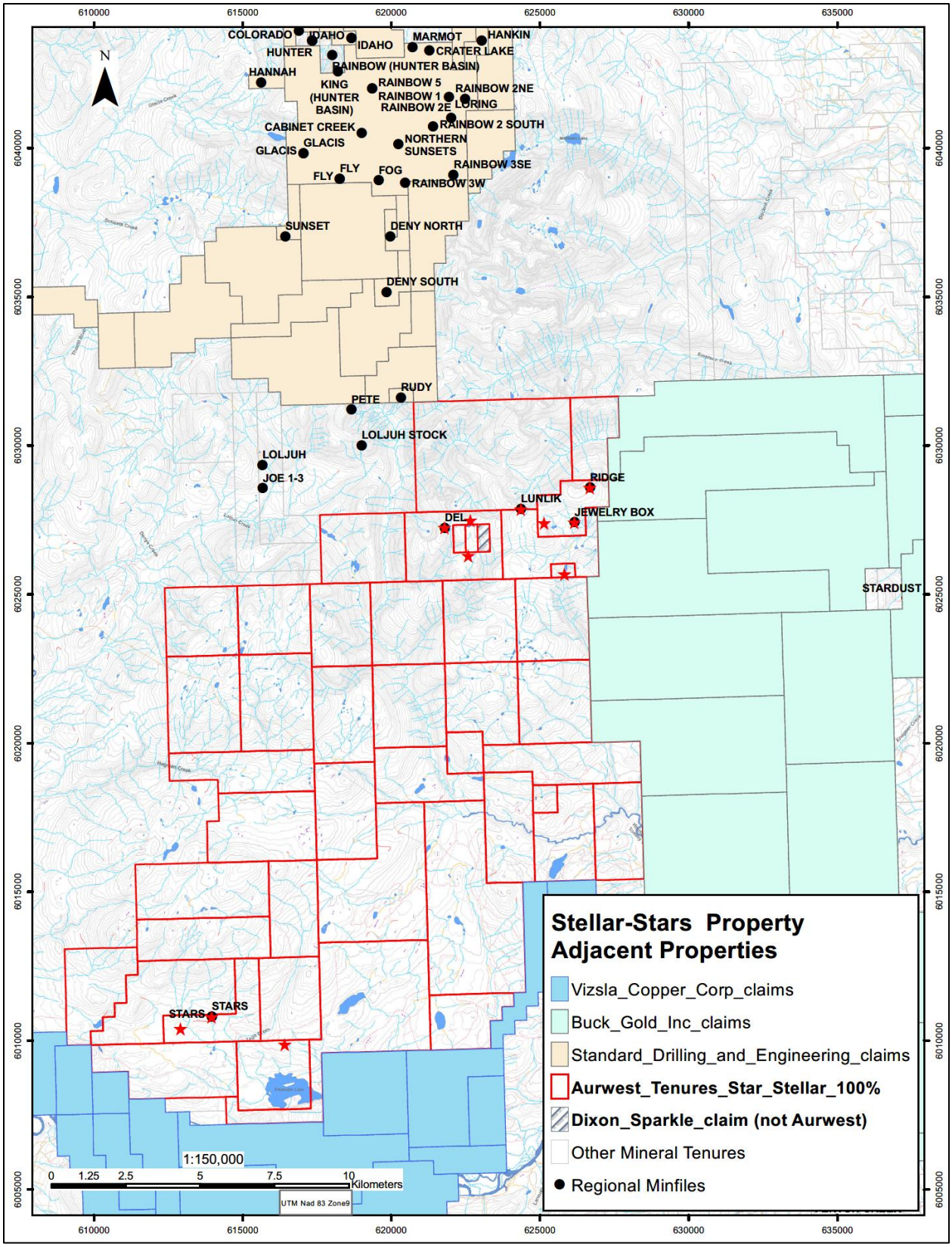

Figure 20 – Claims adjacent to the Stellar-Stars Property and Minfile occurrences

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other relevant data.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The regional geology that passes through the Stellar-Stars Property includes rocks of the Hazelton Group intruded by stocks and plugs of granitic rocks. The general geologic terrain is host to many significant mineralized bodies including the Huckleberry historic copper-molybdenum-gold mine located to the south of Stellar-Stars, and the Dome gold-silver veins historic mine located to the north.

The Stellar-Stars Property contains a number of variable styles of mineralized showings. The Stellar exploration area is in a relatively early stage of exploration with indications of copper porphyry and structurally-controlled (vein) type deposits containing gold and silver. Exploration work by Aurwest has partly located and verified mineral occurrences as mapped in the historic records on the Stellar project area. This includes seven rock samples returning over 5% copper with some associated silver and gold, and three rock samples with over 2 gpt gold. The presence of stocks and plugs of dioritic composition and felsic (some porphyritic) dikes suggests possible multi-phase intrusions at depth with mapped felsic dikes possibly representing the cupola of a buried intrusive. Based on regional magnetic signatures, four areas of the Stellar Property exhibit an aeromagnetic signature suggestive of a possible porphyry copper system. These are interesting enough for further exploration. Silt sampling results also provide guidance for regional scale prospecting over the claims.

At the Stars project area, historic diamond drilling has established a significant mineralized zone of copper and gold interpreted to be a porphyry-style occurrence. A historic drill hole (CS-07) completed by Doublestar in 2001 was considered the discovery hole with documented values of 0.26% Cu over 201 metres. Drilling completed in 2017-2018 focussed on a magnetic low feature that had coincident IP chargeability. Drilling at 100 m spacing intersected significant Cu-Au now termed the Tana Zone. It is considered open in all directions. Initial modeling of the geology indicates that the mineralization is situated at the margins of a granitic intrusive (monzonite) body in contact with Hazelton Group volcanic rocks. Feldspar porphyry intrusions have a strong correlation with the mineralization. The 2000 IP survey indicates that the chargeability zone A has yet to be fully tested by drilling and anomaly B is yet to be drilled.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The **Stars** project is a more advanced exploration target and might be prioritized for continued work. The copper porphyry system drilled in 2017-2018 could possibly be immediately expanded by further diamond drilling. Ground geophysics may help to delineate drill targets; especially IP surveying that has successfully targeted drilling to date. A modern 3D IP survey centered on the discovery area (Figure 23, Area A) may help to better define and trace the feldspar porphyry and mineralized zones to depth and along strike from the area centered on the CS-07 discovery and drilled in 2017-2018. An initial 10 lines of 1500 m at 200 m line spacing for a total of 15 line Kms in is recommended to overlap and extend the main target area (Area A). Continued IP might be considered for target B as well.

Re-logging and verification sampling should be conducted on the ML Gold 2017-2018 drill core. Verification should include noting the tag placement in the core box that should, but in places may not, match the meterage noted in the historic results. Re-assaying roughly 5% of the mineralized sections may be useful as a first pass to establish the validity of the initial results.

Drill-hole data has been compiled for the historic drilling on the Stars project area. 3D Modeling of the geology and mineralization may assist in visualization of the area of interest for future exploration.

There may be significant data available from the vendor of the Stars project area. Data such as the magnetic survey database and the IP surveys conducted on the property, and diamond drilling compilations, would be useful. Aurwest should attempt to recover and compile all available data for this property. This includes entering information gained from historic assessment reports. It would be beneficial to obtain the 2001 Stars IP geophysical data from Lloyd Geophysics in Vancouver so that reprocessing using modern techniques may be undertaken for 3D modeling and presentation.

The IP survey summarized in ARIS 26626 (Johnson, D) described 8 IP anomalies labelled A through H. The report recommended drill testing of chargeability high zones A and B. Drilling in 2017-2018 was successful at intercepting mineralization in the western margin of the chargeability high in zone A. This zone extends to the north and south for approximately one km, with the IP survey high chargeability zone still open to the north. Zone B has yet to be tested by drilling. Targets A and B provide an approximate 3 km length of IP chargeability within which an approximate 400 m has been tested by diamond drilling. It is open to the north and south, and has not been fully tested laterally.

A Phase II program would include diamond drilling of the Stars project porphyry zone as step-outs to further define and expand upon mineralization outlined in the ML Gold 2017-2018 drilling. An initial 10-hole program is recommended, designed to test along strike and down-dip of the most significant intercepts encountered in 2017-2018, and to test along the IP chargeability anomaly. A two-hole program should also be considered as a first test of the yet un-drilled anomaly zone B. The diamond drilling program is somewhat dependent upon results of the expanded 3D IP survey and soil sampling centered over targets A and B.

For the **Stellar** project area continued prospecting along existing access roads may discover previously unknown mineralization similar to that found at the Galena showing in 2021. Mechanical trenching at the Galena showing, designed to cross the elevated soil silver-lead trend, may uncover mineralized bedrock under glacial cover, where the cover is not too thick. An initial 6 trench program is recommended to test the immediate along-strike continuation of the mineralization discovered in the 2021 Aurwest exploration program. Soil sampling results will have to be levelled depending upon the medium sampled. Thin glacial till cover will provide a better reflection of underlying bedrock than thick glaciofluvial sand and gravels. The area sampled in 2021 by Aurwest is mapped as glaciofluvial sand and gravel with areas of organic (swamps) forming terraces with depressions (sgFGtd//Odv), as shown on

Figure 21. Areas of colluvium (C) till (M) and bedrock (R) are mapped in polygons surrounding the main showing.

On the northern section of the Stellar project area, where most of the historic work has been undertaken, continuation of the planned 2021 IP survey may assist in connecting mineralized zones discovered in prospecting, and assist in targeting for eventual drill testing. Infill lines at 200m line spacing over anomalous trends may also be beneficial. As well, soil sampling of all IP lines is recommended. The survey will be extended to the west to cover the Erin mineralized showing. Steep terrain may inhibit extensions of the IP survey further to the north and south.

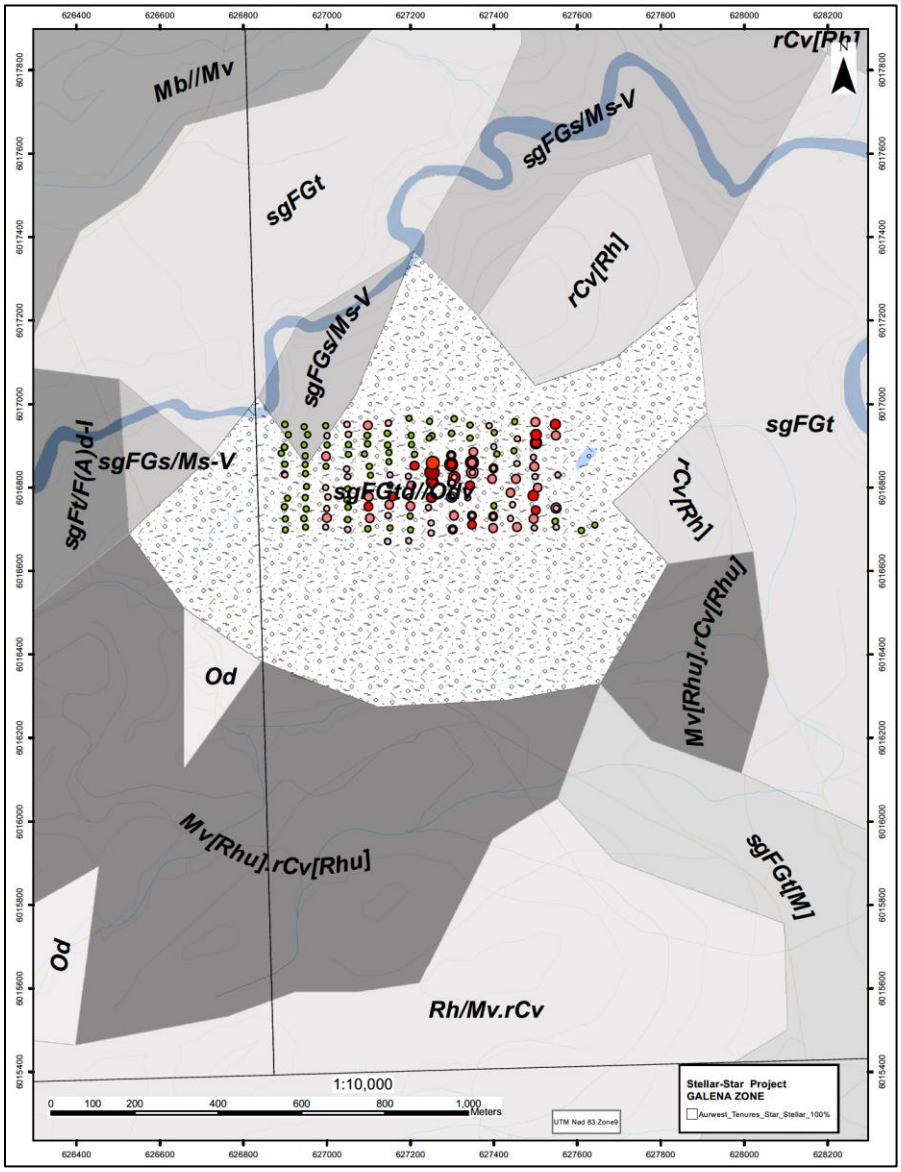

Figure 21 – Terrain mapping of surficial materials, Galena Zone (from DataBC)

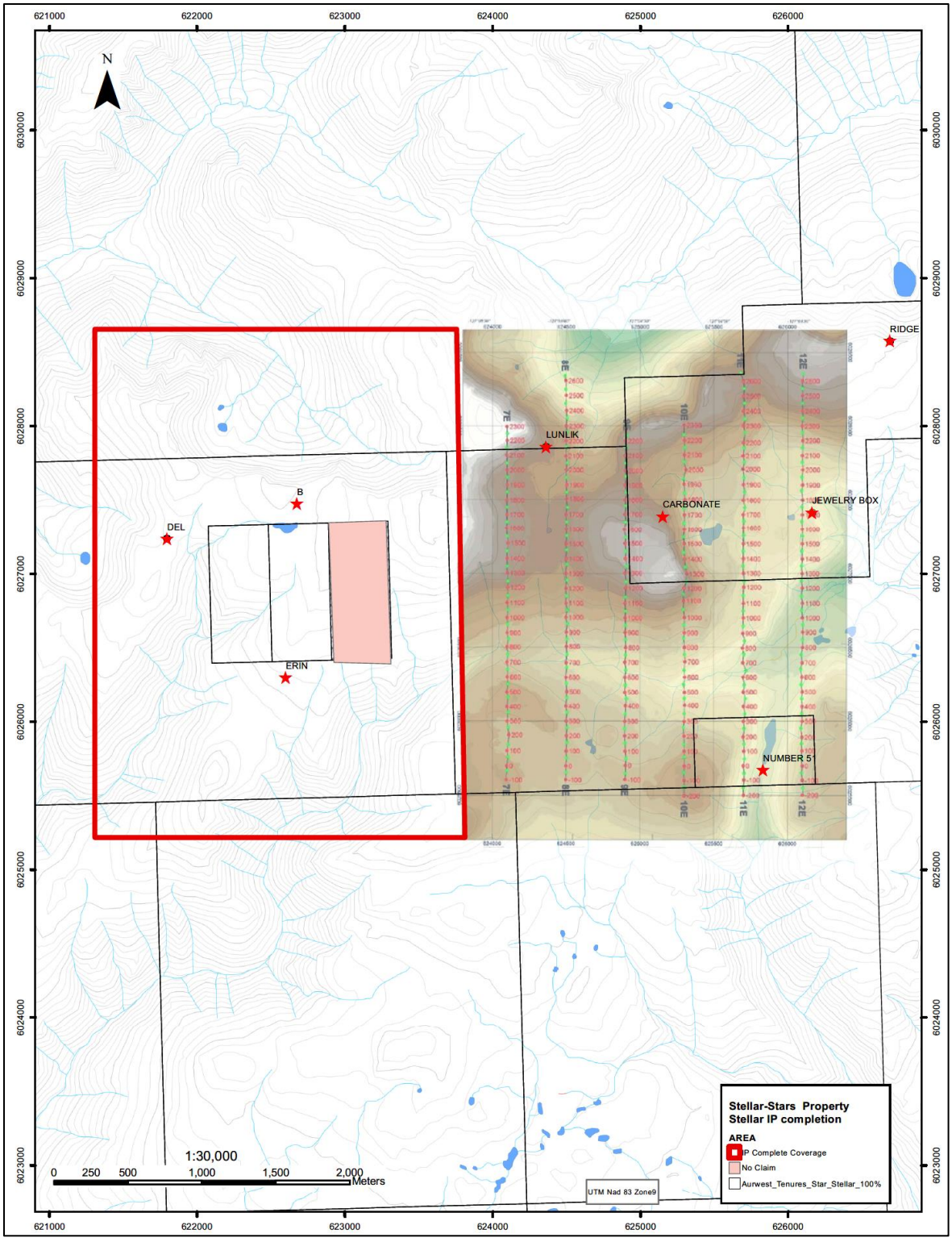

Figure 22 – Stellar project area IP survey coverage with proposed completion of IP and soil sampling

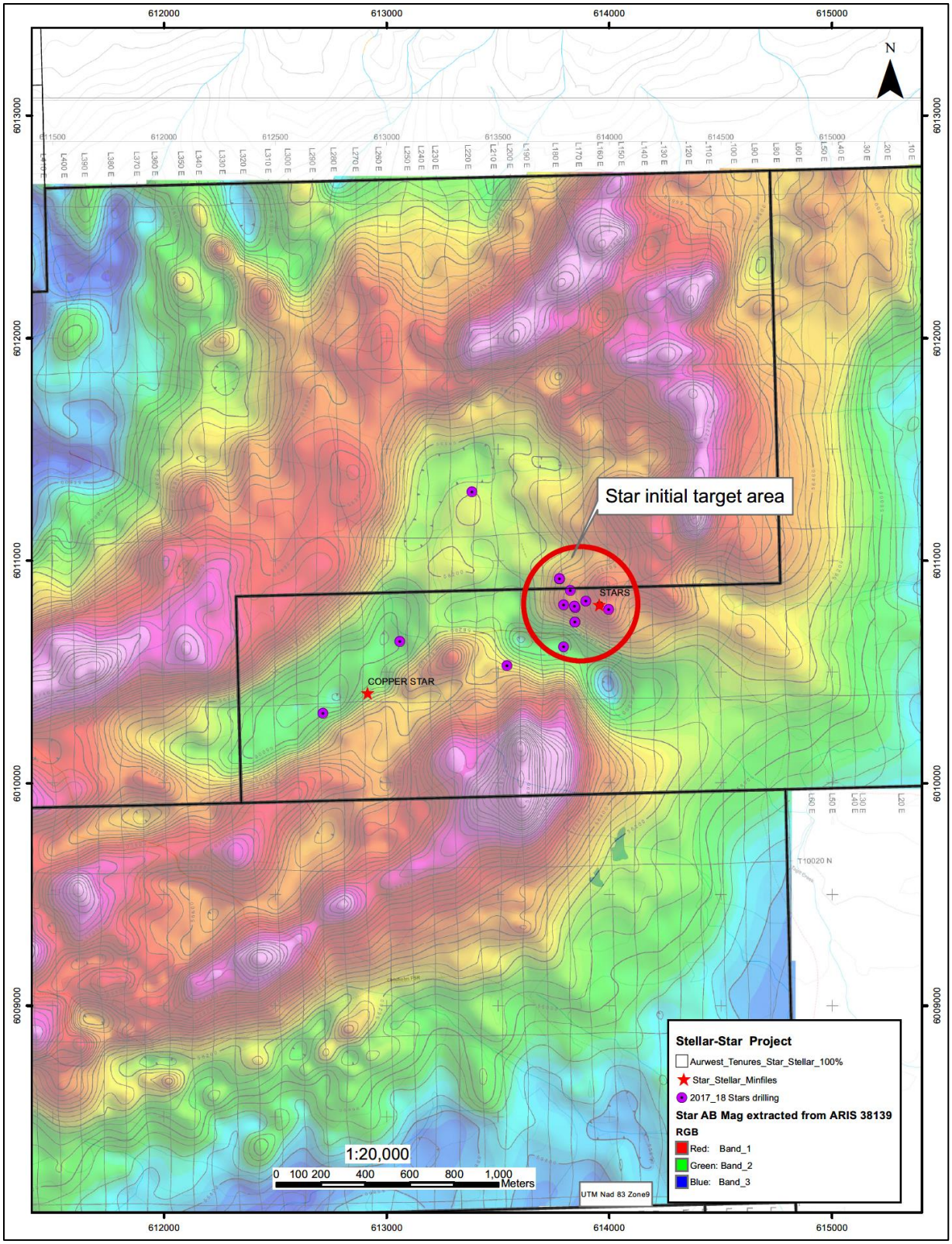

Figure 23 – Stars project magnetic total field with 2017-2018 drill hole locations and target area

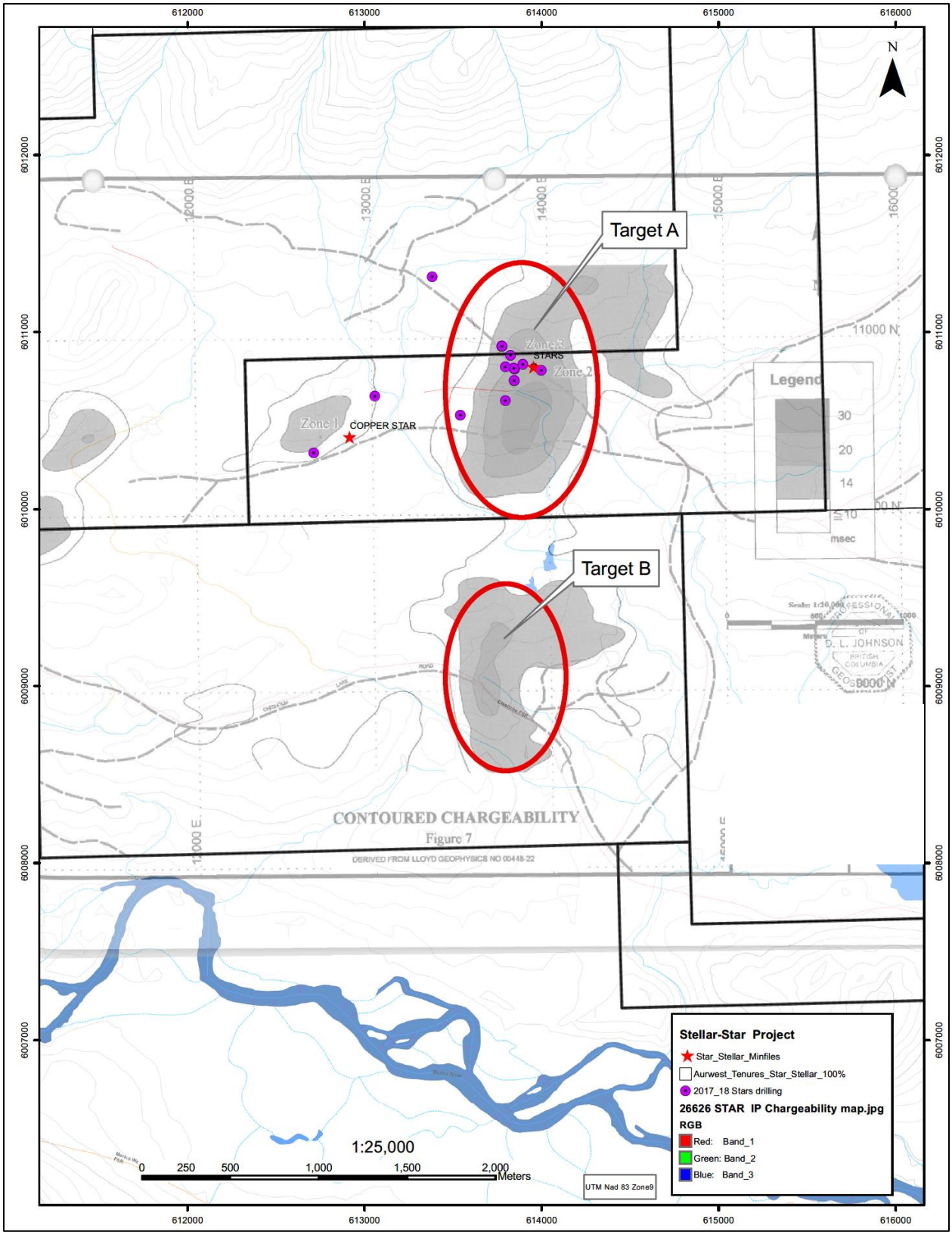

Figure 24 – Stars project area historic IP targets (from ARIS 26626) with 2017-2018 drill hole locations

Hand trenching was successful at discovery of mineralization at the Jewelry Box prospect and further hand trenching of that area is recommended. Detailed mapping of all showings is also recommended, in particular the Jewelry Box, Ridge, Lunlik and Erin showings

26.1 COST ESTIMATE

This report provides a Phase I recommendation of work for the Stellar and Stars project areas, and a Phase II program of drilling on the Stars project target area. A cost estimate to complete the proposed work programs is provided on Table 13. The costing of each portion of the proposed exploration program are estimated using generalized values that may not accurately reflect local conditions for the project areas.

The total for Phase I exploration on the Stellar and Stars project areas is estimated at approximately $1,000,000.

The total for Phase II drilling on the Stars target area is estimated at approximately $610,000.

Table 13 - Stellar-Stars, Proposed Exploration Cost Estimate

Project Area proposed work	Person Days	#Samples/ Km IP	Lab	IP/Drill/ Trench	Labour and managemen	Room and Board	Office/ Report	Helicopter	Trucks and ATVs	SubT
PHASE I										
Stellar Regional										
Prospect/map	50	200	10000		35,000	10000	3500	57000	8500	$124,000.00
Stellar IP area										
Soils	30	600	24000		18000	6000	3000	25000	3500	$79,500.00
IP survey	contract	15		112,500	2000	25000	2000	60000		$201,500.00
Mapping	20	100	5000		15000	4000	2000	25000	2500	$53,500.00
Galena Showing										
Prospect/map	30	100	5000		20000	6000	2000		4000	$37,000.00
Trench 500m	12	150	7500	2500	7200	2400	2000		3000	$24,600.00
Stars Target										
IP survey	contract	35		262,500	3000	50000	3000			$318,500.00
Soil sampling	35	900	36000		30000	10000	3000		2000	$81,900.00
Prospect/map	20	200	10000		18000	4000	2000		2500	$36,700.00
Core Verification	15	100	6500		9000		1500			$17,000.00
Data Comp	20				15000		1500			$16,500.00
DH 3D Model	10				7000		2500			$9,500.00
								Phase II	**TOTAL**	**$1,000,200.00**
PHASE II										
Stars Target										
Drilling, 3000m	contract			450000	2500	35000			2500	$490,000.00
Drill Geology	50	1500	75000		25000	10000	5000		3000	$119,500.00
								Phase II	**TOTAL**	**$609,500.00**

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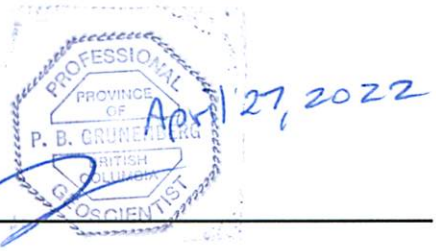
28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report, entitled **"Technical Report on the Stellar-Stars Property"** with an effective date of April 27, 2022, was prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and is signed by the author Perry Grunenberg, P.Geo.



Perry Grunenberg
P. Geo.
2016 High Country Blvd, Kamloops, BC
Permit to Practice: 1001299

April 27, 2022

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – PERRY GRUNENBERG

I, Perry Grunenberg, P. Geo., of 2016 High Country Blvd, Kamloops British Columbia, V2E 1L1 Telephone 250-318-4987, email: perrygrunenberg@shaw.ca, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1982 with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology).

2. I am a registered and practicing member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #19246, Permit to Practice #1001299.

3. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since 1982. I have conducted and managed exploration and development programs in Canada and the United States of America.

4. I have consulted to major mining companies, publicly listed and private junior resource companies, and British Columbia Ministry of Mines. I have worked on a wide variety of commodity and deposit types including porphyry copper and molybdenum, sediment hosted gold, gold vein, porphyry gold, volcanogenic massive sulphides, skarn, diamonds, limestone-hosted lead and zinc, and various commodity vein deposits.

5.I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education and work experience, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I meet the requirements to be a "qualified person".

6. I take responsibility for all sections of this report, titled "Technical Report on the Stellar-Stars Property" for Aurwest Resources Corporation, dated April 27, 2022.

7. I have read National Instrument 43-101, 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument.

8. I visited the Stellar-Stars Property on October 18-20, 2021 to undertake geological observations and to obtain verification samples from outcrops on the property, and drill core stored in Houston BC.

9. I am independent of the Property owners who commissioned this report, applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. To the best of my knowledge this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

April 27/2022

Perry Grunenberg,
Permit to Practice: 1001299

April 27, 2022

30 CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON – PERRY GRUNENBERG

I, Perry Grunenberg of Kamloops, BC, consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled "**Technical Report on the Stellar-Stars Property**", prepared on behalf of Aurwest Resources Corporation and dated April 27, 2022, with an effective date of April 27, 2022 (the "Technical Report") for Aurwest Resources Corporation.

I also consent to the filing of the report with the Canadian Securities regulatory authorities listed above and with SEDAR (System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval), and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Report in written disclosure, news releases, website publication, or other documents filed by Aurwest Resources Corporation.

I hereby confirm that I have read the Filing Statement, including the written disclosure of the Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Report contained in the Filing Statement or incorporated by reference therein, and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained therein that is derived from the Report or that is within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Report. I also certify that I am not aware of any other written disclosure derived from the Report that does not fairly and accurately represent the information in the Report.

April 27, 2022