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Dons Peak Property

Introduction

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The Caledonian Highlands of southeastern New Brunswick form part of the Avalon Terrane of the transcontinental Appalachian orogenic system. The lithology, age, geochemistry, alteration, and geochronology of the Caledonian Highlands are strikingly similar to the geology of the mineralized Carolina Slate Belt and Burin Peninsula of Newfoundland. The Avalon Zone contain late NeoProterozoic to Cambrian (570 -545 Mya) bimodal volcanic rocks, (rhyolites and basalts, associated with co-magmatic intrusions (granites, diorites, and gabbros). Most lithologies are either metaigneous or metasedimentary.

The mineral prospectivity of the Caledonian Highlands is now well established due to historical records that documents a historical copper-gold district. This mineralized district is strongly associated with the Coldbrook Group that stretches along the coast of New Brunswick from Saint John, NB to Moncton, NB. Additionally, the author of this report has discovered several significant and highly mineralized areas due to surface prospecting the southeastern portion of the Caledonian Highlands over the past 10 years.

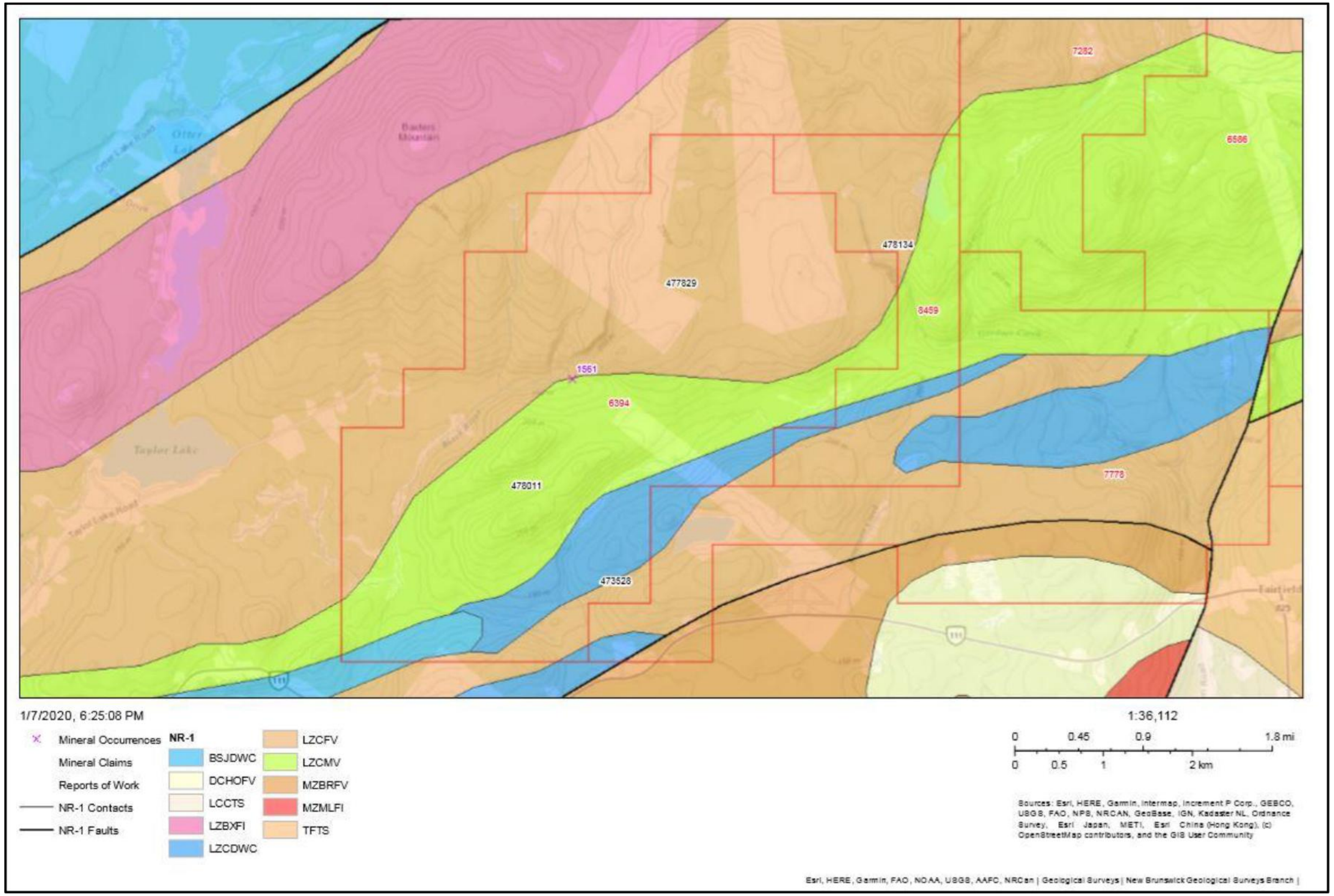

Figure 1. Geology of Don’s Peak Claims Project.

Introduction

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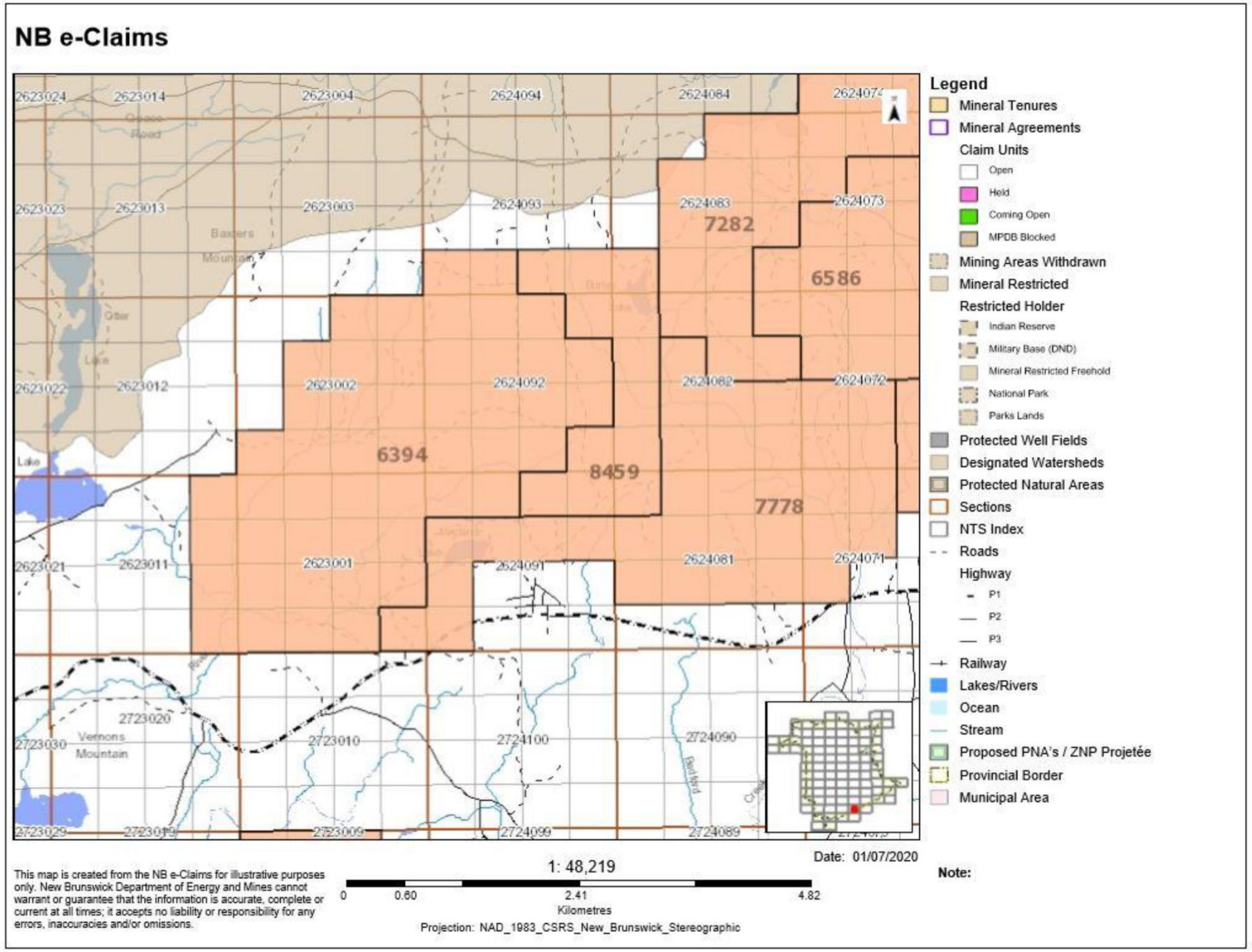
Prospective mineral deposit systems include porphyries, primary IOCG systems, secondary IOCG overprints, orogenic copper-gold systems, and undetermined sulphide or oxide variants of the above systems types. The Don's Peak claims is part of a high oxidized, low sulfurized mineralized structure that extends to Jean's Ridge claims, a 15 plus kilometers mineralized zone. The property is approximately 45 kms east of St. John and can be located on map sheet 21H/05 2624-044, north of Mackins Lake (Appendix A).



Claims Map

Location and Access

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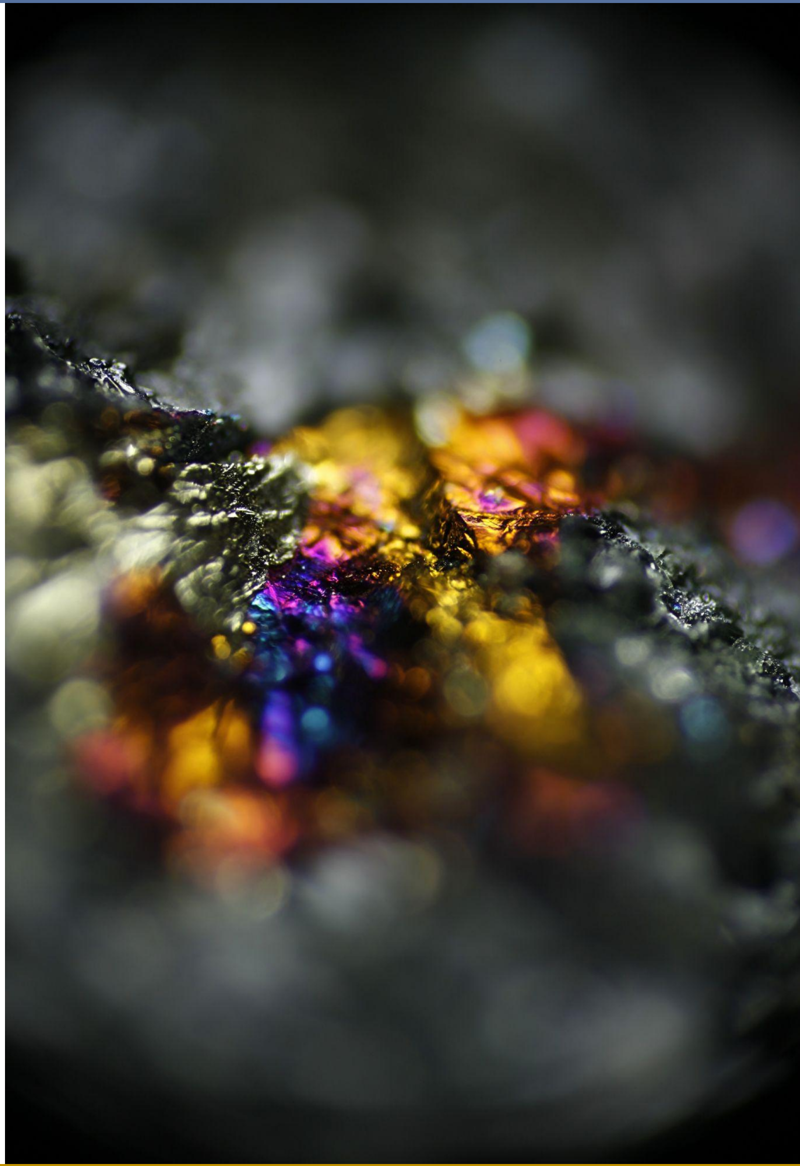
The property is located 39 kms northeast from Saint John, New Brunswick. The claims can be accessed by driving northeast of Saint John heading towards Saint Martins by follow NB-111 E for 14.8 km, then turn left onto Hibernia Dr. for 240 m and then take the 3rd left onto Mackins Ln. The property consisted of 49 claims under license 6394. They are located at an approximate height of 110m to 200m above sea level. The overburden is 0 to 2 m depth of glacial drift and organic material.



Previous Exploration

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This discovery represents part of a newly identified large scale Fe- Cu-Ag-Au mineralizing system. Historically, there has been limited exploration occurring on the claims with only regional stream and soil sediment surveys by Natural Resources. Of note is the stream sediment survey GSOF 1355e 1986 mn43. This regional stream sediment survey identified two Au stream anomalies that had not been investigated.

The 2012 exploration season comprised of general prospecting and a stream sediment survey. The general prospecting resulted in the discovery of high grade, 24% Cu, angular float. From 2013 to 2015 expanded prospecting and limited soil surveys identified a 1.4km square zone of copper mineralization with multiple outcrop and subcrop assaying from 0.3% to 24% Cu. During the 2015 season a small trench was excavated resulting in the discovery of multiple additional angular float with high grade copper mineralization.

Previous Exploration

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During the 2016 season LiDAR data, at a resolution of 1m per pixel, was purchased to identify structures that could be correlated to known mineralization. LiDAR can effectively demonstrate the spatial relationship of known copper occurrences to the east/west faulting and shearing. Also, a 1.4 km square magnetometer survey was done to cover the major zone of ore grade copper outcrops and subcrops. The Magnetometer Survey was performed to identify magnetic anomalies lying within the structural relationship of the fault/shear zone, copper mineralization and known geological contacts. A total of 21 kms of magnetometer survey was completed demonstrating that the north copper zone and the south copper zone occur along and follow the magnetic contact of a magnetic low and high (Figure 2).

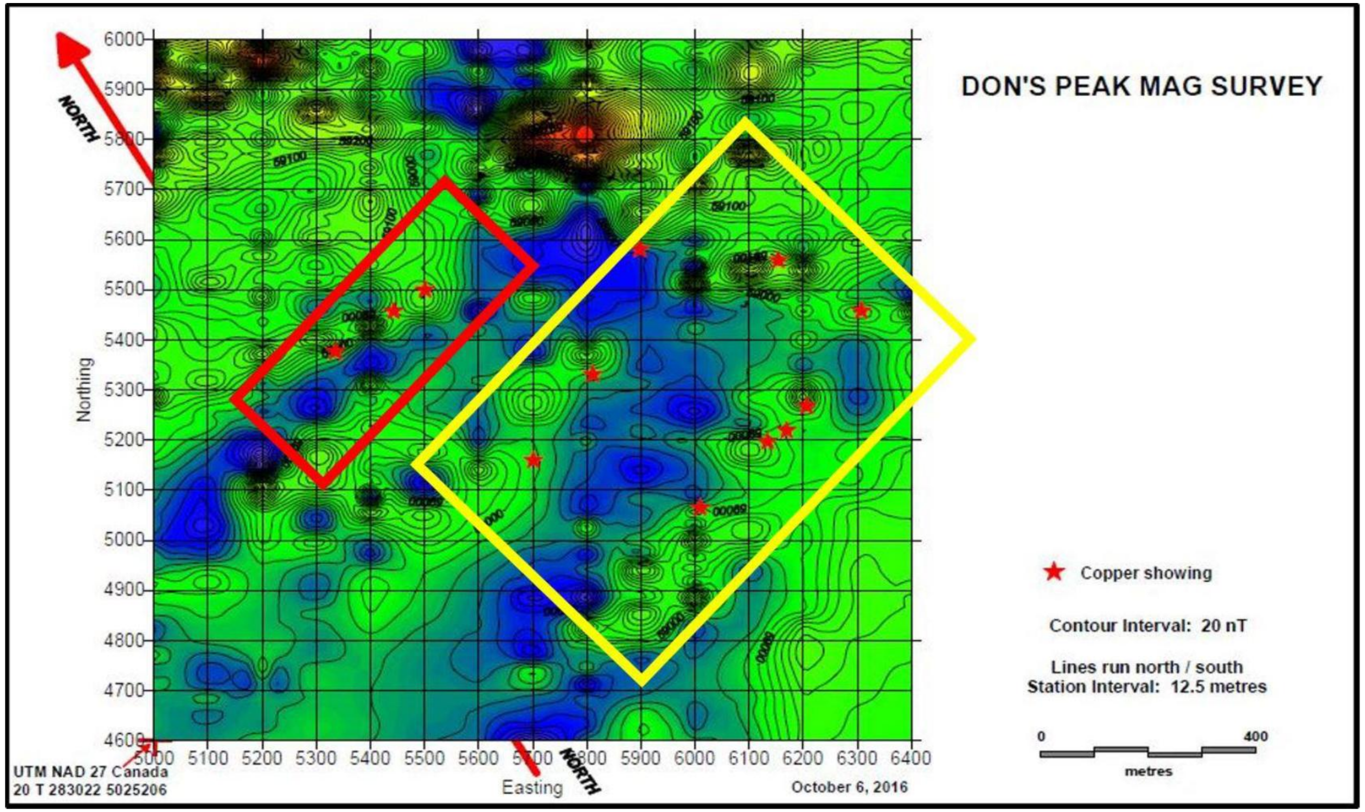

Figure 2. MAG Survey of Don's Peak Claims Project.

Previous Exploration

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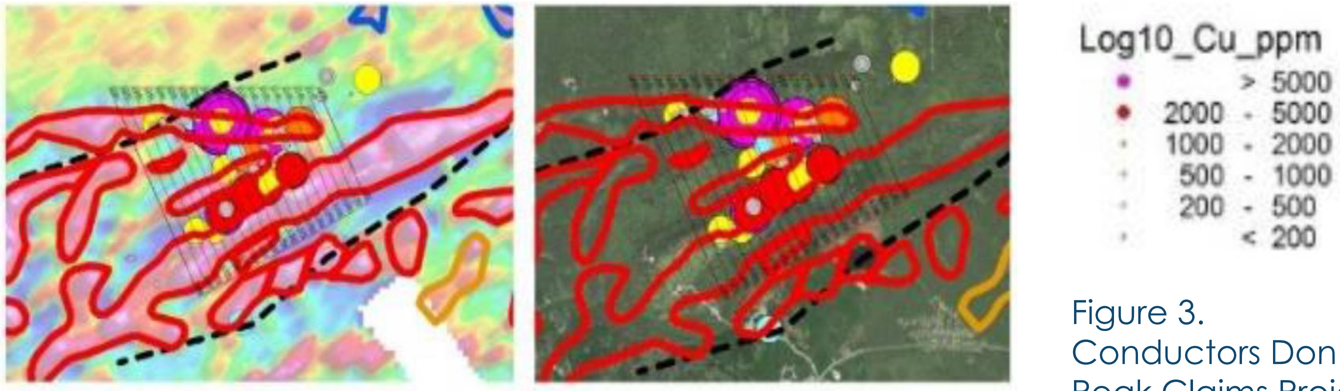
During the 2017 season two distinct zones of copper mineralization were identified. The South Zone is a 1.5 km long ridge with multiple ore grade mineralized outcrops. This zone of mineralization is lying 860m southeast of the high-grade North Zone. The North Zone encompasses a large mineralized shear zone. To date the best discovery remains the North Zone that stretches over 600m with high-grade copper ranging from 2% to a high of 23.9% (Figure 2).

During the 2018-2019 season the property was optioned by Rio Tinto as part of a larger package and they delineated multiple large conductors associated with these two mineralized zones (Figure 3). The Resolve EM survey identified multiple priority conductors, the two largest conductors lying within a complex fault and shear zones (Figure 3).



Resolve 8200 Hz Quadrature 1VD with conductors identified by priority (Red==1, Orange==2, Blue==5)

Figure 3. Conductors Don's Peak Claims Project.

Previous Exploration

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As part of their exploration of Don's Peak drilling targets were also plotted to test these conductors (Figure 4) advancing Don's Peak project to a drill ready project. Further information is available in the reports filed for these two years.

When the property was returned, late 2019 season, general prospecting focused on confirming the presence of in situ copper mineralization along the south zone as well as resampling the high-grade copper mineralization in the North Zone. A total of three field trips occurred to collect samples of visible mineralized outcrop and float from the two zones of mineralization. On the south ridge, sites DP217 and 14DP54 were selected for their known mineralized outcrop. Samples were collected from these two locations. Also, two field trips were taken to document the copper in the high-grade zone and collect samples for assay.

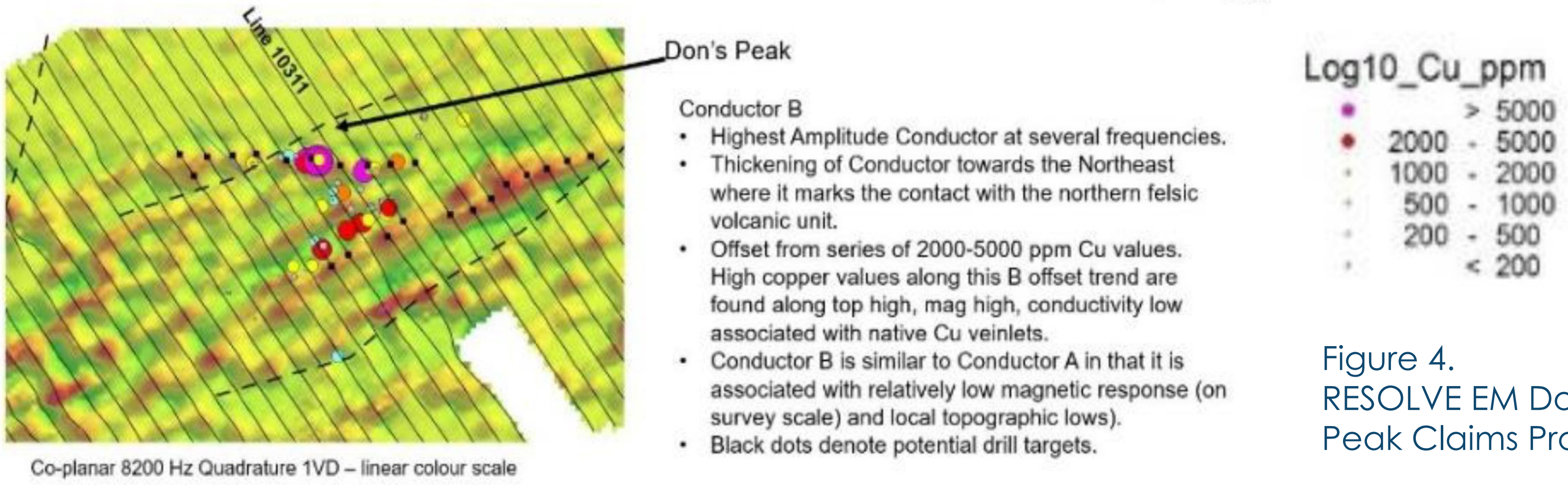

Figure 4.
RESOLVE EM Don's Peak Claims Project

Previous Exploration

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Samples collected from the outcrops along the south copper zone were anomalous for copper. Samples 19-14DP54 assayed 19ppm Ag and 0.33% Cu. Samples from 19DP217 assayed 0.32% and 0.35% Cu. Sample 19DP21 assayed 0.48% Cu. There were also anomalous kicks for Mo and Sb. These samples that were taken from outcrop and confirmed the presence of highly anomalous copper in situ.

Samples collected from the North high-grade zone were also anomalous for copper. Sample 19DP204-1 assayed 0.69% Cu. Sample 19DP204-2 assayed 1.83% Cu. Sample 19DP204-3 had the highest copper and assay at 4.28% Cu. These samples also confirmed the presence of the high-grade copper being discovered there.

The author acknowledges that discovering copper mineralization in outcrop along this vast system is challenging. In part this is due to the nature of the “dark” tenorite and other such black copper minerals that on weathering surfaces of outcrops and float that gives little indication that copper is present. Further challenging exploration is that mineralization was emplaced in what appears to be a multi-stage hydrothermal event. Generally, a significant portion of the overall copper mineralization at surface is fine grained space infilling of fractured quartz and rock, occurring as part of what appears to be a later stage pulse of fluids. Adding to the difficulty is that mineralized quartz veins can appear barren on their surface, only revealing mineralization after breaking well into the outcrop. This is especially true along the southern copper zone.

2020 Exploration Program

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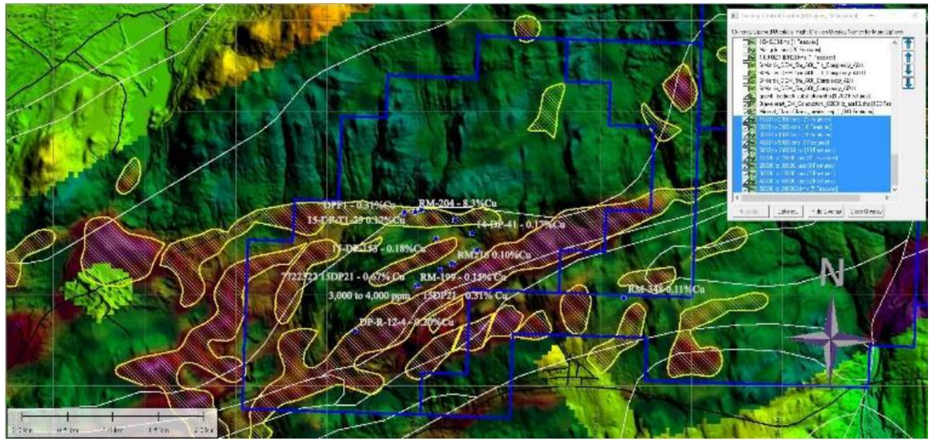
The reopening a trench and expanding trenching of high-grade zone, was the focus of the 2020 season. There was some confusion as to the depth of ground cover at the high-grade zone after discussions with Rio Tinto geologist and geophysicist. A previous small and narrow trench using a mini-backhoe was emplaced by the author of this report several years earlier that indicated that the overburden ranged 1.5 meter or less. During Rio Tinto's exploration, they chose to not trench the high-grade area due to their ground survey and their belief that the instrumentation suggested that the overburden was at least 4-5 meters thus, indicating that the previous trench never exposed mineralized outcrop. To resolve this corundum, during the first phase of trenching a mini-excavator was utilized by the author to re-expose bedrock and to gain a better understanding of the mineralization occurring in the high-grade zone.

Also, some sampling of outcrop and sub-crop from other areas on the claims was undertaken and sent in for analysis.



Geochemical Methods

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The 19 rock samples were sent to AGAT Laboratories in Mississauga, Ontario for analysis. All rock samples received the following preparation and analytical analysis: Dry, <5kg crush to 75% passing 2mm, split to 250g and pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns; then Sodium peroxide fusion, ICP and ICPMS finish and Au by fire assay, ICP-OES finish. The assaying results are listed in Appendix C.

Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Hf	Ho	In	K	La	Li	Lu	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni
ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.1	**5**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.05**	**1**	**1**	**0.05**	**0.2**	**0.05**	**0.1**	**10**	**0.05**	**0.01**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**0.1**	**5**
<0.1	884	3.4	1.98	0.64	8.67	10.1	2.48	2	1	0.2	<0.2	<0.05	0.9	<10	0.39	3.47	1160	<2	<1	3.6	91
0.3	356	8.3	4.3	2.42	7.61	28.4	9.8	5	4	1.16	<0.2	0.38	53.5	<10	0.74	0.44	1160	<2	4	51.7	11
2.7	<5	7.59	4.41	1.92	3.05	11	8.12	2	4	1.08	<0.2	1.19	28.4	33	0.67	1.38	1290	<2	7	32.1	16
0.6	62	5.1	2.93	1.39	8.52	17	4.92	2	3	0.6	<0.2	<0.05	15.8	32	0.56	3.86	1720	<2	4	19.1	88
0.1	113	7.3	3.96	2.01	8.56	20	7.07	2	3	0.95	<0.2	<0.05	16.6	19	0.63	3.99	1450	<2	3	25.5	96
2.9	<5	10.5	6.16	2.64	4.63	17.4	10.8	2	6	1.74	<0.2	1.83	41.8	32	1.05	1.47	1580	<2	11	48	19
1.4	21	8.76	4.58	2.52	5.45	14.1	10.3	1	4	1.21	<0.2	0.97	38.9	31	0.76	1.41	1180	<2	7	48.9	19
7	41	12.9	6.78	2.28	4.08	17.8	16.4	5	5	2.2	<0.2	2.04	44.9	31	0.94	1.74	1400	<2	9	55.3	51
2.8	<5	5.44	3.29	1.65	6.72	16.9	5.72	3	5	0.67	<0.2	0.4	31	14	0.6	0.89	1680	<2	10	30	65
8.1	<5	5.14	2.62	1.75	8.34	16.3	5.35	2	3	0.54	<0.2	0.59	23.4	45	0.48	2.45	1520	<2	6	25.8	90
1.1	<5	7.33	4.22	2.04	5.71	17.4	7.71	2	6	0.96	<0.2	1.17	29.6	27	0.72	1.53	1300	<2	10	34.4	10
2.6	6	8.45	4.44	2.26	5.98	16.4	8.98	1	5	1.19	<0.2	1.38	25.2	24	0.78	1.4	1100	<2	8	36.8	19
3.4	2150	4.64	2.91	1.15	8.12	19.4	4.17	2	3	0.91	<0.2	<0.05	11.5	30	0.36	2.4	1850	<2	4	13.9	111
2.7	419	4.84	3.11	1.2	8.1	20.5	4.73	2	3	0.94	<0.2	<0.05	12.1	31	0.38	2.42	1920	<2	6	15.1	117
1.1	967	4.09	2.46	0.91	8.09	15.7	3.5	2	2	0.78	<0.2	<0.05	7.7	29	0.29	2.26	1850	<2	3	10.5	122
1.1	763	3.22	2.12	0.71	7.44	18.3	2.78	3	1	0.63	<0.2	<0.05	4.8	15	0.23	1.34	1290	<2	3	8.2	93
1.8	927	4.52	3.02	1.02	10	19.2	4.03	3	2	0.9	<0.2	<0.05	8.6	32	0.37	2.82	1950	<2	4	12.7	126
4.2	3970	4.46	2.88	1.06	9.2	15.9	4.02	2	2	0.91	0.2	0.05	6.5	49	0.35	4.1	2920	<2	2	10.4	137
5.1	13100	3.77	2.51	0.95	6.64	15.3	3.45	2	2	0.75	<0.2	<0.05	10.6	18	0.29	1.48	1230	<2	4	12.6	89

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish
(202-064) Fire Assay - Au Ore Grade, Gravimetric finish

				Analyte:	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr
				Unit:	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
Sample Id	**Sample Description**	**Lat**	**Long**	RDL:	**0.001**	**1**	**0.01**	**5**	**20**	**0.5**	**5**	**0.1**	**0.05**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.005**
1195642	20RM01	45.34437099	-65.736234		0.004	<1	6.93	<5	35	28.3	<5	0.1	7.3	<0.2	2.6	42.5	0.041
1195641	20RM03	45.34624301	-65.73656701		0.002	<1	7.18	10	44	73.1	<5	0.2	10.2	0.3	110	9.1	0.021
1195640	20RM04	45.34513903	-65.73675997		0.002	<1	5.47	<5	<20	292	<5	0.2	1.52	<0.2	55.6	4.8	0.006
1195639	20RM20	45.34113097	-65.76201598		0.004	<1	9.3	<5	38	49.1	<5	0.1	6.48	<0.2	36.8	45.8	0.028
1195638	20RM30A	45.34533701	-65.73691696		0.006	<1	9.43	<5	41	29.9	<5	<0.1	11.1	0.4	38.5	53.8	0.033
1195636	20RM31	45.34412901	-65.736191		0.008	<1	7.73	<5	30	192	<5	0.2	0.18	0.2	122	7.6	<0.005
1195637	20RM31B	45.34354001	-65.73606402		0.003	<1	7.13	<5	34	206	<5	<0.1	0.44	<0.2	88.8	12.9	<0.005
1195635	20RM33	45.35424303	-65.73109103		0.003	<1	7.61	<5	24	851	<5	0.3	1.68	<0.2	99.7	21.5	0.015
1195634	20RM40	45.354395	-65.73418203		0.006	<1	8.64	<5	35	197	<5	0.3	5.98	0.4	54.3	17.7	0.025
1195633	20RM44	45.35592201	-65.73938803		0.003	<1	9.52	<5	43	423	<5	0.2	4.42	<0.2	46.1	36.1	0.02
1195632	20RM45	45.35613198	-65.74139399		0.045	<1	8.02	6	23	391	<5	1.8	1.85	<0.2	65.7	13.9	0.014
1195631	20RM46	45.353346	-65.75794699		0.021	<1	7.76	<5	26	240	<5	0.6	0.49	<0.2	78.7	17.1	<0.005
1218777	20RM60	45.353346	-65.75794699		0.002	9	8.04	16	49	52	<5	0.3	7.75	<0.2	24	57.9	0.017
1218778	20RM60R	45.35335296	-65.75793299		0.001	2	8.29	13	50	33.9	<5	0.2	8.25	<0.2	26.6	52.1	0.016
1218779	20RM61	45.35339001	-65.75798303		0.001	3	7.35	8	48	93.5	<5	0.1	7.66	<0.2	16.1	42.9	0.018
1218780	20RM63	45.35342496	-65.757993		0.002	<1	7.69	10	57	111	<5	0.4	9.3	<0.2	11.7	26.9	0.021
1218781	20RM64	45.35346729	-65.75786828		0.002	<1	9.27	10	65	203	<5	0.1	9.61	<0.2	20.8	51.7	0.018
1218782	20RM70	45.35349243	-65.75784649		0.002	4	8.66	11	42	116	<5	0.2	5.8	<0.2	14.4	56.4	0.013
1218783	20RM71	45.35525498	-65.73703699		0.003	5	5.82	14	42	42.8	<5	0.3	5.09	<0.2	22.2	36.2	0.023

P	Pb	Pr	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Si	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0.01	**5**	**0.05**	**0.2**	**0.01**	**0.1**	**5**	**0.01**	**0.1**	**1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.05**	**0.1**	**0.01**	**0.5**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**5**	**1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**5**	**0.5**
0.02	<5	0.18	0.6	<0.01	2.2	49	26.9	1.2	<1	176	<0.5	0.58	<0.1	0.48	<0.5	0.42	0.08	247	1	25.4	2.1	30	41.2
0.13	19	13.1	8.7	0.01	0.5	26	27.1	9.8	1	1750	<0.5	1.64	4	0.71	<0.5	0.79	0.92	373	<1	43.7	4.3	23	129
0.08	6	7.4	48.9	<0.01	<0.1	12	35.6	6.8	2	31.6	<0.5	1.42	4.5	0.41	<0.5	0.72	0.95	56	<1	56.1	3.9	74	147
0.07	13	4.17	0.8	<0.01	<0.1	35	24	4.1	<1	389	<0.5	0.93	3.4	0.66	<0.5	0.59	0.64	247	<1	30.7	3.1	117	92.5
0.12	9	5.37	1	<0.01	<0.1	47	20.6	5.9	<1	329	<0.5	1.32	1.1	0.88	<0.5	0.7	0.26	421	<1	31.7	3.7	92	95.5
0.1	8	11.6	77.4	<0.01	<0.1	17	33.4	10.4	2	25.4	<0.5	1.87	7.8	0.48	<0.5	1.03	1.69	53	<1	54	6.2	121	226
0.14	8	11.7	30.5	<0.01	<0.1	21	32.5	10.2	<1	29.9	<0.5	1.7	5.3	0.6	<0.5	0.78	1.32	135	<1	44.3	4.6	105	157
0.05	17	12.5	135	<0.01	<0.1	19	32	12.3	2	624	<0.5	2.47	6.9	0.46	<0.5	1.02	1.98	125	<1	84.6	5.8	157	169
0.04	20	7.36	16.4	<0.01	0.3	26	28.2	5.4	1	845	<0.5	1.02	5.4	0.61	<0.5	0.59	1.1	98	<1	28.1	3.4	54	178
0.07	14	5.66	29.1	<0.01	0.3	31	26.7	4.9	<1	648	<0.5	1.01	1.9	0.68	<0.5	0.49	0.52	92	<1	25.4	2.6	87	121
0.18	11	7.69	36.9	<0.01	0.2	23	29.7	7.4	1	163	<0.5	1.38	7.3	0.74	<0.5	0.76	1.68	119	<1	43.3	4.3	109	217
0.16	5	7.95	45.1	<0.01	<0.1	23	31.4	8.4	1	56.6	<0.5	1.58	6	0.72	<0.5	0.79	1.14	158	<1	41.6	4.5	109	176
0.05	23	3.16	2.3	0.26	0.5	27	24.3	3.2	4	361	<0.5	0.64	1.6	0.54	<0.5	0.36	0.68	234	<1	26.7	2.7	121	102
0.06	17	3.38	1.7	0.09	0.4	28	25.6	3.5	3	435	1.4	0.71	2	0.59	<0.5	0.36	0.61	213	<1	29.3	3.1	115	121
0.06	18	2.21	0.9	0.03	0.4	31	27.7	2.7	4	449	<0.5	0.51	0.5	0.6	<0.5	0.28	0.15	195	<1	24.2	2.4	91	62.5
0.05	19	1.63	1.1	0.01	0.7	26	27.4	2.1	2	858	1.4	0.41	0.5	0.5	<0.5	0.24	0.17	168	<1	18.1	2.1	55	62.2
0.05	24	2.79	1.2	0.02	0.7	31	22.8	3.3	6	866	0.5	0.62	1.3	0.61	<0.5	0.38	0.37	216	<1	26.7	3.1	113	89.3
0.07	25	2.07	2.4	0.12	0.2	31	21.9	2.9	70	172	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.63	<0.5	0.37	0.35	275	<1	28.7	2.8	148	64.3
0.04	16	2.87	2.2	0.35	0.4	24	27.9	3	8	301	<0.5	0.5	1.9	0.42	<0.5	0.29	0.46	155	<1	22.1	2.4	93	82.6

Conclusions/Recommendations

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While investigating the copper potential through general prospecting to determine the mineralized potential of two of the larger conductors identified by Rio Tinto, copper mineralized float and outcrop was identified. The highly epodized altered andesitic basalt to the right was discovered in one of the conductors and appears to contain trace mineralization identical to the high-grade zone of Don’s Peak. The hematite alteration here also appears to be associated with copper mineralization. Malachite, chalcopyrite and tenorite were identified in samples, however, the assay values demonstrated that the copper was only surface staining and slight microfracture infilling (highest assay was 884ppm Cu). Further prospecting is required to better determine the reason for the conductors.

Image 1

Image 2

Conclusions/Recommendations

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Trenching however had significantly more positive results. It was determined that in the area of the small trench that was reopened the overburden was approximately 1.5m and became thinner as the trench went upslope. The mini-excavator rented was able to re-expose the bedrock. As can be seen by the shovel in image 3, highly fragmented outcrop begins approximately 1.5 meters down. Of particular interest is that the underlying bedrock is of a highly fractured nature indicating the underlying outcrop is likely lying within the identified faulted/shear zone (Image 3 and 4). Sections of the trench exposed mainly rubble while other sections that were more competent had healed fractures that when broken open demonstrate micro to several cm wide fracturing and shearing occurring within this faulted shear zone. Mineralization was also discovered both as surface coatings and within the healed fractures Image 5, 6 and 7).

Conclusions/Recommendations

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When taking a closer look at the mineralization the copper is occurring on fractured sheared surfaces along with space infilling. Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, malachite, bornite, azurite, and tenorite was observed in multiple subcrop/outcrop material. Those containing hematite also appears to contain cuprite. Unfortunately, rental time restraints, a breakdown of the mini-excavator and limitations of the mini-excavator to operate safely on the slope, made it impossible to open up the desired length and width that would fully expose the underlying bedrock and conductive zone being investigated. However, the sampling did demonstrated that copper values were significantly increasing as the trench was heading upslope. All samples were anomalous for copper, with the highest being 1.3% at the point where trenching was forced to stop. It is planned to hire a significantly larger excavator to continue the excavation to the center of the conductor and expose a significantly larger area. It is the author's opinion the further work is warranted.

Image 4

Image 5

Image 6

Image 7

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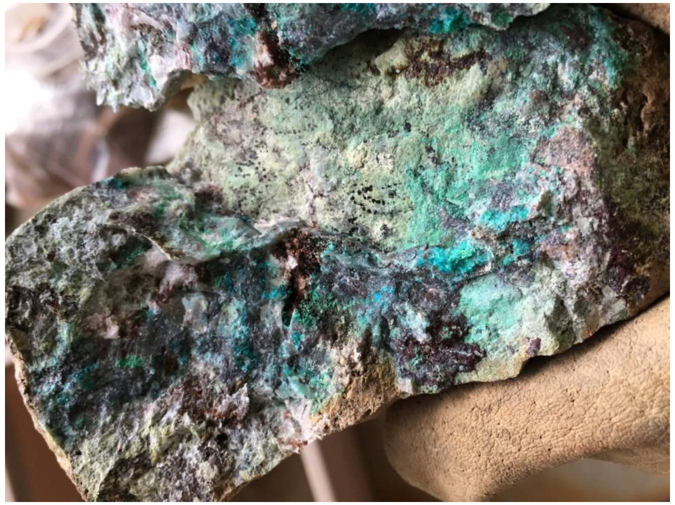
Observations Of Copper Minerals In Veins and Mirco-veinlets from High Grade Zone Don’s Peak:



Images of the samples selected with fracture infilling and veining with significant copper minerals that was broken along veins to reveal the variety of copper minerals.

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When looking at samples coming from the high grade copper zone, generally a two staged mineralization pattern of a primary sulfied rich copper event followed by an altering secondary oxide rich copper event occurs without the native copper of the south ridge copper zone. Here there is numerour cross-cutting quartz veinlets and micro-veinlets, that appear to have developed in various stages of alteration and mineralization.

The host rock here has undergone hydrothermal alteration, fracturing and copper mineralization that occurs as disseminations, fracture and micro-fracture fillings. This appears to have been followed by a second altering, fracturing and mineralizing oxidized event that overprinted and furthered altered the host rocks.

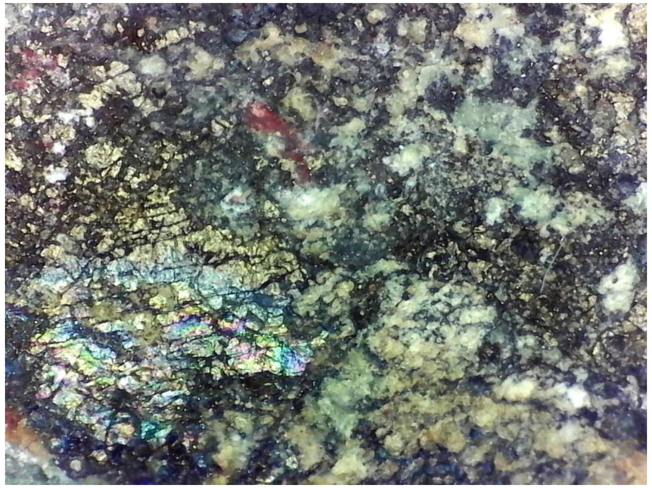

Image 1.0

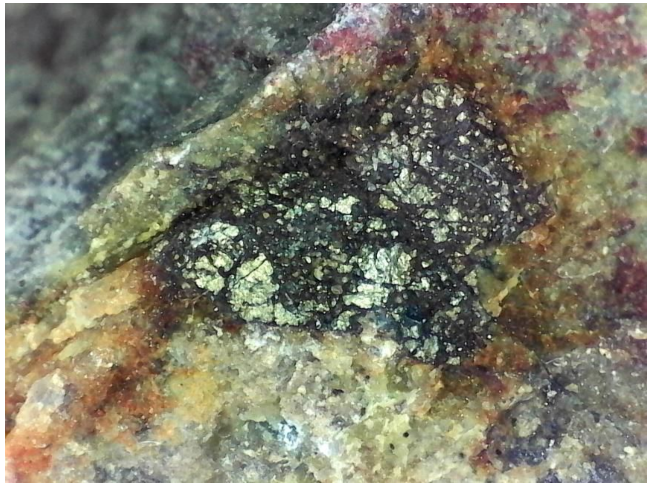

Image 1.1

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When studying the chalcopyrite being discovered within these micro-veinlets, significant insights can be gained. First, the chalcopyrite appears to be implaced as a primary copper mineral during the first mineralizing event with chalcopyrite being distributed along the entire microfractures (image 1.0). The chalcopyrite appears to have been subsequnetly fractured and altered by an oxide copper mineralizing event as the chalcopyrite also acted as a host for the second event. As seen in the images 1.1 and 1.3, the existing chalcopyrite crystals are fractured and then the spaces are infilled with predominatly oxide copper minerals including tenorite and cuprite. In image 1.1 the dark black mineral occupying 50% of the image is primarly tenorite. A cuprite crystal is seen in the mid-upper section of the image. The brown copper minerals in image 1.3 with 75% replacing the chalcopyrite appears to be an earthy altered cuprite. The final image 1.2 shows chalcopyrite with more than 95% of the original space occupied being replaced.

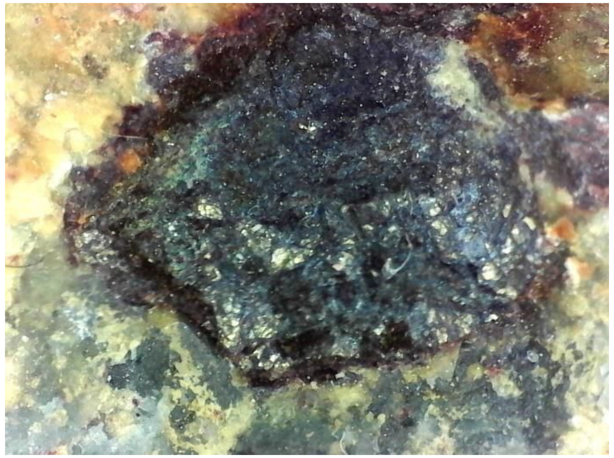

Image 1.2

Image 1.3

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Within these veins and micro-veinlets the chalcopyrite and available spaces appear to have been infilled by copper minerals of tenorite (image 1.4 and 1.8), chalcocite (image 1.5), cuprite (image 1.7), azurite (image 1.6) and malachite (image 1.8) and to a lesser degree chrysocolla.

The zone of known chalcopyrite infilling and micro-veinlets has been extended northeast. It extends from the high grade zone towards the waterfall.

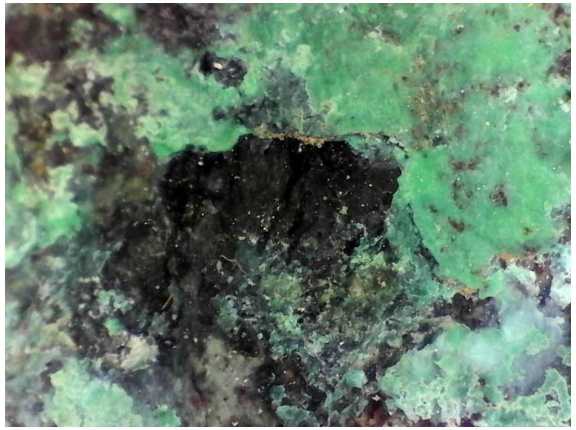


Image 1.4

Image 1.5

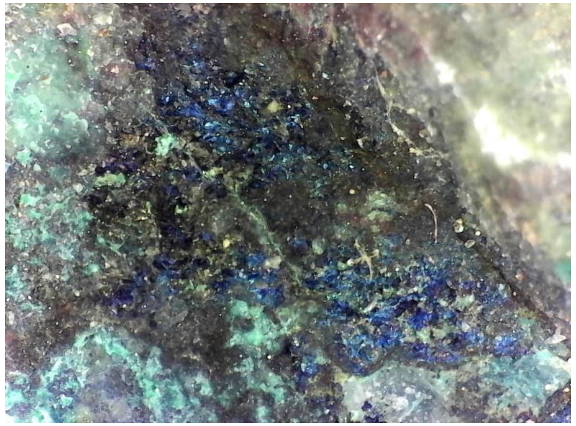


Image 1.6

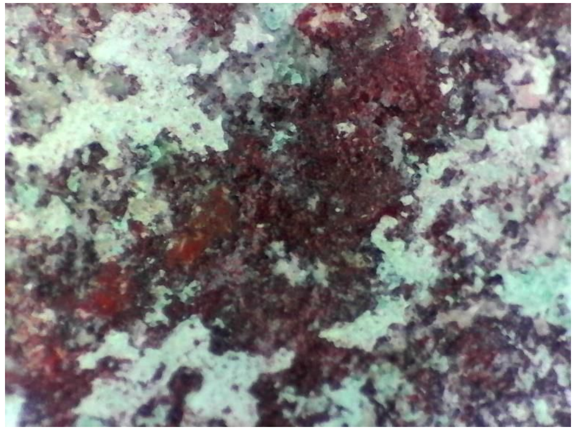


Image 1.7

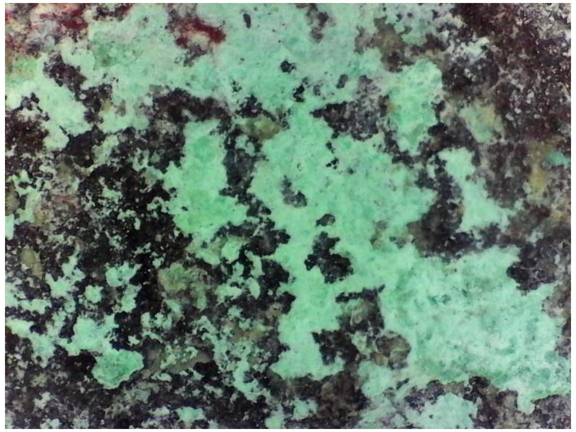
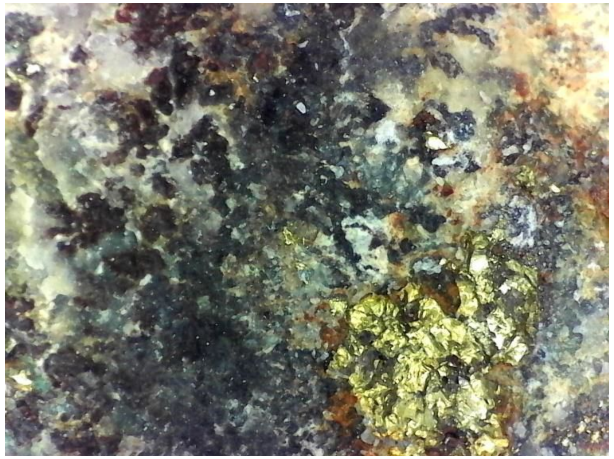
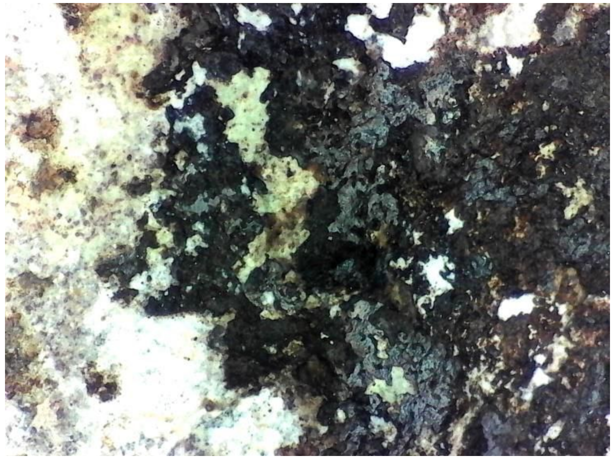
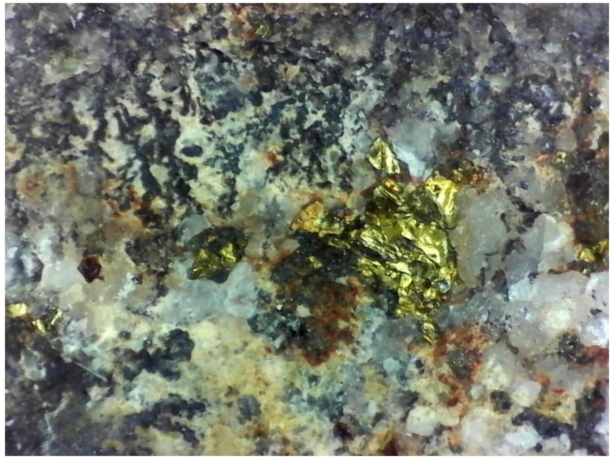
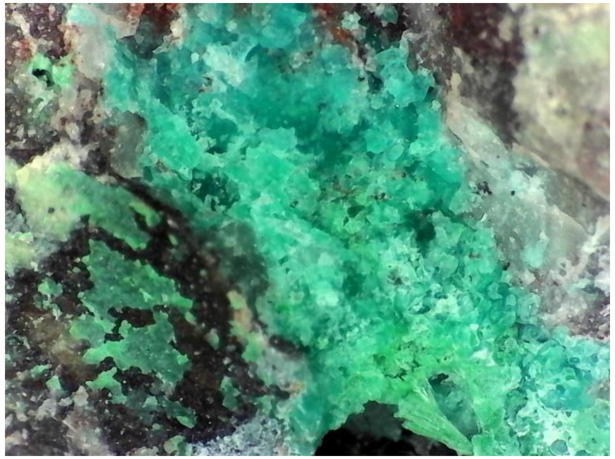
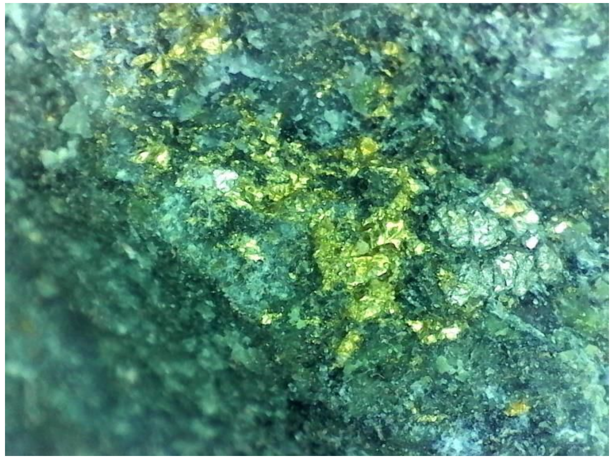


Image 1.8

Additional images of chalcopyrite, tenorite, chalcocite, cuprite, azurite, malachite and chrysocolla in vein and micro-veinlets are seen on next two pages:

Conclusions:

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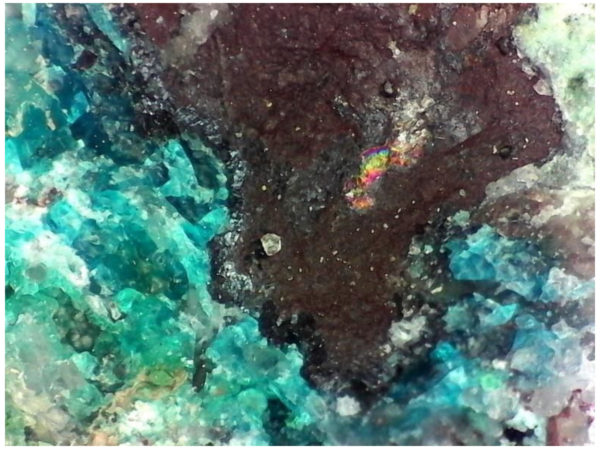
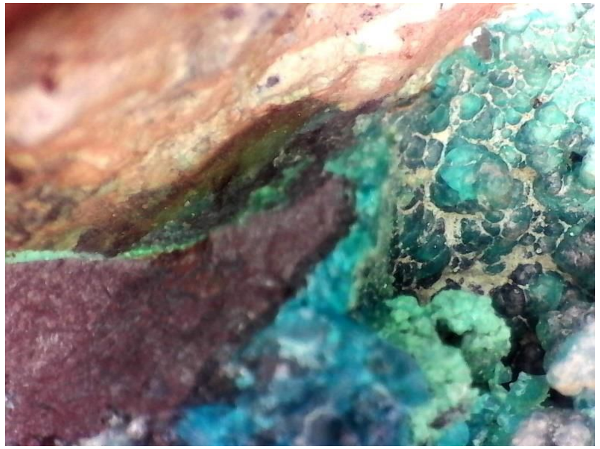
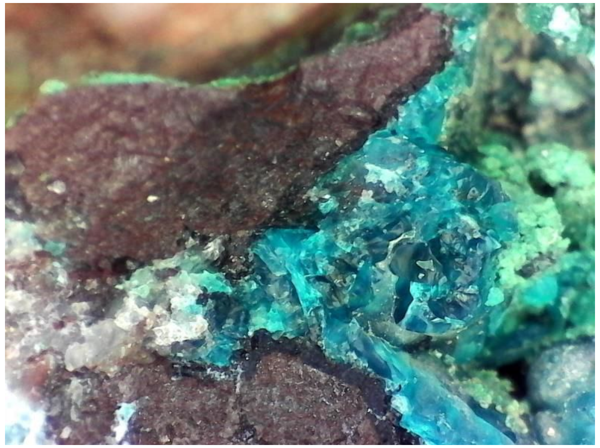
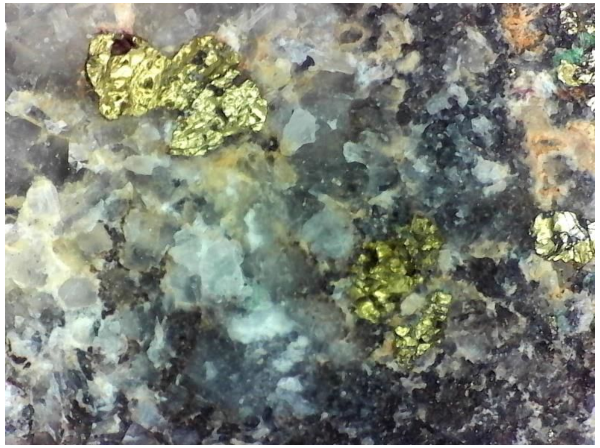
After reviewing samples from the high grade zone, the primary copper mineralizing event would now appear to have been a sulfide, primarily chalcopyrite, event. The high grade zone has also undergone a secondary oxide enrichment event. Due to the variety and significant amounts of oxide copper minerals here, this second event was likely a rich oxide copper event significantly increasing the overall copper present in the high grade zone. It now appears that the high grade zone could potentially represent the upper oxide zone of an underlying sulfide copper ore body.

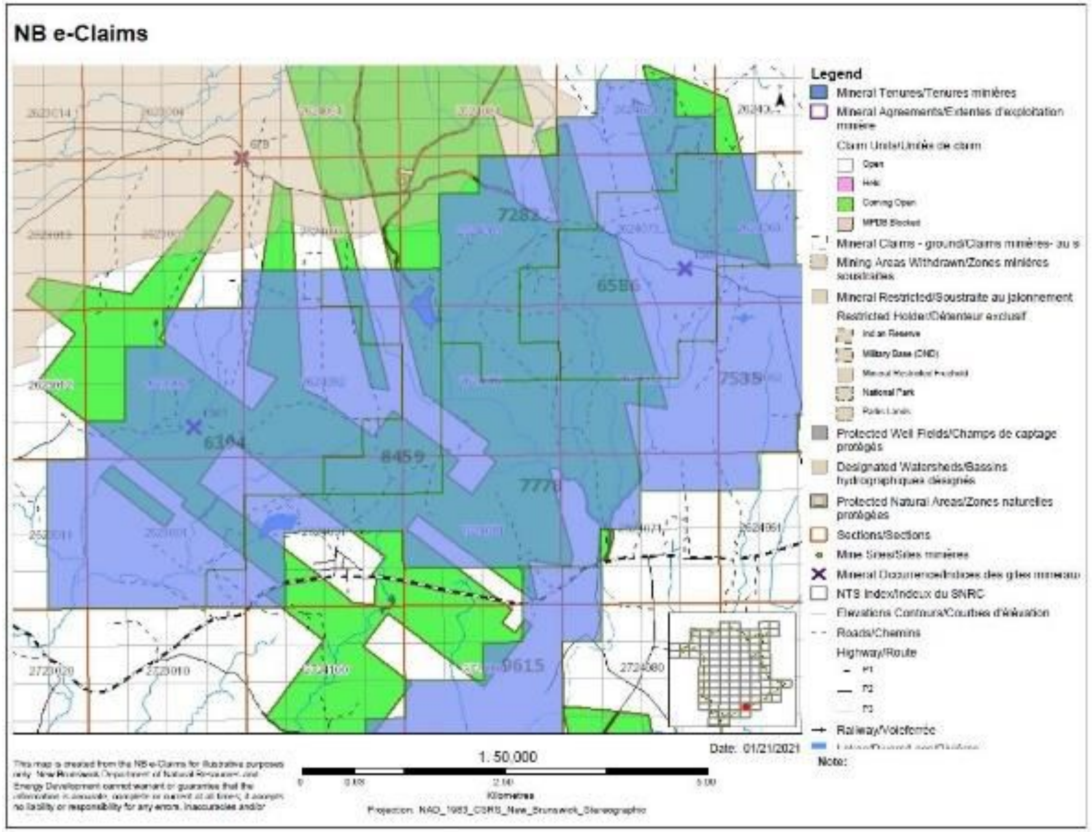
DON’S PEAK

Dorchester Copper Inc

Group #6394 - Total number of claims – 49

Mineral Claims:

2623001B, 2623001C, 2623001D, 2623001E, 2623001F, 2623001G, 2623001H, 2623001I, 2623001J, 2623001K, 2623001L, 2623001M, 2623001N, 2623001O, 2623001P, 2623002A, 2623002B, 2623002C, 2623002D, 2623002F, 2623002G, 2623002H, 2623011A, 2623011H, 2623011I, 2623011P, 2624091M, 2624092D, 2624092E, 2624092B, 2624092C, 2624092F, 2624092G, 2624092H, 2624092I, 2624092J, 2624092K, 2624092L, 2624092M, 2624092N, 2624092O, 2623002I, 2623002J, 2623002K, 2623002O, 2623002P, 2624093C, 2624093D, 2624091N



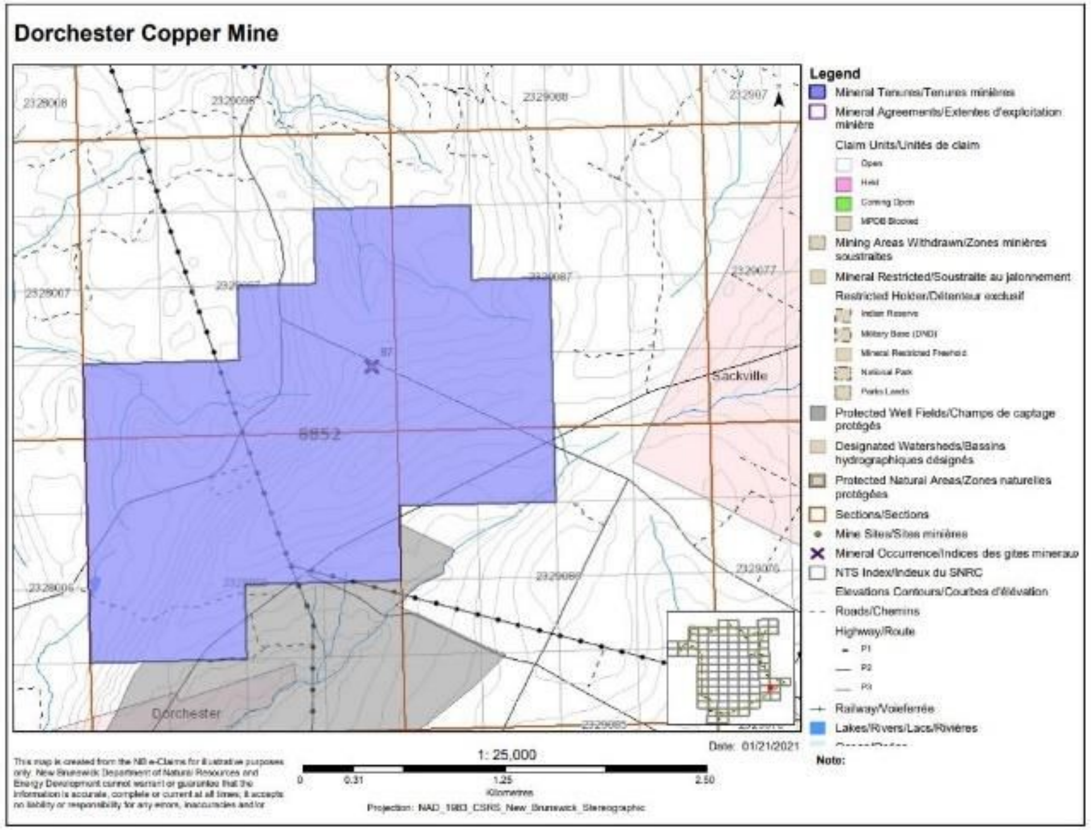
DORCHESTER COPPER MINE

Dorchester Copper Inc

Group # 8852 - Total number of units – 24

Mineral Claims:

2329086M, 2329086N, 2329087C, 2329087D, 2329087E, 2329087F, 2329087L, 2329096E, 2329096F, 2329096I, 2329096J, 2329096K, 2329096L, 2329096M, 2329096N, 2329096O, 2329096P, 2329097A, 2329097B, 2329097C, 2329097D, 2329097G, 2329097H, 2329097I



Company Bios

Dorchester Copper Inc

Bill Love
President and CEO

Mr. Love is a geologist who has been involved in mineral exploration in Canada for the last 35+ years. He was part of the discovery team for the world-class Hemlo deposit. Mr. Love was also an institutional equity salesperson in London, England for a Canadian brokerage firm and spent the last 15 years as a venture capitalist and a corporate finance specialist in a variety of resource and technology companies. Mr. Love received a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology from Lakehead University in 1981 and a Masters of Business Administration from Saint Mary's University in 1984.

David McDonald
CFO, Director

Mr. McDonald currently serves as the CFO of McLaren Resources Inc. and CFO and director of Talisker Gold Corp., having over 15 years' experience in the gold mining industry. Mr. McDonald spent several years working in Public accounting until joining a junior mining team in 2006. Since that time Mr. McDonald has been CFO of a number of public and private junior mining Companies. Mr. McDonald received an Honours Bachelor of Commerce from Laurentian University in 1982 and earned his CA in 1991 with Ernst & Young Toronto.

James Atkinson
Director

Since 2018, Mr. Atkinson has been the President and CEO of Talisker Gold, now Advance United. An experienced exploration geologist and project manager with over 45 years of experience. Mr. Atkinson has spent his career in both mineral exploration and mining and in the environmental field as Vice President, Exploration Manager and Regional Manager with junior and major mining companies such as Newmont, Billiton and Agnico Eagle. He has reviewed, evaluated and acquired projects around the world and recently was part of the team responsible for mergers and acquisitions at American Silver. He has worked with investors to form and manage junior exploration companies. In the area of mineral exploration, James has designed and managed multimillion dollar programs searching for and discovering various commodities including industrial minerals. These projects, comprised of up to 100 staff, involved geophysical, geochemical and drilling programs as well as prospecting and geological mapping. He has also negotiated option and purchase deals for mineral properties.

Dorchester Copper Inc

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